Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report Cover Sheet

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Chesley Park Brick Making Plant (Site 2), 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

FINAL REPORT

Prepared for Brickworks Ltd

21 April 2020

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Glossary

ACHA	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report
AGD	Australian geodetic datum
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit
AR	Archaeological Report
CBD	Central Business District
the code	*Code of practice for the archaeological investigation of Aboriginal objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010a)
consultation requirements	*Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010b)
CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan
DA	Determining Authority
DECCW	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (now EES)
DP	Deposited Plan
EES	Environment, Energy and Science Group (formerly Office of Environment and Heritage)
EP&A Act	*Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
ILALC	Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
NNTT	National Native Title Tribunal
NPW Act	*National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*
NSW	New South Wales
NTSCORP	Native Title Services Corporation
OEH	NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (now EES)
PAD	potential archaeological deposit
RAPs	registered Aboriginal parties
SSD	Stage Significant Development

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Summary

Biosis Pty Ltd was commissioned by Brickworks Ltd to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the proposed development of a new brick making plant (Site 2) at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima, New South Wales (NSW) (the study area). The proposed development will be assessed under Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act* (EP&A Act) as a Stage Significant Development (SSD). An ACHA for the Stage 1 development of a masonry plant and associated infrastructure has been previously undertaken adjacent to the subject site by Biosis to support a development application (DA) to Wingecarribee Shire Council.

The study area is located in farmland approximately 2.1 kilometres south east of Berrima and approximately 7.5 kilometres south west of the Bowral central business district (CBD).

There are 90 Aboriginal cultural heritage sites registered with the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) register, both within the study area as well as in the vicinity.

Consultation

The Aboriginal community was consulted regarding the heritage management of the project throughout its lifespan. Consultation has been undertaken as per the process outlined in the DECCW document, *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010b) (consultation requirements). Registration for the entire Lot 1 DP 785111 was undertaken at commencement of Stage 1 in 2018 to ensure continued consultation with the Aboriginal community for Site 2. The appropriate government bodies were notified and advertisements placed in the *Southern Highlands News* (13 August 2018), which resulted in the following Aboriginal organisations registering their interest (Table 1):

Table 1 List of registered Aboriginal parties (RAP) and group contact

Organisation	Contact person
Barraby Cultural Services	Lee Field
Duncan Falk Consultancy	Duncan Falk
Guunamaa Dreaming Sites and Surveying	Richard Campbell
Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council (ILALC)	Paul Knight
Individual	James Davis
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Ryan Johnson
Tungai Tonghi	Troy Tungai
Warra Bingi Nunda Gurri	Nathanial Kennedy
Woronora Plateau Gundungara Elders Council	Kayla Williamson
Yulay Cultural Services	Arika Jalomaki
Yurrandaali Cultural Services	Bo Field

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A search conducted by the Office of the Registrar, *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* listed no Aboriginal Owners with land within the study area. A search conducted by the National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT) listed no registered Native Title claims within the study area. There was one registered Indigenous Land Use Agreements (NI2014/001) and one unregistered Claimant Application, South Coast Peoples (NC2017/008), within the study area.

The registered Aboriginal parties (RAPs) were invited to provide their knowledge on the Site 2 study area and on the proposal provided in the methodology documents. The responses identify the study area as an area of high significance. The outcome of the consultation process was that the RAPs considered the study area to have a high level of cultural significance, specifically the presence of seven grinding groove panels within the Stage 1 area and the relocated grinding grooves and Gnamma holes within the Site 2 study area. The results of the consultation process are included in this document.

The recommendations that resulted from the consultation process are provided below.

Results

The ACHA assessment undertook background research for the proposed study area. Key considerations arising from the background research include:

- Protection and management of the AHIMS 52-4-0196 (Stoney Creek 1) during and following the construction of the brick making plant
- Consideration of the cumulative impact within the entire study area encompassing Stage 1 and Site 2.

Biosis undertook a field survey and subsurface test excavations which identified 14 Aboriginal heritage sites within the study area (Table 2). Stoney Creek 1 (AHIMS 52-4-0196), located outside of the study area, was relocated during the survey, which consisted of three grinding grooves and Gnamma holes on a sandstone floater.

Table 2 Site details

Site name	Site type	Significance	Type of harm before mitigated	Consequence of unmitigated harm	Consequence of mitigated harm	Site specific recommendations
CPark A02	Isolated artefact	Low	Direct	Total loss of value	Impact cannot be avoided	CHMP
CPark A03	Isolated artefact	Low	Direct	Total loss of value	Impact cannot be avoided	CHMP
Stoney Creek 1	Grinding grooves and artefact scatter	High	Direct	Partial loss of value	Impact can be avoided for some parts of this site	CHMP
CPark A04 PAD	Artefact scatter	Moderate	Direct	Partial loss of value	Impact can be avoided for some parts of this site	CHMP
CPark A05	Artefacts	Low	Direct	Total loss of value	Impact cannot be avoided	CHMP

Site name	Site type	Significance	Type of harm before mitigated	Consequence of unmitigated harm	Consequence of mitigated harm	Site specific recommendations
CPark A06	Isolated artefact	Low	Direct	Total loss of value	Impact cannot be avoided	CHMP
CPark A07	Isolated artefact	Low	Direct	Total loss of value	Impact cannot be avoided	CHMP
CPark A08	Isolated artefact	Low	Direct	Total loss of value	Impact cannot be avoided	CHMP
CPark A09	Isolated artefact	Low	Direct	Total loss of value	Impact cannot be avoided	CHMP
CPark A10	Isolated artefact	Low	Direct	Total loss of value	Impact cannot be avoided	CHMP
CPark A11	Isolated artefact	Low	Direct	Total loss of value	Impact cannot be avoided	CHMP
CPark A12	Isolated artefact	Low	Direct	Total loss of value	Impact cannot be avoided	CHMP
CPark A13	Isolated artefact	Low	Direct	Total loss of value	Impact cannot be avoided	CHMP
CPark A14	Isolated artefact	Low	Direct	Total loss of value	Impact cannot be avoided	CHMP

Management recommendations

Prior to any development impacts occurring within the study area, the following is recommended:

Recommendation 1: Conservation of part of AHIMS 52-4-0196 (Stoney Creek 1)

Stoney Creek 1 (AHIMS 52-4-0196) was relocated during the survey and test excavations for Site 2 identified a moderate density, intact subsurface archaeological deposit within a slightly elevated terrace landform associated with the grinding grooves. The grinding grooves and subsurface artefact scatter are outside of the proposed development area and will not be impacted. However, the grinding grooves should be protected with a buffer and fencing (Figure 6).

Recommendation 2: Aboriginal cultural heritage management plan (CHMP)

The current Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) for Stage 1 should be updated in consultation with RAPs and NSW Environment, Energy and Science Group (EES). The CHMP will facilitate the implementation of the management and mitigation strategies for all 14 sites located within the study area by clearly outlining Aboriginal site management requirements including the management of unexpected finds.

Recommendation 3: Continued consultation with the registered Aboriginal parties

The proponent should continue to inform the registered Aboriginal parties (RAPs) about the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites within the study area throughout the life of the project. A copy of the final report will be sent to the RAPs, EES and the AHIMS register.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project background

Biosis Pty Ltd has been commissioned by Brickworks Ltd to undertake an ACHA for the proposed development at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW (Lot 1 DP785111) (Figure 1). Stage 2 of this project (Site 2) consists of a new brick making plant that will be assessed under Part 4 of The EP&A Act as a SSD. An ACHA for the Stage 1 development of a masonry plant and associated infrastructure (200 metres to the west of Site 2 on the western side of Stony Creek) has been previously undertaken by Biosis to support a DA to Wingecarribee Shire Council.

This report details the investigation, consultation and assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage undertaken for the study area. There are 90 Aboriginal cultural heritage sites registered with the AHIMS register, both within the study area as well as in the vicinity.

1.2 Study area

The study area is located approximately 2.1 kilometres south east of Berrima and approximately 7.5 kilometres south west of the Bowral (Figure 1). It encompasses part of Lot 1 DP 785111, which consists of approximately 57 hectares of private land.

The study area is within the:

- Wingecarribee Local Government Area (LGA).
- Parish of Bong Bong.
- County of Camden.

The study area is bounded by Berrima Road to the west, access roads to the north and south, and farmland to the east. It is located within the area covered by the Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council (ILALC).

1.3 Proposed development

The proposed development will consist of a brick making plant and associated infrastructure on a 14.8 hectare area within the north-east portion of Lot 1 DP 78511 (Site 2). The plant will operate as a dry press brick plant with a reduction kiln and have a capacity of 50 million bricks per annum. The proposed development will include:

- 25,600m^2 factory building with amenities and lunchroom.
- Office and laboratory.
- Raw materials shed.
- Yard storage, which will provide space for 43,200 pallets stacked six high.
- Export yard and container area.
- Carpark for 36 staff plus 2 visitors plus disabled parking
- Service requirements such as electricity, gas, water and sewer.

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1.4 Planning approvals

The proposed development will be assessed against Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* NSW (EP&A Act). Other relevant legislation and planning instruments that will inform this assessment include:

- NSW *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act).
- NSW *National Parks and Wildlife Amendment Act 2010.*
- Wingecarribee Local Environmental Plan 2010 (LEP).

1.5 Restricted and confidential information

Appendix 1 in the archaeological report (AR) contains AHIMS information which is confidential and not to be made public. This is clearly marked on the title page for the attachment.

1.6 Aboriginal cultural heritage

1.6.1 General description

According to Allen and O'Connell (2003), Aboriginal people have inhabited the Australian continent for the last 50,000 years. New evidence out of the Northern Territory has pushed this date back to around 60,000 years with the Malakanunja II rock shelter dated at 61,000 +9000/-13,000 BP (Clarkson et al. 2015). In NSW, according to Bowler et al. (2003), Aboriginal people have occupied the land for over 42,000 years. Without being part of the Aboriginal culture and the productions of this culture, it is not possible for non-Aboriginal people to fully understand the meaning of site, objects and places to Aboriginal people – only to move closer towards understanding this meaning with the help of the Aboriginal community. Similarly, definitions of Aboriginal culture and cultural heritage without this involvement constitute outsider interpretations.

With this preface Aboriginal cultural heritage broadly refers to things that relate to Aboriginal culture and hold cultural meaning and significance to Aboriginal people (DECCW 2010b, p.3). There is an understanding in Aboriginal culture that everything is interconnected. In essence Aboriginal cultural heritage can be viewed as potentially encompassing any part of the physical and/or mental landscape, that is, 'Country' (DECCW 2010b, p.iii).

Aboriginal people's interpretation of cultural value is based on their 'traditions, observance, lore, customs, beliefs and history' (DECCW 2010b, p.3). The things associated with Aboriginal cultural heritage are continually and actively being defined by Aboriginal people (DECCW 2010b, p.3). These things can be associated with traditional, historical or contemporary Aboriginal culture (DECCW 2010b, p.3).

1.6.2 Tangible Aboriginal cultural heritage

Three categories of tangible Aboriginal cultural heritage may be defined:

- Things that have been observably modified by Aboriginal people.
- Things that may have been modified by Aboriginal people but no discernible traces of that activity remain.
- Things never physically modified by Aboriginal people (but associated with Dreamtime Ancestors who shaped those things).

1.6.3 Intangible Aboriginal cultural heritage

Examples of intangible Aboriginal cultural heritage would include memories of stories and 'ways of doing', which would include language and ceremonies (DECCW 2010b, p.3).

1.6.4 Statutory

Currently Aboriginal cultural heritage, as statutorily defined by the NPW Act, consists of objects and places which are protected under Part 6 of the Act.

Aboriginal objects are defined as:

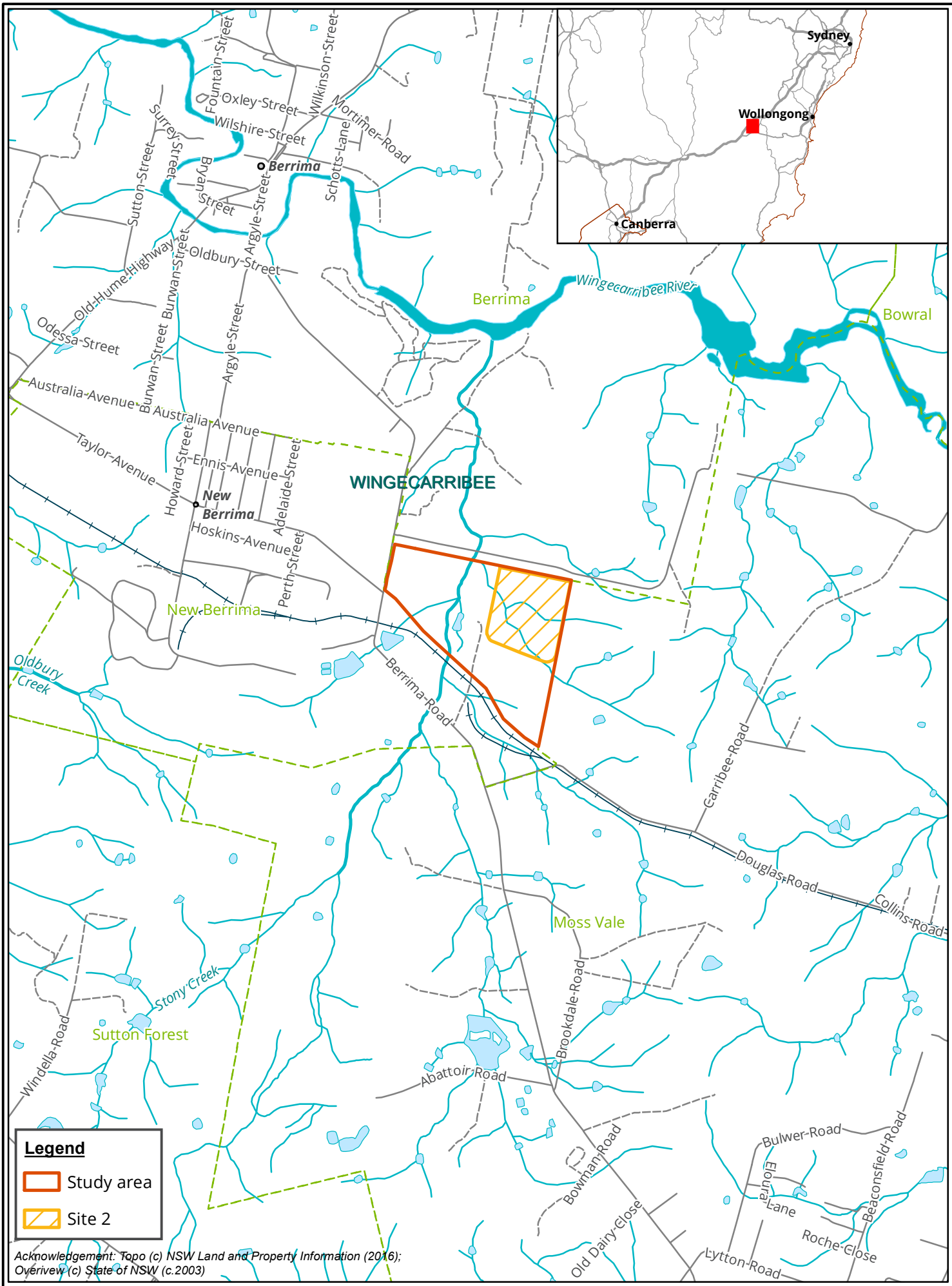
> *any deposit, object or material evidence…relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises NSW, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains*

Aboriginal places are defined as a place that is or was of special Aboriginal cultural significance. Places are declared under section 84 of the NPW Act.

1.6.5 Values

Aboriginal cultural heritage is valued by Aboriginal people as it is used to define their identity as both individuals and as part of a group (DECCW 2010b, p.iii). More specifically it is used:

- To provide a:
  - '*Connection and sense of belonging to Country*' (DECCW 2010b, p.iii).
  - Link between the present and the past (DECCW 2010b, p.iii).
- As a learning tool to teach Aboriginal culture to younger Aboriginal generations and the general public (DECCW 2010b, p.3).
- As further evidence of Aboriginal occupation prior to European settlement for people who do not understand the magnitude to which Aboriginal people occupied the continent (DECCW 2010b, p.3).



Acknowledgement: Topo (c) NSW Land and Property Information (2016); Overivew (c) State of NSW (c.2003)

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Figure 1 Location of the study area in a regional context

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Date: 14 October 2019,
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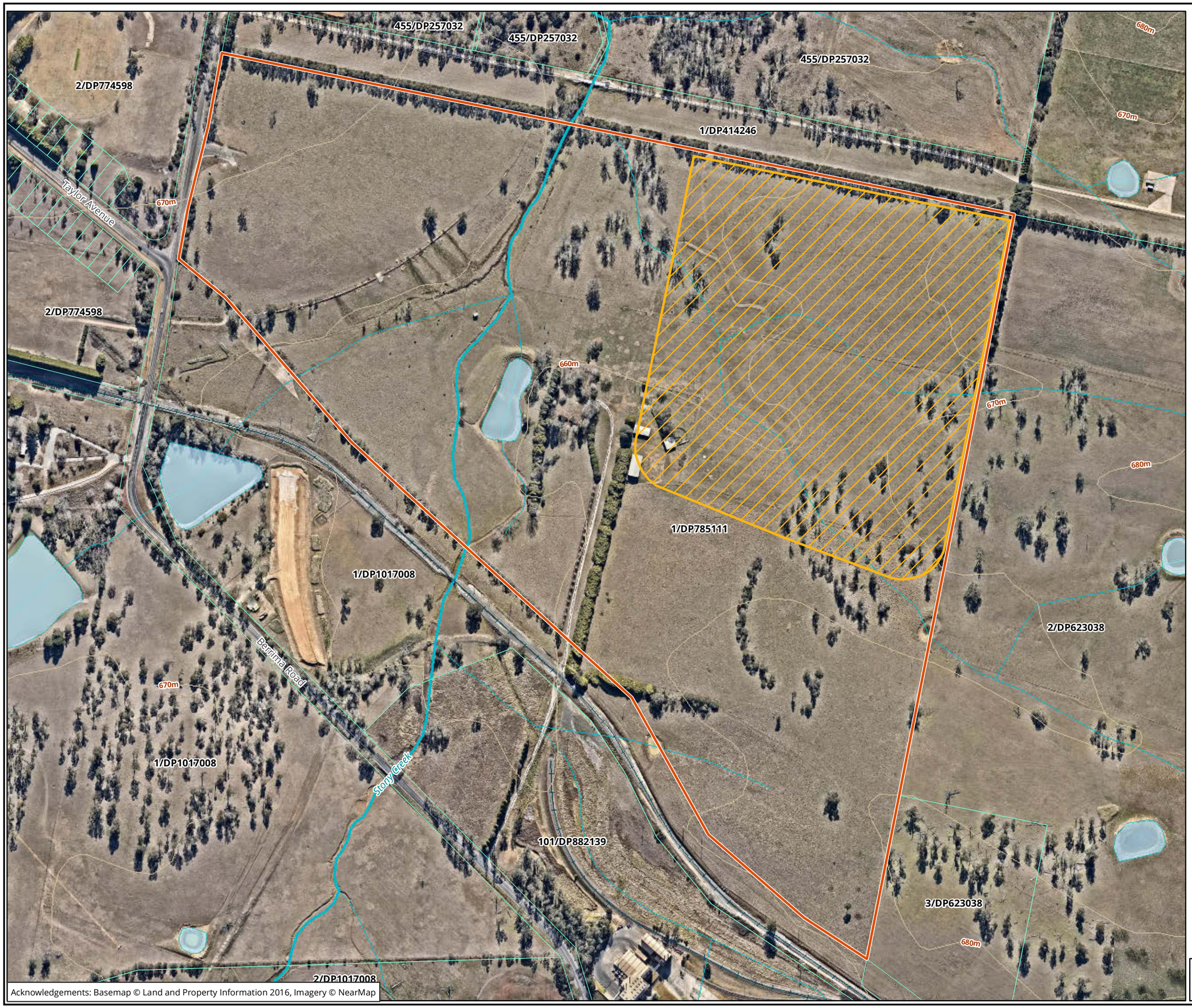
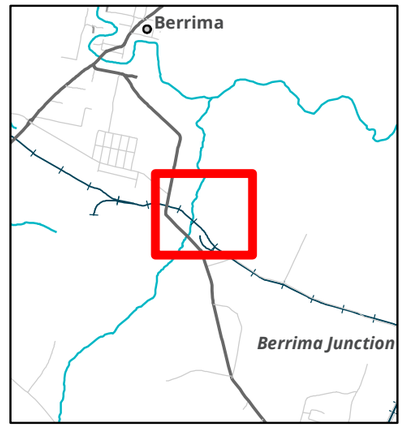
Location:P:\30400s\30434\Mapping\





Legend

- Study area
- Site 2
- Lot

Acknowledgements: Basemap © Land and Property Information 2016, Imagery © NearMap

Figure 2 Study area detail

0 50 100 150 200

Metres
Scale: 1:4,000 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 NSW Lambert

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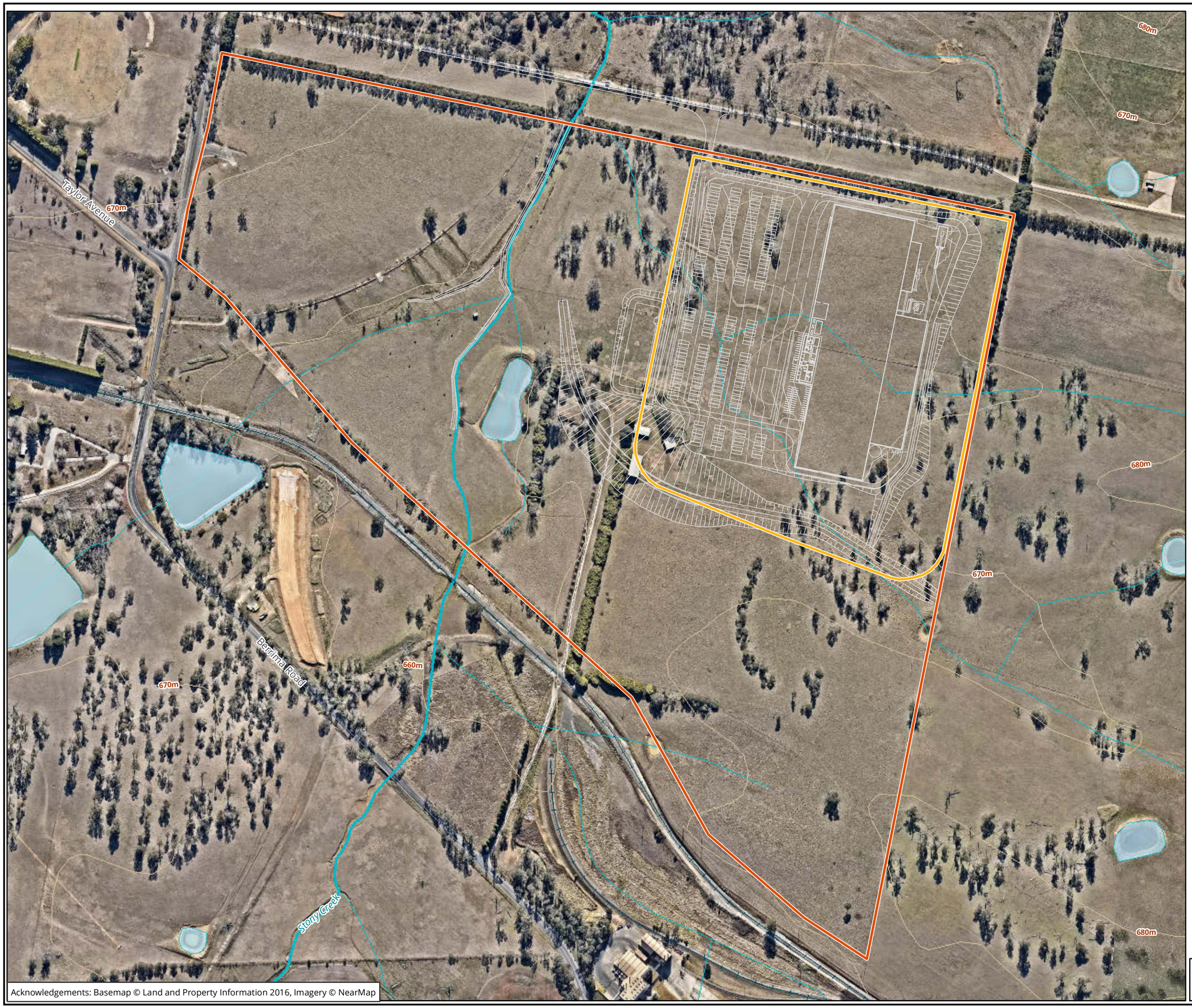

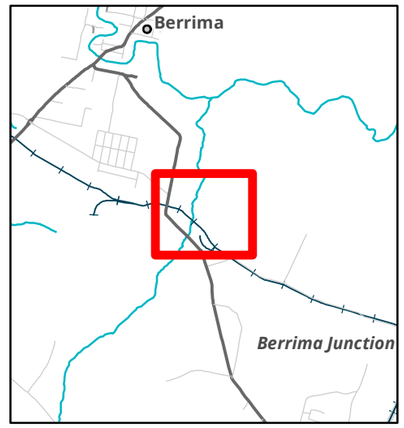

Legend

- Study area
- Site 2
- Proposed development

Figure 3 Proposed development

0 50 100 150 200

Metres
Scale: 1:4,000 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 NSW Lambert

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2 Study area context

This section discusses the study area in regards to its landscape, environmental and Aboriginal cultural heritage context. This section should be read in conjunction with the archaeological report attached in Appendix 6 The background research has been undertaken in accordance with the *Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010a) (the Code).

2.1 Topography and hydrology

The underlying geology that dictates the existing landscape is the Wianamatta Group, which is comprised of the Bringelly Shales consisting of mid grey and dark grey mudstones with interbedded lithic sandstones as well as finer grained siltstones and claystone. The subdued relief of the Moss Vale Tablelands is the result of the long periods during which sediments laid down in the late Palaeozoic and early Mesozoic were slowly weathered, eroded and transported away. This landscape is geologically old. The local relief of the area is less than 40 metres and the slopes range from between 10 and 20% with localised steeper slopes of between 20 and 35%. The crests are broad and convex, and the slopes are moderately inclined with concave drainage lines and minor terracing occurring on steeper slopes (*eSPADE* 2019).

There is one drainage catchment within the Wingecarribee Shire. The Wingecarribee River is located approximately one kilometre north of the study area and flows from west to east through the Southern Highlands past the Illawarra ranges into other tributaries that flow into the Illawarra Basin. A 5th order tributary of the Wingecarribee River, Stony Creek, flows through the study area northwards towards the river. There are also several other ephemeral drainage channels dissecting the crests and rises throughout the study area.

2.2 Soil landscapes

Soil landscapes have distinct morphological and topological characteristics that result in specific archaeological potential. They are defined by a combination of soils, topography, vegetation and weathering conditions. Soil landscapes are essentially terrain units that provide a useful way to summarise archaeological potential and exposure.

There are two soil landscapes present within the study area: Nattai Plateau and Moss Vale Highlands. The Nattai Plateau covers a small part of the western portion of the Site 2 study area and is characterised by steeply dissected plateau remnants on lower Triassic lithic sandstone, shale and tuff, abundant rock outcrop and cliffs, and steep debris slopes. The soils consists of shallow sands and occasionally yellow texture-contrast soils occur (Mitchell 2002, p.106). The Moss Vale Highlands soil landscape occurs over the eastern portion of the Site 2 study area and consists of rolling hills and rounded peaks with deep channel incision on horizontal Triassic alternating between quartz sandstone and shale. There are widespread yellow and grey texture-contrast soils, deep yellow earth on friable sandstone often with concretionary ironstone and accumulations of clan quartz sand in valleys (Mitchell 2002, p.117).

NSW Soil and Land Information Systems (2001) mapped the soil profile along Berrima Road, approximately 275 metres north of the study area, which is described in Table 2.

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Table 3 Soil description (NSW Soil and Land Information Systems 2001)

Soil layer	Description
Layer 1 – A1 Horizon	15 centimetres of very dark grey (7.5YR 3/1) fine medium sandy clay loam with weak pedality, many roots (<1mm), coarse fragments are very few (<2%), ironstone, gravel (6-20 mm), segregations are not evident; smooth clear (20-50 mm) boundary to Layer 2.
Layer 2 – B2 Horizon	35 centimetres of strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) fine medium sandy clay loam with massive structure (earthy), common roots, coarse fragments are few (2-10%), ironstone, gravel (6-20 mm), quartz, gravel (6-20 mm), segregations are not evident; smooth clear (20-50 mm) boundary to layer 3.
Layer 3 – C Horizon	20 centimetres of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) light sandy clay with massive structure (earthy), no roots, coarse fragments are abundant (50-90%), ironstone, coarse gravel (20-60 mm), quartz, segregations are not evident; smooth clear (20-50 mm) boundary to bedrock.

2.3 Climate and rainfall

The closest weather station to the study area is located in Bowral, approximately 7.5 kilometres to the north east. During summer the mean maximum temperature reaches 25.5° C, with a mean minimum temperature of 13.4 ° C. During winter the mean maximum temperate is 11.6 ° C, and a mean minimum temperature of 2.1° C. Annually the area receives a mean rainfall of 931.7 mm (BOM 2018).

2.4 Landscape resources

The Southern Highlands region provided a wide variety of resources that could have been used by Aboriginal inhabitants.

The swamp and numerous creeks in the area would have provided permanent water and food resources such as fish, snakes, eels, platypus, waterfowl and yabbies, with edible plants growing abundantly. The tall open forests would have provided areas to hunt kangaroo, possums, wallabies and birds, while closer to the escarpment, smaller trees, plants and bushes would have provided yet another source of food as well as caves and over-hangs for shelter (Morton 2005). As well as being important food sources, animal products were also used for tool making and fashioning a myriad of utilitarian and ceremonial items. For example, tail sinews are known to have been used to make fastening cord, while 'bone points', which would have functioned as awls or piercers. Animals such possums were highly prized for their fur, with possum skin cloaks worn fastened over one shoulder and under the other. Kangaroo teeth were incorporated into decorative items, such as head bands (Attenbrow 2002).

The study area has been extensively cleared and now consists of predominantly grasses and remnant stands of tall open forest, propagated wind breaks and introduced species. Vegetation prior to European impacts in the area is thought to have comprised of wet sclerophyll forest and woodlands. Common species would have included tall eucalypts, including peppermints and mountain grey gums. Woodlands were dominated by gums and silvertop ash, and in poorer soil areas by peppermint stringybark, swamp gum, and cabbage gum. Understorey species would have included she oak, spiky hakea, and tea tree. Large areas of wet heath comprised of prickly broom heath, coral heath, Christmas bells and button grass (Mitchell 2002, p.117). Plant resources were used in a variety of ways. Fibres were twisted into string, which was used for many purposes, including the weaving of nets, baskets and fishing lines. String was also used for personal adornment. Bark

was used in the provision of shelter; a large sheet of bark being propped against a stick to form a gunyah (Attenbrow 2002).

The Moss Vale region generally provided a number of lithic resources used by Aboriginal inhabitants. Lithic resources would have been accessible in the outcrops of shale and sandstone of the Wianamatta Group, while the sandstone formations also provided areas where tools might be ground and sharpened and art engraved. Alluvial deposits along the banks of the Wingecarribee and Nepean Rivers would also have provided sources of silcrete and quartzite cobbles which would have been used extensively by Aboriginal people. The local environment of the study area provided access to water, flora and fauna resources, and useful stone material. These factors would have made the area a potentially suitable place of occupation.

2.5 European land use history

The earliest exploration of the Southern Highlands occurred in 1798 when several explorers visited the Wingecarribee River. They were followed by Hamilton Hume and Charles Throsby and in 1817 who explored the area west of Sutton Forest; and then in 1818 they explored the area between Moss Vale and Jervis Bay with James Meehan. In 1819, Thorsby was granted 1000 acres by Governor Macquarie at Bong Bong on the outskirts of Moss Vale and named the property Throsby Park. Governor Macquarie also put Throsby in charge of building the Old Argyle Road from Sydney to Goulburn (NSW Roads and Maritime Services 2013, p.41).

The township of Berrima was founded in 1829 on land surveyed by Surveyor-General Sir Thomas Mitchell, after he noted its abundance of good water and building stone while carrying his road through to the district of Goulburn. He advised governor Bourke that this was an ideal town site, and surveyor Robert Hoddle submitted a plan for the village which was approved in 1831. Due to its location near the Wingecarribee River, Berrima had land suitable for grazing and agriculture. Berrima was almost the geographical centre of the County of Camden as drawn by Mitchell's map of 1829, and was intended to be not only the capital, but the centre for manufacturing and administration (NSW Roads and Maritime Services 2013, p.42).

Following the opening of the Great South Road, Berrima became an important stop for travellers from Sydney and a number of inns were established, the first being in 1827 (Artefact 2018, p.7). By 1835, there were 13 inns built to accommodate the coaches and travellers passing through Berrima (NSW Roads and Maritime Services 2013, p.42). A large gaol was built at Berrima in 1839 and a courthouse in 1841 with the major source of labour coming from convicts. The 1841 census showed 36 families residing in Berrima, made up of 249 people, of which 39 were incarcerated and 87 were ex-convicts (Artefact 2018, p.7). The railway through the Southern Highlands was built in 1867; however, it was located east of Berrima near the towns of Bowral and Moss Vale, both of which surpassed Berrima in population and work opportunities. By 1909, only the Surveyor General Hotel survived to cater for travellers (NSW Roads and Maritime Services 2013, p.42).

The study area was originally part of a large land grant of 2850 acres to William Hutchinson, possibly in the 1820-1830s. Hutchinson was granted other land that adjoined the study area, which totalled 2850 acres. He started life in Australia as a convict and went on to hold positions such as the Superintendent of Convicts and director of the Bank of NSW. The 1894 parish map shows the study area as part of Hutchinson's 2850 acres with the Berrima Coal Company tramway line situated along the southern boundary of the study area. The Berrima Coal Company tramline was a short branch from the Main South line to serve the Berrima Colliery.

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3 Aboriginal cultural heritage context

3.1 Ethnohistory

Archaeological evidence clearly indicates that Aboriginal people have occupied the coastal south-eastern Australia for up to 20,000 years, and it is highly unlikely that no one was living in the Sydney greater region (Attenbrow 2010). Our knowledge of the social organisation and languages of Aboriginal people prior to European contact is, to a large extent, reliant on documents written by European people. Such documents contain the inherent bias of the class and cultures of these authors; however, they can be used in conjunction with archaeological information in order to gain a picture of Aboriginal life in the region. The majority of this information was gathered during the late nineteenth century, taking place in already decimated communities where significant disruptions to the pre-existing societies had already taken place.

The Bowral area is recognised as being the within the traditional lands of the Gundangarra people. Tindale recorded the location of the Gundangarra peoples as at Goulburn and Berrima, down the Hawkesbury River (Wollondilly) to about Camden (Tindale 1974). The Gundangarra people were also part of the Gundangarra language group, their neighbours were Dharug, Darkinung, Wiradjuri, Ngunawa (Attenbrow 2002) and Thurrawal language groups (Koch & Hercus 2009).

These 'defined' language areas are considered to be indicative only, and would have changed through time, and possibly also changed depending on circumstances. It is more likely that language groups shared enough common dialect that definitive boundaries varied, and are not set along a single defined geological boundary. Many early sources identify the Nepean River as the boundary between the Tharawal (east) and the Gundangarra (west) (Attenbrow 2010).

Traditional Aboriginal social organisation consisted of clans and bands. It was through clans that associations with lands and sites were dictated. Marriage was between clans, and groups that included individuals who had married into the group are referred to as bands. In day to day life bands ranged over economic areas that included lands of more than a single clan. Attenbrow (2010) sums up the situation succinctly by saying 'whilst the relationship of clan to country was principally religious in character that of band to range was economic.'

Interactions between different types of social groupings would have varied with seasons and resource availability. It has been noted that interactions between the groups inhabiting the many resource zones of the Sydney Basin (coastal and inland) would have varied but were continuous. This is reflected in the relatively homogenous observable cultural features such as art motifs, technology and resource use (McDonald 2008).

The massive disruption to traditional lifestyles caused by European settlement in the Berrima – Mittagong – Moss Vale – Sutton Forest rectangle had a number of results by the later nineteenth century. Aboriginal populations were reduced by European diseases.. In the west and north-west of the Wingecarribbee region surviving populations were able to continue their pre-settlement lifestyles to some extent. In 1838 Surveyor General Mitchell called the Nattai wilderness the 'haunt and secure' retreat for his Aboriginal friends. An increasing number of Aboriginal people worked at herding, fencing and domestic chores of the white settlers (JRC Planning Services 1993).

The relationship between the white settlers and Aboriginal people was not always as passive. The arrival of the new settlers in the region and new competition for resources began to restrict the freedom of movement of Aboriginal hunter-gatherer inhabitants from the early 1800's. European expansion was swift and soon there had been considerable loss of traditional lands to agriculture. This led to violence and conflict between Europeans and Aboriginal people as both groups sought to compete for the same resources. In the

Cowpastures region, it began following the murder of an Aboriginal woman and her children, which resulted in violent clashes between several Aboriginal men and European settlers between 1814 and 1816 (Liston 1988). The violence had escalated by 1816 following the outlaw proclamation by Macquarie, resulting in the massacre of 14 Aboriginal people hiding at Appin. This event is known as the 'Appin Massacre' and is regarded as a pivotal part of the history of the destruction of the Aboriginal people in the region.

3.2 Aboriginal heritage located in the study area

The archaeological assessment identified the following Aboriginal sites located within the study area:

- CPark A02.
- CPark A03.
- Stoney Creek 1.
- CPark A04 PAD.
- CPark A05.
- CPark A06.
- CPark A07.
- CPark A08.
- CPark A09.
- CPark A10.
- CPark A11.
- CPark A12.
- CPark A13.
- CPark A14.

The AR attached in Appendix 6 provides details for Aboriginal sites identified during the archaeological assessment and are shown in Figure 7 and Figure 12. A brief description of each site is provided below.

AHIMS 52-4-0691/CPark A02

CPark A02 consists of a broken grinding stone identified on the crest of a small hillock, approximately 80 meters south of the fence line. A small group of juvenile native trees form a tree lane directly west (about 6 metres) of the grinding stone. The artefact had been broken some time ago, with the break occurring along its width. The grinding stone measures 90 millimetres long 100 millimetres wide and 50 millimetres high.

AHIMS 52-4-0692/CPark A03

CPark A03 is a single flake identified in the north-west corner of the old homestead block, inside the fence. The area whilst being part of the house block is relatively undisturbed. This proximal flake (20 millimetres long by 14 millimetres wide) consists of pale yellow silcrete with a missing left margin and distal point. There is also evidence that it has been heated.

AHIMS 52-4-0196/Stoney Creek 1

Stoney Creek 1 consists of three axe grinding grooves on a sandstone floater measuring approximately 2.3 by 1.5 meters located within the creek course. A number of circular depressions, or Gnamma holes, were also

observed ranging in size of 50-140 millimetres in diameter. Three of these holes appear to have been subjected to grinding to increase the diametre. The site card no longer remains for this site; however, it was easily relocated during the archaeological survey. Test excavations identified a low density, intact subsurface archaeological deposit of 15 subsurface artefacts within the vicinity of the grinding grooves, which are likely associated with Stoney Creek 1.

AHIMS 52-4-0701/CPark A04 PAD

CPark A04 PAD was identified during test excavations and consists of a moderate density, intact subsurface archaeological deposit of 34 subsurface artefacts. This site is located within a slightly elevated terrace landform east of Stony Creek and south of the Stoney Creek 1, which it is likely associated with. The artefacts include complete flakes, flake fragments and one bipolar core. Raw materials consists of silcrete, quartz, crystal quartz and quartzite.

AHIMS 52-4-0696/CPark A05

CPark A05 consists of three silcrete flake fragments identified at a depth of 200 millimetres during test excavations.

AHIMS 52-4-0695/CPark A06

CPark A06 consists of a quartz medial flake fragment measuring 12.4 by 9.1 millimetres, which was identified during test excavations.

AHIMS 52-4-0694/CPark A07

CPark A07 consists of a quartz angular fragment measuring 19.2 by 12.4 millimetres, which was identified during test excavations.

AHIMS 52-4-0693/CPark A08

CPark A08 consists of a silcrete medial flake fragment measuring 7.2 by 4.6 millimetres, which was identified during test excavations.

AHIMS 52-4-0702/CPark A09

CPark A09 consists of a silcrete proximal flake fragment measuring 23.8 by 28 millimetres, which was identified during test excavations.

AHIMS 52-4-0703/CPark A10

CPark A10 consists of a quartzite proximal flake fragment measuring 7.7 by 14.9 millimetres, which was identified during test excavations.

AHIMS 52-4-0698/CPark A11

CPark A11 consists of two complete silcrete flakes measuring 5.8 by 6.5 millimetres and 6.5 by 10.7 millimetres, which were identified during test excavations.

AHIMS 52-4-0697/CPark A12

CPark A12 consists of a silcrete angular fragment measuring 35.7 by 23.9 millimetres, which was identified during test excavations.

AHIMS 52-4-0699/CPark A13

CPark A13 consists of a complete quartz flake measuring 9.2 by 5.4 millimetres, which was identified during test excavations.

AHIMS 52-4-0700/CPark A14

CPark A14 consists of a crystal quartz medial flake fragment measuring 14.2 by 6.1 millimetres, which was identified during test excavations.

3.3 Interpretation of past Aboriginal land use

Site 2 study area is situated upslope of the eastern bank of Stony Creek, which is a direct tributary of the Wingecarribee River located approximately one kilometre north of the study area. The Wingecarribee River flows from west to east through the Southern Highlands past the Illawarra ranges into other tributaries that flow into Illawarra Basin. The surrounding landforms consist of undulating rises grading to low hills and rounded peaks.

There are no specific historical references to the Aboriginal occupation of the study area; however, the type of sites located within the study area and the results of the test excavations as part of the Stage 1 development attest to the presence of Aboriginal people in the past. Five kilometres west of the study area, EMM (2017) conducted an extensive survey and large subsurface archaeological testing program consisting of 160 test pits that recovered 281 artefacts. The results of both the survey and test excavations confirmed that the presence of stone artefacts is linked directly to distance to streams and that the presence and frequency of surface artefacts sites is not a reliable indicator of subsurface frequencies. This is further supported by the results of the subsurface test excavations within Stage 1 where a total of 427 artefacts were recorded, with the highest density of artefacts recorded within 100 metres of Stony Creek in the northeast corner of the Stage 1 area adjacent to a suite of grinding grooves.

The high frequency of tools recorded in the assemblage from the Stage 1 test excavations indicates that the area was likely to have been used as either a tool processing area or as an occupation area (or camp site) where tools were discarded. This is also evidenced by the presence of seven grinding groove panels just below the area where the highest density of artefacts were recovered.

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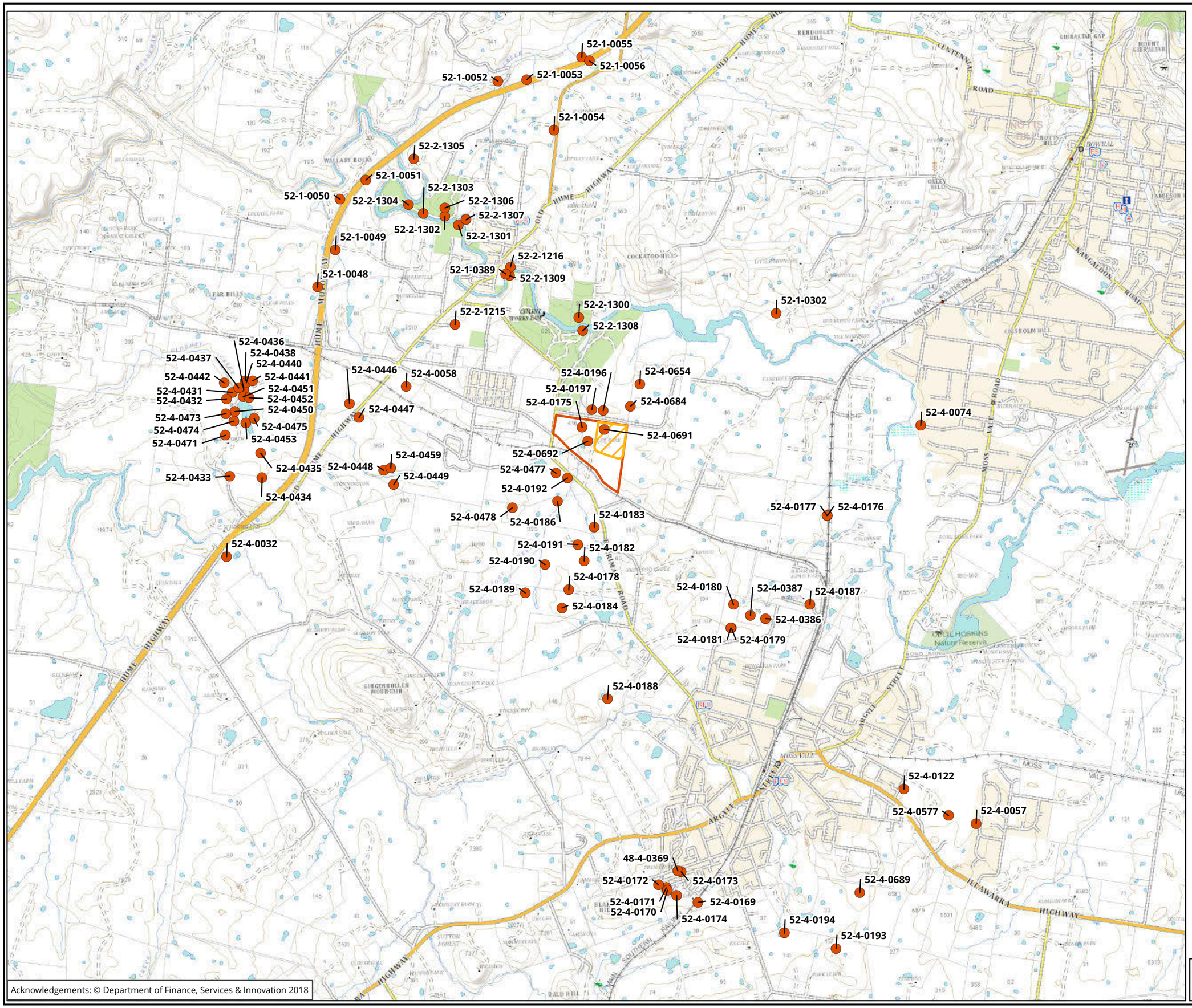

Legend

- Study area
- Site 2
- AHIMS record

Figure 4 Aboriginal sites located in the study area and within the vicinity

NOT TO BE MADE PUBLIC

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5

Kilometres

Scale: 1:45,000 @ A3

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

N

Biosis Pty Ltd

Ballarat, Brisbane, Canberra, Melbourne, Sydney,Wangaratta & Wollongong

Matter: 30434
Date: 11 November 2019,
Checked by: amurray, Generated by: amurray
Location:P:\30400s\30434\Mapping
30434_ACHA_F4_AHIMS.mxd

Acknowledgements: © Department of Finance, Services & Innovation 2018

4 Aboriginal community consultation

Consultation with the Aboriginal community has been undertaken in compliance with the consultation requirements as detailed below. Registration for the entire Lot 1 DP 785111 was undertaken at commencement of Stage 1 in 2018 to ensure continued consultation with the Aboriginal community for Site 2. A consultation log of all communications with RAPs is provided in Appendix 1

4.1 Stage 1: Notification of project proposal and registration of interest

4.1.1 Identification of relevant Aboriginal stakeholders

In accordance with the consultation guidelines, Biosis Pty Ltd notified the following bodies regarding the proposal:

- Wingecarribee Shire Council.
- EES.
- Native Title Services Corporation Limited (NTSCORP Limited).
- Office of the Registrar, *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* of Aboriginal Owners.
- NNTT.
- South East Local Land Services.
- Illawarra LALC.

A list of known Aboriginal stakeholders in the region was provided by EES (a copy of these responses are provided in Appendix 2 and include:

- Badu (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
- Barraby Cultural Services
- Bellambi Indigenous Corporation Gandangarra Traditional Owners
- Biamanga (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
- Bilinga (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
- Bilinga Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)
- Darryl Caines
- Gary Caines
- Cubbitch Barta
- Cullendulla (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
- Dharug Land Observations
- Munyunga (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
- Munyunga Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)
- Murramarang (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
- Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation
- Murrumbul (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
- Murrumbul Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)
- Nundagurri (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
- Pejar Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Pemulwuy (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
- South West Rocks Corporation
- Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council

- Duncan Falk Consultancy
- Gadhu Dreaming
- Goobah Development Pty Ltd (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
- Gundungurra Aboriginal Heritage Assoication Inc.
- Gundungurra Aboriginal Heritage Assoication Inc.
- Gundungurra Tribal Technical Services
- Gunyuu (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
- Gunyuu Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)
- Guunamaa Dreaming Sites and Surveying
- ILALC
- Jerringong (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
- Karrial (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
- Korewal Eloura Jerrungurah Tribal Elders Council
- Kullila Site Consultants and Koori Site Management
- La Perouse Botany Bay Corporation
- Minnamunnung
- Three Ducks Dreaming Surveying and Consulting
- Thoorga Nura
- Tungai Tonghi
- Leanne Tungai
- Walbunja (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
- Walgalu (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
- Warra Bingi Nunda Gurri
- Wingikara (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
- Wingikara Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)
- The Wodi Wodi Elders Corporation
- Woronora Plateau Gundungara Elders Council
- Wullung (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
- Yerramurra (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
- Yamanda Aboriginal Association
- South Coast Peoples.

A search conducted by the Office of the Registrar, *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* listed no Aboriginal Owners with land within the study area. A search conducted by the NNTT listed no registered Native Title claims or registered Indigenous Land Use Agreements within the study area. There was one unregistered Claimant Application within the study area, South Coast Peoples (NC2017/008).

4.1.2 Public notice

In accordance with the consultation guidelines, a public notification was placed in the following newspaper:

- *Southern Highlands News* (13 August 2018).

The advertisement invited Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge to register their interest in a process of community consultation to provide assistance in determining the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or places in the vicinity of the study area. A copy of the public notice is provided in Appendix 2.

4.1.3 Registration of Aboriginal parties

Aboriginal groups identified in Section 4.1.1 were sent a letter inviting them to register their interest in a process of community consultation to provide assistance in determining the significance of Aboriginal

object(s) and/or places in the vicinity of the study area. In response to the letters and public notice, a total of 14 groups registered their interest in the project. Responses to registration from Aboriginal parties are provided in Appendix 3. A full list of Aboriginal parties who registered for consultation is provided below:

- Barraby Cultural Services
- Guunamaa Dreaming Sites and Surveying
- Tungai Tonghi
- Yulay Cultural Services
- Yurrandaali Cultural Services
- Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation
- Woronora Plateau Gundungara Elders Council
- Duncan Falk Consultancy
- Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Warra Bingi Nunda Gurri
- ILALC
- Woronora Plateau Gundungara Elders Council.

4.2 Stage 2: Presentation of information about the proposed project

On 1 October 2019 Biosis provided RAPs with details about the proposed development works (project information pack). A copy of the project information pack is provided in Appendix 3.

4.3 Stage 3: Gathering information about cultural significance

4.3.1 Archaeological assessment methodology information pack

On 1 October 2019, Biosis provided each RAP with a copy of the project methodology pack outlining the proposed ACHA process and methodology for this project. RAPs were given 28 days to review and prepare feedback on the proposed methodology. A copy of the project methodology pack is provided in Appendix 3.

Barraby Cultural Services, Guunamaa Dreaming Sites and Surveying, Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation, and Woronora Plateau Gundungara Elders Council all supported the methodology. Tharawal LALC formally withdrew their interest in the project as the study area is not within their boundaries.

4.3.2 Information gathered during fieldwork

During fieldwork for Site 2, it was clear that all RAPs considered the grinding grooves (AHIMS 52-4-0196, Stoney Creek 1), which were relocated during the survey, to be of high significance. Their main concerns where the protection of this site during construction of the brick making plant.

4.4 Stage 4: Review of draft ACHA report

Following completion of the draft ACHA report, it was provided to RAPs on 30 January 2020 for review and comment. RAPs were given 28 days to provide comments and no responses were received (Appendix 5).

5 Aboriginal cultural significance assessment

The two main values addressed when assessing the significance of Aboriginal sites are cultural values to the Aboriginal community and archaeological (scientific) values. This report will assess the cultural values of Aboriginal sites in the study area. Details of the scientific significance assessment of Aboriginal sites in the study area are provided in Appendix 6.

5.1 Introduction to the assessment process

Heritage assessment criteria in NSW fall broadly within the significance values outlined in the Australia International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) *Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* (Australia ICOMOS 2013) (the Burra Charter). This approach to heritage has been adopted by cultural heritage managers and government agencies as the set of guidelines for best practice heritage management in Australia. These values are provided as background and include:

- **Historical significance** (evolution and association) refers to historic values and encompasses the history of aesthetics, science and society, and therefore to a large extent underlies all of the terms set out in this section. A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, a historic figure, event, phase or activity. It may also have historic value as the site of an important event. For any given place the significance will be greater where evidence of the association or event survives *in situ*, or where the settings are substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of subsequent treatment.
- **Aesthetic significance** (Scenic/architectural qualities, creative accomplishment) refers to the sensory, scenic, architectural and creative aspects of the place. It is often closely linked with social values and may include consideration of form, scale, colour, texture, and material of the fabric or landscape, and the smell and sounds associated with the place and its use.
- **Social significance** (contemporary community esteem) refers to the spiritual, traditional, historical or contemporary associations and attachment that the place or area has for the present-day community. Places of social significance have associations with contemporary community identity. These places can have associations with tragic or warmly remembered experiences, periods or events. Communities can experience a sense of loss should a place of social significance be damaged or destroyed. These aspects of heritage significance can only be determined through consultative processes with local communities.
- **Scientific significance** (Archaeological, industrial, educational, research potential and scientific significance values) refers to the importance of a landscape, area, place or object because of its archaeological and/or other technical aspects. Assessment of scientific value is often based on the likely research potential of the area, place or object and will consider the importance of the data involved, its rarity, quality or representativeness, and the degree to which it may contribute further substantial information.

The cultural and archaeological significance of Aboriginal and historic sites and places is assessed on the basis of the significance values outlined above. As well as the Burra Charter significance values guidelines, various government agencies have developed formal criteria and guidelines that have application when assessing the significance of heritage places within NSW. Of primary interest are guidelines prepared by the Australian

Government, the NSW EES and the Heritage Branch, and the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment. The relevant sections of these guidelines are presented below.

These guidelines state that an area may contain evidence and associations which demonstrate one or any combination of the Burra Charter significance values outlined above in reference to Aboriginal heritage. Reference to each of the values should be made when evaluating archaeological and cultural significance for Aboriginal sites and places.

In addition to the previously outlined heritage values, the EES *Guidelines to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011) also specify the importance of considering cultural landscapes when determining and assessing Aboriginal heritage values. The principle behind a cultural landscape is that 'the significance of individual features is derived from their inter-relatedness within the cultural landscape'. This means that sites or places cannot be 'assessed in isolation' but must be considered as parts of the wider cultural landscape. Hence the site or place will possibly have values derived from its association with other sites and places. By investigating the associations between sites, places, and (for example) natural resources in the cultural landscape the stories behind the features can be told. The context of the cultural landscape can unlock 'better understanding of the cultural meaning and importance' of sites and places.

Although other values may be considered – such as educational or tourism values – the two principal values that are likely to be addressed in consideration of Aboriginal sites and places are the cultural/social significance to Aboriginal people and their archaeological or scientific significance to archaeologists and the Aboriginal community. The determinations of archaeological and cultural significance for sites and places should then be expressed as statements of significance that preface a concise discussion of the contributing factors to Aboriginal cultural heritage significance.

5.2 Cultural (social significance) values

Cultural or social significance refers to the spiritual, traditional, historical and/or contemporary associations and values attached to a place or objects by Aboriginal people. Aboriginal cultural heritage is broadly valued by Aboriginal people as it is used to define their identity as both individuals and as part of a group (DECCW 2010b, p.iii). More specifically it provides:

- A '*connection and sense of belonging to Country*' (DECCW 2010b, p.iii).
- A link between the present and the past (DECCW 2010b, p.3).
- A learning tool to teach Aboriginal culture to younger Aboriginal generations and the general public (DECCWa 2010 p.3).
- Further evidence of Aboriginal occupation prior to European settlement for people who do not understand the magnitude to which Aboriginal people occupied the continent (DECCW 2010b, p.3).

It is acknowledged that Aboriginal people are the primary determiners of the cultural significance of Aboriginal cultural heritage. During consultation, it was clear that the study area contained high cultural and social values. Following the 28 day review of the draft report, there may be additional comments.

5.3 Historic values

Historic significance refers to associations a place or object may have with a historically important person, event, phase or activity to the Aboriginal and other communities. The study area is not known to have any historic associations.

5.4 Archaeological (scientific significance) values

An archaeological scientific assessment was undertaken for the study area and is presented in detail as part of the attached Archaeological Report (Appendix 6).

5.5 Aesthetic values

Even though the study area demonstrates heavy disturbances in some areas, it is a typical example of rolling hills and rounded peaks adjacent to a permanent creek line. The close proximity of Stony Creek and a series of grinding groove panels on both sides of the creek adds to the aesthetic values of the study area. The landscape of the study area is closely linked with Aboriginal cultural values and provides a context for Aboriginal sites that gives a strong sense of place. The Southern Highlands and Illawarra community strongly identifies with the landscape of the study area.

5.6 Statement of significance

5.6.1 Statement of significance for 52-4-0691 (CPark A02)

CPark A02 consists of a broken grinding stone identified on the crest of a small hillock, approximately 80 meters south of the fence line. A small group of juvenile native trees form a tree lane directly west (about 6 metres) of the grinding stone. The artefact had been broken some time ago, with the break occurring along its width. The grinding stone measures 90 millimetres long 100 millimetres wide and 50 millimetres high. This site type occurs frequently throughout the region and the scientific significance of this site has been assessed as low. The site has low historical and moderate aesthetic value.

5.6.2 Statement of significance for 52-4-0692 (CPark A03)

CPark A03 consists of a proximal flake (2 millimetres long by 1.4 millimetres wide) consists of pale yellow silcrete with a missing left margin and distal point. There is also evidence that it has been heated. It was located in the north west of the old homestead block, inside the fence line. The area whilst being part of the house block is relatively undisturbed. This site type occurs frequently throughout the region and the scientific significance of this site has been assessed as low. The site has low historical and moderate aesthetic value.

5.6.3 Statement of significance for 52-4-0196 (Stoney Creek 1)

Stoney Creek 1 consists of three axe grinding grooves on a sandstone floater measuring approximately 2.3 by 1.5 meters located within the creek course. A number of circular depressions, or Gnamma holes, were also observed ranging in size of 50-140 millimetres in diameter. Three of these holes appear to have been subjected to grinding to increase the diameter. The site card no longer remains for this site; however, it was easily relocated during the archaeological survey. Test excavations identified a moderate density, intact subsurface archaeological deposit of 49 subsurface artefacts within the vicinity of the grinding grooves, which are likely associated with Stoney Creek 1. This site type has been identified occasionally within the local region and has therefore been assessed as having high archaeological significance. The site has low historical and moderate aesthetic value.

5.6.4 Statement of significance for 52-4-0701 (CPark A04 PAD)

CPark A04 PAD was identified during test excavations and consists of a moderate density, intact subsurface archaeological deposit of 34 subsurface artefacts. This site is located within a slightly elevated terrace landform east of Stony Creek and south of the Stoney Creek 1, which it is likely associated with. The artefacts include complete flakes, flake fragments and one bipolar core. Raw materials consists of silcrete, quartz, crystal quartz and quartzite. This site type occurs frequently throughout the region and the scientific

significance of this site has been assessed as moderate. The site has low historical and moderate aesthetic value.

5.6.5 Statement of significance for 52-4-0696 (CPark A05)

CPark A05 consists of three silcrete flake fragments identified at a depth of 200 millimetres during test excavations. This site type occurs frequently throughout the region and the scientific significance of this site has been assessed as low. The site has low historical and moderate aesthetic value.

5.6.6 Statement of significance for 52-4-0695 (CPark A06)

CPark A06 consists of a quartz medial flake fragment measuring 12.4 by 9.1 millimetres, which was identified during test excavations. This site type occurs frequently throughout the region and the scientific significance of this site has been assessed as low. The site has low historical and moderate aesthetic value.

5.6.7 Statement of significance for 52-4-0694 (CPark A07)

CPark A07 consists of a quartz angular fragment measuring 19.2 by 12.4 millimetres, which was identified during test excavations. This site type occurs frequently throughout the region and the scientific significance of this site has been assessed as low. The site has low historical and moderate aesthetic value.

5.6.8 Statement of significance for 52-4-0693 (CPark A08)

CPark A08 consists of a silcrete medial flake fragment measuring 7.2 by 4.6 millimetres, which was identified during test excavations. This site type occurs frequently throughout the region and the scientific significance of this site has been assessed as low. The site has low historical and moderate aesthetic value.

5.6.9 Statement of significance for 52-4-0702 (CPark A09)

CPark A09 consists of a silcrete proximal flake fragment measuring 23.8 by 28 millimetres, which was identified during test excavations. This site type occurs frequently throughout the region and the scientific significance of this site has been assessed as low. The site has low historical and moderate aesthetic value.

5.6.10 Statement of significance for 52-4-0703 (CPark A10)

CPark A10 consists of a quartzite proximal flake fragment measuring 7.7 by 14.9 millimetres, which was identified during test excavations. This site type occurs frequently throughout the region and the scientific significance of this site has been assessed as low. The site has low historical and moderate aesthetic value.

5.6.11 Statement of significance for 52-4-0698 (CPark A11)

CPark A11 consists of two complete silcrete flakes measuring 5.8 by 6.5 millimetres and 6.5 by 10.7 millimetres, which were identified during test excavations. This site type occurs frequently throughout the region and the scientific significance of this site has been assessed as low. The site has low historical and moderate aesthetic value.

5.6.12 Statement of significance for 52-4-0697 (CPark A12)

CPark A12 consists of a silcrete angular fragment measuring 35.7 by 23.9 millimetres, which was identified during test excavations. This site type occurs frequently throughout the region and the scientific significance of this site has been assessed as low. The site has low historical and moderate aesthetic value.

5.6.13 Statement of significance for 52-4-0699 (CPark A13)

CPark A13 consists of a complete quartz flake measuring 9.2 by 5.4 millimetres, which was identified during test excavations. This site type occurs frequently throughout the region and the scientific significance of this site has been assessed as low. The site has low historical and moderate aesthetic value.

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5.6.14 Statement of significance for 52-4-0700 (CPark A14)

CPark A14 consists of a crystal quartz medial flake fragment measuring 14.2 by 6.1 millimetres, which was identified during test excavations. This site type occurs frequently throughout the region and the scientific significance of this site has been assessed as low. The site has low historical and moderate aesthetic value.

Table 4 Significance assessment criteria

Site name	Criteria	Ranking
CPark A02 (AHIMS 52-4-0691)	Cultural – discussions with the local Aboriginal communities reflect that the site is moderate in value.	Low
	Historical – the site is not connected to any historical event or personage.	Low
	Scientific – the site possesses low archaeological values.	Low
	Aesthetic – the site is located adjacent Stony Creek within a rolling hills landform. It has been impacted by the close proximity of large industrial development.	Moderate
CPark A03 (AHIMS 52-4-0692)	Cultural – discussions with the local Aboriginal communities reflect that the site is low in value.	Low
	Historical – the site is not connected to any historical event or personage.	Low
	Scientific – the site possesses low archaeological values.	Low
	Aesthetic – the site is located adjacent Stony Creek within a rolling hills landform. It has been impacted by the close proximity of large industrial development.	Moderate
Stoney Creek 1 (AHIMS 52-4-0196)	Cultural – discussions with the local Aboriginal communities reflect that the site is high in value.	High
	Historical – the site is not connected to any historical event or personage.	Low
	Scientific – the site possesses high archaeological values.	High
	Aesthetic – the site is located adjacent Stony Creek within a rolling hills landform. It has been impacted by the close proximity of large industrial development.	Moderate
CPark A04 PAD (AHIMS 52-4-0701)	Cultural – discussions with the local Aboriginal communities reflect that the site is moderate in value.	Moderate
	Historical – the site is not connected to any historical event or personage.	Moderate
	Scientific – the site possesses moderate archaeological values.	Low
	Aesthetic – the site is located adjacent Stony Creek within a rolling hills landform. It has been impacted by the close proximity of large industrial development.	Moderate
CPark A05	Cultural – discussions with the local Aboriginal communities	Low

Site name	Criteria	Ranking
(AHIMS 52-4-0696)	reflect that the site is moderate in value.	
	Historical – the site is not connected to any historical event or personage.	Low
	Scientific – the site possesses low archaeological values.	Low
	Aesthetic – the site is located adjacent Stony Creek within a rolling hills landform. It has been impacted by the close proximity of large industrial development.	Moderate
CPark A06 (AHIMS 52-4-0695)	Cultural – discussions with the local Aboriginal communities reflect that the site is moderate in value.	Low
	Historical – the site is not connected to any historical event or personage.	Low
	Scientific – the site possesses low archaeological values.	Low
	Aesthetic – the site is located adjacent Stony Creek within a rolling hills landform. It has been impacted by the close proximity of large industrial development.	Moderate
CPark A07 (AHIMS 52-4-0694)	Cultural – discussions with the local Aboriginal communities reflect that the site is moderate in value.	Low
	Historical – the site is not connected to any historical event or personage.	Low
	Scientific – the site possesses low archaeological values.	Low
	Aesthetic – the site is located adjacent Stony Creek within a rolling hills landform. It has been impacted by the close proximity of large industrial development.	Moderate
CPark A08 (AHIMS 52-4-0693)	Cultural – discussions with the local Aboriginal communities reflect that the site is moderate in value.	Low
	Historical – the site is not connected to any historical event or personage.	Low
	Scientific – the site possesses low archaeological values.	Low
	Aesthetic – the site is located adjacent Stony Creek within a rolling hills landform. It has been impacted by the close proximity of large industrial development.	Moderate
CPark A09 (AHIMS 52-4-0702)	Cultural – discussions with the local Aboriginal communities reflect that the site is moderate in value.	Low
	Historical – the site is not connected to any historical event or personage.	Low
	Scientific – the site possesses low archaeological values.	Low
	Aesthetic – the site is located adjacent Stony Creek within a rolling hills landform. It has been impacted by the close proximity of large	Moderate

Site name	Criteria	Ranking
	industrial development.	
CPark A10 (AHIMS 52-4-0703)	Cultural – discussions with the local Aboriginal communities reflect that the site is moderate in value.	Low
	Historical – the site is not connected to any historical event or personage.	Low
	Scientific – the site possesses low archaeological values.	Low
	Aesthetic – the site is located adjacent Stony Creek within a rolling hills landform. It has been impacted by the close proximity of large industrial development.	Moderate
CPark A11 (AHIMS 52-4-0698)	Cultural – discussions with the local Aboriginal communities reflect that the site is moderate in value.	Low
	Historical – the site is not connected to any historical event or personage.	Low
	Scientific – the site possesses low archaeological values.	Low
	Aesthetic – the site is located adjacent Stony Creek within a rolling hills landform. It has been impacted by the close proximity of large industrial development.	Moderate
CPark A12 (AHIMS 52-4-0697)	Cultural – discussions with the local Aboriginal communities reflect that the site is moderate in value.	Low
	Historical – the site is not connected to any historical event or personage.	Low
	Scientific – the site possesses low archaeological values.	Low
	Aesthetic – the site is located adjacent Stony Creek within a rolling hills landform. It has been impacted by the close proximity of large industrial development.	Moderate
CPark A13 (AHIMS 52-4-0699)	Cultural – discussions with the local Aboriginal communities reflect that the site is moderate in value.	Low
	Historical – the site is not connected to any historical event or personage.	Low
	Scientific – the site possesses low archaeological values.	Low
	Aesthetic – the site is located adjacent Stony Creek within a rolling hills landform. It has been impacted by the close proximity of large industrial development.	Moderate
CPark A14 (AHIMS 52-4-0700)	Cultural – discussions with the local Aboriginal communities reflect that the site is moderate in value.	Low
	Historical – the site is not connected to any historical event or personage.	Low
	Scientific – the site possesses low archaeological values.	Low

Site name	Criteria	Ranking
	Aesthetic – the site is located adjacent Stony Creek within a rolling hills landform. It has been impacted by the close proximity of large industrial development.	Moderate

The significance of sites was assessed in accordance with the following criteria:

- Requirements of the Code.
- The Burra Charter.
- *Guide to Investigating and Reporting on Aboriginal Heritage.*

The combined use of these guidelines is widely considered to represent the best practice for assessments of Aboriginal cultural heritage. The identification and assessment of cultural heritage values includes the four values of the Burra Charter: social, historical, scientific and aesthetic values. The resultant statement of significance has been constructed for the study area based on the significance ranking criteria assessed in Table 4.

6 Development limitations and mitigation measures

Within the study area, there are 134 recorded Aboriginal sites that will be subject to harm. The degree of harm to these Aboriginal archaeological sites from the construction of the proposed brick making plant will range from partial to direct. Strategies to avoid or minimise harm to Aboriginal heritage in the study area are discussed below.

A summary of the potential impacts of the proposed works on known Aboriginal sites within the study area is provided in Table 5.

Table 5 Summary of potential archaeological impact

AHIMS site no.	Site name	Significance	Type of harm	Degree of harm	Consequence of harm
AHIMS 52-4-0691	CPark A02	Low	Direct	Total	Total loss of value
AHIMS 52-4-0692	CPark A03	Low	Direct	Total	Total loss of value
AHIMS 52-4-0196	Stoney Creek 1	High	Direct	Partial	Partial loss of value
AHIMS 52-4-0701	CPark A04 PAD	Moderate	Direct	Partial	Partial loss of value
AHIMS 52-4-0696	CPark A05	Low	Direct	Total	Total loss of value
AHIMS 52-4-0695	CPark A06	Low	Direct	Total	Total loss of value
AHIMS 52-4-0694	CPark A07	Low	Direct	Total	Total loss of value
AHIMS 52-4-0693	CPark A08	Low	Direct	Total	Total loss of value
AHIMS 52-4-0702	CPark A09	Low	Direct	Total	Total loss of value
AHIMS 52-4-0703	CPark A10	Low	Direct	Total	Total loss of value
AHIMS 52-4-0698	CPark A11	Low	Direct	Total	Total loss of value
AHIMS 52-4-0697	CPark A12	Low	Direct	Total	Total loss of value
AHIMS 52-4-0699	CPark A13	Low	Direct	Total	Total loss of value
AHIMS 52-4-0700	CPark A14	Low	Direct	Total	Total loss of value

6.1 Potential risks to Aboriginal cultural heritage

The proposed works within the study area include activities which would impact 13? Aboriginal heritage sites . If not mitigated the impact may include:

- Vehicle movement within study area with potential compaction of surface soils.
- Earthworks, which will involve the removal of topsoil and subsoil.
- Construction of a brick making plant and associated infrastructure such as roads, and services.

Left unmitigated, these activities have potential to completely remove or disturb archaeological deposits and Aboriginal objects.

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6.2 Avoiding harm to Aboriginal heritage

Harm cannot be avoided to some Aboriginal sites within the study area as a part of the proposed works. CPark A02 and CPark A03 are isolated surface artefacts, which can be subject to a surface salvage as part of an CHMP. Stoney Creek 1 was relocated during the survey and test excavations for Site 2 identified a moderate density, intact subsurface archaeological deposit within a slightly elevated terrace landform. The grinding grooves and associated PAD are outside of the proposed development area and will not be impacted. However, the associated site of CPark A04 PAD, located south of Stoney Creek 1, will be partially impacted by the proposed development, as will the remaining 11 Aboriginal sites (Figure 5).

6.3 Management and mitigation measures

Ideally, heritage management involves conservation of sites through the preservation and conservation of fabric and context within a framework of 'doing as much as necessary, as little as possible' (Australia ICOMOS 2013). In cases where conservation is not practical, several options for management are available. For sites, management often involves the salvage of features or artefacts, retrieval of information through excavation or collection (especially where impact cannot be avoided) and interpretation.

Avoidance of impact to archaeological and cultural heritage sites through the design of the development is the primary mitigation and management strategy, and should be implemented where practicable. As noted above, the proposed works cannot avoid impacts to the archaeological sites identified within the study area. It is not feasible for the proposed works to completely avoid impacts to these sites; therefore, the following mitigation measures developed in consultation with the project RAPs, and which considered the principles of ecologically sustainable development (ESD) and intergenerational equity in their design, are proposed.

AHIMS 52-4-0196 (Stoney Creek 1) consists of axe grinding grooves and Gnamma holes on a sandstone floater. The artefact scatter located on the same terrace landform is likely associated with this site. The test excavations that have been undertaken, and subsequent artefact analysis, has increased current understanding of the site and our knowledge of Aboriginal occupation in the wider Southern Highlands region, which ensures that any scientific and cultural information can be accessed and used by future generations. The grinding grooves and subsurface artefact scatter are outside of the proposed development area and will not be impacted. However, the grinding grooves should be conserved and protected during and after construction of the brick making plant (Figure 5).

CPark A04 PAD (AHIMS 52-4-0701) consists of a moderate density, intact subsurface archaeological deposit of 34 subsurface artefacts and is likely associated with AHIMS 52-4-0196 (Stoney Creek 1). It is located within a slightly elevated terrace landform east of Stony Creek and south of AHIMS 52-4-0196. The artefacts include complete flakes, flake fragments and one bipolar core. Raw materials consists of silcrete, quartz, crystal quartz and quartzite. This site will be partially impacted by the proposed development and will be managed and mitigated under a CHMP, which will include monitoring during works.

Due to the results of the Stage 1 test excavations and ACHA, Brickworks Ltd have considered the location of the brick making plant carefully and positioned it as far away from Stony Creek, the riparian zone, and AHIMS 52-4-0196 (Stoney Creek 1) as possible. It has therefore being positioned along the eastern boundary, which has enabled the riparian zone to be extended and the visual impacts of the proposed development to be mitigated.

A draft CHMP was prepared by Biosis for Stage 1 (west of the current Site 2 study area) and submitted to EES for comment. EES supported the draft CHMP, pending completion of archaeological investigations within Stage 1 and Aboriginal community consultation. The outcome of the test excavations and consultation provided additional information regarding the site complex AHIMS 52-4-0175/ 52-4-0197 (MVEnt Site 1). The

ACHMP outlined how MVEnt Site 1 would be protected during the construction and operation of the proposed masonry plant within the Stage 1 study area. The ACHMP was sent to the RAPs on the 20 March, who were given 14 days to review the document, and feedback from EES is still pending.

Should approval be granted for the project the ACHMP for Stage 1 will be updated to include the results of test excavations for Site 2 and provided to the RAPs for community consultation and comment. The updating of the ACHMP will include the cumulative impacts of both Stage 1and Site 2 on the multiple grinding grooves located on either side of Stony Creek. The protection of the grinding groove panels will help to achieve intergenerational equity by allowing the retention of cultural materials for the education and enjoyment of future generations. Furthermore, the updated ACHMP will include the management and mitigation strategies proposed for those sites to be impacted by the Site 2 works (CPark A02, CPark A03, CPark A05, CPark A06, CPark A07, CPark A08, CPark A09, CPark A10, CPark A11, CPark A12, CPark A13 and CPark A14), which will consist of the salvage of surface artefacts and reburial following construction.

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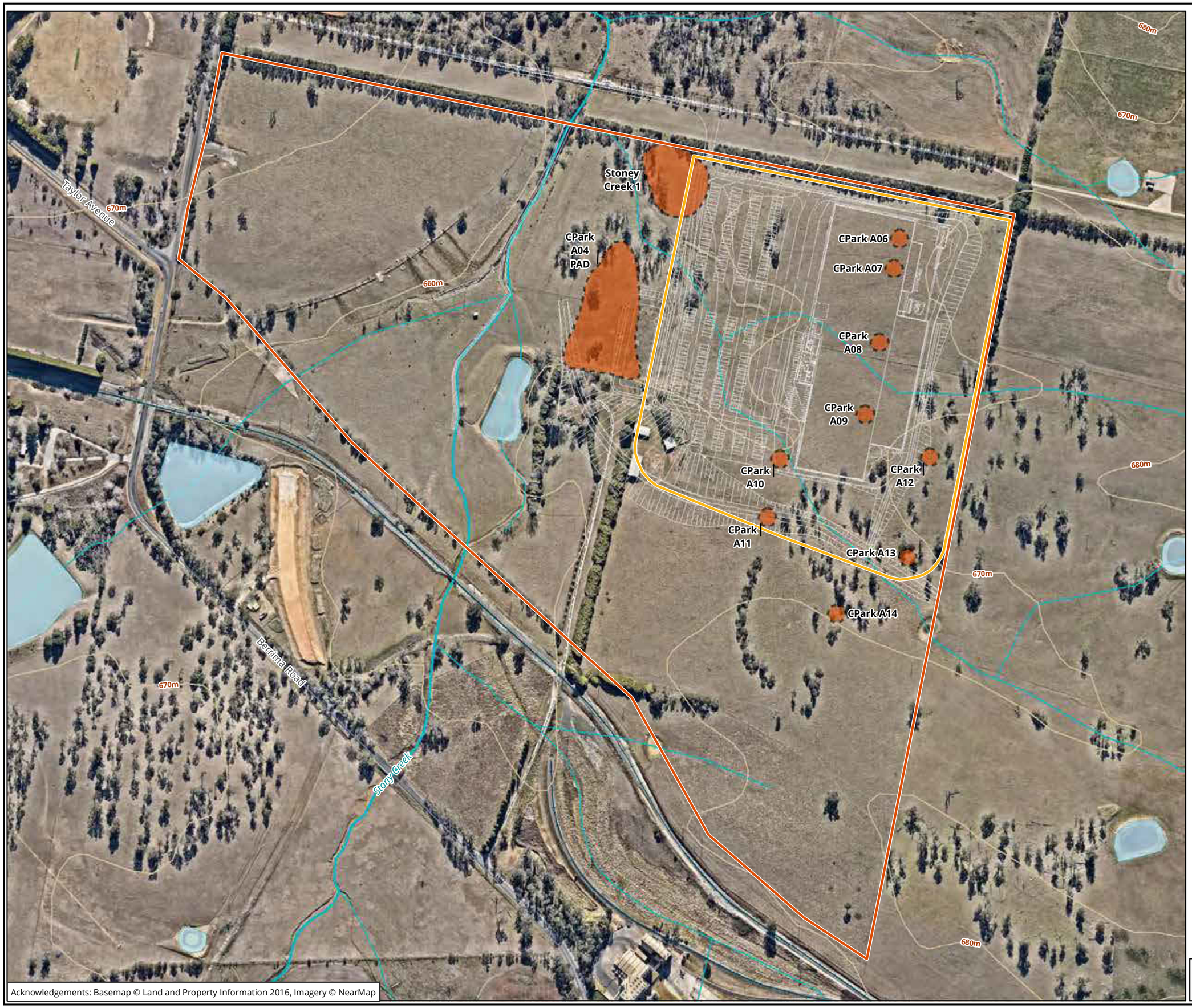
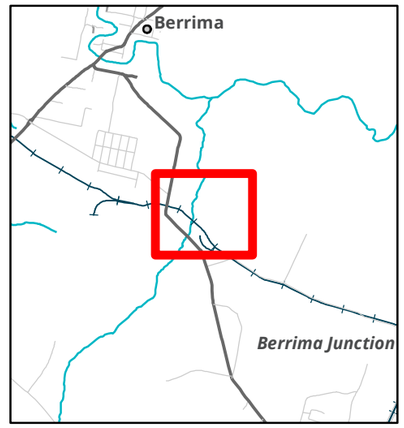




Legend

- Study area
- Site 2
- Proposed development
- New Aboriginal sites

Figure 13 Impacs to Aboriginal sites

0 50 100 150 200

Metres
Scale: 1:4,000 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 NSW Lambert

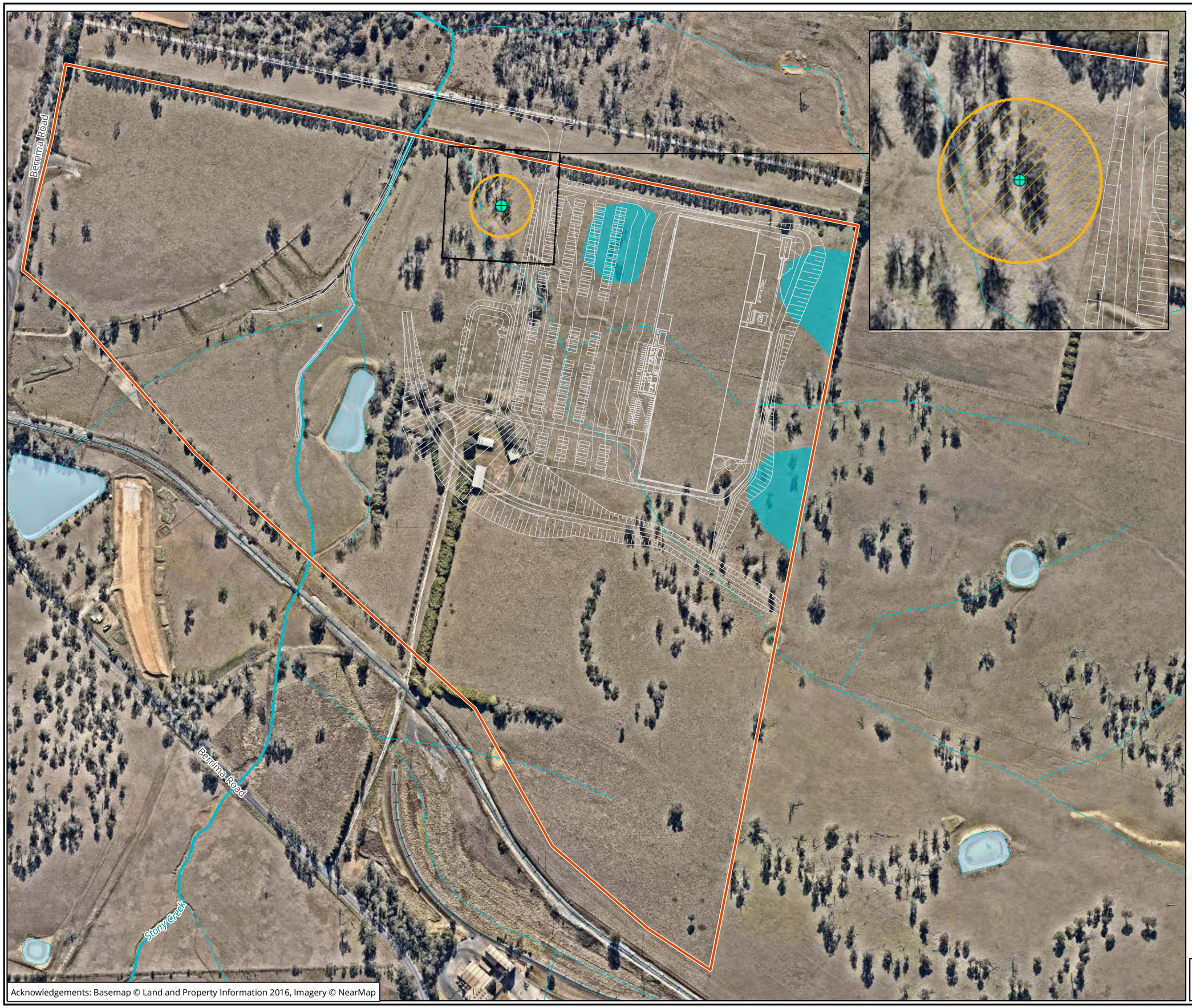
N

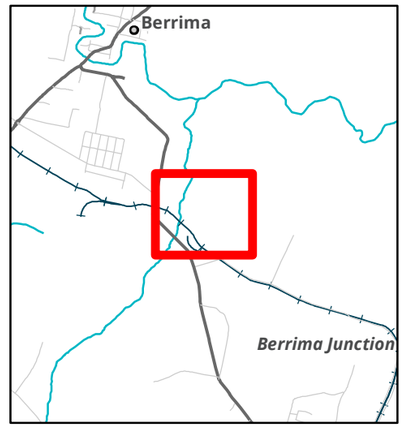
Biosis Pty Ltd

Albury, Ballarat, Melbourne,
Newcastle, Sydney, Wangaratta & Wollongong

Matter: 30434
Date: 28 January 2020,
Checked by: SJK, Drawn by: AEDM, Last edited by: amurray
Location:P:\30400s\30434\Mapping
30434_AR_F13_ImpactSites

Acknowledgements: Basemap © Land and Property Information 2016, Imagery © NearMap





Legend

- Study area
- Updated location of 52-4-0196
- Grinding grooves 35m buffer

Acknowledgements: Basemap © Land and Property Information 2016, Imagery © NearMap

Figure 14 Grinding grooves buffer

0 50 100 150 200

Metres

Scale: 1:4,000 @ A3

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 NSW Lambert

N

Biosis Pty Ltd

Albury, Ballarat, Melbourne,
Newcastle, Sydney, Wangaratta & Wollongong

Matter: 30434
Date: 28 January 2020,
Checked by: SJK, Drawn by: LW, Last edited by: amurray
Location:P:\30400s\30434\Mapping
30434_AR_F14_GrindGrooves

7 Recommendations

The recommendations outlined below have been developed in consultation with the RAPs for the project. (Appendix 6).

Recommendation 1: Conservation of part of AHIMS 52-4-0196 (Stoney Creek 1)

Stoney Creek 1 (AHIMS 52-4-0196) was relocated during the survey and test excavations within Site 2 identified a moderate density, intact subsurface archaeological deposit within a slightly elevated terrace landform associated with the grinding grooves. The grinding grooves and subsurface artefact scatter are outside of the proposed development area and will not be impacted. However, the grinding grooves should be protected with a buffer and fencing (Figure 6).

Recommendation 2: CHMP

The current CHMP for Stage 1 should be updated in consultation with RAPs and EES to include the proposed Site 2 study area. The CHMP will facilitate the implementation of the management and mitigation strategies for all 14 sites located within the study area by clearly outlining Aboriginal site management requirements including the management of unexpected finds.

Recommendation 3: Continued consultation with the registered Aboriginal parties

The proponent should continue to inform the RAPs about the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites within the study area throughout the life of the project. A copy of the final report will be sent to the RAPs, EES and the AHIMS register.

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Appendices

Appendix 1 Consultation log

Stage 1 – Notification of project proposal and registration of interest

Step 1: Identification of Aboriginal people/parties with an interest in the proposed study area

Organisation contacted	Date and type of contact	Date and type of response	Response details
OEH	10/8/2018 – email	21/8/2018 – email	Provided a list of Aboriginal stakeholder groups in the Illawarra region
Illawarra LALC	10/8/2018 – email	3/10/2018 – email	Registered an interest
NTSCORP Limited	10/8/2018 – email	–	–
Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983	10/8/2018 – email	28/8/2018 – email	The study area described does not have Registered Aboriginal Owners
South East Local Land Services	10/8/2018 – email	10/8/2018 – email	Suggested contact with OEH
NNTT	10/8/2018 – email	10/8/2018 – email	No native title registered in the study area; however, South Coast Peoples currently have a claim but it has not been determined.
Wingecarribee Shire Council	10/8/2018 – email	16/8/2018 – email	Suggested contact with OEH

Step 2: Public advertisement

The public notice was published in the *Southern Highlands News* on the 13 August 2018. A copy of the advertisement is provided in Appendix 2.

Step 3: Registration of interest

The registration period ran from the 21 August 2018 to 4 September 2018. Leeway was given to Aboriginal parties/groups who provided responses shortly after the close of this period and they have been registered as Aboriginal parties for consultation.

Organisation contacted	Date and type of contact	Date and type of response	Response details
Badu (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	21/8/2018 – email	–	–
Barraby Cultural Services	21/8/2018 – email	15/8/2018 – email	Registered an interest
Bellambi Indigenous Corporation Gandangarra Traditional Owners	21/8/2018 – email	–	–
Biamanga (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	21/8/2018 – email	–	–

Organisation contacted	Date and type of contact	Date and type of response	Response details
Bilinga (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	21/8/2018 – email	–	–
Bilinga Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)	21/8/2018 – email	–	–
Darryl Caines	21/8/2018 – email	–	–
Gary Caines	21/8/2018 – email	–	–
Cubbitch Barta	21/8/2018 – email	–	–
Cullendulla (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	21/8/2018 – email	–	–
Dharug Land Observations	21/8/2018 – email	–	–
Duncan Falk Consultancy	21/8/2018 – email	23/8/2018 – email	Registered an interest
Gadhu Dreaming	21/8/2018 – email	–	–
Goobah Development Pty Ltd (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	21/8/2018 – email	–	–
Gundungurra Aboriginal Heritage Assoication Inc.	21/8/2018 – email	–	–
Gundungurra Aboriginal Heritage Assoication Inc.	21/8/2018 – email	–	–
Gundungurra Tribal Technical Services	21/8/2018 – email	–	–
Gunyuu (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	21/8/2018 – email	–	–
Gunyuu Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)	21/8/2018 – email	–	–
Guunamaa Dreaming Sites and Surveying	21/8/2018 – email	21/8/2018 – email	Registered an interest
ILALC	21/8/2018 – email	3/10/2018 – email	Registered an interest
James Davis	21/8/2018 – email	28/8/2018 – phone	Registered an interest
Jerringong (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	21/8/2018 – email	–	–
Karrial (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	21/8/2018 – email	–	–
Korewal Eloura Jerrungurah Tribal Elders	21/8/2018 – email	–	–

Organisation contacted	Date and type of contact	Date and type of response	Response details
Council			
Kullila Site Consultants and Koori Site Management	21/8/2018 – email	–	–
La Perouse Botany Bay Corporation	21/8/2018 – email	–	–
Minnamunnung	21/8/2018 – email	–	–
Munyunga (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	21/8/2018 – email	–	–
Munyunga Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)	21/8/2018 – email	–	–
Murramarang (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	21/8/2018 – email	–	–
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	21/8/2018 – email	21/8/2018 – email	Registered an interest
Murrumbul (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	21/8/2018 – email	–	–
Murrumbul Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)	21/8/2018 – email	–	–
Nundagurri (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	21/8/2018 – email	–	–
Pejar Local Aboriginal Land Council	21/8/2018 – email	–	–
Pemulwuy (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	21/8/2018 – email	–	–
South West Rocks Corporation	21/8/2018 – email	–	–
Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council	21/8/2018 – email	23/8/2018 – email	Registered an interest
Three Ducks Dreaming Surveying and Consulting	21/8/2018 – email	–	–
Thoorga Nura	21/8/2018 – email	–	–
Tungai Tonghi	21/8/2018 – email	27/8/2018 – email	Registered an interest
Leanne Tungai	21/8/2018 – email	–	–
Walbunja (Murrin	21/8/2018 – email	–	–

Organisation contacted	Date and type of contact	Date and type of response	Response details
Clan/Peoples)			
Walgalu (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	21/8/2018 – email	–	–
Warra Bingi Nunda Gurri	21/8/2018 – email	29/8/2018 – email	Registered an interest
Wingikara (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	21/8/2018 – email	–	–
Wingikara Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)	21/8/2018 – email	–	–
The Wodi Wodi Elders Corporation	21/8/2018 – email	–	–
Woronora Plateau Gundungara Elders Council	21/8/2018 – email	22/8/2018 – email	Registered an interest
Wullung (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	21/8/2018 – email	–	–
Yerramurra (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	21/8/2018 – email	–	–
Yamanda Aboriginal Association	21/8/2018 – email	–	–
Yulay Cultural Services	21/8/2018 – email	15/8/2018 – email	Registered an interest
Yurrandaali Cultural Services	21/8/2018 – email	15/8/2018 – email	Registered an interest
South Coast Peoples	21/8/2018 – email	–	–

Stage 2 – Presentation of information about the proposed project (Stage 1)

Step 1: Provision of project information pack for Stage 1

A copy of the information pack is provided in Appendix 3 of the Stage 1 ACHA and a copy of the covering email is provided following.

Organisation contacted	Date and type of contact	Date and type of response	Response details
Barraby Cultural Services	5/9/2018 – email	–	–
Duncan Falk Consultancy	5/9/2018 – email	–	–
Guunamaa Dreaming Sites and Surveying	5/9/2018 – email	–	–
ILALC	5/9/2018 – email	–	–

Organisation contacted	Date and type of contact	Date and type of response	Response details
James Davis	5/9/2018 – email	–	–
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	5/9/2018 – email	–	–
Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council	5/9/2018 – email	–	–
Tungai Tonghi	5/9/2018 – email	–	–
Warra Bingi Nunda Gurri	5/9/2018 – email	–	–
Woronora Plateau Gundungara Elders Council	5/9/2018 – email	–	–
Yulay Cultural Services	5/9/2018 – email	–	–
Yurrandaali Cultural Services	5/9/2018 – email	–	–

Stage 3 – Gathering information about cultural significance (Stage 1)

Step 1: Provision of project methodology pack and consultation meeting

A copy of the methodology pack is provided in Appendix 4 of the Stage 1 ACHA and a copy of the covering email is provided following.

Organisation contacted	Date and type of contact	Date and type of response	Response details
Barraby Cultural Services	5/9/2018 – email	–	–
Duncan Falk Consultancy	5/9/2018 – email	15/9/2018 – email	Agreed with the methodology
Guunamaa Dreaming Sites and Surveying	5/9/2018 – email	–	Highlighted the significance of the grinding grooves and enquired about their management
ILALC	5/9/2018 – email	–	–
James Davis	5/9/2018 – email	–	–
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	5/9/2018 – email	–	–
Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council	5/9/2018 – email	–	–
Tungai Tonghi	5/9/2018 – email	–	–
Warra Bingi Nunda Gurri	5/9/2018 – email	–	–
Woronora Plateau Gundungara Elders Council	5/9/2018 – email	17/9/2018 – email	Agreed with the methodology

Organisation contacted	Date and type of contact	Date and type of response	Response details
Yulay Cultural Services	5/9/2018 – email	–	–
Yurrandaali Cultural Services	5/9/2018 – email	–	–

Stage 4 – Review of draft report (Stage 1)

Step 1: Provision of draft report for review

Organisation contacted	Date and type of contact	Date and type of response	Response details
Barraby Cultural Services	11/3/2019 – email	–	–
Duncan Falk Consultancy	11/3/2019 – email	11/3/2019 – email	Duncan stated that he agrees with the outcome that a salvage excavation will need to be conducted before any other works are conducted in the area and that the grinding groves are an important site culturally and scientifically. He also stated that the AHMP should involve the community to allow them to have direct input into the plan to manage their heritage and that a draft AHMP be distributed to the community so that input into the mitigation measures to protect the grinding grooves can be formulated. Duncan also recommended that a solid fence be put in place around the perimeter of the grooves following the buffer zone while there are activities being conducted on the site to add further protection.
Guunamaa Dreaming Sites and Surveying	11/3/2019 – email	–	Agreed with the draft ACHA.
ILALC	11/3/2019 – email	–	–
James Davis	11/3/2019 – email	–	–
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	11/3/2019 – email	–	–
Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council	11/3/2019 – email	20/3/2019 – email	Agreed with the draft ACHA.
Tungai Tonghi	11/3/2019 – email	–	–
Warra Bingi Nunda Gurri	11/3/2019 – email	–	–

Organisation contacted	Date and type of contact	Date and type of response	Response details
Woronora Plateau Gundungara Elders Council	11/3/2019 – email	14/3/2019 – email	Woronora Plateau Gundanagra Elders agreed with the recommendations in relation to salvaging AHIMS 52-4-0175 / 52-4-0197. The salvage should take place if harm or destruction of the site is unavoidable. In addition to this recommendation, they believe a salvage should also take place in all of the test pits with 5 or more artefacts. This will allow stakeholders to retrieve any remaining artefacts from the land in respect to cultural values, but it will also give a greater understanding of the site and occupation use, which will soon be partially destroyed and unable to be replaced once it is gone.
Yulay Cultural Services	11/3/2019 – email	–	–
Yurrandaali Cultural Services	11/3/2019 – email	–	–

Stage 2 – Presentation of information about the proposed project (Site 2)

Step 1: Provision of project information pack for Stage 1

A copy of the information pack is provided in Appendix 3 and a copy of the covering email is provided following.

Organisation contacted	Date and type of contact	Date and type of response	Response details
Barraby Cultural Services	1/10/2018 – email	–	–
Duncan Falk Consultancy	1/10/2018 – email	–	–
Guunamaa Dreaming Sites and Surveying	1/10/2018 – email	–	–
ILALC	1/10/2018 – email	–	–
James Davis	1/10/2018 – email	–	–
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	1/10/2018 – email	–	–
Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council	1/10/2018 – email	–	–
Tungai Tonghi	1/10/2018 – email	–	–
Warra Bingi Nunda Gurri	1/10/2018 – email	–	–

Organisation contacted	Date and type of contact	Date and type of response	Response details
Woronora Plateau Gundungara Elders Council	1/10/2018 – email	–	–
Yulay Cultural Services	1/10/2018 – email	–	–
Yurrandaali Cultural Services	1/10/2018 – email	–	–

Stage 3 – Gathering information about cultural significance (Site 2)

Step 1: Provision of project methodology pack and consultation meeting

A copy of the methodology pack is provided in Appendix 4 of the Stage 1 ACHA and a copy of the covering email is provided following.

Organisation contacted	Date and type of contact	Date and type of response	Response details
Barraby Cultural Services	1/10/2018 – email	1/10/2018 – email	Supports the methodology
Duncan Falk Consultancy	1/10/2018 – email	–	–
Guunamaa Dreaming Sites and Surveying	1/10/2018 – email	1/10/2018 – email	Supports the methodology
ILALC	1/10/2018 – email	–	–
James Davis	1/10/2018 – email	–	–
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	1/10/2018 – email	4/10/2018 – email	Supports the methodology
Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council	1/10/2018 – email	3/10/2019 – email	Formally withdrew their interest as the study area is not within the Tharawal LALC boundary.
Tungai Tonghi	1/10/2018 – email	–	–
Warra Bingi Nunda Gurri	1/10/2018 – email	–	–
Woronora Plateau Gundungara Elders Council	1/10/2018 – email	2/10/2018 – email	Supports the methodology
Yulay Cultural Services	1/10/2018 – email	–	–
Yurrandaali Cultural Services	1/10/2018 – email	1/10/2018 – email	Supports the methodology

Stage 4 – Review of draft report (Site 2)

Step 1: Provision of draft report for review

Organisation contacted	Date and type of contact	Date and type of response	Response details
Barraby Cultural Services	1/1/2020 – email	–	–
Duncan Falk Consultancy	1/1/2020 – email	–	–
Guunamaa Dreaming Sites and Surveying	1/1/2020 – email	–	–
ILALC	1/1/2020 – email	–	–
James Davis	1/1/2020 – email	–	–
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	1/1/2020 – email	–	–
Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council	1/1/2020 – email	–	–
Tungai Tonghi	1/1/2020 – email	–	–
Warra Bingi Nunda Gurri	1/1/2020 – email	–	–
Woronora Plateau Gundungara Elders Council	1/1/2020 – email	–	–
Yulay Cultural Services	1/1/2020 – email	–	–
Yurrandaali Cultural Services	1/1/2020 – email	–	–

Appendix 2 Stage 1: Notification of project proposal and registration of interest

10 July 2018

Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council
Paul Knight
3 Ellen Street
Wollongong NSW 2500

Dear Paul,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW

Our Ref: Matter 27685

Brickworks Land & Development Ltd is undertaking an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the proposed development at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW (Lot 1 DP78511). Stage 1 consists of the development of a masonry plant and associated infrastructure and the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment will support a development application (DA) to Wingecarribee Shire Council. The project will be undertaken in accordance with the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. The future development of a new brick making plant (Stage 2) will also consist of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment but will be assessed under Part 4 of The Environmental Planning & Assessment Act as a Stage Significant Development.

Background research identified one Aboriginal site registered with Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) within the study area, and another two within 200 metres of the proposed works. Artefact (2018) conducted a due diligence assessment and found that one of the sites north of the study area was a rerecording of the AHIMS site located within the study area and that the coordinates were recorded in the old system (AGD). The other site located north of the study area also used the old system and was incorrectly mapped. Artefact (2018) also recorded two new sites within the study area; therefore, there are four Aboriginal sites within the study area.

Biosis Pty Ltd is assisting Brickworks Land & Development Ltd with consultation with the Aboriginal community in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010). The purpose of the Aboriginal community consultation will be to inform the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment, and to provide the Chief Executive Officer of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) with sufficient information for the consideration and determination of an AHIP application.

Brickworks Land & Development Ltd wishes to identify Aboriginal people who may have an interest in the proposed study area and hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or Places in the Berrima area. If you could please provide contact details for any such Aboriginal people or organisations of which you are aware it would be greatly appreciated. Please provide these details by **5pm 23 August 2018**.

In accordance with the consultation requirements, please note that the relevant contact for this project is:

Biosis Pty Ltd
Wollongong Resource Group

8 Tate Street
Wollongong NSW 2500

Phone: 02 4201 1090
Fax: 03 9646 9242

ACN 006 175 097
ABN 65 006 175 097

Email: wollongong@biosis.com.au

biosis.com.au

Megan Kublins
Executive General Manager Property & Development
Brickworks Land & Development
60 Carrington Street, Sydney NSW 2000
(02) 9830 7800

All correspondence regarding provision of names and contact details of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to the study area should be provided in writing to:

Samantha Keats
Biosis Pty Ltd
8 Tate Street
Wollongong NSW 2500
skeats@biosis.com.au

If you have any queries regarding the study area please don't hesitate to contact me on (02) 4201 1061 or 0439 376 720.

Yours sincerely,

Samantha Keats
Archaeologist

10 July 2018

National Native Title Tribunal
Level 16, Law Courts Queens Square
Sydney NSW 2000

Dear Sirs,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW
Our Ref: Matter 27685

Brickworks Land & Development Ltd is undertaking an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the proposed development at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW (Lot 1 DP785111). Stage 1 consists of the development of a masonry plant and associated infrastructure and the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment will support a development application (DA) to Wingecarribee Shire Council. The project will be undertaken in accordance with the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. The future development of a new brick making plant (Stage 2) will also consist of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment but will be assessed under Part 4 of The Environmental Planning & Assessment Act as a Stage Significant Development.

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Yours sincerely,

Samantha Keats
Archaeologist

10 July 2018

Land and Notifications Officer
Native Title Services Corporation Limited
PO Box 2105
Strawberry Hills NSW 2012

Dear Sirs,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW
Our Ref: Matter 27685

Brickworks Land & Development Ltd is undertaking an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the proposed development at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW (Lot 1 DP78511). Stage 1 consists of the development of a masonry plant and associated infrastructure and the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment will support a development application (DA) to Wingecarribee Shire Council. The project will be undertaken in accordance with the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. The future development of a new brick making plant (Stage 2) will also consist of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment but will be assessed under Part 4 of The Environmental Planning & Assessment Act as a Stage Significant Development.

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Yours sincerely,

Samantha Keats
Archaeologist

10 July 2018

Office of Environment and Heritage
Regional Operations Group
PO Box 513
Wollongong NSW 2520

Dear Rose,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW
Our Ref: Matter 27685

Brickworks Land & Development Ltd is undertaking an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the proposed development at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW (Lot 1 DP78511). Stage 1 consists of the development of a masonry plant and associated infrastructure and the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment will support a development application (DA) to Wingecarribee Shire Council. The project will be undertaken in accordance with the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. The future development of a new brick making plant (Stage 2) will also consist of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment but will be assessed under Part 4 of The Environmental Planning & Assessment Act as a Stage Significant Development.

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Yours sincerely,

Samantha Keats
Archaeologist

10 July 2018

Stephen Wright – Registrar
Office of the Registrar, *Aboriginal Land Rights Act (1983)*
PO Box 112
Glebe NSW 2037

Dear Stephen,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW

Our Ref: Matter 27685

Brickworks Land & Development Ltd is undertaking an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the proposed development at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW (Lot 1 DP78511). Stage 1 consists of the development of a masonry plant and associated infrastructure and the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment will support a development application (DA) to Wingecarribee Shire Council. The project will be undertaken in accordance with the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. The future development of a new brick making plant (Stage 2) will also consist of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment but will be assessed under Part 4 of The Environmental Planning & Assessment Act as a Stage Significant Development.

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Yours sincerely,

Samantha Keats
Archaeologist

10 July 2018

South East Local Land Services
Wollongong Office
PO Box 3095
Wollongong NSW 2500

Dear Sirs,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW
Our Ref: Matter 27685

Brickworks Land & Development Ltd is undertaking an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the proposed development at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW (Lot 1 DP78511). Stage 1 consists of the development of a masonry plant and associated infrastructure and the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment will support a development application (DA) to Wingecarribee Shire Council. The project will be undertaken in accordance with the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. The future development of a new brick making plant (Stage 2) will also consist of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment but will be assessed under Part 4 of The Environmental Planning & Assessment Act as a Stage Significant Development.

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Yours sincerely,

Samantha Keats
Archaeologist

10 July 2018

Wingecarribee Shire Council
PO Box 141
Moss Vale NSW 2577

Dear Sirs,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW

Our Ref: Matter 27685

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Wollongong NSW 2500

Phone: 02 4201 1090
Fax: 03 9646 9242

ACN 006 175 097
ABN 65 006 175 097

Email: wollongong@biosis.com.au

biosis.com.au

Brickworks Land & Development
60 Carrington Street, Sydney NSW 2000
(02) 9830 7800

All correspondence regarding provision of names and contact details of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to the study area should be provided in writing to:

Samantha Keats
Biosis Pty Ltd
8 Tate Street
Wollongong NSW 2500
skeats@biosis.com.au

If you have any queries regarding the study area please don't hesitate to contact me on (02) 4201 1061 or 0439 376 720.

Yours sincerely,

Samantha Keats
Archaeologist

NSW GOVERNMENT | Office of Environment & Heritage

21 August 2018

Sam Keats
Biosis Pty Ltd
8 Tate Street
Wollongong NSW 2500

By email: skeats@biosis.com.au

Dear Sam

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ABOUT POTENTIAL ABORIGINAL STAKEHOLDERS AS REQUIRED UNDER OEH ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR PROPONENTS 2010

RE: Chelsey park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima

Thank you for your request of 10 August 2018 regarding the above matter. Attached is a list of known Aboriginal parties for the Wingecarribee Local Government Area. OEH believes these groups and individuals are likely to have an interest in the project. Please note that some stakeholders are listed on multiple lists.

You are reminded that you **must provide the contact details for the proponent** in the newspaper advertisement and letters inviting potential stakeholders to register for this project in accordance with section 4.1.3 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*.

The consultation process involves getting the views of, and information from, Aboriginal people and reporting on these. It is not to be confused with other field assessment processes involved in preparing a proposal and a permit application. Consultation does not include the employment of Aboriginal people to assist in field assessment and/or site monitoring. Aboriginal people may provide services to proponents through a contractual arrangement, however, this is separate from consultation. The proponent is not obliged to employ those Aboriginal people registered for consultation. Consultation as per the requirements will continue irrespective of potential or actual employment opportunities for Aboriginal people.

This list is not necessarily an exhaustive list of all interested Aboriginal parties and does not remove the requirement of a proponent or consultant to advertise in local print media and contact other groups in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (April 2010).

The contact details in the attached list are provided solely for the purpose of contacting people about this project. The contact details must remain private and must not be reproduced in publically available reports or other documents.

Under Section 4.1.6 of the Consultation Requirements you must also provide a copy of the names of each Aboriginal person who registered an interest to the relevant OEH regional office and Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) within 28 days of the closing date for registering an interest.

Please note that the contact details in the list provided by OEH may be out of date as the list relies on Aboriginal parties advising OEH when their details need changing. If you are aware of any incorrect contact details on the list please contact OEH. AHIP applicants should make a note of any group they are unable to contact as part of their consultation record.

If you wish to discuss any of the above matters further please contact Rose O'Sullivan on 4224 4177.

Yours sincerely

Chris Page
Senior Team Leader, Planning – Illawarra
Regional Operations Group
Office of Environment and Heritage

Enclosure: Attachment 1

NSW GOVERNMENT | Office of Environment & Heritage

Attachment 1: Stakeholder List, Wingecarribee LGA

Organisation/ Name	Contact Person	Address	Phone number; email	
Badu (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Karia Lea Bond	11 Jeffery Place, Moruya, NSW 2537	Mob: 0476381207; email: baduchts@gmail.com	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Barraby Cultural Services	Lee Field	6 Macgibbon Parade, Old Erowal Bay NSW 2540	Email: barrabyculturalservices@gmail.com Mobile: 0423 906 606	
Bellambi Indigenous Corporation Gandangara Traditional Owners	Ms Kim Moran		Email: kimmoran@hotmail.com Mobile Phone: 0475 863 627	Kim Moran requested that her contact details are not forwarded to the Local Aboriginal Land Council.
Biamanga (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Seli Storer		Email: biamangachts@gmail.com	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Bilinga (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Simalene Carriage		Email: bilingachts@gmail.com	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Bilinga Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)	Robert Brown		Email: bilinga@mirramajah.com	This group is a member of the Mirramajah Group of RAPs
Individual	Darryl Caines	11/17-19 Grove Circuit Lake Illawarra 2528	Mobile Phone: 0413 822 804 Email: darrylcaines8@gmail.com	

Organisation/ Name	Contact Person	Address	Phone number; email	
Individual	Gary Caines	28 Gowan Brae Avenue, Mt Ousley, NSW 2519	Ph:(02) 4227 2690; Email: grc04@live.com.au and garycaines87@gmail.com	
Cubbitch Barta	Glenda Chalker	55 Nightingale Rd, Pheasants Nest NSW 2574	Mobile Phone: 0427 218 425	
Cullendulla (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Corey Smith		Email: cullendullachts@gmail.com	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Dharug (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Andrew Bond		Email: dharugchts@gmail.com	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Duncan Falk Consultancy	Duncan Falk	34 Robinia Drive Bowral NSW 2576	Email: DuncanFalk@hotmail.com Mobile Phone: 0406 610 644	
Gadhu Dreaming	Gordon Campbell		Email: gordy2540@hotmail.com	
Goobah Development PTY LTD (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Basil Smith	66 Grantham Road Batehaven NSW 2536	Mob: 0405995725; email: bunjilsmith@gmail.com	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Gundungurra Aboriginal Heritage Association Inc.	Mr Andrew White	c/- Benetatos White Solicitors & Attorneys, DX 8307 Katoomba NSW 2780	Phone: (02) 47822199 email: awhite@benetatoswhite.com	
Gundungurra Tribal Council Aboriginal Corporation	Mr Eddy Neumann	c/- Eddy Neumann Lawyers, DX 11501 Sydney Downtown NSW 2000	Phone: (02) 92649933 email: en@eddyneumann.com.au	
Gundungurra Tribal Technical Services	David Bell	67 Dickens Road, AMBERVALE NSW 2560	Mobile Phone: 0450 124 891 Email: gundungurratectribsevices@gmail.com	
	Pimmy Johnson Bell	67 Dickens Road, AMBERVALE NSW 2560	Mobile Phone: 0425 066 100 Email: gundungurratectribsevices@gmail.com	
	Peter Foster	4 Tuppal Way, AIRDS NSW 2560	Mobile Phone: 0432 590 289 Email: gundungurratectribsevices@gmail.com	
	Teangi Mereki Foster	1/6 Central Avenue, OEK FLATS NSW 2529	Mobile Phone: 0420 978 969 Email: gundungurratectribsevices@gmail.com	

Organisation/ Name	Contact Person	Address	Phone number; email	
	Larry Hoskins	2/3 Colville Place, ROSEMEADOW NSW 2560	Mobile Phone: 0478 009 879 Email: gundungurratectribsevices@gmail.com	
	Christopher Payne	9/15-22 Burns Road, LEUMEAH NSW 2560	Mobile Phone: 0466 975 437 Email: gundungurratectribsevices@gmail.com	
	Sam Wickman		Email: gundungurratectribsevices@gmail.com	
Gunyuu (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Kylie Ann Bell		Email: gunyuuchts@gmail.com	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Gunyuu Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)	Darlene Hoskins-McKenzie		Email: gunyuu@mirramajah.com	This group is a member of the Mirramajah Group of RAPs
Jerringong (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Jodi Anne Stewart	2/10 Burnett Avenue Gerringong NSW 2534	Mob: 0422 800 184; Email: jerringong@gmail.com	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Karrial (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Karrial Johnson		Email: karrialchts@gmail.com	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council	Paul Knight	3 Ellen St Wollongong NSW 2500	Phone: 4226 3338 Fax: 4226 3360 Email: ceo@ilalc.org.au	
Munyunga (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Kaya Dawn Bell		Email: munyungachts@gmail.com	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Munyunga Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)	Suzannah McKenzie		Email: munyunga@mirramajah.com	This group is a member of the Mirramajah Group of RAPs
Murramarang (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Roxanne Smith		Email: murramarangchts@gmail.com	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River

Organisation/ Name	Contact Person	Address	Phone number; email	
Murri Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Ryan Johnson and Darleen Johnson		Mobile (Ryan): 0475 565 517 Mobile (Darlene): 0490 051 102 Email: murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au	
Murrumbul (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Mark Henry		Email: murrumbul@gmail.com	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Murrumbul Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)	Levi McKenzie-Kirkbright		Email: murrumbul@mirramajah.com	This group is a member of the Mirramajah Group of RAPs
Nundagurri (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Newton Carriage		Email: nundagurri@gmail.com	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Pejar Local Aboriginal Land Council		80 Combermere Street Goulburn NSW 2580, PO Box 289, Goulburn, NSW, 2580	Email: pejar1@bigpond.com, Telephone: 4822 3552, Fax: 4822 3551	
Pemulwuy (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Pemulwuy Johnson		Email: pemulwuyd@gmail.com	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
South West Rocks Corporation	Edward Moran (Director)	4 Crystal Place South West Rocks NSW 2431	Mobile 0499 281 456	
Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council	Rebecca Ede	PO Box 245 Thirlmere NSW 2572	Ph: 4681 0059; Email: reception@tharawal.com.au	
Thoorga Nura	John Carriage	50B Hilltop Crescent, Surfbeach, NSW 2536	Email: thoorganura@gmail.com Mobile Phone: 0401 641 299	
Three Ducks Dreaming	Leonard	40 Tuggerah Circuit	Ph: 0422 382 950 Email: lbjwright1977@hotmail.com	

Organisation/ Name	Contact Person	Address	Phone number; email	
Surveying and Consulting	Wright	FLINDERS 2529		
Individual	Leanne Tungai		Email: leannecaroltungai@gmail.com Mobile Phone: 0478157604	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Tungai Tonghi	Troy Tungai	10 Paterson Place Barrack Heights 2528	Email: troytungai72@outlook.com Mobile Phone: 0423 350 430	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Walbunja (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Hika Te Kowhai	15 Renee Crescent Moruya Heads NSW 2537	Mob: 0475 352 499; email: Walbunja@gmail.com	
Walgalu (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Ronald Stewart		Email: walgaluchts@gmail.com	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Warra Bingi Nunda Gurri	Nathanial Kennedy		Mobile Phone: 0406 924 258 Email: warrabingi@gmail.com	This group is a member of the Mirramajah Group of RAPs
Wingikara (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Hayley Bell		Email: wingikarachts@gmail.com	
Wingikara Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)	Wandai Kirkbright		Email: wingikara@mirramajah.com	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Woronora Plateau Gundungara Elders Council	Paul Cummins and Kayla Williamson	11 Garnet Grove Flinders 2529	Mob: (PC) 0418 971 660, (KW) 0414 438 744 Email: kayla_87_@hotmail.com	
Wullung (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Lee-Roy James Boota	54 Blackwood Street Gerringong NSW 2534	Mob: 0403 703 942; Email: wullunglb@gmail.com	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Yamanda Aboriginal Association	Aunty Annie Warren		Email: aussie22@dodo.com.au Phone: 4871 1660 Mobile Phone: 0402728048	

Organisation/ Name	Contact Person	Address	Phone number; email
Yerramurra (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Blaan Davis	C/O Murrin Administrative Services 15 Renee Crescent Moruya Heads NSW 2537	Email: yerramurra@gmail.com Mobile Phone: 0432 010 442

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR
ABORIGINAL LAND RIGHTS ACT 1983 (NSW)

16 August 2018

Samantha Keats
Biosis Pty Ltd
8 Tate Street
WOLLONGONG NSW 2500

Dear Samantha

Re: Request - Search for Registered Aboriginal Owners

I refer to your email dated 10 August 2018 regarding an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the proposed Masonry Plant and associated infrastructure located at Chelsey Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW.

I have searched the Register of Aboriginal Owners and the project area described does not have Registered Aboriginal Owners pursuant to Division 3 of the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983*.

I suggest that you contact Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council on 02 4226 3338 regarding the project. They may also be able to assist you in identifying other Aboriginal stakeholders that wish to participate.

Yours sincerely

Jodie Rikiti
Administration Officer
Office of the Registrar, ALRA

Address: Level 3, 2 – 10 Wentworth Street, PARRAMATTA NSW 2150
Post: P.O Box 5068, PARRAMATTA NSW 2124
Phone: 02 8633 1266

From: Paul Knight
To: Samantha Keats
Subject: Re: 27685 Chesley Park New Berrima ACHA
Date: Wednesday, 3 October 2018 4:56:01 PM
Attachments: image73fc16.PNG
image73fc16.PNG

Hi Sam,

Please ensure we are included in this.

Cheers

Paul

On Wed, 3 Oct 2018 at 16:53, Samantha Keats <SKeats@biosis.com.au> wrote:

> Hi Paul,
>
> I was talking to Rose today and she mentioned that you had been away recently. I didn't get the ILALCs registration for Chesley Park, New Berrima and Stage 2 and Stage 3 have just ended. I would be happy to register if you let me know asap and I will send the project info and methodology. Excavations start on 15 October for 3 weeks.
>
> Thanks
>
> Sam
>
> **Samantha Keats**
> Archaeologist
> M: 0439 376 720
> D: (02) 4201 1061
> E: skeats@biosis.com.au
> Biosis Logo
> Leaders in Ecology and Heritage Consulting
>
> The information transmitted including attachments is intended only for the person or entity to which it is addressed and may contain copyright material, or information that is confidential or is exempt from disclosure by law. Any review, retransmission, dissemination or other use of, or taking of any action in reliance upon this information by persons or entities other than the intended recipient is strictly prohibited. If you received this in error, please contact the sender and delete the material from your computer. The views expressed in this email are those of the sender except where the sender expressly and with authority states them to be the views of Biosis Pty Ltd. Biosis Pty Ltd does not represent that this email is free of errors, viruses or interference. When using email to communicate with Biosis Pty Ltd, access to that information by Biosis Pty Ltd personnel is strictly limited and controlled.

--
Paul Knight
Chief Executive Officer

Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council
3 Ellen Street,
Wollongong NSW 2500
Ph: 4226 3338
Fax: 4226 3360

From:	Enquiries
To:	Samantha Keats
Subject:	RE: SR4689 - 27685 Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima ACHA - SR4689
Date:	Friday, 10 August 2018 12:35:11 PM
Attachments:	image001.png 20180810_SR4689_NSW_Overlap_Report_Wingecarribee_Shire_Council.xlsx

---

UNCLASSIFIED

Native title search – *NSW Parcel within Wingecarribee Shire Council LGA*
Your ref: *27685* - **Our ref:** *SR4689*
Dear Samantha Keats,
Thank you for your search request received on 10 August 2018 in relation to the above area, please find your results attached.
Please note: Where the area identified to be searched is indistinct, generalised, or is for a freehold parcel, the results provided may relate to the Local Government Area (LGA) or Local Aboriginal Land Council (ALC).
Search Results
The results provided are based on the information you supplied and are derived from a search of the following Tribunal databases:

- Schedule of Native Title Determination Applications
- Register of Native Title Claims
- Native Title Determinations
- Register of Indigenous Land Use Agreements
- Notified Indigenous Land Use Agreements

For more information about the Tribunal's registers or to search the registers yourself and obtain copies of relevant register extracts, please visit our website.
Please note: There may be a delay between a native title determination application being lodged in the Federal Court and its transfer to the Tribunal. As a result, some native title determination applications recently filed with the Federal Court may not appear on the Tribunal's databases. The search results are based on analysis against external boundaries of applications only. Native title applications commonly contain exclusions clauses which remove areas from within the external boundary. To determine whether the areas described are in fact subject to claim, you need to refer to the "Area covered by claim" section of the relevant Register Extract or Schedule Extract and any maps attached.
Search results and the existence of native title
Please note that the enclosed information from the Register of Native Title Claims and/or the Schedule of Applications is **not** confirmation of the existence of native title in this area. This cannot be confirmed until the Federal Court makes a determination that native title does or does not exist in relation to the area. Such determinations are registered on the National Native Title Register.
The Tribunal accepts no liability for reliance placed on enclosed information
The enclosed information has been provided in good faith. Use of this information is at your sole risk. The National Native Title Tribunal makes no representation, either express or implied, as to

the accuracy or suitability of the information enclosed for any particular purpose and accepts no liability for use of the information or reliance placed on it.
If you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact us on the free call number 1800 640 501.
Regards,

Enquiries
Public enquiry hours are 8.30am to 4.30pm
National Native Title Tribunal | Perth
Facsimile (08) 9425 1193 | Email enquiries@nntt.gov.au
Freecall 1800 640 501 | www.nntt.gov.au
Shared Country Shared Future

From: Samantha Keats <SKeats@biosis.com.au>
Sent: Friday, 10 August 2018 8:41 AM
To: Enquiries <Enquiries@nntt.gov.au>
Subject: SR4689 - 27685 Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima ACHA

To whom it may concern,
Biosis is currently undertaking Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the proposed development at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW (Lot 1 DP785111) and wishes to identify Aboriginal people who may have an interest in the proposed study area and hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or Places in the area. If you could please provide contact details for any such Aboriginal people or organisations of which you are aware it would be greatly appreciated. Please provide these details by **5pm on 23 August 2018**.
Thanks

Samantha Keats
Archaeologist
M: 0439 376 720
D: (02) 4201 1061
E: skeats@biosis.com.au
Biosis Logo
Leaders in Ecology and Heritage Consulting

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National Native Title Tribunal

Overlap Analysis Report

Disclaimer
This information product has been created to assist in understanding the spatial characteristics and relationships of this native title matter and is intended as a guide only. Spatial data used has been sourced from the relevant custodians in each jurisdiction, and/or the Tribunal, and is referenced to the GDA94 datum.

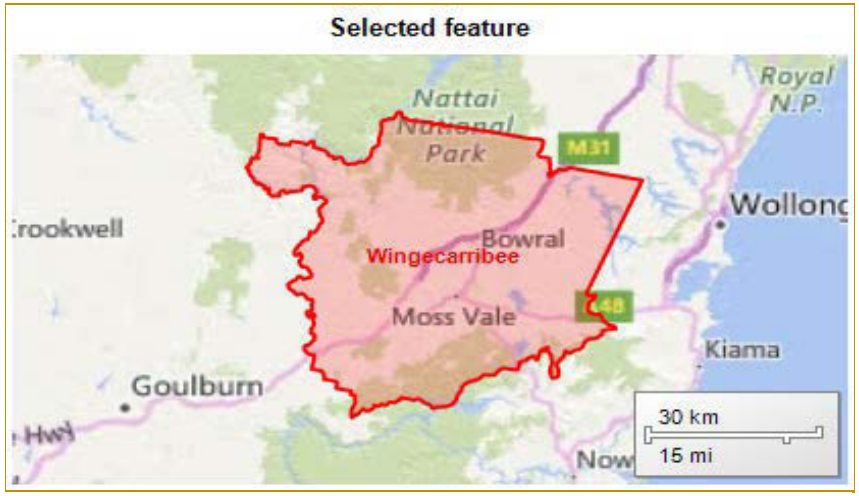
While the National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT) and the Native Title Registrar (Registrar) have exercised due care in ensuring the accuracy of the information provided, it is provided for general information only and on the understanding that neither the NNTT, the Registrar nor the Commonwealth of Australia is providing professional advice. Appropriate professional advice relevant to your circumstances should be sought rather than relying on the information provided. In addition, you must exercise your own judgment and carefully evaluate the information provided for accuracy, currency, completeness and relevance for the purpose for which it is to be used.
The information provided is often supplied by, or based on, data and information from external sources, therefore the NNTT and Registrar cannot guarantee that the information is accurate or up-to-date.
The NNTT and Registrar expressly disclaim any liability arising from the use of this information.
This information should not be relied upon in relation to any matters associated with cultural heritage.

Please note:

- Calculated areas may not be the same as the legal area of a parcel.
- Where shown, NNTT Tenure Class for a non freehold parcel refers to a tenure grouping derived for the purposes of the Tribunal, and does not necessarily represent the jurisdictional tenure type.
- Overlap results are returned only for the currently active jurisdiction.

Selected feature

Name	Wingecarribee
Full name	Wingecarribee Shire Council
As at	1/08/2017
Calculated area SqKm	2,689.3279



Overlap details

Schedule of Native Title Determination Applications

Overlap Tribunal ID	Name	FC No	Date Lodged	RT Status	Area sq km(calculated)	Overlap Area sq km (calculated)
NC2017/003	South Coast People	NSD1331/2017	3/08/2017	Accepted for registration	16,807.6695	353.1020

Register of Native Title Claims

Overlap Tribunal ID	Name	FC No	Date Lodged	RT Status	Combined	Area sq km(calculated)	Overlap Area sq km (calculated)
NC2017/003	South Coast People	NSD1331/2017	3/08/2017	Accepted for	N	16,807.6695	353.1020

Native Title Determinations

No overlap found

Native Title Determination Outcomes

No overlap found

Indigenous Land Use Agreements

Overlap Tribunal ID	Name	AgreementStatus	Area sq km(calculated)	Overlap Area sq km (calculated)
NI2014/001	Gundungurra Area Agreement	ILUA registered	6,941.0702	1,557.9949

RATSIB areas

Name	Organisation	RATSIB Status	Area sq km(calculated)	Overlap Area sq km (calculated)
New South Wales	NTSCORP Limited	NTSP	1,723,577.6107	2,689.3279

Our Ref: 18/0576
Contact: Roland Wong

WINGECARRIBEE SHIRE COUNCIL

16 AUGUST 2018

BIOSIS PTY LTD
8 TATE STREET
WOLLONGONG NSW 2500

ATTENTION: Samantha Keats

Dear M/s Keats

DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION 18/0576 – ERECTION OF BUILDING AND CARRYING OUT OF WORKS FOR THE PURPOSE OF GENERAL INDUSTRY, LOT 1 DP785111 AND LOT 1 DP414246, 416 & 524 BERRIMA ROAD, BERRIMA

Thank you for your e-mail message and attached letter of 10 August 2018.

Council suggests you seek advice from the NSW Office of Environment & Heritage (OEH) as to Aboriginal people or groups who may have an interest in any area in Wingecarribee Shire that is the subject of an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment.

The OEH Illawarra office may be contacted by phone on 02 4224 4188, by e-mail to Illawarra@environment.nsw.gov.au, or by post to PO Box 5436, Wollongong NSW 2520.

Please contact Council's Planning, Development and Regulatory Services Group on 02 4868 0888 if you need more information.

Yours sincerely

Roland Wong
Senior Development Assessment Planner
Planning, Development and Regulatory Services

Local Land Services
South East

Dear Samantha Keats

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW
Our Ref: Matter 27685

Thank you for your letter dated 10 July 2018 requesting assistance with identifying Aboriginal stakeholder groups or persons who may have an interest in your project area.

Catchment Management Authorities are listed in *Section 4.1.2 (g)* of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010,* under *Part 6, National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* as a source of information to obtain the "names of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal *objects* and/or *places*". We understand that with the loss of Catchment Management Authorities in NSW such requests are likely to be forwarded to Local Land Services.

South East Local Land Services is a partner with many Aboriginal communities in the region on natural resource management (NRM) projects. We are not, however, the primary source for contacting or managing contact lists for Aboriginal communities or persons that may inform or provide comment on planning issues. Currently we do not coordinate or administer any Aboriginal reference group for our region.

We strongly recommend that you make contact with the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), Cultural Heritage Division, Queanbeyan for all-inclusive contact lists of persons and organisations that may assist with your investigation.

Yours sincerely

Dan Morgan,

Aboriginal Community Support Officer
South East Local Land Servicers

BRICKWORKS LTD
NOTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION OF ABORIGINAL INTERESTS

Brickworks Ltd is undertaking an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment in support of the proposed development at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW (Lot 1 DP78511).

Stage 1 consists of the development of a masonry plant and associated infrastructure and the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment will support a development application (DA) to Wingecarribee Shire Council. The purpose of the Aboriginal community consultation is to provide sufficient information for the assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage values, to inform the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and to assist the Chief Executive of OEH in his or her consideration and determination of an AHIP application. The project will be undertaken in accordance with the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974.

The future development of a new brick making plant (Stage 2) will also consist of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment but will be assessed under Part 4 of The Environmental Planning & Assessment Act as a Stage Significant Development.

Biosis Pty Ltd invites Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge in determining the significance of Aboriginal object(s) andr places in the vicinity of the above area to register their interest in a process of community consultation.

For more information please contact:
Megan Kublins
Brickworks Land & Development
60 Carrington Street, Sydney NSW 2000
(02) 9830 7800
To register in writing please contact:
Samantha Keats
Biosis Pty. Ltd. 8 Tate Street, Wollongong NSW 2500
Tel: (02) 4201 1061 Email: skeats@biosis.com.au

REGISTRATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED BEFORE 5.00pm 27 August 2018

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Internet: www.fairfaxmedia.com.au
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ABN: 33 003 357 720

TAX INVOICE / STATEMENT

Customer details:

BIOSIS
UNIT 14 17-27 POWER AVENUE

ALEXANDRIA NSW 1432

Account No:	31120835
Invoice No:	6436072
Phone:	0291018708
Dates:	13/08/2018 to 13/08/2018
Classification:	628 (Public Notices)
First Words:	NOTIFICATION
Size:	11 cms x 3 cols
Inserts:	1
Authorised by:	SAMANTHA
P/O Number:	
Package:	
Sales Rep:	Annette Rowland - Bowral

Insertion details:

Publication	*Run date*
Southern Highland News	13/08/2018

Total (ex GST):	$300.30
Creditcard surcharge plus GST:	$2.70 $30.30
Total Charges: (inc GST):	$333.30

Payment details: *(RC)*

Payment received with thanks.

10/08/2018 09:08:00 $333.30 552638...709 receipt: 7102993878 Honour with identification (08)

Printed 10/08/2018 09:08:45 - (RM)

21 August 2018

Badu (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
Karlia Lea Bond
11 Jeffery Place
Moruya NSW 2537

Dear Karlia Lea Bond,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW

Our Ref: Matter 27685

Brickworks Land & Development Ltd is undertaking an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the proposed development at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW (Lot 1 DP78511). Stage 1 consists of the development of a masonry plant and associated infrastructure and the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment will support a development application (DA) to Wingecarribee Shire Council. The project will be undertaken in accordance with the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. The future development of a new brick making plant (Stage 2) will also consist of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment but will be assessed under Part 4 of The Environmental Planning & Assessment Act as a Stage Significant Development.

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In accordance with the consultation requirements, please note that the relevant contact for this project is:

Biosis Pty Ltd
Wollongong Resource Group

8 Tate Street
Wollongong NSW 2500

Phone: 02 4201 1090
Fax: 03 9646 9242

ACN 006 175 097
ABN 65 006 175 097

Email: wollongong@biosis.com.au

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Megan Kublins
Executive General Manager Property & Development
Brickworks Land & Development
60 Carrington Street, Sydney NSW 2000
(02) 9830 7800

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If you have any queries regarding the study area please don't hesitate to contact me on (02) 4201 1061 or 0439 376 720.

Yours sincerely,

Samantha Keats
Archaeologist

21 August 2018

Barraby Cultural Services
Lee-Roy Field
6 Macgibbon Parade
Old Erowal Bay NSW 2540

Dear Lee-Roy Field,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW

Our Ref: Matter 27685

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Samantha Keats
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21 August 2018

Bellambi Indigenous Corporation Gandangarra Traditional Owners
Kim Moran

Dear Kim Moran,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW
Our Ref: Matter 27685

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Samantha Keats
Archaeologist

21 August 2018

Biamanga (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
Seli Storer

Dear Seli Storer,

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Samantha Keats
Archaeologist

21 August 2018

Bilinga (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
Simalene Carriage

Dear Simalene Carriage,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW
Our Ref: Matter 27685

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Archaeologist

21 August 2018

Bilinga Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)
Robert Brown

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21 August 2018

Darryl Caines
11/17-19 Grove Circuit
Lake Illawarra

Dear Darryl Caines,

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21 August 2018

Gary Caines
28 Gowan Brae Avenue
Mt Ousley NSW 2519

Dear Gary Caines,

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21 August 2018

Cubbitch Barta
Glenda Chalker
55 Nightingale Road
Pheasants Nest NSW 2574

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21 August 2018

Cullendulla (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
Corey Smith

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If you have any queries regarding the study area please don't hesitate to contact me on (02) 4201 1061 or 0439 376 720.

Yours sincerely,

Samantha Keats
Archaeologist

21 August 2018

Dharug Land Observations
Andrew Bond

Dear Andrew Bond,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW
Our Ref: Matter 27685

Brickworks Land & Development Ltd is undertaking an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the proposed development at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW (Lot 1 DP78511). Stage 1 consists of the development of a masonry plant and associated infrastructure and the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment will support a development application (DA) to Wingecarribee Shire Council. The project will be undertaken in accordance with the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. The future development of a new brick making plant (Stage 2) will also consist of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment but will be assessed under Part 4 of The Environmental Planning & Assessment Act as a Stage Significant Development.

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In accordance with the consultation requirements, please note that the relevant contact for this project is:

Megan Kublins
Executive General Manager Property & Development
Brickworks Land & Development

Biosis Pty Ltd
Wollongong Resource Group

8 Tate Street
Wollongong NSW 2500

Phone: 02 4201 1090
Fax: 03 9646 9242

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ABN 65 006 175 097

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Archaeologist

21 August 2018

Duncan Falk Consultancy
Duncan Falk
34 Robina Drive
Bowral NSW 2576

Dear Duncan Falk,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW

Our Ref: Matter 27685

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21 August 2018

Gadhu Dreaming
Gordon Campbell

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Samantha Keats
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21 August 2018

Goobah Development Pty Ltd (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
Basil Smith
66 Grantham Road
Batehaven NSW 2536

Dear Basil Smith,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW

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Archaeologist

21 August 2018

Gundungurra Aboriginal Heritage Assoication Inc.
Andrew White
c/- Benetatos White Solicitors & Attorneys
DX 8307 Katoomba NSW 2780

Dear Andrew White,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW

Our Ref: Matter 27685

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Samantha Keats
Archaeologist

21 August 2018

Gundungurra Aboriginal Heritage Assoication Inc.
Eddy Neumann
c/- Eddy Neumann Lawyers
DX 11501 Sydney Downtown NSW 2000

Dear Eddy Neumann,

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21 August 2018

Gundungurra Tribal Technical Services
David Bell
67 Dickens Road
Ambervale NSW 2560

Dear David Bell,

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Pimmy Johnson Bell
67 Dickens Road
Ambervale NSW 2560

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21 August 2018

Gundungurra Tribal Technical Services
Peter Foster
4 Tuppal Way
Airds NSW 2560

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Gundungurra Tribal Technical Services
Teangi Mereki Foster
1/6 Central Avenue
Oak Flats NSW 2529

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Megan Kublins
Executive General Manager Property & Development
Brickworks Land & Development
60 Carrington Street, Sydney NSW 2000
(02) 9830 7800

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Biosis Pty Ltd
8 Tate Street
Wollongong NSW 2500
skeats@biosis.com.au

If you have any queries regarding the study area please don't hesitate to contact me on (02) 4201 1061 or 0439 376 720.

Yours sincerely,

Samantha Keats
Archaeologist

21 August 2018

Gundungurra Tribal Technical Services
Larry Hoskins
2/3 Colville Place
Rosemeadow NSW 2560

Dear Larry Hoskins,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW

Our Ref: Matter 27685

Brickworks Land & Development Ltd is undertaking an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the proposed development at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW (Lot 1 DP78511). Stage 1 consists of the development of a masonry plant and associated infrastructure and the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment will support a development application (DA) to Wingecarribee Shire Council. The project will be undertaken in accordance with the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. The future development of a new brick making plant (Stage 2) will also consist of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment but will be assessed under Part 4 of The Environmental Planning & Assessment Act as a Stage Significant Development.

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Archaeologist

21 August 2018

Gundungurra Tribal Technical Services
Christopher Payne
9/15-22 Burns Road
Leaumeah NSW 2560

Dear Christopher Payne,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW

Our Ref: Matter 27685

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Archaeologist

21 August 2018

Gundungurra Tribal Technical Services
Sam Wickman

Dear Sam Wickman,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW
Our Ref: Matter 27685

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Archaeologist

21 August 2018

Gunyuu (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
Kylie Ann Bell

Dear Kylie Ann Bell,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW
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Yours sincerely,

Samantha Keats
Archaeologist

21 August 2018

Gunyuu Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)
Darlene Hoskins-McKenzie

Dear Darlene Hoskins-McKenzie,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW
Our Ref: Matter 27685

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Samantha Keats
Archaeologist

21 August 2018

Guunamaa Dreaming Sites and Surveying
Richard Campbell
2 Minda Crescent
Oakflats NSW 2529

Dear Richard Campbell,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW

Our Ref: Matter 27685

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Samantha Keats
Archaeologist

21 August 2018

Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council
Paul Knight
3 Ellen Street
Wollongong NSW 2500

Dear Paul Knight,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW

Our Ref: Matter 27685

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Samantha Keats
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21 August 2018

Jerringong (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
Jodi Anne Stewart
2/10 Burnett Ave
Gerringong NSW 2534

Dear Jodi Anne Stewart,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW

Our Ref: Matter 27685

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21 August 2018

Karrial (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
Karrial Johnson

Dear Karrial Johnson,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW
Our Ref: Matter 27685

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21 August 2018

Korewal Eloura Jerrungurah Tribal Elders Council
Uncle Rueben Brown
86 Hertford Street
Berkeley NSW 2506

Dear Uncle Rueben Brown ,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW

Our Ref: Matter 27685

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ABN 65 006 175 097

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Yours sincerely,

Samantha Keats
Archaeologist

21 August 2018

Kullila Site Consultants and Koori Site Management
Paul Charles
14 Werang Road
Primbee NSW 2502

Dear Paul Charles,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW

Our Ref: Matter 27685

Brickworks Land & Development Ltd is undertaking an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the proposed development at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW (Lot 1 DP78511). Stage 1 consists of the development of a masonry plant and associated infrastructure and the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment will support a development application (DA) to Wingecarribee Shire Council. The project will be undertaken in accordance with the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. The future development of a new brick making plant (Stage 2) will also consist of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment but will be assessed under Part 4 of The Environmental Planning & Assessment Act as a Stage Significant Development.

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Samantha Keats
Archaeologist

21 August 2018

La Perouse Botany Bay Corporation
Yvonne Simms
10 Murrong Place
La Perouse NSW 2036

Dear Yvonne Simms,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW

Our Ref: Matter 27685

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Samantha Keats
Archaeologist

21 August 2018

Minnamunnung
Aaron Broad
1 Waratah Avenue
Albion Park Rail NSW 2527

Dear Aaron Broad,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW

Our Ref: Matter 27685

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Yours sincerely,

Samantha Keats
Archaeologist

21 August 2018

Munyunga (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
Kaya Dawn Bell

Dear Kaya Dawn Bell,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW
Our Ref: Matter 27685

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Samantha Keats
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21 August 2018

Munyunga Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)
Suzannah McKenzie

Dear Suzannah McKenzie,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW
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21 August 2018

Murramarang (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
Roxanne Smith

Dear Roxanne Smith,

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21 August 2018

Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation
Ryan and Darleen Johnson

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21 August 2018

Murrumbul (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
Mark Henry

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21 August 2018

Murrumbul Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)
Levi McKenzie-Kirkbright

Dear Levi McKenzie-Kirkbright,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW

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21 August 2018

Nundagurri (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
Newton Carriage

Dear Newton Carriage,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW
Our Ref: Matter 27685

Brickworks Land & Development Ltd is undertaking an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the proposed development at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW (Lot 1 DP78511). Stage 1 consists of the development of a masonry plant and associated infrastructure and the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment will support a development application (DA) to Wingecarribee Shire Council. The project will be undertaken in accordance with the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. The future development of a new brick making plant (Stage 2) will also consist of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment but will be assessed under Part 4 of The Environmental Planning & Assessment Act as a Stage Significant Development.

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In accordance with the consultation requirements, please note that the relevant contact for this project is:

Megan Kublins
Executive General Manager Property & Development
Brickworks Land & Development

Biosis Pty Ltd
Wollongong Resource Group

8 Tate Street
Wollongong NSW 2500

Phone: 02 4201 1090
Fax: 03 9646 9242

ACN 006 175 097
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Yours sincerely,

Samantha Keats
Archaeologist

21 August 2018

Pejar Local Aboriginal Land Council

80 Combermere Street
Goulburn NSW 2580

Dear Sir or Madam,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW

Our Ref: Matter 27685

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21 August 2018

Pemulwuy (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
Pemulwuy Johnson

Dear Pemulwuy Johnson,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW
Our Ref: Matter 27685

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Samantha Keats
Archaeologist

21 August 2018

South West Rocks Corporation
Edward Moran
4 Crystal Place
South West Rocks NSW 2431

Dear Edward Moran,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW

Our Ref: Matter 27685

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Yours sincerely,

Samantha Keats
Archaeologist

21 August 2018

Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council
Rebecca Ede
PO Box 245
Thirlmere NSW 2572

Dear Rebecca Ede,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW

Our Ref: Matter 27685

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21 August 2018

Three Ducks Dreaming Surveying and Consulting
Leonard Wright
40 Tuggerah Circuit
Flinders NSW 2529

Dear Leonard Wright,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW

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21 August 2018

Thoorga Nura
John Carriage
50B Hilltop Crescent
Surfbeach NSW 2536

Dear John Carriage,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW

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21 August 2018

Tungai Tonghi
Troy Tungai

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21 August 2018

Leanne Tungai

Dear Leanne Tungai,

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21 August 2018

Walbunja (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
Hika Te Kowhai
15 Renee Crescent
Moruya Heads NSW 2537

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If you have any queries regarding the study area please don't hesitate to contact me on (02) 4201 1061 or 0439 376 720.

Yours sincerely,

Samantha Keats
Archaeologist

21 August 2018

Walgalu (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
Ronald Stewart

Dear Ronald Stewart,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW
Our Ref: Matter 27685

Brickworks Land & Development Ltd is undertaking an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the proposed development at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW (Lot 1 DP78511). Stage 1 consists of the development of a masonry plant and associated infrastructure and the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment will support a development application (DA) to Wingecarribee Shire Council. The project will be undertaken in accordance with the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. The future development of a new brick making plant (Stage 2) will also consist of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment but will be assessed under Part 4 of The Environmental Planning & Assessment Act as a Stage Significant Development.

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In accordance with the consultation requirements, please note that the relevant contact for this project is:

Megan Kublins
Executive General Manager Property & Development
Brickworks Land & Development

Biosis Pty Ltd
Wollongong Resource Group

8 Tate Street
Wollongong NSW 2500

Phone: 02 4201 1090
Fax: 03 9646 9242

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ABN 65 006 175 097

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Yours sincerely,

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Archaeologist

21 August 2018

Warra Bingi Nunda Gurri
Nathanial Kennedy

Dear Nathanial Kennedy,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW
Our Ref: Matter 27685

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21 August 2018

Wingikara (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
Hayley Bell

Dear Hayley Bell,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW
Our Ref: Matter 27685

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21 August 2018

Wingikara Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)
Wandai Kirkbright

Dear Wandai Kirkbright,

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Our Ref: Matter 27685

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Samantha Keats
Archaeologist

21 August 2018

The Wodi Wodi Elders Corporation
Rosina Davis
7 O'Donnell Street
Figtree NSW 2525

Dear Rosina Davis,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW

Our Ref: Matter 27685

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Samantha Keats
Archaeologist

21 August 2018

Woronora Plateau Gundungara Elders Council
Kayla Williamson
11 Garnet Grove
Flinders NSW 2529

Dear Kayla Williamson,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW

Our Ref: Matter 27685

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21 August 2018

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Paul Cummins
11 Garnet Grove
Flinders NSW 2529

Dear Paul Cummins,

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21 August 2018

Wullung (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
Lee-Roy James
54 Blackwood Street
Gerringong NSW 2534

Dear Lee-Roy James,

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21 August 2018

Yerramurra (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
Blaan Davis

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21 August 2018

Yamanda Aboriginal Association
Aunty Annie Warren

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Our Ref: Matter 27685

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Email: wollongong@biosis.com.au

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60 Carrington Street, Sydney NSW 2000
(02) 9830 7800

All correspondence regarding provision of names and contact details of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to the study area should be provided in writing to:

Samantha Keats
Biosis Pty Ltd
8 Tate Street
Wollongong NSW 2500
skeats@biosis.com.au

If you have any queries regarding the study area please don't hesitate to contact me on (02) 4201 1061 or 0439 376 720.

Yours sincerely,

Samantha Keats
Archaeologist

21 August 2018

South Coast Peoples

c/- NTS Corp
PO Box 2105 Strawerry Hills NSW 2012

Dear Sir or Madam,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW

Our Ref: Matter 27685

Brickworks Land & Development Ltd is undertaking an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the proposed development at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW (Lot 1 DP78511). Stage 1 consists of the development of a masonry plant and associated infrastructure and the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment will support a development application (DA) to Wingecarribee Shire Council. The project will be undertaken in accordance with the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. The future development of a new brick making plant (Stage 2) will also consist of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment but will be assessed under Part 4 of The Environmental Planning & Assessment Act as a Stage Significant Development.

Background research identified one Aboriginal site registered with Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) within the study area, and another two within 200 metres of the proposed works. Artefact (2018) conducted a due diligence assessment and found that one of the sites north of the study area was a rerecording of the AHIMS site located within the study area and that the coordinates were recorded in the old system (AGD). The other site located north of the study area also used the old system and was incorrectly mapped. Artefact (2018) also recorded two new sites within the study area; therefore, there are four Aboriginal sites within the study area.

Biosis Pty Ltd is assisting Brickworks Land & Development Ltd with consultation with the Aboriginal community in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010). The purpose of the Aboriginal community consultation will be to inform the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment, and to provide the Chief Executive Officer of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) with sufficient information for the consideration and determination of an AHIP application.

Brickworks Land & Development Ltd wishes to identify Aboriginal people who may have an interest in the proposed study area and hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or Places in the Berrima area. **If you would like to register your interest to be consulted for this project, please respond by 5pm 4 September 2018**. Please note: consultation will be undertaken in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Requirements for Proponents* (2010), this consultation may not result in paid work for any or all registered stakeholders.

In accordance with the consultation requirements, please note that the relevant contact for this project is:

Biosis Pty Ltd
Wollongong Resource Group

8 Tate Street
Wollongong NSW 2500

Phone: 02 4201 1090
Fax: 03 9646 9242

ACN 006 175 097
ABN 65 006 175 097

Email: wollongong@biosis.com.au

biosis.com.au

Megan Kublins
Executive General Manager Property & Development
Brickworks Land & Development
60 Carrington Street, Sydney NSW 2000
(02) 9830 7800

All correspondence regarding provision of names and contact details of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to the study area should be provided in writing to:

Samantha Keats
Biosis Pty Ltd
8 Tate Street
Wollongong NSW 2500
skeats@biosis.com.au

If you have any queries regarding the study area please don't hesitate to contact me on (02) 4201 1061 or 0439 376 720.

Yours sincerely,

Samantha Keats
Archaeologist

From:	Information Officer
To:	Samantha Keats
Subject:	416 Berrima Rd New Berrima Site Survey registration
Date:	Thursday, 23 August 2018 4:48:20 PM
Attachments:	image001.jpg

Good afternoon

Tharawal LALC would like to register as an interested party for the 416 Berrima Rd New Berrima project. We look forward to hearing from you in relation to the upcoming works.

Thank you

Yours in Unity

Rebecca JARVIS

Cultural & Heritage Officer

Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council

220 West Parade

Couridjah NSW 2571

T: (02) 46810059 F: (02) 46810688

Informationofficer@tharawal.com.au

I acknowledge and pay my respects to the traditional custodians of the land on which I work and live. I pay my respects to my Elders both past and present and thank them for their leadership, guidance and knowledge.

From:	Nathanial Kennedy
To:	Samantha Keats
Subject:	Chelsey Park Project
Date:	Wednesday, 29 August 2018 6:34:59 PM

Hi Sam,

Can you please register Warra Bingi Nunda Gurri's interest in the chelsey Park Project at Berrima.

Regards,

--
Nathanial Kennedy
Senior Sites Officer

M: 0406 924 258
E: warrabingi@gmail.com

Warra Bingi Nunda Gurri
Indigenous Sites Conservation
74 New Dapto Rd, West Wollongong
NSW 2500

From:	Duncan Falk
To:	Samantha Keats
Subject:	Chesley Park, Berrima Road, New Berrima Registration
Date:	Thursday, 23 August 2018 10:23:59 AM
Attachments:	Outlook-1495866360.jpg 180822 Biosis Chesley Park 416 Berrima Road registartion.pdf

Hello Samantha,

Please find attached my letter of registration for the said project.

With thanks,

Duncan

Duncan Falk
Manager
Duncan Falk Consultancy
T +61 406 610 644
duncanfalk@hotmail.com

Virus-free. www.avg.com

Duncan Falk Consultancy

Duncan Falk
Manager
T +61 406 610 644
E: duncanfalk@hotmail.com

23 August 2018

Biosis Pty Ltd

c/o Samantha Keats

Via e-mail: skeats@biosis.com.au

RE: Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW

Dear Samantha,

Duncan Falk Consultancy (DFC) would like to register for the said project and would like to be involved in consultation, meetings, fieldwork, management and any other parts requiring the involvement of Aboriginal stakeholders.

The dedicated contact person is Duncan Falk, contact details are T: 0406610644 E: duncanfalk@hotmail.com

Duncan Falk Consultancy will also be able to contribute cultural information when appropriate and provide information leading to the determination of cultural significance of Aboriginal places or objects where necessary.

Kind Regards

Duncan

From: Troy Tungai
To: Anthea Vella
Subject: Re: 27685 Chesley Park, Berrima Road, New Berrima
Date: Monday, 27 August 2018 9:25:02 AM
Attachments: image69e814.PNG

Thanks for your email.
Yes i would like to put my expression of interest in for the upcoming work at berrima road.
Thanks troy tungai

Sent from Outlook

From: Anthea Vella
Sent: Tuesday, 21 August 2018 3:44:33 PM
To: 'Troytungai72@outlook.com'
Subject: 27685 Chesley Park, Berrima Road, New Berrima

Good afternoon,

Biosis Pty Ltd is assisting Brickworks Land & Development with consultation for a proposed development at Chesley Park.

Please see the attached PDF File.

If you have any questions please contact us.

Kind regards,

Anthea

Anthea Vella
Research Assistant Heritage
M: 0427 463 834
D: (02) 4911 4047
E: avella@biosis.com.au

Biosis Logo

Leaders in Ecology and Heritage Consulting

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From: Richard Campbell
To: Anthea Vella
Subject: Re: 27685 Chesley Park, Berrima Road, New Berrima
Date: Tuesday, 21 August 2018 3:57:12 PM

Hi Samantha i would like to register my group for this project please

Kind regards

Richard

On 21 Aug. 2018 3:44 pm, Anthea Vella wrote:

> Good afternoon,
>
> Biosis Pty Ltd is assisting Brickworks Land & Development with consultation for a proposed development at Chesley Park.
>
> Please see the attached PDF File.
>
> If you have any questions please contact us.
>
> Kind regards,
>
> Anthea
>
> **Anthea Vella**
> Research Assistant Heritage
> M: 0427 463 834
> D: (02) 4911 4047
> E: avella@biosis.com.au
>
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From: lee field
To: Anthea Vella
Subject: Re: 27685 Chesley Park, Berrima Road, New Berrima
Date: Tuesday, 21 August 2018 3:46:43 PM
Attachments: image97b443.PNG

Barraby Cultural Services would like to register our interest in this project.

Many thanks
Lee field

On Tue, 21 Aug. 2018, 3:44 pm Anthea Vella, <AVella@biosis.com.au> wrote:

> Good afternoon,
>
> Biosis Pty Ltd is assisting Brickworks Land & Development with consultation for a proposed development at Chesley Park.
>
> Please see the attached PDF File.
>
> If you have any questions please contact us.
>
> Kind regards,
>
> Anthea
>
> **Anthea Vella**
> Research Assistant Heritage
> M: 0427 463 834
> D: (02) 4911 4047
> E: avella@biosis.com.au
>
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From: Kayla Williamson
To: Samantha Keats
Subject: Re: 27685 Chesley Park, Berrima Road, New Berrima
Date: Wednesday, 22 August 2018 7:06:25 PM
Attachments: image7b9221.PNG

Hi Sam

Woronora Plateau Gundangara Elders Council would like to register for consultation for the proposed development at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima.

Please send all correspondence to:

11 Garnett Grove
FLINDERS NSW 2529

Or

Kayla_87_@hotmail.com

Regards
Kayla Williamson
0414438744

From: Anthea Vella
Sent: Tuesday, August 21, 2018 3:44:36 PM
To: 'kayla_87_@hotmail.com'
Subject: 27685 Chesley Park, Berrima Road, New Berrima

Good afternoon,

Biosis Pty Ltd is assisting Brickworks Land & Development with consultation for a proposed development at Chesley Park.

Please see the attached PDF File.

If you have any questions please contact us.

Kind regards,

Anthea

Anthea Vella
Research Assistant Heritage
M: 0427 463 834
D: (02) 4911 4047
E: avella@biosis.com.au

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From: Bo Field
To: Samantha Keats
Subject: Re: ACHA 416 Berrima Road, New Beerrima NSW
Date: Wednesday, 15 August 2018 5:20:37 PM

Samantha Keats,

Yurrandaali Cultural Services would like to register our Interest in this project for consultation and field work.

Kind Regards
Bo Field
3 Sheeran Street,
Old Erowal Bay NSW 2540
0457546643
yurrandaali_cs@hotmail.com

Sent from Outlook

From:	lee field
To:	Samantha Keats
Subject:	Re: ACHA 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW
Date:	Wednesday, 15 August 2018 5:17:24 PM

Dear Samantha Keats,

Barraby Cultural Services would like to register our Interest in this project for consultation and field work.

Kind Regards
Lee Field
6 Macgibbon Parade,
Old Erowal Bay NSW 2540
0423906606
barrabyculturalservices@gmail.com

From:	arika jalomaki
To:	Samantha Keats
Subject:	Re: ACHA 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW
Date:	Wednesday, 15 August 2018 5:19:13 PM

Samantha Keats,

Yulay Cultural Services would like to register our Interest in this project for consultation and field work.

Kind Regards
Arika Jalomaki
15 Rowley Place
Airds NSW 2540
0411048794
yulayculturalservices@gmail.com

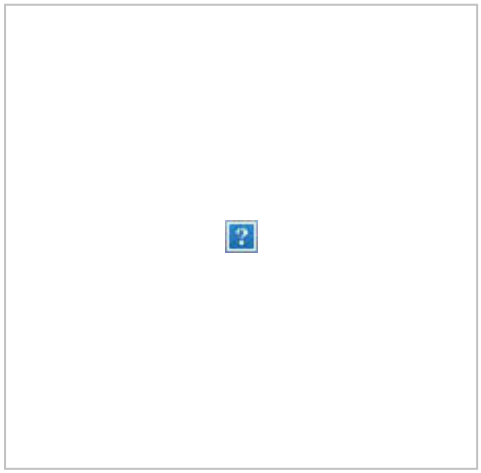
From: Ryan Johnson
To: Samantha Keats
Subject: registration - 27685 Chesley Park, Berrima Road, New Berrima
Date: Tuesday, 21 August 2018 10:06:29 PM
Attachments: image001.jpg

Dear Samantha,

Please register our interest in the above project, our family and members hold the knowledge of identifying aboriginal objects and/or places in the proposed project area.

Thanks

Ryan Johnson | **Murra Bidgee Mullangari**



Aboriginal Corporation Cultural Heritage
A: PO Box 246, Seven Hills, NSW, 2147
E: murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au
ICN: 8112

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3 October 2018

Paul Knight
Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council
3 Ellen Street
Wollongong NSW 2500

Dear Paul,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW

Our Ref: Matter 27685

I am writing to advise of the list of Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) who have registered in response to the project notification and public notice. As per the requirements of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*, please find attached the details of Stage 1 Consultation for the project. I would like to advise that the following RAPs have registered:

RAPs	Contact name	Phone/e-mail
Barraby Cultural Services	Lee-Roy Field	Old Erowal Bay NSW 2540 0423 906 606 barrabyculturalservices@gmail.com
Duncan Falk Consultancy	Duncan Falk	34 Robina Drive, Bowral NSW 2576 0406 610 644 DuncanFalk@hotmail.com
Guunamaa Dreaming Sites and Surveying	Richard Campbell	2 Minda Crescent , Oakflats NSW 2529 0499 688 663 richardcampbell123@outlook.com
Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council	Rebecca Ede	Po Box 245, Thirlmere NSW 2572 (02) 4681 0059 reception@tharawal.com.au
Tungai Tonghi	Troy Tungai	Troytungai72@outlook.com
Woronora Plateau Gundungara Elders Council	Kayla Williamson	11 Garnet Grove, Flinders NSW 2529 0414 438 744 kayla_87_@hotmail.com

Wollongong Resource Group

8 Tate Street
Wollongong NSW 2500

Phone: 02 4201 1090
Fax: 03 9646 9242

ACN 006 175 097
ABN 65 006 175 097

Email: wollongong@biosis.com.au

biosis.com.au

RAPs	Contact name	Phone/e-mail
Woronora Plateau Gundungara Elders Council	Paul Cummins	11 Garnet Grove, Flinders NSW 2529 0418 971 660 kayla_87_@hotmail.com
Yulay Cultural Services	Arika Jalomki	15 Rowley Place, Airds NSW 2540 0411 048 794 yulayculturalservices@gmail.com
Yurrandaali Cultural Services	Bo Field	3 Sheeran Street, Old Erowal Bay NSW 2540 0457 546 643 yurrandaali_cs@hotmail.com
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Ryan Johnson	0475 565 517 murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au
James Davis	James Davis	0423 715 395 jvdcorp@hotmail.com
Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council	Paul Knight	4226 3338 ceo@ilalc.org.au

If you have any queries please don't hesitate to contact me on the details below.

Yours sincerely,

Samantha Keats
Archaeologist
0439 376 720
(02) 4201 1061
skeats@biosis.com.au

Appendix 3 Stage 2: Presentation of information about the proposed project

30 September 2019

Barraby Cultural Services
Lee-Roy Field
6 Macgibbon Parade
Old Erowal Bay NSW 2540

Dear Lee-Roy,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Site 2 at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW – Stage 2 project information

Our Ref: Matter 30434

The following information has been provided in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (consultation requirements) (DECCW 2010a). The aim of this document is to provide registered Aboriginal parties (RAPs) with information about the scope of the proposed project.

Study area

The study area is located within the Wingecarribee Local Government Area (LGA), Parish of Berrima, County of Camden. It encompasses Lot 1 DP78511 at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW (Figure 1).

Project

Brickworks are proposing to develop a brickmaking plant and associated infrastructure on a 14.87 hectare area within Lot 1 DP 785111, known as Site 2. The plant will operate as a dry press brick plant with a reduction kiln and have a capacity of 50 million bricks per annum. The estimated project cost is $80 million, which includes site works, construction and equipment. A Development Application (DA) was recently lodged with Wingecarribee Shire Council (pending determination) for a masonry factory on Site 1 located to the west of the current project.

Artefact (2018) undertook an Aboriginal heritage assessment for both Site 1 and Site 2 (previously named Stage 1 and Stage 2). The assessment identified that Site 1 contained one Aboriginal registered site, AHIMS 52-4-0175/52-4-0197 (MVEnt Site 1), which consists of seven panels of grinding grooves, lithic scatter and PAD. Artefact (2018) also recorded two new Aboriginal sites within Lot 1 DP 785111. CPark A02 consists of a grindstone fragment located on the crest of a small hillock in the northwest area of Site 2, while CPark A03 is an isolated flake discovered along a fenceline associated with the homestead. CPark A03 is not located within the boundary of Site 2. Site 2 currently has one area of high potential (Navin Officer 2008) and one area of moderate potential (Artefact 2018).

Biosis undertook test excavations within Site 1 in November 2018, which identified a high density intact subsurface archaeological deposit within a terrace landform adjacent to Stony Creek, above the suite of grinding grooves. It was recommended that this area be conserved and that an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) be obtained for the remainder of Site 1.

Biosis Pty Ltd
Wollongong Resource Group

8 Tate Street
Wollongong NSW 2500

Phone: 02 4201 1090
Fax: 03 9646 9242

ACN 006 175 097
ABN 65 006 175 097

Email: wollongong@biosis.com.au

biosis.com.au

Due to the presence of CPark A02 within Site 2 and the results of the assessment for Site 1, Biosis will prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for Site 2 in accordance with the consultation requirements. The ACHA will need to be informed by a program of further investigation including archaeological test excavation for areas of high and moderate potential located within the Site 2 impact footprint. The purpose of these investigations will be to determine the nature, extent and significance of the potential subsurface archaeological deposits. The archaeological excavation will need to be completed in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010b) (the code).

Furthermore, Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with consultation requirements was undertaken for the entirety of Lot 1 DP 785111 and has been maintained at least every six months; therefore, consultation is still current and will be continued for Site 2.

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment process

The assessment process includes the following steps:

Background research

This task will identify known Aboriginal sites, areas of potential archaeological sensitivity and previous disturbance, and inform the predictive modelling for the assessment area. The following steps will be undertaken:

- A search of the AHIMS will be completed to identify registered sites in the vicinity of the assessment area. The results of the AHIMS search will be used to obtain relevant site cards and relevant previously completed Aboriginal cultural heritage assessments.
- Review of relevant reports identified through the AHIMS search.
- Review of aerial photographs and other resources to gauge the existing landscape and previous history of land disturbance.
- Review of the historical heritage databases.
- A brief summary of the historical uses of the study area.

Consultation with the Aboriginal community

This task will allow the Aboriginal community the opportunity to participate in decisions regarding the management of their cultural heritage by providing proponents information regarding cultural significance and input into management options. Aboriginal community consultation will be undertaken in accordance with the consultation requirements, which includes:

- **COMPLETED.** Biosis ascertained the names of Aboriginal people or groups who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed study area.
- **COMPLETED.** Biosis undertook the 'Placement of Notification' (Public Notice) in the *Southern Highlands News* on behalf of Brickworks Land & Development Ltd that included details of the proponent, the project, the exact location, and statement of the purpose of the community consultation to assist with the ACHA. The Public Notice was also an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold relevant cultural knowledge about the study area to register an interest in the process of community consultation. A closing date for registration was included and was no less than **14 days** from the date of publication. Registration closed on **27 August 2018**.

- **COMPLETED.** Aboriginal people or groups identified were provided with notification of the proposed project via Biosis and given the opportunity to be involved in consultation. Registrations of interest closed on **4 September 2018.**
- A list of Aboriginal people or groups who registered an interest in the project will be forwarded to the DPIE and Illawarra LALC by Biosis no later than **28 days** following close of registration.
- This document outlines the details of the proposed project for RAPs.
- Biosis will provide details of the project methodology for the archaeological assessment and test excavation methodology to the RAPs. The RAPs must be given an opportunity to review and provide feedback to the proponent within a minimum of **28 days** of Biosis providing the methodology document.
- The draft ACHA report and archaeological report will be provided to all RAPs for comment – the proponent must allow **28 days** for comment. All comments and correspondence sent and received regarding the project will be included in the final report in an Appendix.
- Representatives from the registered Aboriginal parties will be invited to participate in the archaeological excavations which will take place within the study area.

Reporting

A draft ACHA report and archaeological report will be prepared in accordance with the Code and will include:

- Background and project description.
- A summary and analysis of the findings of the archaeological survey and test excavations including the presence and location of registered or undiscovered Aboriginal artefacts or heritage items within proximity of the study area.
- A summary of any other relevant studies or surveys which have relevance to the assessment area.
- A summary of the landscape features of the site which may indicate a history of Aboriginal activity.
- A summary of previous land use that may have affected the retention of intact Aboriginal archaeology in the landscape.
- The potential or likelihood for the proposed works to uncover or expose potential undiscovered Aboriginal objects.
- Legislative implications of the proposed works.
- Recommendations and justification for further assessment (if required).
- Mitigation measures (if any) required for the works to proceed.
- Mapping will be carried out to show the location of registered and newly located (if any) Aboriginal sites in relation to the proposed works.

As part of this methodology RAPs will be provided with the draft report for comment and allowed **28 days** for review. Following the completion of test excavations, the final report will incorporate all comments.

Test excavations

Biosis will conduct test excavations for areas of PAD located within the Site 2 impact footprint. Under Requirement 15b of the Code, a test excavation sampling strategy must be developed and should:

- Provide a framework for sampling the areas identified as having high and moderate archaeological potential that are at risk of harm (within the subject area).
- Describe the differentiation of the potential archaeological deposits (PADs) to be test-excavated from the surrounding archaeological landscape (i.e. explain why the PAD is anticipated to be of higher significance than the continuous distribution of archaeological material in which it exists).
- Test for sub-surface deposits in areas of high and moderate potential.
- Confirm areas of low potential (where relevant).
- Comply with the methods described in the Code.
- Describe how the sampling area relates to the area that is proposed to be impacted by the proposed activity.

The sampling strategy will be documented in the archaeological report as set out in requirement 11 of the Code. The sampling strategy will be developed following these requirements under the code.

These requirements are strict and must be followed for the work to comply with the required standards. DPIE may reject or request additional work or reporting if what is completed does not comply. An AHIP application will not be considered without provision of this information as outlined in the code.

Project schedule

The proposed schedule and time allocations for the consultation stages are summarised below.

Action	Timeframe	Potential constraints
Commencement of Aboriginal community consultation – advertising of project and notification to stakeholders	Completed	Project advertised in the *Southern Highland News* 13 August 2018. Notices sent to identified Aboriginal parties on 21 August 2018.
Aboriginal stakeholder registration period	13 August to 27 August 208 for public notice 21 August July to 4 September 2018 for notification of stakeholders	Registration period expired on 27 August 2018 for the public notice and 4 September for Aboriginal stakeholders.
Archaeological test excavations with selected representatives of RAPs	TBC	TBC
Information gathering	Continuous	Until finalisation of report.
Review of draft report	TBC	28 days review time allowed under DPIE Aboriginal Community Consultation Guidelines.
Final report	TBC	TBC
Lodgement of AHIP application	TBC	TBC

Responsibilities and roles

As part of the consultation process, RAPs are expected to respond to requests for cultural information and comment on draft reporting, as appropriate in accordance with their role specified in the guidelines

(DECCW 2010a, p. 16). Biosis and the proponent, in accordance with their role under the guidelines, will consult with the Aboriginal community by supplying suitable project information and providing the opportunity for Aboriginal stakeholders to provide input into the heritage management process (DECCW 2010a, pp. 16-17).

Each section of the methodology will be undertaken in consultation with the Aboriginal stakeholders. Biosis invites Aboriginal stakeholders to provide culturally appropriate information via mail, email or phone with regards to this project.

Cultural information provided will be recorded in the Aboriginal consultation log and discussed in the report. If the information is regarded as too sensitive to be made public then the Aboriginal stakeholder should advise Biosis and identify the nature of the sensitivity. Biosis will then arrange for the recording of the information in accordance with its sensitivity. Documents which hold sensitive information will clearly list, on the front cover, who can have access to the document. These documents will be stored securely.

If you have any queries regarding the project or the information in this letter, please don't hesitate to contact me on (02) 4201 1061 or 0439 376 720.

Yours sincerely,

Samantha Keats
Consultant Archaeologist

Figure 1 Location of the study area

30 September 2019

Guunamaa Dreaming Sites and Surveying
Richard Campbell
2 Minda Crescent
Oakflats NSW 2529

Dear Richard,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Site 2 at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW – Stage 2 project information

Our Ref: Matter 30434

The following information has been provided in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (consultation requirements) (DECCW 2010a). The aim of this document is to provide registered Aboriginal parties (RAPs) with information about the scope of the proposed project.

Study area

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The assessment process includes the following steps:

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A draft ACHA report and archaeological report will be prepared in accordance with the Code and will include:

- Background and project description.
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- A summary of any other relevant studies or surveys which have relevance to the assessment area.
- A summary of the landscape features of the site which may indicate a history of Aboriginal activity.
- A summary of previous land use that may have affected the retention of intact Aboriginal archaeology in the landscape.
- The potential or likelihood for the proposed works to uncover or expose potential undiscovered Aboriginal objects.
- Legislative implications of the proposed works.
- Recommendations and justification for further assessment (if required).
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As part of this methodology RAPs will be provided with the draft report for comment and allowed **28 days** for review. Following the completion of test excavations, the final report will incorporate all comments.

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Biosis will conduct test excavations for areas of PAD located within the Site 2 impact footprint. Under Requirement 15b of the Code, a test excavation sampling strategy must be developed and should:

- Provide a framework for sampling the areas identified as having high and moderate archaeological potential that are at risk of harm (within the subject area).
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- Confirm areas of low potential (where relevant).
- Comply with the methods described in the Code.
- Describe how the sampling area relates to the area that is proposed to be impacted by the proposed activity.

The sampling strategy will be documented in the archaeological report as set out in requirement 11 of the Code. The sampling strategy will be developed following these requirements under the code.

These requirements are strict and must be followed for the work to comply with the required standards. DPIE may reject or request additional work or reporting if what is completed does not comply. An AHIP application will not be considered without provision of this information as outlined in the code.

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The proposed schedule and time allocations for the consultation stages are summarised below.

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Final report	TBC	TBC
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Responsibilities and roles

As part of the consultation process, RAPs are expected to respond to requests for cultural information and comment on draft reporting, as appropriate in accordance with their role specified in the guidelines

(DECCW 2010a, p. 16). Biosis and the proponent, in accordance with their role under the guidelines, will consult with the Aboriginal community by supplying suitable project information and providing the opportunity for Aboriginal stakeholders to provide input into the heritage management process (DECCW 2010a, pp. 16-17).

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If you have any queries regarding the project or the information in this letter, please don't hesitate to contact me on (02) 4201 1061 or 0439 376 720.

Yours sincerely,

Samantha Keats
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Figure 1 Location of the study area

30 September 2019

Tungai Tonghi
Troy Tungai

Dear Troy,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Site 2 at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW – Stage 2 project information

Our Ref: Matter 30434

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30 September 2019

Yulay Cultural Services
Arika Jalomaki
15 Rowley Place
Airds NSW 2540

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Our Ref: Matter 30434

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3 Sheeran Street
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Biosis undertook test excavations within Site 1 in November 2018, which identified a high density intact subsurface archaeological deposit within a terrace landform adjacent to Stony Creek, above the suite of grinding grooves. It was recommended that this area be conserved and that an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) be obtained for the remainder of Site 1.

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Due to the presence of CPark A02 within Site 2 and the results of the assessment for Site 1, Biosis will prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for Site 2 in accordance with the consultation requirements. The ACHA will need to be informed by a program of further investigation including archaeological test excavation for areas of high and moderate potential located within the Site 2 impact footprint. The purpose of these investigations will be to determine the nature, extent and significance of the potential subsurface archaeological deposits. The archaeological excavation will need to be completed in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010b) (the code).

Furthermore, Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with consultation requirements was undertaken for the entirety of Lot 1 DP 785111 and has been maintained at least every six months; therefore, consultation is still current and will be continued for Site 2.

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment process

The assessment process includes the following steps:

Background research

This task will identify known Aboriginal sites, areas of potential archaeological sensitivity and previous disturbance, and inform the predictive modelling for the assessment area. The following steps will be undertaken:

- A search of the AHIMS will be completed to identify registered sites in the vicinity of the assessment area. The results of the AHIMS search will be used to obtain relevant site cards and relevant previously completed Aboriginal cultural heritage assessments.
- Review of relevant reports identified through the AHIMS search.
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- Review of the historical heritage databases.
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- **COMPLETED.** Biosis undertook the 'Placement of Notification' (Public Notice) in the *Southern Highlands News* on behalf of Brickworks Land & Development Ltd that included details of the proponent, the project, the exact location, and statement of the purpose of the community consultation to assist with the ACHA. The Public Notice was also an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold relevant cultural knowledge about the study area to register an interest in the process of community consultation. A closing date for registration was included and was no less than **14 days** from the date of publication. Registration closed on **27 August 2018**.

- **COMPLETED.** Aboriginal people or groups identified were provided with notification of the proposed project via Biosis and given the opportunity to be involved in consultation. Registrations of interest closed on **4 September 2018.**
- A list of Aboriginal people or groups who registered an interest in the project will be forwarded to the DPIE and Illawarra LALC by Biosis no later than **28 days** following close of registration.
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- Biosis will provide details of the project methodology for the archaeological assessment and test excavation methodology to the RAPs. The RAPs must be given an opportunity to review and provide feedback to the proponent within a minimum of **28 days** of Biosis providing the methodology document.
- The draft ACHA report and archaeological report will be provided to all RAPs for comment – the proponent must allow **28 days** for comment. All comments and correspondence sent and received regarding the project will be included in the final report in an Appendix.
- Representatives from the registered Aboriginal parties will be invited to participate in the archaeological excavations which will take place within the study area.

Reporting

A draft ACHA report and archaeological report will be prepared in accordance with the Code and will include:

- Background and project description.
- A summary and analysis of the findings of the archaeological survey and test excavations including the presence and location of registered or undiscovered Aboriginal artefacts or heritage items within proximity of the study area.
- A summary of any other relevant studies or surveys which have relevance to the assessment area.
- A summary of the landscape features of the site which may indicate a history of Aboriginal activity.
- A summary of previous land use that may have affected the retention of intact Aboriginal archaeology in the landscape.
- The potential or likelihood for the proposed works to uncover or expose potential undiscovered Aboriginal objects.
- Legislative implications of the proposed works.
- Recommendations and justification for further assessment (if required).
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- Mapping will be carried out to show the location of registered and newly located (if any) Aboriginal sites in relation to the proposed works.

As part of this methodology RAPs will be provided with the draft report for comment and allowed **28 days** for review. Following the completion of test excavations, the final report will incorporate all comments.

Test excavations

Biosis will conduct test excavations for areas of PAD located within the Site 2 impact footprint. Under Requirement 15b of the Code, a test excavation sampling strategy must be developed and should:

- Provide a framework for sampling the areas identified as having high and moderate archaeological potential that are at risk of harm (within the subject area).
- Describe the differentiation of the potential archaeological deposits (PADs) to be test-excavated from the surrounding archaeological landscape (i.e. explain why the PAD is anticipated to be of higher significance than the continuous distribution of archaeological material in which it exists).
- Test for sub-surface deposits in areas of high and moderate potential.
- Confirm areas of low potential (where relevant).
- Comply with the methods described in the Code.
- Describe how the sampling area relates to the area that is proposed to be impacted by the proposed activity.

The sampling strategy will be documented in the archaeological report as set out in requirement 11 of the Code. The sampling strategy will be developed following these requirements under the code.

These requirements are strict and must be followed for the work to comply with the required standards. DPIE may reject or request additional work or reporting if what is completed does not comply. An AHIP application will not be considered without provision of this information as outlined in the code.

Project schedule

The proposed schedule and time allocations for the consultation stages are summarised below.

Action	Timeframe	Potential constraints
Commencement of Aboriginal community consultation – advertising of project and notification to stakeholders	Completed	Project advertised in the *Southern Highland News* 13 August 2018. Notices sent to identified Aboriginal parties on 21 August 2018.
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Archaeological test excavations with selected representatives of RAPs	TBC	TBC
Information gathering	Continuous	Until finalisation of report.
Review of draft report	TBC	28 days review time allowed under DPIE Aboriginal Community Consultation Guidelines.
Final report	TBC	TBC
Lodgement of AHIP application	TBC	TBC

Responsibilities and roles

As part of the consultation process, RAPs are expected to respond to requests for cultural information and comment on draft reporting, as appropriate in accordance with their role specified in the guidelines

(DECCW 2010a, p. 16). Biosis and the proponent, in accordance with their role under the guidelines, will consult with the Aboriginal community by supplying suitable project information and providing the opportunity for Aboriginal stakeholders to provide input into the heritage management process (DECCW 2010a, pp. 16-17).

Each section of the methodology will be undertaken in consultation with the Aboriginal stakeholders. Biosis invites Aboriginal stakeholders to provide culturally appropriate information via mail, email or phone with regards to this project.

Cultural information provided will be recorded in the Aboriginal consultation log and discussed in the report. If the information is regarded as too sensitive to be made public then the Aboriginal stakeholder should advise Biosis and identify the nature of the sensitivity. Biosis will then arrange for the recording of the information in accordance with its sensitivity. Documents which hold sensitive information will clearly list, on the front cover, who can have access to the document. These documents will be stored securely.

If you have any queries regarding the project or the information in this letter, please don't hesitate to contact me on (02) 4201 1061 or 0439 376 720.

Yours sincerely,

Samantha Keats
Consultant Archaeologist

Figure 1 Location of the study area

30 September 2019

Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation
Ryan Johnson

Dear Ryan,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Site 2 at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW – Stage 2 project information

Our Ref: Matter 30434

The following information has been provided in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (consultation requirements) (DECCW 2010a). The aim of this document is to provide registered Aboriginal parties (RAPs) with information about the scope of the proposed project.

Study area

The study area is located within the Wingecarribee Local Government Area (LGA), Parish of Berrima, County of Camden. It encompasses Lot 1 DP78511 at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW (Figure 1).

Project

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Yours sincerely,

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Consultant Archaeologist

Figure 1 Location of the study area

30 September 2019

Woronora Plateau Gundungara Elders Council
Kayla Williamson
11 Garnet Grove
Flinders NSW 2529

Dear Kayla,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Site 2 at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW – Stage 2 project information

Our Ref: Matter 30434

The following information has been provided in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (consultation requirements) (DECCW 2010a). The aim of this document is to provide registered Aboriginal parties (RAPs) with information about the scope of the proposed project.

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30 September 2019

Duncan Falk Consultancy
Duncan Falk
34 Robina Drive
Bowral NSW 2576

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Due to the presence of CPark A02 within Site 2 and the results of the assessment for Site 1, Biosis will prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for Site 2 in accordance with the consultation requirements. The ACHA will need to be informed by a program of further investigation including archaeological test excavation for areas of high and moderate potential located within the Site 2 impact footprint. The purpose of these investigations will be to determine the nature, extent and significance of the potential subsurface archaeological deposits. The archaeological excavation will need to be completed in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010b) (the code).

Furthermore, Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with consultation requirements was undertaken for the entirety of Lot 1 DP 785111 and has been maintained at least every six months; therefore, consultation is still current and will be continued for Site 2.

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The assessment process includes the following steps:

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- A search of the AHIMS will be completed to identify registered sites in the vicinity of the assessment area. The results of the AHIMS search will be used to obtain relevant site cards and relevant previously completed Aboriginal cultural heritage assessments.
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- Representatives from the registered Aboriginal parties will be invited to participate in the archaeological excavations which will take place within the study area.

Reporting

A draft ACHA report and archaeological report will be prepared in accordance with the Code and will include:

- Background and project description.
- A summary and analysis of the findings of the archaeological survey and test excavations including the presence and location of registered or undiscovered Aboriginal artefacts or heritage items within proximity of the study area.
- A summary of any other relevant studies or surveys which have relevance to the assessment area.
- A summary of the landscape features of the site which may indicate a history of Aboriginal activity.
- A summary of previous land use that may have affected the retention of intact Aboriginal archaeology in the landscape.
- The potential or likelihood for the proposed works to uncover or expose potential undiscovered Aboriginal objects.
- Legislative implications of the proposed works.
- Recommendations and justification for further assessment (if required).
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- Mapping will be carried out to show the location of registered and newly located (if any) Aboriginal sites in relation to the proposed works.

As part of this methodology RAPs will be provided with the draft report for comment and allowed **28 days** for review. Following the completion of test excavations, the final report will incorporate all comments.

Test excavations

Biosis will conduct test excavations for areas of PAD located within the Site 2 impact footprint. Under Requirement 15b of the Code, a test excavation sampling strategy must be developed and should:

- Provide a framework for sampling the areas identified as having high and moderate archaeological potential that are at risk of harm (within the subject area).
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- Confirm areas of low potential (where relevant).
- Comply with the methods described in the Code.
- Describe how the sampling area relates to the area that is proposed to be impacted by the proposed activity.

The sampling strategy will be documented in the archaeological report as set out in requirement 11 of the Code. The sampling strategy will be developed following these requirements under the code.

These requirements are strict and must be followed for the work to comply with the required standards. DPIE may reject or request additional work or reporting if what is completed does not comply. An AHIP application will not be considered without provision of this information as outlined in the code.

Project schedule

The proposed schedule and time allocations for the consultation stages are summarised below.

Action	Timeframe	Potential constraints
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Archaeological test excavations with selected representatives of RAPs	TBC	TBC
Information gathering	Continuous	Until finalisation of report.
Review of draft report	TBC	28 days review time allowed under DPIE Aboriginal Community Consultation Guidelines.
Final report	TBC	TBC
Lodgement of AHIP application	TBC	TBC

Responsibilities and roles

As part of the consultation process, RAPs are expected to respond to requests for cultural information and comment on draft reporting, as appropriate in accordance with their role specified in the guidelines

(DECCW 2010a, p. 16). Biosis and the proponent, in accordance with their role under the guidelines, will consult with the Aboriginal community by supplying suitable project information and providing the opportunity for Aboriginal stakeholders to provide input into the heritage management process (DECCW 2010a, pp. 16-17).

Each section of the methodology will be undertaken in consultation with the Aboriginal stakeholders. Biosis invites Aboriginal stakeholders to provide culturally appropriate information via mail, email or phone with regards to this project.

Cultural information provided will be recorded in the Aboriginal consultation log and discussed in the report. If the information is regarded as too sensitive to be made public then the Aboriginal stakeholder should advise Biosis and identify the nature of the sensitivity. Biosis will then arrange for the recording of the information in accordance with its sensitivity. Documents which hold sensitive information will clearly list, on the front cover, who can have access to the document. These documents will be stored securely.

If you have any queries regarding the project or the information in this letter, please don't hesitate to contact me on (02) 4201 1061 or 0439 376 720.

Yours sincerely,

Samantha Keats
Consultant Archaeologist

Figure 1 Location of the study area

30 September 2019

Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council
Robyn Straub
220 West Parade
Couridjah NSW 2571

Dear Robyn,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Site 2 at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW – Stage 2 project information

Our Ref: Matter 30434

The following information has been provided in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (consultation requirements) (DECCW 2010a). The aim of this document is to provide registered Aboriginal parties (RAPs) with information about the scope of the proposed project.

Study area

The study area is located within the Wingecarribee Local Government Area (LGA), Parish of Berrima, County of Camden. It encompasses Lot 1 DP78511 at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW (Figure 1).

Project

Brickworks are proposing to develop a brickmaking plant and associated infrastructure on a 14.87 hectare area within Lot 1 DP 785111, known as Site 2. The plant will operate as a dry press brick plant with a reduction kiln and have a capacity of 50 million bricks per annum. The estimated project cost is $80 million, which includes site works, construction and equipment. A Development Application (DA) was recently lodged with Wingecarribee Shire Council (pending determination) for a masonry factory on Site 1 located to the west of the current project.

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Figure 1 Location of the study area

30 September 2019

Warra Bingi Nunda Gurri
Nathanial Kennedy

Dear Nathanial,

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Our Ref: Matter 30434

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Paul Knight
3 Ellen Street
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Artefact (2018) undertook an Aboriginal heritage assessment for both Site 1 and Site 2 (previously named Stage 1 and Stage 2). The assessment identified that Site 1 contained one Aboriginal registered site, AHIMS 52-4-0175/52-4-0197 (MVEnt Site 1), which consists of seven panels of grinding grooves, lithic scatter and PAD. Artefact (2018) also recorded two new Aboriginal sites within Lot 1 DP 785111. CPark A02 consists of a grindstone fragment located on the crest of a small hillock in the northwest area of Site 2, while CPark A03 is an isolated flake discovered along a fenceline associated with the homestead. CPark A03 is not located within the boundary of Site 2. Site 2 currently has one area of high potential (Navin Officer 2008) and one area of moderate potential (Artefact 2018).

Biosis undertook test excavations within Site 1 in November 2018, which identified a high density intact subsurface archaeological deposit within a terrace landform adjacent to Stony Creek, above the suite of grinding grooves. It was recommended that this area be conserved and that an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) be obtained for the remainder of Site 1.

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Due to the presence of CPark A02 within Site 2 and the results of the assessment for Site 1, Biosis will prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for Site 2 in accordance with the consultation requirements. The ACHA will need to be informed by a program of further investigation including archaeological test excavation for areas of high and moderate potential located within the Site 2 impact footprint. The purpose of these investigations will be to determine the nature, extent and significance of the potential subsurface archaeological deposits. The archaeological excavation will need to be completed in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010b) (the code).

Furthermore, Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with consultation requirements was undertaken for the entirety of Lot 1 DP 785111 and has been maintained at least every six months; therefore, consultation is still current and will be continued for Site 2.

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment process

The assessment process includes the following steps:

Background research

This task will identify known Aboriginal sites, areas of potential archaeological sensitivity and previous disturbance, and inform the predictive modelling for the assessment area. The following steps will be undertaken:

- A search of the AHIMS will be completed to identify registered sites in the vicinity of the assessment area. The results of the AHIMS search will be used to obtain relevant site cards and relevant previously completed Aboriginal cultural heritage assessments.
- Review of relevant reports identified through the AHIMS search.
- Review of aerial photographs and other resources to gauge the existing landscape and previous history of land disturbance.
- Review of the historical heritage databases.
- A brief summary of the historical uses of the study area.

Consultation with the Aboriginal community

This task will allow the Aboriginal community the opportunity to participate in decisions regarding the management of their cultural heritage by providing proponents information regarding cultural significance and input into management options. Aboriginal community consultation will be undertaken in accordance with the consultation requirements, which includes:

- **COMPLETED.** Biosis ascertained the names of Aboriginal people or groups who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed study area.
- **COMPLETED.** Biosis undertook the 'Placement of Notification' (Public Notice) in the *Southern Highlands News* on behalf of Brickworks Land & Development Ltd that included details of the proponent, the project, the exact location, and statement of the purpose of the community consultation to assist with the ACHA. The Public Notice was also an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold relevant cultural knowledge about the study area to register an interest in the process of community consultation. A closing date for registration was included and was no less than **14 days** from the date of publication. Registration closed on **27 August 2018**.

- **COMPLETED.** Aboriginal people or groups identified were provided with notification of the proposed project via Biosis and given the opportunity to be involved in consultation. Registrations of interest closed on **4 September 2018.**
- A list of Aboriginal people or groups who registered an interest in the project will be forwarded to the DPIE and Illawarra LALC by Biosis no later than **28 days** following close of registration.
- This document outlines the details of the proposed project for RAPs.
- Biosis will provide details of the project methodology for the archaeological assessment and test excavation methodology to the RAPs. The RAPs must be given an opportunity to review and provide feedback to the proponent within a minimum of **28 days** of Biosis providing the methodology document.
- The draft ACHA report and archaeological report will be provided to all RAPs for comment – the proponent must allow **28 days** for comment. All comments and correspondence sent and received regarding the project will be included in the final report in an Appendix.
- Representatives from the registered Aboriginal parties will be invited to participate in the archaeological excavations which will take place within the study area.

Reporting

A draft ACHA report and archaeological report will be prepared in accordance with the Code and will include:

- Background and project description.
- A summary and analysis of the findings of the archaeological survey and test excavations including the presence and location of registered or undiscovered Aboriginal artefacts or heritage items within proximity of the study area.
- A summary of any other relevant studies or surveys which have relevance to the assessment area.
- A summary of the landscape features of the site which may indicate a history of Aboriginal activity.
- A summary of previous land use that may have affected the retention of intact Aboriginal archaeology in the landscape.
- The potential or likelihood for the proposed works to uncover or expose potential undiscovered Aboriginal objects.
- Legislative implications of the proposed works.
- Recommendations and justification for further assessment (if required).
- Mitigation measures (if any) required for the works to proceed.
- Mapping will be carried out to show the location of registered and newly located (if any) Aboriginal sites in relation to the proposed works.

As part of this methodology RAPs will be provided with the draft report for comment and allowed **28 days** for review. Following the completion of test excavations, the final report will incorporate all comments.

Test excavations

Biosis will conduct test excavations for areas of PAD located within the Site 2 impact footprint. Under Requirement 15b of the Code, a test excavation sampling strategy must be developed and should:

- Provide a framework for sampling the areas identified as having high and moderate archaeological potential that are at risk of harm (within the subject area).
- Describe the differentiation of the potential archaeological deposits (PADs) to be test-excavated from the surrounding archaeological landscape (i.e. explain why the PAD is anticipated to be of higher significance than the continuous distribution of archaeological material in which it exists).
- Test for sub-surface deposits in areas of high and moderate potential.
- Confirm areas of low potential (where relevant).
- Comply with the methods described in the Code.
- Describe how the sampling area relates to the area that is proposed to be impacted by the proposed activity.

The sampling strategy will be documented in the archaeological report as set out in requirement 11 of the Code. The sampling strategy will be developed following these requirements under the code.

These requirements are strict and must be followed for the work to comply with the required standards. DPIE may reject or request additional work or reporting if what is completed does not comply. An AHIP application will not be considered without provision of this information as outlined in the code.

Project schedule

The proposed schedule and time allocations for the consultation stages are summarised below.

Action	Timeframe	Potential constraints
Commencement of Aboriginal community consultation – advertising of project and notification to stakeholders	Completed	Project advertised in the *Southern Highland News* 13 August 2018. Notices sent to identified Aboriginal parties on 21 August 2018.
Aboriginal stakeholder registration period	13 August to 27 August 208 for public notice 21 August July to 4 September 2018 for notification of stakeholders	Registration period expired on 27 August 2018 for the public notice and 4 September for Aboriginal stakeholders.
Archaeological test excavations with selected representatives of RAPs	TBC	TBC
Information gathering	Continuous	Until finalisation of report.
Review of draft report	TBC	28 days review time allowed under DPIE Aboriginal Community Consultation Guidelines.
Final report	TBC	TBC
Lodgement of AHIP application	TBC	TBC

Responsibilities and roles

As part of the consultation process, RAPs are expected to respond to requests for cultural information and comment on draft reporting, as appropriate in accordance with their role specified in the guidelines

(DECCW 2010a, p. 16). Biosis and the proponent, in accordance with their role under the guidelines, will consult with the Aboriginal community by supplying suitable project information and providing the opportunity for Aboriginal stakeholders to provide input into the heritage management process (DECCW 2010a, pp. 16-17).

Each section of the methodology will be undertaken in consultation with the Aboriginal stakeholders. Biosis invites Aboriginal stakeholders to provide culturally appropriate information via mail, email or phone with regards to this project.

Cultural information provided will be recorded in the Aboriginal consultation log and discussed in the report. If the information is regarded as too sensitive to be made public then the Aboriginal stakeholder should advise Biosis and identify the nature of the sensitivity. Biosis will then arrange for the recording of the information in accordance with its sensitivity. Documents which hold sensitive information will clearly list, on the front cover, who can have access to the document. These documents will be stored securely.

If you have any queries regarding the project or the information in this letter, please don't hesitate to contact me on (02) 4201 1061 or 0439 376 720.

Yours sincerely,

Samantha Keats
Consultant Archaeologist

Figure 1 Location of the study area

30 September 2019

James Davis
2 Poplar Avenue
Unanderra NSW 2526

Dear James,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Site 2 at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW – Stage 2 project information

Our Ref: Matter 30434

The following information has been provided in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (consultation requirements) (DECCW 2010a). The aim of this document is to provide registered Aboriginal parties (RAPs) with information about the scope of the proposed project.

Study area

The study area is located within the Wingecarribee Local Government Area (LGA), Parish of Berrima, County of Camden. It encompasses Lot 1 DP78511 at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW (Figure 1).

Project

Brickworks are proposing to develop a brickmaking plant and associated infrastructure on a 14.87 hectare area within Lot 1 DP 785111, known as Site 2. The plant will operate as a dry press brick plant with a reduction kiln and have a capacity of 50 million bricks per annum. The estimated project cost is $80 million, which includes site works, construction and equipment. A Development Application (DA) was recently lodged with Wingecarribee Shire Council (pending determination) for a masonry factory on Site 1 located to the west of the current project.

Artefact (2018) undertook an Aboriginal heritage assessment for both Site 1 and Site 2 (previously named Stage 1 and Stage 2). The assessment identified that Site 1 contained one Aboriginal registered site, AHIMS 52-4-0175/52-4-0197 (MVEnt Site 1), which consists of seven panels of grinding grooves, lithic scatter and PAD. Artefact (2018) also recorded two new Aboriginal sites within Lot 1 DP 785111. CPark A02 consists of a grindstone fragment located on the crest of a small hillock in the northwest area of Site 2, while CPark A03 is an isolated flake discovered along a fenceline associated with the homestead. CPark A03 is not located within the boundary of Site 2. Site 2 currently has one area of high potential (Navin Officer 2008) and one area of moderate potential (Artefact 2018).

Biosis undertook test excavations within Site 1 in November 2018, which identified a high density intact subsurface archaeological deposit within a terrace landform adjacent to Stony Creek, above the suite of grinding grooves. It was recommended that this area be conserved and that an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) be obtained for the remainder of Site 1.

Due to the presence of CPark A02 within Site 2 and the results of the assessment for Site 1, Biosis will prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for Site 2 in accordance with the consultation

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requirements. The ACHA will need to be informed by a program of further investigation including archaeological test excavation for areas of high and moderate potential located within the Site 2 impact footprint. The purpose of these investigations will be to determine the nature, extent and significance of the potential subsurface archaeological deposits. The archaeological excavation will need to be completed in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010b) (the code).

Furthermore, Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with consultation requirements was undertaken for the entirety of Lot 1 DP 785111 and has been maintained at least every six months; therefore, consultation is still current and will be continued for Site 2.

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment process

The assessment process includes the following steps:

Background research

This task will identify known Aboriginal sites, areas of potential archaeological sensitivity and previous disturbance, and inform the predictive modelling for the assessment area. The following steps will be undertaken:

- A search of the AHIMS will be completed to identify registered sites in the vicinity of the assessment area. The results of the AHIMS search will be used to obtain relevant site cards and relevant previously completed Aboriginal cultural heritage assessments.
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Project schedule

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(DECCW 2010a, p. 16). Biosis and the proponent, in accordance with their role under the guidelines, will consult with the Aboriginal community by supplying suitable project information and providing the opportunity for Aboriginal stakeholders to provide input into the heritage management process (DECCW 2010a, pp. 16-17).

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If you have any queries regarding the project or the information in this letter, please don't hesitate to contact me on (02) 4201 1061 or 0439 376 720.

Yours sincerely,

Samantha Keats
Consultant Archaeologist

Figure 1 Location of the study area

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Appendix 4 Stage 3: Gathering information about cultural significance

1 October 2019

Barraby Cultural Services
Lee-Roy Field
6 Macgibbon Parade
Old Erowal Bay NSW 2540

Dear Lee-Roy Field,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Site 2 at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW – Stage 3 project methodology
Our Ref: Matter 30434

Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010) (consultation requirements) was undertaken for the entirety of Lot 1 DP 785111 at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima and has been maintained at least every six months; therefore, consultation is still current and will be continued for Site 2.

Attached is information about the proposed project and the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment (ACHA) methodology including test excavations in line with consultation requirements. This document also includes the methodology for collecting information regarding cultural significance.

We are seeking your input into the project methodology as part of stage 3 of the consultation requirements. It would be appreciated if you could provide feedback on the methodology to Biosis Pty Ltd by **5pm on 29 October 2019**, either by email or return mail.

Please address methodology feedback to:

Samantha Keats
Biosis Pty Ltd
30 Wentworth Street
Port Kembla NSW 2505
skeats@biosis.com.au

If you have any queries regarding the project or the information in this letter, please don't hesitate to contact me on (02) 4201 1061 or 0439 376 720.

Yours sincerely,

Samantha Keats
Consultant Archaeologist

Stage 3: Site 2, Chesley Park, 146 Berrima Road, New Berrima, NSW: Project methodology

The following information has been provided in accordance with the consultation requirements. The aim of this document is to provide registered Aboriginal parties with information about the proposed project methodology, including the survey strategy and test excavation methodology.

Test excavation methodology

The principle objectives of the sub-surface test excavation program is to identify and understand the nature, extent and significance of any subsurface archaeological material located within areas of archaeological sensitivity within the study area. The aims of the testing program are to:

- Determine whether sub-surface archaeological deposits exist which may be impacted upon by the development. If so, to determine the extent and nature of such deposits.
- Identify whether the archaeological material occurs in an intact, undisturbed context, by examining the soil profile and stratigraphy.
- Analyse and interpret any archaeological finds (such as stone artefacts, shell, hearths, knapping floors etc.) recovered during the testing program.
- Inform current knowledge of Aboriginal occupation and land use models of the region.
- Provide management and mitigation measures for Aboriginal archaeological objects identified during the subsurface testing program.

Research questions

Research questions provide a framework for undertaking sub-surface investigations and ensure that the information collected during the sub-surface testing program contributes to the knowledge of the sites and the broader archaeological record. Research questions include:

- Do non-disturbed or minimally-disturbed soil profiles exist within areas of archaeological potential?
- Does the deposit contain archaeological material?
- Is the subsurface archaeology similar to Site 1 and other archaeological sites in local area?
- What is the nature of potential lithic assemblages?
- Is the lithic typology similar to the assemblages from Site 1 and other subsurface excavations in the region?
- Are any of the archaeological materials of scientific or cultural significance?

- What management is appropriate? Does the area warrant further investigation?

Test excavation sampling strategy

The test excavation will be conducted within the area identified as having high archaeological potential to contain Aboriginal cultural material (see Figure 1). Excavation will be conducted by hand in accordance with the Code. Test excavation within the study area will conform to the following methodology:

- A maximum of 20 test pits measuring 50 cm by 50 cm will be excavated within the area of high archaeological potential, spaced along transects 20 metres apart.
- A maximum of 80 test pits measuring 50 cm by 50 cm will be excavated within the area of moderate archaeological potential, spaced along transects 20 metres apart
- Pits will be placed further apart where possible and closer where higher densities are encountered to allow extent testing.
- This approach will ensure an effective sampling of landforms while minimising the amount of excavation actually required.
- Test excavations units must be excavated using hand tools only including spades, handle shovels, and trowels.
- The first test excavation unit within the landform will be excavated and documented in 5 centimetre spits. Based on the evidence of the first excavation unit, 10 centimetre spits or sediment profile/stratigraphic excavation (whichever is smaller) will then be implemented.
- All material excavated from the test excavation units must be dry sieved using 5 millimetre aperture wire-mesh sieves. If the soils encountered are clay, wet sieving will be utilised.
- Test excavation units must be excavated to at least the base of the identified Aboriginal object-bearing units, and must continue to confirm the soils below are culturally sterile.
- All cultural material recovered from the test pits will be collected and brought to the Biosis office at 30 Wentworth Street, Port Kembla for lithic analysis.
- For each test pit that is excavated, the following documentation will be taken:
    - Unique test pit identification number
    - GPS coordinate of each test pit
    - Munsell soil colour, texture and pH
    - Amount and location of cultural material within the deposit
    - Nature of disturbance where present
    - Stratigraphy
    - Archaeological features (if present)

- Photographic records
- Context records.

- Test excavation units must be backfilled as soon as practicable due to safety issues.
- Following test excavation, an AHIMS Aboriginal Site Recording form must be completed and submitted to the AHIMS Registrar as soon as practicable, for each site that has been identified.
- Standard protocol for the discovery of any human remains is to be followed in the event that human remains are discovered.
- Test pits may be combined and excavated as necessary in 50 by 50 centimetre units for the purposes of further understanding site characteristics or in-situ features such as the extent of an area of high artefact density, or where intact Aboriginal archaeological features (knapping floors, hearths etc) may be suspected to be present. Note that under the Code, the maximum area that can be excavated in any one continuous area is three metres squared ($3m^2$).
- Test excavations can cease when enough information has been recovered to adequately characterise the objects present with regard to their nature and significance within the four PAD areas.

Objects recovered during excavation

All cultural material recovered from the test pits will be labelled and bagged appropriately, including pit number. Aboriginal objects will be recorded in accordance with requirements 19 and 20 (where applicable) of the code. For the purposes of recording and analysis the artefacts will be temporarily stored at the Biosis Wollongong office (30 Wentworth Street, Port Kembla NSW 2505). Once the cultural material has been analysed, the cultural material can be managed in the following manners:

- Cultural material can be held by the Aboriginal community under a care and control agreement.
- Cultural material can be returned to country and reburied as soon as practicable in a secure location in accordance with Requirements 16b and 26 of the Code.

Biosis requests any comments regarding the care and control of any cultural material be included as part of the review of this assessment methodology.

Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report

Biosis Pty Ltd will prepare an ACHA report and archaeological report for the proposed development. The main aim of the report is to document the assessment of potential development related impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage and to formulate strategies to manage these impacts. Reporting will follow the guidelines of the DPIE, in particular the Code and the consultation requirements.

The report will contain:

- Aboriginal consultation process
- Environmental context

- Aboriginal archaeological context
- Survey results
- Test excavation results
- Aboriginal site significance assessment
- Impact assessment
- Management strategies
- Maps.

The RAPs will be provided with the draft ACHA report and archaeological report and their comments on the content sought. These comments and responses to these comments by Biosis will be documented in the final ACHA report. Biosis will consider and respond to all comments and will also explain how suggestions concerning management strategies were considered and/or implemented in the finalisation of the management plan (DECCW 2010b, p. 6).

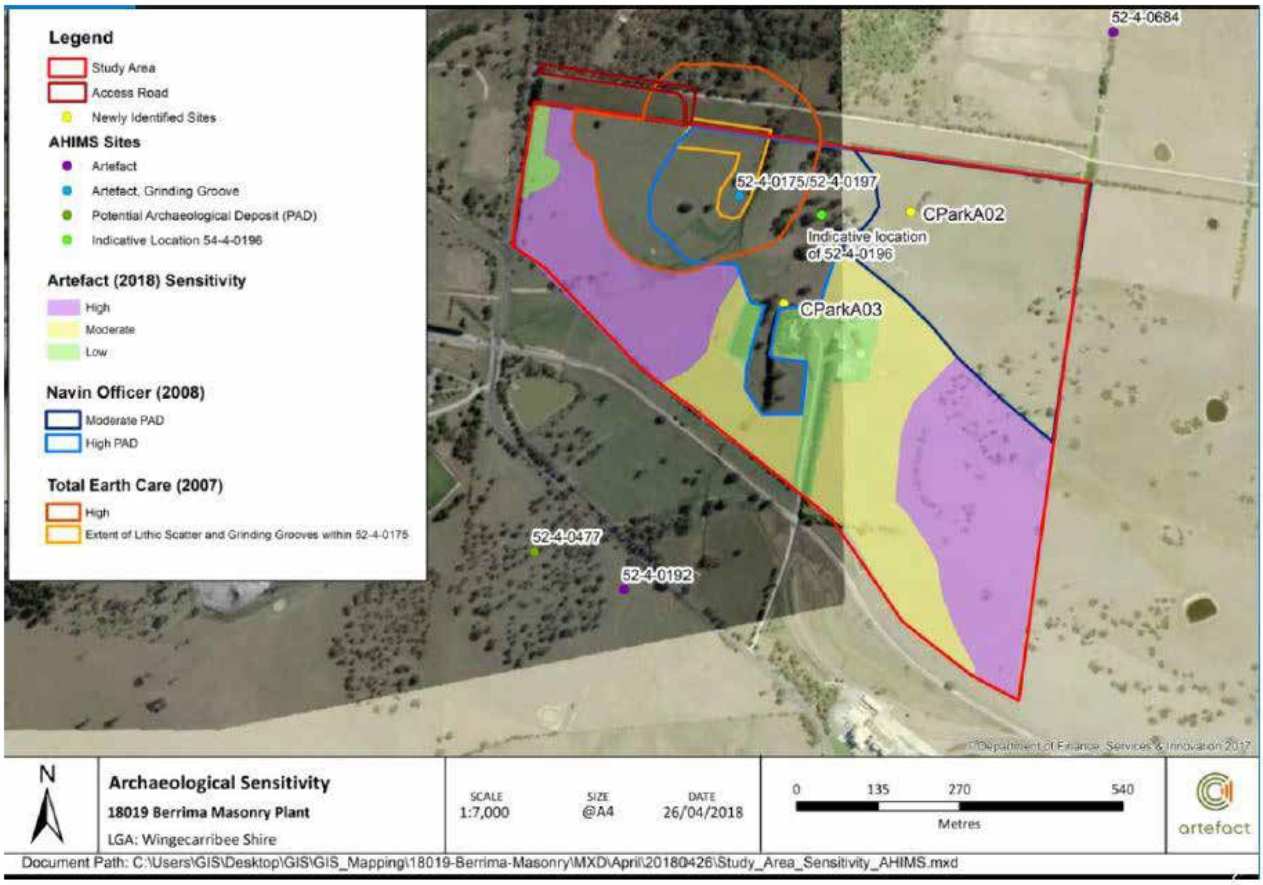
References

Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water. 2010a. *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*. NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, Sydney NSW.

Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water. 2010b. *Code of practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales 2010*. NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, Sydney NSW.

Appendix 1: Figures

Figure 1 Areas of archaeological sensitivity (Artefact 2018, p. 26)



1 October 2019

Guunamaa Dreaming Sites and Surveying
Richard Campbell
2 Minda Crescent
Oakflats NSW 2529

Dear Richard Campbell,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Site 2 at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW – Stage 3 project methodology
Our Ref: Matter 30434

Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010) (consultation requirements) was undertaken for the entirety of Lot 1 DP 785111 at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima and has been maintained at least every six months; therefore, consultation is still current and will be continued for Site 2.

Attached is information about the proposed project and the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment (ACHA) methodology including test excavations in line with consultation requirements. This document also includes the methodology for collecting information regarding cultural significance.

We are seeking your input into the project methodology as part of stage 3 of the consultation requirements. It would be appreciated if you could provide feedback on the methodology to Biosis Pty Ltd by **5pm on 29 October 2019**, either by email or return mail.

Please address methodology feedback to:

Samantha Keats
Biosis Pty Ltd
30 Wentworth Street
Port Kembla NSW 2505
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If you have any queries regarding the project or the information in this letter, please don't hesitate to contact me on (02) 4201 1061 or 0439 376 720.

Yours sincerely,

Samantha Keats
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Stage 3: Site 2, Chesley Park, 146 Berrima Road, New Berrima, NSW: Project methodology

The following information has been provided in accordance with the consultation requirements. The aim of this document is to provide registered Aboriginal parties with information about the proposed project methodology, including the survey strategy and test excavation methodology.

Test excavation methodology

The principle objectives of the sub-surface test excavation program is to identify and understand the nature, extent and significance of any subsurface archaeological material located within areas of archaeological sensitivity within the study area. The aims of the testing program are to:

- Determine whether sub-surface archaeological deposits exist which may be impacted upon by the development. If so, to determine the extent and nature of such deposits.
- Identify whether the archaeological material occurs in an intact, undisturbed context, by examining the soil profile and stratigraphy.
- Analyse and interpret any archaeological finds (such as stone artefacts, shell, hearths, knapping floors etc.) recovered during the testing program.
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- Does the deposit contain archaeological material?
- Is the subsurface archaeology similar to Site 1 and other archaeological sites in local area?
- What is the nature of potential lithic assemblages?
- Is the lithic typology similar to the assemblages from Site 1 and other subsurface excavations in the region?
- Are any of the archaeological materials of scientific or cultural significance?

- What management is appropriate? Does the area warrant further investigation?

Test excavation sampling strategy

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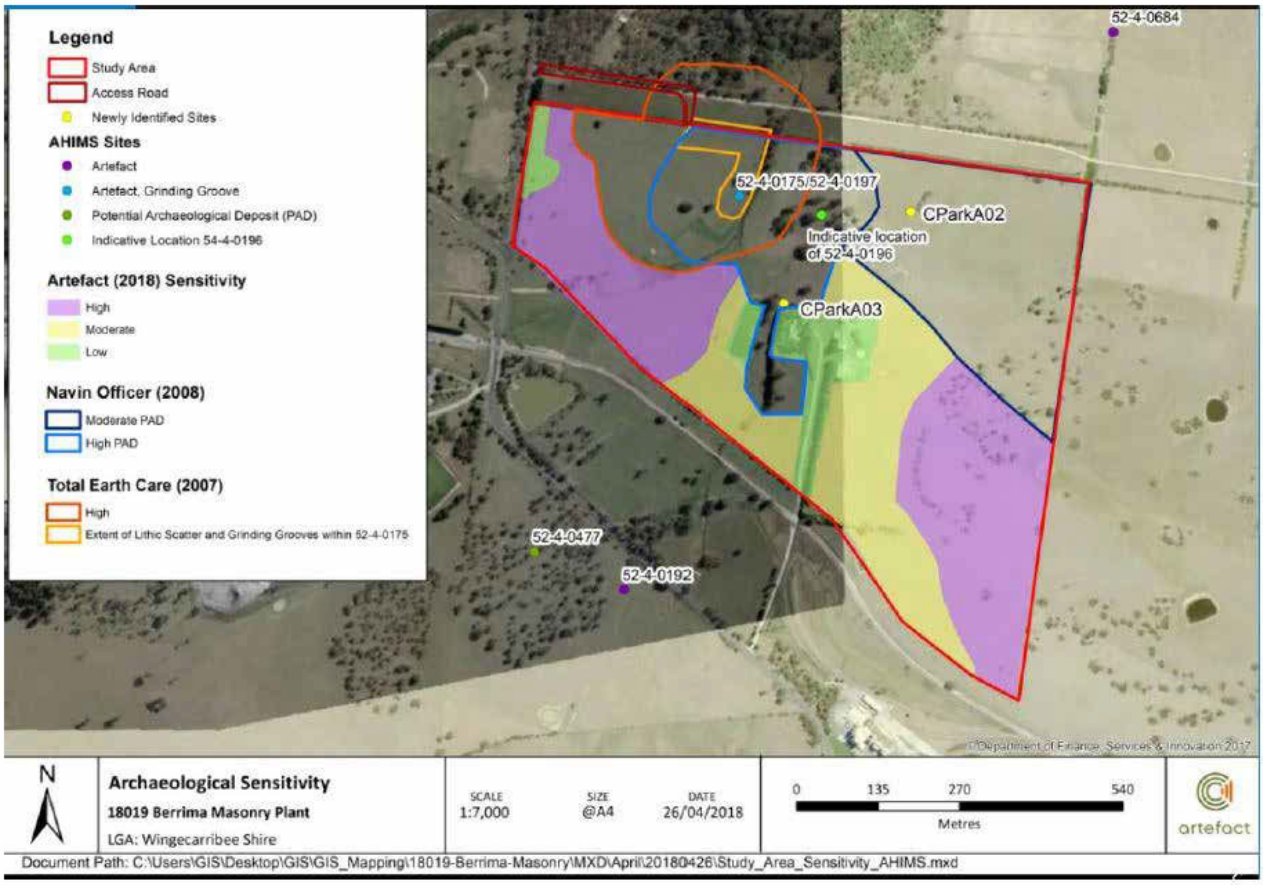

1 October 2019

Tungai Tonghi
Troy Tungai

Dear Troy Tungai,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Site 2 at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW – Stage 3 project methodology
Our Ref: Matter 30434

Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010) (consultation requirements) was undertaken for the entirety of Lot 1 DP 785111 at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima and has been maintained at least every six months; therefore, consultation is still current and will be continued for Site 2.

Attached is information about the proposed project and the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment (ACHA) methodology including test excavations in line with consultation requirements. This document also includes the methodology for collecting information regarding cultural significance.

We are seeking your input into the project methodology as part of stage 3 of the consultation requirements. It would be appreciated if you could provide feedback on the methodology to Biosis Pty Ltd by **5pm on 29 October 2019**, either by email or return mail.

Please address methodology feedback to:

Samantha Keats
Biosis Pty Ltd
30 Wentworth Street
Port Kembla NSW 2505
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If you have any queries regarding the project or the information in this letter, please don't hesitate to contact me on (02) 4201 1061 or 0439 376 720.

Yours sincerely,

Samantha Keats
Consultant Archaeologist

Stage 3: Site 2, Chesley Park, 146 Berrima Road, New Berrima, NSW: Project methodology

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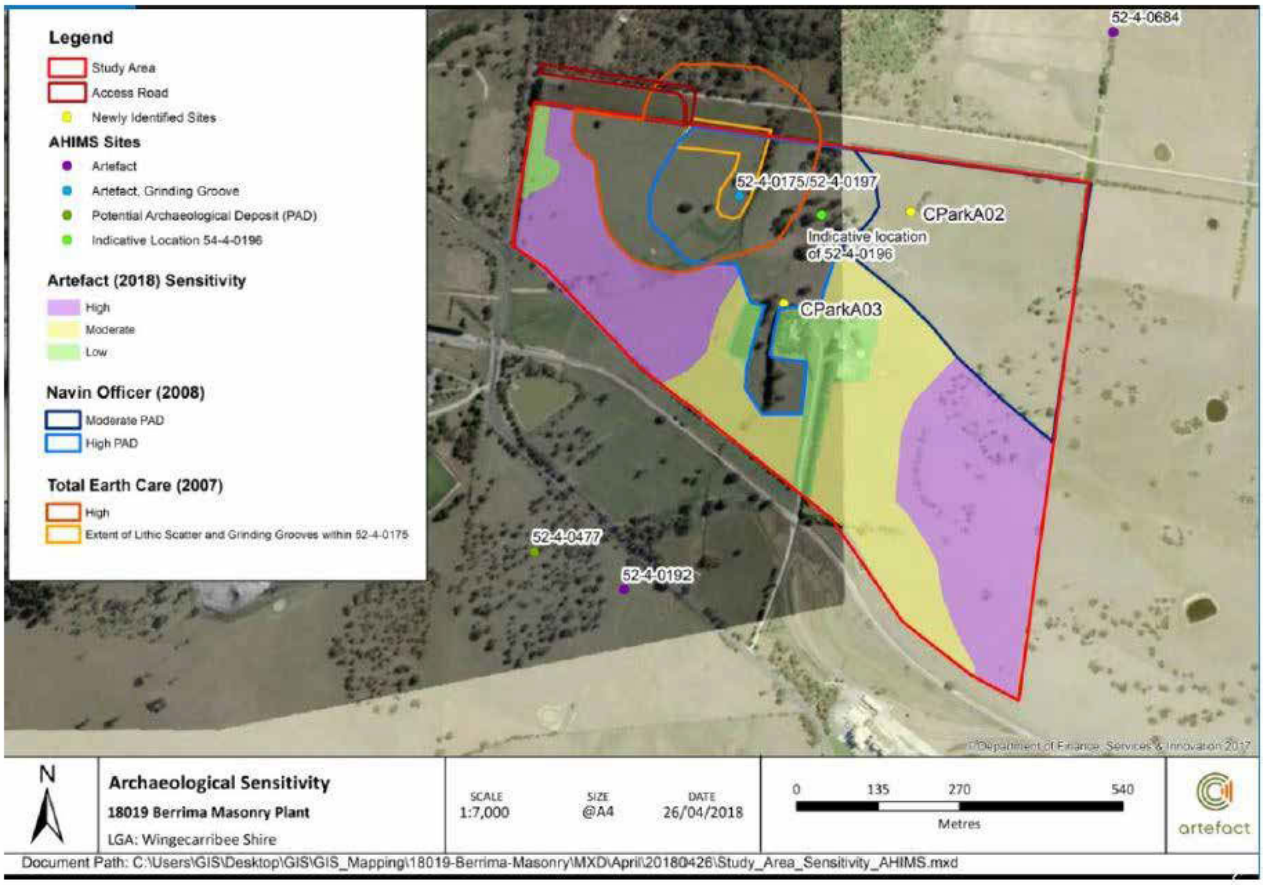

1 October 2019

Yulay Cultural Services
Arika Jalomaki
15 Rowley Place
Airds NSW 2540

Dear Arika Jalomaki,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Site 2 at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW – Stage 3 project methodology
Our Ref: Matter 30434

Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010) (consultation requirements) was undertaken for the entirety of Lot 1 DP 785111 at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima and has been maintained at least every six months; therefore, consultation is still current and will be continued for Site 2.

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Stage 3: Site 2, Chesley Park, 146 Berrima Road, New Berrima, NSW: Project methodology

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The principle objectives of the sub-surface test excavation program is to identify and understand the nature, extent and significance of any subsurface archaeological material located within areas of archaeological sensitivity within the study area. The aims of the testing program are to:

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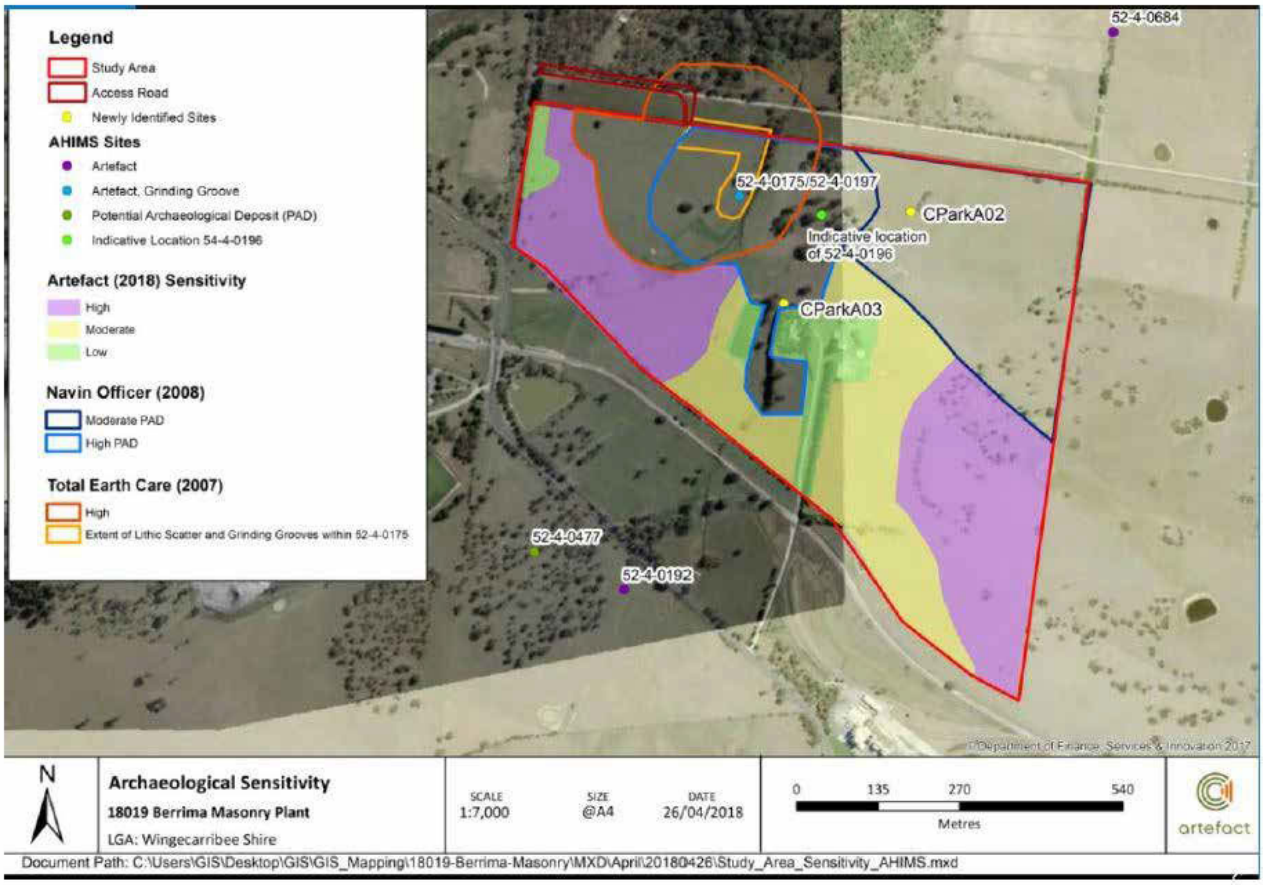

1 October 2019

Yurrandaali Cultural Services
Bo Field
3 Sheeran Street
Old Erowal Bay NSW 2540

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Our Ref: Matter 30434

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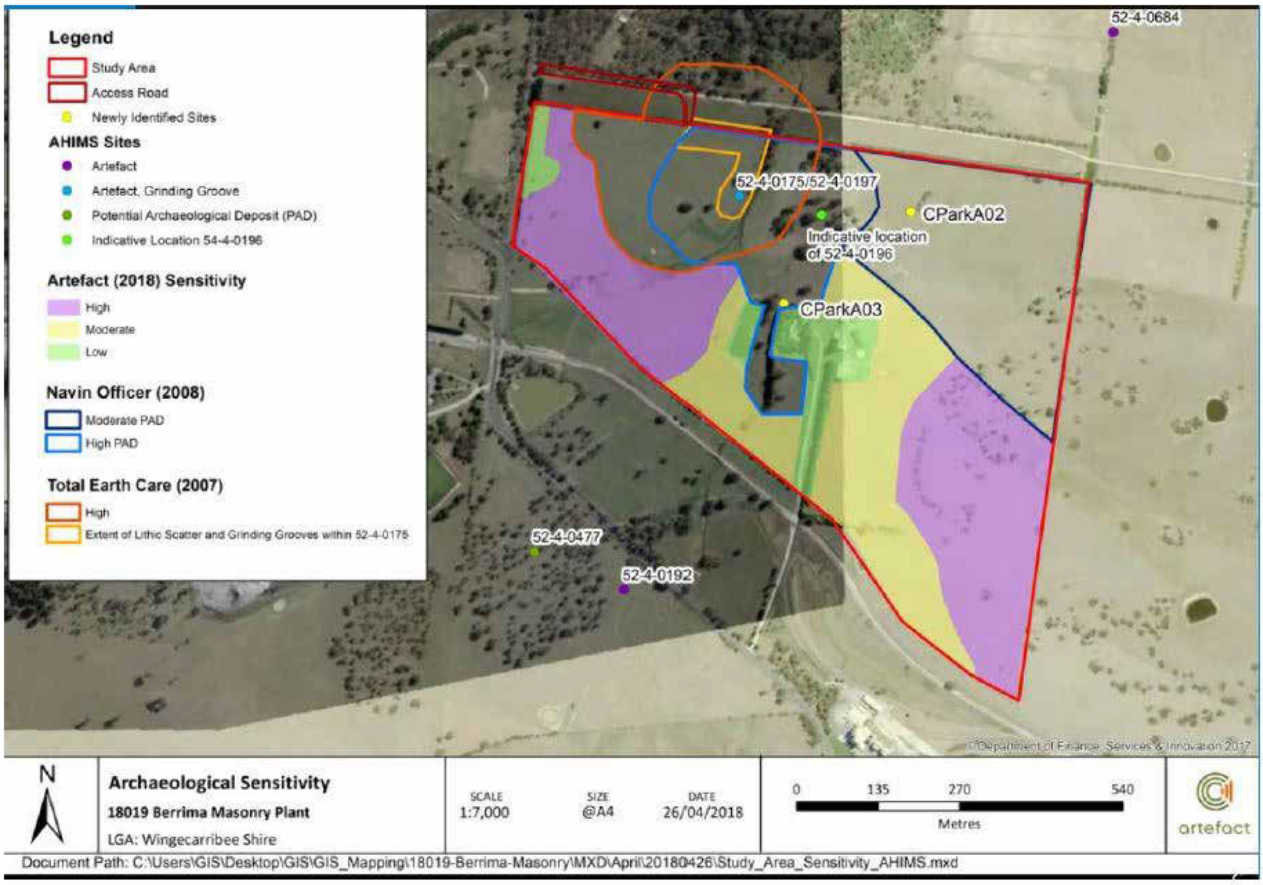

1 October 2019

Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation
Ryan Johnson

Dear Ryan Johnson,

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Our Ref: Matter 30434

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Please address methodology feedback to:

Samantha Keats
Biosis Pty Ltd
30 Wentworth Street
Port Kembla NSW 2505
skeats@biosis.com.au

If you have any queries regarding the project or the information in this letter, please don't hesitate to contact me on (02) 4201 1061 or 0439 376 720.

Yours sincerely,

Samantha Keats
Consultant Archaeologist

Stage 3: Site 2, Chesley Park, 146 Berrima Road, New Berrima, NSW: Project methodology

The following information has been provided in accordance with the consultation requirements. The aim of this document is to provide registered Aboriginal parties with information about the proposed project methodology, including the survey strategy and test excavation methodology.

Test excavation methodology

The principle objectives of the sub-surface test excavation program is to identify and understand the nature, extent and significance of any subsurface archaeological material located within areas of archaeological sensitivity within the study area. The aims of the testing program are to:

- Determine whether sub-surface archaeological deposits exist which may be impacted upon by the development. If so, to determine the extent and nature of such deposits.
- Identify whether the archaeological material occurs in an intact, undisturbed context, by examining the soil profile and stratigraphy.
- Analyse and interpret any archaeological finds (such as stone artefacts, shell, hearths, knapping floors etc.) recovered during the testing program.
- Inform current knowledge of Aboriginal occupation and land use models of the region.
- Provide management and mitigation measures for Aboriginal archaeological objects identified during the subsurface testing program.

Research questions

Research questions provide a framework for undertaking sub-surface investigations and ensure that the information collected during the sub-surface testing program contributes to the knowledge of the sites and the broader archaeological record. Research questions include:

- Do non-disturbed or minimally-disturbed soil profiles exist within areas of archaeological potential?
- Does the deposit contain archaeological material?
- Is the subsurface archaeology similar to Site 1 and other archaeological sites in local area?
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- Is the lithic typology similar to the assemblages from Site 1 and other subsurface excavations in the region?
- Are any of the archaeological materials of scientific or cultural significance?

- What management is appropriate? Does the area warrant further investigation?

Test excavation sampling strategy

The test excavation will be conducted within the area identified as having high archaeological potential to contain Aboriginal cultural material (see Figure 1). Excavation will be conducted by hand in accordance with the Code. Test excavation within the study area will conform to the following methodology:

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    - Archaeological features (if present)

- Photographic records
- Context records.

- Test excavation units must be backfilled as soon as practicable due to safety issues.
- Following test excavation, an AHIMS Aboriginal Site Recording form must be completed and submitted to the AHIMS Registrar as soon as practicable, for each site that has been identified.
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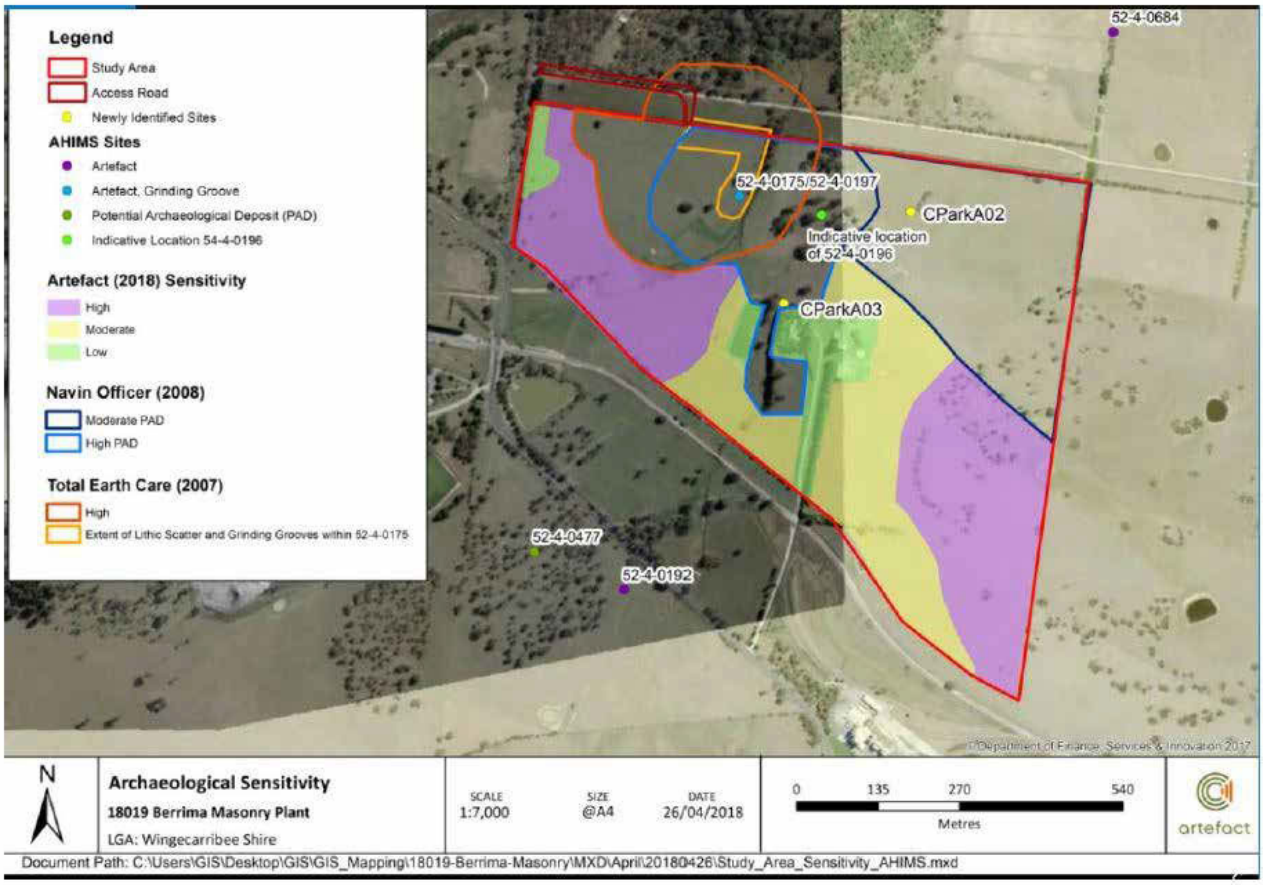
Appendix 1: Figures

Figure 1 Areas of archaeological sensitivity (Artefact 2018, p. 26)



1 October 2019

Woronora Plateau Gundungara Elders Council
Kayla Williamson
11 Garnet Grove
Flinders NSW 2529

Dear Kayla Williamson,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Site 2 at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW – Stage 3 project methodology
Our Ref: Matter 30434

Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010) (consultation requirements) was undertaken for the entirety of Lot 1 DP 785111 at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima and has been maintained at least every six months; therefore, consultation is still current and will be continued for Site 2.

Attached is information about the proposed project and the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment (ACHA) methodology including test excavations in line with consultation requirements. This document also includes the methodology for collecting information regarding cultural significance.

We are seeking your input into the project methodology as part of stage 3 of the consultation requirements. It would be appreciated if you could provide feedback on the methodology to Biosis Pty Ltd by **5pm on 29 October 2019**, either by email or return mail.

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Stage 3: Site 2, Chesley Park, 146 Berrima Road, New Berrima, NSW: Project methodology

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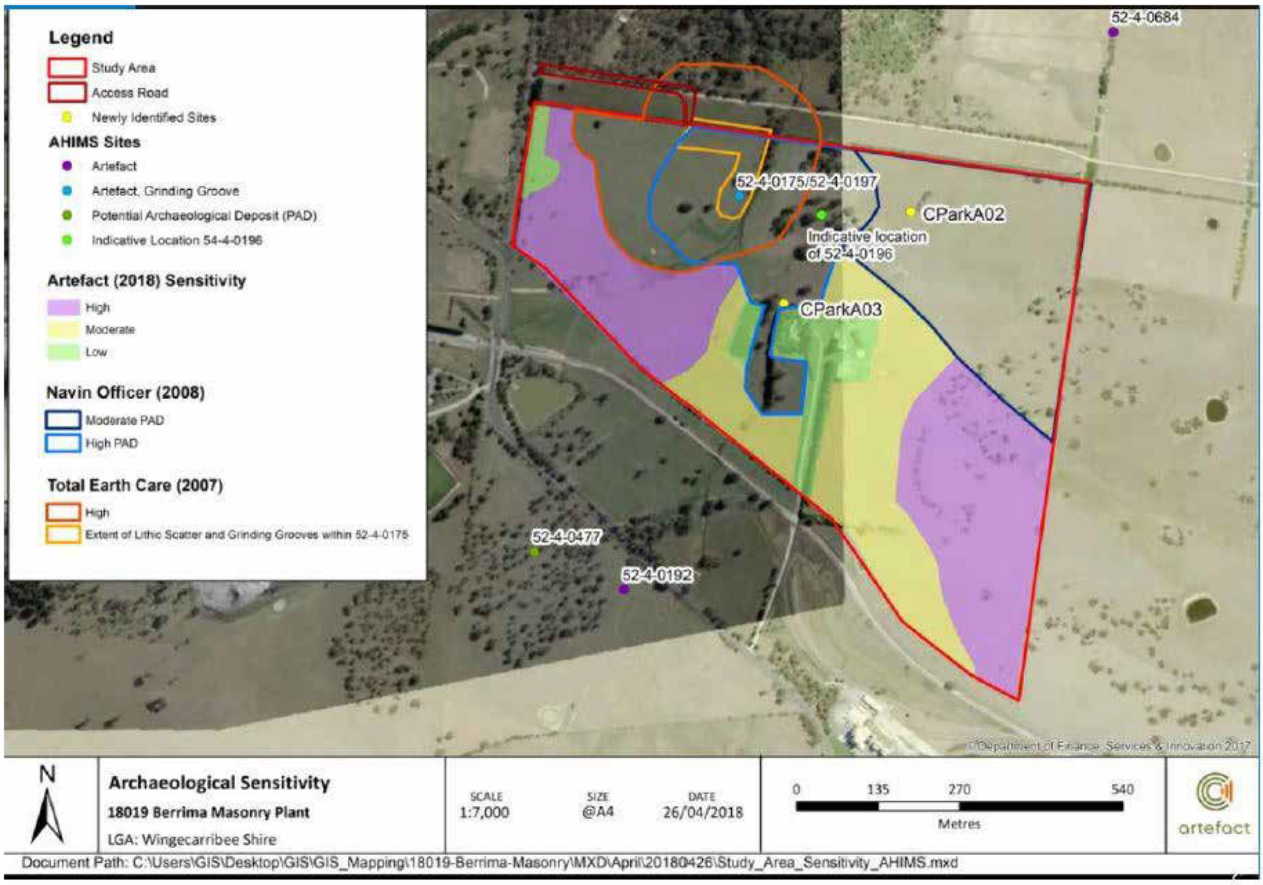

1 October 2019

Duncan Falk Consultancy
Duncan Falk
34 Robina Drive
Bowral NSW 2576

Dear Duncan Falk,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Site 2 at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW – Stage 3 project methodology
Our Ref: Matter 30434

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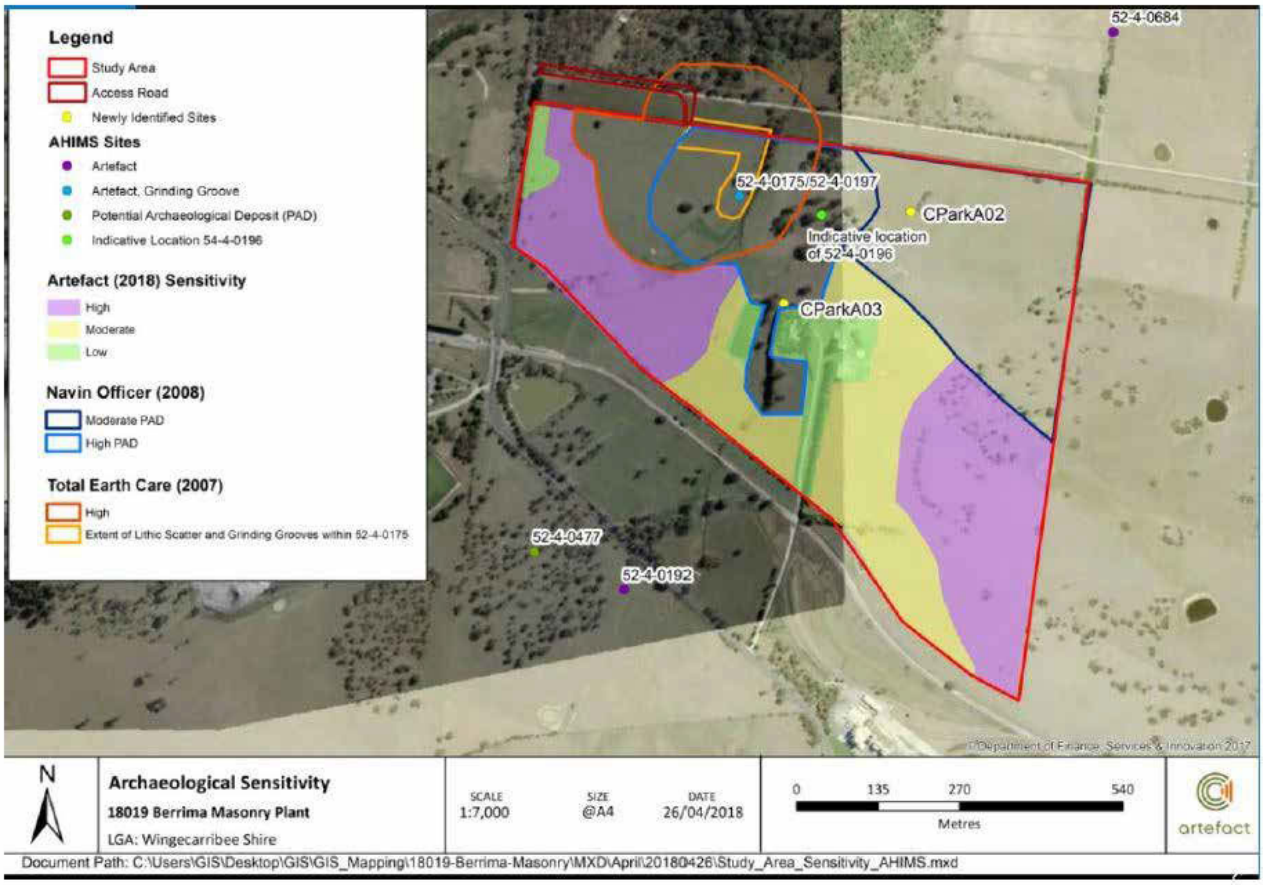

1 October 2019

Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council
Robyn Straub
220 West Parade
Couridjah NSW 2571

Dear Robyn Straub,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Site 2 at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW – Stage 3 project methodology

Our Ref: Matter 30434

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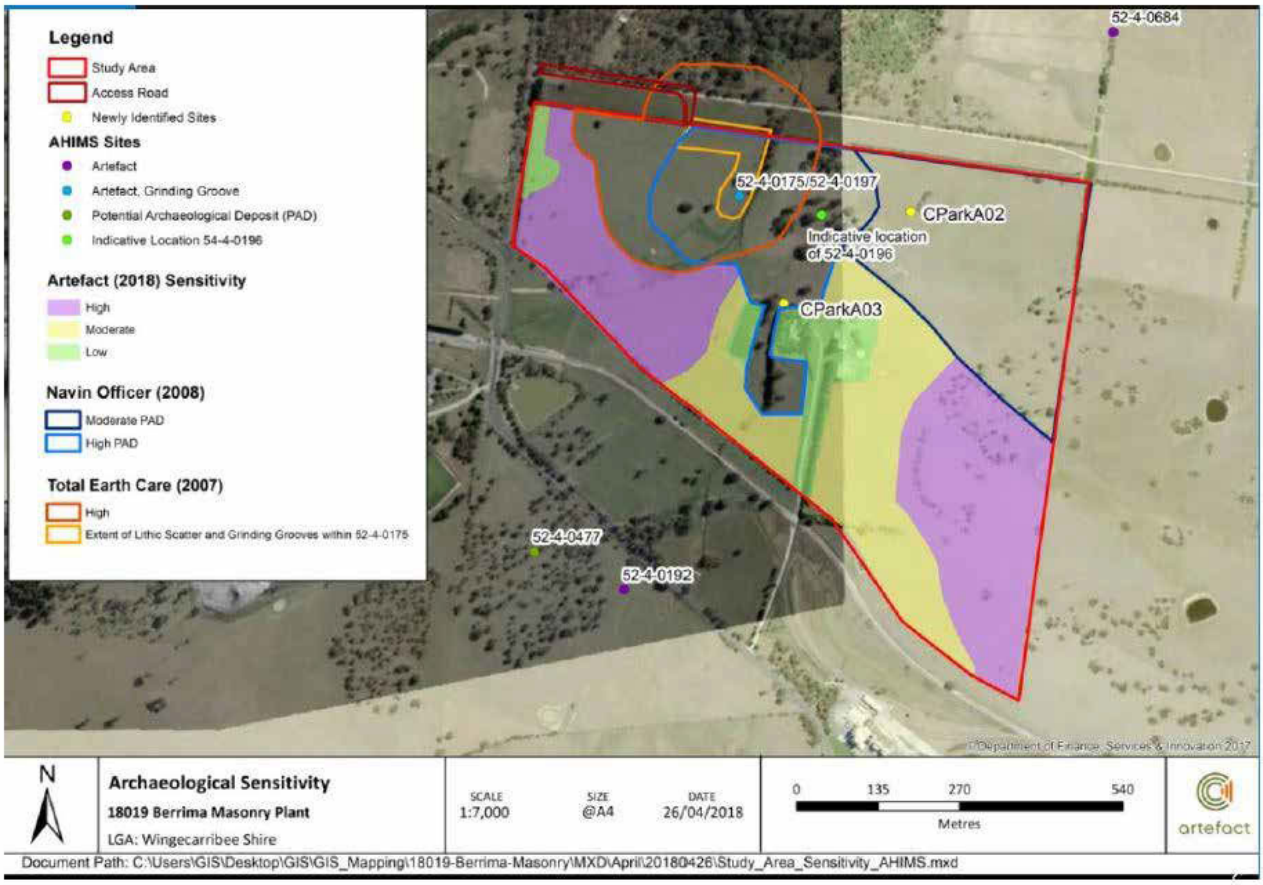
Appendix 1: Figures

Figure 1 Areas of archaeological sensitivity (Artefact 2018, p. 26)



1 October 2019

Warra Bingi Nunda Gurri
Nathanial Kennedy

Dear Nathanial Kennedy,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Site 2 at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW – Stage 3 project methodology
Our Ref: Matter 30434

Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010) (consultation requirements) was undertaken for the entirety of Lot 1 DP 785111 at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima and has been maintained at least every six months; therefore, consultation is still current and will be continued for Site 2.

Attached is information about the proposed project and the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment (ACHA) methodology including test excavations in line with consultation requirements. This document also includes the methodology for collecting information regarding cultural significance.

We are seeking your input into the project methodology as part of stage 3 of the consultation requirements. It would be appreciated if you could provide feedback on the methodology to Biosis Pty Ltd by **5pm on 29 October 2019**, either by email or return mail.

Please address methodology feedback to:

Samantha Keats
Biosis Pty Ltd
30 Wentworth Street
Port Kembla NSW 2505
skeats@biosis.com.au

If you have any queries regarding the project or the information in this letter, please don't hesitate to contact me on (02) 4201 1061 or 0439 376 720.

Yours sincerely,

Samantha Keats
Consultant Archaeologist

Stage 3: Site 2, Chesley Park, 146 Berrima Road, New Berrima, NSW: Project methodology

The following information has been provided in accordance with the consultation requirements. The aim of this document is to provide registered Aboriginal parties with information about the proposed project methodology, including the survey strategy and test excavation methodology.

Test excavation methodology

The principle objectives of the sub-surface test excavation program is to identify and understand the nature, extent and significance of any subsurface archaeological material located within areas of archaeological sensitivity within the study area. The aims of the testing program are to:

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- Analyse and interpret any archaeological finds (such as stone artefacts, shell, hearths, knapping floors etc.) recovered during the testing program.
- Inform current knowledge of Aboriginal occupation and land use models of the region.
- Provide management and mitigation measures for Aboriginal archaeological objects identified during the subsurface testing program.

Research questions

Research questions provide a framework for undertaking sub-surface investigations and ensure that the information collected during the sub-surface testing program contributes to the knowledge of the sites and the broader archaeological record. Research questions include:

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- Is the subsurface archaeology similar to Site 1 and other archaeological sites in local area?
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- What management is appropriate? Does the area warrant further investigation?

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- Pits will be placed further apart where possible and closer where higher densities are encountered to allow extent testing.
- This approach will ensure an effective sampling of landforms while minimising the amount of excavation actually required.
- Test excavations units must be excavated using hand tools only including spades, handle shovels, and trowels.
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- All material excavated from the test excavation units must be dry sieved using 5 millimetre aperture wire-mesh sieves. If the soils encountered are clay, wet sieving will be utilised.
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    - Amount and location of cultural material within the deposit
    - Nature of disturbance where present
    - Stratigraphy
    - Archaeological features (if present)

- Photographic records
- Context records.

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- Following test excavation, an AHIMS Aboriginal Site Recording form must be completed and submitted to the AHIMS Registrar as soon as practicable, for each site that has been identified.
- Standard protocol for the discovery of any human remains is to be followed in the event that human remains are discovered.
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- Cultural material can be held by the Aboriginal community under a care and control agreement.
- Cultural material can be returned to country and reburied as soon as practicable in a secure location in accordance with Requirements 16b and 26 of the Code.

Biosis requests any comments regarding the care and control of any cultural material be included as part of the review of this assessment methodology.

Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report

Biosis Pty Ltd will prepare an ACHA report and archaeological report for the proposed development. The main aim of the report is to document the assessment of potential development related impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage and to formulate strategies to manage these impacts. Reporting will follow the guidelines of the DPIE, in particular the Code and the consultation requirements.

The report will contain:

- Aboriginal consultation process
- Environmental context

- Aboriginal archaeological context
- Survey results
- Test excavation results
- Aboriginal site significance assessment
- Impact assessment
- Management strategies
- Maps.

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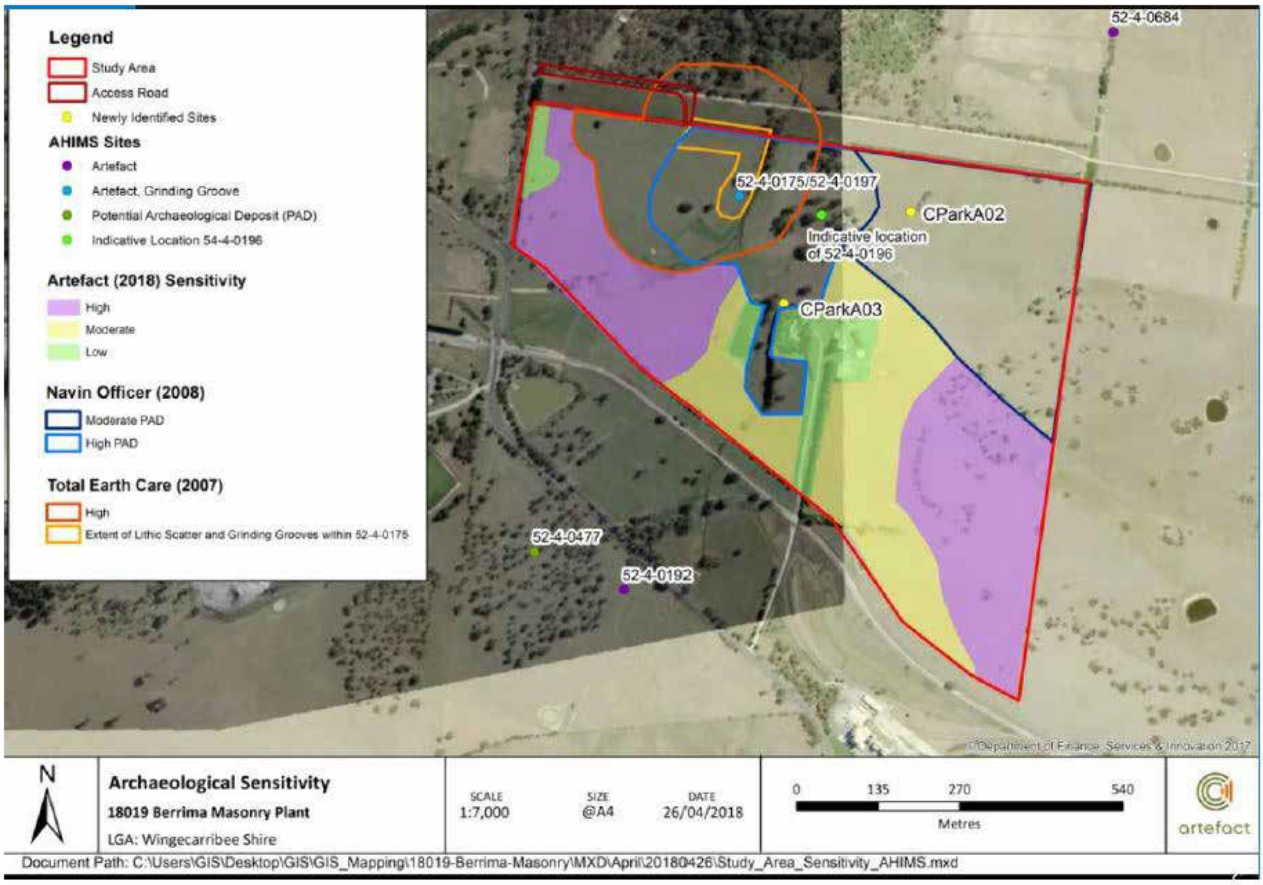

1 October 2019

Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council
Paul Knight
3 Ellen Street
Wollongong NSW 2500

Dear Paul Knight,

RE: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for Site 2 at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW – Stage 3 project methodology

Our Ref: Matter 30434

Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010) (consultation requirements) was undertaken for the entirety of Lot 1 DP 785111 at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima and has been maintained at least every six months; therefore, consultation is still current and will be continued for Site 2.

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We are seeking your input into the project methodology as part of stage 3 of the consultation requirements. It would be appreciated if you could provide feedback on the methodology to Biosis Pty Ltd by **5pm on 29 October 2019**, either by email or return mail.

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If you have any queries regarding the project or the information in this letter, please don't hesitate to contact me on (02) 4201 1061 or 0439 376 720.

Yours sincerely,

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Consultant Archaeologist

Stage 3: Site 2, Chesley Park, 146 Berrima Road, New Berrima, NSW: Project methodology

The following information has been provided in accordance with the consultation requirements. The aim of this document is to provide registered Aboriginal parties with information about the proposed project methodology, including the survey strategy and test excavation methodology.

Test excavation methodology

The principle objectives of the sub-surface test excavation program is to identify and understand the nature, extent and significance of any subsurface archaeological material located within areas of archaeological sensitivity within the study area. The aims of the testing program are to:

- Determine whether sub-surface archaeological deposits exist which may be impacted upon by the development. If so, to determine the extent and nature of such deposits.
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- Inform current knowledge of Aboriginal occupation and land use models of the region.
- Provide management and mitigation measures for Aboriginal archaeological objects identified during the subsurface testing program.

Research questions

Research questions provide a framework for undertaking sub-surface investigations and ensure that the information collected during the sub-surface testing program contributes to the knowledge of the sites and the broader archaeological record. Research questions include:

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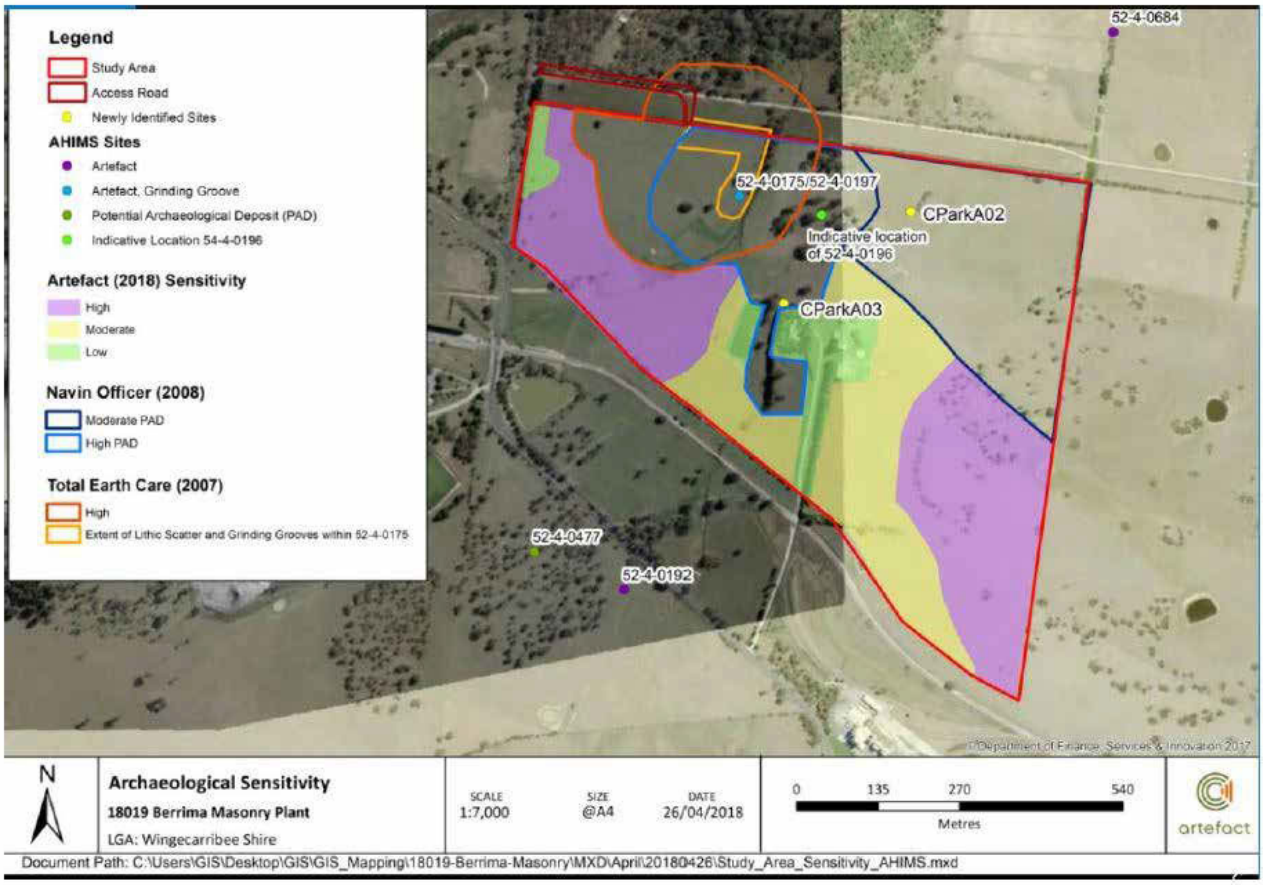

1 October 2019

James Davis
2 Poplar Avenue
Unanderra NSW 2526

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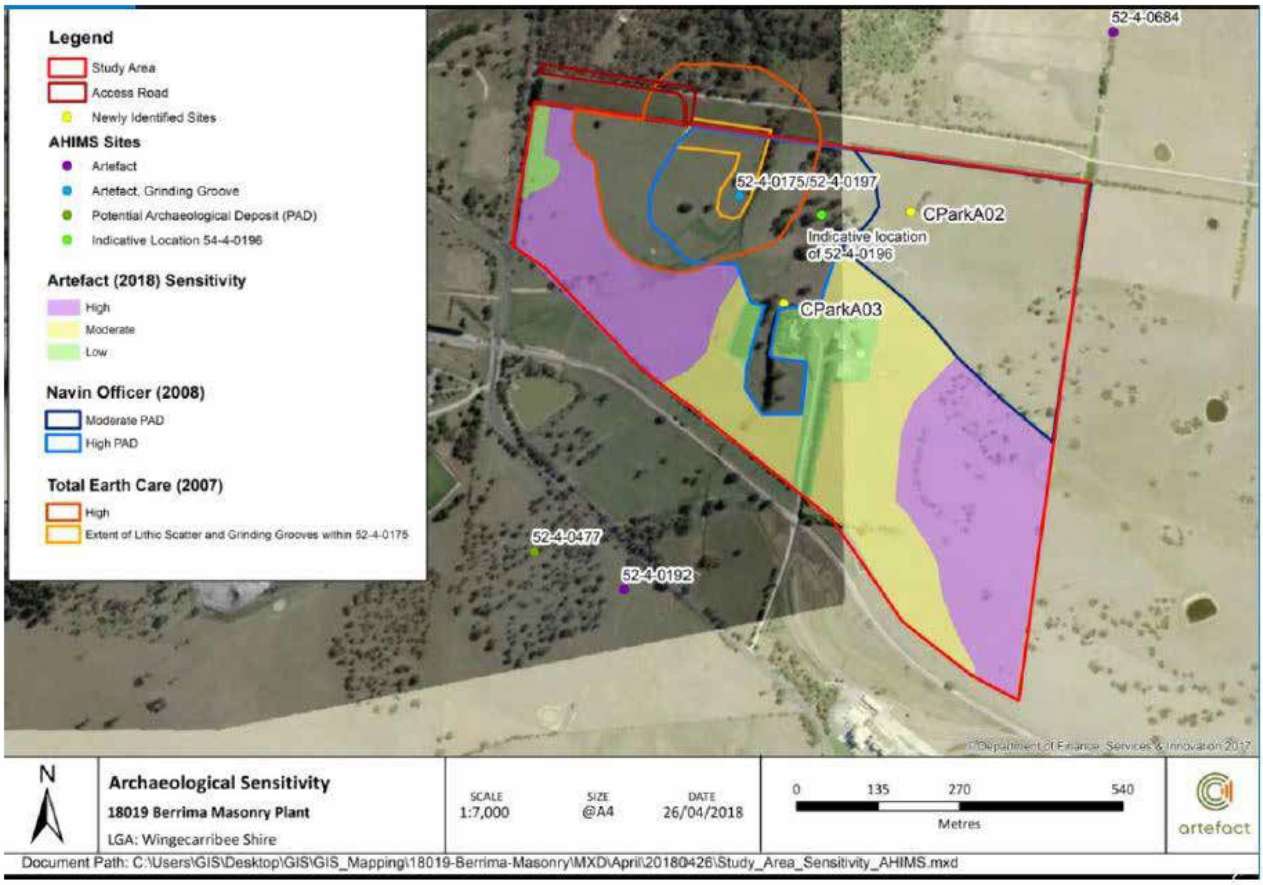

From: lee field
To: Samantha Keats
Subject: Re: 30434 New Berrima Site 2 - ACHA
Date: Tuesday, 1 October 2019 9:06:20 PM
Attachments: image1a0ad4.PNG

Dear Sam

I have reviewed and support the methodology for this project

Thanks
Lee field

On Tue, 1 Oct. 2019, 8:50 am Samantha Keats, <SKeats@biosis.com.au> wrote:

> Dear Lee,
>
> Please find attached the Stage 2 project information and Stage 3 project methodology documents for Site 2 at Chesley Park, New Berrima as per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010.* We are seeking your input into the project methodology as part of stage 3 of the consultation requirements and would appreciate if you could provide feedback on the methodology by **5pm on 29 October 2019**, either by email or return mail.
>
> Thanks
>
> Sam
>
> **Samantha Keats**
> Consultant Archaeologist
> M: 0439 376 720
> D: (02) 4201 1061
> E: skeats@biosis.com.au
>
> Biosis Logo
>
> Leaders in Ecology and Heritage Consulting
> The information transmitted including attachments is intended only for the person or entity to which it is addressed and may contain copyright material, or information that is confidential or is exempt from disclosure by law. Any review, retransmission, dissemination or other use of, or taking of any action in reliance upon this information by persons or entities other than the intended recipient is strictly prohibited. If you received this in error, please contact the sender and delete the material from your computer. The views expressed in this email are those of the sender except where the sender expressly and with authority states them to be the views of Biosis Pty Ltd. Biosis Pty Ltd does not represent that this email is free of errors, viruses or interference. When using email to communicate with Biosis Pty Ltd, access to that information by Biosis Pty Ltd personnel is strictly limited and controlled.

From: Richard Campbell
To: Samantha Keats
Subject: Re: 30434 New Berrima Site 2 - ACHA
Date: Tuesday, 1 October 2019 8:54:21 AM

Hi Sam great to hear from you. I have read the report for stage 3 Berrima and i am happy with the process and are greatful about going back where the high artefacts are n looking forward to working on this site again...

kindest regards
Richard

On 1 Oct. 2019 8:42 am, Samantha Keats wrote:

> Dear Richard,
>
> Please find attached the Stage 2 project information and Stage 3 project methodology documents for Site 2 at Chesley Park, New Berrima as per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010.* We are seeking your input into the project methodology as part of stage 3 of the consultation requirements and would appreciate if you could provide feedback on the methodology by **5pm on 29 October 2019**, either by email or return mail.
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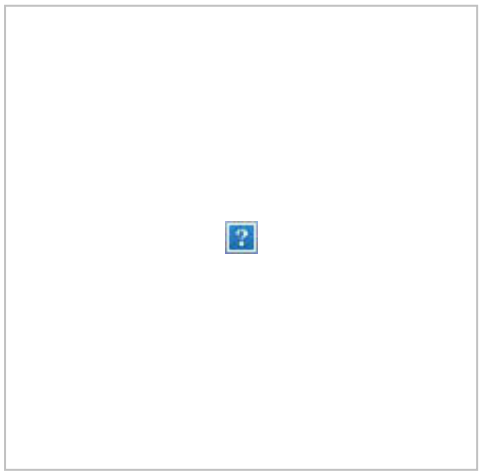
> Leaders in Ecology and Heritage Consulting
> The information transmitted including attachments is intended only for the person or entity to which it is addressed and may contain copyright material, or information that is confidential or is exempt from disclosure by law. Any review, retransmission, dissemination or other use of, or taking of any action in reliance upon this information by persons or entities other than the intended recipient is strictly prohibited. If you received this in error, please contact the sender and delete the material from your computer. The views expressed in this email are those of the sender except where the sender expressly and with authority states them to be the views of Biosis Pty Ltd. Biosis Pty Ltd does not represent that this email is free of errors, viruses or interference. When using email to communicate with Biosis Pty Ltd, access to that information by Biosis Pty Ltd personnel is strictly limited and controlled.

From: Ryan Johnson
To: Samantha Keats
Cc: Taryn Gooley
Subject: RE: 30434 New Berrima Site 2 - ACHA
Date: Friday, 4 October 2019 1:43:24 PM
Attachments: image001.jpg
image002.png

Dear Samantha,
I have read the project information and methodology for the above project, I endorse the recommendations made by Biosis.
Kind regards

Ryan Johnson | **Murra Bidgee Mullangari**
0475565517



Aboriginal Corporation Cultural Heritage
A: PO Box 246, Seven Hills, NSW, 2147
E: murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au
ICN: 8112

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From: Samantha Keats [mailto:SKeats@biosis.com.au]
Sent: Tuesday, 1 October 2019 8:45 AM
To: 'murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au'
Subject: 30434 New Berrima Site 2 - ACHA
Dear Ryan,
Please find attached the Stage 2 project information and Stage 3 project methodology documents for Site 2 at Chesley Park, New Berrima as per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010.* We are seeking your input into the project methodology as part of stage 3 of the consultation requirements and would appreciate if you could provide feedback on the methodology by **5pm on 29 October 2019**, either by email or

return mail.

Thanks

Sam

Samantha Keats

Consultant Archaeologist

M: 0439 376 720

D: (02) 4201 1061

E: skeats@biosis.com.au

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From:	Information Officer
To:	Samantha Keats
Subject:	RE: 30434 New Berrima Site 2 - ACHA
Date:	Thursday, 3 October 2019 9:47:26 AM
Attachments:	image001.png image002.jpg image003.png

Good morning Samantha

In relation to the above-mentioned project, it isn't within Tharawal LALC boundaries so therefore will not be able to participate. We would like to formally withdraw our interest from this point forward. Should you wish to discuss this matter please don't hesitate to contact me in.

Thank you

Yours in Unity
Rebecca JARVIS
Cultural & Heritage Officer
Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council
220 West Parade
Couridjah NSW 2571
T: (02) 46810059 F: (02) 46810688
Informationofficer@tharawal.com.au

untitled

I acknowledge and pay my respects to the traditional custodians of the land on which I work and live. I pay my respects to my Elders both past and present and thank them for their leadership, guidance and knowledge.

From: Samantha Keats
Sent: Tuesday, 1 October 2019 8:47 AM
To: Information Officer
Subject: 30434 New Berrima Site 2 - ACHA

Dear Robyn,

Please find attached the Stage 2 project information and Stage 3 project methodology documents for Site 2 at Chesley Park, New Berrima as per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010.* We are seeking your input into the project methodology as part of stage 3 of the consultation requirements and would appreciate if you could provide feedback on the methodology by **5pm on 29 October 2019**, either by email or return mail.

Thanks

Sam

Samantha Keats
Consultant Archaeologist
M: 0439 376 720
D: (02) 4201 1061
E: skeats@biosis.com.au

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From: Kayla Williamson
To: Samantha Keats
Subject: Re: 30434 New Berrima Site 2 - ACHA
Date: Wednesday, 2 October 2019 6:39:47 AM
Attachments: image4c4620.PNG

Hi Sam

WPGEC agree with the proposed project methodology for stage 2 & stage 3 provided.

Regards
Kayla

From: Samantha Keats
Sent: Tuesday, October 1, 2019 8:46 am
To: 'kayla_87_@hotmail.com'
Subject: 30434 New Berrima Site 2 - ACHA

Dear Kayla and Paul,

Please find attached the Stage 2 project information and Stage 3 project methodology documents for Site 2 at Chesley Park, New Berrima as per the*Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010.* We are seeking your input into the project methodology as part of stage 3 of the consultation requirements and would appreciate if you could provide feedback on the methodology by**5pm on 29 October 2019**, either by email or return mail.

Thanks

Sam

Samantha Keats
Consultant Archaeologist
M:0439 376 720
D:(02) 4201 1061
E:skeats@biosis.com.au
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From: Arika Jalomaki
To: Samantha Keats
Subject: Re: 30434 New Berrima Site 2 - ACHA
Date: Tuesday, 1 October 2019 4:17:34 PM
Attachments: image081086.PNG

Dear Samantha,

On behalf of Yulay cultural services I have reviewed and agree with the project methodology.

Kind regards
Arika

On Tue, 1 Oct 2019 at 8:44 am, Samantha Keats <SKeats@biosis.com.au> wrote:

> Dear Arika,
>
> Please find attached the Stage 2 project information and Stage 3 project methodology documents for Site 2 at Chesley Park, New Berrima as per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010.* We are seeking your input into the project methodology as part of stage 3 of the consultation requirements and would appreciate if you could provide feedback on the methodology by **5pm on 29 October 2019**, either by email or return mail.
>
> Thanks
>
> Sam
>
> **Samantha Keats**
> Consultant Archaeologist
> M: 0439 376 720
> D: (02) 4201 1061
> E: skeats@biosis.com.au
>
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>
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--
Arika Jalomaki

Appendix 5 Stage 4: Review of draft cultural heritage assessment report

From:	Samantha Keats
To:	"barrabyculturalservices@gmail.com"
Subject:	30434 New Berrima Site 2 ACHA - draft reports
Date:	Thursday, 30 January 2020 10:29:33 AM
Attachments:	30434.416.Berrima.Road.Site.2.ACHA.DFT00.20200113.pdf 30434.416.Berrima.Road.Site.2.AR.DFT00.20200113.pdf imageb16c91.PNG

Dear Lee,

In accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010), please find attached the ACHAR and AR for your review and feedback. It would be appreciated if you would provide feedback on the report by **5pm 27 February 2020** either by email, return mail or a phone call. If you would like further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Thanks

Samantha Keats
Consultant Archaeologist
M: 0439 376 720
D: (02) 4201 1061
E: skeats@biosis.com.au

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From:	Samantha Keats
To:	"DuncanFalk@hotmail.com"
Subject:	30434 New Berrima Site 2 ACHA - draft reports
Date:	Thursday, 30 January 2020 10:27:59 AM
Attachments:	30434.416.Berrima.Road.Site.2.ACHA.DFT00.20200113.pdf 30434.416.Berrima.Road.Site.2.AR.DFT00.20200113.pdf image21e92.PNG

Dear Duncan,

In accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010), please find attached the ACHAR and AR for your review and feedback. It would be appreciated if you would provide feedback on the report by **5pm 27 February 2020** either by email, return mail or a phone call. If you would like further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Thanks

Samantha Keats
Consultant Archaeologist
M: 0439 376 720
D: (02) 4201 1061
E: skeats@biosis.com.au

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From:	Samantha Keats
To:	"richardcampbell123@outlook.com"
Subject:	30434 New Berrima Site 2 ACHA - draft reports
Date:	Thursday, 30 January 2020 10:24:01 AM
Attachments:	30434.416.Berrima.Road.Site.2.ACHA.DFT00.20200113.pdf 30434.416.Berrima.Road.Site.2.AR.DFT00.20200113.pdf image3c2b65.PNG

Dear Richard,

In accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010), please find attached the ACHAR and AR for your review and feedback. It would be appreciated if you would provide feedback on the report by **5pm 27 February 2020** either by email, return mail or a phone call. If you would like further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Thanks

Samantha Keats
Consultant Archaeologist
M: 0439 376 720
D: (02) 4201 1061
E: skeats@biosis.com.au

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From:	Samantha Keats
To:	"jvdcorp@hotmail.com"
Subject:	30434 New Berrima Site 2 ACHA - draft reports
Date:	Thursday, 30 January 2020 10:29:51 AM
Attachments:	30434.416.Berrima.Road.Site.2.ACHA.DFT00.20200113.pdf 30434.416.Berrima.Road.Site.2.AR.DFT00.20200113.pdf image4763c0.PNG

Dear James,

In accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010), please find attached the ACHAR and AR for your review and feedback. It would be appreciated if you would provide feedback on the report by **5pm 27 February 2020** either by email, return mail or a phone call. If you would like further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Thanks

Samantha Keats
Consultant Archaeologist
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D: (02) 4201 1061
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From:	Samantha Keats
To:	"heritage@ilalc.org.au"
Subject:	30434 New Berrima Site 2 ACHA - draft reports
Date:	Thursday, 30 January 2020 10:29:16 AM
Attachments:	30434.416.Berrima.Road.Site.2.ACHA.DFT00.20200113.pdf 30434.416.Berrima.Road.Site.2.AR.DFT00.20200113.pdf image58e23.PNG

Dear Paul,

In accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010), please find attached the ACHAR and AR for your review and feedback. It would be appreciated if you would provide feedback on the report by **5pm 27 February 2020** either by email, return mail or a phone call. If you would like further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Thanks

Samantha Keats
Consultant Archaeologist
M: 0439 376 720
D: (02) 4201 1061
E: skeats@biosis.com.au

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From:	Samantha Keats
To:	"murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au"
Subject:	30434 New Berrima Site 2 ACHA - draft reports
Date:	Thursday, 30 January 2020 10:26:46 AM
Attachments:	30434.416.Berrima.Road.Site.2.ACHA.DFT00.20200113.pdf 30434.416.Berrima.Road.Site.2.AR.DFT00.20200113.pdf image3616b8.PNG

Dear Ryan,

In accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010), please find attached the ACHAR and AR for your review and feedback. It would be appreciated if you would provide feedback on the report by **5pm 27 February 2020** either by email, return mail or a phone call. If you would like further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Thanks

Samantha Keats
Consultant Archaeologist
M: 0439 376 720
D: (02) 4201 1061
E: skeats@biosis.com.au

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From:	Samantha Keats
To:	"Troytungai72@outlook.com"
Subject:	30434 New Berrima Site 2 ACHA - draft reports
Date:	Thursday, 30 January 2020 10:24:35 AM
Attachments:	30434.416.Berrima.Road.Site.2.ACHA.DFT00.20200113.pdf 30434.416.Berrima.Road.Site.2.AR.DFT00.20200113.pdf imagebd1c24.PNG

Dear Troy,

In accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010), please find attached the ACHAR and AR for your review and feedback. It would be appreciated if you would provide feedback on the report by **5pm 27 February 2020** either by email, return mail or a phone call. If you would like further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Thanks

Samantha Keats
Consultant Archaeologist
M: 0439 376 720
D: (02) 4201 1061
E: skeats@biosis.com.au

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From:	Samantha Keats
To:	"warrabingi@gmail.com"
Subject:	30434 New Berrima Site 2 ACHA - draft reports
Date:	Thursday, 30 January 2020 10:28:41 AM
Attachments:	30434.416.Berrima.Road.Site.2.ACHA.DFT00.20200113.pdf 30434.416.Berrima.Road.Site.2.AR.DFT00.20200113.pdf image38d681.PNG

Dear Nathanial,

In accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010), please find attached the ACHAR and AR for your review and feedback. It would be appreciated if you would provide feedback on the report by **5pm 27 February 2020** either by email, return mail or a phone call. If you would like further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Thanks

Samantha Keats
Consultant Archaeologist
M: 0439 376 720
D: (02) 4201 1061
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From:	Samantha Keats
To:	"kayla_87_@hotmail.com"
Subject:	30434 New Berrima Site 2 ACHA - draft reports
Date:	Thursday, 30 January 2020 10:27:21 AM
Attachments:	30434.416.Berrima.Road.Site.2.ACHA.DFT00.20200113.pdf 30434.416.Berrima.Road.Site.2.AR.DFT00.20200113.pdf image98bf61.PNG

Dear Kayla and Paul,

In accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010), please find attached the ACHAR and AR for your review and feedback. It would be appreciated if you would provide feedback on the report by **5pm 27 February 2020** either by email, return mail or a phone call. If you would like further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Thanks

Samantha Keats
Consultant Archaeologist
M: 0439 376 720
D: (02) 4201 1061
E: skeats@biosis.com.au

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From:	Samantha Keats
To:	"yulayculturalservices@gmail.com"
Subject:	30434 New Berrima Site 2 ACHA - draft reports
Date:	Thursday, 30 January 2020 10:25:16 AM
Attachments:	30434.416.Berrima.Road.Site.2.ACHA.DFT00.20200113.pdf 30434.416.Berrima.Road.Site.2.AR.DFT00.20200113.pdf image4948e.PNG

Dear Arika,

In accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010), please find attached the ACHAR and AR for your review and feedback. It would be appreciated if you would provide feedback on the report by **5pm 27 February 2020** either by email, return mail or a phone call. If you would like further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Thanks

Samantha Keats
Consultant Archaeologist
M: 0439 376 720
D: (02) 4201 1061
E: skeats@biosis.com.au

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From:	Samantha Keats
To:	"yurrandaali_cs@hotmail.com"
Subject:	30434 New Berrima Site 2 ACHA - draft reports
Date:	Thursday, 30 January 2020 10:25:54 AM
Attachments:	30434.416.Berrima.Road.Site.2.ACHA.DFT00.20200113.pdf 30434.416.Berrima.Road.Site.2.AR.DFT00.20200113.pdf image03b37c.PNG

Dear Bo,

In accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010), please find attached the ACHAR and AR for your review and feedback. It would be appreciated if you would provide feedback on the report by **5pm 27 February 2020** either by email, return mail or a phone call. If you would like further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Thanks

Samantha Keats
Consultant Archaeologist
M: 0439 376 720
D: (02) 4201 1061
E: skeats@biosis.com.au

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Appendix 6 Archaeological report

Chesley Park Brick Making Plant (Site 2) 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW: Archaeological Report

FINAL REPORT

Prepared for Brickworks Ltd

21 April 2020

Biosis offices

NEW SOUTH WALES

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Glossary

ACHA	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
ACHMP	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
Consultation requirements	*Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010a)
DA	Development application
DECCW	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (now EES)
DP	Deposited Plan
EES	Environment, Energy and Science Group (formerly Office of Environment and Heritage)
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EP&A Act	*Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*
GDA	Geocentric Datum of Australia
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSV	Ground Surface Visibility
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
MGA	Map Grid of Australia
NNTT	National Native Title Tribunal
NPW Act	*National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*
NSW	New South Wales
OEH	NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (now EES)
PAD	potential Archaeological deposit
SEARs	Secretary's Environmental Assessment Request
SSD	State Significant Development
Study area	Defined as Lot 1 DP 785111
RAP	registered Aboriginal party
The code	*Code of practice for archaeological investigation of Aboriginal objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010b)

Summary

Biosis Pty Ltd was commissioned by Brickworks Ltd to undertake an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment (ACHA) for the proposed development at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, Site 2) will be assessed under Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act* (EP&A Act) as a Stage Significant Development (SSD). An ACHA for the Stage 1 development of a masonry plant and associated infrastructure has been previously undertaken by Biosis to support a development application (DA) to Wingecarribee Shire Council. The study area is located in farmland approximately 2.1 kilometres south east of Berrima and approximately 7.5 kilometres south west of the Bowral central business district (CBD).

There are 90 Aboriginal cultural heritage sites registered with the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) register, both within the study area as well as in the vicinity.

The Aboriginal community was consulted regarding the heritage management of the project throughout its lifespan. Consultation has been undertaken as per the process outlined in the Department of Environment Climate Change and Water document (DECCW) document, *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010a) (consultation requirements). The consultation process identified 11 groups who registered their interest in the project.

The survey was conducted on 12 November 2019. The overall effectiveness of the survey for examining the ground for Aboriginal sites was deemed low. This was attributed to vegetation cover restricting ground surface visibility (GSV) combined with a low amount of exposures. No previously unrecorded Aboriginal cultural heritage sites were identified during the field investigation; however, two previously recorded Aboriginal sites were relocated. The survey was conducted in accordance with *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010b) (the Code).

Test excavations were conducted between 11 and 29 November 2019. A total of 137 test pits were excavated within areas of moderate and high potential and 67 artefacts identified from the subsurface deposits. The test investigation works identified 11 additional sites within the study area.

There is potential for development activities to impact Aboriginal sites and the identified sites or areas of (archaeological) sensitivity.

Strategies have been developed based on the archaeological significance of cultural heritage relevant to the study area. The strategies also take into consideration:

- Predicted impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage.
- The planning approvals framework.
- Current best conservation practice, widely considered to include:
  - The ethos of the Australia International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) Burra Charter.
  - (the Code).

The recommendations that resulted from the consultation process are provided below.

Management recommendations

Prior to any development impacts occurring within the study area, the following is recommended:

Recommendation 1: Conservation of part of AHIMS 52-4-0196 (Stoney Creek 1)

Stoney Creek 1 (AHIMS 52-4-0196) was relocated during the survey and test excavations for Site 2 identified a moderate density, intact subsurface archaeological deposit within a slightly elevated terrace landform associated with the grinding grooves. The grinding grooves and subsurface artefact scatter are outside of the proposed development area and will not be impacted. However, the grinding grooves should be protected with a buffer and fencing (Figure 14).

Recommendation 2: Aboriginal cultural heritage management plan (ACHMP)

The current Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP) for Stage 1 should be updated in consultation with RAPs and NSW Environment, Energy and Science Group (EES). The ACHMP will facilitate the implementation of the management and mitigation strategies for all 14 sites located within the study area by clearly outlining Aboriginal site management requirements including the management of unexpected finds.

Recommendation 3: Continued consultation with the registered Aboriginal parties

The proponent should continue to inform the registered Aboriginal parties (RAPs) about the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites within the study area throughout the life of the project. A copy of the final report will be sent to the RAPs, EES and the AHIMS register.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project background

Biosis Pty Ltd has been commissioned by Brickworks Ltd to undertake an ACHA for the proposed development at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW (Figure 1). Stage 2 of this project consists of a new brick making plant that will be assessed under Part 4 of The EP&A Act as a SSD. An ACHA for the Stage 1 development of a masonry plant and associated infrastructure on a seven to eight hectare area (adjacent to the Site 2 study area) to support a DA to Wingecarribee Shire Council has already been conducted by Biosis.

The purpose of the current report is to identify and assess the impact of the proposal on any Aboriginal cultural heritage sites, items and values within the study area, to consult with Aboriginal community stakeholders about any identified Aboriginal heritage within the study area, and to advise on any legal requirements for salvage and mitigation of harm to sites. The project is classified as a SSD under Schedule 1 of the *State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011* (State and Regional Development SEPP). This archaeological report has been prepared to support an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and a Secretary's Environmental Assessment Request (SEARs).

This investigation has been carried out under Part 6 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act). It has been undertaken in accordance with the Code. The Code has been developed to support the process of investigating and assessing Aboriginal cultural heritage by specifying the minimum standards for archaeological investigation undertaken in NSW under the NPW Act. The archaeological investigation must be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the Code.

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) includes provisions for local government authorities to consider environmental impacts in land-use planning and decision making. Each Local Government Area (LGA) is required to create and maintain a Local Environmental Plan (LEP) that includes Aboriginal and historical heritage items. Local Councils identify items that are of significance within their LGA, and these items are listed on heritage schedules in the local LEP and are protected under the EP&A Act and *Heritage Act 1977.*

1.2 Study area

The study area is located approximately 2.1 kilometres south east of Berrima and approximately 7.5 kilometres south west of the Bowral (Figure 1). It encompasses Lot 1 DP 785111, which consists of approximately 57 hectares of private land.

The study area is within the:

- Wingecarribee LGA
- Parish of Bong Bong
- County of Camden.

The study area is bounded by Berrima Road to the west, access roads to the north and south, and farmland to the east (Figure 2). It is located within the area covered by the Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC).

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1.3 Planning approvals

The proposed development will be assessed against Part 4 of the EP&A Act. Other relevant legislation and planning instruments that will inform this assessment include:

- NPW Act.
- NSW *National Parks and Wildlife Amendment Act 2010.*
- Wingecarribee Local Environmental Plan 2010 (LEP).

1.4 Objectives of the investigation

The objectives of the investigation can be summarised as follows:

- To identify and consult with any registered Aboriginal stakeholders and the Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council (ILALC).
- To conduct additional background research in order to recognise any identifiable trends in site distribution and location.
- To search statutory and non-statutory registers and planning instruments to identify listed Aboriginal cultural heritage sites within the study area.
- To highlight environmental information considered relevant to past Aboriginal occupation of the locality and associated land use and the identification and integrity/preservation of Aboriginal sites.
- To summarise past Aboriginal occupation in the locality of the study area using ethnohistory and the archaeological record.
- To formulate a model to broadly predict the type and character of Aboriginal sites likely to exist throughout the study area, their location, frequency and integrity.
- To conduct a field survey of the study area to locate unrecorded or previously recorded Aboriginal sites and to further assess the archaeological potential of the study area.
- To assess the significance of any known Aboriginal sites in consultation with the Aboriginal community.
- To identify the impacts of the proposed development on any known or potential Aboriginal sites within the study area.
- To recommend strategies for the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the context of the proposed development.

1.5 Investigators and contributors

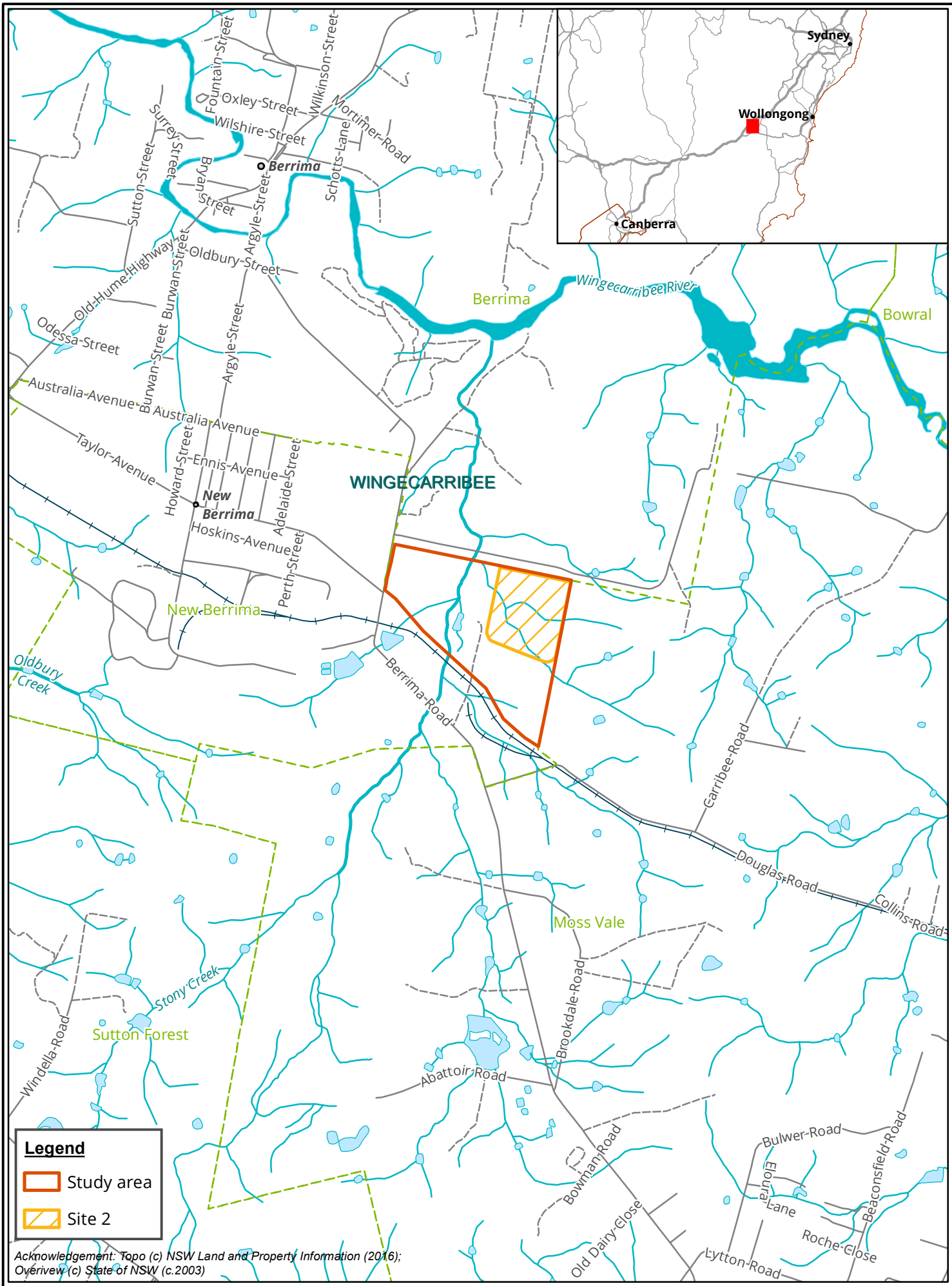
The roles, previous experience and qualifications of the Biosis project team involved in the preparation of this archaeological report are described below in Table 1.

Table 1 Investigators and contributors

Name and qualifications	Experience summary	Project role
Taryn Gooley BSc (Hons)	Taryn has successfully completed numerous projects throughout the Newcastle, Port Stephens, Lake Macquarie, Hunter Valley, and North Western NSW regions. These	• Quality assurance

Name and qualifications	Experience summary	Project role
	projects have been for a diverse client base including Local Government, Roads and Maritime Services, the Australian Rail Track Corporation, Sydney Water, National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Primary Industry and Water, resource companies, architectural firms, engineering firms, and private developers. Taryn has extensive experience in undertaking remote archaeological surveys and large scale archaeological testing and salvage excavation programs. Taryn has participated in and managed a number of long term archaeological programs under Part 4 and Part 5 of the EP&A Act. Taryn holds a Bachelor Science (Honours) and is a member of the Australian Archaeology Association and the Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology.	
Samantha Keats BA (Hons)	Samantha has over four years' experience as an archaeologist, with a particular research focus on rock art assemblages and ochre in the north-west Kimberley region of Australia. Samantha has experience in conducting desktop assessments, archaeological survey and Aboriginal and historical excavation as well as consulting with Traditional Owners. She has participated in a number of European historical excavations and monitoring programs in NSW and has authored several Statement of Heritage Impact reports and Heritage Assessments. Samantha has also authored multiple Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report and participated in multiple Aboriginal archaeological excavations and survey.	• Project manager • Report author • Aboriginal groups consultation
Mathew Smith BA/BSc (Hons)	Mathew is an archaeologist with over three years of experience in the consulting industry. Mathew has worked on a number of Aboriginal cultural heritage projects across NSW as an archaeologist and project manager including water infrastructure and linear projects, residential development projects, renewable energy projects. Mathew has well developed skills in Aboriginal archaeology, serving as a key team member and project manager on a number of projects in Sydney, the Illawarra, the Hunter Region, Far Western and Central NSW. His areas of expertise include, archaeological excavation and survey, artefact analysis, Aboriginal community consultation and technical report writing. Mathew is also accomplished in obtaining approvals under the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.	• Lithic analysis
Matthew Tetlaw BA (Hons) Archaeology and History	Matthew completed his Bachelor of Arts with honours in 2018 and joined Biosis in their Wollongong office in 2019. During his undergraduate years he participated in historical and Indigenous archaeological assessments in his home state of Western Australia and abroad. Primarily, these have included	• Background research

Name and qualifications	Experience summary	Project role
	historical surveys of convict sites, an international excavation in Bulgaria and a desktop rock-art assessment.	



Acknowledgement: Topo (c) NSW Land and Property Information (2016); Overivew (c) State of NSW (c.2003)

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Figure 1 Location of the study area in a regional context

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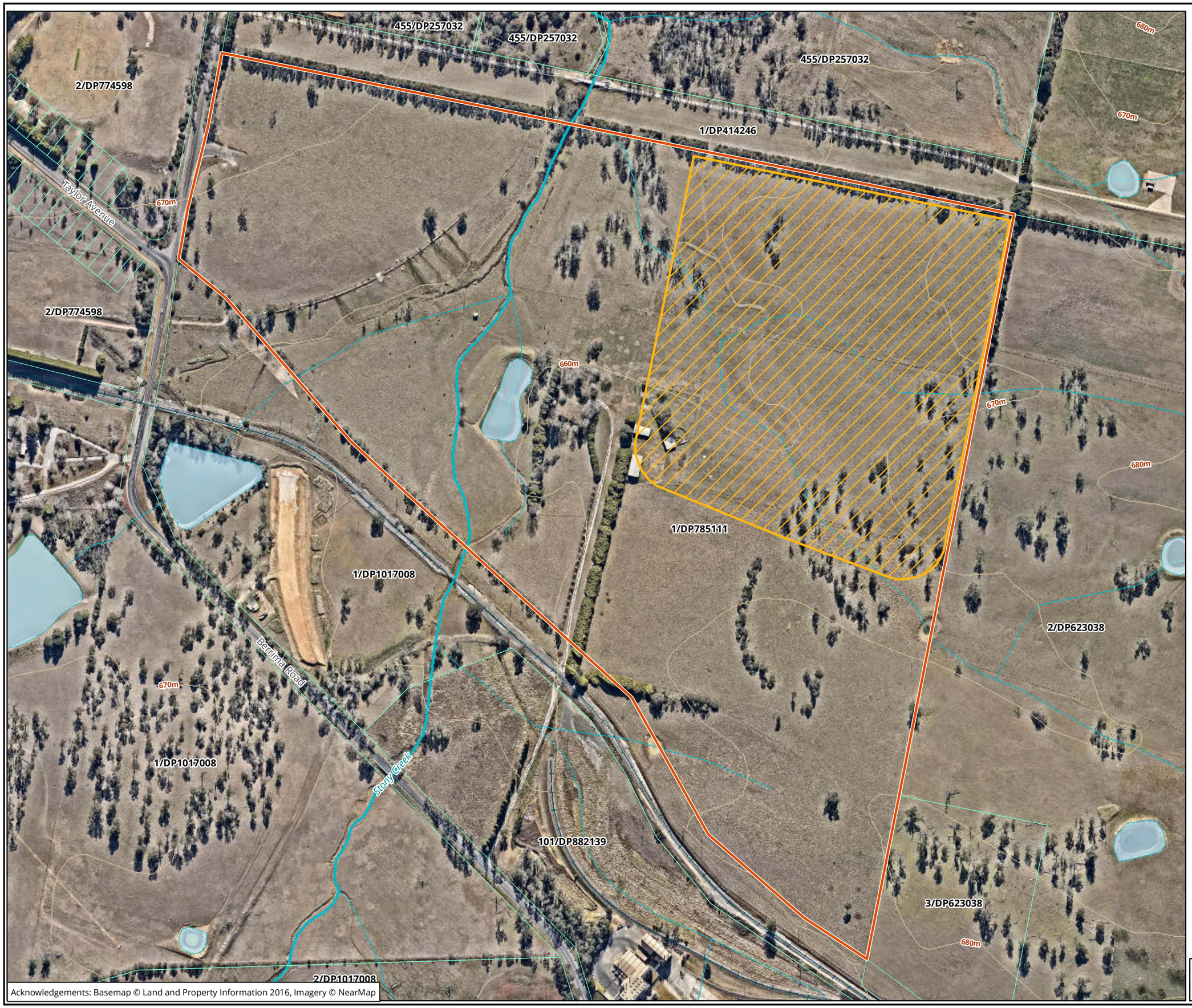

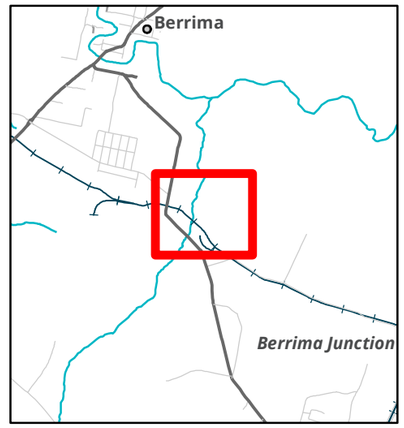

Legend

- Study area
- Site 2
- Lot

Acknowledgements: Basemap © Land and Property Information 2016, Imagery © NearMap

Figure 2 Study area detail

0 50 100 150 200

Metres
Scale: 1:4,000 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 NSW Lambert

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2 Proposed development

The proposed development consist of a brick making plant and associated infrastructure on a 14.87 hectare area within the western portion of Lot 1 DP 78511 (Site 2). The site will operate as a dry press brick plant with a reduction kiln and have a capacity of 50 million bricks per annum. The proposed development will include:

- 25,600m^2 factory building with amenities and lunchroom.
- Office and laboratory.
- Raw materials shed.
- Yard storage, which will provide space for 43,200 pallets stacked six high.
- Export yard and container area.
- Carpark for 36 staff plus 2 visitors plus disabled parking.
- Service requirements such as electricity, gas, water and sewer.

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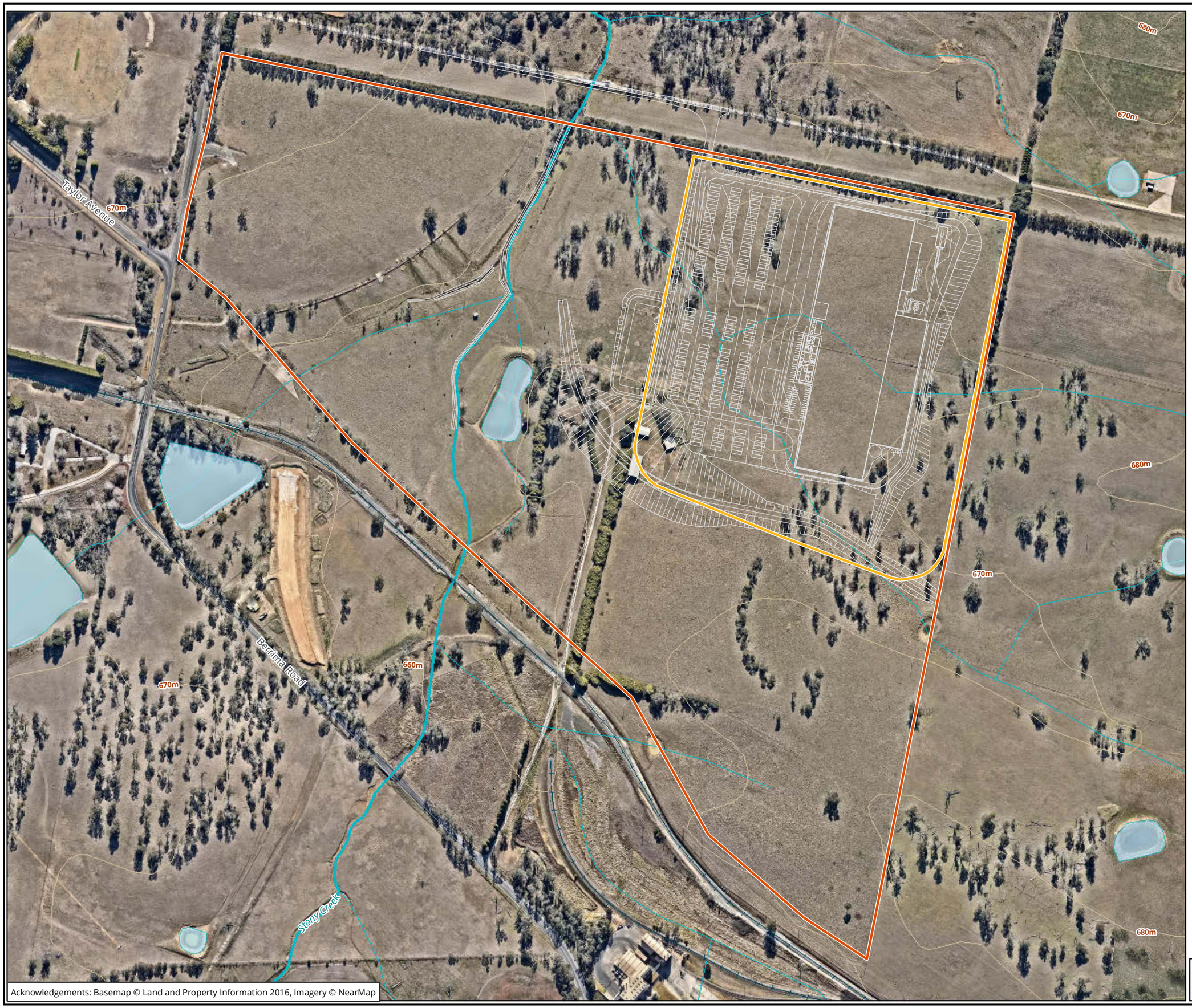

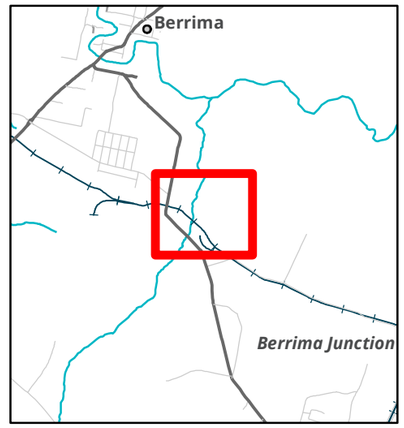

Legend

- Study area
- Site 2
- Proposed development

Figure 3 Proposed development

0 50 100 150 200

Metres
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3 Desktop assessment

The desktop assessment involves researching and reviewing existing archaeological studies and reports relevant to the study area and the Moss Vale Tablelands. This information is combined to develop an Aboriginal site prediction model for the study area, and to identify known Aboriginal sites and/or places recorded in the study area. This desktop assessment has been prepared in accordance with requirements 1 to 4 of the code.

3.1 Landscape context

It is important to consider the local environment of the study area any heritage assessment. The local environmental characteristics can influence human occupation and associated land use and consequently the distribution and character of cultural material. Environmental characteristics and geomorphological processes can affect the preservation of cultural heritage materials to varying degrees or even destroy them completely. Lastly landscape features can contribute to the cultural significance that places can have for people.

3.1.1 Topography and hydrology

The underlying geology that dictates the existing landscape is the Wianamatta Group, which is comprised of the Bringelly Shales consisting of mid grey and dark grey mudstones with interbedded lithic sandstones as well as finer grained siltstones and claystone (Figure 4). The subdued relief of the Moss Vale Tablelands is the result of the long periods during which sediments laid down in the late Palaeozoic and early Mesozoic were slowly weathered, eroded and transported away. This landscape is geologically old. The local relief of the area is less than 40 metres and the slopes range from between 10 and 20% with localised steeper slopes of between 20 and 35%. The crests are broad and convex, and the slopes are moderately inclined with concave drainage lines and minor terracing occurring on steeper slopes (*eSPADE* 2019).

Stream order is recognised as a factor which helps the development of predictive modelling in Aboriginal archaeology in the Southern Highlands. The stream order system used for this assessment was originally developed by Strahler (1964). It functions by adding two streams of equal order at their confluence to form a higher order stream, as shown in Plate 1. As stream order increases, so does the likelihood that the stream would be a perennial source of water.

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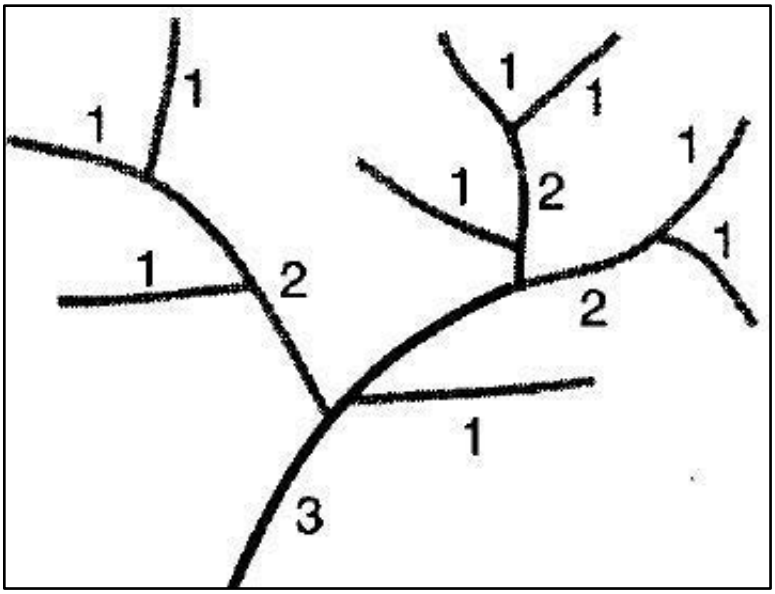


Plate 1 Diagram showing Strahler stream order (Ritter et al. 1995)

There is one drainage catchment within the Wingecarribee Shire. The Wingecarribee River is located approximately one kilometre north of the study area and flows from west to east through the Southern Highlands past the Illawarra ranges into other tributaries that flow into Illawarra Basin. A 5th order tributary of the Wingecarribee River, Stony Creek, flows through the study area northwards towards the river. There are also several other ephemeral drainage channels dissecting the crests and rises throughout the study area (Figure 5).

3.1.2 Soil landscapes

Soil landscapes have distinct morphological and topological characteristics that result in specific archaeological potential. They are defined by a combination of soils, topography, vegetation and weathering conditions. Soil landscapes are essentially terrain units that provide a useful way to summarise archaeological potential and exposure.

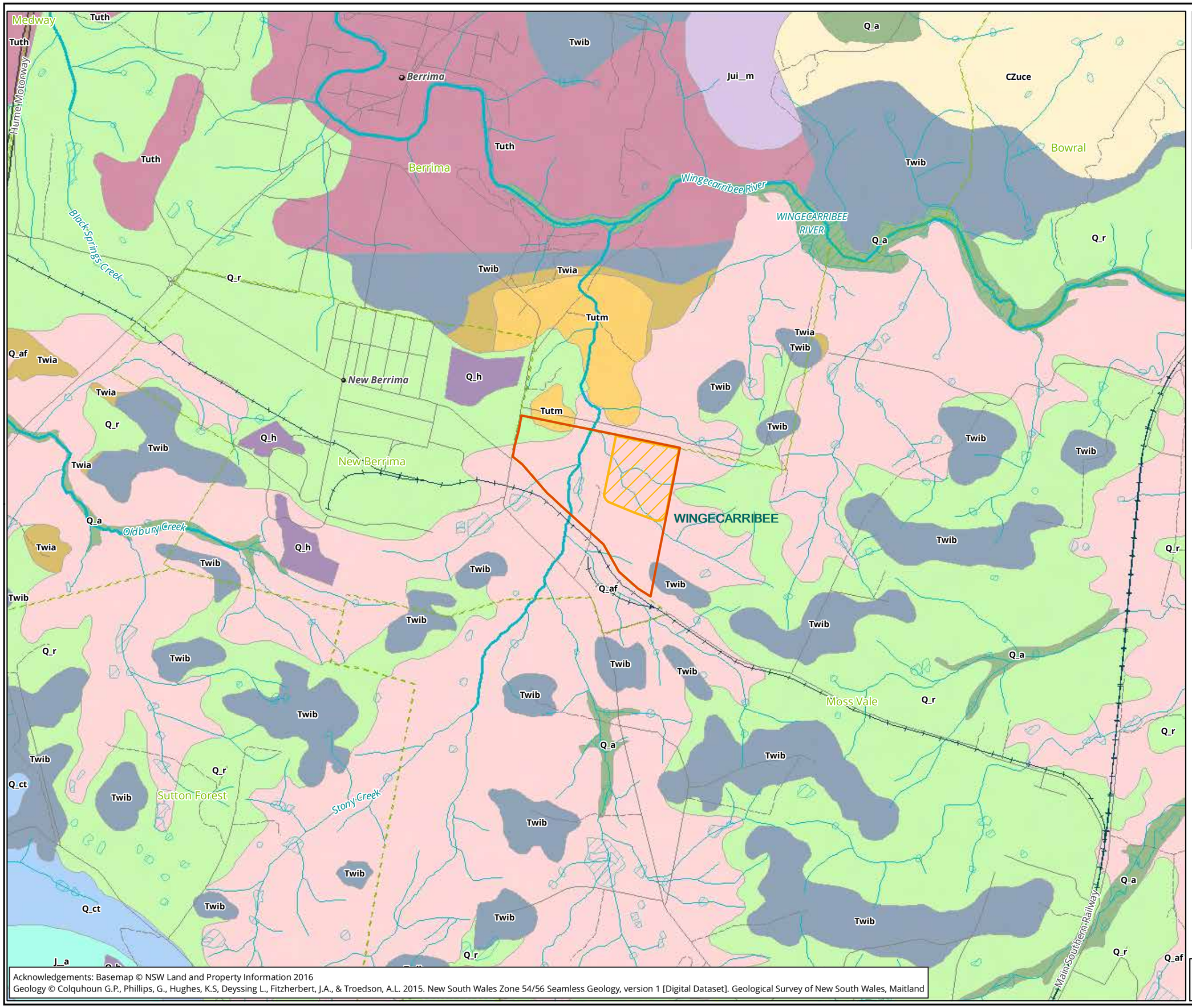
There are two soil landscapes present within the study area (Figure 6). The Nattai Plateau soil landscape covers a small part of the eastern portion of Site 2 and is characterised by steeply dissected plateau remnants on lower Triassic lithic sandstone, shale and tuff, abundant rock outcrop and cliffs, and steep debris slopes. The soils consists of shallow sands and occasionally yellow texture-contrast soils occur (Mitchell 2002, p.106). The Moss Vale Highlands soil landscape occurs over the remainder of the eastern portion of the Site 2 and consists of rolling hills and rounded peaks with deep channel incision on horizontal Triassic alternating between quartz sandstone and shale. There are widespread yellow and grey texture-contrast soils, deep yellow earth on friable sandstone often with concretionary ironstone and accumulations of clan quartz sand in valleys (Mitchell 2002, p.117).

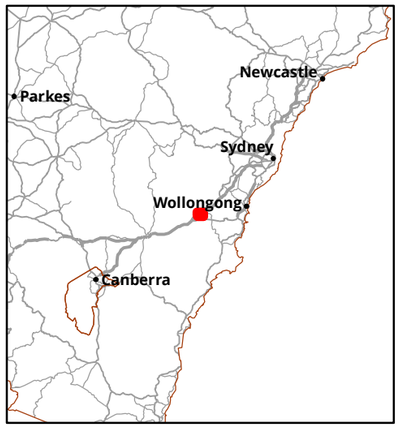
NSW Soil and Land Information Systems (2001) mapped the soil profile along Berrima Road, approximately 275 metres north of the study area and is described in Table 2.

Table 2 Soil description (NSW Soil and Land Information Systems 2001)

Soil layer	Description
Layer 1 – A1 Horizon	15 centimetres of very dark grey (7.5YR 3/1) fine medium sandy clay loam with weak pedality, many roots (<1mm), coarse fragments are very few (<2%), ironstone, gravel (6-20 mm), segregations are not evident; smooth clear (20-50 mm) boundary to Layer 2.

Soil layer	Description
Layer 2 – B2 Horizon	35 centimetres of strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) fine medium sandy clay loam with massive structure (earthy), common roots, coarse fragments are few (2-10%), ironstone, gravel (6-20 mm), quartz, gravel (6-20 mm), segregations are not evident; smooth clear (20-50 mm) boundary to layer 3.
Layer 3 – C Horizon	20 centimetres of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) light sandy clay with massive structure (earthy), no roots, coarse fragments are abundant (50-90%), ironstone, coarse gravel (20-60 mm), quartz, segregations are not evident; smooth clear (20-50 mm) boundary to bedrock.





Legend

- Study area
- Site 2

Geological Units

- CZuce - Robertson Basalt
- J__a - Gingenbullen Dolerite
- Jui__m - Jurassic, unnamed igneous
- Q_a - Alluvium
- Q_af - Alluvial floodplain deposits
- Q_ct - Colluvial talus deposits
- Q_h - Anthropogenic deposits
- Q_r - Residual deposits
- Tuth - Hawkesbury Sandstone
- Tutm - Mittagong Formation
- Twia - Ashfield Shale
- Twib - Bringelly Shale

Figure 4 Geological formations in the vicinity of the study area

0 200 400 600 800 1,000

Metres
Scale: 1:20,000 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 NSW Lambert

N

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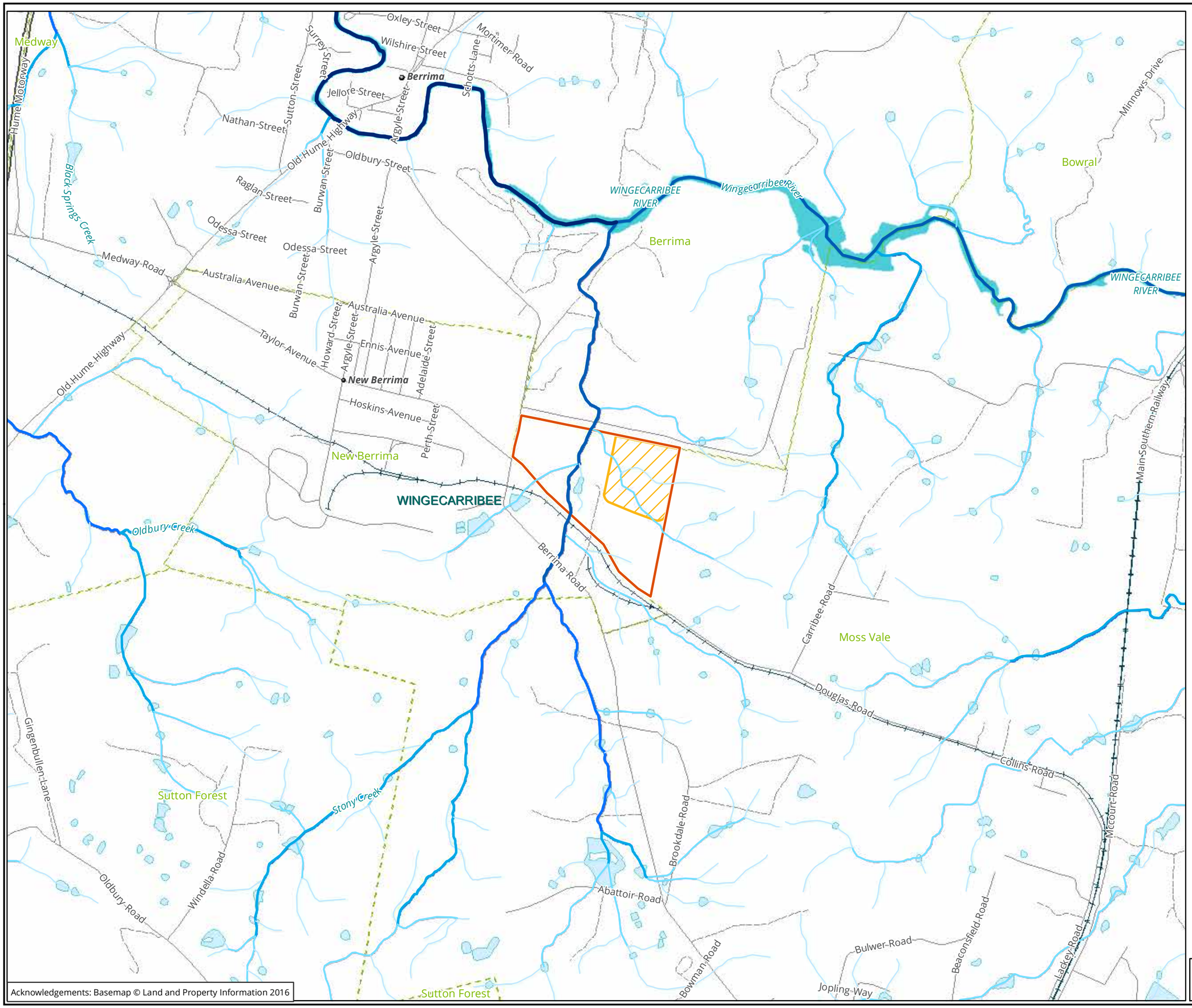
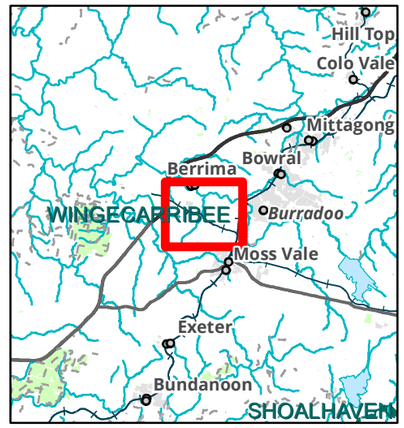
Matter: 27685,
Date: 14 October 2019,
Checked by: AV, Drawn by: LW, Last edited by: amurray
Location:P:\30400s\30434\Mapping
30434_AR_F4_Geology.mxd

Acknowledgements: Basemap © NSW Land and Property Information 2016
Geology © Colquhoun G.P., Phillips, G., Hughes, K.S, Deyssing L., Fitzherbert, J.A., & Troedson, A.L. 2015. New South Wales Zone 54/56 Seamless Geology, version 1 [Digital Dataset]. Geological Survey of New South Wales, Maitland





Legend

- Study area
- Site 2

Hydrological features

- Canal-Drain
- Natural watercourse

Strahler Order

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

Figure 5 Hydrology in the vicinity of the study area

0 200 400 600 800 1,000

Metres
Scale: 1:20,000 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 NSW Lambert

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Date: 14 October 2019,
Checked by: SJK, Drawn by: AEDM, Last edited by: amurray
Location:P:\30400s\30434\Mapping
30434_AR_F5_Hydrology

Acknowledgements: Basemap © Land and Property Information 2016

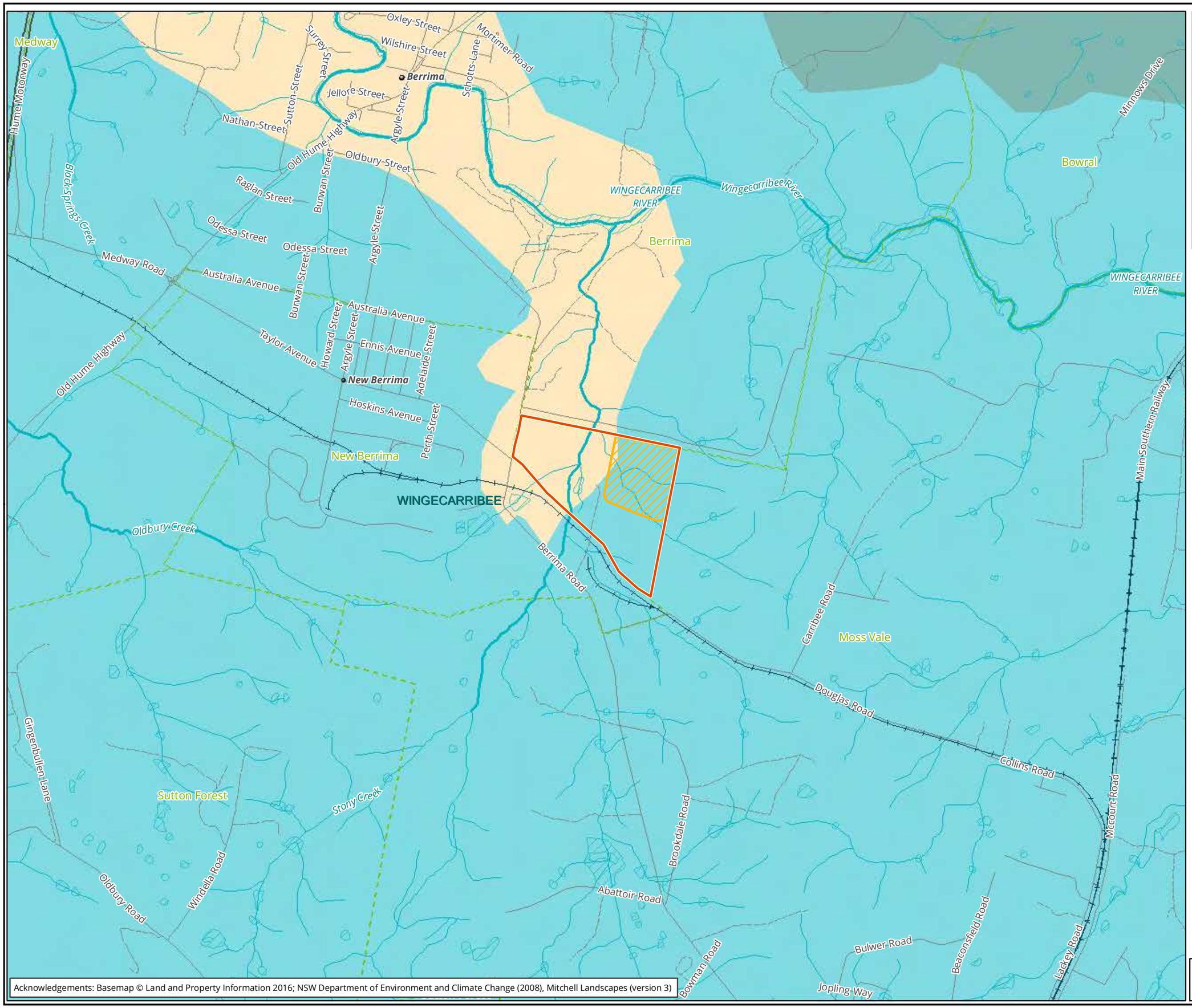

Figure 6 Soil landscapes in the vicinity of the study area

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Date: 14 October 2019,
Checked by: SJK, Drawn by: AEDM, Last edited by: amurray
Location:P:\30400s\30434\Mapping
30434_AR_F6_Soils

Acknowledgements: Basemap © Land and Property Information 2016; NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change (2008), Mitchell Landscapes (version 3)

3.1.3 Landscape resources

The Southern Highlands region provided a wide variety of resources that could have been used by Aboriginal inhabitants.

The swamp and numerous creeks in the area would have provided permanent water and food resources such as fish, snakes, eels, platypus, waterfowl and yabbies, with edible plants growing abundantly. The tall open forests would have provided areas to hunt kangaroo, possums, wallabies and birds, while closer to the escarpment, caves and over-hangs provided shelter and smaller trees, plants and bushes would have provided yet another source of food (Morton 2005). As well as being important food sources, animal products were also used for tool making and fashioning a myriad of utilitarian and ceremonial items. For example, tail sinews are known to have been used to make fastening cord, while 'bone points', which would have functioned as awls or piercers. Animals such possums were highly prized for their fur, with possum skin cloaks worn fastened over one shoulder and under the other. Kangaroo teeth were incorporated into decorative items, such as head bands (Attenbrow 2002).

The study area has been extensively cleared and now consists of predominantly grasses and remnant stands of tall open forest, propagated wind breaks and introduced species. Vegetation prior to European impacts in the area is thought to have comprised of wet sclerophyll forest and woodlands. Common species would have included tall eucalypts, including peppermints and mountain grey gums. Woodlands were dominated by gums and silvertop ash, and in poorer soil areas by peppermint stringybark, swamp gum, and cabbage gum. Understorey species would have included she oak, spiky hakea, and tea tree. Large areas of wet heath comprised of prickly broom heath, coral heath, Christmas bells and button grass (Mitchell 2002, p.117). Plant resources were used in a variety of ways. Fibres were twisted into string, which was used for many purposes, including the weaving of nets, baskets and fishing lines. String was also used for personal adornment. Bark was used in the provision of shelter; a large sheet of bark being propped against a stick to form a gunyah (Attenbrow 2002).

The Moss Vale region generally provided a number of lithic resources used by Aboriginal inhabitants. Lithic resources would have been accessible in the outcrops of shale and sandstone of the Wianamatta Group, while the sandstone formations also provided areas where tools might be ground and sharpened and art engraved. Alluvial deposits along the banks of the Wingecarribee and Nepean Rivers would also have provided sources of silcrete and quartzite cobbles which would have been used extensively by Aboriginal people. The local environment of the study area provided access to water, flora and fauna resources, and useful stone material. These factors would have made the area a potentially suitable place of occupation.

3.1.4 Land use history

The earliest exploration of the Southern Highlands occurred in 1798 when several explorers visited the Wingecarribee River. They were followed by Hamilton Hume and Charles Throsby and in 1817 who explored the area west of Sutton Forest; and then in 1818 they explored the area between Moss Vale and Jervis Bay with James Meehan. In 1819, Thorsby was granted 1000 acres by Governor Macquarie at Bong Bong on the outskirts of Moss Vale and named the property Throsby Park. Governor Macquarie also put Throsby in charge of building the Old Argyle Road from Sydney to Goulburn (NSW Roads and Maritime Services 2013, p.41).

The township of Berrima was founded in 1829 on land surveyed by Surveyor-General Sir Thomas Mitchell, after he noted its abundance of good water and building stone while carrying his road through to the district of Goulburn. He advised governor Bourke that this was an ideal town site, and surveyor Robert Hoddle submitted a plan for the village which was approved in 1831 (Plate 2).

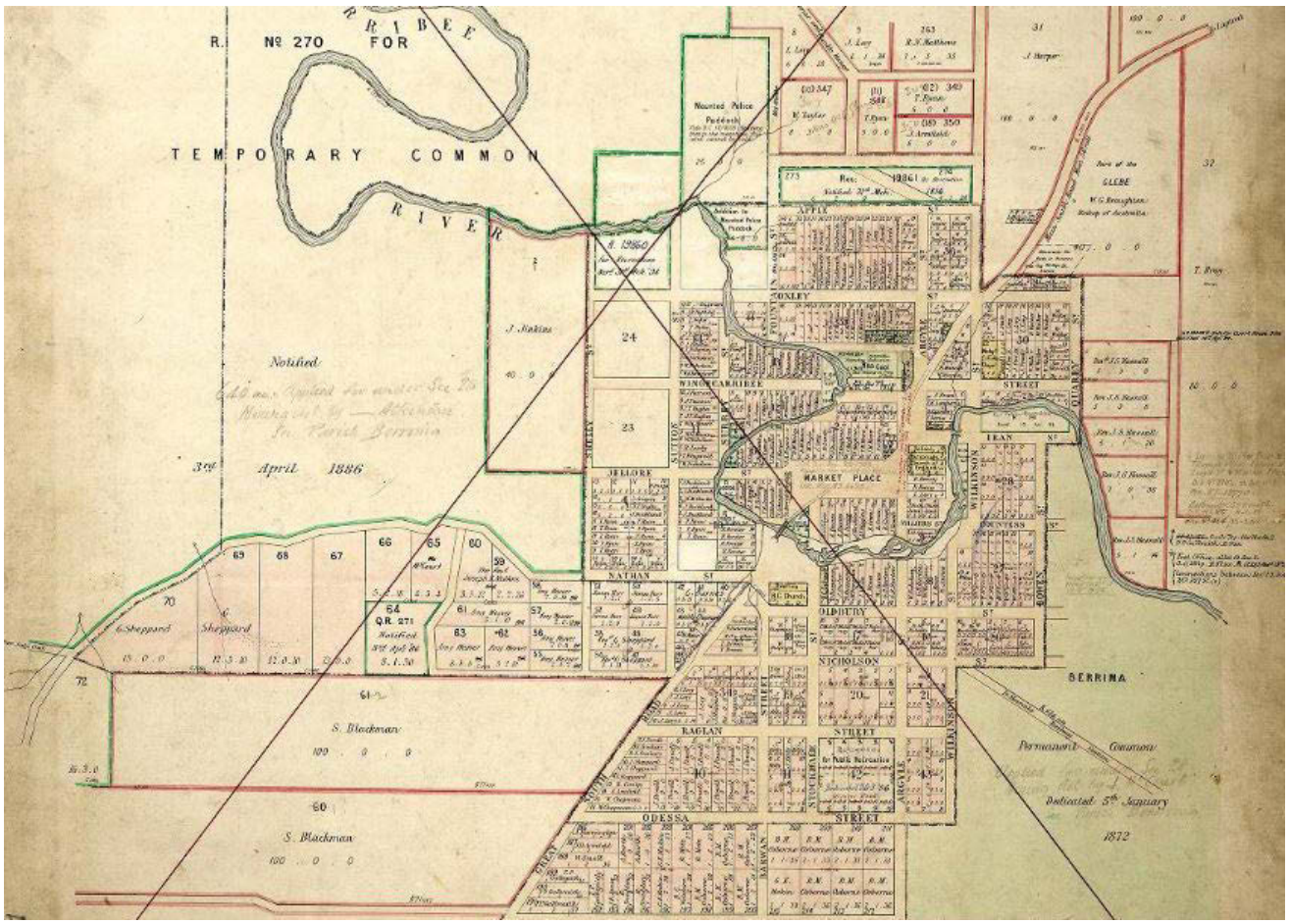
R. Nº 270 FOR
TEMPORARY COMMON
RIVER
Notified
April 1886
MARKET PLACE
BERRIMA
Permanent Common
Dedicated 5th January
1872
S. Blackman
S. Blackman
G. Sheppard
G. Sheppard
QR 271
Notified
NICHOLSON
RAGLAN
STREET
ODESSA
STREET
OLDBURY
NATHAN
JELLORE
WINGECARRIBEE
STREET
APPLE
OXLEY
ARTHUR
STREET
TEAN
STREET
MARKET PLACE
SUTTON
STREET
WILLIAMSON
STREET
OUSES
STREET
WILLIAMSON
STREET
STOCKHOLM
STREET
MORGAN
STREET
Mounted Police Paddock
The Glebe
W.G. Broughton
Bishop of Australia
Res: 1886
Reserved 30th March 1886
Reserved for water Site
Parish Berrima
Addition to Mounted Police Paddock
J. Hollins
J. Harper
T. Rose
J. Lacy
R.S. Rathbone
W. Taylor
T. Dunn
J. Armitage
J.C. Randall
J.S. Russell
J.S. Russell
J.S. Russell
St. Jude's Church
Presbyterian Church
Court House
Gaol
Police Station
Surveyor General Hotel
Post Office
Public School
Public School
Public School

Plate 3 c.1900 photograph of Berrima looking towards the Surveyor General Inn and gaol (Source: Berrima District Historical and Family History Society Inc.)

The study area was originally part of a large land grant of 2850 acres to William Hutchinson, possibly in the 1820-1830s. Hutchinson was granted other land that adjoined the study area, which totalled 2850 acres. He started life in Australia as a convict and went on to hold positions such as the Superintendent of Convicts and director of the Bank of NSW. The 1894 parish map shows the study area as part of Hutchinson's 2850 acres with the Berrima Coal Company tramway line situated along the southern boundary of the study area Plate 4). The Berrima Coal Company tramline was a short branch from the Main South line to serve the Berrima Colliery.

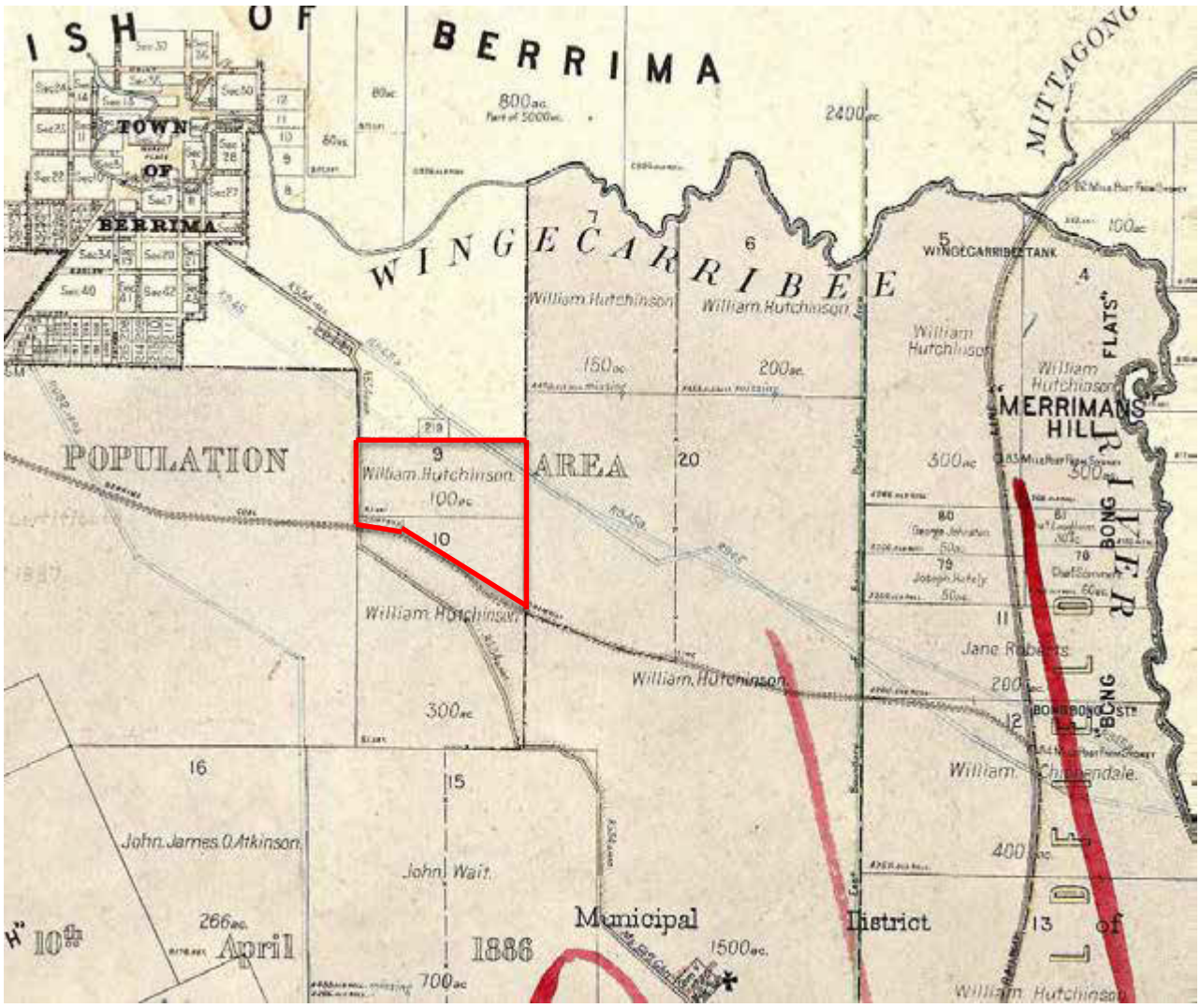

Plate 4 **1894 parish map showing the land grants to William Hutchinson. The study area is marked in red (Source: NSW Land Registry Services)**

3.2 Previous archaeological work

A large number of cultural heritage surface (surveys) and sub-surface (excavations) investigations have been conducted throughout the region of NSW in the past 30 years. There has been an increasing focus on cultural heritage assessments in NSW due to ever increasing development, along with the legislative requirements for this work and greater cultural awareness of Aboriginal cultural heritage.

The Southern Highlands has been the subject of a moderate level of archaeological survey and assessment. Common sites include isolated finds, open artefact scatters or camp sites, rock shelters containing surface artefacts and/or occupation deposit and/or rock art, and grinding groove sites. The distribution of each of these site types is directly determined by the underlying geology and surface topography. For example, rock shelters are found only in places where suitable sandstone is exposed. Other site types such as modified trees, quarries, burials, stone arrangements and other ceremonial places are rare.

3.2.1 Regional overview

A number of Aboriginal cultural heritage investigations have been conducted for the Southern Highlands region. Models for predicting the location and type of Aboriginal sites with a general applicability to the region

and thus relevant to the study area have also been formulated, some as a part of these investigations and others from cultural heritage investigations for relatively large developments.

Rich (1988) surveyed a stretch of the Wingecarribee River between Berrima and the Wingecarribee Swamp, approximately 15 kilometres south-east of the study area, which resulted in the identification of open artefact scatters, isolated finds, potential archaeological deposits (PADs) and scarred trees. Low-density artefact scatters were located predominantly within 50 metres of water. Based on the results of this study, Rich argued that site distribution in the cold upland areas may have been governed by cultural preferences. She concluded that most sites will be located along minor water courses on elevated dry flat areas and more selectively along rivers where the valley is wide, or where resource areas such as swamps occur. Isolated finds, however, will be found at a wider variety of locations.

Dibden (2000) conducted a survey of 5.5 hectare property in Mittagong (11 kilometres north of the study area) adjacent to the upper reaches of Nattai Creek, which located an artefact scatter distributed on either side of an ephemeral creek channel. Subsequent subsurface test pitting revealed that the site had been extensively disturbed by previous European industrial activity. The site was determined to be a sparse scatter of low-density lithic material comprising primarily silcrete, chert and quartz and covering an area of approximately 1.8 hectares. The assemblage contained mainly debitage resulting from stone artefact manufacture, and a micro-blade core was recovered indicated that micro-blade technology was employed on the site.

Kelton & Mills (2003) undertook a survey of the proposed expansion area of Penrose Quarry, approximately 22 kilometres south-west of the study area. A rock shelter with ochre and charcoal markings was recorded. The art was determined low scientific significance; however the shelter floor was considered to have high significance due to the depth of floor deposit. Consequently, the shelter floor was excavated within three trenches to the basal weathered sandstone. Artefacts, including backed blades and a dense charcoal deposit were found throughout the soils. A large hearth was also identified that contained stone artefacts, bone and shell. A geomorphologist confirmed the theory that there were two distinct periods of occupation within the shelter, ranging from 2,977 to 12, 829 BP.

Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd (2003) recorded six open artefact scatter sites during a survey conducted at *Renwick*, approximately 11 kilometres north of the study area, in response to a proposed residential subdivision. All sites were located within 200 to 300 metres of an ephemeral water courses on both spur crests and valley floors. Stone artefacts were made primarily on silcrete, with smaller frequencies of quartz, tuff and chert. All artefacts were flakes, cores and flaked pieces indicating general flaking activities; no formal tool types were recorded other than one backed blade. Visibility variables were extremely low during the survey and hence the opportunity to locate artefactual material was considerably hampered.

Dibden (2000), following the identification of two artefact scatter sites during a survey, conducted a surface collection and test excavations at Lot 1, Sackville Road, Hill Top NSW, approximately 22 kilometres north of the study area. Thirty 50 by 50 centimetre test pits were excavated across a broad ridge 500 metres east of Running Water Creek and adjacent to a 1st order open drainage depression. A total of 241 artefacts were recovered; however, most were collected from the ground surface. Only 15 artefacts were found within 8 of the test pits. Quartz was the most common raw material followed by silcrete and silicified tuff, while artefact types consisted of cores, bipolar cores, backed artefacts and retouched artefacts. It was concluded that the irregular distribution of artefacts suggested the site was probably occupied for short stays only.

Dibden (2006) conducted a survey at the Chelsea Gardens site, approximately 5 kilometres south-east of the study area and the Wensleydale site is approximately 18 kilometres north east of the study area. A pedestrian survey of the study area resulted in the identification of six sites; four at the Wensleydale site, and two at the Chelsea Gardens site. Possible scar trees were also recorded at both sites. At Wensleydale, artefacts comprised of silcrete, quartzite, and chert flakes, and a chert core. Artefacts at Chelsea Gardens comprised of

chert, silcrete, quartz, quartzite, and volcanic flakes; and a silcrete blade. Although the sites at Wensleydale and Chelsea Gardens have been impacted from pastoralism, it was predicted that there exists the potential for intact archaeological remains to occur in the subsurface below the horticultural layer.

AMBS (2007) conducted test excavations across 115 hectare development area at the Renwick Sustainable Village, approximately 15 kilometers north-east of the study area. Two test areas consisting of 1 metres by 1 metre test pits were located on three different landforms (crest, terrace slopes and creek flats) that were associated with 2nd and 3rd order streams. A total of 1786 artefacts were recovered from 138 test pits, with the majority coming from a depth of 19-45 centimetres. The highest density of artefacts were recovered from alluvial deposits adjacent to drainage lines or on terrace slopes with deep sandy deposits. Spur crests and slopes with shallow soil deposits had the least occurrence of artefacts. The dominant raw material was quartz followed by quartzite and silcrete. The small number of bipolar cores, the use of quartz and presence of back artefacts suggested a date range of 5000 to 1600 years ago.

3.2.2 Local overview

A number of Aboriginal cultural heritage investigations have been conducted within the region (within approximately 10 kilometres of the study area). Most of these investigations were undertaken as part of development applications and included surface and sub-surface investigations. These investigations are summarised below.

Koettig (1987) conducted an archaeological assessment for the Berrima Sewerage Scheme, approximately three kilometres north of the study area. Two open artefacts sites were identified during the survey: one was located within a bulldozer scour exposure on the alluvial floodplain of the Wingecarribee River, and the other site was on a spur crest 100 metres from a tributary of the Wingecarribee River. Artefacts consisted of chert, silcrete and quartz. Test excavations were conducted on a low, wide spur that had been largely cleared. Thirteen backhoe pits were excavated along with two shovel test pit transects of 19 test pits. A total of 67 artefacts were recovered from the test pits, with most being located at a depth of 10 to 20 centimetres, and consisted of quartz, silcrete, mudstone and chert. Koettig argued that due to the limited number of excavations within the region during the 1980s, the test excavations could not determine whether the recovered archaeological material was typical of sites more than 100 metres from water. She concluded that spurs and undulating ground close to minor streams were of moderate archaeological sensitivity.

Kelton (2002) surveyed the area above a series of proposed extraction panels for underground mining at the Berrima Colliery, approximately 4 kilometres north-west of the study area. The survey targeted of a number of landforms including ridge crests, low and upper-mid hill slopes, ephemeral and spring-fed creeks, alluvial and colluvial terraces, and exposed sandstone formations. Three Aboriginal sites were recorded that comprised two rock shelters with art and deposit and one open artefact scatter.

Total Earth Care (2006) undertook a pedestrian survey of the site, located approximately five kilometres south-east of the study area, resulting in the identification of eighteen artefacts; one artefact scatter of thirteen artefacts over an area of 50 metres by 70 metres area (Site MVSW1), and five associated isolated finds 250 metres away. It was predicted that a substantial subsurface assemblage is likely to be present at the MVSW1 site and as such it was recommended that the site be conserved or that further investigation is undertaken prior to any disturbance or development of the site.

Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (2011) undertook an Aboriginal heritage due diligence assessment to support a DA to subdivide two allotments and for the construction of a road to provide access to the two allotments at Chesley Park. This included a section of Stage 1 of the current study area. A desktop assessment was conduction and a brief site visit to relocate previously recorded sites. The assessment found that the previously recorded Aboriginal sites within the study area would not be adversely affected by the proposed

road and subdivision; however, a PAD previously identified and amended by previous studies would be directly affected and that further investigations were recommended.

Total Earth Care (2007) completed an Aboriginal cultural heritage study of the Moss Vale 'Enterprise Zone', which included survey along sections of Stony Creek. Seven open artefact scatters and 11 isolated finds were identified that comprised of 64 artefacts and seven grinding groove panels. Five of the open artefact scatters were located along Stony Creek indicating that this was a 'significant landscape that was a focus for camping, resource use and travel for Aboriginal people'. One site comprising of four artefacts and seven panels of grinding grooves (AHIMS ID 52-4-0175) are located within the current study area. All of the sites were located on level raised areas above the flood zone of the creek line and all of them were considered to have high levels of associated subsurface deposits.

EMM (2017) conducted an ACHA on behalf of Hume Coal Pty Ltd for an underground coal mine and associated mine infrastructure in the Southern Coalfields of NSW, approximately five kilometres west of the study area. The survey also included the Berrima Rail project area, which is 40 metres south of the study area. A desktop assessment was conducted of the environmental, archaeological and ethnohistoric contexts and, through consultation with the Aboriginal community, a predictive model of Aboriginal site location was able to be determined:

- Artefact scatters and isolated finds are most likely to occur as background scatter on all landforms; however, concentration of artefacts are most likely to occur on elevated landforms or raised areas of lower lying landforms adjacent to ephemeral and perennial streams, within 200 metres.
- Elevated landforms near the confluence of streams are particularly sensitive to open artefact scatters.
- Rock shelters are likely to occur along rocky scarps and cliff lines.
- Grinding grooves and engraving sites are most likely to be present on outcropping sandstone in stream beds or adjacent to streams.
- Modified trees will occur in areas that have not been cleared and are of sufficient age to bear marks of traditional Aboriginal scarring or carving.

Due to the large area of the project, the predictive model was used to target specific areas during archaeological surveys and test excavation. The survey resulted in 166 newly recorded sites within the Hume Coal Project area, 11 newly recorded sites within the Berrima Rail Project area and two previously recorded sites were relocated and re-recorded. Sites types included rock shelters (some with art, artefacts and PADs), grinding grooves, open stone artefact sites, areas of PAD, and potential culturally modified trees.

Based on this survey an archaeological test excavation was conducted, which consisted of 160 test pits being excavated. 281 artefacts were recovered and consisted of cores, flakes, and flake fragments, and 11 retouched artefacts were identified. Raw material comprised of quartz, silcrete, quartzite, chert, volcanic, and petrified wood. The excavations determined that the overall average artefact density was seven artefacts per square metre with the upper soil profile bearing the majority of artefacts. The results of both the survey and test excavations confirmed that the presence of stone artefacts is linked directly to distance to streams and that the presence and frequency of surface artefacts sites is not a reliable indicator of subsurface frequencies.

Artefact (2018) was engaged by Brickworks Ltd to prepare an Aboriginal heritage assessment of the study area for the proposed development of a masonry plant and associated infrastructure on an 8 hectare portion in the north-west corner of the study area (Stage 1). The assessment found that a portion of AHIMS ID 52-4-0175/52-4-0197, including a surface artefact scatter and an associated area of archaeological sensitivity, would be impacted by the proposed Stage 1 works. Another portion of the same site, which includes a suite of grinding groves and associated area of archaeological sensitivity, is located 20 metres outside the proposed Stage 1 impact area. The survey also found three additional Aboriginal sites (AHIMS ID 52-4-0196,

CPark A1 and CPark A2) and areas of archaeological sensitivity located outside the Stage 1 area within the Stage 2 area for future development. Artefact recommended archaeological test excavations to determine the nature and extent of any potential subsurface deposits. They also recommended an exclusion zone around the grinding grooves to mitigate any direct or indirect impacts, along with a heritage management plan.

Biosis Pty Ltd (2019) was commissioned by Brickworks Ltd to undertake an ACHA for Stage 1 of the proposed development at Chesley Park, 416 Berrima Road, New Berrima NSW. Test excavation undertaken the entire Stage 1 study area recovered 427 artefacts from 156 test pits. The site contains a large number of artefacts including a range of tool types such as complete flakes, cores, and flake fragments made using different raw material types and largely intact stratified deposits. A total of 13 tools were recorded from the excavation program, which included backed artefacts, Bondi points, an anvil, asymmetrical blade, dihedral burin, eloura, geometric microlith, round edge scraper, scraper, steep edge scraper and a thumbnail scraper. The high frequency of tools recorded in the assemblage indicates that the area was likely to have been used as either a tool processing area or as an occupation area (or camp site) where tools were discarded. This site demonstrates ongoing long-term occupation of the study area by Aboriginal people. This site type has been identified occassionally within the local region and has therefore been assessed as having high archaeological significance.

3.2.3 AHIMS site analysis

A search of the OEH AHIMS database (Client Service ID: 462896) identified 90 Aboriginal archaeological sites within a five kilometre search area, centred on the proposed Site 2 study area. Two of these registered sites are located within the study area (Figure 7):

- 52-4-0691 (CPark A02) consists of a broken grinding stone identified on the crest of a small hillock in the north section, approximately 80 meters south of the fence line. A small group of juvenile native trees form a tree lane directly west (about 6 metres) of the grinding stone. The artefact had been broken some time ago, with the break occurring along its width. The grinding stone measures 90 millimetres long 100 millimetres wide and 50 millimetres high.
- 52-4-0692 (CPark A03) is a single flake identified in the north-west corner of the old homestead block, inside the fence. The area whilst being part of the house block is relatively undisturbed. This proximal flake (2 millimetres long by 1.4 millimetres wide) consists of pale yellow silcrete with a missing left margin and distal point. There is also evidence that it has been heated.
- 52-4-0196 (Stoney Creek 1) consists of three axe grinding grooves on a sandstone floater measuring approximately 2.3 by 1.5 meters located within the creek course. A number of circular depressions, or Gnamma holes, were also observed ranging in size of 50-140 millimetres in diameter. Three of these holes appear to have been subjected to grinding to increase the diameter. The site card no longer remains for this site; however, it was easily relocated during the archaeological survey.

AHIMS search results are provided in Appendix 1. Table 3 provides the frequencies of Aboriginal site types in the vicinity of the study area. The mapping coordinates recorded for these sites were checked for consistency with their descriptions and location on maps from Aboriginal heritage reports where available. These descriptions and maps were relied where notable discrepancies occurred.

It should be noted that the AHIMS database reflects Aboriginal sites that have been officially recorded and included on the list. Large areas of NSW have not been subject to systematic, archaeological survey; hence AHIMS listings may reflect previous survey patterns and should not be considered a complete list of Aboriginal sites within a given area. Some recorded sites consist of more than one element, for example artefacts and a modified tree, however for the purposes of this breakdown and the predictive modelling, all

individual site types will be studied and compared. This explains why there are 95 results presented here, compared to the 90 sites identified in AHIMS.

Table 3 AHIMS site type frequency

Site type	Number of occurrences	Frequency (%)
Artefact	72	75.79
Grinding groove	7	7.37
PAD	12	18.46
Modified tree	4	4.21
Total	**95**	**100.00**

A simple analysis of the Aboriginal cultural heritage sites registered within the 5 kilometre search of the study area indicates that the most common site type is artefact scatters at 75.79% (n=72). This is followed by PADs with 18.46% (n=12), grinding grooves with 7.37% (n=7), and modified trees (carved or scarred) with 4.21% (n=4).

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Legend

- Study area
- Site 2
- AHIMS record

Figure 7 Aboriginal sites located in the study area and within the vicinity

NOT TO BE MADE PUBLIC

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5

Kilometres

Scale: 1:45,000 @ A3

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

Biosis Pty Ltd

Ballarat, Brisbane, Canberra, Melbourne, Sydney,Wangaratta & Wollongong

Matter: 30434
Date: 11 November 2019,
Checked by: amurray, Generated by: amurray
Location:P:\30400s\30434\Mapping
30434_AR_F7_AHIMS.mxd

Acknowledgements: © Department of Finance, Services & Innovation 2018

4 Predictive model

Based upon the review of previous studies and environmental factors, a model was formulated to predict the type and character of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites likely to exist throughout the study area and where they are more likely to be located. This predictive model was formulated as part of the Stage 1 assessment (Biosis Pty Ltd 2019).

The predictive model contained within this section is based upon:

- Site distribution in relation to local soil landscapes, local geology, local hydrology and local topography within the study area.
- Consideration of site type, raw material types and site densities likely to be present within the study area.
- Findings of the ethnohistorical research on the potential for material traces to present within the study area.
- Potential Aboriginal use of natural resources present or once present within the study area.
- Consideration of the temporal and spatial relationships of sites within the study area and surrounding region.

Based on this information, a predictive model was developed, indicating the site types most likely to be encountered during the survey and subsequent sub-surface investigations across the present study area.

4.1 Analysis of Aboriginal occupation

The results of the regional AHIMS search for the Stage 1 ACHA are similar to those from the local area around the study area, with a similar variety of site types been noted within both the wider and local region. The most commonly recorded site types in the wider region are artefact scatters, which represent a total of 74.7% of all sites noted (Table 4). The next most common site types are PAD's (6.0%) and grinding grooves (7.7%).

Once again, in order to use this data, it is necessary to acknowledge possible biases. It should be noted that the AHIMS database reflects Aboriginal sites that have been officially recorded and included on the list. Large areas of NSW have not been subject to systematic, archaeological survey; hence AHIMS listings may reflect previous survey patterns and should not be considered a complete list of Aboriginal sites within a given area.

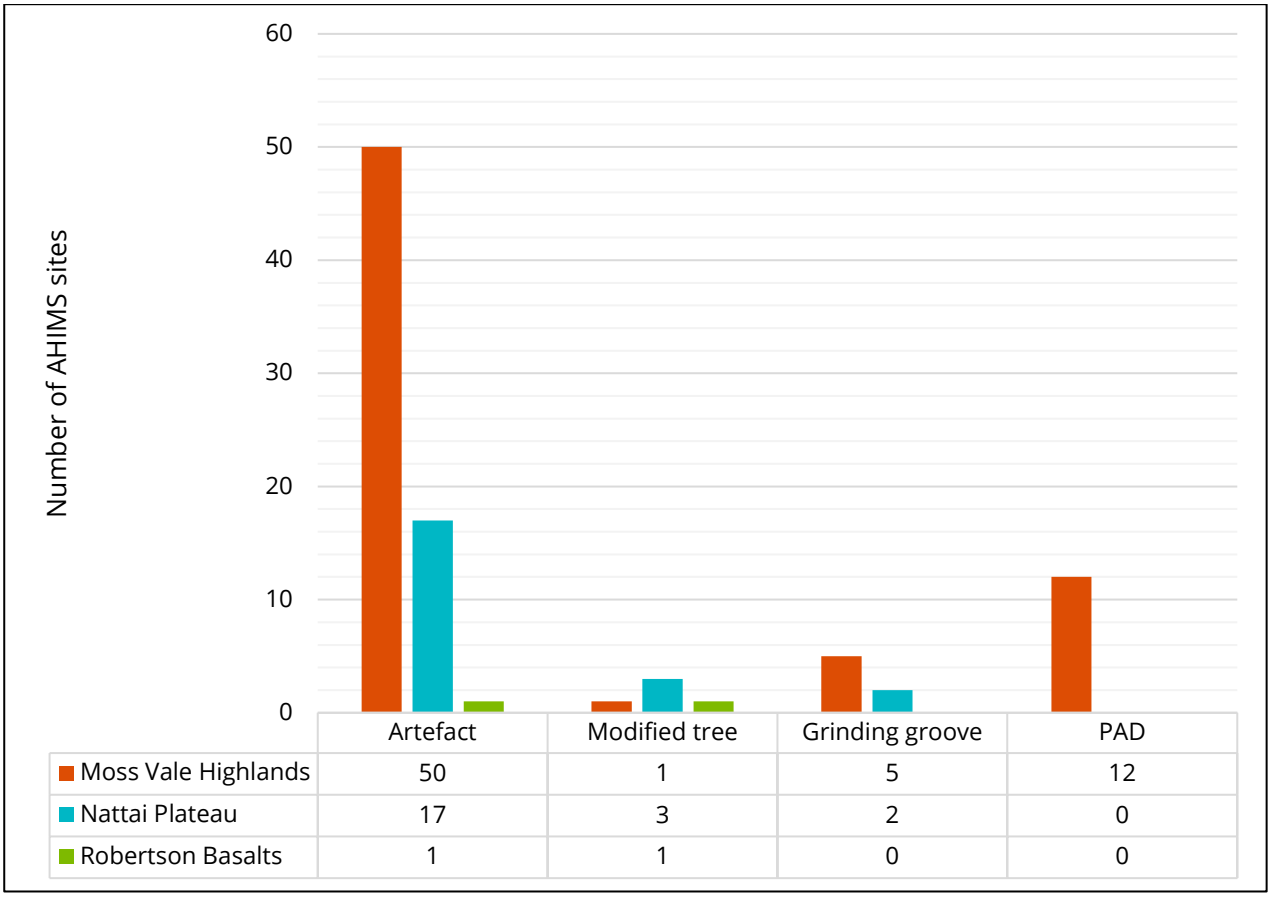
Table 4 Summary of the AHIMS site types recorded within the wider region (Biosis Pty Ltd 2019)

Site type	Number of occurrences	Frequency (%)
Artefact scatter	67	74.7
Modified tree (carved or scarred)	4	4.4
Grinding groove	7	7.7
PAD	12	13.2
Total	**90**	**100**

4.1.1 Local soils

An analysis of Aboriginal sites in relation to soil landscapes has been completed to identify correlations, which may be caused by the environment in each landscape. Soil landscapes are characterised by distinct vegetation and landforms, both of which can influence the distribution of Aboriginal heritage sites. The Nattai Plateau soil landscape is one of the most dominate landscapes within the local area. This soil landscape occurs extensively within the Southern Highlands and is associated with rolling hills and rounded peaks with deep channel incisions (Mitchell 2002, p.106).

The greatest variety of site types and the highest number of sites occur in the Moss Vale Highlands soil landscape (Graph 1). A total of 68 sites are recorded in this soil landscape, accounting for 73.9% of the total recorded sites identified. This landscape contains four site types including artefacts, PAD's, grinding grooves, and modified trees. The Nattai Plateau landscape contains the second highest number of sites (n=22), which accounts for 23.9% of sites and includes 17 artefact/artefact scatters, three modified trees, and two grinding grooves. The study area is located wholly within this soil landscape.



	Artefact	Modified tree	Grinding groove	PAD
Moss Vale Highlands	50	1	5	12
Nattai Plateau	17	3	2	0
Robertson Basalts	1	1	0	0

Graph 1 Site types and frequency of recorded AHIMS sites located within soil landscapes in the local region

4.1.2 Local geology

The underlying geology that dictates the existing landscape is the Wianamatta Group. Within this group, the alluvial floodplain deposits (Q_af) is the most frequently occurring formation within the local area and includes all of the Site 2 study area (Figure 4). This formation is primarily composed of gravel, sand, silt and/or clay, which had been deposited by physical processes in river channels or on floodplains. A total of 24.6% of all artefact scatters recorded in the local area have been noted within this formation. Likewise, the third most

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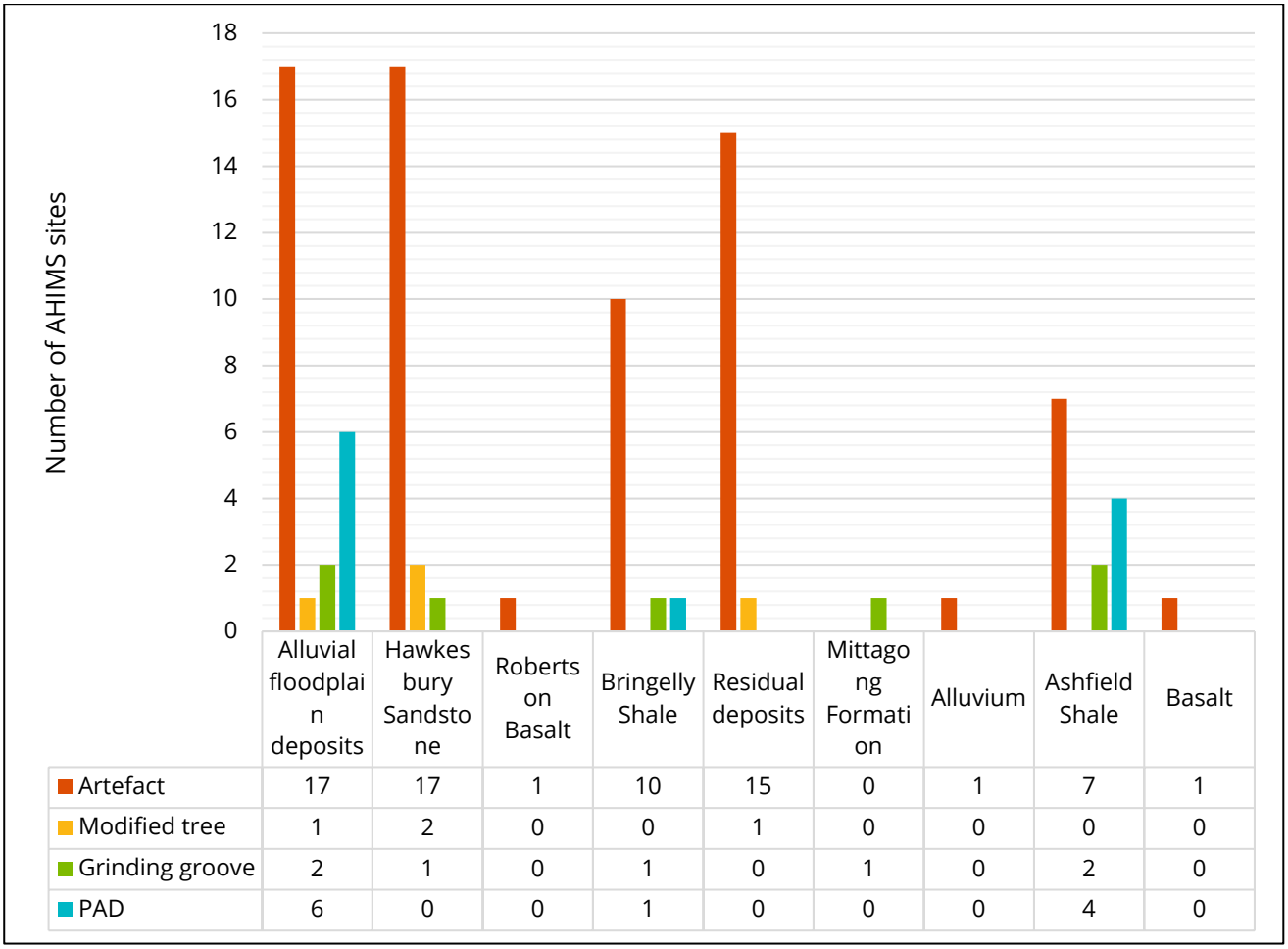
frequently occurring formation, Hawkesbury Sandstone (Tuth), also contains 24.6% of all artefact scatters. The alluvial floodplain deposits also contain the most PADs (54.5%) and grinding groove (28.6%) sites. Subsequently, the formation is the most archaeological rich in comparison to others recorded the highest variety of cultural material compared to others (Graph 2).

Residual deposits (Q_r) is the second most frequently occurring formation within the local area and includes the Stage 1 study area. A total of 21.7% of all artefact scatters recorded in the local area have been noted within this formation. The only other site type recorded within this formation is a modified tree (25%). The Bringelly Shale formation (Rwb) also recorded a relatively high number of artefacts within the region. This unit consists of mid grey and dark grey mudstones with interbedded lithic sandstones as well as finer grained siltstones and claystone. A total of 14.5% of all artefact scatters recorded have been noted within this formation.



	Alluvial floodplain deposits	Hawkesbury Sandstone	Robertson Basalt	Bringelly Shale	Residual deposits	Mittagong Formation	Alluvium	Ashfield Shale	Basalt
Artefact	17	17	1	10	15	0	1	7	1
Modified tree	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Grinding groove	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0
PAD	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0

Graph 2 Site types and frequency of recorded AHIMS sites located within the geological units in the local region

4.1.3 Local hydrology

Distance to water

Distance to water is a common and important factor in the distribution of Aboriginal sites. Water is imperative to survival and areas with access to abundant water was often the preferred location for occupation. Within the local area the average distance that sites are recorded from permanent water sources is approximately

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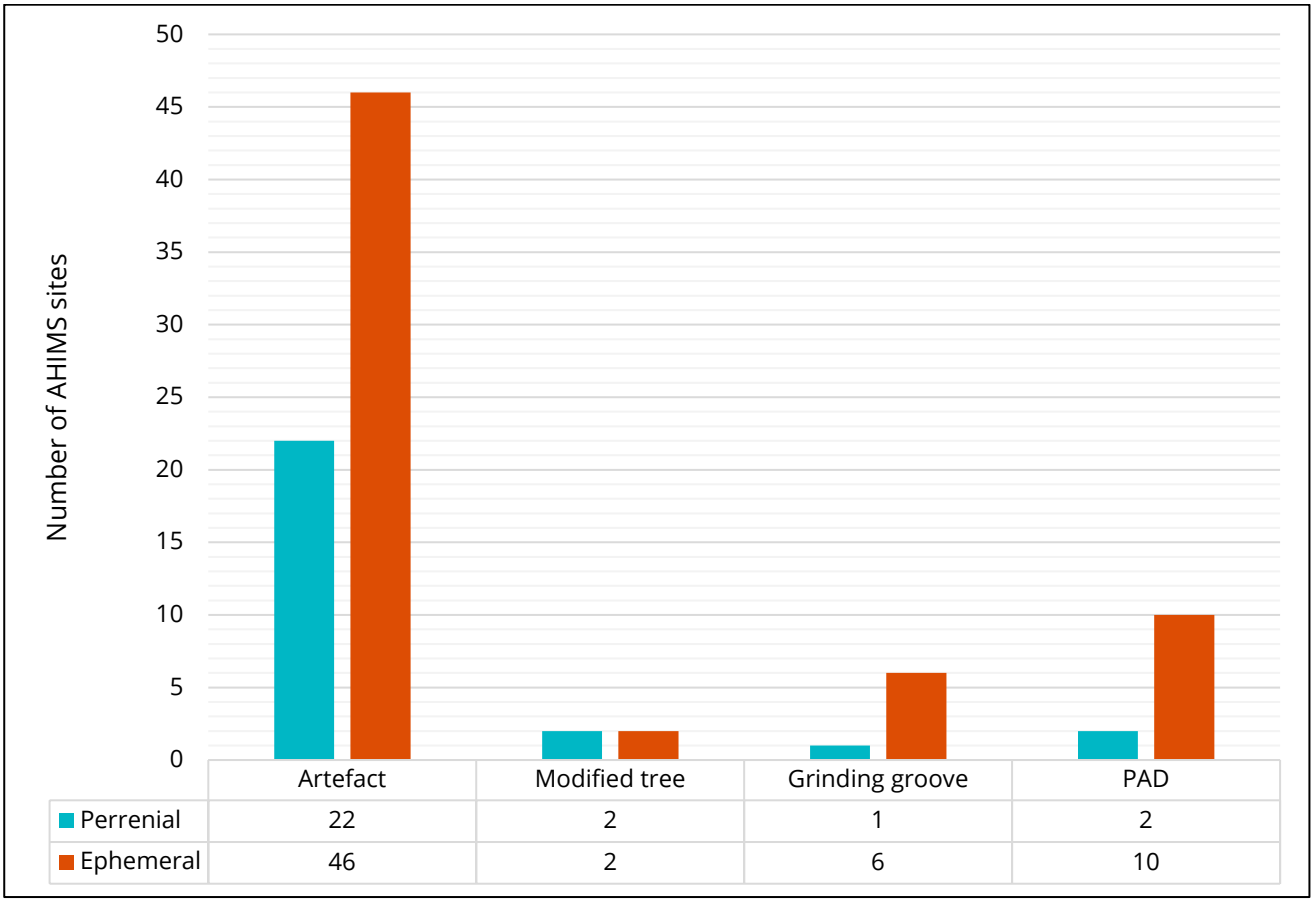
136.7 metres and 75.9 metres to ephemeral water source. A further analysis of this information illustrates the distribution of site types within the landscape and their general relationship to water sources.

The data illustrates that artefact scatters are on average closer to ephemeral water sources than permanent ones, as are PADs and modified trees. Grinding grooves are on average closer to permanent water sources than ephemeral ones. This data also shows that modified trees have the longest average distance to both permanent and ephemeral water sources. As only four modified trees and seven grinding grooves have been identified in the AHIMS results, the numbers contain some bias as the data could be affected by the possible underrepresentation of certain site types in the local area.

Table 5 Summary of the site types and their associated distances to water (metres)

Site type	Permanent water source			Ephemeral water source		
	Max	Min	Average	Max	Min	Average
Artefact/s	542.9	4.5	164.3	190.1	9.9	74.5
Modified tree	227.2	105.7	166.5	166.3	105.1	135.7
Grinding grooves	34.7	0.1	15.9	-	-	20.3
PAD	204.5	19.8	76.1	77.5	40.3	58.9
Total	-	-	136.7	-	-	75.9



Graph 3 Site types and frequency of recorded AHIMS sites and distance to water

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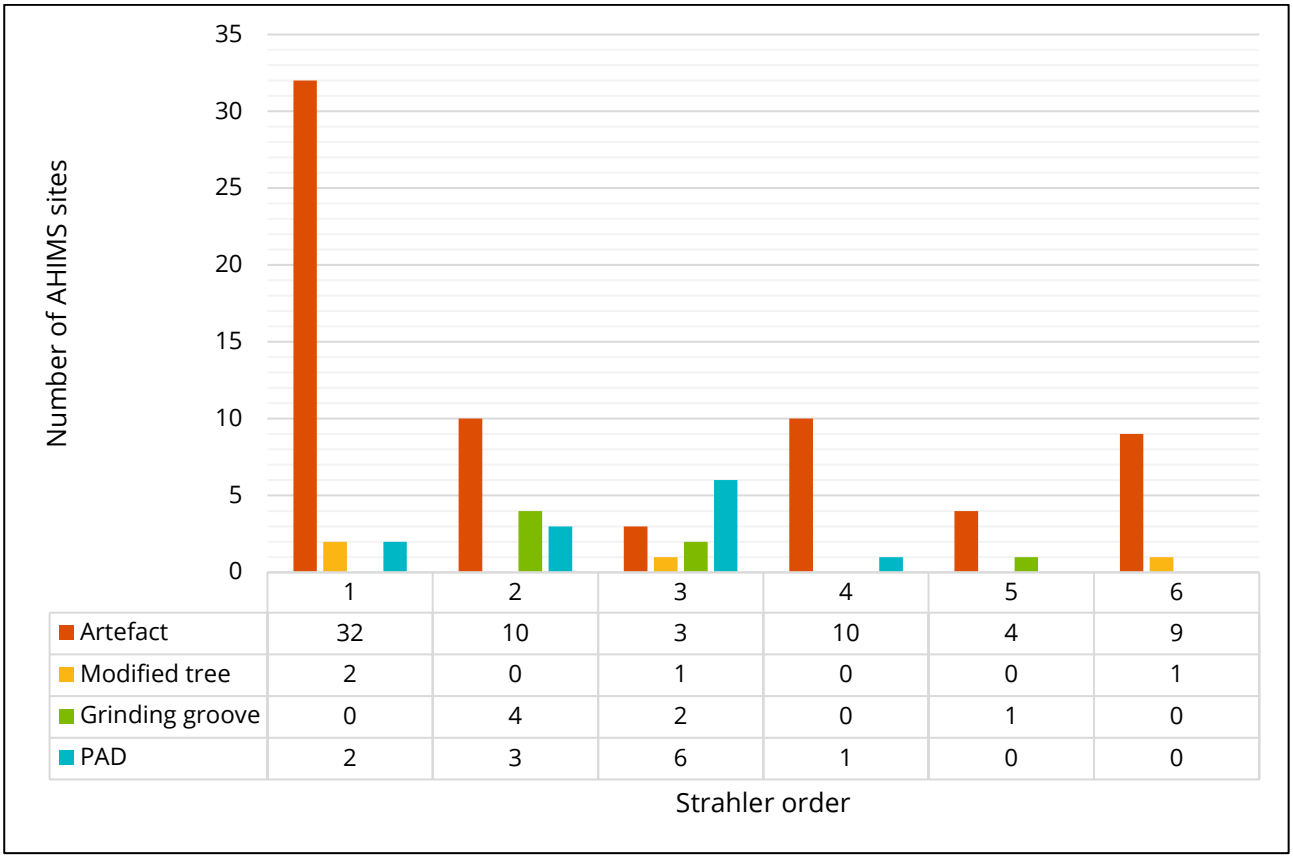
Stream order

In the local area, it becomes evident that 40.7% of all sites are located near a first order stream. These sites include artefacts, PADs, and modified trees, with artefacts representing nearly half of all sites near first order streams. The second highest number of sites, a total of 20.9%, are located near second order streams. This group of sites consisted of artefacts, PADs, and grinding grooves. A total of 13.2% sites are located near third order, 12.1% near forth order streams, 11% near sixth order streams, and 5.5% near fifth order streams (Graph 4). From this analysis alone it could be suggested that a higher number of Aboriginal sites are situated around first and second order streams. It also suggests that PADs are more likely to be located near third order streams and that modified trees will be located near a higher order stream. Overall, it could suggest a preference for this environmental zone, which helps to predict the location and complexity of other unrecorded Aboriginal sites in the landscape.



	1	2	3	4	5	6
Artefact	32	10	3	10	4	9
Modified tree	2	0	1	0	0	1
Grinding groove	0	4	2	0	1	0
PAD	2	3	6	1	0	0

Graph 4 Site types and frequency of recorded AHIMS sites and Strahler order

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4.2 Aboriginal site prediction statements

The definition of each site type is described in Table 6 firstly, followed by the predicted likelihood of this site type occurring within the study area (Table 7).

Table 6 Definitions of the predictive model

Potential rating	Description
Very High	The Aboriginal site types given this rating are those that have been recorded predominantly in both the local and regional area. Likewise, the landscape conditions within the focus area will also be aligned with those generally associated with this site type.
High	Those Aboriginal sites types give this rating have been recorded in both the regional and local landscape. However, there numbers are not as numerous. This being said the landscape conditions within the focus area will be aligned with those generally associated with this site type. Although it may be unlikely to locate this site type, due to their overall moderated numbers, this location would be where you would ultimately find them.
Moderate	Sites are known to occur in the regional and local landscape but not in high numbers. The landscape conditions are not precisely aligned however the site may infrequently occur in certain conditions.
Low	The site types given this rating have been recorded regionally, but not locally and not in substantial numbers. The site is generally considered unlikely to occur within the landform conditions present.

Table 7 Aboriginal site prediction statements

Site type	Site description	Potential
Flaked stone artefact scatters and isolated artefacts	Artefact scatter sites can range from high-density concentrations of flaked stone and ground stone artefacts to sparse, low-density 'background' scatters and isolated finds.	**Very high:** Stone artefact sites have been previously recorded in the region across a wide range of landforms including alluvial flats, and also within the study area. They have a high potential to be present in undisturbed areas within the study area.
PADs	Potential sub surface deposits of cultural material.	**High:** PADs have been previously recorded in the region across a wide range of landforms including alluvial flats. They have the potential to be present in undisturbed landforms.
Axe grinding grooves	Grooves created in stone platforms through ground stone tool manufacture.	**High:** The geology of the study area contains suitable horizontal sandstone rock outcrops for axe-grinding grooves and a number of grinding grooves have been recorded within the study area. Therefore, there is a high potential for axe grinding grooves to occur in the study area.
Modified trees	Trees with cultural modifications	**Moderate:** A small number of mature native trees have survived within the study area; therefore the potential for modified trees to

Site type	Site description	Potential
		occur is moderate.
Shell middens	Deposits of shells accumulated over either singular large resource gathering events or over longer periods of time.	**Low:** Shell midden sites have not been recorded within the study area and due to the distance from permanent water sources, there is low potential for shell middens to be present within the study area.
Quarries	Raw stone material procurement sites.	**Low:** There is no record of any quarries being within or in the vicinity of the study area.
Burials	Aboriginal burial sites.	**Low:** Aboriginal burial sites are generally situated within deep, soft sediments, caves or hollow trees. Areas of deep sandy deposits will have the potential for Aboriginal burials. The soil profiles associated with the study area are not commonly associated with burials.
Rock shelters with art and / or deposit	Rock shelter sites include rock overhangs, shelters or caves, and generally occur on, or next to, moderate to steeply sloping ground characterised by cliff lines and escarpments. These naturally formed features may contain rock art, stone artefacts or midden deposits and may also be associated with grinding grooves.	**Low:** The sites will only occur where suitable sandstone exposures or overhangs possessing sufficient sheltered space exist, which are not present in the study area.
Aboriginal ceremony and Dreaming Sites	Such sites are often intangible places and features and are identified through oral histories, ethnohistoric data, or Aboriginal informants.	**Low:** There are currently no recorded mythological stories for the study area.
Post-contact sites	These are sites relating to the shared history of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people of an area and may include places such as missions, massacre sites, post-contact camp sites and buildings associated with post-contact Aboriginal use.	**Low:** There are no post-contact sites previously recorded in the study area and historical sources do not identify one.
Aboriginal places	Aboriginal places may not contain any 'archaeological' indicators of a site, but are nonetheless important to Aboriginal people. They may be places of cultural, spiritual or historic significance. Often they are places tied to community history and may include natural features (such as swimming and fishing holes), places where Aboriginal political events commenced or particular buildings.	**Low:** There are currently no recorded Aboriginal historical associations for the study area.

5 Archaeological survey

A field survey of the study area was undertaken on 12 November 2019. The field survey sampling strategy, methodology and a discussion of results are provided below.

5.1 Archaeological survey objectives

The objectives of the survey were to:

- Provide Illawarra LALC an opportunity to view the study area and to discuss previously identified Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in or within close proximity to the study area.
- Attempt to re-identify Aboriginal archaeological sites AHIMS 52-4-0691 (CPark A02), AHIMS 52-4-0692 (CPark A03) and AHIMS 52-4-0196 (Stoney Creek 1) previously identified in the study area.
- Undertake a systematic survey of the study area targeting areas with the potential for Aboriginal heritage.
- Identify and record Aboriginal archaeological sites visible on the ground surface.
- Identify and record areas of PADs.

5.2 Archaeological survey methodology

The survey methods were intended to assess and understand the landforms and to determine whether any archaeological material from Aboriginal occupation or land use exists within the study area.

5.2.1 Survey methods

The archaeological survey was conducted on foot with a field team of two members. Recording during the survey followed the archaeological survey requirements of the Code and industry best practice methodology. Information that recorded during the survey included:

- Aboriginal objects or sites present in the study area during the survey.
- Survey coverage.
- Any resources that may have potentially have been exploited by Aboriginal people.
- Landform.
- Photographs of the site indicating landform.
- Evidence of disturbance.
- Aboriginal artefacts, culturally modified trees or any other Aboriginal sites.

Where possible, identification of natural soil deposits within the study area was undertaken. Photographs and recording techniques were incorporated into the survey including representative photographs of survey units, landform, vegetation coverage, ground surface visibility (GSV) and the recording of soil information for each survey unit were possible. Any potential Aboriginal objects observed during the survey were documented and photographed. The location of Aboriginal cultural heritage and points marking the boundary of the landform elements were recorded using a hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS) and the Map Grid of Australia (MGA) (94) coordinate system.

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5.3 Archaeological survey results

A meandering transect was walked across all accessible parts of the study area with the two surveyors walking two metres apart (Figure 8). This follows the methodology set out in Burke and Smith (2004, p.65) which states that a single person can only effectively visually survey an area of two linear metres. No new Aboriginal sites or PADs were identified in the study area. The results from the field survey have been summarised in Table 8 below.

5.3.1 Constraints to the survey

With any archaeological survey there are several factors that influence the effectiveness (the likelihood of finding sites) of the survey. The factors that contributed most to the effectiveness of the survey within the study area were GSV. The study area had a low GSV due to the extensive grass coverage across the study area and relatively small areas of exposure.

5.3.2 Visibility

In most archaeological reports and guidelines, visibility refers to GSV and is usually a percentage estimate of the ground surface that is visible and allowing for the detection of (usually stone) artefacts that may be present on the ground surface (DECCW 2010b). GSV across the study area was typically low (20%) due to extensive grass coverage (Plate 5). Small areas of GSV were present along fence lines, and where erosion and disturbance had occurred.

Plate 5 East facing photo showing extensive grass coverage and low visibility

5.3.3 Exposure

Exposure refers to the geomorphic conditions of the local landform being surveyed, and attempts to describe the relationship between those conditions and the likelihood the prevailing conditions provide for the exposure of (buried) archaeological materials. Whilst also usually expressed as a percentage estimate, exposure is different to visibility in that it is in part a summation of geomorphic processes, rather than a simple observation of the ground surface (Burke & Smith 2004, p.79). Overall, the study area displayed areas of exposure of less than 20% due to extensive grass coverage. Areas of exposure were located at the base of mature trees (Plate 6), around fence lines, and around the edges of dams (Plate 7).

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Plate 6 South facing photo showing exposure at the base of mature trees

Plate 7 East facing photo showing exposure around the edges of the dams

5.3.4 Disturbances

Disturbance in the study area is associated with natural and human agents. Natural agents generally affect small areas and include the burrowing and scratching in soil by animals, such as wombats, foxes, rabbits and wallabies, and sometimes exposure from slumping or scouring. Disturbances associated with recent human action are prevalent in the study area and cover large sections of the land surface.

There were a number of disturbances observed within the study area, which would have resulted in the removal of topsoil and its replacement with introduced materials of varying degrees. These areas include the extensive vegetation clearance, reoccurring ploughing, construction of multiple residential buildings (now

removed) and sheds, (Plate 8), construction of dams (Plate 9), wombat burrowing (Plate 10), construction of channel banks (Plate 11), and access roads.

Plate 8 South facing photo showing disturbances from the construction of sheds

Plate 9 North facing photo showing disturbances created from the construction of dams

Plate 10 West facing photo showing the disturbance caused by wombats

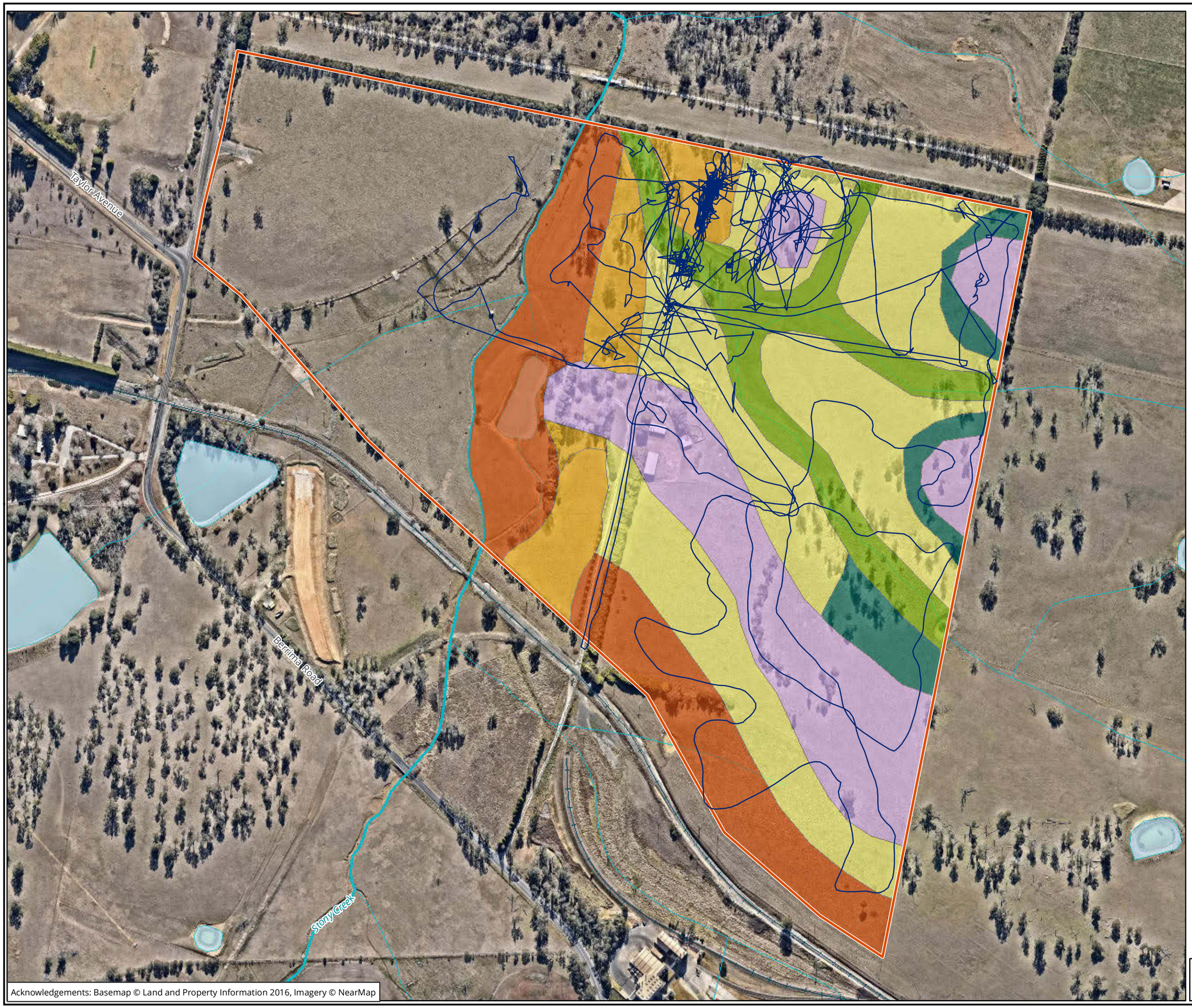
Plate 11 North facing photo showing disturbance created by the construction of channel bank to redirect water flow

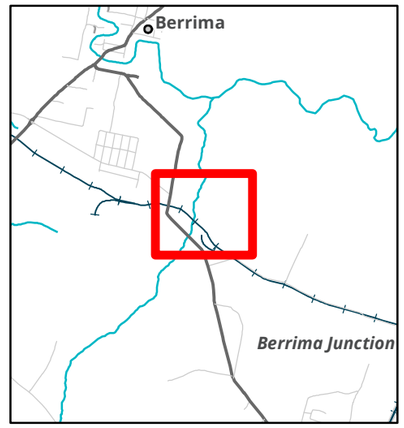
Table 8 Survey coverage

Survey unit	Landform	Survey unit area (m²)	Visibility (%)	Exposure (%)	Effective coverage area (m²)	Effective coverage (%)
1	Crest	81,033	20	10	14,352	17.71%
2	Lower slope	36,813	20	10	3,152	8.56%
3	Mid slope	168,038	20	10	26,053	15.50%
4	Open depression	43,283	20	10	10,578	24.44%
5	Terrace	32,146	20	10	7,774	24.18%

Table 9 Landform summary

Landform	Landform area (m²)	Area effectively surveyed (m²)	Landform effectively surveyed (%)	No. of Aboriginal sites	No. of artefacts or features
Crest	81,033	14,352	17.71%	1	1
Lower slope	36,813	3,152	8.56%	1	1
Mid slope	168,038	26,053	15.50%	–	–
Open depression	43,283	10,578	24.44%	–	–
Terrace	32,146	7,774	24.18%	–	–





Legend

- Study area
- Survey track

Landform

- Crest
- Lower slope
- Mid slope
- Open depression
- Terrace
- Upper slope

Figure 8 Survey effort

0 50 100 150 200

Metres
Scale: 1:4,000 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 NSW Lambert

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Location:P:\30400s\30434\Mapping
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5.4 Discussion of archaeological survey results

The archaeological survey consisted of a meandering foot transect, which targeted all portions of the study area. The results of the field survey are provided in Figure 9. The previously recorded AHIMS 52-4-0691 (CPark A02) and AHIMS 52-4-0196 (Stoney Creek 1) were easily relocated during the archaeological survey; however, AHIMS 52-4-0692 (CPark A03) was unable to be relocated. The assessment for areas that have low, moderate or high archaeological potential within the study area is based on a number of factors, including environmental conditions, geomorphological processes, past land use activities, results of previous archaeological studies, surveys and test excavations, and results of the current survey.

The study area is within a rolling hills landform pattern with rounded peaks and deep channel incisions. The north-east corner of the study area (Site 2) contains a number of crests, open depressions and sloping landform units. A number of sandstone outcrops occur along the eastern bank of Stony Creek, which are located approximately 110 metres east of Stony Creek.

The Moss Vale Highlands soil landscape covers the majority of Site 2 and consists of rolling hills and rounded peaks with deep channel incision on horizontal Triassic alternating between quartz sandstone and shale. There are widespread yellow and grey texture-contrast soils on friable sandstone often with concretionary ironstone and accumulations of clan quartz sand in valleys (Mitchell 2002, p.117). The primary geomorphological agents are likely to be sheet wash and aggradation causing a process of erosion. Top soils within the study area were likely formed from material being washed down the slope where they accumulated at the base of slopes and within stream channels. Land clearance is likely to have exposed soils and exasperated effects of sheet wash, potentially eroding away archaeological deposits.

The 1949 aerial shows that much of Site 2 has been cleared of vegetation with a few remnant trees remaining (Plate 12), and the house and four associated sheds have been constructed. There also appears to be plough lines in the aerial image. By 1963, little has changed within the Site 2 study area, although the most southern shed appears to have been demolished (Plate 13). The 1974 aerial shows that two large dams have been constructed (Plate 14) and by 1991, two more shed have been built and a number of low channel banks have been installed (Plate 15).

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Plate 12 1949 aerial

Plate 13 1963 aerial

Plate 14 1974 aerial

Plate 15 1991 aerial

The initial vegetation removal and repeated ploughing of the ground are the most widespread disturbances within the study area. The impact of ploughing activities on subsurface artefact deposits has been investigated multiple times. Odel and Cowan (1987) and Clark and Schofiled (1991) undertook experimental studies of artefact movement from ploughing where a known number of stone artefacts were buried in ploughed fields and their movement and condition were recorded after ploughing. They found that, although artefacts were displaced from their original location, the ploughing did not destroy the spatial distribution of the sites and the artefacts would generally remain within the landform where they were initially deposited. Also, the construction of the residential building and associated sheds, along with the construction of large dams, would have caused significant disturbance to this part of the study area. All of these human land use practices have had an influence on site integrity and caused spatial and stratigraphic movements of artefacts. Significant land modifications, such as deep excavations while constructing buildings and dams, have caused the destruction and removal of cultural material. However, the potential for subsurface artefacts to be present is high within areas that are less disturbed.

Three previous surveys have been conducted within the study area by Total Earth Care (2007), Navin Officer (2008) and Artefact (2018), which resulted in overlapping areas of archaeological sensitivity, as shown below.

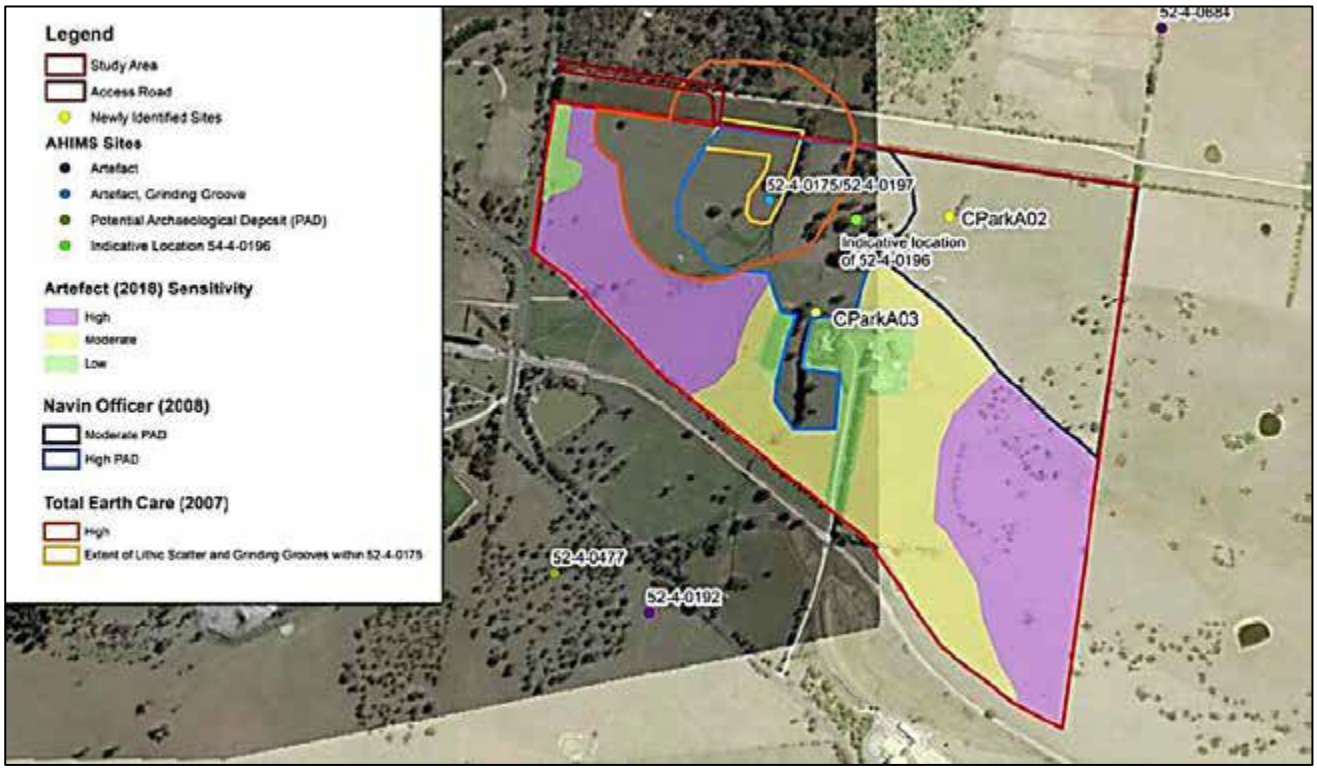

Plate 16 Areas of archaeological sensitivity as described by Artefact (2018)

During the current survey, CPark A02 was relocated on the crest of a small hillock in the north section. This artefact consists of a broken grinding stone measuring 90 millimetres long, 100 millimetres wide and 50 millimetres high. Stoney Creek 1 consists of three axe grinding grooves on a sandstone floater measuring located east of Stony Creek. No site card remains for this site and AHIMS shows the location as being north of the study area; however, this is likely a projection area and the site was easily relocated during the survey. The sandstone outcrop measures approximately 2.3 by 1.5 meters and a number of circular depressions, or Gnamma holes, were also observed ranging in size of 50-140 millimetres in diameter. Three of these holes appear to have been subjected to grinding to increase the diameter.

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The results of the current archaeological survey confirm the findings of previous assessments. Total Earth Care' s (2007) survey along sections of Stony Creek recorded seven open artefact scatters and 11 isolated finds, which comprised of 64 artefacts and seven grinding groove panels. All of the sites were located on level raised areas above the flood zone of the creek line and all of them were considered to have high levels of associated subsurface deposits. The areas where these sites were located was considered a 'significant landscape that was a focus for camping, resource use and travel for Aboriginal people'. Likewise, a survey conducted by Rich (1988) found that sites will be located along minor water courses on elevated dry flat areas and more selectively along rivers where the valley is wide, or where resource areas such as swamps occur. Extensive test excavations conducted by AMBS (2007) demonstrated that the highest density of artefacts were recovered from alluvial deposits adjacent to drainage lines or on terrace slopes with deep sandy deposits.

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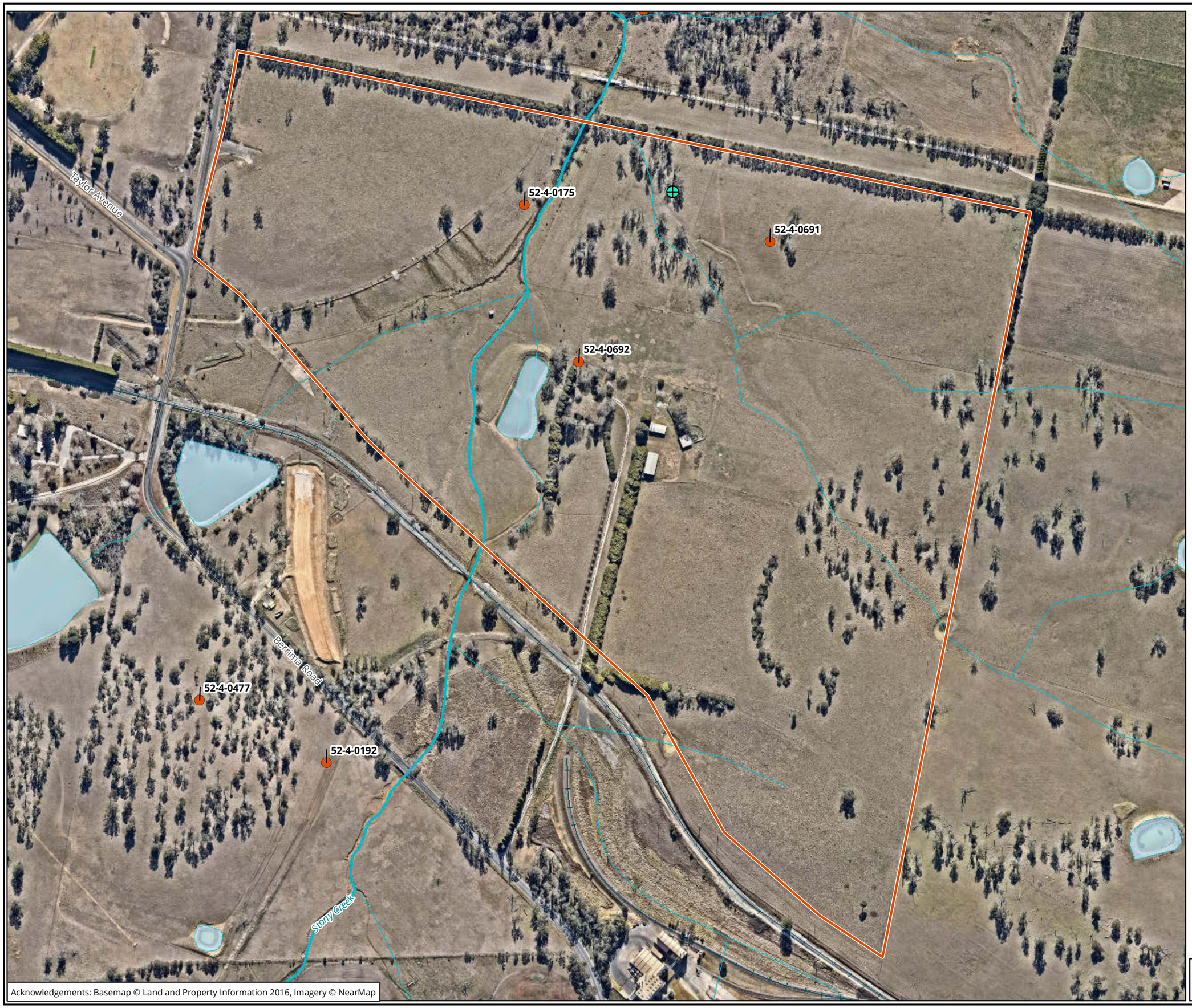

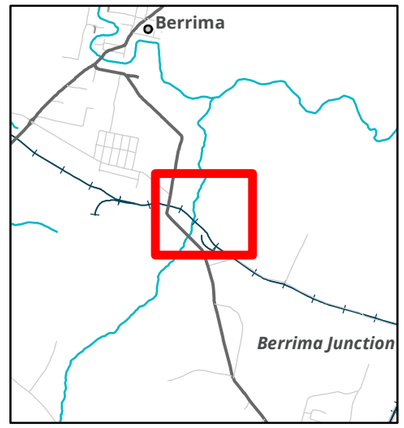

Legend

- Study area
- AHIMS record
- Updated location of 52-4-0196

Figure 9 Survey results

0 50 100 150 200

Metres
Scale: 1:4,000 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 NSW Lambert

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Matter: 30434
Date: 28 January 2020,
Checked by: SJK, Drawn by: LW, Last edited by: amurray
Location:P:\30400s\30434\Mapping
30434_AR_F9_SurveyResults

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6 Test excavation

Following the results of the field survey a test excavation program was undertaken to characterise the extent, nature and archaeological (scientific) value of Aboriginal cultural heritage within identified Aboriginal sites and areas of moderate and high potential. The sampling strategy, methodology and results of the test excavation program are discussed below

6.1 Test excavation objectives

The principle objectives of the sub-surface test excavation program is to identify and understand the nature, extent and significance of any subsurface archaeological material located within areas of archaeological sensitivity within the study area. The aims of the testing program are to:

- Determine whether sub-surface archaeological deposits exist which may be impacted upon by the development. If so, to determine the extent and nature of such deposits.
- Identify whether the archaeological material occurs in an intact, undisturbed context, by examining the soil profile and stratigraphy.
- Analyse and interpret any archaeological finds (such as stone artefacts, shell, hearths, knapping floors etc.) recovered during the testing program.
- Inform current knowledge of Aboriginal occupation and land use models of the region.
- Provide management and mitigation measures for Aboriginal archaeological objects identified during the subsurface testing program.

6.2 Research questions

Research questions provide a framework for undertaking sub-surface investigations and ensure that the information collected during the sub-surface testing program contributes to the knowledge of the sites and the broader archaeological record. Research questions include:

- *Do non-disturbed or minimally-disturbed soil profiles exist within areas of archaeological potential?*
- *Does the deposit contain archaeological material?*
- *Is the subsurface archaeology similar to other archaeological sites in local area?*
- *What is the nature of potential lithic assemblages?*
- *Is the lithic typology similar to the assemblages from other subsurface excavations in the region?*
- *Are any of the archaeological materials of scientific or cultural significance?*
- *What management is appropriate? Does the area warrant further investigation?*

6.3 Test excavation methodology

The test excavation will be conducted within the Site 2 study area identified as having high and moderate archaeological potential to contain Aboriginal cultural material. Excavation was conducted by hand in accordance with the code. Test excavation within the study area will conform to the following methodology:

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- Test pits measuring 50 cm by 50 cm will be excavated within the area of high archaeological potential, spaced 20 metres apart, and areas of moderate potential, spaced 40 metres apart.
- Pits will be placed further apart where possible and closer where higher densities are encountered to allow extent testing.
- This approach will ensure an effective sampling of landforms while minimising the amount of excavation actually required.
- Test excavations units must be excavated using hand tools only including spades, handle shovels, and trowels.
- The first test excavation unit within the landform will be excavated and documented in 5 centimetre spits. Based on the evidence of the first excavation unit, 10 centimetre spits or sediment profile/stratigraphic excavation (whichever is smaller) will then be implemented.
- All material excavated from the test excavation units must be dry sieved using 5 millimetre aperture wire-mesh sieves.
- Test excavation units must be excavated to at least the base of the identified Aboriginal object-bearing units, and must continue to confirm the soils below are culturally sterile.
- All cultural material recovered from the test pits will be collected and brought to the Biosis office at 30 Wentworth Street, Port Kembla for lithic analysis.
- For each test pit that is excavated, the following documentation will be taken:
  - Unique test pit identification number.
  - GPS coordinate of each test pit.
  - Munsell soil colour, texture and pH.
  - Amount and location of cultural material within the deposit.
  - Nature of disturbance where present.
  - Stratigraphy.
  - Archaeological features (if present).
  - Photographic records.
  - Context records.
- Test excavation units must be backfilled as soon as practicable due to safety issues.
- Following test excavation, an AHIMS Aboriginal Site Recording form must be completed and submitted to the AHIMS Registrar as soon as practicable, for each site that has been identified.
- Standard protocol for the discovery of any human remains is to be followed in the event that human remains are discovered.
- Test pits may be combined and excavated as necessary in 50 by 50 centimetre units for the purposes of further understanding site characteristics or in-situ features such as the extent of an area of high artefact density, or where intact Aboriginal archaeological features (knapping floors, hearths etc) may be suspected to be present. Note that under the Code, the maximum area that can be excavated in any one continuous area is three metres squared ($3m^2$).

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- Test excavations can cease when enough information has been recovered to adequately characterise the objects present with regard to their nature and significance within the four PAD areas.

6.4 Test excavation results

A total of 137 test pits were excavated within areas of moderate and high potential (Figure 10, Figure 11 and Figure 12). Individual test pit and soil analysis results are provided in Appendix 3. Results by landforms are shown in Table 10 and a detailed discussion of results is provided below.

Table 10 Test excavation results by landform

Landform	Landform area (m^2)	Area tested (m^2)	Landform effectively tested (%)	No. of artefacts
Lower slope terrace	68,959	14.5	0.021	55
Mid slope	168,038	7.5	0.004	9
Upper slope	21,041	0.25	0.001	1
Crest	81,033	8	0.009	2
Open depression	43,283	3.75	0.008	1

6.4.1 Lower slope terrace

The lower slope terrace landform is located approximately 80 metres east of Stony Creek and runs parallel to the water course. A total of 32 test pits were excavated across the lower slope terrace landform at intervals of 20 metres in order to determine the extent and nature of the archaeological deposits. 55 artefacts were identified in 31 test pits (Figure 10). All artefacts were located within clayey silt or sandy clay contexts. The majority of the artefacts were encountered in the top two contexts, between 0 and 300 millimetres in depth, with artefact occurrence decreasing past this point.

Soil stratigraphy remained relatively consistent across the lower slope terrace landform with three main contexts encountered in each test pit. This typically consisted of a brown clayey silt present to approximately 180 millimetres, which overlaid a yellowish brown sandy clay that was present to between 300 and 350 millimetres. Below this context was a yellowish brown sandy clay present to between 400 and 600 millimetres. Some test pits contained a high percentage of ironstone (60-80%) inclusions, while others consisted of a clay base (Plate 17 and Plate 18). The soil profiles are relatively consistent with the Nattai Plateau soil landscape described by NSW (Mitchell) Landscapes (2002, p.106), which covers the lower slope terrace landform unit, and with the mapped soil profile identified along Berrima Road, 275 metres north of the study area (NSW Soil and Land Information Systems 2001).

One test pit contained asbestos (test pit 14.1) and was abandoned, while another test pit (test pit 12.1) contained a small amount of historical items such as glass and ceramic fragments.

Plate 17 Test pit 1.1, showing soil profiles within the lower slope terrace landform east of Stony Creek

Plate 18 Test pit 11.3, showing soil profiles within the lower slope terrace landform east of Stony Creek

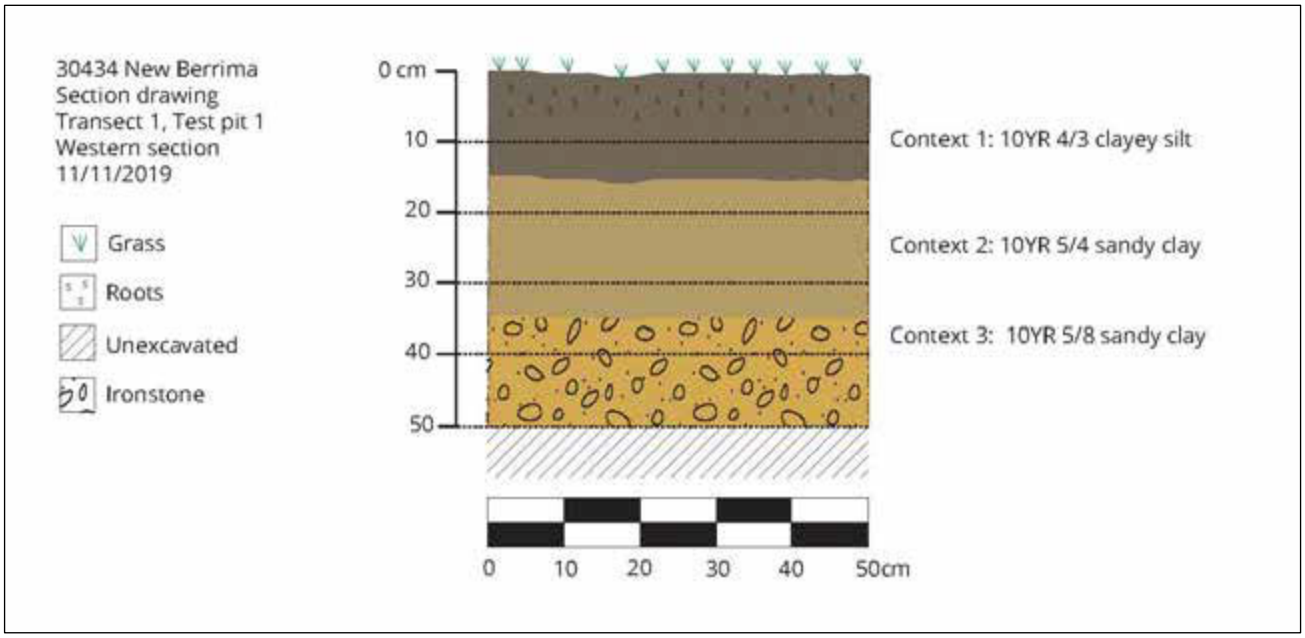

Plate 19 Transect 1, test pit 1 showing stratigraphic profiles of the lower slope terrace landform

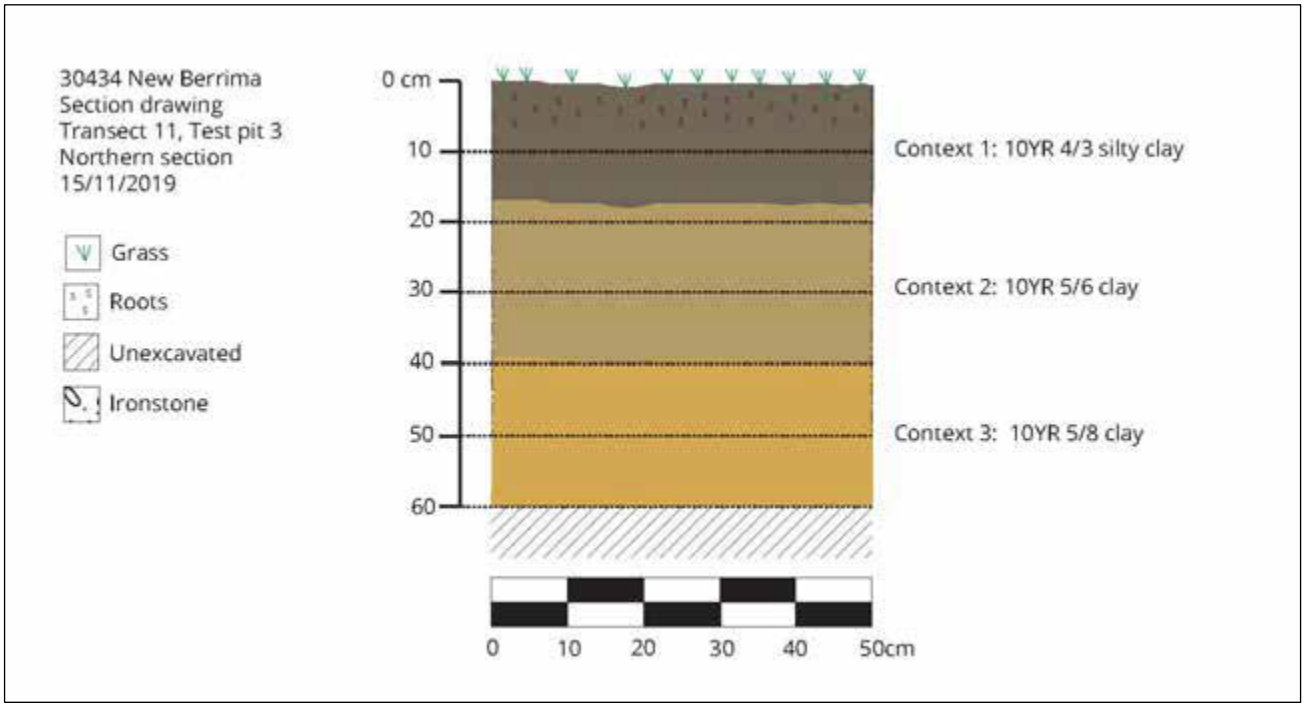

Plate 20 Transect 11, test pit 3 showing stratigraphic profiles of the lower slope landform

6.4.2 Mid slope

A total of 36 test pits were excavated across the mid slope landform at intervals of 40 metres in order to determine the extent and nature of the archaeological deposits. Nine artefacts were identified in seven test pits (Figure 10). All artefacts were located within clayey silt or sandy clay contexts. The majority of the artefacts were encountered in the top three contexts, between 0 and 300 millimetres in depth, with artefact occurrence decreasing past this point.

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Soil stratigraphy was relatively consistent across the mid slope landform. Test pits typically had three contexts that consisted of a greyish brown clayey silt present to approximately 180 millimetres, which overlaid a light grey clayey silt that was present to between 300 and 400 millimetres. Below this context was a light yellowish brown sandy clay present to between 400 and 600 millimetres. Some test pits contained a high percentage of ironstone (60-80%) inclusions, while others consisted of a clay base (Plate 21 and Plate 22). The soil profiles are relatively consistent with the Moss Vale Highlands soil landscape (Mitchell 2002, p.117) and with the mapped soil profile identified along Berrima Road, 275 metres north of the study area (NSW Soil and Land Information Systems 2001).

Plate 21 Test pit 6.4, showing soil profiles within the mid slope landform

Plate 22 Test pit 7.4, showing soil profiles within the mid slope landform

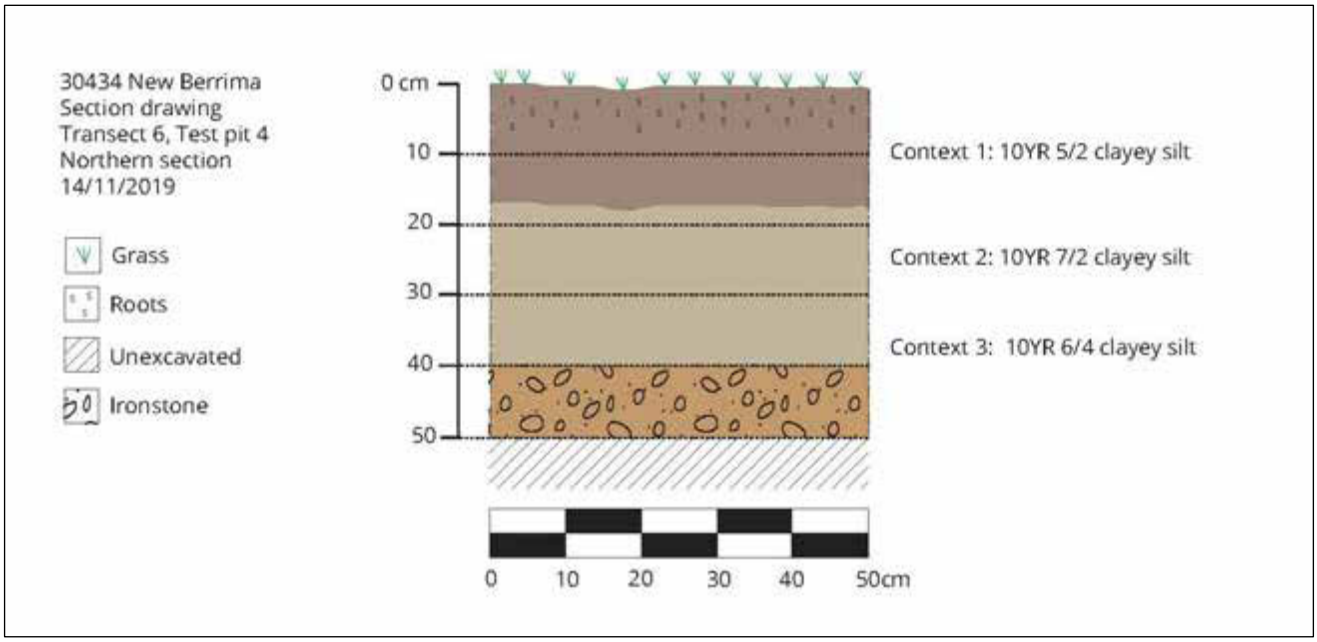

Plate 23 Transect 6, test pit 4 showing stratigraphic profiles of the mid slope landform

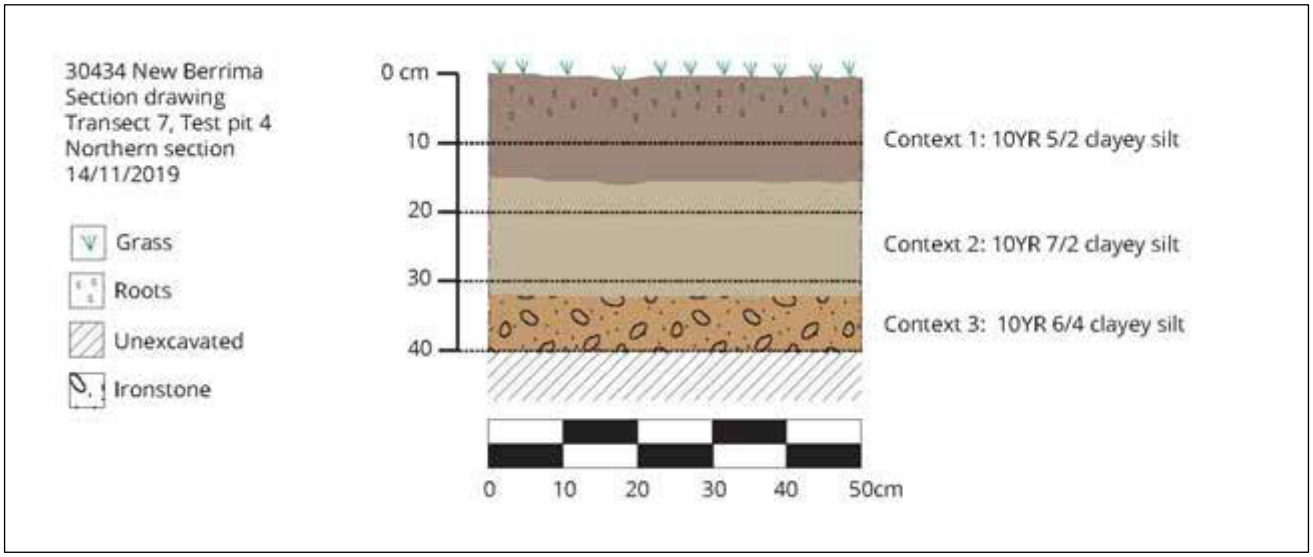

Plate 24 Transect 7, test pit 4 showing stratigraphic profiles of the mid slope landform

6.4.3 Upper slope

A total of 15 test pits were excavated across the mid slope landform at intervals of 40 metres in order to determine the extent and nature of the archaeological deposits. One artefacts was identified in one test pit (Figure 10), which was located within a clayey silt context between 200 and 300 millimetres in depth.

Soil stratigraphy was relatively consistent across the mid slope landform. Test pits typically had three contexts that consisted of a brown clayey silt present to approximately 185 millimetres, which overlaid a yellowish brown clayey silt that was present to between 300 and 400 millimetres. Below this context was a yellowish brown sandy clay present to between 400 and 600 millimetres. Some test pits contained a high percentage of ironstone (60-80%) inclusions, while others consisted of a clay base (Plate 25 and Plate 26). The soil profiles are relatively consistent with the Moss Vale Highlands soil landscape (Mitchell 2002, p.117) and with the

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mapped soil profile identified along Berrima Road, 275 metres north of the study area (NSW Soil and Land Information Systems 2001).

Plate 25 Test pit 8.8, showing soil profiles within the upper slope landform

Plate 26 Test pit 16.5, showing soil profiles within the upper slope landform

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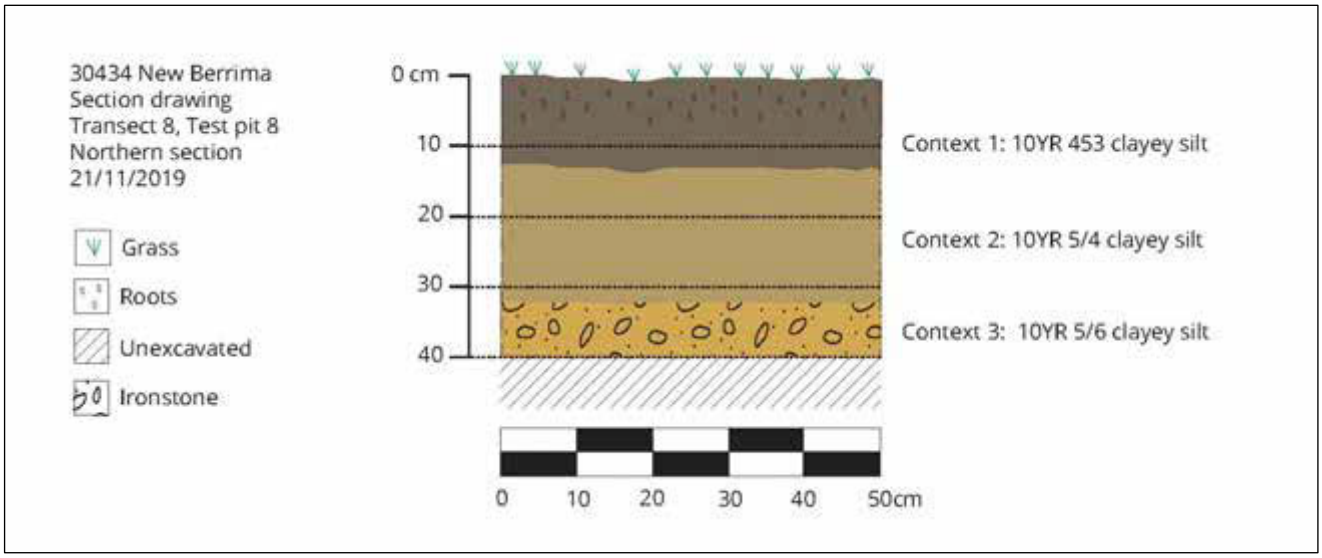

Plate 27 Transect 5, test pit 2 showing stratigraphic profiles of the upper slope landform

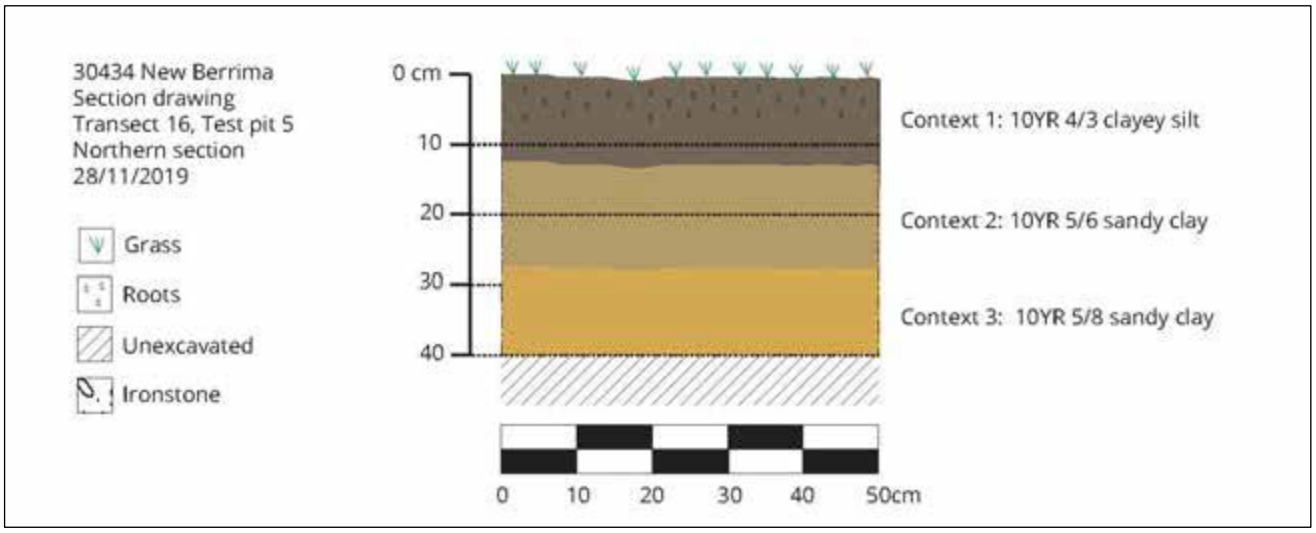

Plate 28 Transect 6, test pit 1 showing stratigraphic profiles of the upper slope landform

6.4.4 Crest

A total of 22 test pits were excavated across the crest landform at intervals of 40 metres in order to determine the extent and nature of the archaeological deposits. Two artefacts were identified in two test pits (Figure 10). All artefacts were located within sandy clay. The artefacts were encountered in the top two contexts, between 0 and 200 millimetres in depth.

Soil stratigraphy remained relatively consistent across the crest landform, with three main contexts encountered in each test pit. This typically consisted of a brown clayey silt present to approximately 150 millimetres, which overlaid a yellowish brown sandy clay that was present to around 250 millimetres. Below this context was a yellowish brown clayey silt present to approximately 300 millimetres with a high percentage of ironstone (60-80%) inclusions (Plate 29). The soil profiles are relatively consistent with the Moss Vale Highlands soil landscape (Mitchell 2002, p.117) and with the mapped soil profile identified along Berrima Road, 275 metres north of the study area (NSW Soil and Land Information Systems 2001).

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However, there was one test pit that displayed a different soil profile. The test pit is located in close proximity to AHIMS 52-4-0691 (CPark A02) and contained three contexts that consisted a brown clayey silt present to approximately 130 millimetres, which overlaid a strong brown silty clay that was present to 320 millimetres. Below this context was a strong orangey brown sandy clay present to between 470 millimetres (Plate 30). There were no inclusions in this test pit and the soil was more compacted compared to the other test pits in this landform.

Plate 29 Test pit 10.2, showing soil profiles within the crest landform

Plate 30 Test pit 3.3, showing soil profiles within the cres landform

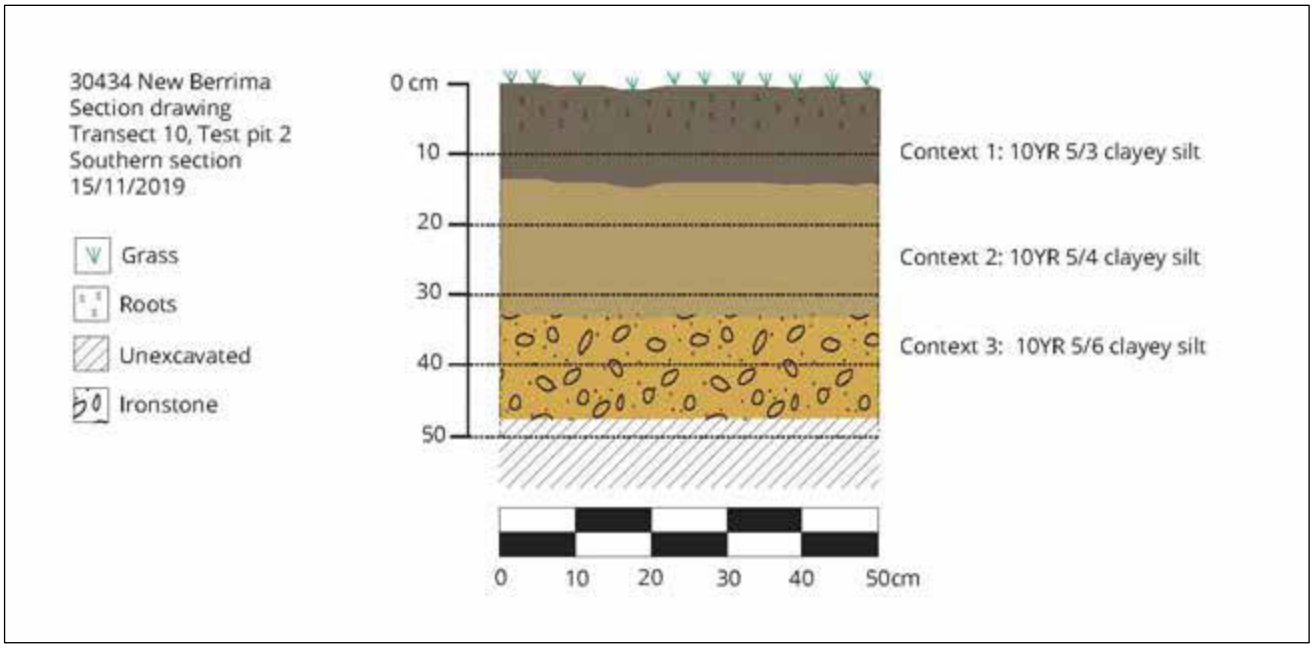

Plate 31 Transect 5, test pit 2 showing stratigraphic profiles of the crest landform

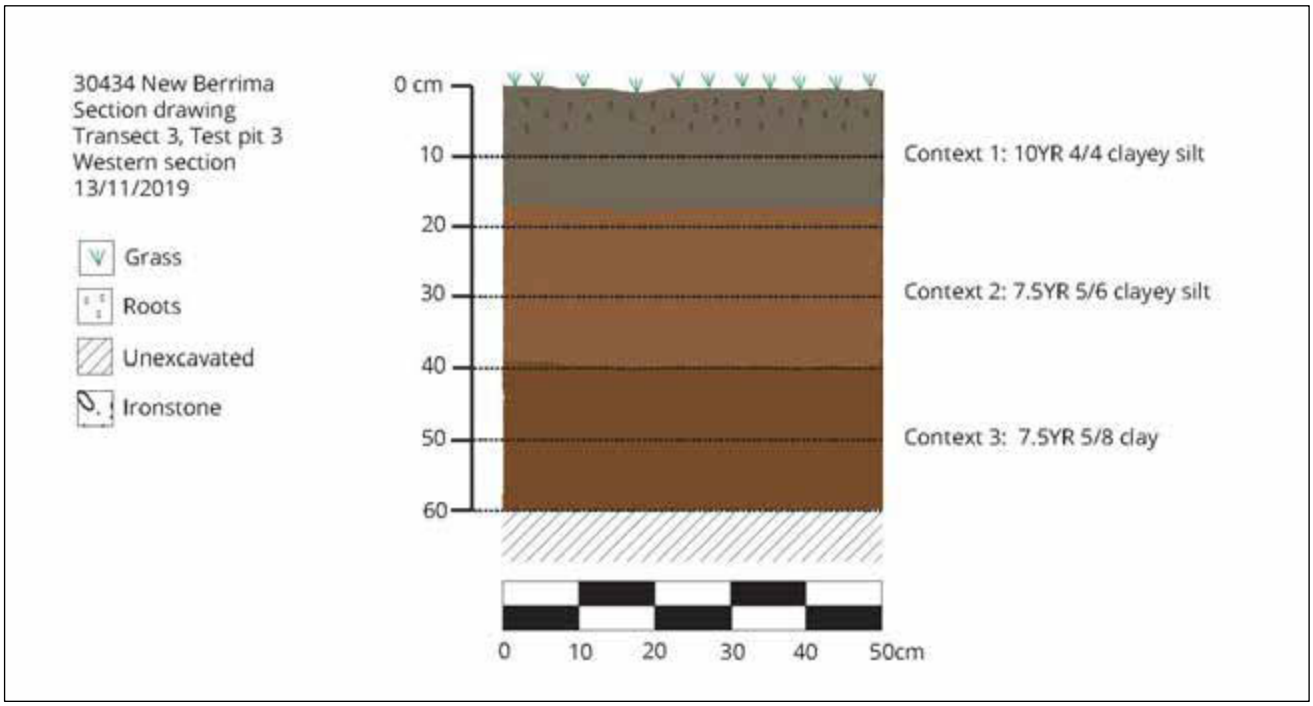

Plate 32 Transect 6, test pit 1 showing stratigraphic profiles of the crest landform

6.4.5 Open depression

The open depression landform is located within the three drainage areas that flow towards Stony Creek. A total of 30 test pits were excavated at intervals of 40 metres in order to determine the extent and nature of the archaeological deposits. One artefact was identified in one test pit (Figure 10), which was located within a clayed silt context between 0 and 100 millimetres in depth.

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Soil stratigraphy remained relatively consistent across the open depression landform, with two to three main contexts encountered in each test pit. This typically consisted of a brown clayey silt present to approximately 150 millimetres, which overlaid a pale brown sandy clay that was present to approximately 300 millimetres. Below this context was a yellowish brown sandy clay present to between 300 and 400 millimetres with a low percentage of small ironstone (20-40%) inclusions (Plate 33 and Plate 34). The soil profiles are relatively consistent with the Moss Vale Highlands soil landscape (Mitchell 2002, p.117) and with the mapped soil profile identified along Berrima Road, 275 metres north of the study area (NSW Soil and Land Information Systems 2001).

Plate 33 Test pit 5.2, showing soil profiles within the open depression landform

Plate 34 Test pit 6.1, showing soil profiles within the open depression landform

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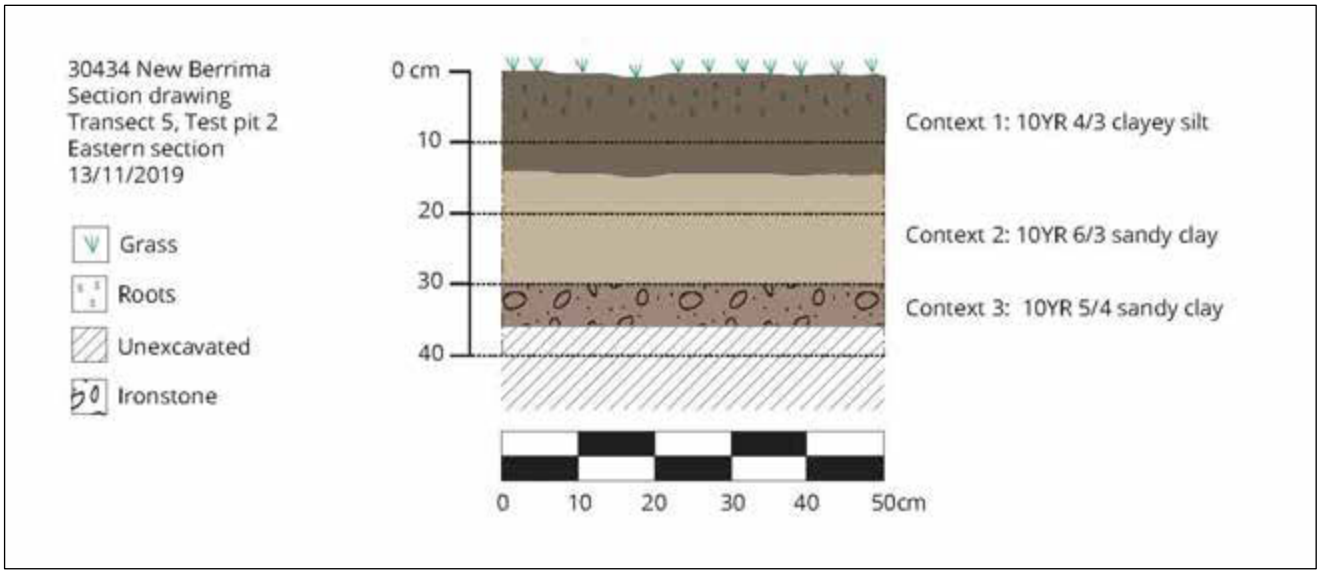

Plate 35 Transect 5, test pit 2 showing stratigraphic profiles of the open depression landform

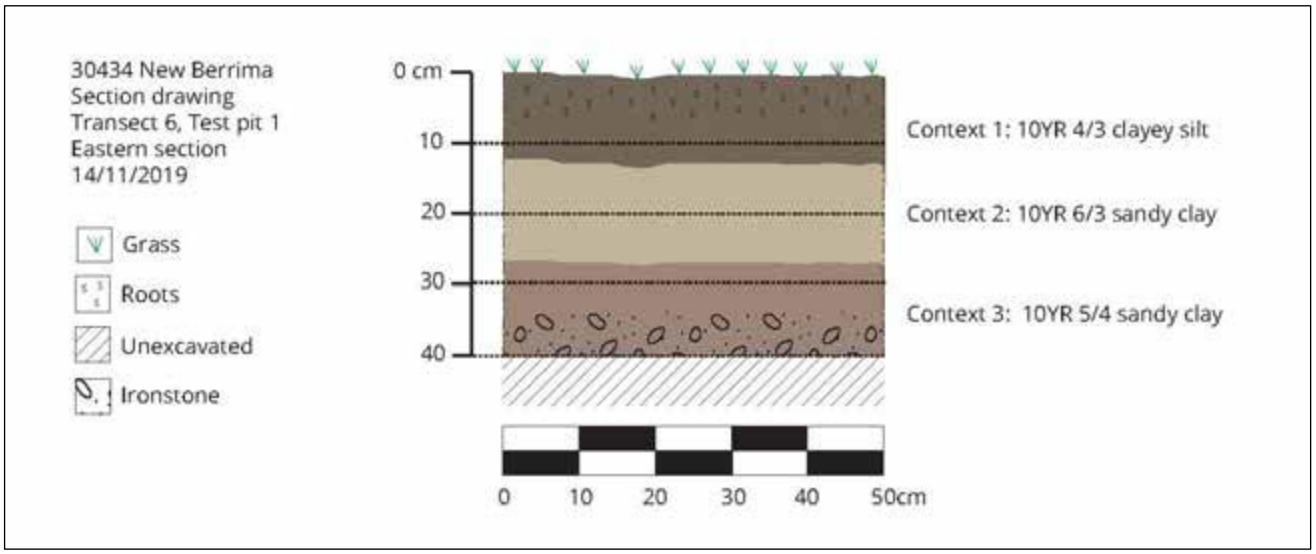

Plate 36 Transect 6, test pit 1 showing stratigraphic profiles of the open depression landform

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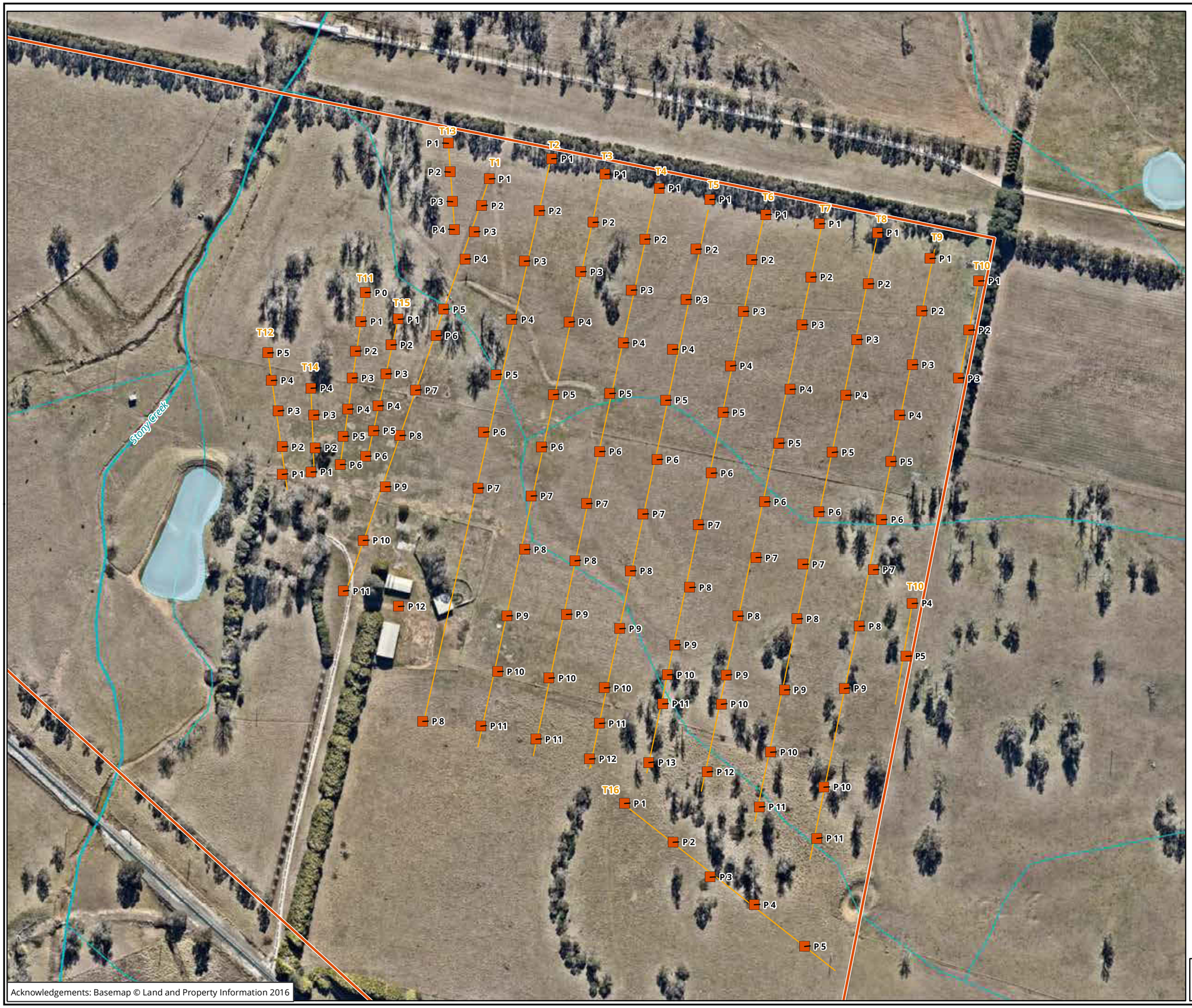
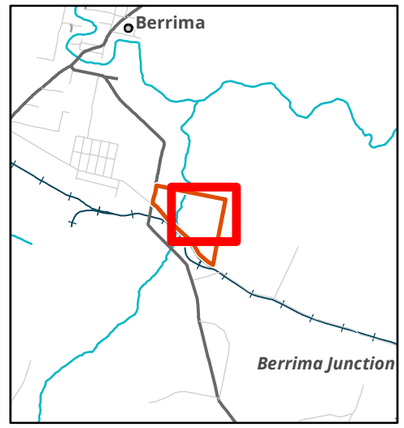




Legend

- Study area
- Test Pit
- Transect

Figure 10 Test pit and transect locations

0 25 50 75 100

Metres
Scale: 1:2,500 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 NSW Lambert

N

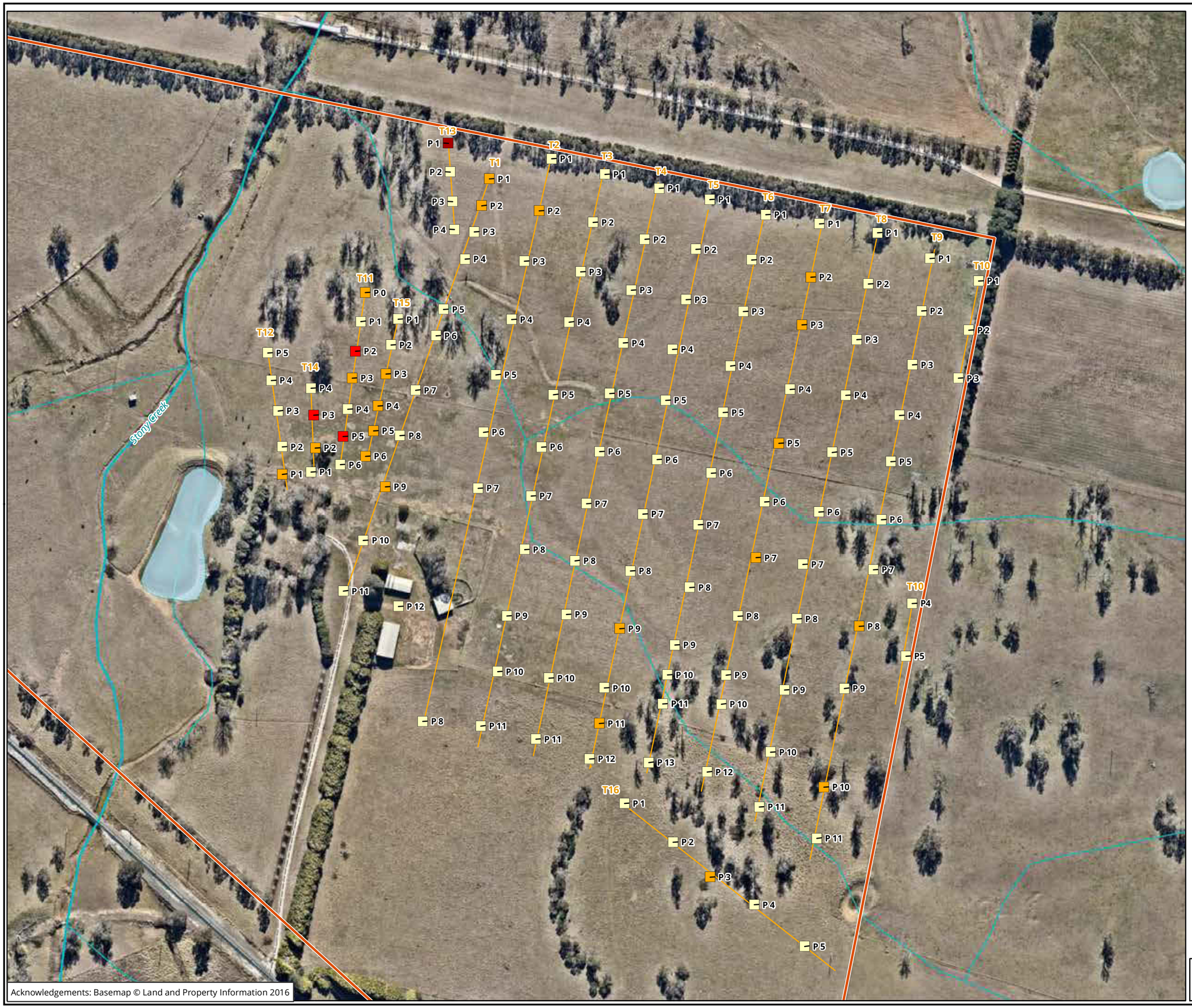
biosis

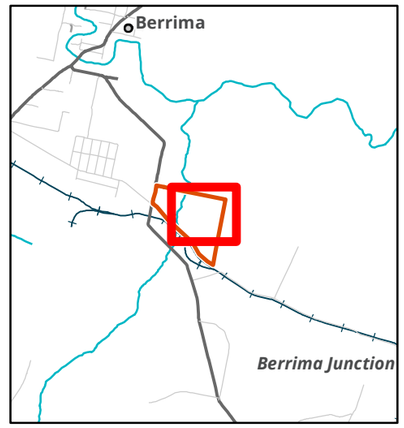
Biosis Pty Ltd

Albury, Ballarat, Melbourne,
Newcastle, Sydney, Wangaratta & Wollongong

Matter: 30434
Date: 16 December 2019,
Checked by: SJK, Drawn by: AEDM, Last edited by: lwilson
Location:\\bio-data-01\matters$\30400s\30434\Mapping\30434_AR_F10_TestPits

Acknowledgements: Basemap © Land and Property Information 2016





Legend

Study area

Test pit artefact density

- 0
- 1 - 5
- 6 - 10
- 11 - 15
- 16 - 20

Figure 11 Artefact densities per test pit

0 25 50 75 100

Metres
Scale: 1:2,500 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 NSW Lambert

N

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Newcastle, Sydney, Wangaratta & Wollongong

Matter: 30434
Date: 16 December 2019,
Checked by: SJK, Drawn by: LW, Last edited by: lwilson
Location:\\bio-data-01\matters$\30400s\30434\Mapping
30434_AR_F11_TPdensities

Acknowledgements: Basemap © Land and Property Information 2016

Taylor Avenue

Stoney Creek 1

CPark A04 PAD

CPark A06

CPark A07

CPark A08

CPark A09

CPark A10

CPark A12

CPark A11

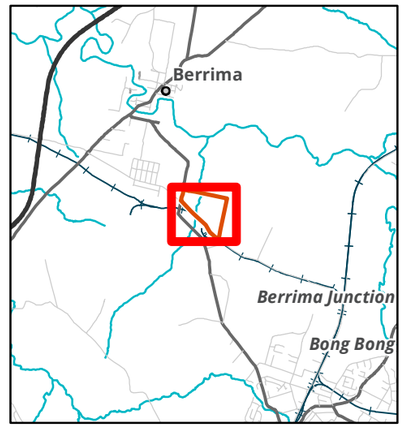
CPark A13

CPark A14

Berrima Road

Stony Creek

Acknowledgements: Basemap © Land and Property Information 2016, Imagery © NearMap



Legend

Study area

New Aboriginal sites

Figure 12 Location of Aboriginal sites within the study area

0 50 100 150 200

Metres

Scale: 1:4,000 @ A3

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 NSW Lambert

N

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Matter: 30434
Date: 13 January 2020,
Checked by: SJK, Drawn by: LW, Last edited by: amurray
Location:P:\30400s\30434\Mapping
30434_AR_F12_AboriginalSites

7 Artefact analysis

The following analysis has been undertaken for the sub-surface artefacts identified during test excavation within the study area. A total of 67 artefacts were identified during the test excavation program. The analysis addresses a series of themes which seek to understand when and how stone was procured, worked and distributed within the overall study area:

- Artefact assemblage composition.
- Artefact size and distribution.
- Stone raw material procurement.
- Flake analysis.
- Tool analysis.

7.1 Analysis methodology

Stone artefacts from the excavation program were recorded and analysed in the Biosis offices at Wollongong. Artefacts were individually analysed and recorded in an excel spread sheet developed by Biosis for the collection of artefact data. The excel sheet contains catergories that allow the recorder to capture all relevant artefact attributes; this way a comprehensive typological, technological and metrical analysis of the assemblage can be undertaken. Analysis of the assemblage was undertaken using of a standard digital vernier caliper and a 10x hand lens. All measurements were recorded in millimetres to two decimal places. Appendix 3 contains the detailed sub-surface lithics recordings.

The analysis of the test pit excavations has been undertaken both individually and as a whole assemblage. This method allows comparisons to be made between this assemblage and other nearby assemblages and also allows attempts to determine past land use of the study area.

7.2 Sub-surface stone artefact analysis

A total of 67 artefacts from 137 test pits were recorded from the sub-surface excavations (Table 11). The majority of artefacts were collected from Transect 11 (n=20, 28.85%), followed by Transect 13 (n=12, 17.91%). All artefacts in Transect 13 were identified in TP1, making it the test pit with the highest single artefact count. Transect 14 (n=9, 13.43), Transect 15 (n=7, 10.45%) and Transect 1 (n=5, 7.46%) each contained between 5 and 10 artefacts, while Transects 7 (n=4, 5.97%), 5 (n=3, 4.48%), 2 (n=3, 4.48%), 9 (n=2, 2.99%), 12 (n=1, 1.49%) and 16 (n=1, 1.49%) each contained less than 5 artefacts.

Table 11 Count of artefacts by pit and transect

Transect no.	TP0	TP1	TP2	TP3	TP4	TP5	TP6	TP7	TP8	TP9	TP10	TP11	Total
1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5
2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
7	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4

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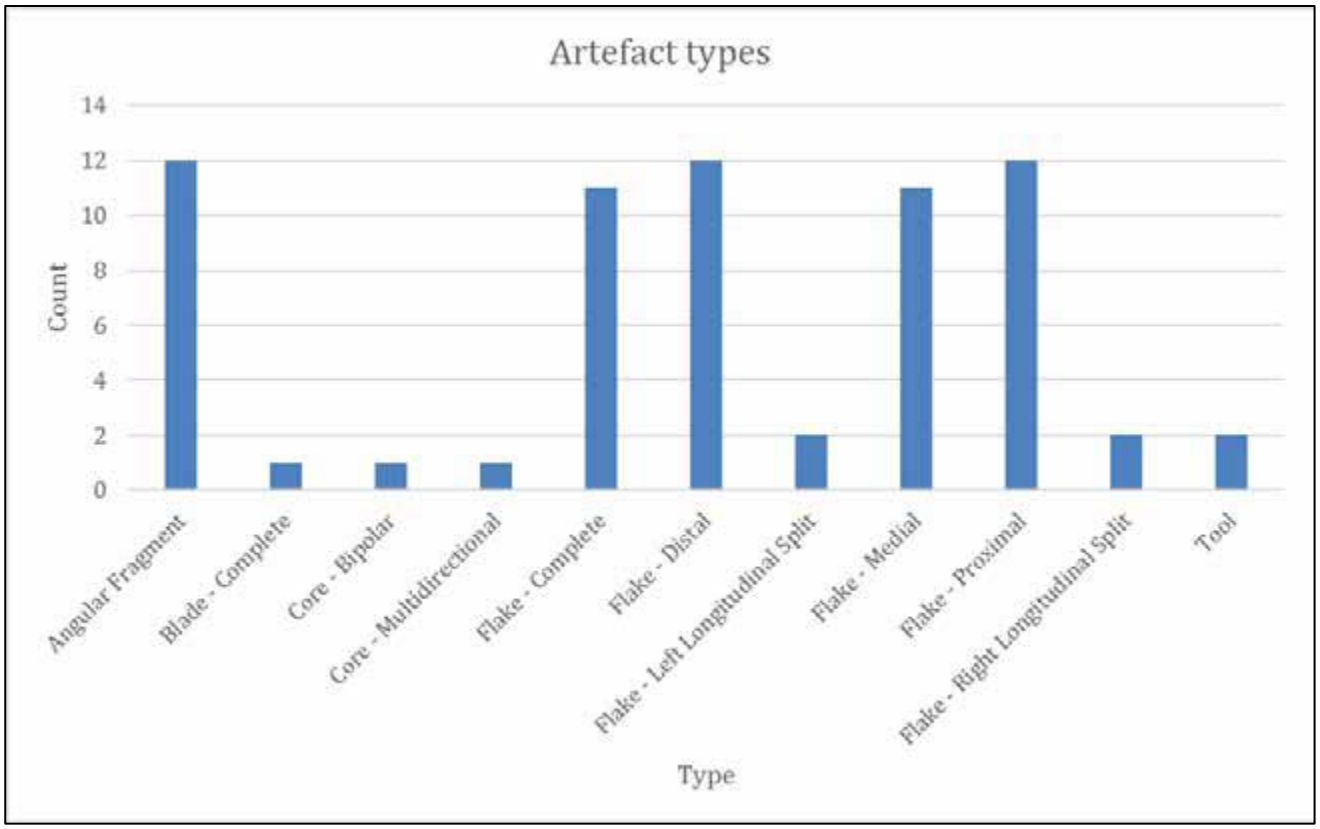
Transect no.	TP0	TP1	TP2	TP3	TP4	TP5	TP6	TP7	TP8	TP9	TP10	TP11	Total
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
11	3	0	6	3	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
13	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
14	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
15	0	0	0	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
16	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

7.2.1 Assemblage composition

A review of artefact types across the Site 2 study area as a whole shows that no single artefact type dominated the assemblage (Table 12). Angular fragments, distal flake fragments and proximal flake fragments each made up 17.91% of the assemblage (n=12) making them the three most common artefact types in the assemblage (Graph 5). Complete flakes and medial flake fragments were next most recorded artefact type within the assemblage, each making up 16.42% (n=11) of the total assemblage. They were followed by longitudinal flake fragments, which made up 5.97% (n=4) of the assemblage.

Table 12 Artefact types

Artefact type	Count	Percentage (%)
Angular Fragment	12	17.91
Blade - Complete	1	1.49
Core - Bipolar	1	1.49
Core - Multidirectional	1	1.49
Flake - Complete	11	16.42
Flake - Distal	12	17.91
Flake - Longitudinal Split	4	5.97
Flake - Medial	11	16.42
Flake - Proximal	12	17.91
Tool	2	2.99
Total	**67**	**100**



Graph 5 Composition of artefact types

The assemblage also contained one (1.49%) flake displaying blade like features (length twice as long as width, parallel arrases on dorsal face), and two cores (2.99%) consisting of one bipolar (1.49%) and one multidirectional (1.49%) core. Two tools (2.99%) were also identified within the Site 2 study area.

7.2.2 Size and distribution

The vertical distribution of artefacts at a site can be a good indicator of occupation intensity, as spits with higher concentration are likely to have seen longer or more intensive occupation than spits with smaller artefact concentrations (Table 11). The vertical distribution of artefacts across the study area shows the highest number of artefacts occurring in spit 2 followed by spit 1 and spit 3. This peak in spit 2 suggests that the period of occupation was most intensive during the deposition of this spit. A trend in the vertical distribution of artefacts can also be seen clearly in this assemblage, with artefact numbers decreasing in both directions from spit 2. This trend could indicate that the area was less heavily occupied prior to and proceeding the period of spit 2's deposition; although, it is important to determine if these trends are not also the result of post depositional movement of artefacts.

Table 13 Concentration of artefacts per spit

Spit number (mm)	Artefact count (n=)	Percentage (%)
Spit 1 (0-100)	20	29.85
Spit 2 (100-200)	28	41.79
Spit 3 (200-300)	15	22.39
Spit 4 (300-400)	3	4.48

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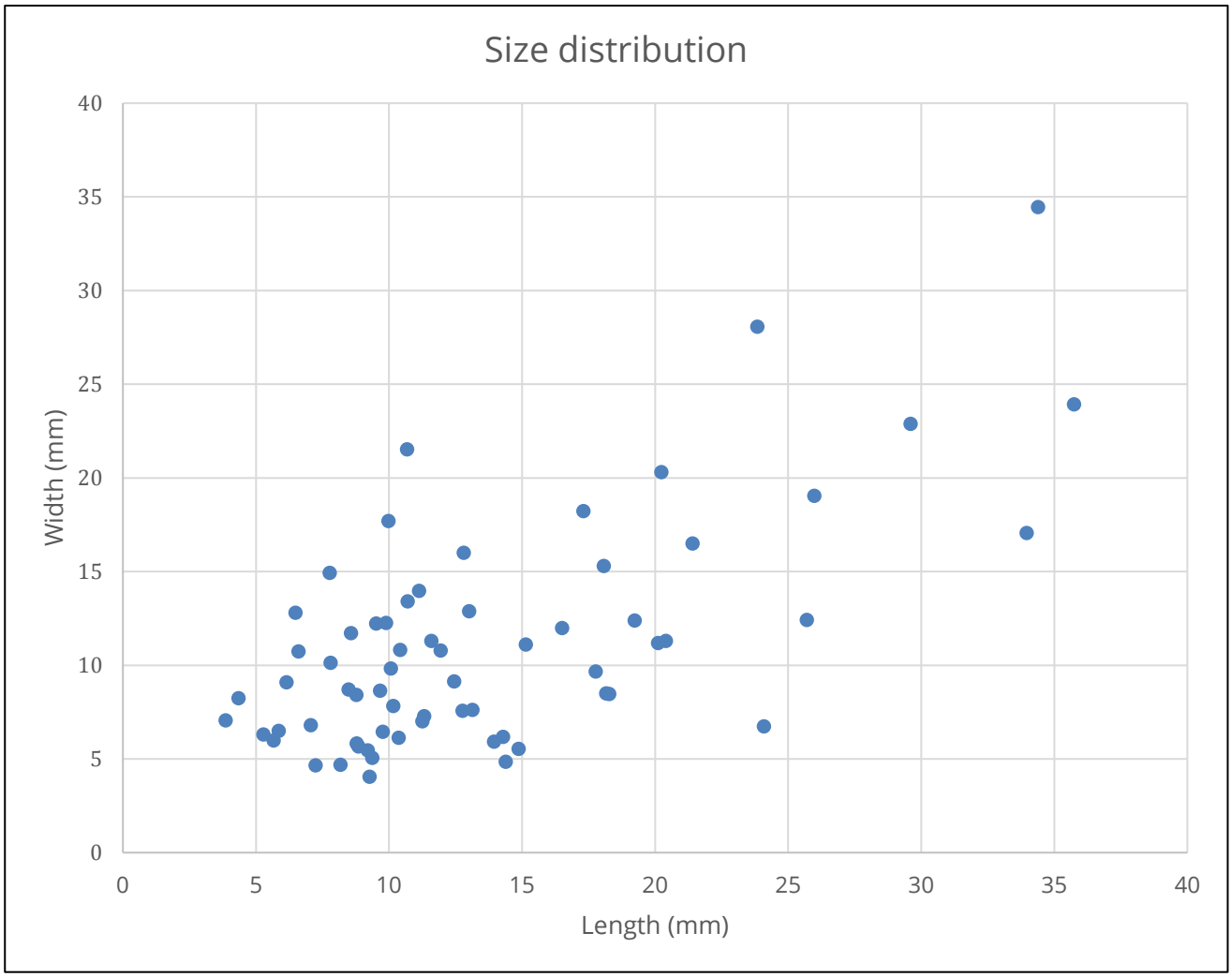
Spit number (mm)	Artefact count (n=)	Percentage (%)
Spit 5 (400-500)	1	1.49
Total	**67**	**100**

One way to determine the level of post depositional movement of artefacts is to look at the size distribution of artefacts throughout the soil profile. There are a number of ways to assess the size of artifacts including measures of length vs thickness, width vs thickness and maximum length. Size decreases with depth potentially indicate that post-depositional processes have occurred as smaller artefacts are more likely to be affected by size sorting as a result of soil movement or disturbance (Richardson 1992). Therefore, if artefacts are moving through the soil there will tend to be concentrations of smaller artefacts at the base of an excavation whereas larger artefacts are more likely to remain in their original position (Baker 1978).

A review of the average maximum length of artefacts by each spit shows potential size distributions. It can be seen that the largest average artefact size was identified in spit 5, followed by spit 4, spit 1, spit 2 and finally spit 3. The result of this analysis indicate that there are no clear trends in artefact size by depth and suggest that minimal post depositional movement of artefacts through the soil profile has occurred.

Table 14 Mean maximum length of artefacts by spit

Spit number	Mean length (mm)
1	17.67
2	15.09
3	14.75
4	17.79
5	21.66



Graph 6 Size distribution of assemblage

7.2.3 Raw material procurement

Four raw material types were identified in the sub-surface assemblage (Table 15). The two dominant raw material types identified across the study area as a whole consisted of silcrete 65.67% (n=44) and quartz 17.91% (n=12) making up 83.58% of the assemblage (Graph 7). Less common raw material types include quartzite 11.94% (n=8) and three pieces of crystal quartz (4.48%).

Table 15 Raw material counts

Raw material	Number of artefacts (n)	Percentage of assemblage (%)
Crystal quartz	3	4.48
Quartz	12	17.91
Quartzite	8	11.94
Silcrete	44	65.67
Total	**67**	**100**

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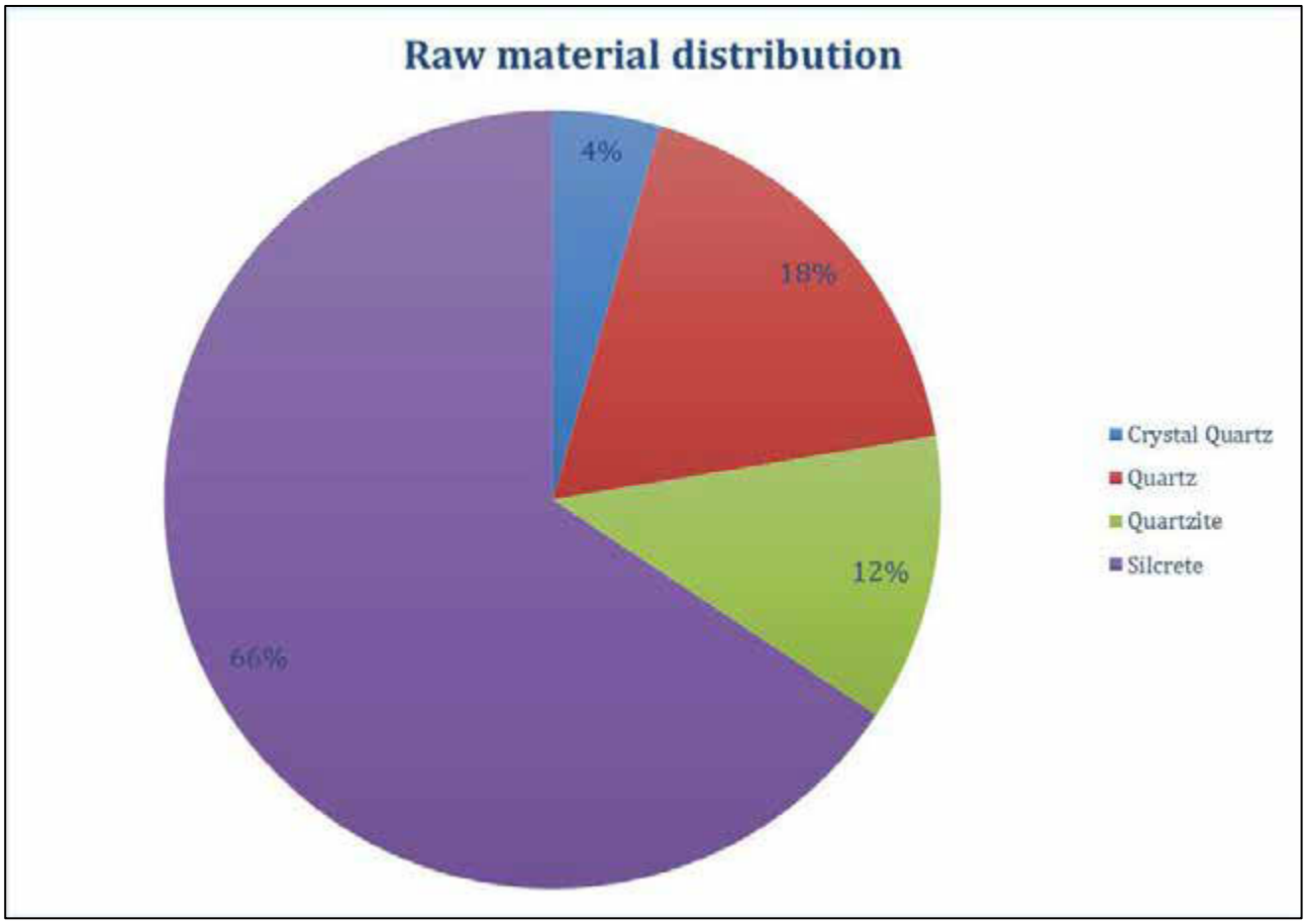

Graph 7 Raw material types

The cortex (weathered exterior of a rock) provides information about the origin of stone sources. Artefacts with a rough cortex were acquired from a primary source, such as an *in situ* outcrop. Artefacts with a smooth or water-rolled cortex originate from a secondary source, such as a river cobble from a waterway. The amount of cortex on an artefact often indicates the distance artefacts were transported from the source (Hiscock & Mitchell 1993, pp.12–17). A high percentage of cortex on an artefact indicates that the source of stone was nearby; while artefacts with less cortex or no cortex were transported further from the source. As cores are transported away from the source they are typically highly reduced and the flakes from these cores are smaller. The amount of cortex present in an assemblage also provides information on the potential uses of a site, as cores and flakes with high cortex are often found at sites were raw material extraction was occurring, whilst small flakes with lower percentages of cortex often dominate faunal and floral resource processing areas further from a raw material source (Odell 2004).

The analysis of the cortex on the recorded artefacts indicates a highly reduced assemblage with 98.51% (n=67) of the assemblage containing no cortex and the remaining 1.49% (n=1) displaying less than 25% remaining cortex. This indicates that the assemblage has been highly reduced and suggests that raw material sources being used in the study area have undergone primary reduction at a different location, which is likely some distance to the current study area.

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Table 16 Cortex on artefacts within the assemblage

Cortex (%)	Total (n)	Percentage (%)
0	66	98.5
1-24	1	1.5
25-49	0	0
50-74	0	0
75-100	0	0
Total	**67**	**100**

7.2.4 Flake analysis

A total of 76.12% (n=51) of the total assemblage was made up of flakes and flake fragments. Platform types in the flake assemblage made up of nine flaked platforms (36%) (platforms containing 1 to 2 negative flakes on the surface), followed by eight plain platforms (32%) (platforms with a flat or natural surface which do not contain flake scars or cortex), seven crushed platforms (28%) (platforms which have been destroyed) and 1 cortical platform (4) (platforms containing evidence of cortex).

Table 17 Flakes by platform type

Platform type	Total (n)	Percentage (%)
Cortical	1	4
Crushed	7	28
Flaked	9	36
Plain/natural	8	32
Total	**25**	**100**

The dominant termination type in the assemblage was feather terminations, making up 61.29% (n=19) of total terminations. Feather terminations are generally achieved when the knapper has struck the core at an appropriate distance from the core edge and with the appropriate amount of force to detach a sharp flake, meaning the knapper is showing some degree of control in the process (Holdaway & Stern 2004, pp.132–133). Hinge terminations accounted for 16.13% (n=5) of the assemblage, while plunge terminations made up 9.68% (n=3). Both hinge and plunge termination occur when incorrect striking locations or force are applied. Hinge terminations generally occur when not enough force is applied to fully detach a flake, while plunge termination occur when too much force is applied resulting in a flake that extends further than intended (Holdaway & Stern 2004, p.130). The assemblage also exhibited two retouched terminations associated with potential tools (6.45%) and one each of an axial and crushed termination, both of which are representative of bipolar flaking.

The high presence of feather terminations and the small amount of hinge and plunge terminations suggests reduction of cores may have been occurring in a controlled manner; however, these results could also be the result of artefact selection, with feather terminations selected and transported to the study area more frequently than the others (Table 16).

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Table 18 Artefact assemblage by termination type

Termination type	Total (n)	Percentage (%)
Axial	1	3.23
Crushed	1	3.23
Feather	19	61.29
Hinge	5	16.13
Plunge	3	9.68
Retouched	2	6.45
Total	**31**	**100**

7.2.5 Tool analysis

Tools in the assemblage consisted of a flat edged scraper with steep but shallow scalar retouch and a series of irregular flake scars overlaying the scalar retouch, suggestive of edge damage from potential use (1.49%). The second tool identified was a notched piercer (1.49%) featuring two invasive, notched retouch scars and two less invasive scalar flakes. Both tools also displayed similar retouch intensities, with the flat edged scraper displaying an average Kuhn Index of 0.48 and the notched piercer displaying an average index of 0.61.

Both scrapers were made on distal flake fragments and displayed similar flake morphologies, suggesting a possible similarity in the reduction sequence for these tools; although the severely limited sample size makes it impossible to accurately determine if this is the case (Plate 40).

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Plate 37 Photo of flat edged scraper on left and notched piercer on right

7.3 Comparative analysis and discussion

Biosis (2019) previously undertook an ACHA assessment covering the hill slopes and creek terraces on the eastern side of Stony Creek, immediately adjacent to the Site 2 study area. The Biosis (2019) assessment included a program of test excavations and artefact analysis. The current assessment has undertaken a similar methodology allowing for comparative analysis between the two sites to be undertaken.

Biosis (2019) excavated a total area of 75.5 metres squared and identified a total of 427 artefacts and a density of 5.66 artefacts per metre squared, while the current assemblage excavated a total of 33.75 metres squared and identified 67 artefacts with a total density of 1.99 artefacts per metre squared. The Biosis (2019) site contained a higher density of artefacts compared to the current site, suggesting it was an area of more intensive occupation.

The distribution of both assemblages within the soil profile displayed similarities, with both sites containing the highest concentrations of artefacts respectively in Spit 2, followed by Spit 1, Spit 3, Spit 4 and Spit 5. These distribution trends comparable as indicated in Graph 8, suggesting the vertical distribution is indicative of an intact sub surface deposit with the majority of occupation occurring during the deposition of soils in Spit 2 and Spit 1.

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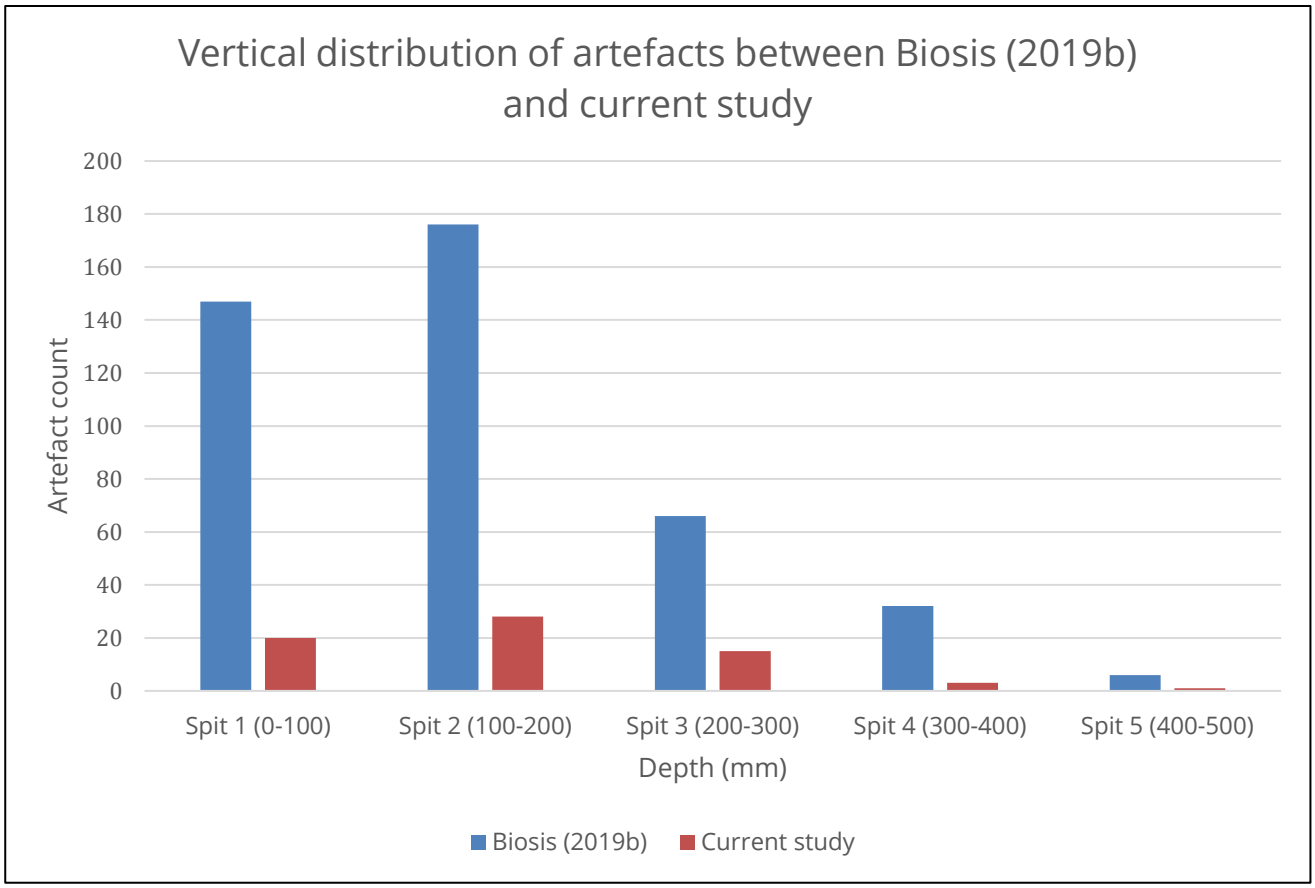

Graph 8 Vertical distributions of artefacts in Biosis (2019b) and current study

Review of the raw material distributions between the two sites also highlights several similarities and differences reflecting potential differences in use. Biosis (2019) identified a total of six different raw material types, with quartz the most abundant raw material type making up 52.46% of that assemblage, followed by silcrete making up 29.27%. Comparatively, the current assemblage features silcrete as the most prevalent raw material type making up 65.67% of the assemblage, followed by quartz at 17.91%, and contains only four raw material types. One possible reason for these difference is again attributable to the differences in site use. The higher proportion of quartz at in the previous assessment by Biosis (2019) could occur as a result of the site being a focus for longer term occupation. Quartz is often flaked using a bipolar method, requiring the use of a secondary stone as an anvil. As a result it is likely that this method of reduction was undertaken in areas of increased sedentism where anvils could be left for repeated use rather than requiring transport. In contrast the current study area contains a higher number of silcrete artefacts, which can be more easily produced using freehand reduction allowing them to be transported and manufactured in areas of less sedentism such as resource gathering areas and short term campsites.

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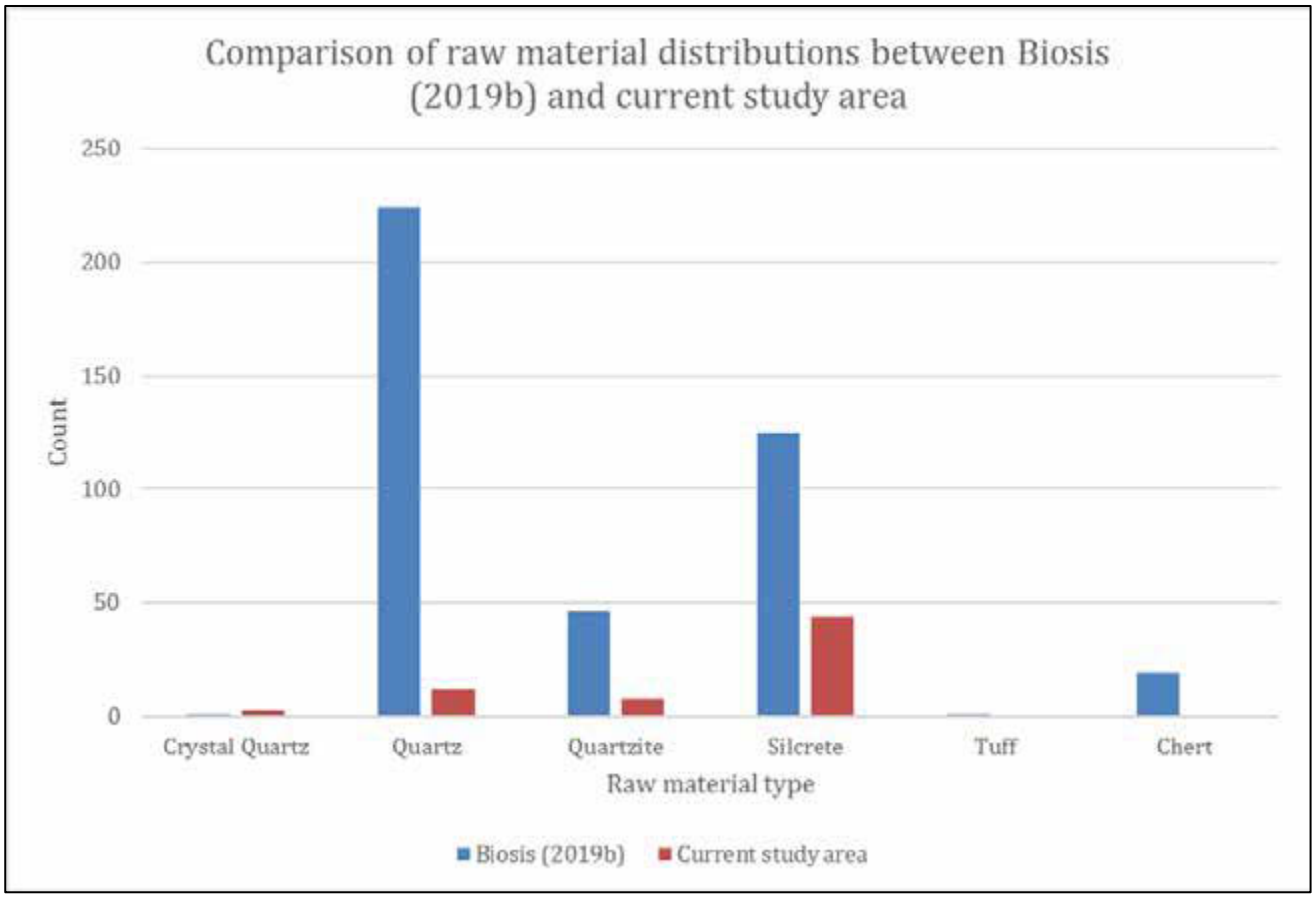

Graph 9 Raw material distribution between Biosis (2019b) and current study area

The degree of cortex at both sites was highly comparable with 94.85% of the Biosis (2019) assemblage containing less than 25% cortex and 100% of the current assemblage containing less than 25% cortex. Both of these sites contain low levels of cortex suggesting raw materials were transported to the sites from an external location.

The artefact makeup of the assemblages at each site displayed considerable variation. The Biosis (2019) assemblage was made up of a high percentage of angular fragments, with 42.99% of the assemblage consisting of this artefact type, whereas angular fragments only made up 17.91% of the total assemblage in the current study area. The Biosis (2019) assemblage also had a higher percentage of cores compared to the current study area, with 8.9% of the assemblage made up of cores compared to the 2.98% of the current study area. Of these cores types, the majority consisted of bipolar cores at Biosis (2019) while the current study area was not dominated by any one type. The increased number of bipolar cores at Biosis (2019) compared to the current study area indicates that bipolar flaking was a highly utilised reduction technique at Biosis (2019) but not in the current study area. These bipolar cores also correspond to the increased amount of quartz at Biosis (2019) and further support the hypothesis that this area was more intensely occupied than the current study area as documents above.

In comparison the current assessment had higher percentages of longitudinal, distal and medial flake fragments compared to Biosis (2019), while the percentages of complete flakes, tools and proximal flakes was relatively similar. The variation in assemblage typologies suggests variation in use of the sites, with the Biosis (2019) site exhibiting more intensive use compared to the current study area. The large difference in the amounts of angular fragments making up the assemblage could be a result of more intensive flake

production as a result of increased use of the site, with angular fragments formed during the reduction process, particularly in the case of quartz bipolar reduction. It could also be an indicator of increased artefact breakage via trampling, which will also occur more frequently in more intensively occupied sites. The increased number of cores at Biosis (2019) compared to the current study area also supports this hypothesis, with more cores found by Biosis (2019) suggesting an increased level of artefact production compared to the current study area.

Table 19 Comparison of artefact percentages between Biosis (2019) and Current study

Artefact type	Current %	Biosis %
Angular Fragment	17.91	42.39
Core - Bipolar	1.49	6.56
Core - Multidirectional	1.49	1.87
Core - unidirectional	0	0.47
Flake - Complete	17.91	15.94
Flake - Distal	17.91	8.19
Flake - Longitudinal Split	5.97	1.64
Flake - Medial	16.42	5.85
Flake - Proximal	17.91	13.82
Rejuvenation flake	0	0.23
Total	**100**	**100**

Variations in tool types also suggests a more intensive use of the Biosis (2019) site compared to the current study area. Biosis (2019) identified a total of 11 different tool types, including anvils, a range of backed artefacts, burins, eloura and four different scraper types. In comparison, the current assemblage has a much lower tool diversity, featuring only two types consisting of a flat edged scraper and a notched piercing tool. The increased tool diversity at Biosis (2019) suggests a site of more intensive occupation where multiple activities may have occurred, while the reduced diversity at the current site could be indicative of transitory discard or low density occupation (Shott 1986).

An assessment undertaken by EMM (2017), was located approximately five kilometres to the south-east of the study area and encompassed similar landforms to the current study area including hill slopes and creek terraces. The results of this assessment and EMM (2017) also contains several differences and similarities to one another. EMM (2017) identified a total of 281 artefacts from 160 50 by 50 centimetre test pits, resulting in an average density of 7 artefacts per square metre across their entire study area. This is significantly higher than the current assemblage's density of 1.99 metres per square metre, suggesting a lower intensity occupation of the current study area compared to EMM's (2017) study area.

The distribution of both assemblages within the soil profile displayed similarities, with both sites containing the highest concentrations of artefacts within the first 20 centimetres of deposit (EMM 2017, p.122), suggesting the majority of occupation was occurring during the deposition of soils in Spit 1 and Spit 2. However, the EMM (2017) assemblage contained the majority of artefacts within spit 1, compared to the current study which identified the highest density of artefacts in Spit 2. This may be a result of increased

disturbances across the EMM study area, such as ploughing which will have brought artefacts closer to the surface.

The frequencies of artefacts found in the EMM study area varied slightly from the results of the current study. The most common artefact type found by EMM (2017) consisted of complete flakes making up 27% (n=75) of their assemblage. This was followed by proximal and distal fragments at16% each (n=46) and flaked pieces (angular fragments) also making up 16% (n=45). Cores accounted for 7% (n=19) of the EMM assemblage and tools only 4% (n=11). These results are similar to the results of the current assemblage, with flakes and angular fragments occurring in similar percentages, although cores occurred more frequently in the EMM (2017) assemblage and similar to Biosis (2019) there was a higher diversity of tool types in the EMM assemblage compared to the current assemblage. These general trends suggest the use of the current study are varied to the EMM study area, however, the EMM study area covered an area of six kilometres, which is significantly larger than the current study area and may not take into account site patterning effects.

Raw material within the EMM (2017) study area showed that silcrete was the dominant raw material, accounting for 44% (n=123). This was followed by quartz which made up 37% of the EMM assemblage. Less common raw materials identified by EMM also included indurated Mudstone Tuff (IMT) (9%), quartzite (6%), chert (2%), volcanic stone (1%), petrified wood (1%) and igneous granite (0.4%). These results are similar to the current study, with silcrete followed by quartz the two dominant artefact types, although the EMM (2017) assemblage contained a higher diversity of raw materials in use. These results are noted by EMM (2017, p.144) as being consistent with a number of previous studies undertaken in the Southern Highlands.

7.4 Response to research questions

Do non-disturbed or minimally-disturbed soil profiles exist within areas of archaeological potential?

Yes, the majority of soil profiles across the study area displayed undisturbed or minimally disturbed contexts. Only two of the 137 test pits displayed disturbances. One test pit in transect 12 contained a small number of historical items and one test pit in transect 14 contained asbestos, which are likely are the associated with the removal the house in 2015.

Does the deposit contain archaeological material?

Yes, a total of 67 artefacts recovered from 156 test pits during the subsurface excavations. The highest density of artefacts were recorded from transect 11, which contained 20 artefacts and accounted for 29.9% of the total sub-surface assemblage. Transect 13 was the next most populous with 19.4% and Transect 14 accounting for 13.4%. No other transect contained more than 10% of the assemblage. These three transects combined make up 62.7% of the entire assemblage.

Is the subsurface archaeology similar to other archaeological sites in local area?

The current assemblage shares some minor similarities to another local assemblage in the vicinity (Biosis Pty Ltd 2019), with both sites displaying similar vertical artefact distributions that place the majority of artefacts in Spit 2 followed by Spit 1. Both sites also displayed very low levels of cortex on artefacts, suggesting transport of raw material to site after primary reduction has been undertaken. However, the current assemblage is largely dissimilar to the Biosis (2019) assemblage. The current study area had a smaller density of artefacts with 1.99 artefacts occurring per square metre excavated compared to the 5.66 per square metre identified by Biosis (2019). The current assemblage contained different ratios of raw materials with lower diversity of material types. Silcrete followed by quartz were the dominant raw materials identified in the current study area; however, the opposite was true for Biosis (2019) which contained quartz in the highest density followed by silcrete. There were also variations in the types of artefacts identified at both sites. The current assemblage

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contained significantly less angular fragments than Biosis (2019), less cores and a lower diversity of different tool types.

The differences between Biosis (2019) and the current assemblage suggest differing uses between the two sites, with the Biosis (2019) site representing longer term or more intensive occupation where frequent reductions was occurring, as evidenced by the number of cores and high percentage of angular fragments. In contrast the current study area was less intensively occupied and did not experience as frequent raw material reduction. The similarities in vertical distribution and cortex levels, as well as the proximity of the sites to each other may suggest that these two sites are related, given they appear to have been deposited in similar proportions throughout the soil profile and both lack cortex. It is possible that the Biosis (2019) study area was the focus of occupation in the local area, while the current study area constitutes a satellite location associated with MVEnt Site 1 such as resource gathering or staging area where less artefact manufacture would have occurred.

What is the nature of potential lithic assemblages?

The lithic assemblage is made up of a total of 67 artefacts recovered from 137 test pits, resulting in an average density of 1.99 artefacts per metre squared. These artefacts are primarily distributed in the top 20 centimetres of soil deposits, with the highest percentage of artefacts located in spit 2, followed by spit 1. Densities then drop off with depth of the deposit below spit 2.

The overall assemblage is not dominated by any single artefact type. Angular fragments, distal flake fragments and proximal flake fragments each made up 17.91% of the assemblage (n=12) making them the three most common artefact types in the assemblage. They were followed by complete flakes and medial flake fragments, each making up 16.42% (n=11) of the total assemblage, then longitudinal flake fragments making up 5.97% (n=4) of the assemblage, cores (2.99%, n=2) consisting of one bipolar (1.49%) and one multidirectional (1.49%) core, tools (2.99%, n=2) and one blade like complete flake (1.49%).

The assemblage is made up of four different raw material types. Silcrete is the most prevalent raw material type present in the study area, accounting for 65.67% (n=44) of the assemblage. This is followed by quartz 17.91%, n=12), quartzite (11.94% n=8) and crystal quartz (4.48%, n=3). Cortex on artefacts indicates a highly reduced assemblage that potentially indicates long distance sourcing of raw materials. A total of 98.5% of the assemblage displayed no cortex, and the remaining 1.5% displayed less than 25% cortex. This is evidence that primary reduction of cores has been undertaken at a different location to the study area, and the cortex less products transported to site.

The flaked assemblage was not dominated by any singular platform type, although flaked platforms occurred most frequently (36%, n=9), followed by plain (32%, n=8), crushed (28%, n=7), and cortical platforms (4%, n=1). The assemblage was dominated by feather terminations, with hinge terminations accounting for 16.13% (n=5) of the assemblage, plunge terminations making up 9.68% (n=3), axial and crushed terminations making up 3.23% each (n=1). The assemblage also contained two retouched terminations which were associated with two potential tools. These tools consisted of a flat edged scraper with a Kuhn index of 0.48 and a notched piercer which displayed a higher Kuhn index of 0.61 due to the larger more invasive notching retouch scars present.

Is the lithic typology similar to the assemblages from other subsurface excavations in the region?

Comparison with excavations undertaken by EMM (2017), located approximately five kilometres to the south-east of the study area, shows similarities and differences between the two assemblages. Densities between the two sites was varied with EMM (2017) identifying an average density of 7 artefacts per square metre across their entire study area compared the 1.99 for the current study area.

The distribution of both assemblages within the soil profile displayed similarities, with both sites containing the highest concentrations of artefacts within the first 20 centimetres of deposit; however, the EMM (2017)

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assemblage contained the majority of artefacts within spit 1, compared to the current study which identified the highest density of artefacts in Spit 2.

Use of raw materials was generally similar, with silcrete followed by quartz to the two most prevalent raw material types in both assemblages. Differences between the two assemblages were also present. Silcrete occurred in a much higher frequency in the current study area compared to EMM (2017); however, EMM (2017) contained a higher diversity of raw material types, with eight different raw material types present compared to the four of the current study area.

The frequencies of artefacts found in the EMM study area also varied slightly from the results of the current study, with some similarities and differences. Proximal and distal fragments, flaked pieces (angular fragments), and tools all occurred in similar percentages between the studies Cores and complete flakes occurred more frequently in the EMM (2017) study area and there was a higher diversity of tool types in the EMM (2017) study area.

Are any of the archaeological materials of scientific or cultural significance?

Stoney Creek 1 (AHIMS 52-4-0196) consists of three axe grinding grooves on a sandstone floater measuring approximately 2.3 by 1.5 meters located east of Stony Creek. A number of circular depressions, or Gnamma holes, were also observed ranging in size of 50-140 millimetres in diameter. Three of these holes appear to have been subjected to grinding to increase the diametre. Test excavation undertaken by Biosis across the entire Site 2 study area recovered 67 artefacts from 137 test pits. The majority of the artefacts are located in close proximity to the grinding grooves and are likely an extension of this site. The site contains a moderate number of artefacts including a range of tool types such as complete flakes, cores, and flake fragments made using different raw material types and largely intact stratified deposits. Two tools were recorded from the excavation program, which included a flat edged scraper with steep but shallow scalar retouch and a notched piercer.

Excavations undertaken by Biosis west of Stony Creek in 2018 at MVEnt Site 1 (AHIMS 52-4-0175/52-4-0197) recovered 427 artefacts from 156 test pits. The site contained a large number of artefacts including a range of tool types. A total of 13 tools were recorded from the excavation program, which included backed artefacts, Bondi points, an anvil, asymmetrical blade, dihedral burin, eloura, geometric microlith, round edge scraper, scraper, steep edge scraper and a thumbnail scraper. This site demonstrated ongoing long-term occupation of the study area by Aboriginal people. It is likely that Stoney Creek 1 and the recovered subsurface artefact scatter are associated with MVEnt Site 1 on the opposite side of Stony Creek; however, it was not as intensely occupied by Aboriginal people with the focus of occupation at MVEnt Site 1.

What management is appropriate? Does the area warrant further investigation?

The archaeological test excavations have identified a moderate density intact subsurface archaeological deposit within a terrace landform associated with Stoney Creek 1 (AHIMS 52-4-0196); therefore, it is recommended that this area be protected and conserved during and after to the construction of the brick making plant. Furthermore, ongoing management of the grinding grooves and other sites identified during the test excavations will be managed by updating the current ACHMP. The ACHMP will outline how the grinding grooves will be protected during the construction and operation of the proposed brick making plant, and help guide future development in the vicinity.

8 Scientific values and significance assessment

The two main values addressed when assessing the significance of Aboriginal sites are cultural values to the Aboriginal community and archaeological (scientific) values. This report will assess scientific values while the ACHA report will detail the cultural values of Aboriginal sites in the study area.

8.1 Introduction to the assessment process

Heritage assessment criteria in NSW fall broadly within the significance values outlined in the Australia International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS 2013). This approach to heritage has been adopted by cultural heritage managers and government agencies as the set of guidelines for best practice heritage management in Australia. These values are provided as background and include:

- **Historical significance** (evolution and association) refers to historic values and encompasses the history of aesthetics, science and society, and therefore to a large extent underlies all of the terms set out in this section. A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic figure, event, phase or activity. It may also have historic value as the site of an important event. For any given place the significance will be greater where evidence of the association or event survives in situ, or where the settings are substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of subsequent treatment.
- **Aesthetic significance** (Scenic/architectural qualities, creative accomplishment) refers to the sensory, scenic, architectural and creative aspects of the place. It is often closely linked with social values and may include consideration of form, scale, colour, texture, and material of the fabric or landscape, and the smell and sounds associated with the place and its use.
- **Social significance** (contemporary community esteem) refers to the spiritual, traditional, historical or contemporary associations and attachment that the place or area has for the present-day community. Places of social significance have associations with contemporary community identity. These places can have associations with tragic or warmly remembered experiences, periods or events. Communities can experience a sense of loss should a place of social significance be damaged or destroyed. These aspects of heritage significance can only be determined through consultative processes with local communities.
- **Scientific significance** (Archaeological, industrial, educational, research potential and scientific significance values) refers to the importance of a landscape, area, place or object because of its archaeological and/or other technical aspects. Assessment of scientific value is often based on the likely research potential of the area, place or object and will consider the importance of the data involved, its rarity, quality or representativeness, and the degree to which it may contribute further substantial information.

The cultural and archaeological significance of Aboriginal and historic sites and places is assessed on the basis of the significance values outlined above. As well as the ICOMOS Burra Charter significance values guidelines, various government agencies have developed formal criteria and guidelines that have application when assessing the significance of heritage places within NSW. Of primary interest are guidelines prepared by the Commonwealth Department of the Environment and Energy, EES, NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment. The relevant sections of these guidelines are presented below.

These guidelines state that an area may contain evidence and associations which demonstrate one or any combination of the ICOMOS Burra Charter significance values outlined above in reference to Aboriginal heritage. Reference to each of the values should be made when evaluating archaeological and cultural significance for Aboriginal sites and places.

In addition to the previously outlined heritage values, the EES Guidelines (OEH 2011) also specify the importance of considering cultural landscapes when determining and assessing Aboriginal heritage values. The principle behind a cultural landscape is that 'the significance of individual features is derived from their inter-relatedness within the cultural landscape'. This means that sites or places cannot be 'assessed in isolation' but must be considered as parts of the wider cultural landscape. Hence the site or place will possibly have values derived from its association with other sites and places. By investigating the associations between sites, places, and (for example) natural resources in the cultural landscape the stories behind the features can be told. The context of the cultural landscape can unlock 'better understanding of the cultural meaning and importance' of sites and places.

Although other values may be considered – such as educational or tourism values – the two principal values that are likely to be addressed in a consideration of Aboriginal sites and places are the cultural/social significance to Aboriginal people and their archaeological or scientific significance to archaeologists. The determinations of archaeological and cultural significance for sites and places should then be expressed as statements of significance that preface a concise discussion of the contributing factors to Aboriginal cultural heritage significance.

8.2 Archaeological (scientific significance) values

Archaeological significance (also called scientific significance, as per the ICOMOS Burra Charter) refers to the value of archaeological objects or sites as they relate to research questions that are of importance to the archaeological community, including indigenous communities, heritage managers and academic archaeologists. Generally the value of this type of significance is determined on the basis of the potential for sites and objects to provide information regarding the past life-ways of people (Burke & Smith 2004, p.249, NPWS 1997).

Research potential

Research potential is assessed by examining site content and site condition. Site content refers to all cultural materials and organic remains associated with human activity at a site. Site content also refers to the site structure – the size of the site, the patterning of cultural materials within the site, the presence of any stratified deposits and the rarity of particular artefact types. As the site contents criterion is not applicable to scarred trees, the assessment of scarred trees is outlined separately below. Site condition refers to the degree of disturbance to the contents of a site at the time it was recorded.

The site contents ratings used for archaeological sites are shown in Table 13, and the site condition ratings in Table 14.

Table 20 Site content ratings

Rating	Description
0	No cultural material remaining.
1	Site contains a small number (e.g. 0–10 artefacts) or limited range of cultural materials with no evident stratification.
2	Site contains a larger number, but limited range of cultural materials; and/or some intact stratified deposit

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Rating	Description
	remains; and/or are or unusual example(s) of a particular artefact type.
3	Site contains a large number and diverse range of cultural materials; and/or largely intact stratified deposit; and/or surface spatial patterning of cultural materials that still reflect the way in which the cultural materials were deposited.

Table 21 Site condition ratings

Rating	Description
0	Site destroyed.
1	Site in a deteriorated condition with a high degree of disturbance; lack of stratified deposits; some cultural materials remaining.
2	Site in a fair to good condition, but with some disturbance.
3	Site in an excellent condition with little or no disturbance. For surface artefact scatters this may mean that the spatial patterning of cultural materials still reflects the way in which the cultural materials were laid down.

Pearson and Sullivan (1995, p.149) note that Aboriginal archaeological sites are generally of high research potential because 'they are the major source of information about Aboriginal prehistory'. Indeed, the often great time depth of Aboriginal archaeological sites gives them research value from a global perspective, as they are an important record of humanity's history. Research potential can also refer to specific local circumstances in space and time – a site may have particular characteristics (well preserved samples for absolute dating, or a series of refitting artefacts, for example) that mean it can provide information about certain aspects of Aboriginal life in the past that other less or alternatively valuable sites may not (Burke & Smith 2004, pp.247–8). When determining research potential value particular emphasis has been placed on the potential for absolute dating of sites.

The following sections provide statements of significance for the Aboriginal archaeological sites recorded during the subsurface testing for the assessment. The significance of each site follows the assessment process outlined above. This includes a statement of significance based on the categories defined in the Burra Charter. These categories include social, historic, scientific, aesthetic and cultural (in this case archaeological) landscape values. Nomination of the level of value—high, moderate, low or not applicable—for each relevant category is also proposed. Where suitable the determination of cultural (archaeological) landscape value is applied to both individual sites and places (to explore their associations) and also, to the Study Area as a whole. The nomination levels for the archaeological significance of each site are summarised below.

Representativeness

Representativeness refers to the regional distribution of a particular site type. Representativeness is assessed by whether the site is common, occasional, or rare in a given region. Assessments of representativeness are subjectively biased by current knowledge of the distribution and number of archaeological sites in a region. This varies from place to place depending on the extent of archaeological research. Consequently, a site that is assigned low significance values for contents and condition, but a high significance value for representativeness, can only be regarded as significant in terms of knowledge of the regional archaeology. Any such site should be subject to re-assessment as more archaeological research is undertaken.

Assessment of representativeness also takes into account the contents and condition of a site. For example, in any region there may only be a limited number of sites of any type that have suffered minimal disturbance. Such sites would therefore be given a high significance rating for representativeness, although they may occur commonly within the region.

The representativeness ratings used for archaeological sites are shown in Table 15.

Table 22 Site representativeness ratings

Rating	Description
1	Common occurrence
2	Occasional occurrence
3	Rare occurrence

Overall scientific significance ratings for sites, based on a cumulative score for site contents, site integrity and representativeness are shown in Table 16

Table 23 Scientific significance ratings

Rating	Description
1-3	Low scientific significance
4-6	Moderate scientific significance
7-9	High scientific significance

Each site is given a score on the basis of these criteria – the overall scientific significance is determined by the cumulative score. This scoring procedure has been applied to the Aboriginal archaeological sites identified within the study area and during the sub-surface testing. The results are in Table 19.

8.2.1 Statements of archaeological significance

The following archaeological significance assessment is based on Requirement 11 of the Code. Using the assessment criteria detailed in Scientific Values and Significance Assessment, an assessment of significance was determined and a rating for each site was determined. The results of the archaeological significance assessment are given in Table 17 below.

Table 24 Scientific significance assessment of archaeological sites recorded within the study area.

Site name	Site content	Site condition	Representativeness	Scientific significance
CPark A02 AHIMS 52-4-0691	1	1	1	3 – Low
CPark A03 AHIMS 52-4-0692	1	1	1	3 – Low
Stoney Creek 1 AHIMS 52-4-0196	2	3	2	7 - High

Site name	Site content	Site condition	Representativeness	Scientific significance
CPark A04 PAD AHIMS 52-4-0701	2	2	1	5 – Moderate
CPark A05 AHIMS 52-4-0696	1	1	1	3 – Low
CPark A06 AHIMS 52-4-0695	1	1	1	3 – Low
CPark A07 AHIMS 52-4-0694	1	1	1	3 – Low
CPark A08 AHIMS 52-4-0693	1	1	1	3 – Low
CPark A09 AHIMS 52-4-0702	1	1	1	3 – Low
CPark A10 AHIMS 52-4-0703	1	1	1	3 – Low
CPark A11 AHIMS 52-4-0698	1	1	1	3 – Low
CPark A12 AHIMS 52-4-0697	1	1	1	3 – Low
CPark A13 AHIMS 52-4-0699	1	1	1	3 – Low
CPark A14 AHIMS 52-4-0700	1	1	1	3 – Low

Table 25 Statements of scientific significance for archaeological sites recorded within the study area.

Site name	Statement of significance
CPark A02 AHIMS 52-4-0691	CPark A02 consists of a broken grinding stone identified on the crest of a small hillock in the north section, approximately 80 meters south of the fence line. A small group of juvenile native trees form a tree lane directly west (about 6 metres) of the grinding stone. The artefact had been broken some time ago, with the break occurring along its width. The grinding stone measures 90 millimetres long 100 millimetres wide and 50 millimetres high. This site type occurs frequently throughout the region and the scientific significance of this site has been assessed as low. The site has low historical and moderate aesthetic value.
CPark A03 AHIMS 52-4-0692	CPark A03 is a single flake identified in the north-west corner of the old homestead block, inside the fence. The area whilst being part of the house block is relatively undisturbed. This proximal flake (2 millimetres long by 1.4 millimetres wide) consists of pale yellow silcrete with a missing left margin and distal point. There is also evidence that it has been heated. This site type occurs frequently throughout the region and the scientific significance of this site has been assessed as low. The site has low historical and moderate aesthetic value.
Stoney Creek 1	Stoney Creek 1 consists of three axe grinding grooves on a sandstone floater measuring

Site name	Statement of significance
AHIMS 52-4-0196	approximately 2.3 by 1.5 meters located within the creek course. A number of circular depressions, or Gnamma holes, were also observed ranging in size of 50-140 millimetres in diameter. Three of these holes appear to have been subjected to grinding to increase the diametre. The site card no longer remains for this site; however, it was easily relocated during the archaeological survey. Test excavations identified a moderate density, intact subsurface archaeological deposit of 49 subsurface artefacts within the vicinity of the grinding grooves, which are likely associated with Stoney Creek 1. This site type has been identified occasionally within the local region and has therefore been assessed as having high archaeological significance. The site has low historical and moderate aesthetic value.
CPark A04 PAD (AHIMS 52-4-0701)	CPark A04 PAD was identified during test excavations and consists of a moderate density, intact subsurface archaeological deposit of 34 subsurface artefacts. This site is located within a slightly elevated terrace landform east of Stony Creek and south of the Stoney Creek 1, which it is likely associated with. The artefacts include complete flakes, flake fragments and one bipolar core. Raw materials consists of silcrete, quartz, crystal quartz and quartzite. This site type occurs frequently throughout the region and the scientific significance of this site has been assessed as moderate. The site has low historical and moderate aesthetic value.
CPark A05 AHIMS 52-4-0696	CPark A05 consists of three silcrete flake fragments identified at a depth of 200 millimetres during test excavations. This site type occurs frequently throughout the region and the scientific significance of this site has been assessed as low. The site has low historical and moderate aesthetic value.
CPark A06 AHIMS 52-4-0695	CPark A06 consists of a quartz medial flake fragment measuring 12.4 by 9.1 millimetres, which was identified during test excavations. This site type occurs frequently throughout the region and the scientific significance of this site has been assessed as low. The site has low historical and moderate aesthetic value.
CPark A07 AHIMS 52-4-0694	CPark A07 consists of a quartz angular fragment measuring 19.2 by 12.4 millimetres, which was identified during test excavations. This site type occurs frequently throughout the region and the scientific significance of this site has been assessed as low. The site has low historical and moderate aesthetic value.
CPark A08 AHIMS 52-4-0693	CPark A08 consists of a silcrete medial flake fragment measuring 7.2 by 4.6 millimetres, which was identified during test excavations. This site type occurs frequently throughout the region and the scientific significance of this site has been assessed as low. The site has low historical and moderate aesthetic value.
CPark A09 AHIMS 52-4-0702	CPark A09 consists of a silcrete proximal flake fragment measuring 23.8 by 28 millimetres, which was identified during test excavations. This site type occurs frequently throughout the region and the scientific significance of this site has been assessed as low. The site has low historical and moderate aesthetic value.
CPark A10 AHIMS 52-4-0703	CPark A10 consists of a quartzite proximal flake fragment measuring 7.7 by 14.9 millimetres, which was identified during test excavations. This site type occurs frequently throughout the region and the scientific significance of this site has been assessed as low. The site has low historical and moderate aesthetic value.
CPark A11 AHIMS 52-4-0698	CPark A11 consists of two complete silcrete flakes measuring 5.8 by 6.5 millimetres and 6.5 by 10.7 millimetres, which were identified during test excavations. This site type occurs frequently throughout the region and the scientific significance of this site has been assessed as low. The

Site name	Statement of significance
	site has low historical and moderate aesthetic value.
CPark A12 **AHIMS 52-4-0697**	CPark A12 consists of a silcrete angular fragment measuring 35.7 by 23.9 millimetres, which was identified during test excavations. This site type occurs frequently throughout the region and the scientific significance of this site has been assessed as low. The site has low historical and moderate aesthetic value.
CPark A13 **AHIMS 52-4-0699**	CPark A13 consists of a complete quartz flake measuring 9.2 by 5.4 millimetres, which was identified during test excavations. This site type occurs frequently throughout the region and the scientific significance of this site has been assessed as low. The site has low historical and moderate aesthetic value.
CPark A14 **AHIMS 52-4-0700**	CPark A14 consists of a crystal quartz medial flake fragment measuring 14.2 by 6.1 millimetres, which was identified during test excavations. This site type occurs frequently throughout the region and the scientific significance of this site has been assessed as low. The site has low historical and moderate aesthetic value.

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9 Impact assessment

As previously outlined, the project proposes to construct a brick making plant and associated infrastructure on a 14.87 hectare area within the western portion of lot 1 DP 78511 (Site 2). The proposed development will include:

- 25,600m^2 factory building with amenities and lunchroom.
- Office and laboratory.
- Raw materials shed.
- Yard storage, which will provide space for 43,200 pallets stacked six high.
- Export yard and container area.
- Carpark for 36 staff plus 2 visitors plus disabled parking
- Service requirements such as electricity, gas, water and sewer.

9.1 Predicted physical impacts

The proposed works will consist of bulk earthworks and site infrastructure, followed by the construction of a masonry plant as described above, as well as road ways and landscaping. All of these activities will have the potential to impact Aboriginal sites. A summary of impacts is provided below in Table 19 and shown in Figure 13.

Table 26 Summary of potential archaeological impacts

AHIMS site no.	Site name	Significance	Type of harm	Degree of harm	Consequence of harm
AHIMS 52-4-0691	CPark A02	Low	Direct	Total	Total loss of value
AHIMS 52-4-0692	CPark A03	Low	Direct	Total	Total loss of value
AHIMS 52-4-0196	Stoney Creek 1	High	Direct	Partial	Partial loss of value
AHIMS 52-4-0701	CPark A04 PAD	Moderate	Direct	Partial	Partial loss of value
AHIMS 52-4-0696	CPark A05	Low	Direct	Total	Total loss of value
AHIMS 52-4-0695	CPark A06	Low	Direct	Total	Total loss of value
AHIMS 52-4-0694	CPark A07	Low	Direct	Total	Total loss of value
AHIMS 52-4-0693	CPark A08	Low	Direct	Total	Total loss of value
AHIMS 52-4-0702	CPark A09	Low	Direct	Total	Total loss of value
AHIMS 52-4-0703	CPark A10	Low	Direct	Total	Total loss of value
AHIMS 52-4-0698	CPark A11	Low	Direct	Total	Total loss of value
AHIMS 52-4-0697	CPark A12	Low	Direct	Total	Total loss of value

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AHIMS site no.	Site name	Significance	Type of harm	Degree of harm	Consequence of harm
AHIMS 52-4-0699	CPark A13	Low	Direct	Total	Total loss of value
AHIMS 52-4-0700	CPark A14	Low	Direct	Total	Total loss of value

9.2 Management and mitigation measures

Ideally, heritage management involves conservation of sites through the preservation and conservation of fabric and context within a framework of 'doing as much as necessary, as little as possible' (Australia ICOMOS 2013). In cases where conservation is not practical, several options for management are available. For sites, management often involves the salvage of features or artefacts, retrieval of information through excavation or collection (especially where impact cannot be avoided) and interpretation.

Avoidance of impact to archaeological and cultural heritage sites through the design of the development is the primary mitigation and management strategy, and should be implemented where practicable. As noted above, the proposed works cannot avoid impacts to the archaeological sites identified within the study area. It is not feasible for the proposed works to completely avoid impacts to these sites; therefore, the following mitigation measures developed in consultation with the RAPs, and which considered the principles of ecologically sustainable development (ESD) and intergenerational equity in their design, are proposed.

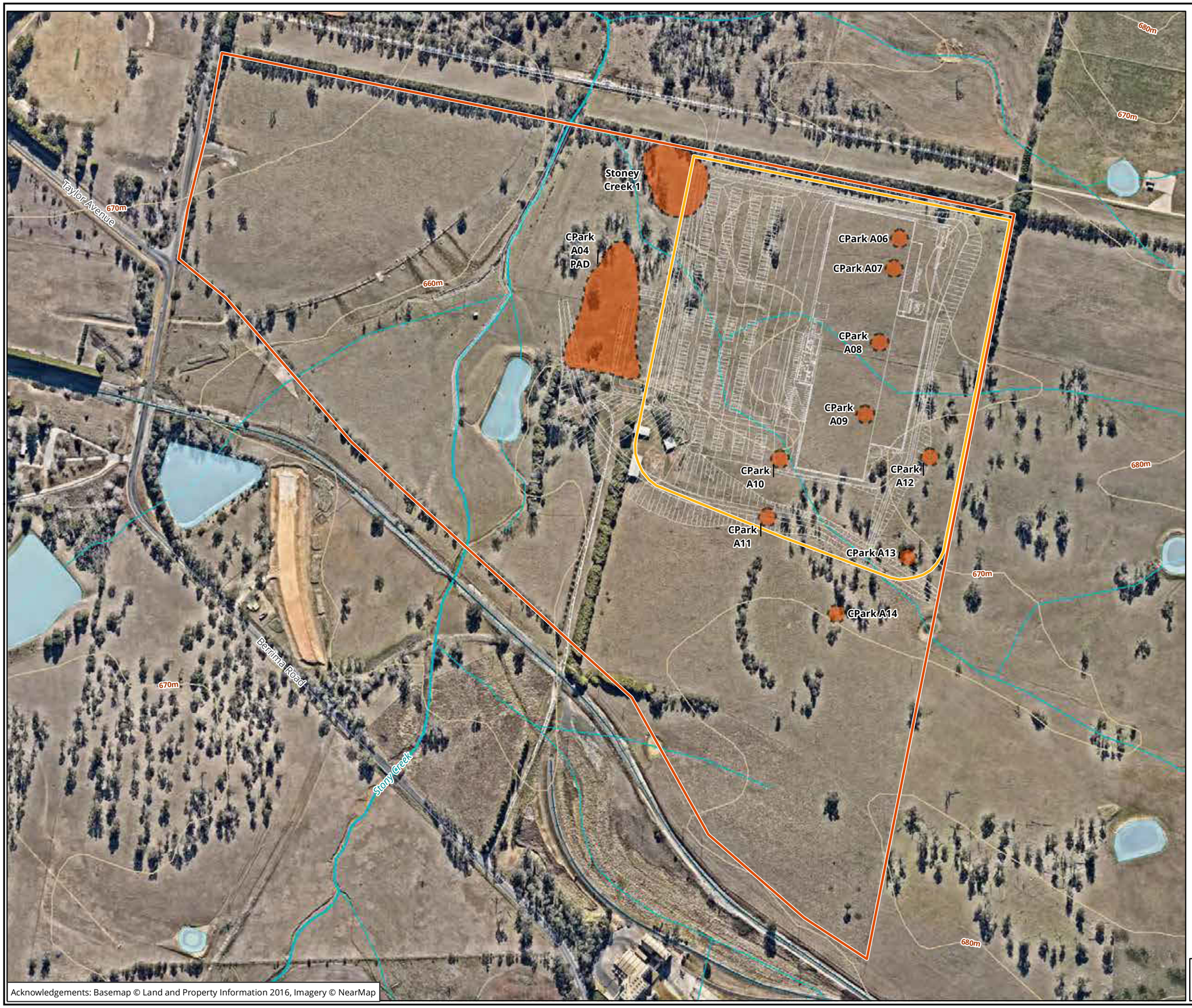
AHIMS 52-4-0196 (Stoney Creek 1) consists of axe grinding grooves and Gnamma holes on a sandstone floater. The artefact scatter CPark A04 PAD located on the same terrace landform is likely associated with this site. The test excavations that have been undertaken at CPark A04 PAD, and subsequent artefact analysis, has increased current understanding of the site and our knowledge of Aboriginal occupation in the wider Southern Highlands region, which ensures that any scientific and cultural information can be accessed and used by future generations. The grinding grooves and subsurface artefact scatter are outside of the proposed development area and will not be impacted. However, the grinding grooves should be conserved and protected during and after construction of the brick making plant (Figure 14).

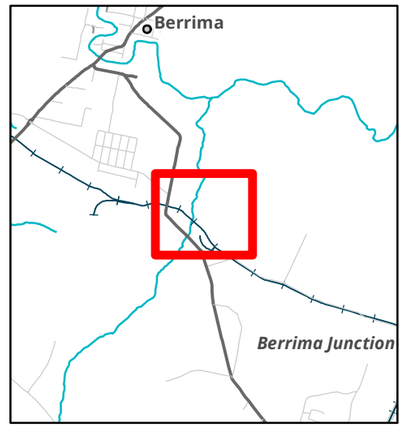
CPark A04 PAD (AHIMS 52-4-0701) consists of a moderate density, intact subsurface archaeological deposit of 34 subsurface artefacts and is likely associated with AHIMS 52-4-0196 (Stoney Creek 1). It is located within a slightly elevated terrace landform east of Stony Creek and south of AHIMS 52-4-0196. The artefacts include complete flakes, flake fragments and one bipolar core. Raw materials consists of silcrete, quartz, crystal quartz and quartzite. This site will be partially impacted by the proposed development and will be managed and mitigated under an ACHMP, which will include monitoring during works.

Due to the results of the Stage 1 test excavations and ACHA, Brickworks Ltd have considered the location of the brick making plant carefully and positioned it as far away from Stony Creek, the riparian zone, and AHIMS 52-4-0196 (Stoney Creek 1) as possible. It has therefore being positioned along the eastern boundary, which has enabled the riparian zone to be extended and the visual impacts of the proposed development to be mitigated.

A draft ACHMP was prepared by Biosis for Stage 1 (west of the current Site 2 study area) and submitted to EES for comment. EES supported the draft ACHMP, pending completion of archaeological investigations within Stage 1 and Aboriginal community consultation. The outcome of the test excavations and consultation provided additional information regarding the site complex AHIMS 52-4-0175/ 52-4-0197 (MVEnt Site 1). The ACHMP outlined how MVEnt Site 1 would be protected during the construction and operation of the proposed masonry plant within the Stage 1 study area. The ACHMP was sent to the RAPs on the 20 March, who were given 14 days to review the document as advised by EES, and feedback from EES is still pending.

Should approval be granted for the project, the ACHMP for Stage 1 will be updated to include the results of test excavations for Site 2 and provided to the RAPs for community consultation and comment. The updating of the ACHMP will include the cumulative impacts of both Stage 1and Site 2 on the multiple grinding grooves located on either side of Stony Creek. The protection of the grinding groove panels will help to achieve intergenerational equity by allowing the retention of cultural materials for the education and enjoyment of future generations. Furthermore, the updated ACHMP will include the management and mitigation strategies proposed for those sites to be impacted by the Site 2 works (CPark A02, CPark A03, CPark A05, CPark A06, CPark A07, CPark A08, CPark A09, CPark A10, CPark A11, CPark A12, CPark A13 and CPark A14), which will consist of the salvage of surface artefacts and reburial following construction.





Legend

- Study area
- Site 2
- Proposed development
- New Aboriginal sites

Figure 13 Impacs to Aboriginal sites

0 50 100 150 200

Metres
Scale: 1:4,000 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 NSW Lambert

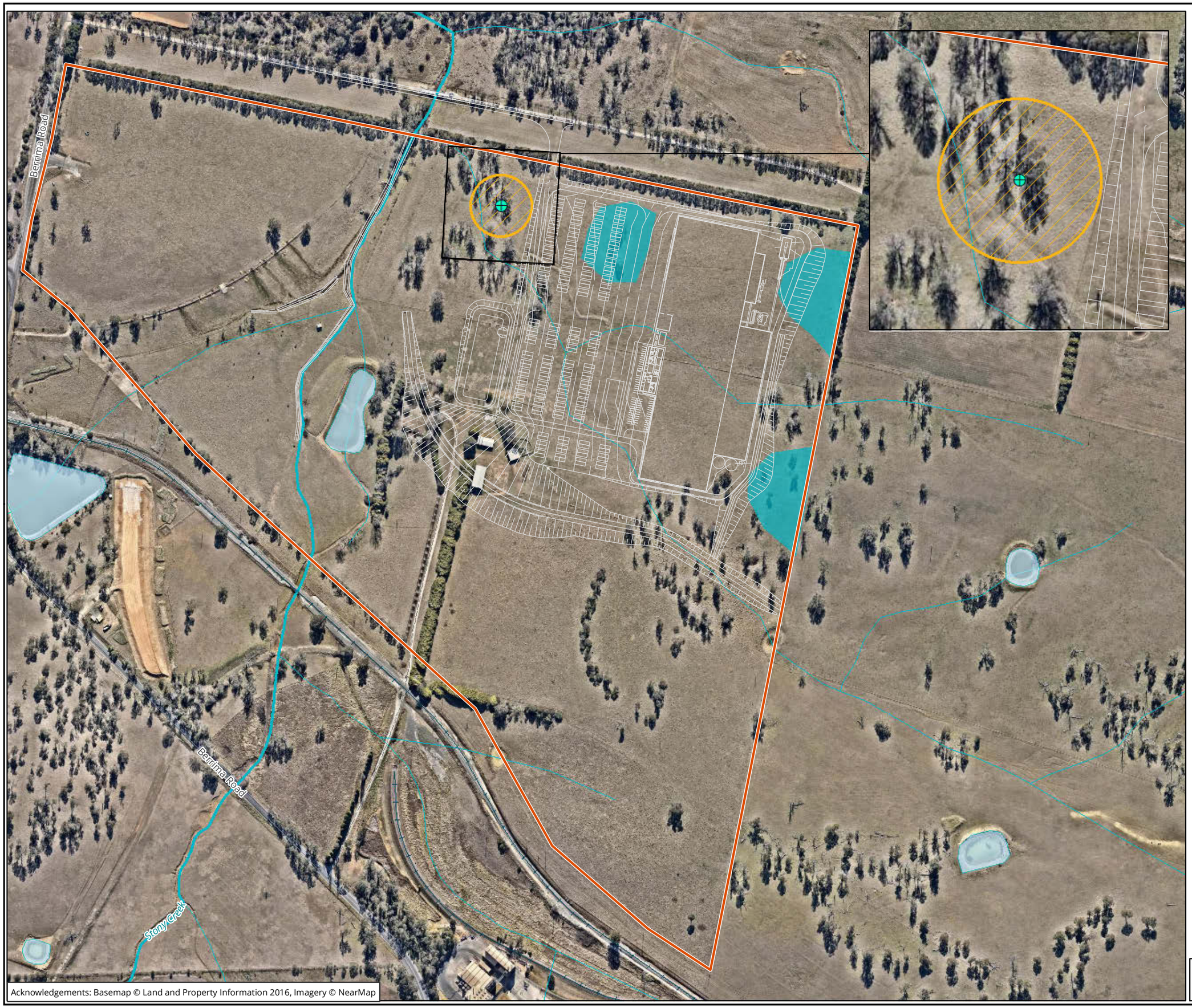
N

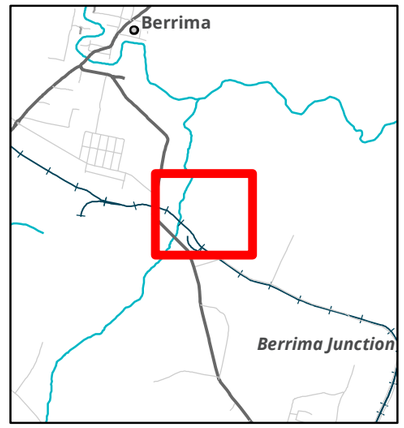
Biosis Pty Ltd

Albury, Ballarat, Melbourne,
Newcastle, Sydney, Wangaratta & Wollongong

Matter: 30434
Date: 28 January 2020,
Checked by: SJK, Drawn by: AEDM, Last edited by: amurray
Location:P:\30400s\30434\Mapping
30434_AR_F13_ImpactSites

Acknowledgements: Basemap © Land and Property Information 2016, Imagery © NearMap





Legend

- Study area
- Updated location of 52-4-0196
- Grinding grooves 35m buffer

Acknowledgements: Basemap © Land and Property Information 2016, Imagery © NearMap

Figure 14 Grinding grooves buffer

0 50 100 150 200

Metres

Scale: 1:4,000 @ A3

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 NSW Lambert

N

Biosis Pty Ltd

Albury, Ballarat, Melbourne,
Newcastle, Sydney, Wangaratta & Wollongong

Matter: 30434
Date: 28 January 2020,
Checked by: SJK, Drawn by: LW, Last edited by: amurray
Location:P:\30400s\30434\Mapping
30434_AR_F14_GrindGrooves

10 Recommendations

Strategies have been developed based on the archaeological (significance) of cultural heritage relevant to the study area and influenced by:

- Predicted impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage.
- The planning approvals framework.
- Current best conservation practise, widely considered to include:
  - Ethos of the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter.
  - The Code.

Prior to any impacts occurring within the study area, the following is recommended:

Recommendation 1: Conservation of part of AHIMS 52-4-0196 (Stoney Creek 1)

Stoney Creek 1 (AHIMS 52-4-0196) was relocated during the survey and test excavations within Site 2 identified a moderate density, intact subsurface archaeological deposit within a slightly elevated terrace landform associated with the grinding grooves. The grinding grooves and subsurface artefact scatter are outside of the proposed development area and will not be impacted. However, the grinding grooves should be protected with a buffer and fencing (Figure 14).

Recommendation 2: ACHMP

The current ACHMP for Stage 1 should be updated in consultation with RAPs and EES to include the Site 2 development area. The ACHMP will facilitate the implementation of the management and mitigation strategies for all 14 sites located within the study area by clearly outlining Aboriginal site management requirements including the management of unexpected finds.

Recommendation 3: Continued consultation with the registered Aboriginal parties

The proponent should continue to inform the RAPs about the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites within the study area throughout the life of the project. A copy of the final report will be sent to the RAPs, EES and the AHIMS register.

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Appendices

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Appendix 1 AHIMS results

THE FOLLOWING APPENDIX IS NOT TO BE MADE PUBLIC

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 30434 SJK

Client Service ID : 462896

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
52-4-0074	WR 10;	AGD	56	260720	6178200	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1428
	Contact	**Recorders**	Elizabeth Rich,Laura-Jane Smith					**Permits**		
52-4-0032	Belanglo	AGD	56	251791	6176510	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	498
	Contact	**Recorders**	ASRSYS					**Permits**		
52-4-0057	Throsby Park;	AGD	56	261430	6173080	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	**Recorders**	Laura-Jane Smith					**Permits**		
52-4-0058	B3 (Berrima)	AGD	56	254100	6178700	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	376
	Contact	**Recorders**	Margrit Koettig					**Permits**		
52-2-1300	WR 2;	AGD	56	256320	6179590	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1428
	Contact	**Recorders**	Elizabeth Rich,Laura-Jane Smith					**Permits**		
52-2-1301	WR 3;	AGD	56	254770	6180780	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1428
	Contact	**Recorders**	Elizabeth Rich,Laura-Jane Smith					**Permits**		
52-2-1302	WR 4;	AGD	56	254600	6180890	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	1428
	Contact	**Recorders**	Elizabeth Rich,Laura-Jane Smith					**Permits**		
52-2-1303	WR 5;	AGD	56	254320	6180930	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	1428
	Contact	**Recorders**	Elizabeth Rich,Laura-Jane Smith					**Permits**		
52-2-1304	WR 6;	AGD	56	254130	6181040	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1428
	Contact	**Recorders**	Elizabeth Rich,Laura-Jane Smith					**Permits**		
52-2-1305	WR 7;	AGD	56	254200	6181630	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1428
	Contact	**Recorders**	Elizabeth Rich,Laura-Jane Smith					**Permits**		
52-2-1306	WR 8;	AGD	56	254600	6181000	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	1428
	Contact	**Recorders**	Elizabeth Rich,Laura-Jane Smith					**Permits**		
52-2-1307	WR 9;	AGD	56	254870	6180850	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1428
	Contact	**Recorders**	Elizabeth Rich,Laura-Jane Smith					**Permits**		
52-2-1308	WR 11;	AGD	56	256370	6179420	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1428
	Contact	**Recorders**	Elizabeth Rich,Laura-Jane Smith					**Permits**		
52-2-1309	WR PAD;	AGD	56	255430	6180130	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	1428
	Contact	**Recorders**	Elizabeth Rich,Laura-Jane Smith					**Permits**		
52-1-0050	Berrima, HCA07	AGD	56	253250	6181110	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	498
	Contact	**Recorders**	Margrit Koettig					**Permits**		
52-4-0193	Chelsea Gardens Locale 1	GDA	56	259735	6171659	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 8		103880

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 08/11/2019 for Samantha Keats for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 252860 - 260683, Northings : 6172346 - 6183428 with a Buffer of 1000 meters. Additional Info : ACHA. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 90

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW) and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact Searle	**Recorders**	Doctor.Rebecca Parkes					**Permits**		
52-4-0194	Chelsea Gardens Locale 2	GDA	56	259070	6171860	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 11		103880
	Contact Searle	**Recorders**	Doctor.Rebecca Parkes					**Permits**		
52-4-0171	MVSW AO3	GDA	56	257552	6172443	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		103681
	Contact Searle	**Recorders**	Total Earth Care Pty Ltd					**Permits**	4070	
52-4-0172	MVSW AO2	GDA	56	257452	6172480	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		103681
	Contact Searle	**Recorders**	Total Earth Care Pty Ltd					**Permits**	4070	
52-4-0173	MVSW A01	GDA	56	257742	6172648	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact Searle	**Recorders**	Total Earth Care Pty Ltd					**Permits**	4117	
52-4-0174	MVSW1	GDA	56	257685	6172342	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		103681
	Contact T Russell	**Recorders**	Total Earth Care Pty Ltd,Mr.Matthew Barber,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick					**Permits**	4070	
52-4-0175	MVEnt Site 1	GDA	56	256469	6178366	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Grinding Groove : -		
	Contact Searle	**Recorders**	Total Earth Care Pty Ltd,Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Mrs.Samantha Keats					**Permits**		
52-4-0176	MVEnt Art 58	GDA	56	259622	6177233	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact Searle	**Recorders**	Total Earth Care Pty Ltd					**Permits**		
52-4-0177	MVEnt Art 57	GDA	56	259619	6177232	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact Searle	**Recorders**	Total Communications Infrastructure P/L					**Permits**		
52-4-0178	MVEnt Art 16	GDA	56	256298	6176275	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact Searle	**Recorders**	Total Earth Care Pty Ltd					**Permits**		
52-4-0179	MVEnt Art 42	GDA	56	258388	6175784	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact Searle	**Recorders**	Total Earth Care Pty Ltd					**Permits**		
52-4-0180	MVEent Art 43	GDA	56	258416	6176086	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact Searle	**Recorders**	Total Earth Care Pty Ltd					**Permits**		
52-4-0181	MVEnt Art 41	GDA	56	258379	6175782	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact Searle	**Recorders**	Total Earth Care Pty Ltd					**Permits**		
52-4-0182	MVEnt Art 34	GDA	56	256495	6176650	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact Searle	**Recorders**	Total Earth Care Pty Ltd					**Permits**		
52-4-0183	MVEnt Art 15	GDA	56	256624	6177078	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact Searle	**Recorders**	Total Earth Care Pty Ltd					**Permits**	3945	
52-4-0184	MVEnt Art 14	GDA	56	256208	6176043	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact Searle	**Recorders**	Total Earth Care Pty Ltd					**Permits**		
52-4-0186	MVEnt Art 12	GDA	56	256151	6177414	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact Searle	**Recorders**	Total Earth Care Pty Ltd					**Permits**	3945	
52-4-0187	MVEnt Site 7	GDA	56	259399	6176087	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact Searle	**Recorders** Total Earth Care Pty Ltd						**Permits**		
52-4-0188	MVEnt Site 6	GDA	56	256797	6174871	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact Searle	**Recorders** Total Earth Care Pty Ltd						**Permits**		
52-4-0189	MVEnt Site 5	GDA	56	255736	6176238	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact Searle	**Recorders** Total Earth Care Pty Ltd						**Permits**		
52-4-0190	MVEnt Site 4	GDA	56	255991	6176600	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact Searle	**Recorders** Total Earth Care Pty Ltd						**Permits**		
52-4-0191	MVEnt Site 3	GDA	56	256413	6176860	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact Searle	**Recorders** Total Earth Care Pty Ltd						**Permits**	3945	
52-4-0192	MVEnt Site 2	GDA	56	256280	6177715	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact Searle	**Recorders** Total Earth Care Pty Ltd						**Permits**		
52-4-0169	MVSW A18	GDA	56	257957	6172256	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact Searle	**Recorders** Total Earth Care Pty Ltd						**Permits**		
52-4-0170	MVSW AO4	GDA	56	257566	6172410	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		103681
	Contact Searle	**Recorders** Total Earth Care Pty Ltd						**Permits**	4070	
52-4-0196	Stoney Creek1	AGD	56	256635	6178392	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : 3		
	Contact Searle	**Recorders** Mr.Graham Moore						**Permits**		
52-4-0197	Stoney Creek2	AGD	56	256488	6178407	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -		
	Contact Searle	**Recorders** Mr.Graham Moore						**Permits**		
52-2-1215	B 2;	AGD	56	254730	6179500	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1220
	Contact	**Recorders** Margrit Koettig						**Permits**		
52-4-0431	HC_130	GDA	56	251966	6178815	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders** EMGAMM-St Leonards (previously EMGA),Mr.Ryan Desic						**Permits**	3945	
52-4-0432	HC_131	GDA	56	251896	6178733	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders** EMGAMM-St Leonards (previously EMGA),Mr.Ryan Desic						**Permits**	3945	
52-4-0433	HC_132	GDA	56	251937	6177740	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders** EMGAMM-St Leonards (previously EMGA),Mr.Ryan Desic						**Permits**	3945	
52-4-0434	HC_133	GDA	56	252354	6177721	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders** EMGAMM-St Leonards (previously EMGA),Mr.Ryan Desic						**Permits**		
52-4-0435	HC_134	GDA	56	252333	6178036	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders** EMGAMM-St Leonards (previously EMGA),Mr.Ryan Desic						**Permits**	3945	

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
52-4-0436	HC_135	GDA	56	252118	6178852	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
Contact		Recorders	EMGAMM-St Leonards (previously EMGA),Mr.Ryan Desic					Permits	3945	
52-4-0437	HC_136	GDA	56	252051	6178874	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Grinding Groove : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
Contact		Recorders	EMGAMM-St Leonards (previously EMGA),Mr.Ryan Desic					Permits	3945	
52-4-0438	HC_137	GDA	56	252136	6178965	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
Contact		Recorders	EMGAMM-St Leonards (previously EMGA),Mr.Ryan Desic					Permits	3945	
52-4-0440	HC_138	GDA	56	252146	6178939	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -		
Contact		Recorders	EMGAMM-St Leonards (previously EMGA),Mr.Ryan Desic					Permits	3945	
52-4-0441	HC_139	GDA	56	252231	6178964	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
Contact		Recorders	EMGAMM-St Leonards (previously EMGA),Mr.Ryan Desic					Permits	3945	
52-4-0442	HC_141	GDA	56	251863	6178938	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
Contact		Recorders	EMGAMM-St Leonards (previously EMGA),Mr.Ryan Desic					Permits		
52-4-0446	HC_145	GDA	56	253478	6178671	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
Contact		Recorders	EMGAMM-St Leonards (previously EMGA),Mr.Ryan Desic					Permits	3945	
52-4-0447	HC_146	GDA	56	253599	6178492	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
Contact		Recorders	EMGAMM-St Leonards (previously EMGA),Mr.Ryan Desic					Permits	3945	
52-4-0448	HC_147	GDA	56	253913	6177815	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
Contact		Recorders	EMGAMM-St Leonards (previously EMGA),Mr.Ryan Desic					Permits	3945	
52-4-0449	HC_148	GDA	56	254046	6177627	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
Contact		Recorders	EMGAMM-St Leonards (previously EMGA),Mr.Ryan Desic					Permits	3945	
52-4-0450	HC_149	GDA	56	252000	6178570	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
Contact		Recorders	EMGAMM-St Leonards (previously EMGA),Mr.Ryan Desic					Permits	3945	
52-4-0451	HC_150	GDA	56	252109	6178761	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
Contact		Recorders	EMGAMM-St Leonards (previously EMGA),Mr.Ryan Desic					Permits	3945	

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
52-4-0452	HC_151	GDA	56	252186	6178750	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	EMGAMM-St Leonards (previously EMGA),Mr.Ryan Desic					**Permits**	3945	
52-4-0453	HC_152	GDA	56	252144	6178419	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	EMGAMM-St Leonards (previously EMGA),Mr.Ryan Desic					**Permits**	3945	
52-4-0459	HC_158	GDA	56	254007	6177841	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	EMGAMM-St Leonards (previously EMGA),Mr.Ryan Desic					**Permits**		
52-4-0471	HC_170	GDA	56	251881	6178266	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	EMGAMM-St Leonards (previously EMGA),Mr.Ryan Desic					**Permits**	3945	
52-4-0473	HC_172	GDA	56	251887	6178544	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	EMGAMM-St Leonards (previously EMGA),Mr.Ryan Desic					**Permits**	3945	
52-4-0474	HC_173	GDA	56	251992	6178447	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	EMGAMM-St Leonards (previously EMGA),Mr.Ryan Desic					**Permits**	3945	
52-4-0475	HC_174	GDA	56	252251	6178482	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	EMGAMM-St Leonards (previously EMGA),Mr.Ryan Desic					**Permits**	3945	
52-4-0477	HC_176	GDA	56	256131	6177778	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	EMGAMM-St Leonards (previously EMGA),Mr.Ryan Desic					**Permits**		
52-4-0478	HC_177	GDA	56	255574	6177334	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	EMGAMM-St Leonards (previously EMGA),Mr.Ryan Desic					**Permits**	3945	
52-4-0386	BR-IF1;	GDA	56	258825	6175904	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Lance Syme					**Permits**		
52-4-0387	BR-IF2	GDA	56	258633	6175948	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Lance Syme					**Permits**		
52-4-0689	Chelsea Gardens Locale 3	GDA	56	260040	6172378	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Mrs.Samantha Keats					**Permits**		
52-4-0691	CPark A02	GDA	56	256752	6178340	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Mrs.Samantha Keats					**Permits**		
52-4-0692	CPark A03	GDA	56	256542	6178190	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Mrs.Samantha Keats					**Permits**		
52-2-1216	B 1;	AGD	56	255440	6180240	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1220

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	**Recorders**	Margrit Koettig					**Permits**		
52-1-0389	wingercarribee iso glass	GDA	56	255483	6180343	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Ian J Kalaf Solicitor & Attorney,Mr.Matthew Alexander					**Permits**		
52-4-0684	New Berrima Reburial	GDA	56	257088	6178638	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Mrs.Samantha Keats					**Permits**		
52-1-0053	Berrima, HCA10	AGD	56	255650	6182650	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	498
	Contact	**Recorders**	Margrit Koettig					**Permits**		
52-1-0054	Mount Misery, HCA11	AGD	56	256000	6182000	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	498
	Contact	**Recorders**	Margrit Koettig					**Permits**		
52-1-0055	Mount Misery, HCA12	AGD	56	256360	6182940	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	498
	Contact	**Recorders**	Margrit Koettig					**Permits**		
52-1-0048	Berrima, HCA05	AGD	56	252960	6179980	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	498
	Contact	**Recorders**	Margrit Koettig					**Permits**		
52-1-0049	Berrima, HCA06	AGD	56	253190	6180460	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	498
	Contact	**Recorders**	Margrit Koettig					**Permits**		
52-1-0051	Berrima, HCA08	AGD	56	253580	6181360	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	498
	Contact	**Recorders**	Margrit Koettig					**Permits**		
52-1-0052	Berrima, HCA09	AGD	56	255280	6182630	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	498
	Contact	**Recorders**	Margrit Koettig					**Permits**		
52-1-0056	Mount Misery, HCA13	AGD	56	256460	6182890	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	498
	Contact	**Recorders**	Margrit Koettig					**Permits**		
52-4-0122	Throsby Park	AGD	56	260500	6173520	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		102977
	Contact	**Recorders**	Heritage Archaeology					**Permits**		
52-1-0302	Little Minnows Grinding Grooves	GDA	56	258964	6179830	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Brad Davies					**Permits**		
52-4-0577	Throsby Park Tree	GDA	56	261180	6173373	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Ms.Rose O'Sullivan					**Permits**		
48-4-0369	BSMV PAD2	GDA	56	257699	6172658	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Matthew Barber,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick					**Permits**	4117	
52-4-0654	New Berrima IS01	GDA	56	257211	6178923	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 30434 SJK

Client Service ID : 462896

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	Recorders	Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Mrs.Samantha Keats,Mrs.S					Permits		

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Appendix 2 Artefact analysis

Transect no.	Test pit no.	Spit no.	Type	Raw material	Cortex (%)	Platform type	Platform width (mm)	Platform depth (mm)	Termination	Retouch type	Retouch location	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Flake scars	Tool type	Notes
1	1	3	Flake - Distal	Quartz	None	–	–	–	Feather	–	–	8.85	5.68	1.91	–	–	–
1	1	3	Angular Fragment	Quartz	None	–	–	–	–	–	–	9.36	5.06	3.33	–	–	–
1	2	1	Flake - Medial	Silcrete	None	–	–	–	–	–	–	25.98	19.05	5.16	–	–	–
1	10	3	Flake - Distal	Quartzite	None	–	–	–	Feather	–	–	25.69	12.43	5.8	–	–	–
1	10	4	Flake - Proximal	Quartz	None	Crushed	–	–	–	–	–	11.25	7.02	1.43	–	–	–
2	2	2	Flake - Left Longitudinal Split	Silcrete	None	–	8.19	4.02	Feather	–	–	18.15	8.51	3.34	–	–	–
2	2	2	Flake - Medial	Silcrete	None	–	–	–	–	–	–	7.8	10.14	5.44	–	–	–
2	2	2	Angular Fragment	Silcrete	None	–	–	–	–	–	–	9.26	4.05	2.42	–	–	–
5	9	1	Flake - Proximal	Quartzite	None	Flaked	11.62	4.88	–	–	–	7.77	14.94	3.59	–	–	Bending initiation
5	11	3	Flake - Complete	Silcrete	None	Crushed	–	–	Hinge	–	–	5.85	6.5	2.06	–	–	–
5	11	2	Flake - Complete	Silcrete	None	Crushed	–	–	Feather	–	–	6.59	10.74	2.79	–	–	–
7	2	1	Flake - Medial	Quartz	None	–	–	–	–	–	–	12.44	9.14	3.11	–	–	–
7	3	2	Angular Fragment	Quartz	None	–	–	–	–	–	–	19.23	12.4	8.44	1	–	Core fragment
7	5	2	Flake - Medial	Silcrete	None	–	–	–	–	–	–	7.23	4.67	1.48	–	–	–
7	7	3	Flake - Proximal	Silcrete	None	Flaked	22.02	12.33	–	–	–	23.83	28.08	11.57	–	–	–
9	8	1	Angular Fragment	Silcrete	None	–	–	–	–	–	–	35.73	23.93	12.74	1	–	Core fragment
9	10	3	Flake - Complete	Quartz	None	Plain/natural	4.44	1.73	Feather	–	–	9.2	5.46	1.84	–	–	–
11	0	2	Flake - Proximal	Quartz	None	Plain/natural	4.83	1.93	–	–	–	9.76	6.45	3.01	–	–	–
11	0	4	Flake - Right Longitudinal Split	Silcrete	None	–	8.55	5.71	Feather	–	–	24.08	6.74	5.14	–	–	–
11	0	5	Flake - Distal	Silcrete	None	–	–	–	Feather	–	–	10.67	21.53	3.45	–	–	–
11	2	2	Flake - Distal	Silcrete	None	–	–	–	Feather	–	–	13.01	12.89	4.6	–	–	–
11	2	1	Flake - Proximal	Silcrete	None	Flaked	14.29	6.39	–	–	–	21.4	16.5	6.16	–	–	–
11	2	1	Flake - Proximal	Silcrete	None	Plain/natural	7.39	2.69	–	–	–	11.12	13.98	3.35	–	–	–
11	2	1	Angular Fragment	Silcrete	None	–	–	–	–	–	–	13.13	7.62	3.48	–	–	–
11	2	1	Angular Fragment	Silcrete	None	–	–	–	–	–	–	20.4	11.31	5.49	–	–	–
11	2	1	Flake - Complete	Crystal Quartz	None	Crushed	–	–	Crushed	–	–	8.77	8.42	2	–	–	Bipolar flake with crushing on

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Transect no.	Test pit no.	Spit no.	Type	Raw material	Cortex (%)	Platform type	Platform width (mm)	Platform depth (mm)	Termination	Retouch type	Retouch location	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Flake scars	Tool type	Notes
																	proximal and distal edge
11	3	1	Flake - Complete	Silcrete	None	Plain/natural	2.87	1.72	Plunge	–	–	20.23	20.31	3.69	–	–	–
11	3	3	Flake - Proximal	Silcrete	None	Plain/natural	6.36	4.51	–	–	–	10.41	10.83	5.35	–	–	Bending initiation
11	3	4	Flake - Complete	Silcrete	None	Crushed	–	–	Plunge	–	–	12.8	16.01	4.25	–	–	–
11	5	1	Flake - Distal	Silcrete	None	–	–	–	Feather	–	–	10.06	9.83	2.64	–	–	–
11	5	1	Flake - Proximal	Silcrete	None	Flaked	9.26	2.1	–	–	–	9.51	12.23	2.26	–	–	–
11	5	1	Angular Fragment	Silcrete	None	–	–	–	–	–	–	29.59	22.9	11.08	1	–	Core fragment
11	5	2	Flake - Distal	Silcrete	None	–	–	–	Retouched	Scalar and edge damage	Q3	16.5	12	5.65		Scraper – Flat edged	Steep scalar retouch on distal edge with edge damage along same edge removing parts of scalar negative scars
11	5	2	Flake - Distal	Silcrete	None	–	–	–	Feather	–	–	10.69	13.42	4.13	–	–	–
11	5	2	Angular Fragment	Silcrete	None	–	–	–	–	–	–	15.13	11.12	10.13	–	–	–
11	5	2	Angular Fragment	Silcrete	None	–	–	–	–	–	–	9.66	8.65	7	–	–	–
11	5	2	Flake - Complete	Silcrete	None	Flaked	12.52	7.12	Feather	–	–	6.48	12.81	4.49	–	–	–
12	1	1	Angular Fragment	Quartzite	None	–	–	–	–	–	–	14.38	4.86	4.58	–	–	–
13	1	1	Flake - Medial	Silcrete	None	–	–	–	–	–	–	10.15	7.84	4.78	–	–	–
13	1	1	Flake - Complete	Silcrete	None	Plain/natural	2.98	1.5	Plunge	–	–	11.93	10.8	5.85	–	–	–
13	1	2	Flake - Left Longitudinal Split	Silcrete	None	–	7.25	4.17	Feather	–	–	33.95	17.06	5.24	–	–	–
13	1	2	Flake - Medial	Quartzite	None	–	–	–	–	–	–	18.06	15.3	6.66	–	–	–
13	1	2	Flake - Medial	Silcrete	None	–	–	–	–	–	–	8.78	5.84	2.81	–	–	–
13	1	2	Angular Fragment	Quartzite	None	–	–	–	–	–	–				–	–	–
13	1	2	Flake - Distal	Silcrete	None	–	–	–	Feather	–	–	8.17	4.7	2.26	–	–	–
13	1	2	Flake - Medial	Quartzite	None	–	–	–	–	–	–	6.14	9.09	2.43	–	–	–
13	1	2	Core - Multidirectional	Quartz	None	–	–	–	–	–	–	17.76	9.68	6.66	3	–	–
13	1	3	Flake - Proximal	Quartzite	None	Plain/natural	9.01	2.94	–	–	–	8.57	11.73	3.45	–	–	–
13	1	3	Flake - Medial	Silcrete	None	–	–	–	–	–	–	5.28	6.32	2.53	–	–	–
13	1	3	Flake - Distal	Quartzite	None	–	–	–	Feather	–	–	3.86	7.07	0.94	–	–	–
14	2	2	Flake - Complete	Silcrete	1-32%	Cortical	13.93	4.27	Hinge	Edge damage	Q2	34.38	34.46	8.28	–	–	Overhang removal, platform preparation

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Transect no.	Test pit no.	Spit no.	Type	Raw material	Cortex (%)	Platform type	Platform width (mm)	Platform depth (mm)	Termination	Retouch type	Retouch location	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Flake scars	Tool type	Notes
14	2	2	Flake - Proximal	Quartz	None	Flaked	14.71	6.27	–	–	–	9.97	17.7	5.11	–	–	Bending initiation
14	2	2	Core - Bipolar	Quartz	None	Crushed	–	–	Axial	–	–	11.32	7.29	3.42	1	–	Bipolar flake core
14	3	1	Blade - Complete	Silcrete	None	Flaked	4.46	2.04	Hinge	–	–	13.94	5.93	1.59	–	–	Microblade flake
14	3	1	Flake - Proximal	Quartz	None	Crushed	–	–	–	–	–	12.76	7.57	2.56	–	–	–
14	3	1	Flake - Distal	Silcrete	None	–	–	–	Feather	–	–	10.36	6.13	4.37	–	–	–
14	3	1	Flake - Distal	Silcrete	None	–	–	–	Retouched	Notched	Q3	11.59	11.31	3.53	–	Point - Engraver, Drill or Piercer	Possible piercer, several notch retouch flakes forming a point on distal edge
14	3	2	Flake - Medial	Silcrete	None	–	–	–	–	–	–	7.05	6.81	1.55	–	–	–
14	3	2	Flake - Complete	Silcrete	None	Plain/natural	3.18	0.55	Feather	–	–	5.66	6	1.06	–	–	–
15	3	2	Flake - Right Longitudinal Split	Silcrete	None	–	3.55	1.9	Hinge	–	–	18.27	8.47	3.06	–	–	–
15	3	2	Flake - Distal	Silcrete	None	–	–	–	Hinge	–	–	9.88	12.27	2.23	–	–	–
15	3	3	Angular Fragment	Crystal Quartz	None	–	–	–		–	–	20.11	11.2	6.97	–	–	–
15	4	3	Flake - Distal	Silcrete	None	–	–	–	Feather	–	–	4.34	8.25	1.4	–	–	–
15	4	3	Flake - Distal	Quartz	None	–	–	–	Feather	–	–	8.48	8.72	3.11	–	–	–
15	5	3	Flake - Proximal	Silcrete	None	Flaked	15.4	6.17	–	–	–	17.3	18.24	9.2	–	–	–
15	6	2	Flake - Complete	Silcrete	None	Flaked	3.89	2.05	Feather	–	–	14.86	5.55	2.04	–	–	–
16	3	3	Flake - Medial	Crystal Quartz	None	–	–	–	–	–	–	14.28	6.19	1.57	–	–	–

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Appendix 3 Test excavation results

Test pit number	Date excavated	Landform	Context	Start depth (mm)	End depth (mm)	Colour (Munsell Code)	Soil description	Inclusions	PH	Artefacts
Transect 1										
1	11/11/2019	Lower slope terrace	1	0	150	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7.5	2
			2	150	320	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments	8	
			3	350	500	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Large ironstone fragments >40mm	8.5	
2	11/11/2019	Lower slope terrace	1	0	180	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	1
			2	180	350	10YR 6/3 pale brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments	7.5	
			3	350	500	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Large ironstone fragments >40mm	8.5	
3	11/11/2019	Lower slope terrace	1	0	150	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	–
			2	150	330	10YR 6/3 pale brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments	7.5	
			3	330	400	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Large ironstone fragments >40mm	8.5	
4	11/11/2019	Lower slope terrace	1	0	150	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	–
			2	150	330	10YR 6/3 pale brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments	7.5	
			3	330	420	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Large ironstone fragments >40mm	8.5	
5	11/11/2019	Open depression	1	0	120	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	–
			2	120	320	10YR 6/3 pale brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments	7.5	
			3	330	420	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Large ironstone fragments >40mm	8.5	
6	11/11/2019	Open depression	1	0	120	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	–
			2	120	250	10YR 6/3 pale brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments	7.5	
			3	250	420	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Large ironstone fragments >40mm	8.5	
7	18/11/2019	Lower slope terrace	1	0	160	10YR 4/3 brown	Silty Clay	Rootlets	8	–
			2	160	320	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Silty Clay	Ironstone fragments small	8.5	
			3	350	400	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Clay	Large ironstone fragments	9	
8	18/11/2019	Lower slope terrace	1	0	130	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	–
			2	130	300	10YR 6/3 pale brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments small	7.5	
			3	300	400	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Large ironstone fragments >40mm	8.5	
9	18/11/2019	Lower slope terrace	1	0	130	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	–
			2	130	300	10YR 6/3 pale brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments small	7.5	
10	27/11/2019	Lower slope terrace	1	0	180	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	2
			2	180	320	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Silty Clay	Ironstone fragments small	8.5	

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Test pit number	Date excavated	Landform	Context	Start depth (mm)	End depth (mm)	Colour (Munsell Code)	Soil description	Inclusions	PH	Artefacts
			3	320	500	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Clay	Ironstone fragments	9	
11	27/11/2019	Crest	1	0	180	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	–
			3	320	500	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Clay	Ironstone fragments	9	
			2	180	320	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Silty Clay	–	8.5	
12	27/11/2019	Crest	1	0	80	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Silty Clay	Rootlets	8.5	–
			2	80	200	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Clay	–	9	
Transect 2										
1	12/11/2019	Mid slope	1	0	150	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7.5	–
			2	150	320	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments	8	
			3	350	500	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Large ironstone fragments >40mm	8.5	
2	12/11/2019	Mid slope	1	0	150	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	3
			2	150	300	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	
			3	330	400	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Large ironstone fragments >40mm	8.5	
3	12/11/2019	Mid slope	1	0	150	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	–
			2	150	330	10YR 6/3 pale brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments	7.5	
			3	330	400	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Large ironstone fragments >40mm	8.5	
4	12/11/2019	Open depression	1	0	100	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	–
			2	100	200	10YR 6/3 pale brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments	7.5	
			3	200	300	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Large ironstone fragments >40mm	8.5	
5	12/11/2019	Open depression	1	0	250	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	–
			2	250	350	10YR 6/3 pale brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments	7.5	
			3	350	400	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Large ironstone fragments >40mm	8.5	
6	18/11/2019	Mid slope	1	0	180	10YR 4/3 brown	Silty Clay	Rootlets	8	–
			2	180	360	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Silty Clay	–	8.5	
			3	360	400	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Clay	Large ironstone fragments	9	
7	18/11/2019	Mid slope	1	0	180	10YR 4/3 brown	Silty Clay	Rootlets	8	–
			2	180	400	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Silty Clay	–	8.5	
			3	400	500	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Clay	Large ironstone fragments	9	
8	27/11/2019	Crest	1	0	160	10YR 4/3 brown	Silty Clay	Rootlets	8	–
			2	160	320	2.5YR 5/2 greyish brown	Silty Clay	–	8.5	
			3	320	400	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Silty Clay	–	8.5	

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Test pit number	Date excavated	Landform	Context	Start depth (mm)	End depth (mm)	Colour (Munsell Code)	Soil description	Inclusions	PH	Artefacts
Transect 3										
1	13/11/2019	Mid slope	1	0	20	10YR 5/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	8	–
			2	200	600	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow	Silty Clay	Small pebbles <2mm	8.5	
			3	600	700	10YR 7/8 yellow	Clayey Silt	Small ironstone pebbles <5mm	8.5	
2	13/11/2019	Crest	1	0	170	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	8	–
			2	170	320	10YR 6/3 pale brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments, gravel	7.5	
			3	320	400	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Large ironstone fragments >40mm	8.5	
3	13/11/2019	Crest	1	0	150	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	8	–
			2	150	350	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown	Clayey Silt	Small ironstone pebbles <5mm	8.5	
			3	350	500	7.5YR 5/8 strong brown	Clay	Small ironstone pebbles <5mm	8.5	
4	13/11/2019	Mid slope	1	0	200	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	–
			2	200	400	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Small gravel	8	
5	13/11/2019	Open depression	1	0	200	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets, small gravel	7	–
			2	200	350	10YR 6/3 pale brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments, gravel	7.5	
			3	350	400	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Large ironstone fragments >40mm	8.5	
6	19/11/2019	Open depression	1	0	130	2.5YR 6/4 light yellowish brown	Silty Clay	Rootlets, ironstone fragments	8	–
			2	130	300	2.5 YR 5/4 light olive brown	Silty Clay	Large ironstone fragments	8.5	
7	19/11/2019	Open depression	1	0	200	10YR 4/3 brown	Silty Clay	Rootlets small ironstone fragments	8	–
			3	320	400	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Clay	Large ironstone fragments	9	
8	19/11/2019	Mid slope	1	0	160	10YR 4/3 brown	Silty Clay	Rootlets	8	–
			2	160	300	10YR 5/4 brown	Silty Clay	–	8.5	
			3	300	400	10YR 6/3 pale brown	Clay	Large ironstone fragments	9	
9	19/11/2019	Lower slope terrace	1	0	120	10YR 4/3 brown	Silty Clay	Rootlets	8	–
			2	120	300	10YR 5/4 brown	Silty Clay	–	8.5	
			3	300	400	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Clay	Large ironstone fragments	9	
10	19/11/2019	Crest	1	0	120	10YR 4/3 brown	Silty Clay	Rootlets	8	–
			2	120	280	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Silty Clay	–	8.5	
			3	280	300	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Silty Clay	–	8.5	
11	27/11/2019	Crest	1	0	120	10YR 4/3 brown	Silty Clay	Rootlets	8	–
			2	120	280	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Silty Clay	Ironstone fragments	8.5	
			3	400	300	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Silty Clay	Ironstone fragments	8.5	

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Test pit number	Date excavated	Landform	Context	Start depth (mm)	End depth (mm)	Colour (Munsell Code)	Soil description	Inclusions	PH	Artefacts
Transect 4										
1	13/11/2019	Mid slope	1	0	150	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	–
			2	150	300	10YR 6/3 pale brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments	7.5	
			3	300	400	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Large ironstone fragments >40mm	8.5	
2	13/11/2019	Crest	1	0	170	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets, small gravel	7	–
			2	170	320	10YR 6/3 pale brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments, gravel	7.5	
			3	320	400	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Large ironstone fragments >40mm	8.5	
3	13/11/2019	Crest	1	0	100	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets, small gravel	7	–
			2	100	230	10YR 6/3 pale brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments, gravel	7.5	
			3	230	300	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Large ironstone fragments >40mm	8.5	
4	13/11/2019	Mid slope	1	0	180	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	–
			2	180	300	10YR 6/3 pale brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments	7.5	
			3	300	400	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Large ironstone fragments >40mm	8.5	
5	14/11/2019	Open depression	1	0	200	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	–
			2	200	300	10YR 6/3 pale brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments	7.5	
6	19/11/2019	Mid slope	1	0	120	10YR 5/2 greyish brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets, small gravel	7	–
			2	120	320	10YR 6/2 light brownish grey	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments, gravel	7.5	
			3	320	400	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Large ironstone fragments >40mm	8.5	
7	19/11/2019	Mid slope	1	0	180	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	–
			2	180	300	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments	7.5	
			3	300	400	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Large ironstone fragments >40mm	8.5	
8	19/11/2019	Open depression	1	0	120	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	–
			2	120	260	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments	7.5	
			3	300	350	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Large ironstone fragments >40mm	8.5	
9	20/11/2019	Mid slope	1	0	120	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	–
			2	120	260	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments	7.5	
			3	300	400	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Large ironstone fragments >40mm	8.5	
10	19/11/2019	Crest	1	0	120	10YR 4/3 brown	Silty Clay	Rootlets	8	–
			2	120	280	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Silty Clay	–	8.5	
			3	280	300	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Silty Clay	–	8.5	
11	27/11/2019	Crest	1	0	180	10YR 4/3 brown	Silty Clay	Rootlets	8	–

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Test pit number	Date excavated	Landform	Context	Start depth (mm)	End depth (mm)	Colour (Munsell Code)	Soil description	Inclusions	PH	Artefacts
			2	180	280	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Silty Clay	–	8.5	
			3	280	400	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Silty Clay	–	8.5	
Transect 5										
1	13/11/2019	Open depression	1	0	180	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	–
			2	180	300	10YR 6/3 pale brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments	7.5	
			3	300	400	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Large ironstone fragments >40mm	8.5	
2	13/11/2019	Open depression	1	0	150	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	–
			2	150	300	10YR 6/3 pale brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments	7.5	
			3	300	350	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Small ironstone fragments <5mm	8.5	
3	13/11/2019	Open depression	1	0	200	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	–
			2	200	300	10YR 6/3 pale brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments	7.5	
4	13/11/2016	Open depression	1	0	180	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	–
			2	180	300	10YR 6/3 pale brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments	7.5	
			3	300	400	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Small ironstone fragments <5mm	8.5	
5	13/11/2019	Open depression	1	0	200	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	–
			2	200	300	10YR 6/3 pale brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments	7.5	
6	19/11/2019	Mid slope	1	0	120	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	–
			2	120	240	10YR 6/3 pale brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments	7.5	
			3	240	600	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Large ironstone fragments >40mm	8.5	
7	19/11/2019	Mid slope	1	0	180	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	–
			2	180	300	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments	7.5	
			3	300	400	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Large ironstone fragments >40mm	8.5	
8	19/11/2019	Mid slope	1	0	180	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	–
			2	180	260	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments	7.5	
			3	260	600	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Large ironstone fragments >40mm	8.5	
9	20/11/2019	Open depression	1	0	120	10YR 5/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	1
			2	120	320	10YR 6/3 pale brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments	7.5	
			3	320	400	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	ironstone fragments	8.5	
10	19/11/2019	Mid slope	1	0	120	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	–
			2	120	300	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments	7.5	
			3	300	350	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow	Sandy Clay	Large ironstone fragments >40mm	8.5	

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Test pit number	Date excavated	Landform	Context	Start depth (mm)	End depth (mm)	Colour (Munsell Code)	Soil description	Inclusions	PH	Artefacts
11	27/11/2019	Crest	1	0	180	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	2
			2	180	280	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	–	7.5	
			3	280	350	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	–	8.5	
12	27/11/2019	Crest	1	0	180	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	–
			2	180	320	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	–	7.5	
			3	320	400	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	–	8.5	
Transect 6										
1	13/11/2019	Mid slope	1	0	280	10YR 5/2 greyish brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	8	–
			2	280	380	10YR 7/2 light grey	Clayey Silt	Charcoal flecks	7.5	
			3	380	400	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Small ironstone pebbles	7	
2	14/11/2019	Mid slope	1	0	180	10YR 5/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	8.5	–
			2	180	300	2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Large ironstone gravel >20mm at base	8.5	
3	14/11/2019	Mid slope	1	0	200	10YR 5/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	8.5	–
			2	200	300	2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Large ironstone gravel >20mm	8.5	
4	14/11/2019	Mid slope	1	0	180	10YR 5/2 greyish brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	8	–
			2	180	400	10YR 7/2 light grey	Clayey Silt	Charcoal flecks	7.5	
			3	400	500	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Small ironstone pebbles	7	
5	14/11/2019	Open depression	1	0	170	10YR 5/2 greyish brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	8	–
			2	170	300	10YR 7/2 light grey	Clayey Silt	Charcoal flecks	7.5	
			3	300	400	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Small ironstone pebbles	7	
6	20/11/2019	Open depression	1	0	100	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	–
			2	100	240	10YR 6/3 pale brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments	7.5	
			3	240	300	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Large ironstone fragments >40mm	8.5	
7	20/11/2019	Mid slope	1	0	100	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	8	–
			2	100	230	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Charcoal flecks	7.5	
			3	230	300	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Small ironstone pebbles	7	
8	20/11/2019	Mid slope	1	0	100	10YR 5/2 greyish brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	8	–
			2	100	200	10YR 7/2 light grey	Clayey Silt	Charcoal flecks	7.5	
			3	200	300	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Small ironstone pebbles	7	
9	20/11/2019	Open depression	1	0	120	10YR 5/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	–
			2	120	320	10YR 6/3 pale brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments	7.5	

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Test pit number	Date excavated	Landform	Context	Start depth (mm)	End depth (mm)	Colour (Munsell Code)	Soil description	Inclusions	PH	Artefacts
			3	320	400	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments	8.5	
10	20/11/2019	Open depression	1	0	130	10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	8.5	–
			2	130	280	10YR 6/2 light brownish grey	Clayey Silt	Charcoal flecks	8	
			3	280	400	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Small ironstone pebbles	7	
11	20/11/2019	Open depression	1	0	130	10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	8.5	–
			2	130	280	10YR 6/2 light brownish grey	Clayey Silt	Charcoal flecks	8	
			3	280	400	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Small ironstone pebbles	7	
13	28/11/2019	Mid slope	1	0	180	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	–
			2	180	300	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	–	7.5	
			3	300	400	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	–	8.5	
Transect 7										
1	14/11/2019	Mid slope	1	0	170	10YR 5/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	8.5	–
			2	170	300	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Large ironstone gravel >20mm at base	8.5	
2	14/11/2019	Mid slope	1	0	180	10YR 5/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	8.5	1
			2	180	300	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Large ironstone gravel >20mm	8.5	
3	14/11/2019	Mid slope	1	0	180	10YR 5/2 greyish brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	8	1
			2	180	320	10YR 7/2 light grey	Clayey Silt	Charcoal flecks	7.5	
			3	320	400	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Small ironstone pebbles	7	
4	14/11/2019	Mid slope	1	0	160	10YR 5/2 greyish brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	8	–
			2	160	320	10YR 7/2 light grey	Clayey Silt	Charcoal flecks, small gravel	7.5	
			3	320	400	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Small ironstone pebbles	7	
5	14/11/2019	Mid slope	1	0	180	10YR 5/2 greyish brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	8	1
			2	180	300	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow	Clayey Silt	Charcoal flecks, small gravel	7.5	
			3	300	400	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Small ironstone pebbles	7	
6	21/11/2019	Open depression	1	0	100	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	–
			2	100	240	10YR 6/3 pale brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments small	7.5	
			3	240	400	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Small ironstone fragments	8.5	
7	21/11/2018	Mid slope	1	0	180	10YR 5/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	8	1
			2	180	320	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Charcoal flecks, small gravel, ironstone fragments	7.5	
			3	320	500	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Ironstone fragments	7	
8	20/11/2019	Mid slope	1	0	160	10YR 5/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	8	–

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Test pit number	Date excavated	Landform	Context	Start depth (mm)	End depth (mm)	Colour (Munsell Code)	Soil description	Inclusions	PH	Artefacts
			2	160	260	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Charcoal flecks, small gravel	7.5	
			3	260	300	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Small ironstone pebbles	7	
9	20/11/2019	Mid slope	1	0	160	10YR 5/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	8	–
			2	160	320	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Charcoal flecks, small gravel	7.5	
			3	320	400	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Small ironstone pebbles	7	
10	20/11/2019	Open depression	1	0	100	10YR 5/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	8	–
			2	100	240	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Charcoal flecks, small gravel	7.5	
			3	260	300	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Small ironstone pebbles	7	
12	28/11/2019	Open depression	1	0	100	10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	8.5	–
			2	100	280	10YR 6/2 light brownish grey	Clayey Silt	Charcoal flecks	8	
			3	280	400	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown mottled	Clayey Silt	Small ironstone pebbles	7	
Transect 8										
1	15/11/2019	Upper slope	1	0	170	10YR 5/2 greyish brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	8	–
			2	170	280	10YR 7/2 light grey	Clayey Silt	Charcoal flecks	7.5	
			3	280	400	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Small ironstone pebbles	7	
2	15/11/2019	Upper slope	1	0	170	10YR 5/2 greyish brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets, large ironstone pieces <50	8	–
			2	170	300	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow	Clayey Silt	Charcoal flecks, large ironstone gravel <50	7.5	
			3	300	400	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Large ironstone pebbles <50	7	
3	15/11/2019	Upper slope	1	0	180	10YR 5/2 greyish brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	8	–
			2	180	300	10YR 7/2 light grey	Clayey Silt	–	7.5	
			3	300	400	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Small ironstone pebbles	7	
4	15/11/2019	Upper slope	1	0	180	10YR 5/2 greyish brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	8	–
			2	180	300	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow	Clayey Silt	Charcoal flecks, small gravel	7.5	
			3	300	400	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Small ironstone pebbles	7	
5	15/11/2019	Mid slope	1	0	160	10YR 5/2 greyish brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	8	–
			2	160	230	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow	Clayey Silt	Charcoal flecks, small gravel	7.5	
			3	230	300	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Small ironstone pebbles	7	
6	21/11/2019	Open depression	1	0	180	10YR 5/2 greyish brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	8	–
			2	180	300	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow	Clayey Silt	Charcoal flecks, small gravel	7.5	
			3	300	400	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Small ironstone pebbles	7	
7	21/11/2019	Upper slope	1	0	160	10YR 5/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	8	–

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Test pit number	Date excavated	Landform	Context	Start depth (mm)	End depth (mm)	Colour (Munsell Code)	Soil description	Inclusions	PH	Artefacts
			2	160	300	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Small gravel, ironstone fragments	7.5	
			3	300	400	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Ironstone fragments	7	
8	21/11/2019	Upper slope	1	0	130	10YR 5/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	8	–
			2	130	320	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Charcoal flecks, small gravel, ironstone fragments	7.5	
			3	320	400	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Ironstone fragments large	7	
9	21/11/2019	Upper slope	1	0	160	10YR 5/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	8	–
			2	160	320	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Charcoal flecks, small gravel	7.5	
			3	320	400	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Small ironstone pebbles	7	
10	28/11/2019	Upper slope	1	0	160	10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	8.5	–
			2	160	320	10YR 6/2 light brownish grey	Clayey Silt	Charcoal flecks	8	
			3	320	400	2.5YR 6/4 light yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Small ironstone pebbles	7	
11	28/11/2019	Open depression	1	0	100	10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	8.5	–
			2	100	280	10YR 6/2 light brownish grey	Clayey Silt	Charcoal flecks	8	
			3	280	400	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown mottled	Clayey Silt	Small ironstone pebbles	7	
Transect 9										
1	15/11/2019	Upper slope	1	0	200	10YR 5/2 greyish brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets, large ironstone pieces <50mm	8	–
			2	200	300	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Large ironstone pebbles <50mm	7	
2	15//11/2019	Crest	1	0	170	10YR 5/2 greyish brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets, large ironstone pieces <50mm	8	–
			2	170	300	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow	Clayey Silt	Charcoal flecks, large ironstone gravel <50mm	7.5	
			3	300	400	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Large ironstone pebbles <50mm	7	
3	15/11/2019	Crest	1	0	200	10YR 5/2 greyish brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets, large ironstone pieces <50mm	8	–
			2	200	400	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Large ironstone pebbles <50mm	7	
4	15/11/2019	Upper slope	1	0	220	10YR 5/2 greyish brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	8	–
			2	220	400	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow	Clayey Silt	Charcoal flecks, small gravel	7.5	
5	15/11/25019	Upper slope	1	0	170	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7.5	–
			2	170	320	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments	8	
			3	320	500	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments >30mm	8.5	
6	21/11/2019	Open depression	1	0	170	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7.5	–
			2	170	320	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments	8	
			3	320	500	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments >30mm	8.5	
7	21/11/2019	Upper slope	1	0	160	10YR 5/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	8	–

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Test pit number	Date excavated	Landform	Context	Start depth (mm)	End depth (mm)	Colour (Munsell Code)	Soil description	Inclusions	PH	Artefacts
			2	160	300	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Small gravel, ironstone fragments	7.5	
			3	300	400	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Ironstone fragments	7	
8	21/11/2019	Transect	1	0	130	10YR 5/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	8	1
			2	130	240	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Charcoal flecks, small gravel, ironstone fragments	7.5	
			3	260	300	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Ironstone fragments large	7	
9	21/11/2019	Upper slope	1	0	130	10YR 5/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	8	–
			2	130	280	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Small gravel	7.5	
			3	280	300	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Small ironstone pebbles	7	
10	28/11/2019	Upper slope	1	0	160	10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	8.5	1
			2	160	320	10YR 6/2 light brownish grey	Clayey Silt	Charcoal flecks	8	
			3	320	500	2.5YR 6/4 light yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Small ironstone pebbles	7	
11	28/11/2019	Open depression	1	0	100	10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	8.5	–
			2	100	280	10YR 6/2 light brownish grey	Clayey Silt	Charcoal flecks	8	
			3	280	400	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Small ironstone pebbles	8	
Transect 10										
1	15/11/2019	Crest	1	0	170	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7.5	–
			2	170	300	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments	8	
			3	300	400	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Large ironstone fragments >40mm	8.5	
2	15/11/2019	Crest	1	0	200	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7.5	–
			2	200	300	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Large ironstone fragments >40mm	8.5	
3	15/11/2019	Crest	1	0	150	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7.5	–
			2	150	300	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Large ironstone fragments >40mm	8.5	
4	21/11/2019	Crest	1	0	120	10YR 5/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	8	–
			2	120	260	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Charcoal flecks, small gravel, ironstone fragments	7.5	
			3	260	350	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Ironstone fragments large	7	
5	21/11/2019	Crest	1	0	130	10YR 5/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	8	–
			2	130	320	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Charcoal flecks, small gravel, ironstone fragments	7.5	
			3	320	470	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Clayey Silt	Ironstone fragments large	7	
Transect 11										
0	18/11/22019	Lower slope terrace	1	0	130	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown	Silty Clay	Rootlets, charcoal flecks	8	3
			2	130	450	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Silty Clay	–	8.5	

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Test pit number	Date excavated	Landform	Context	Start depth (mm)	End depth (mm)	Colour (Munsell Code)	Soil description	Inclusions	PH	Artefacts
			3	450	600	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Clay	–	9	
1	15/11/2019	Lower slope terrace	1	0	120	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown	Silty Clay	Rootlets	8	–
			2	120	260	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Silty Clay	–	8.5	
			3	260	400	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Clay	–	9	
2	15/11/2019	Lower slope terrace	1	0	160	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown	Silty Clay	Rootlets	8	6
			2	160	320	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Silty Clay	–	8.5	
			3	350	400	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Clay	–	9	
3	15/11/2019	Lower slope terrace	1	0	180	10YR 4/3 brown	Silty Clay	Rootlets	8	3
			2	180	400	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Silty Clay	–	8.5	
			3	400	600	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Clay	–	9	
4	18/11/22019	Lower slope terrace	1	0	160	10YR 4/3 brown	Silty Clay	Rootlets	8	–
			2	160	340	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Silty Clay	–	8.5	
			3	340	400	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Clay	–	9	
5	18/11/22019	Lower slope terrace	1	0	180	10YR 4/3 brown	Silty Clay	Rootlets	8	8
			2	180	360	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Silty Clay	–	8.5	
			3	380	500	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Clay	–	9	
6	18/11/22019	Lower slope terrace	1	0	180	10YR 4/3 brown	Silty Clay	Rootlets	8	–
			2	180	400	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Silty Clay	–	8.5	
			3	400	600	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Clay	–	9	
Transect 12										
1	22/11/2019	Lower slope terrace	1	0	180	10YR 4/3 brown	Silty Clay	Rootlets glass and ceramic fragments	7.5	1
			2	180	320	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Silty Clay	–	8	
			3	320	500	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Clay	–	8.5	
2	22/11/2019	Lower slope terrace	1	0	180	10YR 4/3 brown	Silty Clay	Rootlets	7.5	–
			2	180	320	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Silty Clay	–	8	
			3	320	400	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Clay	–	8.5	
3	22/11/2019	Open depression	1	0	180	10YR 4/3 brown	Silty Clay	Rootlets	7.5	–
			2	180	320	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Silty Clay	–	8	
			3	320	500	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Clay	–	8.5	
4	22/11/2019	Open depression	1	0	180	10YR 4/3 brown	Silty Clay	Rootlets	7.5	–
			2	180	320	10YR 6/3 pale brown	Silty Clay	–	8	

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			3	320	500	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown	Clay	Small ironstone fragments	8.5	
5	22/11/2019	Open depression	1	0	180	10YR 4/3 brown	Silty Clay	Rootlets	7.5	–
			2	180	320	10YR 6/3 pale brown	Silty Clay	–	8	
			3	320	400	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Clay	Small ironstone fragments	8.5	
Transect 13										
1	22/11/2019	Lower slope terrace	1	0	180	10YR 4/3 brown	Silty Clay	Rootlets	7.5	12
			2	180	320	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Silty Clay	–	8	
			3	320	500	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Clay	–	8.5	
2	26/11/2019	Lower slope terrace	1	0	180	10YR 4/3 brown	Silty Clay	Rootlets	7.5	–
			2	180	320	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Silty Clay	–	8	
			3	320	500	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Clay	–	8.5	
3	26/11/2019	Lower slope terrace	1	0	120	10YR 4/3 brown	Silty Clay	Rootlets	7.5	–
			2	120	280	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Silty Clay	Ironstone fragments	8	
			3	280	350	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Clay	Large ironstone fragments	8.5	
4	26/11/2019	Lower slope terrace	1	0	180	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	–
			2	180	320	10YR 6/3 pale brown	Sandy Clay	Ironstone fragments	7.5	
			3	320	400	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	–	8.5	
Transect 14										
1	22/11/2019	Lower slope terrace	1	0	100	10YR 4/3 brown	Silty Clay	Rootlets, brick fragments, asbestos	v	
2	22/11/2019	Lower slope terrace	1	0	180	10YR 4/3 brown	Silty Clay	Rootlets	7.5	3
			2	180	320	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Silty Clay	–	8	
			3	320	400	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Clay	–	8.5	
3	22/11/2019	Lower slope terrace	1	0	180	10YR 4/3 brown	Silty Clay	Rootlets	7.5	6
			2	180	320	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Silty Clay	–	8	
			3	320	400	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Clay	–	8.5	
4	22/11/2019	Lower slope terrace	1	0	180	10YR 4/3 brown	Silty Clay	Rootlets	7.5	–
			2	180	320	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Silty Clay	–	8	
			3	320	400	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Clay	–	8.5	
Transect 15										
1	26/11/2019	Lower slope terrace	1	0	180	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown	Silty Clay	Rootlets	8	–
			2	180	320	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Silty Clay	–	8.5	

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			3	320	400	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Clay	Large ironstone fragments	9	
2	26/11/2019	Lower slope terrace	1	0	180	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown	Silty Clay	Rootlets	8	–
			2	180	320	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Silty Clay	–	8.5	
			3	320	400	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Clay	–	9	
3	26/11/2019	Lower slope terrace	1	0	180	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown	Silty Clay	Rootlets	8	3
			2	180	320	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Silty Clay	–	8.5	
			3	320	400	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Clay	Ironstone fragments	9	
4	26/11/2019	Lower slope terrace	1	0	180	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown	Silty Clay	Rootlets	8	2
			2	180	320	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Silty Clay	–	8.5	
			3	320	400	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Clay	Ironstone fragments	9	
5	26/11/2019	Lower slope terrace	1	0	180	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown	Silty Clay	Rootlets	8	1
			2	180	320	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Silty Clay	–	8.5	
			3	320	400	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Clay	Ironstone fragments	9	
6	27/11/2019	Lower slope terrace	1	0	160	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown	Silty Clay	Rootlets	8	1
			2	160	320	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Silty Clay	–	8.5	
			3	320	400	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Clay	Ironstone fragments	9	
Transect 16										
1	28/11/2019	Mid slope	1	0	180	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	–
			2	180	300	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	–	7.5	
			3	300	400	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	–	8.5	
2	28/11/2019	Mid slope	1	0	180	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	–
			2	180	300	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	–	7.5	
			3	300	400	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	–	8.5	
3	28/11/2019	Mid slope	1	0	180	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	1
			2	180	300	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	–	7.5	
			3	300	400	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	–	8.5	
4	28/11/2019	Mid slope	1	0	120	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	–
			2	120	280	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	–	7.5	
			3	280	400	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	–	8.5	
5	28/11/2019	Upper slope	1	0	120	10YR 4/3 brown	Clayey Silt	Rootlets	7	–
			2	120	280	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	–	7.5	

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			3	280	400	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	–	8.5	

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