



View east across the southeast portion of the study area.

## **ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT**

---

### **REZONING OF 11 STRATHNOOK LANE, CLIFTON GROVE**

CABONNE SHIRE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, NSW

SEPTEMBER 2024

Report prepared by  
OzArk Environment & Heritage  
for Peter Basha Planning & Development

**OzArk**

**OzArk  
Environment & Heritage**

145 Wingewarra St  
(PO Box 2069)  
Dubbo NSW 2830

Phone: (02) 6882 0118  
Fax: (02) 6882 0630  
[enquiry@ozarkehm.com.au](mailto:enquiry@ozarkehm.com.au)  
[www.ozarkehm.com.au](http://www.ozarkehm.com.au)

This page has intentionally been left blank.



Heritage NSW



## ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT COVER SHEET

Report Title	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report: Rezoning of 11 Strathnook Lane, Clifton Grove
Author(s) Name	Jordan Henshaw
Author(s)' Organisation Name (if applicable)	OzArk Environment & Heritage
Author(s) contact details	145 Wingewarra St DUBBO NSW 2830 Email: jordan@ozarkehm.com.au Phone: 02 6882 0118
Address of Subject Area	Address: 11 Strathnook Lane, Clifton Grove Title Reference: Lot 551 and 553 DP1176133 Local Government Area: Cabonne Shire Council
Report prepared for	Company Name: Peter Basha Planning & Development Email: peter@bashaplanning.com.au
Date of Report	September 2024
Use of Report/ Confidentiality	This report is not confidential This report may be used by Heritage NSW in a number of ways including placing it in a database generally making hard and electronic copies available to the public and communicating the report to the public.
Copyright owner of the report	© OzArk Environment & Heritage 2024 and © Peter Basha Planning & Development Pty Ltd 2024
Indemnity	If the person/entity who claims to be the copyright owner of the report is not entitled to claim copyright in the report, he/she/it indemnifies all persons using the report in accordance with the <i>National Parks &amp; Wildlife Act 1974</i> , against any claim, action, damage, or loss in respect of breach of copyright

I hereby confirm:

- That this report does not contain confidential information
- That copyright is held jointly by OzArk Environment & Heritage and Peter Basha Planning & Development 2024
- That the copyright owners indemnify all persons using the report in accordance with the *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974*, against any claim, action, damage, or loss in respect of breach of copyright.

This page has intentionally been left blank.



## DOCUMENT CONTROLS

Proponent	Elizabeth Smith
Client	Peter Basha Planning & Development
Document Description	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report: Rezoning of 11 Strathnook Lane, Clifton Grove
File Location	OzArk Job No.
Clients\PeterBashaPlanning\11 Strathnook Lane Clifton Grove Oct 2023\Heritage\ACHAR	4389
Document Status: V3.0 FINAL	Date: 27 September 2024
OzArk internal edits	V1.0 JH author 30/7/24 V1.1 SR review 20/8/24
OzArk and client edits	V2.0 OzArk to client 20/8/24
Final document	V3.0 OzArk finalises 27/9/24
Prepared for	Prepared by
Peter Basha Peter Basha Planning & Development PO Box 1827 Orange NSW 2800 peter@bashaplanning.com.au	Jordan Henshaw Archaeologist OzArk Environment & Heritage 145 Wingewarra Street (PO Box 2069) Dubbo NSW 2830 P: 02 6882 0118 jordan@ozarkehm.com.au
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>COPYRIGHT</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">© OzArk Environment &amp; Heritage 2024 and © Peter Basha Planning &amp; Development 2024</p> <p style="text-align: center;">All intellectual property and copyright reserved.</p> <p>Apart from any fair dealing for private study, research, criticism, or review, as permitted under the Copyright Act, 1968, no part of this report may be reproduced, transmitted, stored in a retrieval system, or adapted in any form or by any means (electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise) without written permission.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Enquiries should be addressed to OzArk Environment &amp; Heritage.</p>	

### **Acknowledgement**

OzArk acknowledge the traditional custodians of the area on which this assessment took place and pay respect to their beliefs, cultural heritage, and continuing connection with the land. We also acknowledge and pay respect to the post-contact experiences of Aboriginal people with attachment to the area and to the Elders, past and present, as the next generation of role models and vessels for memories, traditions, culture and hopes of local Aboriginal people.

## ABBREVIATIONS AND GLOSSARY

ACHAR	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report. As set out in the <i>Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales</i> , all developments where harm to Aboriginal objects is likely must be assessed in an ACHAR.
ACHCRs	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents</i> . Guidelines for conducting Aboriginal community consultation for developments where harm to Aboriginal objects is likely.
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System. Administered by the DCCEEW, AHIMS is the central register of all Aboriginal sites within NSW.
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit. Issued by Heritage NSW to allow harm to Aboriginal objects.
Code of Practice	<i>Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales</i> under Part 6 NPW Act. Issued by DECCW in 2010, the Code of Practice is a set of guidelines that allows limited test excavation without the need to apply for an AHIP.
DCCEEW	NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. DCCEEW contains the Environment and Heritage Group including Heritage NSW.
DPHI	NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure. DPHI contains the Planning agency.
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement. A required document for major projects documenting all potential impacts to the environment, including heritage, that may arise due to the development.
GSE	Ground surface exposure. A measure of factors that may reveal surface artefacts such as erosion scalds.
GSV	Ground surface visibility. A measure of factors that may obscure the detection of surface artefacts such as leaf litter.
Heritage NSW	Government department tasked with ensuring compliance with the NPW Act. Heritage NSW is advised by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Advisory Committee (ACHAC).
NPW Act	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> . Primary legislation governing Aboriginal cultural heritage within NSW.

In situ	A Latin phrase meaning in the original location and in the current context refers to archaeological material that has not been disturbed or displaced.
PAD	Potential archaeological deposit. Indicates that a particular location has potential to contain subsurface archaeological deposits, although no Aboriginal objects are visible.
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Party. An individual or group who have indicated through the ACHCR process that they wish to be consulted regarding the proposal.

---

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

---

OzArk Environment & Heritage (OzArk) has been engaged by Peter Basha Planning & Development (the client), on behalf of Elizabeth Smith (the proponent) to complete an *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report* (ACHAR) of the proposed rezoning and subsequent subdivision of Lot 551 and 553 DP1176133 located at 11 Strathnook Lane, Clifton Grove, NSW (the proposal). The proposal is in the Cabonne Local Government Area.

The study area describes the area in which all impacts associated with the proposal will be located. The study area covers approximately 62 hectares (ha) across Lot 551 and 553 DP1176133, with the northern boundary bordering South Mullion Reserve. The study area is located within the suburb of Clifton Grove, approximately 7 kilometres (km) northeast of Orange, NSW.

The study area for this proposal has previously been surveyed by OzArk in November 2023 for the preparation of an *Archaeological Technical Report* (ATR) under the requirements of the *Code of Practice for the Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (Code of Practice; DECCW 2010a). No Aboriginal sites or areas of archaeological sensitivity were identified during the survey, nor was there any information indicating that sites or other specific cultural heritage values may be present.

Recent communication with Heritage NSW (part of the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water [DCCEEW]), has however indicated that an ACHAR with formal Aboriginal community consultation as per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (ACHCRs; DECCW 2010b) is required for rezoning proposals, as such, the ACHCRs were subsequently initiated and an ACHAR prepared.

Additional field survey was undertaken by OzArk with the assistance of two representatives from Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council on 12 July 2024. No Aboriginal objects or areas with subsurface archaeological potential were identified within the study area. A potential 'ring tree' was identified by one of the site officers during the survey however due to the overall size and age of the tree and the susceptibility of smooth barked trees to inosculation, OzArk have concluded that it does not constitute an Aboriginal object and will not be afforded legislative protection under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act).

Recommendations concerning Aboriginal cultural values within the study area are as follows:

1. Following development approval of the proposal, the proposed work may proceed with caution. In the unlikely event that unexpected Aboriginal heritage items are encountered during works, the *Unanticipated Finds Protocol* (**Appendix 3**) must be implemented. **Appendix 4** provides the appropriate procedure to be undertaken in the unlikely event that suspected human remains are encountered.

2. All land-disturbing activities must be confined to within the study area. Should the parameters of the proposed work extend beyond this, then further archaeological assessment will be required.
3. All staff and contractors involved in the proposed work should be made aware of the legislative protection requirements for all Aboriginal heritage items under the NPW Act and the procedure for unanticipated Aboriginal objects and / or suspected skeletal material (**Appendix 3 and 4**), and ensure they recognise Aboriginal objects (**Appendix 5**).

## CONTENTS

<b>ABBREVIATIONS AND GLOSSARY.....</b>	<b>IV</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....</b>	<b>VI</b>
<b>1 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Preamble .....	1
1.2 Background.....	1
1.3 Proposed work.....	2
1.4 Study area .....	2
<b>2 THE ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT .....</b>	<b>4</b>
2.1 Relevant legislation.....	4
2.1.1 Commonwealth legislation .....	4
2.1.1.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 .....	4
2.1.1.2 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984.....	4
2.1.2 State legislation .....	5
2.1.2.1 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 .....	5
2.1.2.1 Planning Proposal – Rezoning.....	5
2.1.2.2 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 .....	6
2.2 Assessment approach .....	7
2.3 Purpose and objectives.....	7
2.4 Report compliance with the Code of Practice.....	8
2.5 Date of archaeological assessment .....	9
2.6 OzArk involvement.....	9
2.6.1 Field survey .....	9
2.6.2 Reporting .....	9
<b>3 ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION .....</b>	<b>10</b>
3.1 Introduction to cultural values .....	10
3.2 Aboriginal community consultation.....	10
3.2.1 ACHCRs Stage 1 .....	11
3.2.2 ACHCRs Stage 2.....	11
3.2.3 ACHCRs Stage 3.....	11
3.2.4 ACHCRs Stage 4.....	12
3.3 Cultural values identified throughout the ACHCR process .....	12
<b>4 LANDSCAPE CONTEXT .....</b>	<b>13</b>
4.1 Topography.....	13



4.1.1	Survey units .....	14
4.2	Geology and soils .....	15
4.3	Hydrology .....	16
4.4	Vegetation .....	16
4.5	Land use history and existing levels of disturbance.....	16
4.6	Conclusion .....	17
<b>5</b>	<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT .....</b>	<b>18</b>
5.1	Ethno-historic sources of regional Aboriginal culture.....	18
5.2	Regional archaeological context .....	18
5.3	Local archaeological context.....	20
5.3.1	Desktop database searches conducted .....	20
5.3.2	Previous studies in or near the study area .....	23
5.4	Archaeological context: summary .....	25
5.5	Predictive model for site location.....	25
5.5.1	Site types in the region of the study area .....	26
5.5.2	Landform modelling of archaeological potential .....	27
5.5.3	Conclusion .....	27
5.6	Research questions .....	28
<b>6</b>	<b>RESULTS OF ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT .....</b>	<b>30</b>
6.1	Sampling strategy and field methods .....	30
6.2	Survey constraints .....	30
6.3	Effective survey coverage .....	31
6.4	Aboriginal sites recorded.....	32
6.5	Test excavation.....	32
6.6	Aboriginal community comments on the survey .....	32
6.7	Discussion .....	34
6.7.1	Responses to the research questions .....	34
<b>7</b>	<b>SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT .....</b>	<b>35</b>
7.1	Introduction to significance assessment.....	35
7.1.1	Identifying cultural significance .....	35
7.1.1.1	Social or cultural value .....	35
7.1.1.2	Scientific (archaeological) value.....	36
7.1.1.3	Aesthetic value .....	36
7.1.1.4	Historic value .....	37

7.2	Assessed significance of the recorded sites.....	37
<b>8</b>	<b>ASSESSING HARM .....</b>	<b>38</b>
8.1	Avoiding and minimising harm .....	38
8.1.1	Conserving significant Aboriginal cultural heritage .....	38
8.1.2	Opportunities to conserve Aboriginal cultural heritage values .....	38
8.2	Likely impacts to Aboriginal heritage from the proposal .....	38
8.3	Ecologically sustainable development principles.....	38
8.3.1	Intergenerational equity .....	38
8.3.2	The precautionary principle.....	39
8.3.3	Principle of Integration .....	39
8.3.4	Applicability to the proposal .....	39
<b>9</b>	<b>MANAGEMENT OF ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES.....</b>	<b>41</b>
9.1	General management principles .....	41
9.2	Management and mitigation of recorded Aboriginal sites .....	41
<b>10</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS.....</b>	<b>42</b>
	<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>43</b>
	<b>APPENDIX 1: ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION .....</b>	<b>45</b>
	Appendix 1 Table 1: Aboriginal Community Consultation Log.....	45
	Appendix 1 Figure 1: Stage 1 advertisement, Central West Daily .....	46
	Appendix 1 Figure 2: Stage 1 agency letter (sample) .....	47
	Appendix 1 Figure 3: Stage 1 community letter (sample).....	49
	Appendix 1 Figure 4: Stage 2/3 assessment methodology cover letter (sample) and emails.....	51
	Appendix 1 Figure 5: Stage 2/3 RAP responses.....	54
	Appendix 1 Figure 6: Stage 4 letters to RAPs.....	55
	<b>APPENDIX 2: AHIMS SEARCH RESULTS .....</b>	<b>57</b>
	<b>APPENDIX 3: ABORIGINAL HERITAGE UNANTICIPATED FINDS PROTOCOL .....</b>	<b>61</b>
	<b>APPENDIX 4: UNANTICIPATED SKELETAL REMAINS PROTOCOL .....</b>	<b>62</b>
	<b>APPENDIX 5: ABORIGINAL ARTEFACT IDENTIFICATION .....</b>	<b>63</b>

## FIGURES

Figure 1-1: Map showing the location of the proposal. ....	1
Figure 1-2: Conceptual layout of the proposed subdivision. ....	2
Figure 1-3: Aerial showing the study area. ....	3
Figure 4-1: Topography and drainages of the study area. ....	13

Figure 4-2: Representative examples of the topography of the study area. ....	14
Figure 4-3: Aerial showing the survey units in relation to the study area. ....	15
Figure 4-4: 1964 aerial with overlay of the study area (source: SS 2021). ....	16
Figure 5-1: Location of previously recorded AHIMS sites in relation to the study area. ....	22
Figure 6-1: Aerial showing survey coverage of the study area. ....	30
Figure 6-2: Community interest tree in relation to the study area. ....	33
Figure 6-3: Community interest tree located during the field survey. ....	33

## TABLES

Table 2-1: Report compliance with the Code of Practice. ....	8
Table 5-1: Aboriginal cultural heritage: desktop-database search results. ....	20
Table 5-2: Site types and frequencies of AHIMS sites near the study area. ....	21
Table 5-3: Site types recorded in the region of the study area. ....	26
Table 5-4: Likelihood of landforms within the study area to contain Aboriginal objects. ....	28
Table 5-5: Likelihood of certain site types being present in the study area. ....	28
Table 6-1: Effective survey coverage within the study area. ....	31
Table 6-2: Effective survey coverage and incidences of site recording. ....	32
Table 8-1: Application of ESD principles to the proposal. ....	40

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 PREAMBLE

OzArk Environment & Heritage (OzArk) has been engaged by Peter Basha Planning & Development (the client), on behalf of Elizabeth Smith (the proponent) to complete an *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report* (ACHAR) of the proposed rezoning and subsequent subdivision of Lot 551 and 553 DP1176133 located at 11 Strathnook Lane, Clifton Grove, NSW (the proposal). The proposal is in the Cabonne Shire Local Government Area (LGA) (**Figure 1-1**).

**Figure 1-1: Map showing the location of the proposal.**



## 1.2 BACKGROUND

The study area for this proposal has previously been surveyed by OzArk in November 2023 for the preparation of an *Archaeological Technical Report* (ATR) under the requirements of the *Code of Practice for the Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (Code of Practice; DECCW 2010a). A member of the Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) was invited to participate in the survey; however, they were unable to attend on the day.

No Aboriginal sites or areas of archaeological sensitivity were identified during the survey, nor was there any information indicating that sites or other specific cultural heritage values may be present.

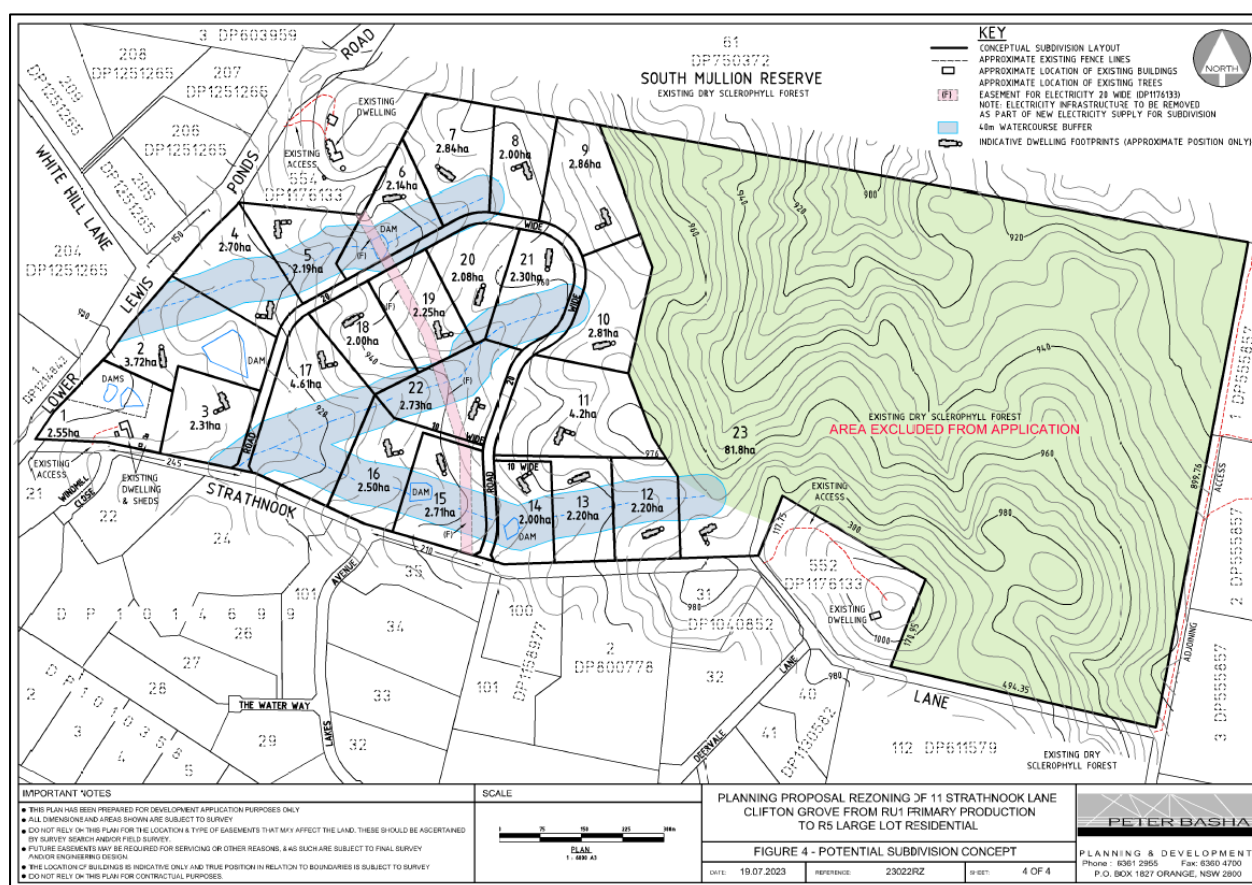
Following the survey, work on the ATR was halted as recent communication with Heritage NSW (part of the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water [DCCEEW]) determined that an ATR would not be a sufficient level of investigation for a rezoning. Heritage NSW advised that an ACHAR with formal Aboriginal community consultation as per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (ACHCRs; DECCW 2010b) would instead be required.

### 1.3 PROPOSED WORK

The study area is currently zoned RU1 – Primary Production and is proposed to be rezoned to RU5 – Large Lot Residential. As the proposal is rezoning of land, not all impacts are currently known.

A conceptual plan of the subdivision indicates a potential for 22 residential lots within the study area (**Figure 1-2**). The existing dry *Sclerophyll* forest in the eastern extent of Lot 553 DP1176133 will be excluded from the proposed rezoning and subdivision works.

**Figure 1-2: Conceptual layout of the proposed subdivision.**



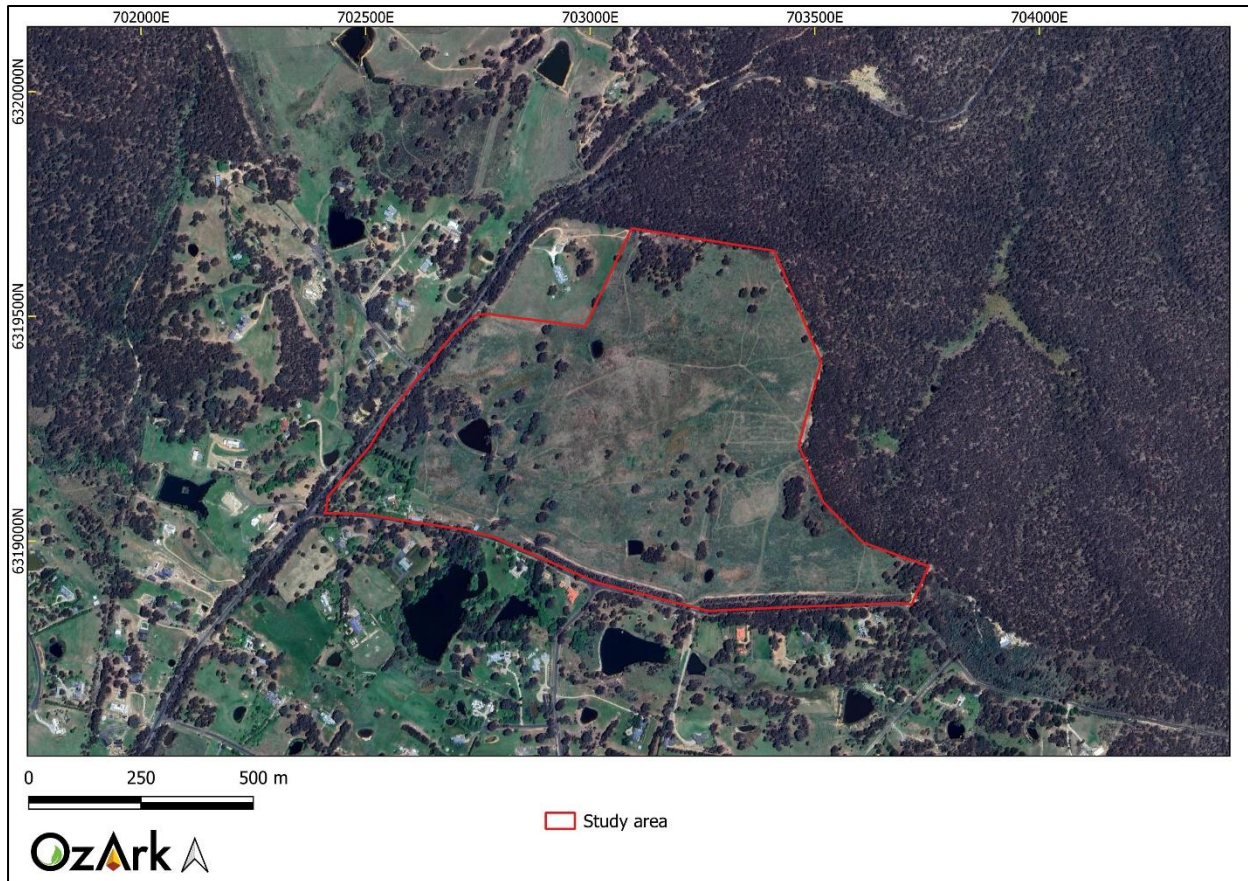
### 1.4 STUDY AREA

The study area describes the area in which all impacts associated with the proposal will be located (**Figure 1-3**). The study area covers approximately 62 hectares (ha) across Lot 551 and 553



DP1176133, with the northern boundary bordering South Mullion Reserve. The study area is located within the suburb of Clifton Grove, approximately 7 kilometres (km) northeast of Orange, NSW.

**Figure 1-3: Aerial showing the study area.**



## 2 THE ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

### 2.1 RELEVANT LEGISLATION

Cultural heritage is managed by several state and national Acts. Baseline principles for the conservation of heritage places and relics can be found in the *Burra Charter* (Burra Charter). The *Burra Charter* has become the standard of best practice in the conservation of heritage places in Australia, and heritage organisations and local government authorities have incorporated the inherent principles and logic into guidelines and other conservation planning documents. The *Burra Charter* generally advocates a cautious approach to changing places of heritage significance. This conservative notion embodies the basic premise behind legislation designed to protect our heritage, which operates primarily at a state level.

Several Acts of parliament provide for the protection of heritage at various levels of government.

#### 2.1.1 Commonwealth legislation

##### 2.1.1.1 *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), administered by the Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, provides a framework to protect nationally significant flora, fauna, ecological communities, and heritage places. The EPBC Act establishes both a National Heritage List and Commonwealth Heritage List of protected places. These lists may include Aboriginal cultural sites or sites in which Aboriginal people have interests. The assessment and permitting processes of the EPBC Act are triggered when a proposed activity or development could potentially have an impact on one of the matters of national environment significance listed by the Act. Ministerial approval is required under the EPBC Act for proposals involving significant impacts to national/commonwealth heritage places.

##### 2.1.1.2 *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*

The *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* is aimed at the protection from injury and desecration of areas and objects that are of significance to Aboriginal Australians. This legislation has usually been invoked in emergency and conflicted situations.

#### Applicability to the proposal

It is noted there are no Commonwealth or National heritage listed places within the study area, and as such, the heritage provisions of the EPBC Act and other Commonwealth Acts do not apply.



## 2.1.2 State legislation

### 2.1.2.1 *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*

This Act establishes requirements relating to land use and planning. The main part of the EP&A Act that relate to planning proposals is Part 3 (Planning Instruments). Division 3.4 (LEPs) states:

*3.33 Planning proposal authority to prepare explanation of and justification for proposed instrument—the planning proposal*

*(1) Before an environmental planning instrument is made under this Division, the planning proposal authority is required to prepare a document that explains the intended effect of the proposed instrument and sets out the justification for making the proposed instrument (the planning proposal).*

*(2) The planning proposal is to include the following—*

*(a) a statement of the objectives or intended outcomes of the proposed instrument,*

*(b) an explanation of the provisions that are to be included in the proposed instrument,*

*(c) the justification for those objectives, outcomes and provisions and the process for their implementation (including whether the proposed instrument will give effect to the local strategic planning statement of the council of the area and will comply with relevant directions under section 9.1),*

*(d) if maps are to be adopted by the proposed instrument, such as maps for proposed land use zones; heritage areas; flood prone land—a version of the maps containing sufficient detail to indicate the substantive effect of the proposed instrument,*

*(e) details of the community consultation that is to be undertaken before consideration is given to the making of the proposed instrument.*

*(3) The Planning Secretary may issue requirements with respect to the preparation of a planning proposal.*

#### Applicability to the proposal

This ACHAR forms part of the supporting information for this planning proposal. It includes consultation in accordance with the ACHCRs (DCCEEW 2010b) and field assessment in accordance with the Code of Practice (Code of Practice; DCCEEW 2010a).

### 2.1.2.1 *Planning Proposal – Rezoning*

Heritage assessment for planning proposals for rezoning are required to follow the broad approach described in the *Local Planning Directions* (NSW Department of Planning & Environment; now Department of Planning Housing, and Infrastructure [DPHI]), *Ministerial*

*Direction 2.3, Heritage Conservation*, which requires planning proposals to address the conservation of Aboriginal objects as follows:

### **Direction 3.2**

(1) A planning proposal must contain provisions that facilitate the conservation of:

- (a) items, places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects or precincts of environmental heritage significance to an area, in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item, area, object or place, identified in a study of the environmental heritage of the area,
- (b) Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places that are protected under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, and
- (c) Aboriginal areas, Aboriginal objects, Aboriginal places or landscapes identified by an Aboriginal heritage survey prepared by or on behalf of an Aboriginal Land Council, Aboriginal body or public authority and provided to the relevant planning authority, which identifies the area, object, place or landscape as being of heritage significance to Aboriginal culture and people.

#### Applicability to the proposal

The *Local Planning Directions* (NSW DPHI), Ministerial Direction 2.3, Heritage Conservation has been followed according to Direction 3.2 (1c) as the assessment considers '*Aboriginal objects, Aboriginal places or landscapes identified by an Aboriginal heritage survey*' undertaken in conjunction with the Orange LALC.

#### **2.1.2.2     *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974***

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) provides for the protection of Aboriginal objects (sites, objects, and cultural material) and Aboriginal places. Under the Act (Part 6), an Aboriginal object is defined as: any deposit, object, or material evidence (not being a handicraft for sale) relating to Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises NSW, being habitation both prior to and concurrent with the occupation of that area by persons of European extraction and includes Aboriginal remains.

An Aboriginal place is defined under the NPW Act as an area which has been declared by the Minister administering the Act as a place of special significance for Aboriginal culture. It may or may not contain physical Aboriginal objects.

It is an offence under Section 86 of the NPW Act to 'harm or desecrate an object the person knows is an Aboriginal object'. It is also a strict liability offence to 'harm an Aboriginal object' or to 'harm or desecrate an Aboriginal place', whether knowingly or unknowingly. Section 87 of the Act provides a series of defences against the offences listed in Section 86, such as:

- The harm was authorised by and conducted in accordance with the requirements of an *Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit* (AHIP) under Section 90 of the Act
- The defendant exercised 'due diligence' to determine whether the action would harm an Aboriginal object
- The harm to the Aboriginal object occurred during the undertaking of a 'low impact activity' (as defined in the regulations).

Under Section 89A of the Act, it is a requirement to notify the Secretary of the NSW DCCEEW of the location of an Aboriginal object. Identified Aboriginal items and sites are registered on Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) that is administered by Heritage NSW.

#### Applicability to the proposal

Any Aboriginal sites within the study area are afforded legislative protection under the NPW Act. The Secretary of DCCEEW will be notified of the location of an Aboriginal object recorded by sending the relevant details to the AHIMS register.

## **2.2 ASSESSMENT APPROACH**

The archaeological assessment followed the Code of Practice (DECCW 2010).

The Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment followed the *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* (the Guide; OEH 2011) and the ACHCRs (DECCW 2010b).

## **2.3 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES**

The purpose of this study is to identify and assess heritage constraints relevant to the proposed works.

The study will apply the Code of Practice, the Guide, and the ACHCRs in the completion of the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment to meet the following objectives:

- Objective One:** Undertake background research on the study area to formulate a predicative model for site location within the study area
- Objective Two:** Identify and record Aboriginal cultural heritage values within the survey areas. This includes intangible cultural values, Aboriginal objects, and any landforms likely to contain further archaeological deposits
- Objective Three:** To undertake an Aboriginal cultural values assessment in consultation with Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) of tangible and intangible cultural heritage values that have potential to be impacted by the proposal

**Objective Four:** To assess the significance of any recorded Aboriginal cultural values, Aboriginal objects, or sites in consultation with RAPs

**Objective Five:** Assess the likely impacts of the proposed work to Aboriginal cultural heritage values and provide management recommendations.

## 2.4 REPORT COMPLIANCE WITH THE CODE OF PRACTICE

The Code of Practice establishes requirements that should be followed by all archaeological investigations where harm to Aboriginal objects may be possible. **Table 2-1** tabulates the compliance of this report with the requirements established by the Code of Practice.

**Table 2-1: Report compliance with the Code of Practice.**

Code of Practice Requirement	Context of the Requirement	Concordance in this report
Requirement 1a	Review previous archaeological work	<b>Section 5</b>
Requirement 1b	Review AHIMS searches	<b>Section 5.3.1</b>
Requirement 2	Review the landscape context	<b>Section 4</b>
Requirement 3	Summarise and discuss the local and regional character of Aboriginal land use and its material traces	<b>Section 5.1</b>
Requirement 4a	Develop predictive model	<b>Section 5.5</b>
Requirement 4b	Present predictive model results	<b>Section 5.5.3</b>
Requirement 5a	Archaeological survey sampling strategy	<b>Section 6.1</b>
Requirement 5b	Archaeological survey requirements	This Requirement was fulfilled during the undertaking of the survey
Requirement 5c	Archaeological survey units	<b>Section 4.1.1</b>
Requirement 6	Site definition	<b>Section 5.5.1</b>
Requirement 7a	Site recording information to be recorded	Not applicable to this report as no new sites were recorded.
Requirement 7b	Site recording: scales for photography	All artefact photographs employed a centimetre scale bar.
Requirement 8a	Geospatial information	All artefact locations were logged using a non-differential handheld GPS.
Requirement 8b	Datum and grid coordinates	All coordinates are provided in GDA 2020 Zone 55.
Requirement 9	Record survey coverage data	<b>Section 6.1</b>
Requirement 10	Analyse survey coverage	<b>Section 6.3</b>
Requirement 11	Archaeological Report content and format	This report adheres to this Requirement.
Requirement 12	Records	OzArk undertakes to maintain all survey records for at least five years.
Requirement 13a	Notifying Heritage NSW of breaches	Not applicable
Requirement 13b	Providing Heritage NSW with information	Not applicable
Requirement 14	Test excavation which is not excluded from the definition of harm	Not applicable
Requirement 15a	Consultation regarding test excavation	Not applicable
Requirement 15b	Developing a test excavation sampling strategy	Not applicable
Requirement 15c	Providing Heritage NSW with notification of the test excavation	Not applicable

Code of Practice Requirement	Context of the Requirement	Concordance in this report
Requirement 16a	Test excavation that can be carried out in accordance with the Code of Practice	Not applicable
Requirement 16b	Objects recovered during test excavations	Not applicable
Requirement 17	When to stop test excavations	Not applicable
Requirement 18–20	Artefact recording	The procedures for artefact recording were adhered to during the investigation.

## 2.5 DATE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

The initial survey was undertaken by OzArk on 1 November 2023.

The second field survey was undertaken by OzArk in the company of two site officers representing the Orange LALC on 12 July 2024.

## 2.6 OZARK INVOLVEMENT

### 2.6.1 Field survey

The fieldwork surveys were undertaken by:

- Archaeologist: Jordan Henshaw (OzArk Archaeologist; Bachelor of Ancient History, Macquarie University, Sydney)
- Archaeologist: Tenae Robertson (OzArk Archaeologist; B Archaeological Practice, Australian National University).

### 2.6.2 Reporting

The reporting component of the heritage assessment was undertaken by:

- Report author: Jordan Henshaw
- Reviewer: Stephanie Rusden (OzArk Senior Archaeologist, BS University of Wollongong, BA University of New England).

### 3 ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

#### 3.1 INTRODUCTION TO CULTURAL VALUES

*No matter who you are, we all have culture. Each person's culture is important; it's part of what makes us who we are.*

[australianstogether.org.au](http://australianstogether.org.au)

Many Aboriginal people in Australia have a unique view of the world that's distinct from the mainstream. Land, family, law, ceremony, and language are five key interconnected elements of Aboriginal culture. For example, families are connected to the land through the kinship system, and this connection to land comes with specific roles and responsibilities which are enshrined in the law and observed through ceremony. In this way, the five elements combine to create a way of seeing and being in the world that is distinctly Aboriginal.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples are connected to Country through lines of descent (paternal and maternal), as well as clan and language groups. Territory is defined by spiritual as well as physical links. Landforms have deep meaning, recorded in art, stories, songs, and dance. Songlines or Dreaming Tracks as well as kinship structures link Aboriginal peoples to the territories of other groups. In the past, these links were also used for trade.

Living on this land for more than 50,000 years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders established effective ways to use and sustain resources. One important aspect is the right of certain people to control the use of resources in a particular area, as well as cultural and spiritual values like totemism that were fundamental in resource management. There was a wide range of traditional methods for gathering food including fish traps, subsistence agriculture, hunting and harvesting a wide range of natural fruits and vegetables. Some groups of people would stay in one place, while others moved around the land according to the seasons, to ensure sustainable and rich food supplies, and to fulfil their spiritual and cultural obligations.

In much of eastern Australia, Aboriginal communities live their lives like most Australians. However, in certain crucial areas, particularly associated with family, leadership roles and caring for Country, Aboriginal lore continues, even in the most urbanised communities.

#### 3.2 ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

A major aim of this assessment is to identify any cultural values within the landscape in which the proposal is located so that those values can be recognised and incorporated into the proposal's management recommendations.

The Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of the proposal has followed the ACHCRs (DECCW 2010b). A log and copies of correspondence with Aboriginal community stakeholders is presented in **Appendix 1 Table 1**.

The ACHCRs include four main stages, and these will be detailed in the following sections.

### **3.2.1 ACHCRs Stage 1**

The aim of Stage 1 is to identify the RAPs who wish to be consulted about the proposal.

An advertisement was placed in the *Central West Daily* on 10 April 2024 to solicit expressions of interest (**Appendix 1 Figure 1**).

A letter seeking information from various agencies was sent on 10 April 2024 (**Appendix 1 Figure 2**). These agencies were: Office of the Registrar, *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983*; Heritage NSW; National Native Title Tribunal; National Native Title Services Corporation Ltd (NTSCORP); Orange LALC, Cabonne Shire Council, and the Central Tablelands Local Land Services.

Letters were sent to individuals and groups whose contact details had been provided by the government agencies (**Appendix 1 Figure 3**).

By the closing date for registration concerning the proposal, three groups or individuals registered to be consulted as RAPs:

- Girragirra Murun
- Thomas Dahlstrom
- Wingarra Wilay

Orange LALC did not formally register for this proposal but have been included in correspondence for transparency.

These individuals/groups constitute the RAPs for the proposal.

### **3.2.2 ACHCRs Stage 2**

The aim of Stage 2 is to provide information about the proposal to the RAPs.

Detailed proposal information was provided in the assessment methodology that was issued to all RAPs for their consideration on 7 June 2024 (**Appendix 1 Figure 4**).

### **3.2.3 ACHCRs Stage 3**

The aim of Stage 3 is to acquire information regarding Aboriginal cultural values associated with the proposal through RAP consultation and field work.

To inform the RAPs of the assessment, an assessment methodology was issued to all RAPs for their consideration on 7 June 2022 (**Appendix 1 Figure 4**). This document provided the archaeological context of the study area, a description of the proposed survey, and asked whether there were any cultural values that should be considered in the assessment.



RAPs were provided the stipulated 28 days in which to review and comment on the assessment methodology as per Stage 3 of the ACHCRs. The closing date for comment was 9 July 2024.

One response was received from Girragirra Murun on 8 June 2024 advising that they preferred an on-site reburial of any archaeological material recorded (**Appendix 1 Figure 5**).

The field survey was completed with assistance from Ian Sutherland and Nathaniel Davis representing Orange LALC on 12 July 2024.

#### **3.2.4 ACHCRs Stage 4**

Stage 4 involves the production of a draft ACHAR that is issued to all RAPs for their consideration. The ACHAR will document the results of the assessment, outline opportunities for the conservation of Aboriginal cultural values, and suggest recommendations for the management of Aboriginal objects should impacts to these objects be unavoidable.

A copy of the draft ACHAR was distributed to all RAPs for review on 22 August 2024 with a 28-day review period closing 19 September 2024 (**Appendix 1 Figure 6**).

No responses were received from any RAPs on the draft ACHAR.

### **3.3 CULTURAL VALUES IDENTIFIED THROUGHOUT THE ACHCR PROCESS**

No specific cultural values have been identified by the RAPs regarding the study area during the ACHCRs process or during the survey, however, the strong cultural values of Aboriginal communities towards landscapes and cultural heritage sites are recognised.

It is noted however that a mature Brittle gum (*Eucalyptus mannifera*) was identified as a potential “ring tree” by one representative from Orange LALC during the field survey (refer to **Section 6.6**). The Orange LALC representative noted that the convergence of two branches could have been caused due to grafting employed by Aboriginal groups to create a ring shape.

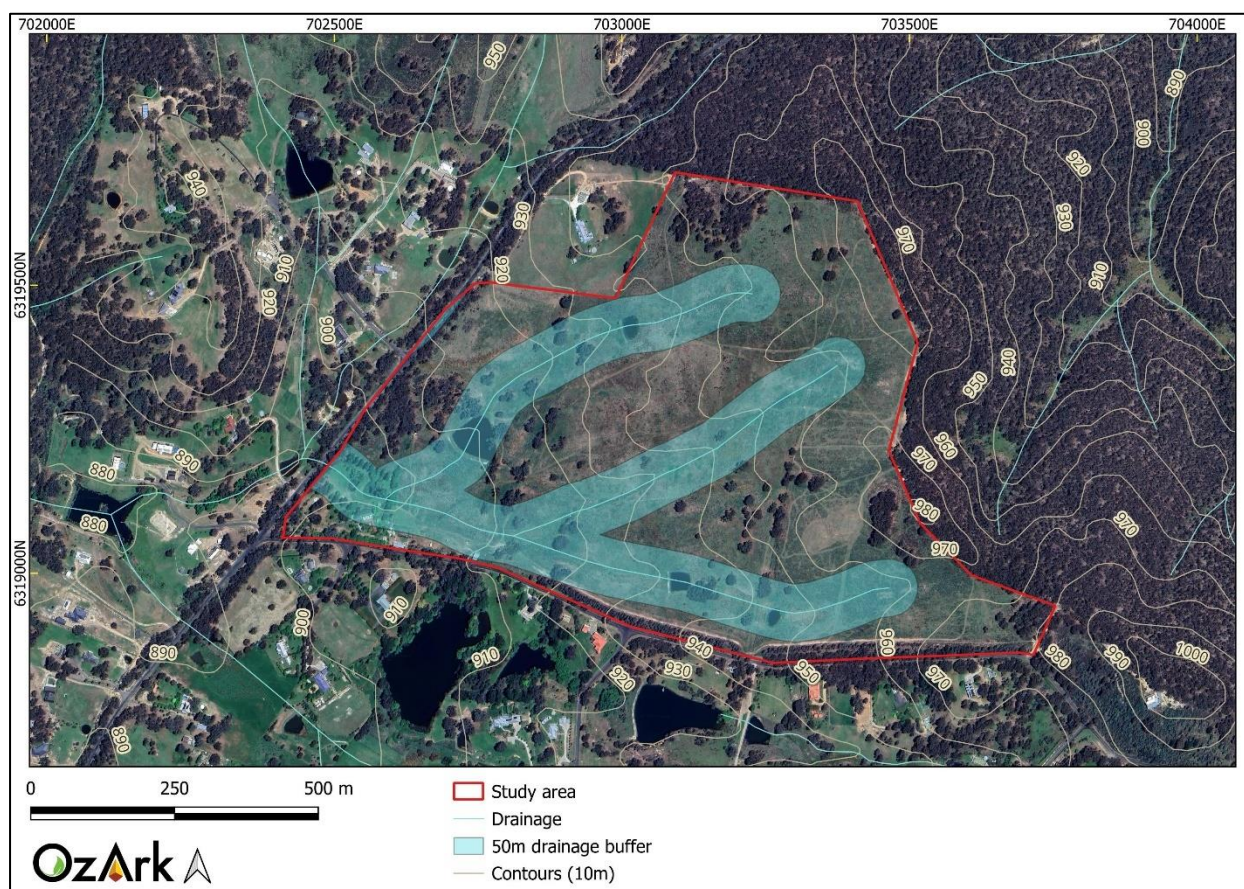
## 4 LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

An understanding of the environmental context of a study area is requisite in any Aboriginal archaeological investigation (DECCW 2010). It is important to consider the development and implementation of survey strategies for the detection of archaeological sites. In addition, natural geomorphic processes of erosion and/or deposition, as well as human-activated landscape processes, influence the degree to which the remains of material culture are retained in the landscape as archaeological sites; and the degree to which they are preserved, revealed and/or conserved in present environmental settings.

### 4.1 TOPOGRAPHY

The study area is in the South Eastern Highlands bioregion, specifically the Orange sub-bioregion. The Orange sub-bioregion is characterised by hilly plateau landforms. Canobolas peaks are also present throughout the landscape, with volcanic features within the complex. The topography of the study area is primarily gentle and moderate slopes, the highest point being the crests along the eastern-most boundary of the study area with elevations of 970 - 980 m which descends toward the west (**Figure 4-1** and **Figure 4-2**).

**Figure 4-1: Topography and drainages of the study area.**





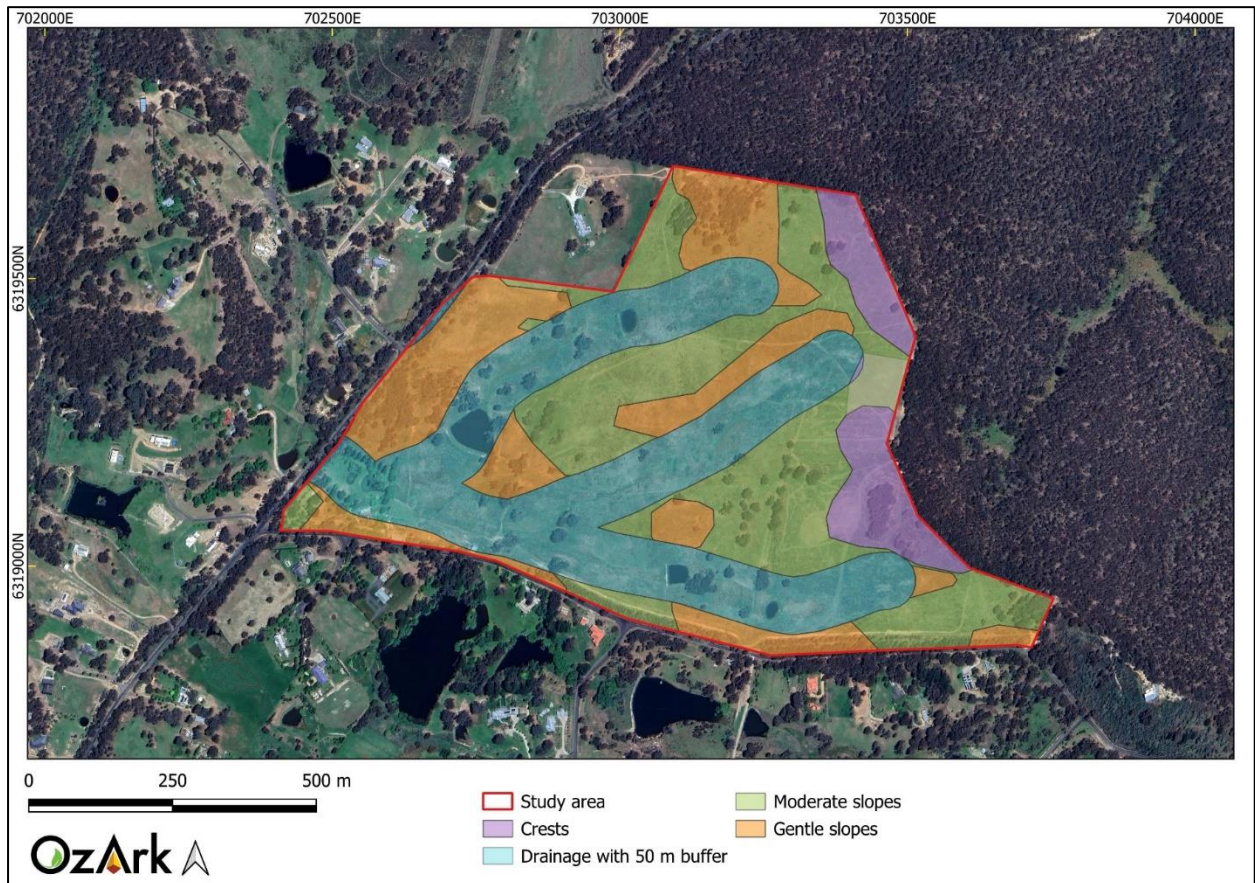
**Figure 4-2: Representative examples of the topography of the study area.**

	
<p>1. View across the moderately inclined slopes in the study area.</p>	<p>2. View of an ephemeral drainage line within the study area.</p>
	
<p>3. View across the gentle slopes in the southwest of the study area.</p>	<p>4. View across the undulating landforms towards a crest in the east of the study area.</p>

#### 4.1.1 Survey units

Digital elevation modelling (DEM) has been used to analyse the degree of slopes present with the study area to assist with the classification of survey units. The DEM analysis shows slopes within the study area can be classified into gentle slopes (inclines less than five degrees) and moderate slopes (inclines greater than five degrees), as per the *Australian Soil and Land Survey Field Handbook* (CSIRO 2009).

Based on the topography of the study area, four survey units were identified to capture the major topographical features present. These include crests, moderate slopes, gentle slopes and drainage features with a 50 m buffer applied (**Figure 4-3**). The use of survey units will allow a comparison of the archaeological potential of each major topographical feature within the study area to understand whether certain landform types are more likely to contain Aboriginal objects than others.

**Figure 4-3: Aerial showing the survey units in relation to the study area.**

## 4.2 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Soil analysis has important ramifications for archaeological research through the potential impact of different soils on human activity (such as agricultural exploitation) and the impact of the soils on archaeological evidence (such as post-depositional movement).

The study area is entirely situated within the Mookerawa soil landscape. The landscape includes various geological parent rock types such as shale, schist, greywacke and slate. These rock types are often less than 1 m deep on crests and upper slopes due to erodible soils but are 2-20 m deep on lower slopes and depressions whilst bedrock lies between 150 and 200 cm.

Yellow Soloth and Red Podzolic soils dominate the landscape, although several minor soil types are also present including Brown Podzolic, Gleyed Podzolic and Chernozems soils. Yellow Soloth topsoils consist of dark brown, brown or dull yellowish brown sandy loam, through to sandy loam and are slightly alkaline. Subsoils consist of a clear to sharp change to yellowish brown heavy clay with a strong structure and are susceptible to moderate to severe gully erosion.

Red Podzolic topsoils consist of bright brown, brown, very dark brown or reddish-brown loam to fine sandy loam or sandy clay loam and are also slightly alkaline. Subsoils are generally bright reddish brown to orange clays and can include orange or yellow mottling with a moderate to strong structure and are subject to sheet erosion when cleared of native vegetation.



### 4.3 HYDROLOGY

The study area is intersected by three ephemeral drainages in the eastern and northeastern portions of the study area and converge in the southwestern corner, eventually feeding into Summer Hill Creek, a perennial watercourse, located 3.1 km to the west (**Figure 4-1**). Emu Swamp Creek, also a perennial watercourse, is located 2.8 km east of the study area.

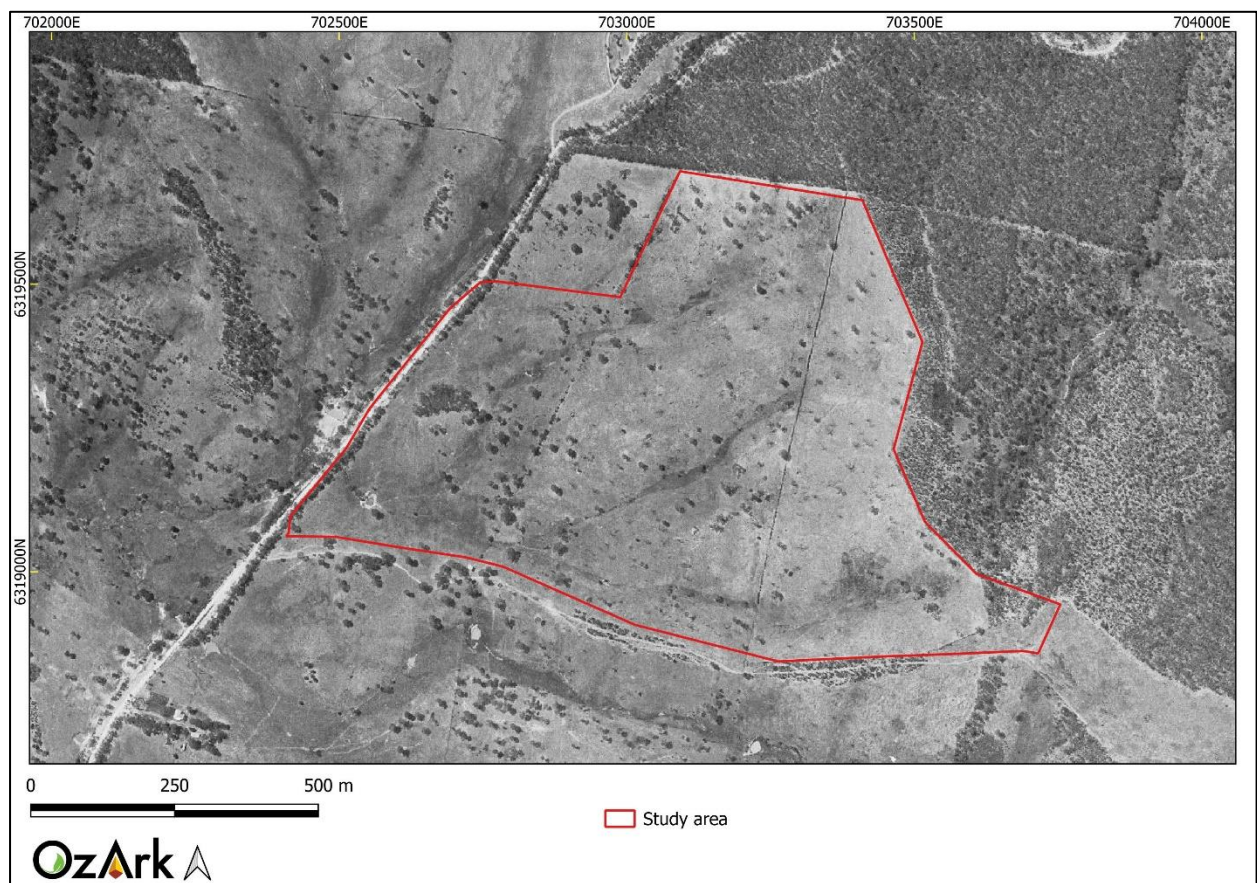
### 4.4 VEGETATION

Vegetation within the study area primarily consists of white, brittle, and mountain grey gum species, red, white, and yellow box, and river oak along streams (Mitchell 2002). Examination of the study area shows that large areas have been subject to vegetation clearance. However, isolated clusters of open forest are present within the north, southeast, and western extents of the study area, whilst sparse isolated vegetation is scattered throughout.

### 4.5 LAND USE HISTORY AND EXISTING LEVELS OF DISTURBANCE

The study area is used primarily for grazing. Disturbances inside the study area appear to be limited to the construction of dams, agricultural infrastructure, fencing, unsealed tracks, and historic vegetation clearance. An aerial of the study area from 1964 shows that there has been little change in terms of land use over the past 60 years (**Figure 4-4**).

**Figure 4-4: 1964 aerial with overlay of the study area (source: SS 2021).**



## 4.6 CONCLUSION

The review of the environmental factors associated with the study area allows the following conclusions to be drawn in terms of past Aboriginal occupation:

- Topography and hydrology: The gently inclined slopes adjacent to drainages are most likely landform present to have been hospitable to Aboriginal people for camping, however, the ephemeral nature of the drainages in the study area indicates that they would not have held water for periods long enough to sustain repeated, long-term Aboriginal occupation.
- Geology and soils: Geological mapping indicates that the only material which could potentially outcrop in the study area which would be suitable for stone tool manufacturing is greywacke. Soils present on slopes inside the study area, particularly the moderately inclined slopes, are likely to have been affected by erosion. The erosional qualities of the soils present will have decreased the likelihood for in situ archaeological deposits being present.
- Vegetation: The study area would have once supported an open woodland which would have provided some resources for Aboriginal subsistence in the past. The broad-scale vegetation clearance which has taken place across most of the study area for agricultural purposes reduces the likelihood that any culturally modified trees remain present.
- Land use: Ground surface disturbances such as vegetation clearance, and grazing exist throughout the study area. These activities may have displaced Aboriginal objects and are likely to have reduced the potential for subsurface archaeological material. However, disturbance at a given location does not necessarily mean that there will be no cultural material present, as often a disturbed context will reveal objects which may have previously been subsurface.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

### 5.1 ETHNO-HISTORIC SOURCES OF REGIONAL ABORIGINAL CULTURE

At the time of European settlement, the study area was situated within the territory of people belonging to the *Wiradjuri* tribal and linguistic group (Tindale 1974). The Wiradjuri tribal area is situated within the Murray Darling Basin and extends across three general physiographic regions: the highlands or central tablelands in the east, the riverine plains in the west, and the transitional western slopes zone in-between (Navin Officer 2005: 48).

The Wiradjuri is one of the largest language groups within New South Wales extending across the districts of Mudgee, Bathurst, Dubbo, Parkes, West Wyalong, Forbes, Orange, Junee, Cowra, Young, Holbrook, Wagga Wagga, Narrandera, Griffith, and Mossiel (Tindale, 1974). While the area was noted to have a single basic language, various dialects could be found throughout the region (Tindale 2000). The study area is located on the eastern margin of the Wiradjuri territory.

The closest earliest reference to Aboriginal culture in the Orange area dates to 23 April 1817, when John Oxley passed by Limestone Creek, south of Mount Canobolas (Gaanha-Bula), describing the surroundings as '*a beautiful picturesque country of low hills and fine valleys well-watered*' (Whitehead 2003: 351). Further to the southwest, Oxley met with Aboriginal people at the Lachlan River carrying stone hatchets and possum skin cloaks; he then returned to Bathurst along the Bell and Macquarie-Wambuul Rivers north of Orange. He noted the abundant resources of the areas adjacent to the Macquarie-Wambuul River (which included emus, ducks, swans, fish, and freshwater muscles) and that the country has running waters everywhere and on every hill was a spring (Rawson 1997: 8).

Oral tradition records the presence of over 20 clans within the broader Bathurst–Mudgee region, organised according to matrilineal descent (Navin Officer 2005: 48). Clans were made up of a number of fairly independent groups, of up to 20 members, in friendly contact with each other, moving separately for much of the year over a shared territory (Pearson 1981; Haglund 1985).

Within the Wiradjuri region, the presence of Aboriginal people in the Darling Basin has been dated to 40,000 years ago (Hope 1981 as cited in Haglund 1985). A spread east into the mountains is thought to have occurred between 14,000 to 12,000 years ago.

### 5.2 REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

There are several broad scale regional archaeological studies which either cover the study area itself or are in general proximity to it. These studies have been summarised below.

PhD thesis – changing land use and settlement patterns in the upper Macquarie River region of NSW from prehistoric times to 1860 (Pearson 1981)



Pearson (1981) analysed the patterns of Aboriginal and early colonial settlement within the Upper Macquarie Region, including some excavation. Three shelters were excavated, yielding occupation dates to around 7,000 BP. Pearson argued that archaeological sites could be divided into two main categories: occupation sites and non-occupation sites (which included grinding grooves, scarred or carved trees, ceremonial and burial sites etc.). Pearson's analysis of site location yielded a site prediction model with occupation sites occurring in areas with:

- Access to water – site size decreased with distance from water
- Good drainage and views over watercourses or river flats
- Level ground
- Adequate fuel
- Appropriate localised weather patterns for summer or winter occupation.

As such, occupation sites were most frequently found on low ridge tops, creek banks, gently undulating hills and river flats and usually in open woodland vegetation (Pearson 1981: 101). The location of non-occupation sites, meanwhile, depended on several factors relating to site function. For instance:

- Grinding grooves only occur where there is appropriate outcropping sandstone, but as close to occupation sites as possible
- Scarred trees are variably located with no obvious patterning, other than proximity to watercourses where camps are more frequently located
- Burial grounds are generally in soft soils, as close to occupation sites as geological conditions permit
- Ceremonial sites, such as bora rings and stone arrangements, are located away from occupation sites.

#### Review of recorded Aboriginal heritage sites within Orange LGA (NTSCORP 2012)

NTSCORP (2012) conducted a review of registered Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) sites within the Orange City LGA (adjacent to Cabonne Shire LGA) to inform the preparation of an Aboriginal heritage report for the Orange City Council. Review of the registered sites indicated that hearths and stone artefacts were the most prevalent site type recorded in the LGA and were generally identified near waterways and along the ridges and slopes overlooking the creeks. A lack of site recordings along the flats was attributed to poor drainage and low temperatures associated with the low-lying areas.

Carved or scarred trees were the next most numerous recorded site type. Scarring was generally undertaken to manufacture coolamons and carved trees scarred as markers for burials or ceremonial use.

### An assessment of Aboriginal sites in the Dubbo City Area (Koettig 1985)

Koettig focussed more heavily on Aboriginal occupation around the town of Dubbo, however the patterns and trends she recorded are still relevant to the study area. She concluded that artefact scatters, scarred trees and grinding grooves were the most frequently recorded site type in the region. The location and size of a particular site was determined to be dependent on both social and environmental factors including proximity to water, availability of food and geological formations. Koettig's predictive model concluded that all site types were more likely to be recorded along waterways except scarred trees and 'small' campsites, which could occur anywhere. Koettig also found that grinding grooves could only occur where appropriate rock outcropping was present.

## 5.3 LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

### 5.3.1 Desktop database searches conducted

A desktop search was conducted on the following databases to identify any previously recorded heritage within the study area. The results of this search are summarised in **Table 5-1** and presented in detail in **Appendix 2**.

**Table 5-1: Aboriginal cultural heritage: desktop-database search results.**

Name of Database Searched	Date of Search	Type of Search	Comment
Commonwealth Heritage Listings	27/10/23	Cabonne Shire LGA	No places listed on either the National or Commonwealth heritage lists are located within or near the study area.
National Native Title Claims Search	27/10/23	NSW	No Native Title Claims cover the study area.
AHIMS	27/10/23	20 x 20 km centred on the study area	A total of 86 sites are located within the search area. No previously recorded sites are located within or near the study area.
Local Environmental Plan (LEP)	27/10/23	Cabonne LEP of 2012	None of the Aboriginal places noted occur near the study area.

A search of the AHIMS database returned 86 records for Aboriginal heritage sites within the designated search area. **Figure 5-1** shows the location of the AHIMS sites that have been recorded near the study area. **Table 5-2** shows the site types and frequencies of AHIMS site near the study area.

**Table 5-2: Site types and frequencies of AHIMS sites near the study area.**

Site Type	Number	% Frequency
Isolated find	23	27
Artefact site (quantity unspecified)	18	21
Potential artefact deposit (PAD)	10	11.5
Artefact site with PAD	9	10.5
Isolated find with PAD	8	9
Modified tree	5	6
Artefact scatter	4	5
Quarry	2	2
Stone arrangement, isolated find and PAD	2	2
Art	1	1
Artefact site (quantity unspecified) with PAD and habitation structure	1	1
Quarry with PAD	1	1
Quarry with artefact site (quantity unspecified)	1	1
Quarry with artefact site (quantity unspecified) and PAD	1	1
Quarry with artefact site (quantity unspecified) and habitation structure	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100</b>

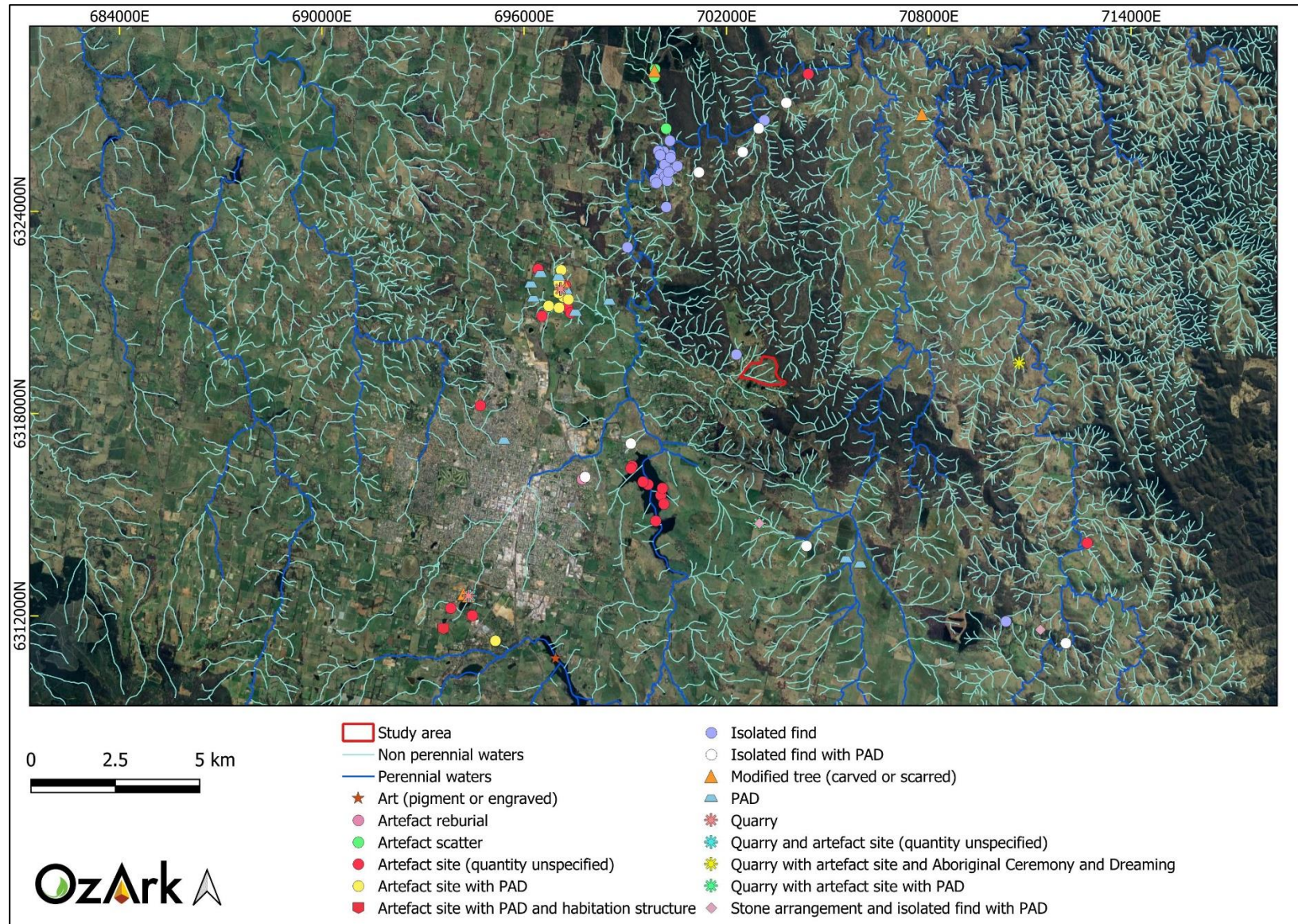
The AHIMS search returned two ‘restricted’ Aboriginal sites however correspondence with Heritage NSW confirmed that both sites are outside of the study area and will not be impacted by the proposal. Additionally, two duplicate site recordings were located by the search. These sites have been removed from the following discussion to avoid distorting AHIMS data.

The most frequent site type located by the search are open artefact sites such as isolated finds, artefact scatters, and artefact sites of unspecified quantities, which contribute 53% of site types in the vicinity of the study area. Other frequent site types are open artefact sites recorded in association with potential archaeological deposits (PAD) (22%) followed by PAD without surface manifestation (11.5%). Modified trees, quarries, stone arrangement sites, habitation structures, and art are site types recorded at lesser frequencies, or which only have a single recording in the vicinity of the study area.

Open artefact sites and PADs are primarily located near to waters, with a particular trend toward the perennial watercourses such as Summer Hill Creek and its tributaries. Distinct clusters of sites can be observed when examining the aerial site distribution, likely due to development driven studies. Ridgetops and crests within the search area are noticeably void of previously recorded sites, which may be due to a lack of developments within state forests and nature conservation areas within the Mullion Ranges. The closest previously recorded site to the study area is an isolated find, located approximately 500 m to the west.



Figure 5-1: Location of previously recorded AHIMS sites in relation to the study area.



### 5.3.2 Previous studies in or near the study area

#### Oakley 2002

An assessment of the Suma Park and Spring Creek Reservoirs, located 3.5 km and 9.7 km southwest of the study area respectively, was undertaken by Oakley (2002). Seven sites were located on low gradient spurs, and many were just visible above the water line of both reservoirs. An eighth site was located on a naturally occurring quartz outcrop on a low gradient slope. The primary raw material was quartz with artefacts of basalt also recorded, and to a lesser degree, chert. Most artefacts were flakes and broken flakes, with several cores also recorded (bipolar and multi-platform), although one interesting find from site SPR-1 was labelled as a 'phallic rock' (also known as a cyclon) made from basalt. The final site was located on a naturally occurring quartz outcrop on a low gradient slope. Artefacts included flakes, broken flakes, possible bi-polar cores and flakes. All were quartz except for one basalt flake. This site was speculated to be a quartz procurement site as good quality stone was present.

#### OzArk 2006

In 2006, OzArk undertook survey of 212 ha between Leeds Parade and the Ophir Road, located approximately 3.2 km west of the study area. The Aboriginal heritage assessment area included hilly country interspersed with ephemeral and permanent creeks (Summer Hill Creek and a tributary of Blackmans Swamp Creek). The assessment recorded nine Aboriginal sites and one PAD. Recorded site types included three isolated finds and six scarred trees. Artefacts were manufactured from quartz sources with a volcanic scraper also recorded. All recorded scarred trees were yellow box trees and were identified in a cluster.

#### OzArk 2014a

In 2014, OzArk completed the salvage on SPR-5 (#44-2-0128) in accordance with AHIP C0000423 at Suma Park Reservoir, located 3.5 km northeast of the current study area. SPR-5 was one of eight sites recorded during part of a broader assessment area for a previous design for the project (Oakley 2002) and was assessed as being a 10 by 10 m concentration of artefacts. A total of 298 artefacts were salvaged from SPR-5 which was mostly underwater at the time of the salvage. Two main trends were identified from the salvaged artefacts: many artefacts are flakes and the vast majority are made from the same grey volcanic material. Among the artefact types there was also a significant amount of debitage and shatter. Five scrapers were recorded in the salvage and five other artefacts (blades and flakes) were also backed. Many more artefacts were salvaged from SPR-5 than was expected based on previous recordings of the site. Only three artefacts were recorded within SPR-5 during the 2013 inspection, although it is important to note that water levels were significantly higher than in 2002 and 2014.



### Access Archaeology 2015

In 2015 Access Archaeology undertook an Aboriginal heritage assessment for the proposed services infrastructure for the South Orange urban release area, approximately 10.5 km southwest of the current study area. Two stone artefact scatters were identified during the survey. The first low-density quartz scatter (AHIMS #44-2-0215, South Orange 1) covered an area of approximately 5 x 50 m and included a flake fragment, a flake, and a retouched flake. The site was identified within a small exposure within the large pasture paddock. The second scatter (AHIMS #44-2-0216, South Orange 1) was an expansion of the site extent from the two artefacts identified during the due diligence assessment for the urban release project. An additional 10 artefacts were identified spanning an area of 135 x 2 m along a pedestrian cycle path running adjacent to the fence line. AHIMS #44-2-0216 (South Orange 1) comprised a combination of chert, volcanic, quartz, and fine-grained siliceous materials including five flakes, three faked pieces, two flake fragments, and two core fragments. The inclusion of retouched flakes in association with the broader assemblage was suggested to reflect on site manufacture of tools and therefore at least semi-permanent occupation of the area. Identification of these sites in such low visibility conditions was considered to indicate potential for more widespread materials to occur within the assessment area.

### OzArk 2014b, 2017

OzArk (2014b, 2017) has conducted two assessments in the immediate vicinity of the current study area for rezoning and subdivision projects.

In 2014, the “Tambaroora” property was assessed by OzArk for a proposed residential development. The Aboriginal archaeological assessment for the proposal surveyed approximately 33 ha of land adjacent to the current study area. Two pieces of fractured rhyolite were observed however it was concluded that they were not Aboriginal artefacts and had rather been subject to vehicle and stock trampling. No Aboriginal sites were recorded during the survey, supporting the predictive model which anticipated the distance from reliable waters and agricultural disturbances decreased the likelihood of Aboriginal sites being present.

In 2017 OzArk conducted an assessment for a proposed subdivision on Lower Lewis Ponds Road, located immediately west of the current study area, and bordering the northern boundary of the 2014 Tambaroora property. One Aboriginal site (44-2-0258) was recorded during the field assessment, comprising an isolated artefact manufactured of mudstone. The identified artefact was an end/side scraper exhibiting steep unifacial retouch and edge wear. It was concluded that the artefact was displaced, having possibly washed downslopes onto the unsealed road on which it was identified. Due to the highly disturbed context in which the artefact was identified, the potential for subsurface archaeological deposits was assessed as low.

### OzArk 2010, 2019

OzArk (2010, 2019) prepared an archaeology and heritage study for the 'The Springs' Fringe Camp located approximately 9.5 km to the southwest of the current study area. 'The Springs' was a fringe camp occupied by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal families during the early decades of the twentieth century located on crown reserve land south of Orange, NSW. During the survey, 44-2-0157 (The Springs Orange) site complex was recorded. The site covered an area of approximately 604 x 34 m and included a habitation structure, potential archaeological deposit (PAD), and three artefacts. The habitation structure recorded related to a stone block building foundation. An additional site inspection conducted in 2019, identified no additional Aboriginal heritage sites within the area including ground truthing of the locations of seven previously recorded on AHIMS (two scarred trees, one artefact scatter, one artefact scatter/habitation structure/PAD, one stone quarry, and one stone quarry/artefact scatter). The lack of identifiable sites during the 2019 survey was attributed to the level of historic disturbance observed across the site and because the type of structures in the settlement did not leave robust archaeological remains. The low ground surface visibility also hampered the ground truthing of those sites previously identified during the 2010 survey of the area.

## **5.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT: SUMMARY**

The archaeological investigations surrounding the study area as summarised in **Section 5.2** and **Section 5.3** indicate that:

- Culturally modified trees are more likely to be located close to drainage lines or where mature trees exist, but are not commonly recorded, likely due to historic land clearance.
- Stone artefact sites (isolated finds and artefact scatters) are the most frequently recorded sites in the area, especially in association with watercourses.
- Artefact sites are more likely to be located on elevated landforms, such as terraces and spurs, adjacent to reliable water sources rather than low-lying areas due to poor drainage and the cold climate.
- Artefacts present in the area are commonly manufactured from quartz, silcrete, quartzite, chert, and volcanics.
- Quarries for the procurement raw materials used to manufacture stone tools are present in the district where outcropping material is present and of suitable quality.

## **5.5 PREDICTIVE MODEL FOR SITE LOCATION**

Across Australia, numerous archaeological studies in widely varying environmental zones and contexts have demonstrated a high correlation between the permanence of a water source and the permanence and/or complexity of Aboriginal occupation. Site location is also affected by the availability of and/or accessibility to a range of other natural resources including plant and animal

foods, stone and ochre resources and rock shelters, as well as by their general proximity to other sites/places of cultural/mythological significance.

Consequently, sites tend to be found along permanent and ephemeral water sources, along access or trade routes, or in areas that have good flora/fauna resources and appropriate shelter.

In formulating a predictive model for Aboriginal archaeological site location within any landscape it is also necessary to consider post-depositional influences on Aboriginal material culture. In all but the best preservation conditions very little of the organic material culture remains of ancestral Aboriginal communities survives to the present. Generally, it is the more durable materials such as stone artefacts, stone hearths, shells, and some bones that remain preserved in the current landscape. Even these, however, may not be found in their original depositional context since these may be subject to either (a) the effects of wind and water erosion/transport, both over short- and long-time scales, or (b) the historical impacts associated with the introduction of European farming practices including grazing and cropping, land degradation, and farm related infrastructure. Scarred trees, due to their nature, may survive for up to several hundred years but rarely beyond.

### 5.5.1 Site types in the region of the study area

The site types listed in **Table 5-3** are present in the region of the study area. The likelihood of these sites being present in the study area is discussed in **Section 0**.

**Table 5-3: Site types recorded in the region of the study area.**

Site type	Site description
Isolated finds	May be indicative of random loss or deliberate discard of a single artefact, the remnant of a now dispersed and disturbed artefact scatter, or an otherwise obscured or subsurface artefact scatter. They may occur anywhere within the landscape but are more likely to occur in topographies where open artefact scatters typically occur.
Open artefact scatters	Artefact scatters are defined as two or more artefacts, not located within a rock shelter, and located no more than 50 m away from any other constituent artefact. This site type may occur almost anywhere that Aboriginal people have travelled and may be associated with hunting and gathering activities, short- or long-term camps, and the manufacture and maintenance of stone tools. Artefact scatters typically consist of surface scatters or sub-surface distributions of flaked stone discarded during the manufacture of tools but may also include other artefactual rock types such as hearth and anvil stones. Less commonly, artefact scatters may include archaeological stratigraphic features such as hearths and artefact concentrations which relate to activity areas. Artefact density can vary considerably between and across individual sites. Small ground exposures revealing low density scatters may be indicative of a background scatter rather than a spatially or temporally distinct artefact assemblage. These sites are classed as 'open', that is, occurring on the land surface unprotected by rock overhangs, and are sometimes referred to as 'open camp sites'.  Artefact scatters are most likely to occur on level or low gradient contexts, along the crests of ridgelines and spurs, and elevated areas fringing watercourses or wetlands. Larger sites may be expected in association with permanent water sources.  Topographies which afford effective through-access across, and relative to, the surrounding landscape, such as the open basal valley slopes and the valleys of creeks, will tend to contain more and larger sites, mostly camp sites evidenced by open artefact scatters.
Culturally modified trees	Aboriginal scarred trees contain evidence of the removal of bark (and sometimes wood) in the past by Aboriginal people, in the form of a scar. Bark was removed from trees for a wide range of reasons. It was a raw material used in the manufacture of various tools, vessels, and commodities such as string, water containers, roofing for shelters, shields and canoes. Bark was also removed because of gathering food, such as collecting wood boring grubs or creating footholds to climb a tree for possum hunting. Due to the multiplicity of uses and the continuous process of occlusion (or healing) following removal, it is difficult to accurately determine the intended purpose for any example of bark removal. Scarred trees may occur anywhere old growth trees survive. The



Site type	Site description
	identification of scars as Aboriginal cultural heritage items can be problematical because some forms of natural trauma and European bark extraction create similar scars. Many remaining scarred trees probably date to the historic period when bark was removed by Aboriginal people for both their own purposes and for roofing on early European houses. Consequently, the distinction between European and Aboriginal scarred trees may not be clear.
Quarry sites	Typically consist of exposures of stone material where evidence for human collection, extraction and/or preliminary processing has survived. Typically, these involve the extraction of siliceous or fine grained igneous and meta-sedimentary rock types for the manufacture of artefacts. The presence of quarry/extraction sites is dependent on the availability of suitable rock formations.
Burials	Generally found in soft sediments such as aeolian sand, alluvial silts, and rock shelter deposits. In valley floor and plains contexts, burials may occur in locally elevated topographies rather than poorly drained sedimentary contexts. Burials are also known to have occurred on rocky hilltops in some limited areas. Burials are generally only visible where there has been some disturbance of sub-surface sediments or where some erosional process has exposed them.
Bora/Ceremonial sites	Places which have ceremonial or spiritual connections. Ceremonial sites may comprise of natural landscapes or have archaeological material. Bora sites are ceremonial sites which consist of a cleared area and earthen rings.

### 5.5.2 Landform modelling of archaeological potential

The large number of archaeological studies undertaken within the vicinity of the study area provides information to obtain a sound understanding of the nature and distribution of archaeological sites within the area. Although there is some conjecture about the relationship between stream order, site numbers and densities, the general pattern is that most sites are present close to watercourses. While the study area is intersected by ephemeral drainage features in the form of run-off gullies, these would not supply sufficient life sustaining waters to support occupation, therefore reducing the likelihood of sites associated with occupation being recorded.

Previous archaeological studies in the area have found that flat or gently undulating landforms are more likely to contain sites associated with long-term or repeated occupation, particularly when in proximity to reliable water sources. Additionally, crest and ridge landforms are also often considered to have been favourable for occupation. While the study area contains both gently undulating and crest landforms, the distance of these landforms from a reliable water course greatly decreases the likelihood of intact or high-density sites.

Crucial for the preservation of archaeological deposits is the history of past land use in an area. Historically, the study area has been subjected to low-intensity agriculture such as grazing and ploughing, and vegetation clearing which has resulted in disturbances to topsoils and any surface archaeological deposits within those topsoils. If survey identifies artefact sites which were not previously known, it remains true that archaeological material is not likely to be recorded in situ.

### 5.5.3 Conclusion

Based on knowledge of the environmental contexts of the study area and a desktop review of the known local and regional archaeological record, the following predictions are made concerning the probability of landforms within the study area to contain Aboriginal objects (**Table 5-4**), and what types of sites may be present within the study area (**Table 5-5**).

**Table 5-4: Likelihood of landforms within the study area to contain Aboriginal objects.**

Survey Unit	Landform type	Likelihood to contain Aboriginal objects
1	Drainage with a 50 m buffer	While previous studies in the area conclude that a proximity to waters indicates a general likelihood for Aboriginal sites, the drainage features within the study area are run-off gullies created through V-shaped valleys between rises. Besides during periods of increased rainfall, these drainage features would not provide sufficient waters to support a population.
2	Gentle slopes	Slopes are a degrading landform, especially in the study area where vegetation removal has accelerated soil loss. Given the slopes in the study area consist of gentle gradients they are still suitable for occupation and often favoured as they are more elevated. However, when distant to reliable water they are less likely to have been subject to long-term repeated occupied.
3	Moderate slopes	Slopes with steeper inclines are generally less suitable for occupation. Aboriginal objects recorded in such landforms are likely to be in a secondary context as a result of natural landform degradation or land use disturbances. The exception is in localised flat benches where occupation may have been possible.
4	Crests	Archaeological studies in the region indicate that crest and spur landforms with proximity to water were favoured occupation locations. However, due to tree clearance and long-term grazing in the study area, soils in these landforms tend to be thin and degrading. Should Aboriginal objects be recorded in these landforms, they are likely to be surface manifestations and likely displaced from their primary depositional context.

**Table 5-5: Likelihood of certain site types being present in the study area.**

Site type	Likelihood of being present in the study area
Isolated finds	As isolated finds can occur anywhere, particularly within disturbed contexts, it is predicted that this site type could be recorded within the study area.
Open artefact scatters	As most of the study area is within sloping landforms distant to permanent water, this site type is not predicted to be common. However, in crests or more gently sloping landforms this site type is possible although the moderate degree of disturbance in the study area may have caused the scatter to be displaced. It is likely that any sites associated with such landforms are likely to have a low artefact density and a low complexity of tool types as the sites are either one-off events or only infrequently used.
Culturally modified trees	Previous studies within the area indicate that culturally modified trees are often recorded near to permanent or semi-permanent waters, and in areas where remnant mature vegetation remains. Aerial images of the study area show that mature trees may remain, and therefore this site type may be recorded. However, the distance of the study area from a reliable water source reduces this likelihood.
Quarry sites	Geological mapping indicates that greywacke may be present as outcrops across the study area. As such, this site type could be recorded within the study area if appropriate rock outcropping (greywacke) is present.
Burials	Although it is possible that this site type could be found within the study area, it is considered a rare site type especially given the disturbance that has occurred within the study area.
Bora/Ceremonial sites	This site type does not necessarily follow landform predictability and are, overall, a rare site type with a low likelihood of being present and remaining extant. These sites are generally identified through consultation with the RAPs.

## 5.6 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Several research questions can meaningfully be applied to the investigation of the study area.

These research questions include:

- What resources were available to the Aboriginal people using the land within the study area (food, stone and water) and what resources were transported to the area?
- What tasks were Aboriginal people undertaking at the sites?
- Are there outcropping rock materials present suitable for stone tool procurement and manufacture?

- Do the findings within the study area (if any) accord with the regional archaeological context examined in **Section 5.2**?
- Do the survey results support the predictive model set out in **Section 5.5.3**?

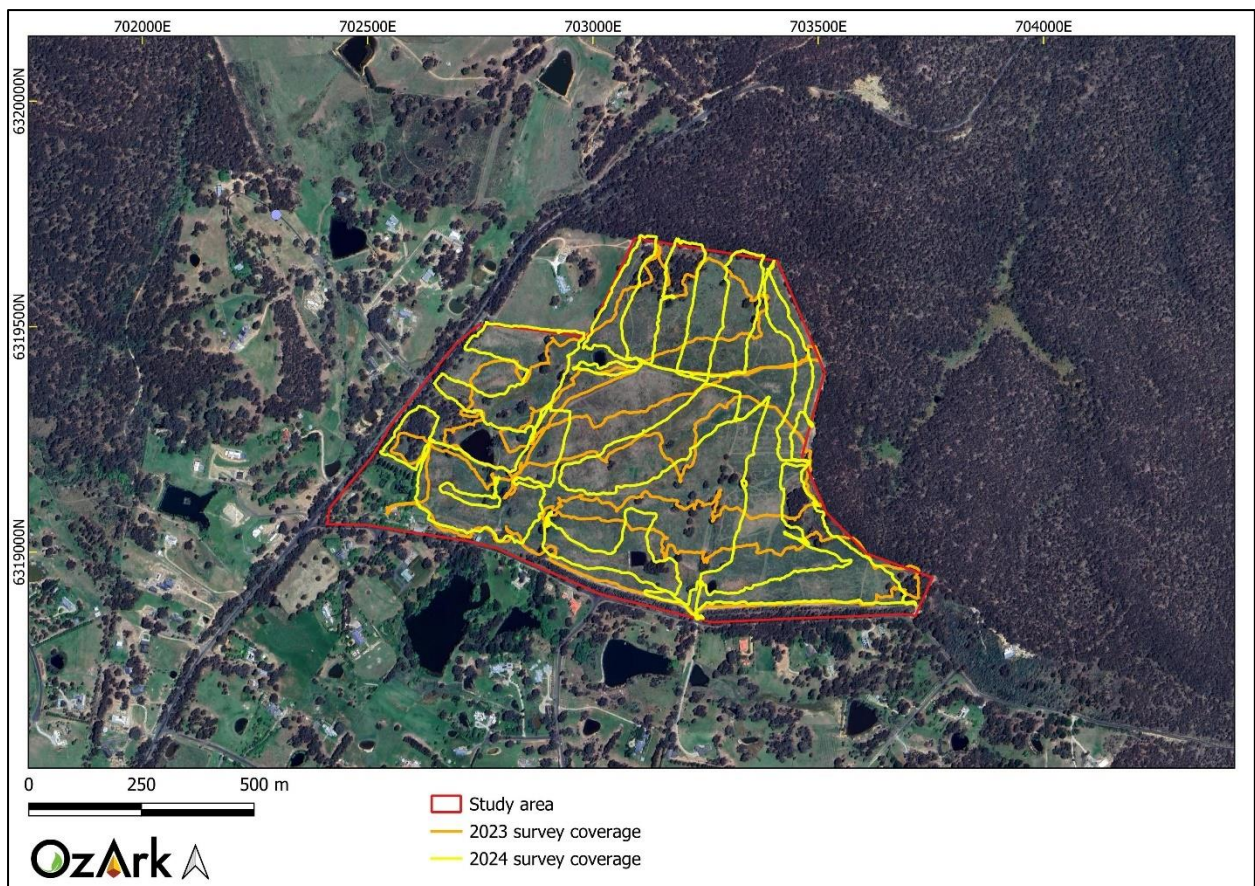
## 6 RESULTS OF ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

### 6.1 SAMPLING STRATEGY AND FIELD METHODS

Standard archaeological field survey and recording methods were employed in this study (Burke & Smith 2004).

The field survey encompassed the entire study area (excluding the homestead and house yard at the southwestern corner of the property). The survey team for the initial survey consisted of one archaeologist while the subsequent survey was completed by one archaeologist and two representatives from Orange LALC. Pedestrian tracks of the archaeologists from the two surveys are shown on **Figure 6-1**.

**Figure 6-1: Aerial showing survey coverage of the study area.**



### 6.2 SURVEY CONSTRAINTS

The main constraint to the pedestrian field survey was the relatively dense grasses and ground cover throughout the study area which decreased the overall level of ground surface observable to the survey team. Recent rainfall at the time of the field survey also caused considerable waterlogging at the convergence of the three drainage features at the southwestern corner of the study area.

### 6.3 EFFECTIVE SURVEY COVERAGE

Two of the key factors influencing the effectiveness of archaeological survey are ground surface visibility (GSV) and ground surface exposure (GSE). These factors are quantified to ensure that the survey data provides adequate evidence for the evaluation of the archaeological materials across the landscape. For the purposes of the current assessment, these terms are used in accordance with the definitions provided in the Code of Practice.

GSV is defined as:

*... the amount of bare ground (or visibility) on the exposures which might reveal artefacts or other archaeological materials. It is important to note that visibility, on its own, is not a reliable indicator of the detectability of buried archaeological material. Things like vegetation, plant or leaf litter, loose sand, stone ground or introduced materials will affect the visibility. Put another way, visibility refers to 'what conceals' (DECCW 2010: 39).*

GSE is defined as:

*... different to visibility because it estimates the area with a likelihood of revealing buried artefacts or deposits rather than just being an observation of the amount of bare ground. It is the percentage of land for which erosion and exposure was sufficient to reveal archaeological evidence on the surface of the ground. Put another way, exposure refers to 'what reveals' (DECCW 2010: 37).*

**Table 6-1** calculates the effective survey coverage within the study area. In general, **Table 6-1** presents an approximation of the amount of ground surface able to be seen at any location within specific landform units. For example, at any one location within the sloping landforms of the study area and the crests, approximately 10% of the ground surface could be seen. Exposures in these landforms were generally confined to the edges of fence lines and unsealed access tracks. Crest landforms contained small exposures where the soils had been depleted by erosion and rock outcropping was present. Areas of exposure within the drainage feature landform was extremely low due to thick grasses and vines (0-5%).

**Table 6-1: Effective survey coverage within the study area.**

Survey Unit	Landform	Survey Unit Area (sq m)	Visibility %	Exposure %	Effective Coverage Area (sq m)	Effective Coverage %
1	Drainage with a 50 m buffer	240779	5	5	602	0.25
2	Gentle slopes	147870	50	10	7394	5
3	Moderate slopes	195601	20	10	3912	2
4	Crests	61162	10	10	612	1

**Table 6-2** cannot demonstrate any comparisons between landform unit and effective survey coverage in relation to recorded sites, as no Aboriginal objects were recorded. In general, to offset



the lack of visibility, the assessment relied on an examination of the archaeological potential of the landforms present. As these have a low archaeological potential but were nevertheless extensively surveyed, the assessment concluded that the low survey efficacy did not prevent the archaeological potential of the landforms to be understood.

**Table 6-2: Effective survey coverage and incidences of site recording.**

Landform	Landform area (sq m)	Area Effectively Surveyed	% of Landform Effectively Surveyed	Number of Sites	Number of Artefacts or Features
Drainage with a 50 m buffer	240779	602	0.25	0	0
Gentle slopes	147870	7394	5	0	0
Moderate slopes	195601	3912	2	0	0
Crests	61162	612	1	0	0

## 6.4 ABORIGINAL SITES RECORDED

No Aboriginal objects were recorded during the survey of the study area, and it was assessed that the study area does not contain landforms with subsurface archaeological potential.

## 6.5 TEST EXCAVATION

No sensitive archaeological landforms were identified during the survey of the study area, all of which are distant from semi-permanent or permanent watercourses.

As no locations were identified that suggested that subsurface archaeological deposits of conservation value are present within the study area, it was considered that test excavation was unwarranted.

## 6.6 ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY COMMENTS ON THE SURVEY

A mature Brittle gum (*Eucalyptus mannifera*) was identified as a “ring tree” by one representative from Orange LALC during the field survey (**Figure 6-2**). The Orange LALC representative noted that the convergence of two branches could have been caused due to grafting employed by Aboriginal groups to create a ring shape (**Figure 6-3**).

No definitive evidence that the tree has been culturally modified could be ascertained and OzArk does not agree with the observations made by the Orange LALC representative due to the overall size and age of the tree. Additionally, smooth barked gums (such as this species) are prone to inosculation. The tree was photographed and recorded in the field and has been included for transparency; however, OzArk have concluded that it does not constitute an Aboriginal object and will not be afforded legislative protection under the NPW Act.

Figure 6-2: Community interest tree in relation to the study area.



Figure 6-3: Community interest tree located during the field survey.





## 6.7 DISCUSSION

No Aboriginal objects were identified within the study area and nor was there any information indicating that sites may be present.

The lack of Aboriginal sites recorded during both field surveys was generally predicted as it was considered that there was low potential for artefact-based sites such as artefact scatters or isolated finds to be present due to the generally sloping nature of the study. The ephemeral drainage lines which extend through the study area were confirmed to be minor waterways and unable to sustain an Aboriginal population.

Previous vegetation clearance and agricultural land use has greatly reduced numbers of mature native vegetation. The lack of adequate rock outcropping also contributed to the absence of grinding groove or quarry sites.

### 6.7.1 Responses to the research questions

In **Section 5.6** several research questions were advanced to guide the survey of the study area. Based on the results of the survey, it can be concluded that the study area may be more likely to have been a location passed through by Aboriginal people rather than a focus of occupation.

## 7 SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

### 7.1 INTRODUCTION TO SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

#### 7.1.1 Identifying cultural significance

The concept of cultural significance is used in Australian heritage practice and legislation to encompass all the cultural values and meanings that might be recognised in a place. The Burra Charter's definition of cultural significance is broad and encompasses places that are significant to Indigenous cultures.

The Burra Charter definition of 'place' is also broad and encompasses Indigenous places of cultural significance. 'Place' includes locations that embody spiritual value (such as Dreaming places, sacred landscapes, and stone arrangements), social and historical value (such as massacre sites), as well as scientific value (such as archaeological sites). In fact, one place may be all these things or may embody all these values at the same time.

In some cases, the find-spot of a single artefact may constitute a 'place'. Equally, a suite of related locations may together comprise a single 'place', such as the many individual elements that make up a Songline. These more complex places are sometimes called a cultural landscape or cultural route.

The Guide notes that cultural significance is comprised of an assessment of social values, scientific values, aesthetic values, and historic values. These values are described below.

##### 7.1.1.1 *Social or cultural value*

Social or cultural value refers to the spiritual, traditional, historical, or contemporary associations and attachments the place or area has for Aboriginal people. Social or cultural value is how people express their connection with a place and the meaning that place has for them (Articles 1.1, 1.2, 1.12, 5, and 8–11: Burra Charter).

Places of social or cultural value 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 or cultural value be damaged or destroyed.

There is not always consensus about a place's social or cultural value. Because people experience places and events differently, expressions of social or cultural value do vary and, in some instances, will be in direct conflict. When identifying values, it is not necessary to agree with or acknowledge the validity of each other's values, but it is necessary to document the range of values identified.

Social or cultural value can only be identified through consultation with Aboriginal people. This could involve a range of methodologies, such as cultural mapping, oral histories, archival documentation, and specific information provided by Aboriginal people specifically for the investigation.

Cultural value involves both traditional links with specific areas, as well as an overall concern by Aboriginal people for their sites generally and the continued protection of these. This type of value may not be in accord with interpretations made by the archaeologist: a site may have low archaeological value but high social value, or vice versa.

#### **7.1.1.2     *Scientific (archaeological) value***

This refers to the importance of a landscape, area, place or object because of its rarity, representativeness, and the extent to which it may contribute to further understanding and information (Articles 1.2, 5, and 8: Burra Charter).

Assessing a site in this context involves placing it into a broader regional framework, as well as assessing the site's individual merits in view of current archaeological discourse. This type of value relates to the ability of a site to answer current research questions and is also based on a site's condition (integrity), content and representativeness.

The overriding aim of cultural heritage management is to preserve a representative sample of the archaeological resource. This will ensure that future research within the discipline can be based on a valid sample of the past. Establishing whether a site can contribute to current research also involves defining 'research potential'. Questions regularly asked when determining significance are: can this site contribute information that no other site can? Is this site representative of other sites in the region?

Information about scientific values will be gathered through any archaeological investigation undertaken. Archaeological investigations must be carried out according to Heritage NSW's Code of Practice.

Often scientific values are informed by social values that allow a contemporary understanding of the archaeological data to be understood.

#### **7.1.1.3     *Aesthetic value***

This refers to the sensory, scenic, architectural, and creative aspects of the place (Articles 1.12 and 8: Burra Charter). It is often closely linked with the social values. It may consider form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric or landscape, and the smell and sounds associated with the place and its use.

#### **7.1.1.4     *Historic value***

Historic value refers to the associations of a place with a historically important person, event, phase, or activity in an Aboriginal community. Historic places do not always have physical evidence of their historical importance (such as structures, planted vegetation or landscape modifications). They may have 'shared' historic values with other (non-Aboriginal) communities (Articles 1.12–1.16: Burra Charter).

Places of post-contact Aboriginal history have generally been poorly recognised in investigations of Aboriginal heritage. Consequently, the Aboriginal involvement and contribution to important regional historical themes is often missing from accepted historical narratives. This means it is often necessary to collect oral histories along with archival or documentary research to gain enough understanding of historic values.

## **7.2     ASSESSED SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RECORDED SITES**

Social or cultural value: There may be places with intangible cultural significance within the study area although no specific locations have so far been identified by the Aboriginal community to date. It is noted that during the survey a potential 'ring tree' was identified by one of the representatives from Orange LALC.

Scientific (archaeological) value: During the surveys, no Aboriginal sites were recorded and therefore there are no known places with archaeological significance within the study area.

Aesthetic value: There are no known places with identified aesthetic values identified within the study area and the landform has been modified.

Historic value: There are no known places with identified historic values identified within the study area.

---

## 8 ASSESSING HARM

---

### 8.1 AVOIDING AND MINIMISING HARM

#### 8.1.1 Conserving significant Aboriginal cultural heritage

An object of the NPW Act is the '*conservation of objects places and features... of cultural value within the landscape, including... places, objects and features of significance to Aboriginal people*' (s.2A(1(b)(i)).

As heritage professionals, OzArk, strives for good conservation outcomes. In particular, OzArk is primarily concerned with the conservation and protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage that is of significance to Aboriginal people.

Two primary objectives when managing harm to an Aboriginal object are:

- Impacts to significant Aboriginal objects and places should always be avoided wherever possible
- Where impacts to Aboriginal objects and places cannot be avoided, proposals should be amended to reduce the extent and severity of impacts to significant Aboriginal objects and places using reasonable and feasible measures.

#### 8.1.2 Opportunities to conserve Aboriginal cultural heritage values

As no Aboriginal cultural values have been identified within the study area, the proposal will not enhance nor diminish known Aboriginal cultural heritage values.

### 8.2 LIKELY IMPACTS TO ABORIGINAL HERITAGE FROM THE PROPOSAL

As no Aboriginal sites or specific cultural values were recorded during the current assessment, there are no known impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage from the proposal.

### 8.3 ECOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES

Ecologically sustainable development principles (ESD) (defined in s.6 of the *Protection of the Environment Administration Act 1991*) requires the integration of economic and environmental considerations (including cultural heritage) in the decision-making process. Regarding Aboriginal cultural heritage, ESD can be achieved by applying the principle of intergenerational equity and the precautionary principle.

#### 8.3.1 Intergenerational equity

Intergenerational equity is the principle whereby the present generation should ensure the health, diversity, and productivity of the environment for the benefit of future generations.

In terms of Aboriginal heritage, intergenerational equity can be considered in terms of the cumulative impacts to Aboriginal objects and places in a region.

If few Aboriginal objects and places remain in a region (for example, because of impacts under previous permits), fewer opportunities remain for future generations of Aboriginal people to enjoy the cultural benefits of those Aboriginal objects and places.

Information about the integrity, rarity or representativeness of the Aboriginal objects and places proposed to be impacted, and how they illustrate the occupation and use of land by Aboriginal people across the region, will be relevant to the consideration of intergenerational equity and the understanding of the cumulative impacts of the proposal.

Where there is uncertainty, the precautionary principle should also be followed.

### 8.3.2 The precautionary principle

The precautionary principle states that if there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.

In relation to Aboriginal cultural heritage values, the precautionary principle should be applied if:

- The proposal involves a risk of serious or irreversible damage to Aboriginal objects or places or to the value of those objects or places
- There is uncertainty about the Aboriginal cultural heritage values or scientific or archaeological values, including in relation to the integrity, rarity or representativeness of the Aboriginal objects or places proposed to be impacted.

### 8.3.3 Principle of Integration

The Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development held in Johannesburg, 2002, noted the need to “*promote the integration of the three components of sustainable development- economic development, social development and environmental protection- as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars*”.

The principle of integration ensures mutual respect and reciprocity between economic and environmental considerations:

- Environmental considerations are to be integrated into economic and other development plans, programs, and projects
- Development needs are to be considered in applying environmental objectives.

### 8.3.4 Applicability to the proposal

There are no impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage values as no Aboriginal sites were recorded, and no intangible heritage values have been identified within the study area. The results of the survey indicate that significant Aboriginal cultural heritage values will not be harmed within the study area. **Table 8-1** examines the application of ESD principles to the proposal.

**Table 8-1: Application of ESD principles to the proposal.**

ESD principle	Response
Avoiding and minimising harm	<b>Section 8.1</b> sets out mechanisms by which to avoid and minimise harm. As no Aboriginal sites are present, these mechanisms will not be employed.
The integration principle	The proposal presents a strong case for the broader environmental benefits arising from environmentally responsible development. The environmental consequences of the proposal have been carefully assessed.
The precautionary principle	The Aboriginal cultural heritage investigation has followed the precautionary principle though undertaking a robust Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment. The surveys adopted a precautionary principle when it came to describing and assessing landforms within the study area.
The intergenerational equity principle	It is assessed that the proposal will not harm significant Aboriginal cultural heritage values and that there will be a manageable diminution of intergenerational equity.



## 9 MANAGEMENT OF ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES

### 9.1 GENERAL MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

Appropriate management of cultural heritage items is primarily determined based on their assessed significance as well as the likely impacts of the proposal. **Section 8.2** describes the likely impacts of the proposal. The following management options are general principles, in terms of best practice and desired outcomes, rather than mitigation measures against individual site disturbance.

- Avoid impact by altering the proposal to avoid impact to a recorded Aboriginal site. If this can be done, then a suitable curtilage around the site must be provided to ensure its protection both during the short-term construction phase of development and in the long-term use of the area. If plans are altered, care must be taken to ensure that impacts do not occur to areas not previously assessed.

As no Aboriginal cultural heritage values have been identified within the study area, alteration to the proposal design is unnecessary in terms of Aboriginal cultural heritage.

- If impact is unavoidable then approval to disturb sites/cultural values under the authority of an AHIP will be required.

As there are no identified Aboriginal cultural values within the study area, management recommendations relate only to appropriate management protocols for unanticipated finds and skeletal remains.

### 9.2 MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION OF RECORDED ABORIGINAL SITES

There is no specific management to be applied to the proposal as no Aboriginal sites or values have been identified.

In the unlikely event that Aboriginal objects are noted, the *Unanticipated Finds Protocol* in **Appendix 3** will be an appropriate management protocol. If suspected human remains were to be encountered, the procedure in **Appendix 4** must be followed.

## 10 RECOMMENDATIONS

---

Under Section 89A of the NPW Act it is mandatory that all newly recorded Aboriginal sites be registered with AHIMS. As a professional in the field of cultural heritage management it is the responsibility of OzArk to ensure this process is undertaken.

To this end it is noted that no Aboriginal sites were recorded during the assessment.

The following recommendations are made based on these impacts and with regard to:

- Legal requirements under the terms of the NPW Act whereby it is illegal to damage, deface or destroy an Aboriginal place or object without an approved AHIP
- The findings of the current investigations undertaken within the study area
- The interests of the Aboriginal community.

Recommendations concerning Aboriginal cultural values within the study area are as follows:

1. Following development approval of the proposal, the proposed work may proceed with caution. In the unlikely event that unexpected Aboriginal heritage items are encountered during works, the *Unanticipated Finds Protocol* (**Appendix 3**) must be implemented. **Appendix 4** provides the appropriate procedure to be undertaken in the unlikely event that suspected human remains are encountered.
2. All land-disturbing activities must be confined to within the study area. Should the parameters of the proposed work extend beyond this, then further archaeological assessment will be required.
3. All staff and contractors involved in the proposed work should be made aware of the legislative protection requirements for all Aboriginal heritage items under the NPW Act and the procedure for unanticipated Aboriginal objects and / or suspected skeletal material (**Appendix 3 and 4**), and ensure they recognise Aboriginal objects (**Appendix 5**).

## REFERENCES

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Access Archaeology 2015 | Access Archaeology. 2015. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report: Proposed Services Infrastructure, South Orange Urban Release Area, NSW. Report to Orange City Council. |
| Burke & Smith 2004      | Burke, H. and Smith, C. 2004. The Archaeologist's Field Handbook, Blackwell, Oxford.   |
| Burra Charter           | The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance. International Council on Monuments and Sites 2013.  |
| DECCW 2010              | Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales. Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water 2010.                            |
| DECCW 2010b             | Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010. Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water 2010.  |
| Haglund 1985            | Haglund L. 1985. Assessment of the Prehistoric Heritage in the Mudgee Shire.   |
| Koettig 1985            | Koettig M. 1985. Assessment of Aboriginal Sites in the Dubbo City Area. Report to Dubbo City Council.  |
| Navin Officer 2005      | Navin Officer Heritage Consultants. 2005. Wilpinjong Coal Project. Report to Wilpinjong Coal Pty Limited   |
| NTSCORP 2012            | NTSCORP 2012. Orange Aboriginal Heritage Report. Report prepared for Orange City Council.  |
| Mitchell 2002           | Mitchell, Dr. Peter. 2002. Description for NSW (Mitchell) Landscapes Version 2. Department of Environment and Climate Change NSW.  |
| Oakley 2002             | Oakley, B. 2002. Orange Dams Water Supply Augmentation: Suma Park and Spring Creek Reservoirs. Orange.   |
| OEH 2011                | Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW. Office of Environment and Heritage 2011.   |
| OzArk 2006              | OzArk Environment and Heritage Management. 2006. Flora, Fauna & Heritage Assessment: Orange Local Environmental Study, Ophir Road and Leeds Parade, NSW. Report to Newplan.      |
| OzArk 2010              | OzArk Environmental & Heritage Management. 2010. Conservation Management Plan: 'The Springs', Orange, NSW. Report to Orange City Council.  |

OzArk 2014a	OzArk Environment and Heritage Management. 2014. Aboriginal Archaeological Salvage Report: Suma Park Reservoir Upgrade. Report to Orange City Council.
OzArk 2014b	OzArk Environment and Heritage. 2014. Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Rezoning of "Tambaroora". Report to Fenlor Group Pty Ltd.
OzArk 2017	OzArk Environment and Heritage. 2017. Aboriginal Due Diligence Archaeological Assessment: Subdivision of Lot 9 DP243046 Lower Lewis Ponds Road, Clifton Grove NSW. Report to Landorange Partnership.
OzArk 2019	OzArk Environmental & Heritage Management. 2019. Archaeology and Heritage Study 'The Springs' Fringe Camp. Report for Orange City Council.
Pearson 1981	Pearson M. 1981. Seen through Different Eyes: Changing Land Use and Settlement Patterns in the Upper Macquarie River Region of NSW from Prehistoric Times to 1860. [PhD thesis] Submitted to the Department of Prehistory and Anthropology, The Australian National University.
Rawson 1997	Rawson, M. 1997. A Management Plan for an Aboriginal Open Camp Site at Mt Canobolas Park Reserve, near Orange NSW. Report to NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service.
SS 2024	Spatial Services. 2024. Historical Imagery Viewer. NSW Government. Online resource, accessed 31 July 2024: <a href="https://www.spatial.nsw.gov.au/products_and_services/aerial_and_historical_imagery">https://www.spatial.nsw.gov.au/products_and_services/aerial_and_historical_imagery</a>
Tindale 1974	Tindale N. Aboriginal Tribes of Australia. ANU Press, Canberra.
Tindale 2000	Tindale NB. 2000. Wiradjuri. In Tindale's Catalogue of Australian Aboriginal Tribes. South Australian Museum on South Australian Museum Website, South Australia.
Whitehead 2003	Whitehead, John. 2003. Tracking and Mapping the Explorers: Volume 1. John Whitehead, Coonabarabran

## APPENDIX 1: ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

Appendix 1 Table 1: Aboriginal Community Consultation Log

Date	Organisation	Comment	Method
8.4.24	Central Western Daily	CB contacted Classifieds Western to place ad in paper for Wednesday 10th April - closing date 24.4.24	Email
10.4.24	Heritage NSW	CB sent stage 1 agency letter requesting potential stakeholders. Closing date 24.4.24	Email
10.4.24	Orange LALC	CB sent stage 1 agency letter requesting potential stakeholders. Closing date 24.4.24	Email
10.4.24	Office of The Registrar, ALRA	CB sent stage 1 agency letter requesting potential stakeholders. Closing date 24.4.24	Email
10.4.24	National Native Title Tribunal	CB sent stage 1 agency letter requesting potential stakeholders. Closing date 24.4.24	Email
10.4.24	NTSCORP	CB sent stage 1 agency letter requesting potential stakeholders. Closing date 24.4.24	Email
10.4.24	Cabonne Shire Council	CB sent stage 1 agency letter requesting potential stakeholders. Closing date 24.4.24	Email
10.4.24	Central Tablelands Local Land Services	CB sent stage 1 agency letter requesting potential stakeholders. Closing date 24.4.24	Email
12.4.24	Wingarra Wilay	CB received email registering for the project	Email
15.4.24	Wingarra Wilay	CB replied with thanks for registering	Email
15.4.24	Girragirra Murun	CB received email registering for the project	Email
18.4.24	Girragirra Murun	CB replied with thanks for registering	Email
19.4.24	Thomas Dahlstrom	CB sent stage 1 community letter. Closing date 6.5.24	Email
19.4.24	Judy Bell	CB sent stage 1 community letter. Closing date 6.5.24	Email
19.4.24	Thomas Dahlstrom	CB received email requesting registration	Email
7.6.24	Wingarra Wilay	CB emailed Stage 2 methodology -closing date 9.7.2024	Email
7.6.24	Girragirra Murun	CB emailed Stage 2 methodology -closing date 9.7.2024	Email
7.6.24	Thomas Dahlstrom	CB emailed Stage 2 methodology -closing date 9.7.2024	Email
7.6.24	Orange LALC	CB emailed Stage 2 methodology -closing date 9.7.2024	Email
8.6.24	Girragirra Murun	CB received email - <i>Marang ngarin (Good morning), Girragirra has received this email and are discussing with several Elders and will respond shortly if there is any additional comments. Girra is able to provide an experienced RAP for fieldwork. Girra would like my preference of reburial on site noted for the management of any archaeological material recovered. Kind regards, Jodie</i>	Email
13.6.24	Girragirra Murun	CB replied with thanks for email	Email
24.6.24	Orange LALC	JH sent FW invite to Orange LALC	Email
22.8.24	Wingarra Wilay	CB emailed Stage 4 draft ACHAR - closing date 19.9.24	Email
22.8.24	Girragirra Murun	CB emailed Stage 4 draft ACHAR - closing date 19.9.24	Email
22.8.24	Thomas Dahlstrom	CB emailed Stage 4 draft ACHAR - closing date 19.9.24	Email
22.8.24	Orange LALC	CB emailed Stage 4 draft ACHAR - closing date 19.9.24	Email



Appendix 1 Figure 1: Stage 1 advertisement, Central West Daily

centralwesterndaily.com.au
Wednesday, April 10, 2024 CENTRAL WESTERN DAILY 19

# Connect with Trades and Services

Is your business missing? We can fix that! Call us on 6391 2900 to get your business in front of new potential customers.

**Gutter Cleaning**  
**SPACK VAC**  
Your Local Gutter Cleaning Experts!  
Get your gutters cleaned out before Summer (in case of bush fires)  
No job too big or too small - Free quotes Orange and Surrounding areas!  
Ph: Charlie on 0458 283 499, Phil 0428 499 480

Every 36 hours an Australian child is diagnosed with an incurable blood cancer.

Help us find a cure quicker. Donate at [captaincourageous.com.au](http://captaincourageous.com.au)

# Connect with Classifieds

**Central Western Daily**

Phone: 02 6391 2900

[classifieds@centralwesterndaily.com.au](mailto:classifieds@centralwesterndaily.com.au)

**Central Western Daily**  
**Connect with Classifieds**  
Place a Classifieds ad  
02 6391 2900  
[classifieds@centralwesterndaily.com.au](mailto:classifieds@centralwesterndaily.com.au)  
Save time, submit online 24/7  
[adirect.com.au](http://adirect.com.au)

Print and online packages available throughout Australia

Advertising self service enquiries: [acm.adonlin@australianmultimedia.com.au](mailto:acm.adonlin@australianmultimedia.com.au)

**Deaths & Funerals**

**CASHMAN, PETER JOSEPH**  
20.07.1944 ~ 05.04.2024

Passed away peacefully after living with dementia and battling cancer. Late of Ascott Gardens and formerly of Clifton Grove. Much loved husband of Anne. Loved father of Daniel and father-in-law of Salli. Will be very sadly missed by his family.

"Finally At Peace"

The family and friends of Peter are kindly invited to attend his Funeral Service to be held at The Penhall Memorial Chapel, 33 William Street, Orange on Friday April 12, 2024 commencing at 2.00pm.

Donations in lieu of flowers may be made at the service to Dementia Australia and Ascott Gardens Aged Care.

**WRIGHT, Jean Margaret (Margaret)**  
10.03.1937 ~ 06.04.2024

Passed away peacefully on Saturday April 6 after a long illness. Late of Anson Street, Orange. Dearly loved wife of Frank. Much loved mother and mother-in-law of Norma and Robert, Garry and Kim, Julie and Barry, Leslie, Kathy and Rick, and Kim. Much loved "Nan, Gran Nan, Granny Nanny" to 12 grandchildren, 20 great grandchildren and 4 great, great grandchildren. Loved sister and sister-in-law of Les (deceased) and Ruth Lee, Albert and Margaret (deceased) Lee. A loved aunt to her family.

"Rest In Paradise on the Wings of Angels"

Aged 87 years

The family and friends of Margaret are kindly invited to attend her Service of Celebration and Thanksgiving to be held at The Penhall Memorial Chapel, 33 William Street, Orange on Friday April 12, 2024 commencing at 11.00am. At the conclusion of the service the cortege will proceed to the Orange Lawn Cemetery.

**Public Notices**

**Expression of Interest Cultural Heritage Management**

OzArk Environment & Heritage has been engaged by Peter Basha Planning & Development on behalf of Elizabeth Smith (the proponent) to complete an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment in the Cabonne local government area. The project will involve the subdivision for an approximate 62-hectare (ha) block of land, located at 11 Strathnook Lane, Clifton Grove (Lot 551 & Lot 553 DP1176133). These activities may result in harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage, if identified which may require a future Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit application.

OzArk is seeking persons or groups who wish to be consulted about the project and this consultation group will assist OzArk and the proponent in the preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report and to assist Heritage NSW, Cabonne Shire Council and the Regional Planning Panel in their consideration and determination of the project.

If you hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects or places in the project area, please register your interest to be consulted.

Registrations can be made by post: OzArk PO Box 2069 Dubbo NSW 2830, email: [catherine@ozarkshn.com.au](mailto:catherine@ozarkshn.com.au) or by phoning OzArk on 02 6882 0118. All submissions should be received no later than 24 April 2024.

**Expression of Interest Cultural Heritage Management**

OzArk Environment & Heritage has been engaged by Wakefield Ashurst Developments Pty Ltd (the proponent) to complete an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment in the Cabonne Shire local government area. The project will involve rezoning and potential subdivision for an approximate 120 hectare (ha) of land between the current township and Molong Golf Club. These activities may result in harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage, if identified, which may require a future Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit.

OzArk is seeking persons or groups who wish to be consulted about the project and this consultation group will assist OzArk and the proponent in the preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report and to assist Heritage NSW, Cabonne Shire Council and the Regional Planning Panel in their consideration and determination of the project.

If you hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects or places in the project area, please register your interest to be consulted.

Registrations can be made by post: OzArk PO Box 2069 Dubbo NSW 2830, email: [catherine@ozarkshn.com.au](mailto:catherine@ozarkshn.com.au) or by phoning OzArk on 02 6882 0118. All submissions should be received no later than 24 April 2024.

**Adult Services**

**Gateway Club**  
158 Moulder St, Orange.  
Open 7 days.  
☎ 6362-8520

**LINA First time in Orange**  
Busty, Pretty  
Good Service  
0468 857 375.

**Death Notices**

**Paul Francis Mullins**  
9 February 1950 - 5 April 2024  
Passed away in Orange Hospital.

Loving partner of Rozzi Smith, Cherished father of Damien, Justin and Jonathan. He was a much loved grandfather, brother, uncle, cousin and friend to many.

A Requiem Mass of Thanksgiving for the life of Paul will be held at St. Benedict's Catholic Church, Jerrabomberra Ave, Narrabundah ACT on Monday 15 April 2024, commencing at 10am.

Live stream link: <https://fatnd.com.au/paul-mullins>

Privately Cremated

**WE NOW HAVE CLICK & GO**

See something you like online?

Want more info?

Simply click on the Ad & we'll direct you to their page

Connect with Classifieds

**Adult Services**

**Gateway Club**  
158 Moulder St, Orange.  
Open 7 days.  
☎ 6362-8520

**LINA First time in Orange**  
Busty, Pretty  
Good Service  
0468 857 375.

## Appendix 1 Figure 2: Stage 1 agency letter (sample)

	<p><b>OzArk Environment &amp; Heritage</b></p> <p>Dubbo   Queanbeyan    T: 02 6882 0118  Wollongong   Newcastle    enquiry@ozarkehm.com.au  Katoomba    www.ozarkehm.com.au</p>	<p><b>ABN 59 104 582 354</b></p> <p>145 Wingewarra St  PO Box 2069  DUBBO NSW 2830</p>
<p>10 April 2024</p> <p>Cabonne Shire Council  council@cabonne.nsw.gov.au</p>		
<p><b>ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT</b></p> <p><b>"11 STRATHNOOK LANE, CLIFTON GROVE"</b></p>		
<p>Dear Sir/Madam,</p> <p>OzArk Environment &amp; Heritage (OzArk) has been engaged by Peter Basha Planning &amp; Development on behalf of Elizabeth Smith (the proponent) to undertake Aboriginal community consultation as per the <i>Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010</i> (DECCW 2010).</p> <p>It is understood that a subdivision is proposed for an approximate 62-hectare (ha) block of land, located at 11 Strathnook Lane, Clifton Grove (Lot 551 &amp; Lot 553 DP1176133) (<b>Figure 1 &amp; Figure 1-2</b>). These activities may result in harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage.</p> <p>We are therefore seeking Expressions of Interest from relevant Aboriginal stakeholder groups and individuals in the area who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects or places within the Clifton Grove study area.</p> <p>This consultation group will assist OzArk in preparing the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) and to assist Heritage NSW, Cabonne Shire Council and the Regional Planning Panel in their consideration and determination of the project.</p> <p>If your organisation can recommend and provide contact details for any known Aboriginal groups or individuals with cultural knowledge relevant to determining the impacts to the cultural significance / values of the above-mentioned project, please advise our office.</p> <p>We would appreciate it if you could provide any feedback, by responding to this email catherine@ozarkehm.com.au, regarding these Aboriginal stakeholder groups by Thursday 24 April 2024, or sooner if possible.</p> <p>Kind regards,</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">  </div> <p>Catherine Burrowes  <b>Office Manager/ Community Liaison</b></p>		



Figure 1: Project area to be rezoned

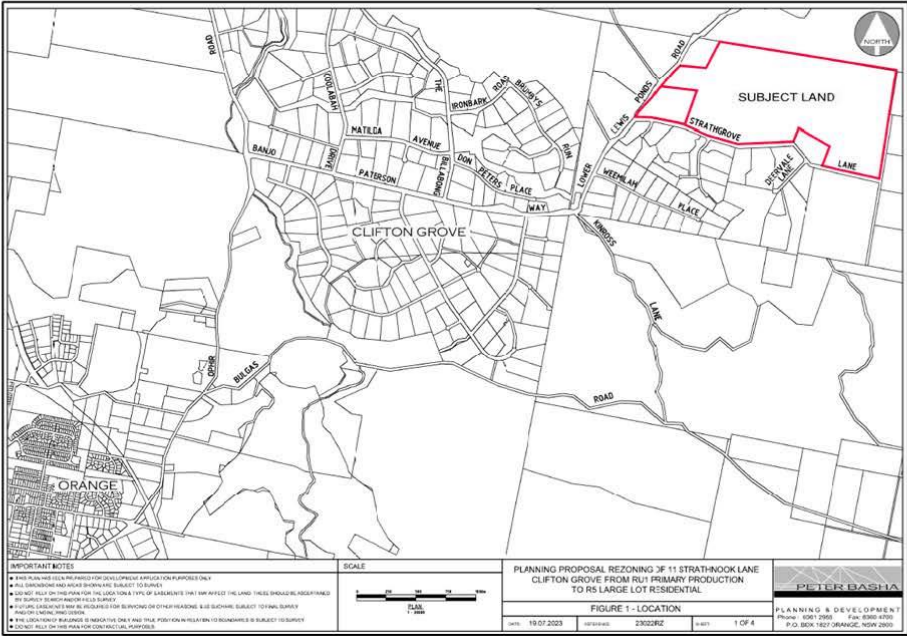
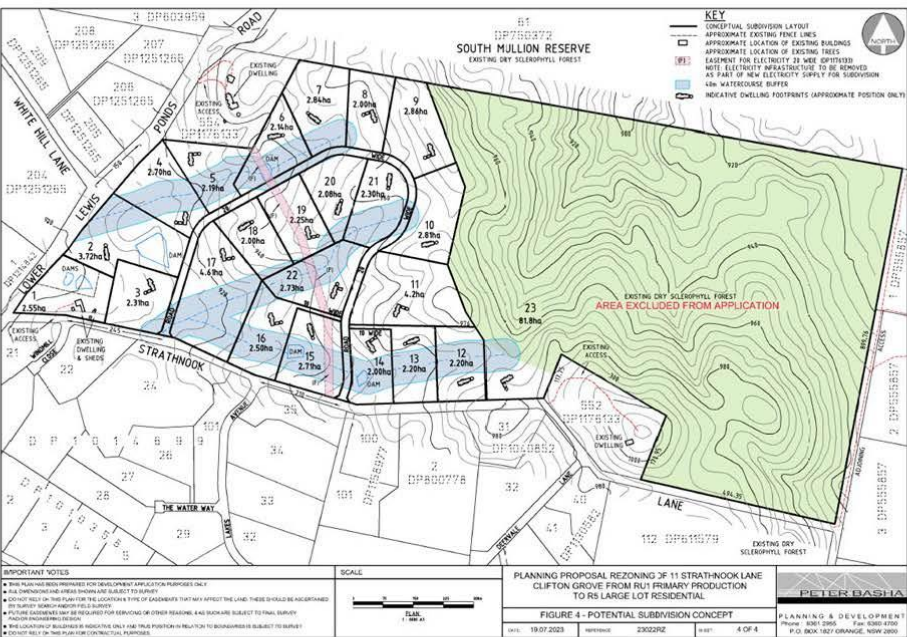


Figure 1-1: Conceptual layout



## Appendix 1 Figure 3: Stage 1 community letter (sample)


	<p><b>OzArk Environment &amp; Heritage</b></p> <p>Dubbo   Queanbeyan    T: 02 6882 0118  Wollongong   Newcastle    enquiry@ozarkehm.com.au  Katoomba    www.ozarkehm.com.au</p>	<p><b>ABN 59 104 582 354</b></p> <p>145 Wingewarra St  PO Box 2069  DUBBO NSW 2830</p>
<p>19 April 2024</p>		
<p><b>ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT</b></p> <p><b>"11 STRATHNOOK LANE, CLIFTON GROVE"</b></p>		
<p>Dear Sir/Madam,</p> <p>OzArk Environment &amp; Heritage (OzArk) has been engaged by Peter Basha Planning &amp; Development on behalf of Elizabeth Smith (the proponent) to undertake Aboriginal community consultation as per the <i>Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010</i> (DECCW 2010).</p> <p>It is understood that a subdivision is proposed for an approximate 62-hectare (ha) block of land, located at 11 Strathnook Lane, Clifton Grove (Lot 551 &amp; Lot 553 DP1176133) (<b>Figure 1 &amp; Figure 1-2</b>). These activities may result in harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage.</p> <p>Accordingly, we are seeking Expressions of Interest from relevant Aboriginal groups and individuals in the Clifton Grove area, to form a consultation group. This consultation group will assist OzArk in preparing the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) to assist Heritage NSW and the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure in their consideration and determination of the project.</p> <p>If you hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the impacts to the cultural significance of this project area, should you wish to register for the project please provide the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Group or individual name</li> <li>• Contact name (if registering as a group)</li> <li>• Email or postal address</li> <li>• Contact number</li> </ul> <p>Please do this by contacting our office on (02) 6882 0118 or responding to this email catherine@ozarkehm.com.au. The closing date for expressions of interest is <b>6<sup>th</sup> May 2024</b>.</p> <p>If you wish to register interest it is noteworthy that as per the Heritage NSW guidelines, we are required to provide your details to Heritage NSW and the Local Aboriginal Lands Council unless we are advised that you do not wish your details to be released.</p> <p>Once relevant groups and individuals have been identified, they will form part of the formal consultation process for the project.</p> <p>Kind regards,</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">  </div> <p>Catherine Burrowes  <b>Office Manager/ Community Liaison</b></p>		

Figure 1: Project area to be rezoned

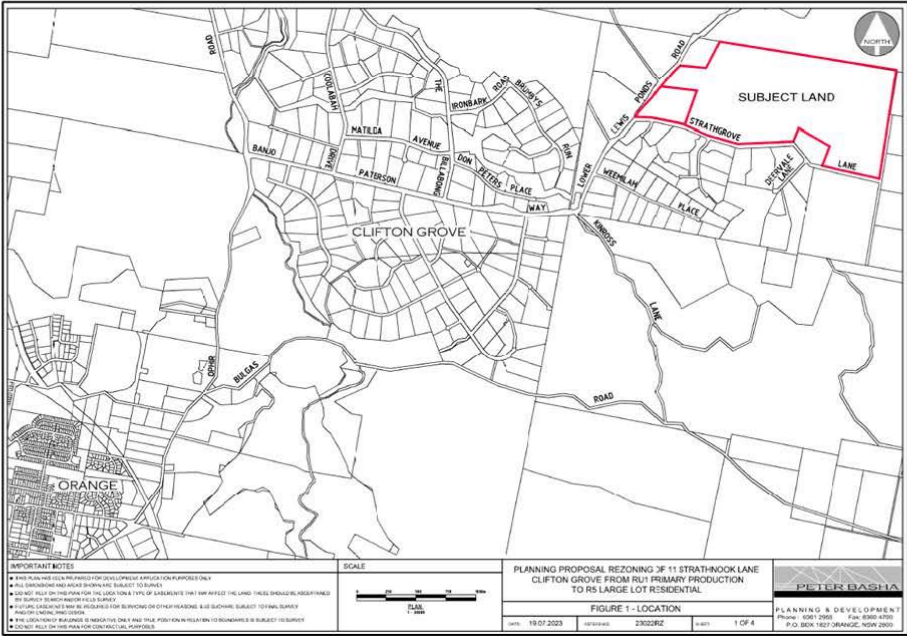
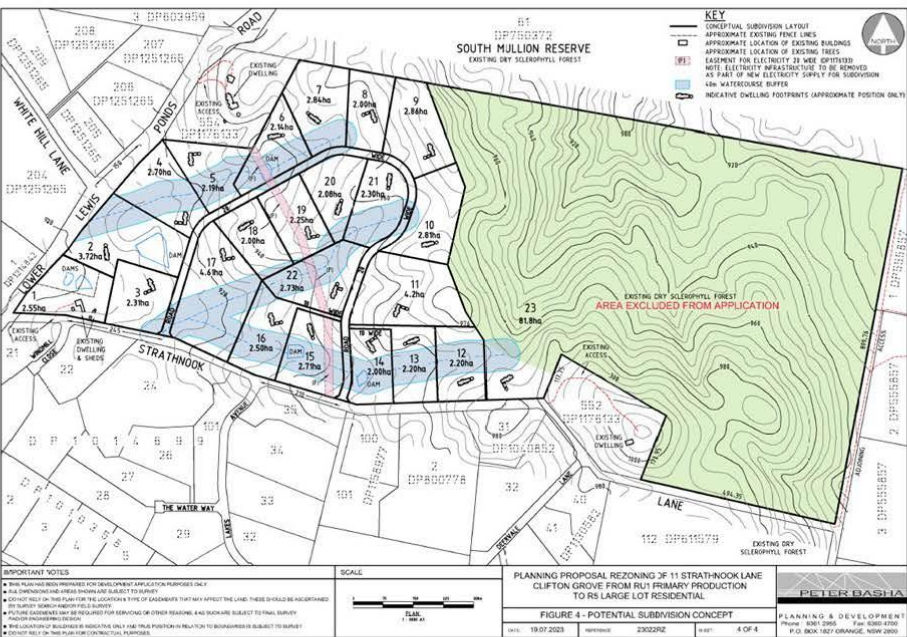


Figure 1-1: Conceptual layout





## Appendix 1 Figure 4: Stage 2/3 assessment methodology cover letter (sample) and emails



**OzArk Environment & Heritage**

Dubbo | Queanbeyan    T: 02 6882 0118  
Wollongong | Newcastle    enquiry@ozarkehm.com.au  
Katoomba    www.ozarkehm.com.au

**ABN 29 675 720 564**

145 Wingewarra St  
PO Box 2069  
DUBBO NSW 2830

7 June 2024

Orange LALC  
reception@olalc.com.au  
ceo@olalc.com.au

***Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Methodology:  
Proposed Rezoning of 11 Strathnook Lane, Clifton Grove***

---

Dear Members,

Thank-you for your registration of interest to become a Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) to be consulted regarding the proposed rezoning of 11 Strathnook Lane, Clifton Grove. The study area is in the northeastern extent of Clifton Grove, approximately 8 kilometres (km) northeast of the Orange city centre in NSW. The proposal is in the Cabonne Shire Local Government Area.

The purpose of this letter is to invite you to comment on the enclosed draft methodology for the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment.

In addition to comments on the draft methodology, if you can share any Aboriginal cultural heritage knowledge relevant to the assessment areas, we welcome this input so as to improve our assessment outcomes and to ensure Aboriginal cultural values are considered.

OzArk Environment & Heritage is required to give you 28 days to supply feedback on the attached documents. This period closes 5pm on **Tuesday 9<sup>th</sup> July 2024**.

If you need any help supplying feedback or have any queries in relation to the enclosed information, please do not hesitate to contact our office.

Kind regards,



Catherine Burrowes  
**Customer Liaison**

## Stage 2-3 Draft Methodology - 11 Strathnook Lane, Clifton Grove



Catherine Burrowes

To: Girra Murun

Reply

Reply All

Forward



Fri 7/06/2024 3:12 PM

Girragirra Murun Stage 2 Cover Letter.docx  
.docx FileV2.0\_11 Strathnook Lane Rezoning\_Assessment Methodology\_June2024.pdf  
.pdf File

Hello Members,

Please find attached stage 2 information package for the **Aboriginal Heritage Assessment for the proposed Rezoning of 11 Strathnook Lane, Clifton Grove.**

I look forward to hearing from you with any feedback you may have by Tuesday 9 July 2024.

Regards, Catherine

**Catherine Burrowes**

OzArk Environment &amp; Heritage

Office Manager

(02) 6882 0118

## Stage 2-3 Draft Methodology - 11 Strathnook Lane, Clifton Grove



Catherine Burrowes

To: Ray Moon

Reply

Reply All

Forward



Fri 7/06/2024 3:11 PM

Wingarra Wilay Stage 2 Cover Letter.docx  
.docx FileV2.0\_11 Strathnook Lane Rezoning\_Assessment Methodology\_June2024.pdf  
.pdf File

Hello Members,

Please find attached stage 2 information package for the **Aboriginal Heritage Assessment for the proposed Rezoning of 11 Strathnook Lane, Clifton Grove.**

I look forward to hearing from you with any feedback you may have by Tuesday 9 July 2024.

Regards, Catherine

**Catherine Burrowes**

OzArk Environment &amp; Heritage

Office Manager

(02) 6882 0118

## Stage 2-3 Draft Methodology - 11 Strathnook Lane, Clifton Grove



Catherine Burrowes

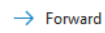
To: Thomas Dahlstrom



Reply



Reply All



Forward



Fri 7/06/2024 3:12 PM

Thomas Dahlstrom Stage 2 Cover Letter.docx  
.docx FileV2.0\_11 Strathnook Lane Rezoning\_Assessment Methodology\_June2024.pdf  
.pdf File

Hello Members,

Please find attached stage 2 information package for the **Aboriginal Heritage Assessment for the proposed Rezoning of 11 Strathnook Lane, Clifton Grove.**

I look forward to hearing from you with any feedback you may have by Tuesday 9 July 2024.

Regards, Catherine

**Catherine Burrowes**

OzArk Environment &amp; Heritage

Office Manager

(02) 6882 0118

## Stage 2-3 Draft Methodology - 11 Strathnook Lane, Clifton Grove



Catherine Burrowes

To: reception@olalc.com.au; Annette Steele



Reply



Reply All



Forward



Fri 7/06/2024 3:13 PM

Orange LALC Stage 2 Cover Letter.docx  
.docx FileV2.0\_11 Strathnook Lane Rezoning\_Assessment Methodology\_June2024.pdf  
.pdf File

Hello Members,

Please find attached stage 2 information package for the **Aboriginal Heritage Assessment for the proposed Rezoning of 11 Strathnook Lane, Clifton Grove.**

I look forward to hearing from you with any feedback you may have by Tuesday 9 July 2024.

Regards, Catherine

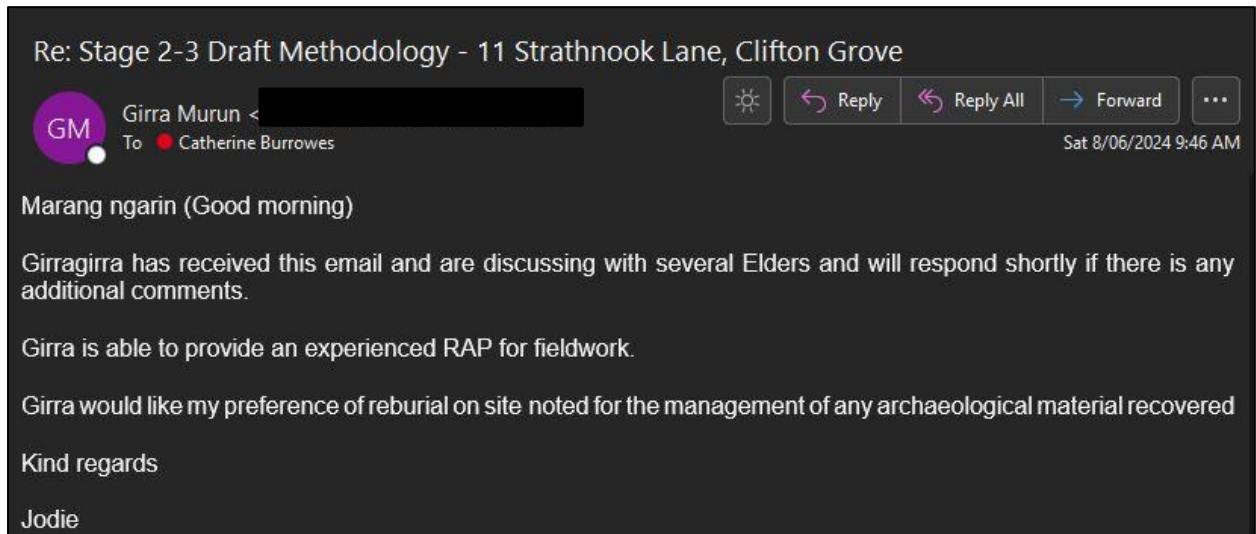
**Catherine Burrowes**

OzArk Environment &amp; Heritage


Office Manager

(02) 6882 0118

## Appendix 1 Figure 5: Stage 2/3 RAP responses



## Appendix 1 Figure 6: Stage 4 letters to RAPs



**OzArk Environment & Heritage**

Dubbo | Queanbeyan T: 02 6882 0118  
Wollongong | Newcastle enquiry@ozarkehm.com.au  
Katoomba www.ozarkehm.com.au

**ABN 29 675 720 564**

145 Wingewarra St  
PO Box 2069  
DUBBO NSW 2830

22 August 2024

***ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT FOR THE REZONING OF  
11 STRATHNOOK LANE CLIFTON GROVE***

---

Dear Members,


Thank-you for your continued participation as a Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) and involvement in the above-mentioned project.

Elizabeth Smith (the Proponent) would like to offer you the opportunity to provide feedback on the draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage assessment Report (ACHAR) that has been undertaken in accordance with stage four (4) of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (ACHCR).

As per the ACHCRs we are required to give you twenty-eight (28) days to supply feedback on the attached draft ACHAR. This period closes on the **Thursday 19 September 2024**. Should our office not be contacted within this time frame, we will presume that you are satisfied with the contents of the ACHAR as it stands.

If you need any help supplying feedback or have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact our office.

Kind regards,



Catherine Burrowes  
**Office Manager/ Community Liaison**



Stage 4 - Draft ACHAR - 11 Strathnoonk Lane, Clifton Grove



Catherine Burrowes

To

Bcc [Ray Moon](#); [Girra Murun](#); [Thomas Dahlstrom](#); [Annette Steele](#); [reception@olalc.com.au](#)

[Reply](#) [Reply All](#) [Forward](#) [...](#)

Thu 22/08/2024 3:39 PM

 Stage 4 Cover Letter\_May 2024.docx  
.docx File

 V2.0 Rezoning of 11 Strathnook Lane Clifton Grove\_August2024.pdf  
.pdf File

Hello Members,


Please find attached the draft stage 4 information package for Proposed Rezoning of 11 Strathnook Lane, Clifton Grove.

I look forward to hearing from you with any feedback you may have by Wednesday 19 September 2024.

Regards, Catherine

**Catherine Burrowes**  
OzArk Environment & Heritage  
Office Manager  
(02) 6882 0118


## APPENDIX 2: AHIMS SEARCH RESULTS

<div>  <div> <b>AHIMS Web Services (AWS)</b>  <b>Extensive search - Site list report</b> </div> <div> Your Ref/PO Number : Clifton Grove  Client Service ID : 833768 </div> </div>										
SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
44-2-0223	OA03	GDA	55	697099	6322253	Open site	Valid	Artefact: -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong, Miss Shannon Smith					<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0225	OA05	GDA	55	697171	6321459	Open site	Valid	Artefact: -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong, Miss Shannon Smith					<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0189	MPA8	GDA	55	702960	6326458	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact: 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd, Mr Adrian Cressey, Mr Nicholas James H					<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0178	W20 A21	GDA	55	710293	6311832	Open site	Valid	Artefact: -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0095	Rifle Range;	AGD	55	694300	6312400	Open site	Valid	Stone Quarry: -, Artefact: -	Open Camp Site, Quarry	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	R Bjaaland					<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0214	Bloomfield-1	GDA	55	695150	6311257	Open site	Valid	Artefact: -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Ms Penella Atkinson					<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0254	Summer Hill SU5/L2	GDA	55	699888	6324837	Open site	Valid	Artefact: 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Doctor, Julie Dibden, NSW Archaeology Pty Ltd					<b>Permits</b>	4754	
44-2-0048	Lewis Ponds 37;	AGD	55	712602	6313966	Open site	Valid	Artefact: -	Open Camp Site	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	ASRSYS					<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0228	OA09	GDA	55	697281	6321147	Open site	Valid	Artefact: -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong, Miss Shannon Smith					<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0172	W20 A22	GDA	55	697812	6316118	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact: 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1		104279, 104280
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd, OzArk Environmental and Heritage Mar					<b>Permits</b>	4540	
44-2-0190	MPA9	GDA	55	702484	6325758	Open site	Valid	Artefact: 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd, Mr Adrian Cressey					<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0173	W20 A23	GDA	55	702978	6314740	Open site	Valid	Artefact: 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1, Stone Arrangement: 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					<b>Permits</b>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 27/10/2023 for Teneae Robertson for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 693228.0 - 713049.0, Northings : 6309272.0 - 6329033.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 90

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Heritage NSW and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

Page 1 of 7

<div>  <div> <b>AHIMS Web Services (AWS)</b>  <b>Extensive search - Site list report</b> </div> <div> Your Ref/PO Number : Clifton Grove  Client Service ID : 833768 </div> </div>										
SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
44-2-0065	Lower Lewis Ponds 1;	AGD	55	710580	6319307	Open site	Valid	Artefact: -, Stone Quarry: -, Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming: -		83,232
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	ASRSYS					<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0222	OA02	GDA	55	696414	6322282	Open site	Valid	Artefact: -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong, Miss Shannon Smith					<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0166	W20 PAD 5	GDA	55	705548	6313675	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0125	SPR 2	AGD	55	699572	6315703	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact: -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Bobbie Oakley, Mr Nicholas James Harrop					<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0243	Summer Hill SU3/L1	GDA	55	700343	6325671	Open site	Valid	Artefact: 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Doctor, Julie Dibden, NSW Archaeology Pty Ltd					<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0156	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Orange LALC, Mr Bradley Bliss, Wellington Valley Wiradjuri Aboriginal Corporation					<b>Permits</b>	3231, 3234	
44-2-0219	PAD 05	GDA	55	697250	6321633	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Miss Shannon Smith					<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0179	W20 A22 (Duplicate of 44-2-0172)	GDA	55	697812	6316118	Open site	Not a Site	Artefact: -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0188	MPA7	GDA	55	703127	6326698	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact: 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd, Mr Adrian Cressey, Mr Nicholas James H					<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0180	W20 A23	GDA	55	702978	6314740	Open site	Valid	Artefact: -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): -, Stone Quarry: -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0144	Burrendong 1	AGD	55	694600	6318044	Open site	Valid	Artefact: -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Mr John Appleton					<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0232	OA13	GDA	55	697026	6321888	Open site	Valid	Artefact: -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong, Miss Shannon Smith					<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0184	MPA2	GDA	55	699066	6322931	Open site	Valid	Artefact: 1		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 27/10/2023 for Teneae Robertson for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 693228.0 - 713049.0, Northings : 6309272.0 - 6329033.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 90

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Heritage NSW and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

Page 2 of 7



## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

### Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Clifton Grove  
Client Service ID : 833768

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
44-2-0257	Summer Hill SU7/L3	GDA	55	700057	6325122	Open site	Valid	Artefact: 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0252	Summer Hill SU4/L7	GDA	55	700138	6325769	Open site	Valid	Artefact: 1	4754	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0186	MPA4	GDA	55	700218	6324125	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact: 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0130	SPR-7	AGD	55	699951	6315386	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact: -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0187	MPA6	GDA	55	703778	6327215	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact: 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0167	W20 PAD 6	GDA	55	705967	6313522	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0020	Ophir;	AGD	55	707692	6326689	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred): -	Carved Tree	65
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0141	Rifle Range ST2	AGD	55	694100	6312460	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred): 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0224	OA04	GDA	55	697028	6321577	Open site	Valid	Artefact: -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0220	PAD 06	GDA	55	697522	6320991	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0303	Artefact reburial #44-2-0172	GDA	55	697723	6316050	Open site	Valid	Artefact: -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0258	White Hill Lane-IP1	GDA	55	702297	6319748	Open site	Valid	Artefact: -		103708
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 27/10/2023 for Tenae Robertson for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 693228.0 - 713049.0, Northings : 6309272.0 - 6329033.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 90

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Heritage NSW and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

Page 3 of 7



## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

### Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Clifton Grove  
Client Service ID : 833768

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
44-2-0182	W20 A15	GDA	55	711314	6311586	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact: 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1, Stone Arrangement: 1		104298
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0142	Rifle Range ST1	AGD	55	694250	6312400	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred): 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0132	Western Boundary Firetrail OS1	AGD	55	699780	6328020	Open site	Valid	Artefact: 3		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0124	SPR-1	AGD	55	699800	6314620	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact: -	1624	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0136	Mullion Creek IP1	AGD	55	700220	6325900	Open site	Valid	Artefact: 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0176	W20 A21	GDA	55	710293	6311832	Open site	Valid	Artefact: 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0001	Carlton Road	AGD	55	696827	6310546	Open site	Not a Site	Art (Pigment or Engraved): 0	Not an Aboriginal Site	1310
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0237	OA08	GDA	55	697250	6321729	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred): -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0235	PAD 02	GDA	55	696200	6321832	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0234	PAD 01	GDA	55	696275	6321406	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0231	OA12	GDA	55	696729	6321190	Open site	Valid	Artefact: -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0218	PAD 04	GDA	55	697024	6322041	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 27/10/2023 for Tenae Robertson for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 693228.0 - 713049.0, Northings : 6309272.0 - 6329033.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 90

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Heritage NSW and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

Page 4 of 7



## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

### Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Clifton Grove  
Client Service ID : 833768

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Remarks
44-2-0133	Western Boundary Firetrail OS2	AGD	55	699760	6327790	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 5		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Bill Allen					<b>Permits</b>	1624	
44-2-0155	Quartz Site	GDA	55	704431	6328071	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Miss Courtney Biles					<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0216	South Orange 2	GDA	55	693822	6312228	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo, Miss Stephanie Rusden, M					<b>Permits</b>	3851,3858	
44-2-0227	OA07	GDA	55	697229	6321788	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong, Miss Shannon Smith					<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0226	OA06	GDA	55	697313	6321386	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong, Miss Shannon Smith					<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0140	Rifle Range SQ	AGD	55	694250	6312400	Open site	Valid	Stone Quarry : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Bill Allen					<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0183	MPA1	GDA	55	699166	6317107	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd, Mr. Adrian Cressey, Mr. Nicholas James H					<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0134	Western Boundary Firetrail ST1	AGD	55	699760	6327980	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Bill Allen					<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0244	Summer Hill SU7/L2	GDA	55	700179	6325032	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Doctor, Julie Dibden, NSW Archaeology Pty Ltd					<b>Permits</b>	4754	
44-2-0135	Mollion Creek OS1	AGD	55	700110	6326260	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 4		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Bill Allen					<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0245	Summer Hill SU7/L1	GDA	55	700247	6324899	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Doctor, Julie Dibden, NSW Archaeology Pty Ltd					<b>Permits</b>	4754	
44-2-0251	Summer Hill SU4/L2	GDA	55	700284	6325279	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Doctor, Julie Dibden, NSW Archaeology Pty Ltd					<b>Permits</b>	4754	
44-2-0242	Summer Hill SU4/L1	GDA	55	700400	6325239	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Doctor, Julie Dibden, NSW Archaeology Pty Ltd					<b>Permits</b>	4754	
44-2-0181	W20 A16	GDA	55	712072	6311184	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0094	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			103106
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd, Mr. Bradley Bliss, Wellin					<b>Permits</b>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 27/10/2023 for Tene Robertson for the following area at Datum : GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 693228.0 - 713049.0, Northings : 6309272.0 - 6329033.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 90

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Heritage NSW and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

Page 5 of 7



## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

### Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Clifton Grove  
Client Service ID : 833768

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Remarks
44-2-0233	OA14	GDA	55	697083	6321695	Open site	Valid	Stone Quarry : -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong, Miss Shannon Smith					<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0229	OA10	GDA	55	697380	6320984	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong, Miss Shannon Smith					<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0157	The Springs, Orange	GDA	55	693607	6311611	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Habitation Structure : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Mr. Toivo Kim Tuovinen					<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0128	SPR-5	AGD	55	699100	6316250	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Bobbie Oakley					<b>Permits</b>	3710	
44-2-0126	SPR-3	AGD	55	699422	6315783	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Bobbie Oakley, Mr. Nicholas James Harrop					<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0253	Summer Hill SU5/L3	GDA	55	699877	6324937	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Doctor, Julie Dibden, NSW Archaeology Pty Ltd					<b>Permits</b>	4754	
44-2-0246	Summer Hill SU5/L1	GDA	55	699925	6324837	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Doctor, Julie Dibden, NSW Archaeology Pty Ltd					<b>Permits</b>	4754	
44-2-0256	Summer Hill SU4/L8	GDA	55	699981	6325788	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Doctor, Julie Dibden, NSW Archaeology Pty Ltd					<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0255	Summer Hill SU4/L9	GDA	55	700076	6325630	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Doctor, Julie Dibden, NSW Archaeology Pty Ltd					<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0131	SPR-8	AGD	55	699999	6315593	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Bobbie Oakley, Mr. Nicholas James Harrop					<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0168	W20 A16	GDA	55	712072	6311184	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0230	OA11	GDA	55	697038	6321137	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong, Miss Shannon Smith					<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0202	MPA PASA2	GDA	55	698527	6321317	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd, Mr. Adrian Cressey					<b>Permits</b>		
44-2-0215	South Orange 1	GDA	55	694464	6312006	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Mr. Douglas Williams					<b>Permits</b>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 27/10/2023 for Tene Robertson for the following area at Datum : GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 693228.0 - 713049.0, Northings : 6309272.0 - 6329033.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 90

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Heritage NSW and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

Page 6 of 7



## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

### Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Clifton Grove  
Client Service ID : 833768

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northings	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
44-2-0147	Bloomfield Hospital Grounds	AGD	55	695300	6317000	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		100685
	<b>Contact</b> T Russell									
44-2-0236	PAD 03	GDA	55	696486	6322138	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b> Jim Wheeler							<b>Permits</b>	
44-2-0221	OA01	GDA	55	696528	6320890	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b> Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong, Miss Shannon Smith							<b>Permits</b>	
44-2-0174	W20 A24	GDA	55	704378	6314070	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		104298
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b> Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd, OzArk Environmental and Heritage Mar							<b>Permits</b>	
44-2-0127	SPR-4	AGD	55	699062	6316183	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b> Bobbie Oakley, Mr Nicholas James Harrop							<b>Permits</b>	
44-2-0247	Summer Hill SU4/L6	GDA	55	700034	6325665	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b> Doctor, Julie Dibden, NSW Archaeology Pty Ltd							<b>Permits</b>	
44-2-0250	Summer Hill SU4/L3	GDA	55	700170	6325380	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b> Doctor, Julie Dibden, NSW Archaeology Pty Ltd							<b>Permits</b>	
44-2-0248	Summer Hill SU4/L5	GDA	55	700290	6325163	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b> Doctor, Julie Dibden, NSW Archaeology Pty Ltd							<b>Permits</b>	4754
44-2-0249	Summer Hill SU4/L4	GDA	55	700345	6325588	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b> Doctor, Julie Dibden, NSW Archaeology Pty Ltd							<b>Permits</b>	
44-2-0129	SPR-6	AGD	55	700042	6315126	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b> Bobbie Oakley, Mr Nicholas James Harrop							<b>Permits</b>	
44-2-0241	Summer Hill SU2/L1	GDA	55	700547	6325338	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b> Doctor, Julie Dibden, NSW Archaeology Pty Ltd							<b>Permits</b>	
44-2-0185	MPA3	GDA	55	701184	6325155	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b> Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd, Mr Adrian Cressey, Mr Nicholas James H							<b>Permits</b>	

#### \*\* Site Status

**Valid** - The site has been recorded and accepted onto the system as valid.

**Destroyed** - The site has been completely impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There is nothing left of the site on the ground but proponents should proceed with caution.

**Partially Destroyed** - The site has been only partially impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There might be parts or sections of the original site still present on the ground.

**Not a site** - The site has been originally entered and accepted onto AHIMS as a valid site but after further investigations it was decided it is NOT an aboriginal site. Impact of this type of site does not require permit but Heritage NSW should be notified.

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 27/10/2023 for Tenae Robertson for the following area at Datum : GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 693228.0 - 713049.0, Northings : 6309272.0 - 6329033.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 90

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Heritage NSW and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

Page 7 of 7



### APPENDIX 3: ABORIGINAL HERITAGE UNANTICIPATED FINDS PROTOCOL

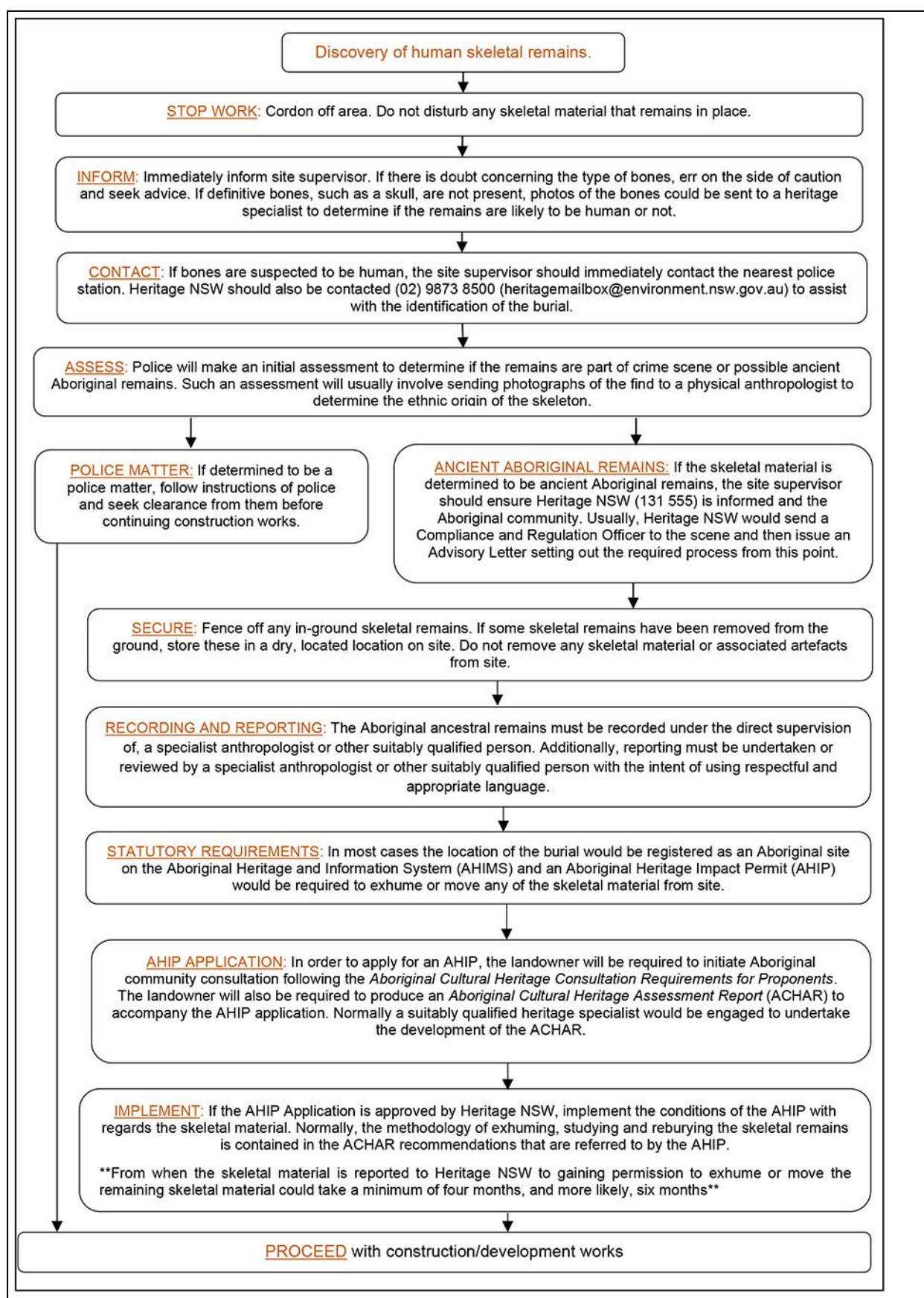
An Aboriginal artefact is anything which is the result of past Aboriginal activity. This includes stone (artefacts, rock engravings etc.), plant (culturally scarred trees) and animal (if showing signs of modification; i.e. smoothing, use). Human bone (skeletal) remains may also be uncovered while onsite.

Cultural heritage significance is assessed by the Aboriginal community and is typically based on traditional and contemporary lore, spiritual values, and oral history, and may also consider scientific and educational value.

Protocol to be followed if previously unrecorded or unanticipated Aboriginal object(s) are encountered:

1. If any Aboriginal object is discovered and/or harmed in, or under the land, while undertaking the proposed development activities, the proponent must:
  - a. Not further harm the object
  - b. Immediately cease all work at the particular location
  - c. Secure the area to avoid further harm to the Aboriginal object
  - d. Notify Heritage NSW as soon as practical on (02) 9873 8500 (heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au), providing any details of the Aboriginal object and its location; and
  - e. Not recommence any work at the particular location unless authorised in writing by Heritage NSW.
2. If Aboriginal burials are unexpectedly encountered during the activity, work must stop immediately, the area secured to prevent unauthorised access and NSW Police and Heritage NSW contacted.
3. Cooperate with the appropriate authorities and relevant Aboriginal community representatives to facilitate:
  - a. The recording and assessment of the find(s)
  - b. The fulfilment of any legal constraints arising from the find(s), including complying with Heritage NSW directions
  - c. The development and implementation of appropriate management strategies, including consultation with stakeholders and the assessment of the significance of the find(s).
4. Where the find(s) are determined to be Aboriginal object(s), recommencement of work in the area of the find(s) can only occur in accordance with any consequential legal requirements and after gaining written approval from Heritage NSW (normally an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit).

## APPENDIX 4: UNANTICIPATED SKELETAL REMAINS PROTOCOL



## APPENDIX 5: ABORIGINAL ARTEFACT IDENTIFICATION

	
A retouched silcrete flake	A quartz flake
	
Microliths (scale = 1 cm)	Volcanic flakes
	
Flake characteristics (scale = 1 cm)	A mudstone/tuff core from which flakes have been removed