

Coastplan Group

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Residential rezoning at Kolodong

LGA: Midcoast

Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment

24 July 2018


McCARDLE CULTURAL HERITAGE PTY LTD

ACN 104 590 141 • ABN 89 104 590 141

PO Box 166, Adamstown, NSW 2289

Mobile: 0412 702 396 • Fax: 4952 5501 • Email: mheritage@iprimus.com.au



	Report No: J18047
Approved by:	Penny McCardle
Position:	Director
Signed:	
Date:	24 July 2018

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

MCH has been engaged by Coastplan Group to undertake an Archaeological Cultural Heritage Assessment and an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for a proposed rezoning of land located at Kolodong, Midcoast Local Government Area (LGA). The project area is defined by the proponent and is located in the area known as Kolodong which is located in the regional centre of Taree. The project area includes Lot 6 DP 614144, Lots 52, 53 & 54 DP 1042462, Lot 3 DP 607547, Lots 7 & 8 DP 1170882 and Lots 5 & 6 DP 833772. The land subject to this rezoning proposal include those located at 353, 443, 461A and 463 Kolodong Road.

The primary objective of the Planning Proposal is to provide for growth of the city in accordance with the provisions of previous local planning strategies and the Mid North Coast Regional Strategy (which have also been incorporated to the Hunter Regional Plan. The land will provide opportunities for high quality residential housing opportunities which are currently in short supply in the Taree urban area.

The project area (rezoning area), situated on the Lower Permian to Upper Carboniferous Giro Beds that consist of pebbly mudstone, mudstone, conglomerate, siltstone, shale, sandstone, unnamed limestone and Cedar Party Limestones includes undulating land with gentle slopes, drainage lines and creeks are located in the north western portion and south eastern portion and the southern area (outside the rezoning area) consists mainly of river flats. The project area consists of an A horizon of fine clay loam that overlays a B Horizon of fine clay loam sand. the project area (rezoning area) has two 1st order drainage lines in the north that flow south through the north-western part of the project area into a 2nd order creek that continues to flow south west through the project area and flown into a 3rd order creek (Tyrill Creek) just outside, the western border of the project area. Another two 1st order drainage lines are located in the south eastern portion of the project area that flow east into a 2nd order along, and outside the eastern border of the project area. The closest constantly reliable water source is the Manning River located approximately 1.2 kilometre to the west.

Following European settlement of the area in the 1820s, the landscape has been subjected to a range of different modifactory activities including extensive logging and clearing, agricultural cultivation (ploughing), pastoral grazing, residential developments and mining (Turner 1985). The associated high degree of landscape disturbance has resulted in the alteration of large tracts of land and the cultural materials contained within these areas. The specific project area has been subject to large scale clearing, early ploughing, the construction of residential church and a school, and is currently managed grassland areas used for low intensity grazing purposes, rural dwellings, dams and rural infrastructure and utilities.

A search of the OEH AHIMS register has shown that 8 known Aboriginal sites are currently recorded within five kilometres of the project area and include two scar trees (TRE), two artefact sites (AFT), one stone arrangement (STA), one burial (BUR), one Aboriginal ceremonial and dreaming with scar tree (ACD/TRE) and one ceremonial ring with scar tree (CMR/TRE). Within the project area, the landforms of undulating gentle slopes and semi reliable water sources may have been suitable for occupation during the wet season and/or during times of heavy rain. The landscape would have provided some subsistence resources in the north-western part of the project area where the 2nd order creek is located, which was likely suited to small scale camping by small numbers of people over short periods of time, hunting and gathering as well as travel to the Manning River. It is possible that isolated finds and small density artefacts scatters maybe located along and within 50 metres the 2nd order creek located in the western portion, which was likely suited to small scale camping by small numbers of people over short periods of time, hunting and gathering as well as travel. In relation to modern alterations to the landscape, the previous large-scale clearing and initial ploughing to establish pasture grazing lands can be expected to have had moderate impacts upon

the archaeological record. Such land uses may would have displaced cultural materials, however in less disturbed areas, it is likely that archaeological deposits may remain relatively intact.

The survey focused on areas of high ground surface visibility and exposures and the creek line (erosional features, creek banks, tracks, cleared areas). The survey clarified that the project area had been subject to previous large-scale clearing, grazing and agricultural practices as evident by deteriorated ridges and furrows. Currently used for grazing, there are residential houses, church and school along the eastern boundary and one located at the centre of the project area. Three dams are located on the eastern slopes and four along the 2nd order creek in the western portion of the project area. Additional disturbances include tracks and fencing. Vegetation was predominantly pasture grass with few trees in some areas which contributed to reduced ground surface visibility. the effective coverage for project area illustrates that overall effective coverage is low being 15.77%.

No sites or PADs were identified and was likely due to the following;

- the drainage throughout the project area are mainly 1st order with one 2nd order, all of which typically are associated with very low-density artefact scatters or isolated finds;
- the southern section of the 2nd order drainage line (and confluence area with another 2nd order) consists of moderate slopes which are considered unsuitable for camping;
- taking the environmental and archaeological contexts into account, it is likely the project area would have been uses for hunting and gathering and travel to more reliable water sources and associated resources. Evidence of such past Aboriginal land uses manifest in the archaeological record as a background scatter of artefacts across the landscape; and
- previous land uses would have disturbed any cultural materials that may have been present.

As no sites have been identified there is no impact to the archaeological record and the cumulative impacts are low given that;

- the net development footprint (i.e. the area of direct impact) is small and does not affect a high proportion of any particular landform present within the region;
- a comparable suite of landforms (creeks and slopes) that are expected to, and do contain a archaeological resource occur in multiple contexts both within the local area and throughout the region;
- no sites were identified; and
- As the proposal is for rezoning only, there are no impacts on the landscape.

Based on the environmental and archaeological contexts as well as the survey results, the following recommendations are provided:

- 1) The persons responsible for the management of onsite works will ensure that all staff, contractors and others involved in construction and maintenance related activities are made aware of the statutory legislation protecting sites and places of significance. Of particular importance is the National Parks and Wildlife Amendment (Aboriginal Objects and Aboriginal Places) Regulation 2010, under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974; and
- 2) Should any Aboriginal objects be uncovered during works, all work will cease in that location immediately and the Environmental Line contacted.

GLOSSARY

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Values: traditional values of Aboriginal people, handed down in spiritual beliefs, stories and community practices and may include local plant and animal species, places that are important and ways of showing respect for other people.

Aboriginal Place: are locations that have been recognised by the Minister for Climate Change and the Environment (and gazetted under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*) as having special cultural significance to the Aboriginal community. An Aboriginal Place may or may not include archaeological materials.

Aboriginal Site: an Aboriginal site is the location of one or more Aboriginal archaeological objects, including flaked stone artefacts, midden shell, grinding grooves, archaeological deposits, scarred trees etc.

Artefact: any object that is physically modified by humans.

Assemblage: a collection of artefacts associated by a particular place or time, assumed generated by a single group of people, and can comprise different artefact types.

Axe: a stone-headed axe usually having two ground surfaces that meet at a bevel.

Backed artefact: a stone tool where the margin of a flake is retouched at a steep angle and that margin is opposite a sharp edge.

Background scatter: a term used to describe low density scatter of isolated finds that are distributed across the landscape without any obvious focal point.

Blade: a flake that is at least twice as long as it is wide.

Bondi point: a small asymmetrical backed artefact with a point at one end and backing retouch.

Core: a chunk of stone from which flakes are removed and will have one or more negative flake scars but no positive flake scars. The core itself can be shaped into a tool or used as a source of flakes to be formed into tools.

Debitage: small pieces of stone debris that break off during the manufacturing of stone tools. These are usually considered waste and are the by-product of production (also referred to as flake piece).

Flake: any piece of stone struck off a core and has a number of characteristics including ring cracks showing where the hammer hit the core and a bulb of percussion. May be used as a tool with no further working, may be retouched or serve as a platform for further reduction.

Flaked piece/waste flake: an unmodified and unused flake, usually the by-product of tool manufacture or core preparation (also referred to asdebitage).

Formation processes: human caused (land uses etc) or natural processes (geological, animal, plant growth etc) by which an archaeological site is modified during or after occupation and abandonment. These processes have a large effect on the provenience of artefacts or features.

Grinding stone: an abrasive stone used to abrade another artefact or to process food.

Hammer stone: a stone that has been used to strike a core to remove a flake, often causing pitting or other wear on the stone's surface.

Harm: is defined as an act that may destroy, deface or damage an Aboriginal object or place. In relation to an object, this means the movement or removal of an object from the land in which it has been situated

Holocene: the post-glacial period, beginning about 10,000 B.P.

In situ: archaeological items are said to be "in situ" when they are found in the location where they were last deposited.

Pleistocene: the latest major geological epoch, colloquially known as the "Ice Age" due to the multiple expansion and retreat of glaciers. Ca. 3,000,000-10,000 years B.P.

Retouched flake: a flake that has been flaked again in a manner that modified the edge for the purpose of resharpening that edge.

Stratified Archaeological Deposits: Aboriginal archaeological objects may be observed in soil deposits and within rock shelters or caves. Where layers can be detected within the soil or sediments, which are attributable to separate depositional events in the past, the deposit is said to be stratified. The integrity of sediments and soils are usually affected by 200 years of European settlement and activities such as land clearing, cultivation and construction of industrial, commercial and residential developments.

Taphonomy: the study of processes which have affected organic materials such as bone after death; it also involves the microscopic analysis of tooth-marks or cut marks to assess the effects of butchery or scavenging activities.

Traditional Aboriginal Owners: Aboriginal people who are listed in the Register of Aboriginal owners pursuant to Division 3 of the *Aboriginal Land Register Act (1983)*. The Registrar must give priority to registering Aboriginal people for lands listed in Schedule 14 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* or land subject to a claim under 36A of the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983*.

Traditional Knowledge: Information about the roles, responsibilities and practices set out in the cultural beliefs of the Aboriginal community. Only certain individuals have traditional knowledge and different aspects of traditional knowledge may be known by different people, e.g. information about men's initiation sites and practices, women's sites, special pathways, proper responsibilities of people fishing or gathering food for the community, ways of sharing and looking after others, etc.

Typology: the systematic organization of artefacts into types on the basis of shared attributes.

Use wear: the wear displayed on an artefact as a result of use.

ACRONYMS

ACHMP	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System. Data base of recorded sites across NSW managed by OEH
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage

OEH AHIMS SITE ACRONYMS

ACD	Aboriginal ceremonial and dreaming
AFT	Artefact (stone, bone, shell, glass, ceramic and metal)
ARG	Aboriginal resource and gathering
ART	Art (pigment or engraving)
BOM	Non-human bone and organic material
BUR	Burial
CFT	Conflict site
CMR	Ceremonial ring (stone or earth)
ETM	Earth mound
FSH	Fish trap
GDG	Grinding groove
HAB	Habitation structure
HTH	Hearth
OCQ	Ochre quarry
PAD	Potential archaeological Deposit. Used to define an area of the landscape that is believed to contain subsurface archaeological deposits.
SHL	Shell
STA	Stone arrangement
STQ	Stone quarry
TRE	Modified tree (carved or scarred)
WTR	Water hole

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd (MCH) has been commissioned by Coastplan Consulting to prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed rezoning of land located at Kolodong. The subject land has been identified as a site for future growth in the Taree area for many years and Council resolved to prepare a draft local environmental plan for residential development in the Kolodong locality (including the subject lands) in 1993. Following ongoing negotiations and discussions between Council and the Department of Planning, a Section 65 certificate was issued enabling exhibition and consultation of a draft plan over parts of the land for rezoning to residential/village which was exhibited in late 1993 and early 1994. The process of rezoning the land then stalled until strategic planning for the Greater Taree Region was undertaken at both a state and regional level, despite Council's continued position to proceed with the application outside of these processes so that release of good quality residential land in Taree could occur. The Council advised, in March 2010, that the rezoning application had lapsed and that any further consideration of the land would need to be subject to a planning proposal under the 'gateway planning process.' This assessment details part of the subject land for rezoning.

The assessment has been undertaken to meet the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (DECCW 2010), the OEH Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (OEH 2011), the DECCW Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (DECCW 2010b), and the brief.

1.2 PROPONENT DETAILS

Midcoast Council

1.3 THE PROJECT AREA

The project area is defined by the proponent and is located in the area known as Kolodong which is located in the regional centre of Taree. The site is located within the MidCoast local government area approximately 250km north east of Sydney within the Mid North Coast region. The project area includes Lot 6 DP 614144, Lots 52, 53 & 54 DP 1042462, Lot 3 DP 607547, Lots 7 & 8 DP 1170882 and Lots 5 & 6 DP 833772. The land subject to this rezoning proposal includes those located at 353, 443, 461A and 463 Kolodong Road. The location and extent of the project area and rezoning area are illustrated in Figures 1.1 to 1.3.

Figure 1.1 Regional location of the project area

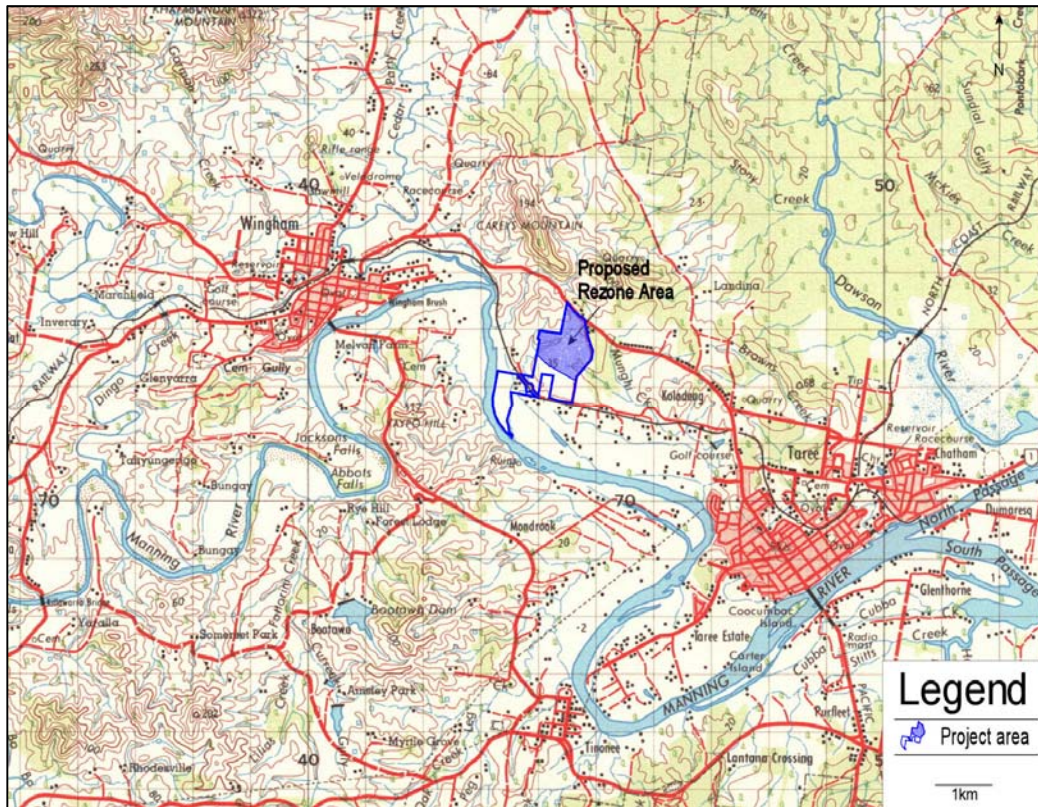


Figure 1.2 Local location of the project area

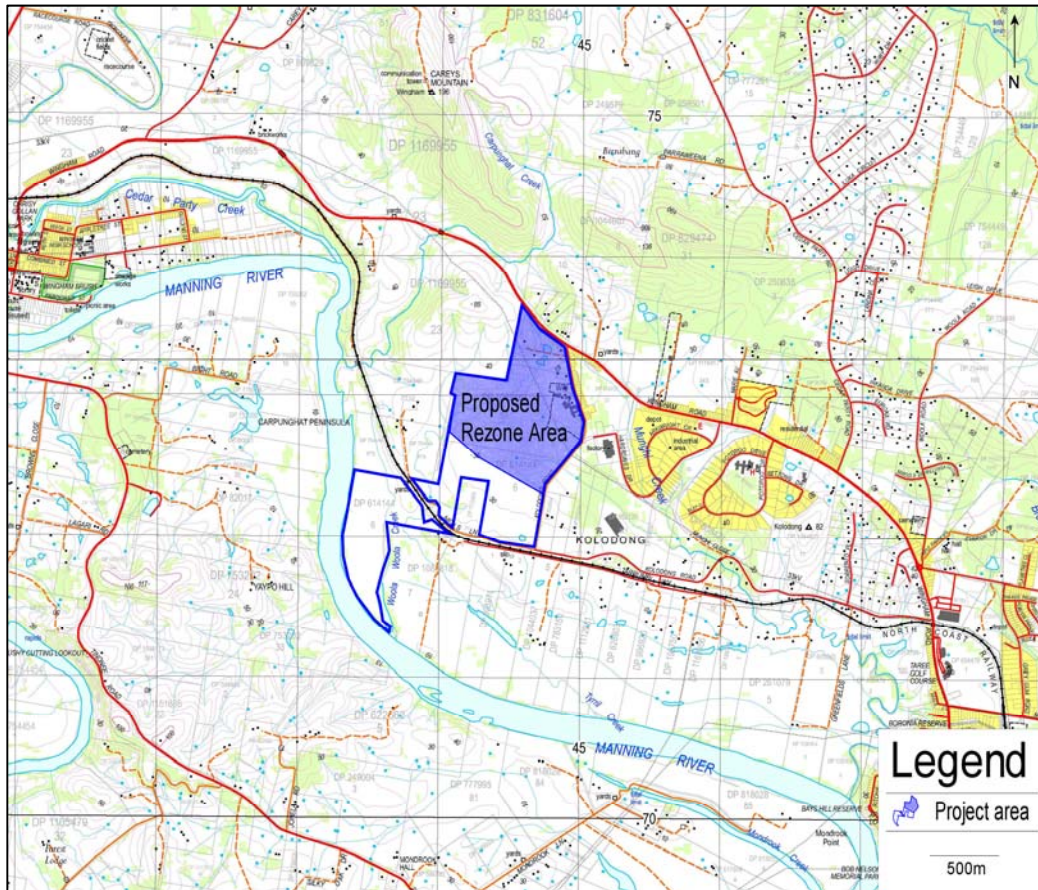
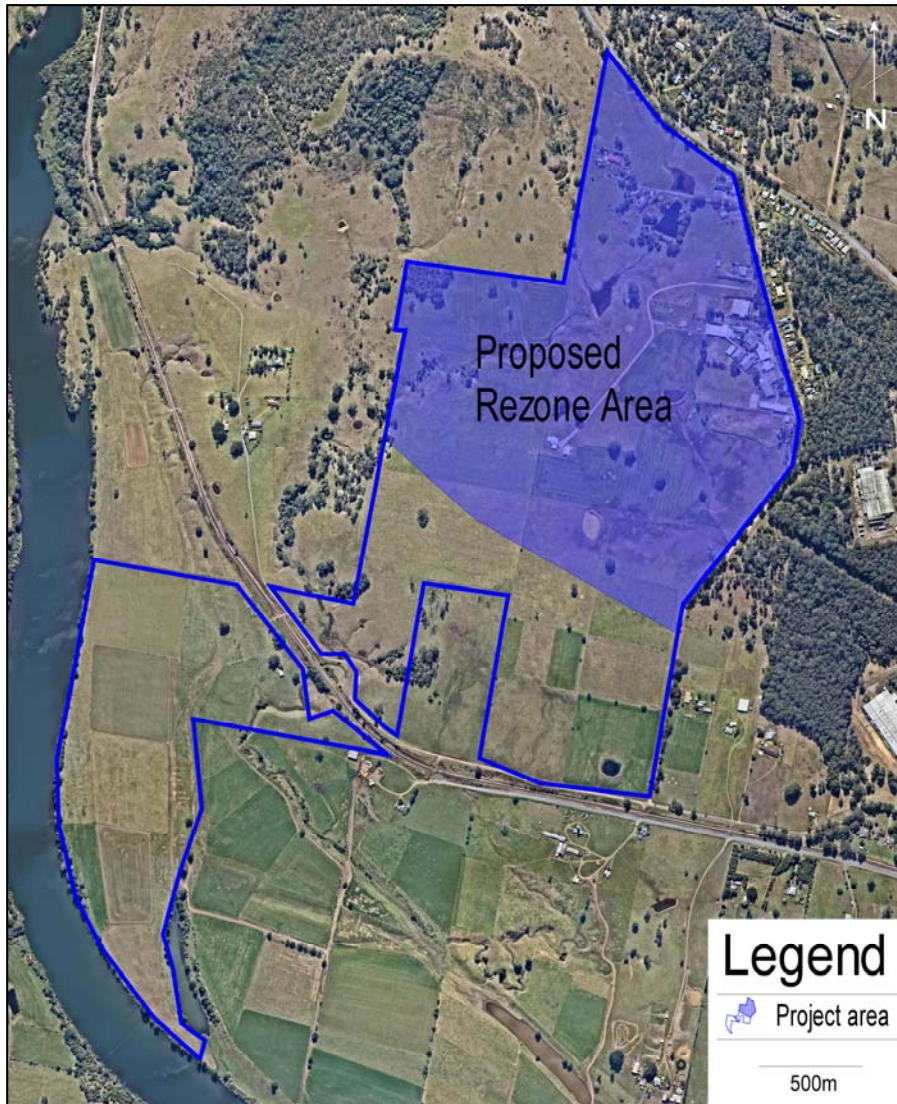


Figure 1.3 Aerial location of the project area



1.4 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The primary objective of the Planning Proposal is to provide for growth of the city in accordance with the provisions of previous local planning strategies and the Mid North Coast Regional Strategy (which have also been incorporated to the Hunter Regional Plan). The land will provide opportunities for high quality residential housing opportunities which are currently in short supply in the Taree urban area. Any future development application for the subdivision of the site will have regard to the requirements and provision of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974.

1.5 PURPOSE OF THE ARCAHEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

The purpose of the assessment is to assess any archaeological constraints to support the rezoning and to provide opportunities and options to ensure any cultural materials present are managed appropriately.

1.6 OBJECTIVE OF THE ASSESSMENT

The objective of the assessment is to identify areas of indigenous cultural heritage value, to determine possible impacts on any indigenous cultural heritage identified (including potential subsurface evidence) and to develop management recommendations where appropriate. The assessment employs a regional approach, taking into consideration both the landscape of the project area (landforms, water resources, soils, geology etc) and the regional archaeological patterning identified by past studies.

1.7 PROJECT BRIEF/SCOPE OF WORK

The following tasks were carried out:

- a review of relevant statutory registers and inventories for indigenous cultural heritage including the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) for known archaeological sites, the State Heritage Register, the Australian Heritage Database (includes data from the World Heritage List UNESCO, National Heritage List, Commonwealth Heritage List, Register of the National Estate) and the Midcoast Local Environmental Plan;
- a review of local environmental information (topographic, geological, soil, geomorphological and vegetation descriptions) to determine the likelihood of archaeological sites and specific site types, prior and existing land uses and site disturbance that may affect site integrity;
- a review of previous cultural heritage investigations to determine the extent of archaeological investigations in the area and any archaeological patterns;
- the development of a predictive archaeological statement based on the data searches and literature review;
- identification of human and natural impacts in relation to the known and any new archaeological sites archaeological potential of the project area;
- consultation with the Aboriginal stakeholders as per the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010);
- undertake a site inspection with the participation of the registered Aboriginal stakeholders, and
- the development of mitigation and conservation measures in consultation with the registered Aboriginal stakeholders.

1.8 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

The following overview of the legislative framework, is provided solely for information purposes for the client, and should not be interpreted as legal advice. MCH will not be liable for any actions taken by any person, body or group as a result of this general overview and MCH recommends that specific legal advice be obtained from a qualified legal practitioner prior to any action being taken as a result of the general summary below.

Land managers are required to consider the affects of their activities or proposed development on the environment under several pieces of legislation. Although there are a number of Acts and regulations protecting Aboriginal heritage, including places, sites and objects, within NSW, the three main ones include:

- National Parks and Wildlife Act (1974, as amended)
- National Parks and Wildlife Regulation (2009)
- Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (1979)

1.8.1 NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE ACT (1974, AS AMENDED)

The National Parks and Wildlife Act (1974), Amended 2010, is the primary legislation for the protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage in New South Wales. The NPW Act protects Aboriginal heritage (places, sites and objects) within NSW and the Protection of Aboriginal heritage is outlined in s86 of the Act, as follows:

- “A person must not harm or desecrate an object that the person knows is an Aboriginal object” s86(1)
- “A person must not harm an Aboriginal object” s86(2)
- “A person must not harm or desecrate an Aboriginal place” s86(4)

Penalties apply for harming an Aboriginal object, site or place. The penalty for knowingly harming an Aboriginal object (s86[1]) and/or an Aboriginal place (s86[4]) is up to \$550,000 for an individual and/or imprisonment for 2 years; and in the case of a corporation the penalty is up to \$1.1 million. The penalty for a strict liability offence (s86[2]) is up to \$110,000 for an individual and \$220,000 for a corporation.

Harm under the National Parks and Wildlife Act (1974, as amended) is defined as any act that; destroys defaces or damages the object, moves the object from the land on which it has been situated, causes or permits the object to be harmed. However, it is a defence from prosecution if the proponent can demonstrate that;

- 1) harm was authorised under an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) (and the permit was properly followed), or
- 2) the proponent exercised due diligence in respect to Aboriginal heritage.

The ‘due diligence’ defence (s87[2]), states that if a person or company has applied due diligence to determine that no Aboriginal object, site or place was likely to be harmed as a result of the activities proposed for the Project Area, then liability from prosecution under the NPW Act 1974 will be removed or mitigated if it later transpires that an Aboriginal object, site or place was harmed. If any Aboriginal objects are identified during the activity, then works should cease in that area and OEH notified (DECCW 2010:13). The due diligence defence does not authorise continuing harm.

The archaeological due diligence assessment and report has been carried out in compliance with the NSW DECCW 2010 Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW.

1.8.2 NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE REGULATION (2009)

The National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009 provides a framework for undertaking activities and exercising due diligence in respect to Aboriginal heritage. The Regulation (2009) recognises various due diligence codes of practice, including the Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW which is pertinent to this report, but it also outlines procedures for Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) applications and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements (ACHCRs); amongst other regulatory processes.

1.8.3 ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING & ASSESSMENT ACT 1979 (EP&A ACT)

EP&A Act establishes the statutory framework for planning and environmental assessment in NSW and the implementation of the EP&A Act is the responsibility of the Minister for Planning, statutory authorities and local councils. The EP&A Act contains three parts which impose requirements for planning approval:

- Part 3 of the EP&A Act relates to the preparation and making of Environmental Planning Instruments (EPIs), State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs) and Local Environmental Plans (LEPs).
- Part 4 of the EP&A Act establishes the framework for assessing development under an EPI. The consent authority for Part 4 development is generally the local council, however the consent authority may be the Minister, the Planning Assessment Commission or a joint regional planning panel depending upon the nature of the development.
- Part 4, Division 4.1 of the EP&A Act establishes the assessment pathway for State significant development (SSD) declared by the State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011 (NSW). Once a development is declared as SSD, the Director-General will issue Director-General Requirements (DGRs) outlining what issues must be considered in the EIS.
- Part 5 of the EP&A Act provides for the control of 'activities' that do not require development consent and are undertaken or approved by a determining authority. Development under Part 5 that are likely to significantly affect the environment is required to have an EIS prepared for the proposed activity.
- Part 5.1 of the EP&A Act establishes the assessment pathways for State significant infrastructure (SSI). Development applications made for SSI can only be approved by the Minister. Once a development is declared as SSI, the Director-General will issue DGRs outlining what issues must be addressed in the EIS.

The applicable approval process is determined by reference to the relevant environmental planning instruments and other controls, LEPs and State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs).

This project falls under Part 4.

1.9 QUALIFICATIONS OF THE INVESTIGATOR

Penny McCardle: Principal Archaeologist & Forensic Anthropologist has 10 years experience in Indigenous archaeological assessments, excavation, research, reporting, analysis and consultation. Six years in skeletal identification, biological profiling and skeletal trauma identification.

- BA (Archaeology and Palaeoanthropology, University of New England 1999)
- Hons (Archaeology and Palaeoanthropology): Physical Anthropology), University of New England 2001
- Forensic Anthropology Course, University of New England 2003
- Armed Forces Institute of Pathology Forensic Anthropology Course, Ashburn, VA 2008
- Analysis of Bone trauma and Pseudo-Trauma in Suspected Violent Death Course, Erie College, Pennsylvania, 2009
- Documenting Scenes of War and Human Rights Violations. Institute for International Criminal Investigations, 2018

- Completed PhD, University of Newcastle, 2018

1.10 REPORT STRUCTURE

The report includes Section 1 which outlines the project, Section 2 provides the consultation, Section 3 presents the environmental context, Section 4 presents ethno historic context, Section 5 provides the archaeological background, Section 6 provides the results of the fieldwork, analysis and discussion; Section 7 presents the development impact assessment, Section 8 presents the mitigation strategies and Section 9 presents the management recommendations.

2 CONSULTATION

As per the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (April 2010), MCH followed the four stages of consultation as set out below. All correspondences for each stage are provided in Annex A. In relation to cultural significance, MCH recognises and supports the indigenous system of knowledge. That is, that knowledge is not 'open' in the sense that everyone has access and an equal right to it. Knowledge is not always definitive (in the sense that there is only one right answer) and knowledge is often restricted. As access to this knowledge is power, it must be controlled by people with the appropriate qualifications (usually based on age seniority but may be based on other factors). Thus, it is important to obtain information from the correct people: those that hold the appropriate knowledge of those sites and/or areas relevant to the project. It is noted that only the Aboriginal community can identify and determine the accepted knowledge holder(s) may be not archaeologists or proponents. If knowledge is shared, that information must be used correctly and per the wishes of the knowledge holder. Whilst an archaeologist may view this information as data, a custodian may view this information as highly sensitive, secret/sacred information and may place restrictions on its use. Thus, it is important for MCH to engage in affective and long-term consultation to ensure knowledge is shared and managed in a suitable manner that will allow for the appropriate management of that site/area. MCH also know that archaeologists do not have the capability nor the right to adjudicate on the spirituality of a particular location or site as this is the exclusive right of the traditional owners who have the cultural and hereditary association with the land of their own ancestors. For these reasons, consultation forms an integral component of all projects and this information is sought from the registered stakeholders to be included in the report in the appropriate manner that is stipulated by those with the information.

2.1 STAGE 1: NOTIFICATION & REGISTRATION OF INTEREST

The aim of this stage is to identify, notify and register Aboriginal people and/or groups who hold cultural knowledge that is relevant to the project area, and who can determine the cultural significance of any Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area. In order to do this, the sources identified by OEH (2010:10) and listed in Table 2.1, to provide the names of people who may hold cultural knowledge that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places were contacted by letter on 14 May 2018. A reply was requested by the 28 May 2018 and it was stipulated that if no response was received, the project and consultation will proceed. Information included in the correspondence to the sources listed in *Table 2.1* included the name and contact details of the proponent, an overview of the proposed project including the location and a map showing the location.

Table 2.1 Sources contacted

Organisations contacted	Response
Office of Environment and Heritage	17 groups
FLALC	No response
PTLALC	No response
Midcoast Council	No response
Registrar Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983	P/T LALC
National Native Title Tribunal	No response
Native Title Services Corporation Limited	No response
Hunter Local Land services	No response

Following this, MCH compiled a list of people/groups to contact (Refer to Annex A). As per the Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents (April 2010), archaeologists and proponents must write to all those groups provided asking if they would like to register their interest in the project. Unfortunately some Government departments written to requesting a list of groups to consult with do not differentiate groups from different traditional boundaries and provide an exhaustive list of groups from across the region including those outside their traditional boundaries.

MCH wrote to all parties identified on 28 May 2018, and an advertisement was placed in the Manning River Times on 30 May 2018. The correspondence and advertisement included the required information as per the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (April 2010) and requested to nominate the preferred option for the presentation of information about the proposed project: an information packet or a meeting and information packet (Refer to Stage 2).

No one registered for the project and the assessment continued.

3 LANDSCAPE AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The nature and distribution of Aboriginal cultural materials in a landscape are strongly influenced by environmental factors such as topography, geology, landforms, climate, geomorphology, hydrology and the associated soils and vegetation (Hughes and Sullivan 1984). These factors influence the availability of plants, animals, water, raw materials, the location of suitable camping places, ceremonial grounds, burials, and suitable surfaces for the application of rock art. As site locations may differ between landforms due to differing environmental constraints that result in the physical manifestation of different spatial distributions and forms of archaeological evidence, these environmental factors are used in constructing predictive models of Aboriginal site locations.

Environmental factors also effect the degree to which cultural materials have survived in the face of both natural and human influences and affect the likelihood of sites being detected during ground surface survey. Site detection is dependent on a number of environmental factors including surface visibility (which is determined by the nature and extent of ground cover including grass and leaf litter etc) and the survival of the original land surface and associated cultural materials (by flood alluvium and slope wash materials). It is also dependant on the exposure of the original landscape and associated cultural materials (by water, sheet and gully erosion, ploughing, vehicle tracks etc), (Hughes and Sullivan 1984). Combined, these processes and activities are used in determining the likelihood of both surface and subsurface cultural materials surviving and being detected.

It is therefore necessary to have an understanding of the environmental factors, processes and activities, all of which affect site location, preservation, detection during surface survey and the likelihood of in situ subsurface cultural materials being present. The environmental factors, processes and disturbances of the surrounding environment and specific project area are discussed below.

3.2 TOPOGRAPHY

The topographical context is important to identify potential factors relating to past Aboriginal land use patterns. The rezoning area consist of undulating land with gentle slopes with drainage lines and creeks in the north western portion and south eastern portion (Section 3.6) and the southern area (outside the rezoning area) consists mainly of river flats.

3.3 GEOLOGY

The underlying regional geology plays a major role in the structure of the surrounding environment (landforms, topography, geomorphology, vegetation, climate etc), and also influences patterns of past occupation and their manifestation in the archaeological record. This is primarily relevant to past Aboriginal land use in regard to the location of stone resources or raw materials and their procurement for the manufacturing and modification of stone tools.

The project area (rezoning area) is situated on the Lower Permian to Upper Carboniferous Giro Beds that consist of pebbly mudstone, mudstone, conglomerate, siltstone, shale, sandstone, unnamed limestone and Cedar Party Limestones (Hastings Geological Map 1970). The southern portion (outside the rezoning area) consists of quaternary sand, silt, mud and gravels.

The processes of sedimentation, uplift, ongoing physical and chemical weathering, re-deposition and volcanic activity have resulted in the formation of an undulating landscape in the regional that incorporates diversity in topography, vegetation and wildlife. For its Aboriginal inhabitants, these

processes have resulted in landforms suitable for camping and deposits of raw materials essential to the manufacture of stone tools. Materials most dominant in stone tool manufacture throughout the area are indurated mudstone/tuff and silcrete and are commonly found in creek line deposits. Others include quartz, chert, porcellanite, quartzite and basalt.

3.4 SOILS

The nature of the surrounding soil landscape also has implications for Aboriginal land use and site preservation, mainly relating to supporting vegetation and the preservation of organic materials and burials. The deposit of alluvial and aeolian sediments and colluvium movement of fine sediments (including artefacts) results in the movement and burying of archaeological materials. The increased movement in soils by this erosion is likely to impact upon cultural materials through the post-depositional movement of materials, specifically small portable materials such as stone tools, contained within the soil profiles. The project area consists of an A horizon of fine clay loam that overlays a B Horizon of fine clay loam sand (NSW Soil and Land Information System).

3.5 CLIMATE

Climatic conditions would also have played a part in past occupation of an area as well as impacted upon the soils and vegetation and associated cultural materials. The is characterised by temperatures ranging from an average minimum of below 5°C to an average maximum of 28°C. Winter rainfall levels are somewhat variable and generally average 30 millimetres per month. Summer rainfalls are more stable at approximately 55-60 millimetres per month, giving a mean annual rainfall of 740 millimetres. During summer, the increased rainfall rate and reduced ground cover is reflected in a proportionately higher risk of erosion.

3.6 WATERWAYS

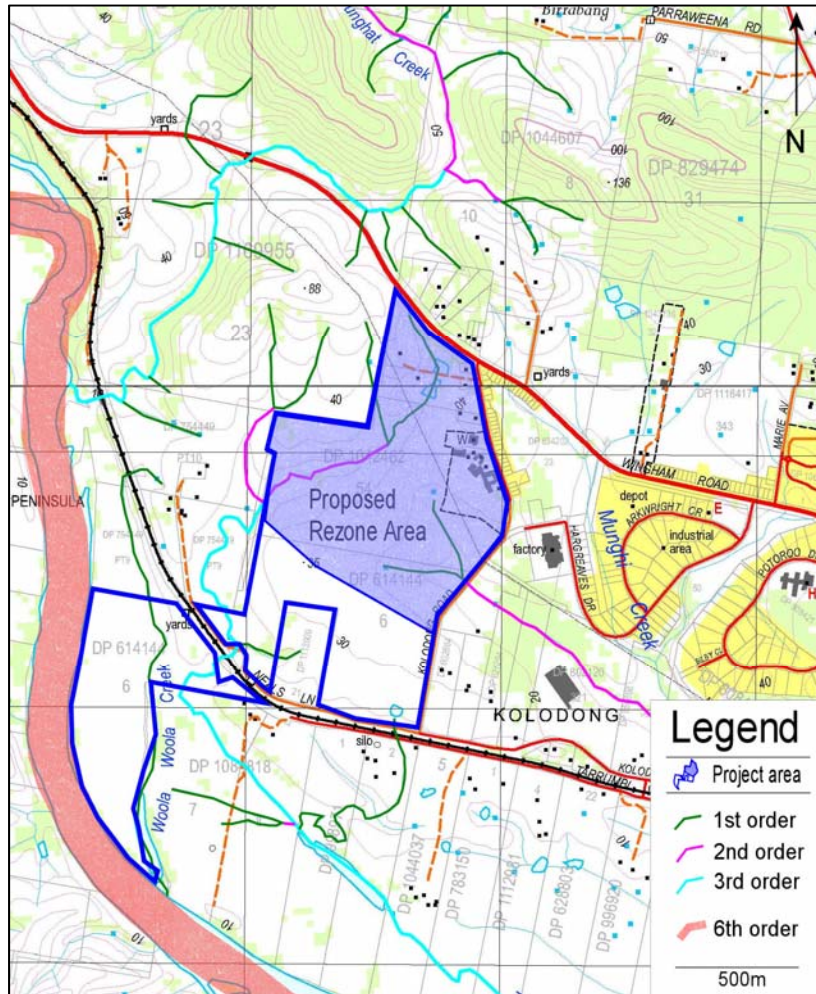
One of the major environmental factors influencing human behaviour is water as it is essential for survival and as such people will not travel far from reliable water sources. In those situations where people did travel far from reliable water, this indicates a different behaviour such as travelling to obtain rare or prized resources and/or trade. Proximity to water not only influences the number of sites likely to be found but also artefact densities. The highest number of sites and the highest density are usually found in close proximity to water and usually on an elevated landform. This assertion is undisputedly supported by the regional archaeological investigations carried out in the region where by such patterns are typically within 50 metres of a reliable water source.

The main types of water sources include permanent (rivers and soaks), semi-permanent (large streams, swamps and billabongs), ephemeral (small stream and creeks) and underground (artesian). Stream order assessment is one way of determining the reliability of streams as a water source. Stream order is determined by applying the Strahler method to 1:25 000 topographic maps. Based on the climatic analysis (see Section 2.5), the project area will typically experience comparatively reliable rainfalls under normal conditions and thus it is assumed that any streams above a third order classification will constitute a relatively permanent water source.

The Strahler method dictates that upper tributaries do not exhibit flow permanence and are defined as first order streams. When two first order streams meet they form a second order stream. Where two-second order streams converge, a third order stream is formed and so on. When a stream of lower order joins a stream of higher order, the downstream section of the stream will retain the order of the higher order upstream section (Anon 2003; Wheeling Jesuit University 2002).

As illustrated in Figure 3.1, the project area (rezoning area) has two 1st order drainage lines in the north that flow south through the north-western part of the project area into a 2nd order creek that continues to flow south west through the project area and flows into a 3rd order creek (Tyrill Creek) just outside, the western border of the project area. Another two 1st order drainage lines are located in the south eastern portion of the project area that flow east into a 2nd order along, and outside the eastern border of the project area. The closest constantly reliable water source is the Manning River located approximately 1.2 kilometre to the west.

Figure 3.1 Stream orders of the project area



Thus, the project area may be considered somewhat resourced in terms of water availability during wet seasons or after continuous heavy rain when water was available. It is the more permanent and reliable Manning River that would have favoured long term camping by large groups of people rather than the project area. The project area may have been suitable for camping by smaller groups of people for shorted periods of time, used for hunting and gathering as well as travel towards the Manning River.

3.7 FLORA AND FAUNA

The availability of flora and associated water sources affect fauna resources, all of which are primary factors influencing patterns of past Aboriginal land use and occupation. The assessment of flora has two factors that assist in an assessment including a guide to the range of plant resources used for

food and medicine and to manufacture objects including nets, string bags, shields and canoes which would have been available to Indigenous people in the past. The second is what it may imply about current and past land uses and to affect survey conditions such as visibility, access and disturbances.

European settlers extensively cleared the original native vegetation in the 1800's and the present vegetation within the investigation area is primarily covered in grasses with a sparse scattering of trees. The drainage throughout the project area would have supported a limited range of faunal populations including kangaroo, wallaby, goanna, snakes and a variety of birds. A wider variety of resources would have been available in closer proximity to Tyrill Creek and the Manning River.

3.8 LAND USES AND DISTURBANCES

Based upon archaeological evidence, the occupation of Australia extends back some 40,000 years (Mulvaney and Kamminga 1999) whilst Aboriginal people have been present within the Hunter Valley for at least 20,000 years (Koettig 1987). Although the impact of past Aboriginal occupation on the natural landscape is thought to have been relatively minimal, it cannot simply be assumed that 20,000 years of land use have passed without affecting various environmental variables. The practice of 'firestick farming' whereby the cautious setting of fires served to drive game from cover, provide protection and alter vegetation communities significantly influenced seed germination, thus increasing diversity within the floral community.

Following European settlement of the area in the 1820s, the landscape has been subjected to a range of different modifactory activities including extensive logging and clearing, agricultural cultivation (ploughing), pastoral grazing, residential developments and mining (Turner 1985). The associated high degree of landscape disturbance has resulted in the alteration of large tracts of land and the cultural materials contained within these areas. The specific project area has been subject to large scale clearing, early ploughing, grazing, a school and church are situated along the eastern border, rural dwellings along the north eastern border, numerous dams and rural infrastructure and utilities.

Although pastoralism is a comparatively low impact activity, it does result in disturbances due to vegetation clearance and the trampling and compaction of grazed areas. These factors accelerate the natural processes of sheet and gully erosion, which in turn can cause the horizontal and lateral displacement of artefacts. Furthermore, grazing by hoofed animals can affect the archaeological record due to the displacement and breakage of artefacts resulting from trampling (Yorston et al 1990). Pastoral land uses are also closely linked to alterations in the landscape due to the construction of dams, fence lines and associated structures. As a sub-set of agricultural land use, ploughing typically disturbs the top 10-12 centimetres of topsoil (Koettig 1986) depending on the method and machinery used during the process. Ploughing increases the occurrence of erosion and can also result in the direct horizontal and vertical movement of artefacts, thus causing artificial changes in artefact densities and distributions. In fact, studies undertaken on artefact movement due to ploughing (e.g. Roper 1976; Odell and Cowan 1987) has shown that artefact move between one centimetre up to 18 metres laterally depending on the equipment used and horizontal movement. Ploughing may also interfere with other features and disrupt soil stratigraphy (Lewarch and O'Brien 1981). Ploughing activities are typically evidenced through 'ridges and furrows' however a lengthy cessation in ploughing activities dictates that these features may no longer be apparent on the surface.

Whilst the impacts of vehicular movements on sites have not been well documented, based on general observations it is expected that the creation of dirt tracks for vehicle access would result in the loss of vegetation and therefore will enhance erosion and the associated relocation of cultural materials. Dumping of rubbish would have impacted on site through vehicular access (tracks) and movement of surface artefacts through the actual 'dumping' of rubbish.

Excavation works required for dam construction and the laying of infrastructure (water, telephone) would require the removal of soils thus displacing and destroying any cultural materials that may have been present. As fence construction and the erection of telegraph poles require the removal of soils for the holes, this would also have resulted in the disturbance and possible destruction of any cultural materials. All of which result in loss of vegetation and erosion to some extent.

3.9 NATURAL DISTURBANCES

It must be recognised that the disturbance of cultural materials can also be a result of natural processes. The patterns of deposition and erosion within a locality can influence the formation and/or destruction of archaeological sites. Within an environment where the rate of sediment accumulation is generally very high, artefacts deposited in such an environment will be buried shortly after being abandoned. Frequent and lengthy depositional events will also increase the likelihood of the presence of well-stratified cultural deposits (Waters 2000:538,540).

In a stable landscape with few episodes of deposition and minimal to moderate erosion, soils will form and cultural materials will remain on the surface until they are buried. Repeated and extended periods of stability will result in the compression of the archaeological record with multiple occupational episodes being located on one surface prior to burial (Waters 2000:538-539). Within the duplex soils artefacts typically stay within the A horizon on the interface between the A and B horizons.

If erosion occurs after cultural material is deposited, it will disturb or destroy sections of archaeological sites even if they were initially in a good state of preservation. The more frequent and severe the episodes of erosional events, the more likely it is that the archaeological record in that area will be disturbed or destroyed (Waters 2000:539; Waters and Kuehn 1996:484). Regional erosional events may entirely remove older sediments, soils and cultural deposits so that archaeological material or deposits of a certain time interval no longer exist within a region (Waters and Kuehn 1996:484-485).

The role of bioturbation is another significant factor in the formation of the archaeological record. Post-depositional processes can disturb and destroy artefacts and sites as well as preserve cultural materials. Redistribution and mixing of cultural deposits occurs as a result of burrowing and mounding by earthworms, ants and other species of burrowing animals. Artefacts can move downwards through root holes as well as through sorting and settling due to gravity. Translocation can also occur as a result of tree falls (Balek 2002:41-42; Peacock and Fant 2002:92). Depth of artefact burial and movement as a result of bioturbation corresponds to the limit of major biologic activity (Balek 2002:43). Artefacts may also be moved as a result of an oscillating water table causing alternate drying and wetting of sediments, and by percolating rainwater (Villa 1982:279).

Experiments to assess the degree that bioturbation can affect material have been undertaken. In abandoned cultivated fields in South Carolina, Michie (summarised in Balek 2002:42-43) found that over a 100-year period 35% of shell fragments that had been previously used to fertilise the fields were found between 15 and 60 centimetres below the surface, inferred to be as a result of bioturbation and gravity. Earthworms have been known to completely destroy stratification within 450 years (Balek 2002:48). At sites in Africa, conjoined artefacts have been found over a metre apart within the soil profile. The vertical distribution of artefacts from reconstructed cores did not follow the order in which they were struck off (Cahen and Moeyersons 1977:813). These kinds of variations in the depths of conjoined artefacts can occur without any other visible trace of disturbance (Villa 1982:287). However, bioturbation does not always destroy the stratigraphy of cultural deposits. In upland sites in America, temporally-distinct cultural horizons were found to move downwards through the soil as a layer within minimal mixing of artefacts (Balek 2002:48).

3.10 DISCUSSION

The regional environment provided resources, including raw materials, fauna, flora and water, that would have allowed for sustainable occupation of the area. Within the project area, the landforms of undulating gentle slopes and semi reliable water sources may have been suitable for occupation during the wet season and/or during times of heavy rain. The landscape would have provided some subsistence resources in the north-western part of the project area where the 2nd order creek is located, which was likely suited to small scale camping by small numbers of people over short periods of time, hunting and gathering as well as travel to the Manning River.

In relation to modern alterations to the landscape, the previous large-scale clearing and initial ploughing to establish pasture grazing lands can be expected to have had moderate impacts upon the archaeological record. Such land uses may would have displaced cultural materials, however in less disturbed areas, it is likely that archaeological deposits may remain relatively intact.

Vegetation cover across the project area consists of grasses with scattered areas of trees. This will affect visibility and thereby reduce the potential for identifying archaeological evidence. Typically, due to vegetation cover, most artefacts identified through surface inspection are identified when they are visible on exposures created by erosion or ground surface disturbances.

4 ETHNO-HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Unfortunately, due to European settlement and associated destruction of past Aboriginal communities, their culture, social structure, activities and beliefs, little information with regards to the early traditional way of life of past Aboriginal societies remains.

4.1 USING ETHNO-HISTORIC DATA

Anthropologists and ethnographers have attempted to piece together a picture of past Aboriginal societies throughout the Hunter Valley. Although providing a glimpse into the past, one must be aware that information obtained on cultural and social practices were commonly biased and generally obtained from informants including white settlers, bureaucrats, officials and explorers. Problems encountered with such sources are well documented (e.g. Barwick 1984; L'Oste-Brown et al 1998). There is little information about who collected information or their skills. There were language barrier and interpretation issues, and the degree of interest and attitudes towards Aboriginal people varied in light of the violent settlement history. Access to view certain ceremonies was limited. Cultural practices (such as initiation ceremonies and burial practices) were commonly only viewed once by an informant who would then interpret what he saw based on his own understanding and then generalise about those practices.

4.2 TAREE ETHNO-HISTORIC ACCOUNTS

The Taree area was within the bounds of the Biripi language group (also spelt Birpai). It ranged from just to the north of Forster-Tuncurry at its southern-most extent, to past Port Macquarie at its northern extent. From the coastline it reached west to the Glenrock area. This traditional language area was bordered to the north by the Dainggatti and Nganyaywana language groups, to the west by the Kamilaroi and Geawegal, and to the south by the Worimi language group. Close to the border of the Biripi traditional language group area, Forster-Tuncurry was defined as being at the northern extent of the Worimi area, which stretched to Port Stephens in the south and Gloucester in the west (Horton, 1996). Having the coast along its eastern border was a boon for both the Worimi and Biripi groups, as it provided rich marine resources for those who lived there. Canoes were used for fishing, with woven nets and lines with shell and bone fish hooks as part of the traditional tool kit (Byrne & Nugent, 2004: 18). Quartz flakes were also used to fashion points for fishing spears (Byrne & Nugent, 2004:35). Fish traps were constructed in the river areas to provide a regular source of food. The bags and nets that were regularly used were made from such resources as spun bark fibre and the hair of small marsupials, spun by a small wooden spindle with a hook at one end (Klaver & Heffernan, 1991).

The Biripi traditional country covered a number of different landforms, each with its own resources. As well as undulating bush areas and open woodland plain, there were also bands of rainforest along the Manning River, which was a major water source and an important cultural element within the Biripi landscape. Major creeks flowing from the Manning River were utilised as pathways and resource gathering areas. Vegetation along the Manning River included cedars, fig trees, tamarind trees, ferns, vines and shrubs. Swamps areas close to the Manning River and along the eastern coastline were also resource rich areas that were regularly utilised. Ethnographic recordings refer to the islands located in the estuary being frequented, with known camps present on Oxley Island (Byrne & Nugent, 2004: 16).

Registered sites across the Biripi area attest to the use of the wider landscape, both inland and coastal, in the Aboriginal past. Site types predominantly include artefact scatters across the wider area and shell middens along the coast. The middens attest to the use of coastal resources such as oysters for

food, with the refuse deposited following meals accumulating over long periods of time into the remnant deposits. Artefact scatters attest to both the production and use of stone tools, with uses including hunting and preparing animals for food as well as preparing their skins for clothing. Stone tools were hafted to wood and were also often used to shape other wooden implements, such as clubs, spears, spear throwers and boomerangs. Other tools included tomahawks, nulla nullas and shields (Klaver & Heffernan, 1991; Byrne & Nugent, 2004: 35).

One site previously identified as a traditional camping area at Saltwater, to the south of Old Bar, was noted as a place of continuity for the local Aboriginal community, as it was used over thousands of years, with recordings of contemporary community use as well within the same ancient space (Byrne & Nugent, 2004: 6). Access to traditional Dreaming locations became restricted, as did access to resources, due to encroaching settlement. Other elements within the landscape were imbued with cultural significance on into contemporary times, as local resident Ella Simon described of her experiences growing up in the area in the early 1900s. She noted that she was told that a rock in Wallis Lake was the embodiment of a clever woman, known as 'Granny Rock', and that heavy rain would result from touching a forbidden mangrove tree on the beach, an isolated growth near Blackhead (Simon, 1987).

Some information was recorded about the ceremonial life of the Biripi people by early settlers, describing totemic beliefs and practices. This included a description of a cabra ground used for male initiation, an area that consisted of two rings surrounding carved trees. The bark of the trees was described as especially carved for such ceremonies with the ritual musical instrument known as a bull roarer used during the initiation. Corroborees were also known to occur, with fires and dancing described, prior to 1900 (Byrne & Nugent, 2004: 33-34). Male initiation rites in pre-contact times included body scarification and the knocking out of a boy's front tooth (Byrne & Nugent, 2004: 46). Women were described as wearing cloaks made from animal skins, while men wore waist bands. Other cultural decoration included tattoos, nose piercings with bone adornments, body painting, hair styling and headdresses (Klaver & Heffernan, 1991).

The Dreaming was understood in traditional Biripi culture as the time when Ancestral Beings shaped the landscape. Totems were used by the Biripi as classifications that tied people to the plants and animals of the natural world. Some totems that were used included the crab, shark, eagle, stingray, kangaroo, bass and porpoise. Those people belonging to a particular totem were forbidden to hunt or eat that animal and performed ceremonies related to its protection. Totemic groups also defined lineage and family history, as well as how different totemic groups interacted with each other (Robinson, 2011).

Burial practices varied over time and from location to location, with burial grounds having been described along waterways such as Koala Creek, between the Cross and Bully Mountains, in dunes, and later in historic cemeteries. Oral history described a burial ground in Wingham where Aboriginal warriors and elders were buried in a sitting position (Klaver & Heffernan, 1991). Grave robbing is known to have occurred in the area, perpetrated by early settlers and explorers claiming ethnographic research as their motivation (Byrne & Nugent, 2004).

The first white explorers moved through Biripi country in 1818, with settlement following soon after. Radical changes to Aboriginal life started around 1826 in the Manning Valley, accelerating from the 1830s to the 1860s. Steel fish hooks were an early commodity of trade, adopted readily by Aboriginal people across the area (Byrne & Nugent, 2004: 17). Tobacco, tea, rum and steel hatchets were other items traded between the settlers and the Biripi people (Byrne & Nugent, 2004: 24). As contact increased conflict also resulted, with at least two massacres in the area, the first in 1835 at Belbora, where damper laced with dingo poison was given to Aboriginal people, the second in the same year, when a group of Aboriginal people were driven off a cliff at Mount McKenzie, near the headwaters of the Gloucester River, now part of the Barrington Tops National Park (Byrne & Nugent, 2004: 22).

By the 1880s access to traditional resource areas had been restricted by the settlers and Aboriginal people became increasingly dependent on work from the invading economy, working as labourers for farmers and cedar getters. At the same time segregation became institutionalised and reserves were set up where Aboriginal people were forced to reside, such as the one at Purfleet established in 1900.

The Biripi area holds numerous post-contact sites, including missions, fringe camp areas at the edges of Taree and Wingham and the reserve at Purfleet. These locations are an important reflection of the changed lifestyles in the historical period as Aboriginal people were excluded both from the majority of their former country and from the settler community. Aboriginal community focus was instead contained within new areas that were defined by the invaders rather than being attached to cultural significance (Byrne & Nugent, 2004: 6). Oral history records demonstrate that these camps and settlements were still surrounded by circles used as traditional country, defined in one study as “backyard zones” and regarded as extensions of the camps and settlements (Byrne & Nugent, 2004: 123). Despite the impact that settlers had on traditional culture, it has continued to survive through the Aboriginal people that still live in the area today.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

A review of the archaeological literature of the region, and more specifically the Branxton area and the results of a OEH AHIMS search provide essential contextual information for the current assessment. Thus, it is possible to obtain a broader picture of the wider cultural landscape highlighting the range of site types throughout the region, frequency and distribution patterns and the presence of any sites within the project area. It is then possible to use the archaeological context in combination with the review of environmental conditions to establish an archaeological predictive model for the project area.

5.1 REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

No regional based archaeological assessments were available and as such a general broad based regional archaeological context and summary is provided. In summary, despite the recognised limitations of utilising previous studies as the basis for generalisations regarding archaeological patterning, the following broad predictions can be made for the region:

- a wide variety of site types are represented in the project area with open campsites and isolated artefacts by far the most common;
- lithic artefacts are primarily manufactured from mudstone and silcrete with a variety of other raw materials also utilised but in smaller proportions;
- sites in proximity to ephemeral water sources or located in the vicinity of headwaters of upper tributaries (1st order streams) have a sparse distribution and density and contain little more than a background scatter;
- sites located in the vicinity of the upper reaches of minor tributaries (2nd order streams) also have a relatively sparse distribution and density and may represent evidence of localised one-off behaviour;
- sites located in the vicinity of the lower reaches of tributaries (3rd order creeks) have an increased distribution and density and contain evidence that may represent repeated occupation or concentration of activity;
- sites located in the vicinity of major tributaries (4th and 5th order streams/rivers) have the highest distribution and densities. These sites tend to be extensive and complex in landscapes with permanent and reliable water and contain evidence representative of concentrated activity; and
- sites located within close vicinity at the confluence of any order stream may be a focus of activity and may contain a relatively higher artefact distribution and density.

Within the region, a broad range of site types are represented including artefact scatters, isolated artefacts, scar trees, grinding grooves and water holes. Within the areas covered by the regional studies, the range of available landforms has been sampled. In regional terms, site distribution is extremely closely linked to topography, with elevated landforms with access to reliable water exhibiting the highest concentrations of sites.

However, it must be emphasised that the vast majority of the areas assessed by the afore-mentioned regional studies are in a variety of topographic and geological contexts and some vary considerably from the specific project area which is located in an alluvial context. Thus, whilst a number of trends have been identified, the relevance of these patterns for the specific project area is limited.

There are a number of factors which affect site location and that are beyond human control. Shelter sites, grinding grooves and engravings are site types typical of the “sandstone country” however, their presence is limited to areas containing suitable sandstone outcrops and therefore such sites are not expected within an alluvial context such as the project area

5.2 OEH ABORIGINAL HERITAGE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

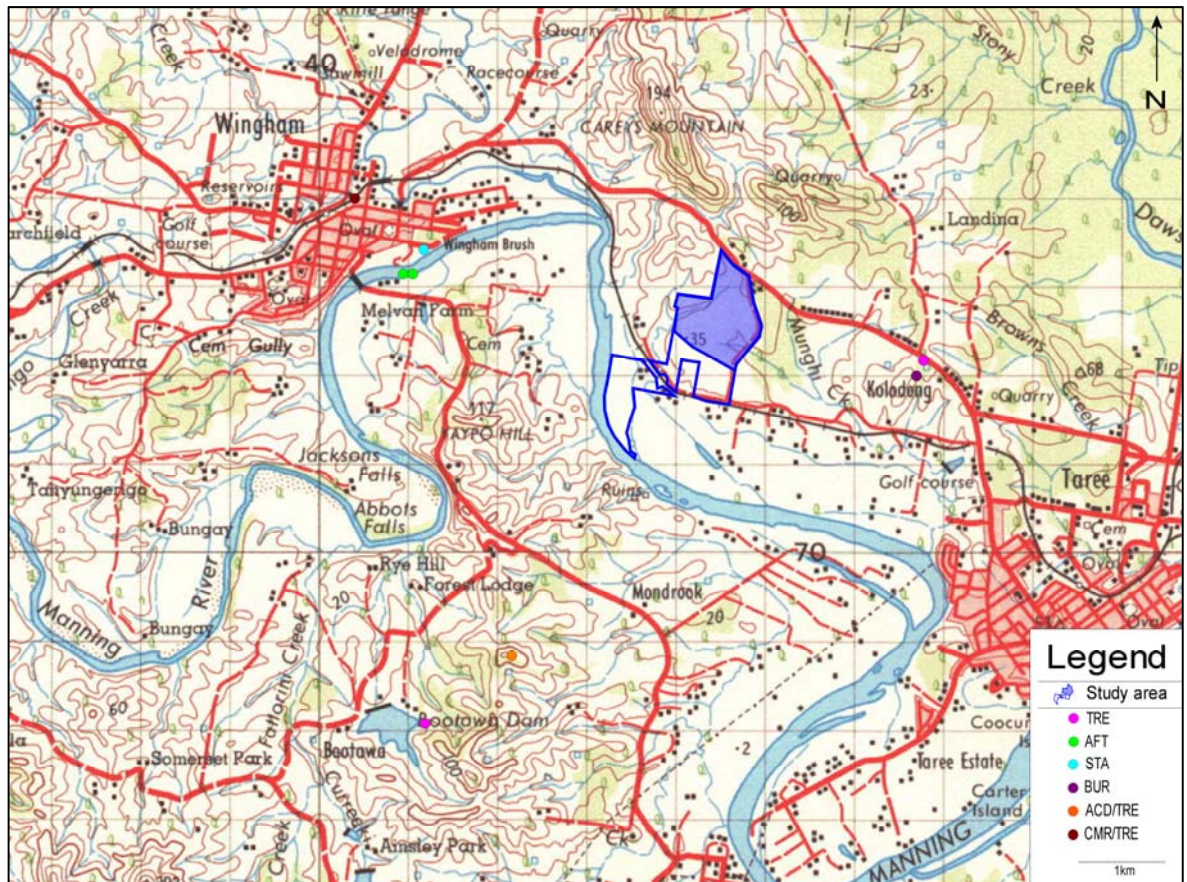
MCVH note that there are many limitations with an AHIMS search. Firstly, site coordinates are not always correct due to errors and changing of computer systems at OEH over the years that failed to correctly translate old coordinate systems to new systems. Secondly, OEH will only provide up to 110 sites per search, thus limiting the search area surrounding the project area and enabling a more comprehensive analysis and finally, few sites have been updated on the OEH AHIMS register to notify if they have been subject to a s87 or s90 and as such what sites remain in the local area and what sites have been destroyed, to assist in determining the cumulative impacts, is unknown.

In addition to this, other limitations include the number of studies in the local area. Fewer studies suggest that sites have not been recorded, ground surface visibility also hinders site identification and the geomorphology of the majority of NSW soils and high levels of erosion have proven to disturb sites and site contents, and the extent of those disturbances is unknown (i.e. we do not know if a site identified at the base of an eroded slope derived from the upper crest, was washed along the bottom etc: thus, altering our predictive modelling in an unknown way). Thus, the OEH AHIMS search is limited and provides a basis only that aids in predictive modelling.

The new terminology for site names including (amongst many) an ‘artefact’ site encompasses stone, bone, shell, glass, ceramic and/or metal and combines both open camps and isolated finds into the one site name. Unfortunately, this greatly hinders in the predictive modelling as different sites types grouped under one name provided inaccurate data.

A search of the OEH AHIMS register has shown that 8 known Aboriginal sites are currently recorded within five kilometres of the project area and include two scar trees (TRE), two artefact sites (AFT), one stone arrangement (STA), one burial (BUR), one Aboriginal ceremonial and dreaming with scar tree (ACD/TRE) and one ceremonial ring with scar tree (CMR/TRE). The AHIMS results are provided in Annex B and the location of sites is shown in Figure 5.1.

Figure 5.1 Known sites



5.3 LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

There are only three reports listed with AHIMS and one of those relates to the Hunter Valley and as such is excluded in this assessment. The two remaining archaeological surveys pertaining to the local area have been undertaken in relation to environmental assessments for developments. The investigations indicate differing results and observations based on surface visibility and exposure, alterations to the landscape (including farming, residential development, roadworks and flooding), proximity to water sources and geomorphology. The reports available from OEH are discussed below and their location illustrated in Figure 5.2.

5.4 LOCAL & REGIONAL CHARACTER OF ABORIGINAL LAND USE & ITS MATERIAL TRACES

The following is a summary and discussion of previous investigations detailed in Section 5.3. It must be remembered, however, that there are various factors which will have skewed the results as they are in a regional assessment. Therefore, the summary provides an indication of what may be expected in terms of site location and distribution. Based on previous work it is also clear that the majority of sites contain stone artefacts. This is to be expected due to stone's high preservation qualities.

- the majority of sites are located within 50 metres of a reliable water source and reduce with distance from water;

- artefact densities are highest within 50 metres of a water source and decrease with distance from water;
- the likelihood of finding sites of any size increases with proximity to water and the likelihood of finding large artefact scatters also increases markedly with proximity to water;
- the main site types are artefact scatters and isolated finds
- the data suggests that elevated landforms in close proximity to water sources were the preferred location for camping, followed by slopes. However, this does not account for vertical movement of artefacts or sites being moved from flooding, flowing creeks etc.
- mudstone, silcrete, chert and tuff are by far the most common raw material types represented at sites in the region. Quartz is the next most frequently in artefact assemblages followed by volcanic materials, porphyry and petrified wood. Siltstone, rhyolite and porcellanite are relatively rare.
- flakes, broken flakes and flaked pieces are the most common artefact types recorded
- the vast majority of artefactual material in the region was observed on exposures with good to excellent ground surface visibility. The likelihood of finding artefacts surrounding these exposures is reduced due to poor visibility. The site area is often given as the area of exposure. Hence, it is inappropriate to attempt to draw any conclusions regarding site extent based on current information; and
- the majority of sites have been impacted by past land uses, some with significant impacts to the archaeological record (i.e. excavation works), others minimal impact (tracks).

Based on information gained from previous studies within a five kilometre radius of the project area, it can be expected that:

- the likelihood of locating sites increases with proximity to water;
- the likelihood of finding large sites increases markedly with proximity to water;
- a variety of raw materials will be represented though the majority of sites will be predominated by mudstone and silcrete;
- a variety of artefact types will be located though the majority will be flakes, flaked pieces and debitage;
- grinding grooves will be located along or near water sources;
- the likelihood of finding scarred trees is dependent on the level of clearing in an area' and
- the majority of sites will be subject to disturbances including human and natural.

These findings are consistent with models developed for the area.

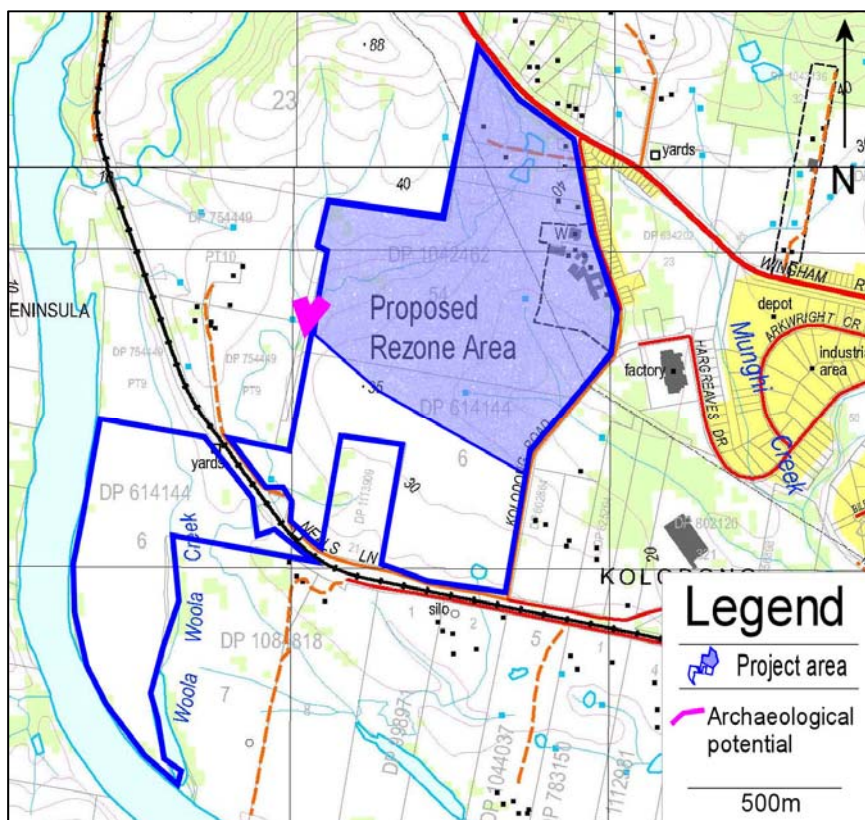
5.5 PREDICTIVE MODEL FOR THE PROJECT AREA

Due to issues surrounding ground surface visibility and the fact that the distribution of surface archaeological material does not necessarily reflect that of sub-surface deposits, it is essential to establish a predictive model.

Previous archaeological studies undertaken throughout the region, the OEH AHIMS register and the environmental context provide a good indication of site types and site patterning in the area. This research has shown that occupation sites (artefact scatters and isolated finds) are the most frequently recorded site type and are commonly located along or adjacent to watercourses, and on

relatively flat to gently sloping topography in close proximity to reliable water. Sites with higher artefact densities are similarly concentrated within fifty metres of watercourses. Within the local area, previous assessments within a similar environmental context indicate that, within a well-watered context, there is high potential for archaeological material to be present on level, typically well-elevated landforms that provide ready access to low-lying waterlogged areas and the associated resources. Within the specific project area, it is possible that isolated finds and small density artefacts scatters may be located within 50 metres at the junction of two 2nd order creeks (forming a 3rd order outside the project area) located in the western portion of the project area (Figure 5.2), which was likely suited to small scale camping by small numbers of people over short periods of time, hunting and gathering as well as travel to the Manning River. The refinement of this predictive model will be dependent upon an investigation of the range of landforms and the occurrence of modern disturbances within the project area.

Figure 5.2 Archaeological potential



5.6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL IN THE PROJECT AREA

Based on archaeological sites registered in the region and the results of past archaeological studies, two sites types are likely to occur throughout the project area:

- **Artefact scatters**

Also described as open campsites, artefact scatters and open sites, these deposits have been defined at two or more stone artefacts within 50 metres of each other and will include archaeological remains such as stone artefacts and may be found in association with camping where other evidence may be present such as shell, hearths, stone lined fire places and/or heat treatment pits. These sites are usually identified as surface scatters of artefacts in areas where ground surface visibility is increased

due to lack of vegetation. Erosion, agricultural activities (such as ploughing, grazing) and access ways can also expose surface campsites. Artefact scatters may represent evidence of;

- Large camp sites, where everyday activities such as habitation, maintenance of stone or wooden tools, manufacturing of such tools, management of raw materials, preparation and consumption of food and storage of tools has occurred;
- Medium/small camp sites, where activities such as minimal tool manufacturing occurred;
- Hunting and/or gathering events;
- Other events spatially separated from a camp site, or
- Transitory movement through the landscape.

Artefact scatters are a common site type in the locality and the broader region. There is potential for artefact scatters to occur within the project area in areas close to the confluence of the 2nd order drainage depressions. There is also the potential for such sites to be impacted on through past impacts including previous clearing, ploughing and grazing.

- **Isolated finds**

Isolated artefacts are usually identified in areas where ground surface visibility is increased due to lack of vegetation. Erosion, agricultural activities (such as ploughing) and access ways can also expose surface artefacts. Isolated finds may represent evidence of;

- Hunting and/or gathering events; or
- Transitory movement through the landscape.

Isolated finds are a common site type in the locality and the broader region. There is potential for isolated artefacts to occur across the project area and across all landforms. There is also the potential for such sites to be impacted on through past impacts including previous clearing, ploughing and grazing.

5.7 HERITAGE REGISTER LISTINGS

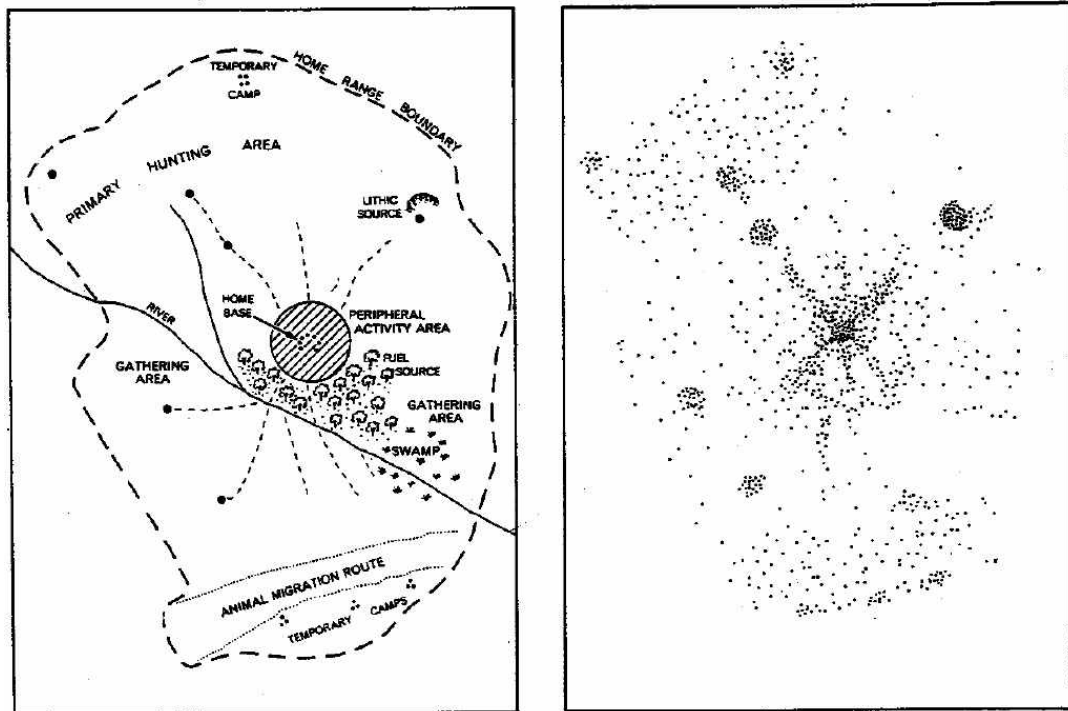
The State Heritage Register, the Australian Heritage Database (includes data from the World Heritage List UNESCO, National Heritage List, Commonwealth Heritage List, Register of the National Estate) and the Midcoast Local Environmental Plan have no sites listed. However, not all indigenous places are listed, and the Heritage Commission is consulting with Traditional Owners to gradually include indigenous information.

5.8 MODELS OF PAST ABORIGINAL LAND USE

The main aim of this project is to attempt to define both the nature and extent of occupation across the area. As a result, the nature of the analysis will focus on both the landform units and sites. The purpose of this strategy is to highlight any variations between sites and associated assemblages, landforms and resources across the area treating assemblages as a continuous scatter of cultural material across the landscape. In doing this, it is possible to identify variation across the landscape, landforms and assemblages that correspond with variation in the general patterns of landscape use and occupation. Thus, the nature of activities and occupation can be identified through the analysis of stone artefact distributions across a landscape. A general model of forager settlement patterning in the archaeological record has been established by Foley (1981). This model distinguishes the residential 'home base' site with peripheral 'activity locations'. Basically, the home base is the focus of attention and many activities and the activity locations are situated away from the home base and

are the focus of specific activities (such as tool manufacturing). This pattern is illustrated in Figure 5.3. Home base sites generally occur in areas with good access to a wide range of resources (reliable water, raw materials etc). The degree of environmental reliability, such as reliable water and subsistence resources, may influence the rate of return to sites and hence the complexity of evidence. Home base sites generally show a greater diversity of artefacts and raw material types (which represent a greater array of activities performed at the site and immediate area). Activity locations occur within the foraging radius of a home base camp (approximately 10 km); (Renfrew and Bahn 1991). Based on the premise that these sites served as a focus of a specific activity, they will show a low diversity in artefacts and are not likely to contain features reflecting a base camp (such as hearths). However, it is also possible that the location of certain activities cannot be predicted or identified, adding to the increased dispersal of cultural material across the landscape. If people were opting to carry stone tools during hunting and gathering journeys throughout the area rather than manufacturing tools at task locations, an increased number of used tools should be recovered from low density and dispersed assemblages.

Figure 5.3 Foley's model (L) and its manifestation in the archaeological record (R), (Foley 1981).



6 RESULTS

6.1 METHODOLOGY

The survey focused on areas of high ground surface visibility and exposures and the creek line (erosional features, creek banks, tracks, cleared areas).

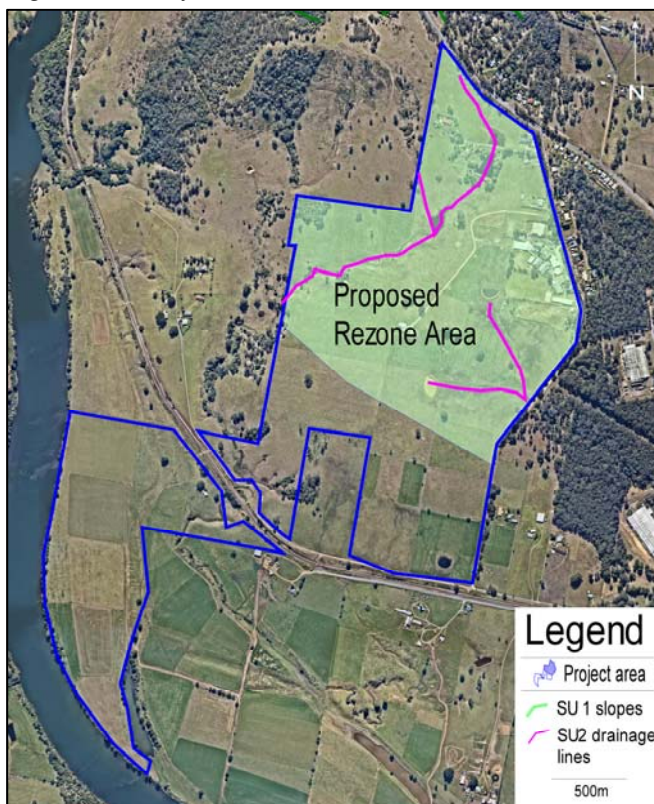
6.2 LANDFORMS

McDonald et al (1998) describes the categories of landform divisions. This is a two layered division involving treating the landscape as a series of 'mosaics'. The mosaics are described as two distinct sizes: the larger categories are referred to as landform patterns and the smaller being landform elements within these patterns. Landform patterns are large-scale landscape units, and landform elements are the individual features contained within these broader landscape patterns. There are forty landform pattern units and over seventy landform elements. However, of all the landform element units, ten are morphological types. For archaeological investigations they divide the landscape into standardised elements that can be used for comparative purposes and predictive modelling. As outlined in Section 3, the project area includes two landforms: slopes and drainage lines.

6.3 SURVEY UNITS

For ease of management, the project area was divided into 2 Survey Units (SUs) that were based on landforms (Refer to Figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1 Survey Units



Survey Unit 1 Slopes

The slopes of the project area had been subject to previous large-scale clearing, grazing and agricultural practices as evident by deteriorated ridges and furrows. Currently used for grazing, there are residential houses, church and school along the eastern boundary and one located at the centre of the project area. Three dams are located on the eastern slopes and four along the 2nd order creek in the western portion of the project area. Additional disturbances include tracks and fencing. Vegetation is predominantly pasture grass with few trees in some areas which contributed to reduced ground surface visibility. Exposures were low to moderate and no raw materials usually transported into the area and utilised for stone tool manufacture were present or visible. Examples of this survey unit are provided in Figure 6.2.

Figure 6.2 Examples of landforms, vegetation and disturbances



Survey Unit 2 drainage lines

This drainage lines included up to 10 metres both sides of all drainage lines with the majority of lands along the creek being moderately steep slopes (unsuitable for camping). Also, significantly impacted through past land uses and current dams, vegetation included pasture grass with some trees. Currently used for cattle grazing, exposures were low to moderate. Examples of this survey unit are provided in Figure 6.2.

6.4 EFFECTIVE COVERAGE

Effective coverage is an estimate of the amount of ground observed taking into account local constraints on site discovery such as vegetation and soil cover. There are two components to determining the effective coverage: visibility and exposure.

Visibility is the amount of bare ground on the exposures which may reveal artefacts or other cultural materials, or visibility refers to 'what conceals'. Visibility is hampered by vegetation, plant or leaf litter, loose sand, stony ground or introduced materials (such as rubbish) On its own, visibility is not a reliable factor in determining the detectability of subsurface cultural materials (DECCW 2010/783:39).

The second component in establishing effective coverage is exposure. Exposure refers to 'what reveals'. It estimates the area with a likelihood of revealing subsurface cultural materials rather than just an observation of the amount of bare ground. Exposure is the percentage of land for which erosion and exposure is sufficient to reveal cultural materials on the surface (DECCW 2010/783:37). The effective coverage for the project area was determined for both visibility and exposure ratings and Table 6.1 details the visibility rating system used.

Table 6.1 Ground surface visibility rating

Description	GSV rating %
Very Poor – heavy vegetation, scrub foliage or debris cover, dense tree or scrub cover. Soil surface of the ground very difficult to see.	0-9%
Poor – moderate level of vegetation, scrub, and / or tree cover. Some small patches of soil surface visible in the form of animal tracks, erosion, scalds, blowouts etc, in isolated patches. Soil surface visible in random patches.	10-29%
Fair – moderate levels of vegetation, scrub and / or tree cover. Moderate sized patches of soil surface visible, possibly associated with animal, stock tracks, unsealed walking tracks, erosion, blow outs etc, soil surface visible as moderate to small patches, across a larger section of the project area.	30-49%
Good – moderate to low level of vegetation, tree or scrub cover. Greater amount of areas of soil surface visible in the form of erosion, scalds, blowouts, recent ploughing, grading or clearing.	50-59%
Very Good – low levels of vegetation / scrub cover. Higher incidence of soil surface visible due to recent or past land-use practices such as ploughing, mining etc.	60-79%
Excellent – very low to non-existent levels of vegetation/scrub cover. High incidence of soil surface visible due to past or recent land use practices, such as ploughing, grading, mining etc.	80-100%
Note: this process is purely subjective and can vary between field specialists, however, consistency is achieved by the same field specialist providing the assessment for the one project area/subject site.	

As indicated in Table 6.2, the effective coverage for project area illustrates that overall effective coverage is low being 15.77% with grass being the limiting factor and erosion across the project area

ranging from low to moderate. The disturbances included clearing, grazing, past ploughing, fences, access road, church, school, residential and utilities, all of which have impacted upon the landscape and associated cultural materials.

Table 6.2 Effective coverage for the investigation area

SU	Landform	Area (m2)	Vis. %	Exp. %	Exposure type	Previous disturbances	Present disturbances	Limiting visibility factors	Effective coverage (m2)
1	slope	656,100	20%	80%	erosion, tracks, dams	clearing, agriculture, grazing, buildings	buildings, grazing, erosion	grass	104,976
2	drainage	19,100	10%	80%	erosion, cattle tracks	clearing, agriculture, grazing, buildings	clearing, erosion	grass, leaf litter	1,528
Totals		675,200							106,504
Effective coverage %									15.77%

The level and nature of the effective survey coverage is considered satisfactory to provide an effective assessment of the Aboriginal sites identified and those potentially present within the investigation area. The coverage was comprehensive for obtrusive site types (e.g. grinding grooves and scarred trees) but somewhat limited for the less obtrusive surface stone artefact sites by surface visibility constraints that included vegetation cover and minimal exposures.

In view of the predictive modelling (Section 5) and the results obtained from the effective coverage, it is concluded that the survey provides a valid basis for determining the probable impacts of the proposal and formulating recommendations for the management of the identified sites and potential Aboriginal sites.

6.5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Sites were labelled according to the project title, e.g. K/1 where K represents Kolodong, and 1 indicates the site number allocated consecutively.

6.5.1 DEFINITION OF A SITE

A 'site' can be defined by various factors. For this study a 'site' was defined on the combination of the following inter-related factors:

- landform;
- exposure and visibility;
- visible boundaries of artefacts; and
- a feature identified by the Aboriginal community on the basis of their own cultural knowledge and significance.

The 'site area' was defined as the area in which artefacts were observed on a landform, though it must be remembered that this may not represent an accurate picture of site size. Visibility of artefacts is affected by differences in vegetation cover and hence ground surface visibility, as well as the degree of natural and human-induced disturbance.

6.5.2 DEFINITION OF SITE COMPLEX

Site complex refers to sites that occur in groups. For example, complexes may consist of burial grounds and carved trees, artefact scatters that represent different stages of procurement and manufacture or artefact scatters and shell middens. Complexes may also consist of artefact scatters that are connected across a landscape with the scatters being either specific activity centres (such as tool manufacturing sites) or larger base camp areas (with more artefacts and a variety of artefacts).

6.5.3 MAPPING IDENTIFIED SITES

MCH use topographic maps with MGA system 1994 (unless they are new maps produced after 1999 that have used the MG94 system) and our hand held Global Positioning System (GPS) units use MGA. It is important to note that the Global Positioning System is operated by the United States and is subject to changes that may affect the accuracy and performance of all GPS equipment. At present, the hand-held unit operated by MCH have an estimated error of approximately 5-10 metres though this is also dependant on the number of satellites available and detected and other factors such as tree coverage/interference.

6.5.4 SITES IDENTIFIED

No archaeological sites were identified.

6.6 POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSIT (PAD)

The terms 'Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)' and 'area(s) of archaeological sensitivity' are used to describe areas that are likely to contain sub-surface cultural deposits. These sensitive landforms or areas are identified based upon the results of fieldwork, the knowledge gained from previous studies in or around the subject area and the resultant predictive models. Any or all of these attributes may be used in combination to define a PAD.

The likelihood of a landscape having been used by past Aboriginal societies and hence containing archaeologically sensitive areas is primarily based on the availability of local natural resources for subsistence, artefact manufacture and ceremonial purposes. The likelihood of surface and subsurface cultural materials surviving in the landscape is primarily based on past land uses and preservation factors.

No PADs were identified during the survey due to the following:

- the drainage throughout the project area are mainly 1st order with one 2nd order, all of which typically are associated with very low-density artefact scatters or isolated finds;
- the southern section of the 2nd order drainage line (and confluence area with another 2nd order) consists of moderate slopes which are considered unsuitable for camping;
- taking the environmental and archaeological contexts into account, it is likely the project area would have been used for hunting and gathering and travel to more reliable water sources and associated resources. Evidence of such past Aboriginal land uses manifest in the archaeological record as a background scatter of artefacts across the landscape; and
- previous land uses would have disturbed any cultural materials that may have been present.

6.7 DISCUSSION

As no sites have been identified, the results of the investigation are discussed below in terms of overall site integrity, local and regional contexts, and predictive modeling.

6.7.1 INTEGRITY

The integrity of the study area can be assessed only for surface integrity through the consideration of past and present land uses and their impacts. Subsurface integrity can only be assessed through controlled excavation that allows for the examination of both the horizontal and vertical distribution of cultural materials (caused by natural and/or human impacts) and by conjoining artefacts. Land uses and their impacts (clearing, ploughing, building construction, grazing), as well as natural impacts (bioturbation, erosion, flooding), within the project area are considered to range from moderate to high and due to such disturbances, the integrity of the deposits in the project area are disturbed and any sites that may have been present would have been disturbed.

6.8 INTERPRETATION & OCCUPATION MODEL

Given the fact that no sites identified, it is not possible to discuss site interpretation or occupation models.

6.9 REGIONAL & LOCAL CONTEXT

Given the fact that no sites identified, it is not possible to discuss the regional or local archaeological contexts.

6.10 REASSESSMENT OF THE PREDICTIVE MODEL

In view of the survey results, the predictive model of site location can be reassessed for the project area. The potential for artefacts to occur within the project area are assessed as low or negligible due to the location from reliable water and associated subsistence resources and the impacts from the various land uses.

6.11 CONCLUSION

Sites provide valuable information about past occupation, use of the environment and its specific resources including diet, raw material transportation, stone tool manufacture, and movement of groups throughout the landscape. Previous research has shown that proximity to water was an important factor in past occupation of the area, with sites reducing in number significantly away from water. This research has also shown that occupation sites (artefact scatters and isolated finds) are the most frequently recorded site type and are commonly located along or adjacent to reliable watercourses, and on relatively flat to gently sloping topography in close proximity to reliable fresh water. Sites with higher artefact densities are similarly concentrated within fifty metres of watercourses and decrease with distance from the reliable water source. This is represented in the archaeological record through the lower density of sites and site contents with distance from the water source.

Given the location of the Manning River being approximately 1.2 kilometre to the west, it is highly unlikely that the project area would have been favoured for past Aboriginal occupation. Rather, the area was likely to have suited haunting and gathering as well as travel on the way to the Manning River and this is expressed in the archaeological record as a background scatter, which in this case would have been disturbed through past land uses. The survey identified a disturbed landscape thus impacting on any cultural heritage present. The absence of artefacts supports the hypothesis of minimal past Aboriginal land use of the immediate area. This is consistent with the predictive model and there is little to no potential for in situ cultural materials to be present in the project area.

7 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

The archaeological record is a non-renewable resource that is affected by many processes and activities. As outlined in Section 3 and 6, the various natural processes and human activities would have impacted on archaeological deposits through both site formation and taphonomic processes. Chapter 4 describes the impacts within the project area, showing how these processes and activities have disturbed the landscape and associated cultural materials in varying degrees.

7.1 IMPACTS

Detailed descriptions of the impacts are provided in Section 1.5 and the results of the survey in Section 6. The OEH Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (2010:21) describes impacts to be rated as follows:

- 1) Type of harm: is either direct, indirect or none
- 2) Degree of harm is defined as either total, partial or none
- 3) Consequence of harm is defined as either total loss, partial loss, or no loss of value

As no sites have been identified there is no impact to the archaeological record.

7.2 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The cumulative impact to Aboriginal heritage in the area is limited given that:

- the net development footprint (i.e. the area of direct impact) is small and does not affect a high proportion of any particular landform present within the region;
- a comparable suite of landforms (creeks and slopes) that are expected to, and do contain a archaeological resource occur in multiple contexts both within the local area and throughout the region;
- no sites were identified; and
- As the proposal is for rezoning only, there are no impacts on the landscape.

Mitigation measures to minimise these impacts are outlined in the following chapter.

8 MITIGATION AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Specific strategies, as outlined through the DECCW (2010b) Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (DECCW 2010b), the Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (OEH 2011), and the Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (DECCW 2010c), are considered below for the management of the identified site within the project area.

One of the most important considerations in selecting the most suitable and appropriate strategy is the recognition that Aboriginal cultural heritage is very important to the local Aboriginal community. Decisions about the management of sites and potential archaeological deposits should be made in consultation with the appropriate local Aboriginal community.

8.1 CONSERVATION/PROTECTION

The OEH is responsible for the conservation/protection of Indigenous sites and they therefore require good reason for any impact on an indigenous site. Conservation is the first avenue and is suitable for all sites, especially those considered high archaeological significance and/or cultural significance. Conservation includes the processes of looking after an indigenous site or place so as to retain its cultural significance and are managed in a way that is consistent with the nature of peoples' attachment to them.

As no sites have been identified and the project areas are disturbed through past land uses, conservation/protection is not required.

8.2 FURTHER INVESTIGATION

An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is no longer required to undertake test excavations (providing the excavations are in accordance with the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations in NSW). Subsurface testing is appropriate when a Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) has been identified, and it can be demonstrated that sub-surface Aboriginal objects with potential conservation value have a high probability of being present, and that the area cannot be substantially avoided by the proposed activity. However, testing may only be undertaken as per the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (DECCW 2011) and discussions/consultation with the local Aboriginal community.

As no sites have been identified and the project areas are disturbed through past land uses, further investigations are not justified.

8.3 AHIP

If harm will occur to an Aboriginal object or Place, then an AHIP is required from the OEH. If a systematic excavation of the known site could provide benefits and information for the Aboriginal community and/or archaeological study of past Aboriginal occupation, a salvage program may be an appropriate strategy to enable the salvage of cultural objects. The AHIP may also include surface collection of artefacts.

As no sites have been identified an AHIP is not required.

9 RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 GENERAL

- 3) The persons responsible for the management of onsite works will ensure that all staff, contractors and others involved in construction and maintenance related activities are made aware of the statutory legislation protecting sites and places of significance. Of particular importance is the National Parks and Wildlife Amendment (Aboriginal Objects and Aboriginal Places) Regulation 2010, under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974; and
- 4) Should any Aboriginal objects be uncovered during works, all work will cease in that location immediately and the Environmental Line contacted.

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ANNEX A

Aboriginal Stakeholder Consultation

Date	Consultation type	OEH requirement	Consult stage	RAP/Agency	Contact person	Description
14/5/18	Letter	4.1.2	1	MCH contacted Office of Environment & Heritage (OEH)		Letter to identify Aboriginal parties. Requested response no later C.O.B. 28/5/2018
14/5/18	Letter	4.1.2	1	MCH contacted Forster Local Aboriginal Land Council (FLALC)		Letter to identify Aboriginal parties. Requested response no later C.O.B. 28/5/2018
14/5/18	Letter	4.1.2	1	MCH contacted Registrar of Aboriginal Owners (RAO)		Letter to identify Aboriginal parties. Requested response no later C.O.B. 28/5/2018
14/5/18	Letter	4.1.2	1	MCH contacted Purfleet/Taree Local Aboriginal Land Council (PTLALC)		Letter to identify Aboriginal parties. Requested response no later C.O.B. 28/5/2018
14/5/18	Letter	4.1.2	1	MCH contacted Midcoast council (MCC)		Letter to identify Aboriginal parties. Requested response no later C.O.B. 28/5/2018
14/5/18	Letter	4.1.2	1	MCH contacted Native Title Tribunal (NNTT)		Letter to identify Aboriginal parties. Requested response no later C.O.B. 28/5/2018
14/5/18	Letter	4.1.2	1	MCH contacted NTSCORP Ltd		Letter to identify Aboriginal parties. Requested response no later C.O.B. 28/5/2018
14/5/18	Letter	4.1.2	1	MCH contacted Midcoast Land Services (MLS)		Letter to identify Aboriginal parties. Requested response no later C.O.B. 28/5/2018
22/5/18	Letter	4.1.2	1	OEH contacted MCH		Identified Aboriginal parties: 17
15/5/18	Letter/e-mail	4.1.2	1	RAO contacted MCH		Identified Aboriginal parties: Purfleet/Taree Local Aboriginal Land Council
15/5/18	Letter/e-mail	4.1.2	1	NNTT contacted MCH		No Claims
		4.1.2	1	FLALC		No response
		4.1.2	1	PTLALC		No response
				MCC		No response
NA		4.1.2	1	NTSCORP		Do not provide lists of possible stakeholders
NA		4.1.2	1	MLS forwarded onto HLLS		Do not provide lists of possible stakeholders
28 May 2018 C.O.B. Request for groups to consult with closed						
30/5/18	Public notice	4.1.3	1	All registered Aboriginal parties (RAPs)		Public notice in Manning River Times and requested registration no later than 13/6/18
28/5/18	Letter & email	4.1.3, 4.1.4, 4.1.5, 4.2.1	1	All RAPs	those provided from sources above	Formal letter to identified RAPs. Letter requested registration of interest in the project, project outline, maps and asking for the preferred method to receive information (meeting/mail/email). Required registration by C.O.B. 11/6/2018

Date	Consultation type	OEH requirement	Consult stage	RAP/Agency	Contact person	Description
13 June 2018 C.O.B. Registration for project closed No RAPS registered						
13/7/18	NA (No RAPs registered)					Survey
24 July 2018 C.O.B. Assessment Complete						



MCCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

PO Box 166
Adamstown 2289 NSW
mcheritage@iprimus.com.au
P: 0412 702 396

mcheritage.com.au

14 May 2018

Sir/Madam
NTSCORP Limited
information@ntscorp.com.au

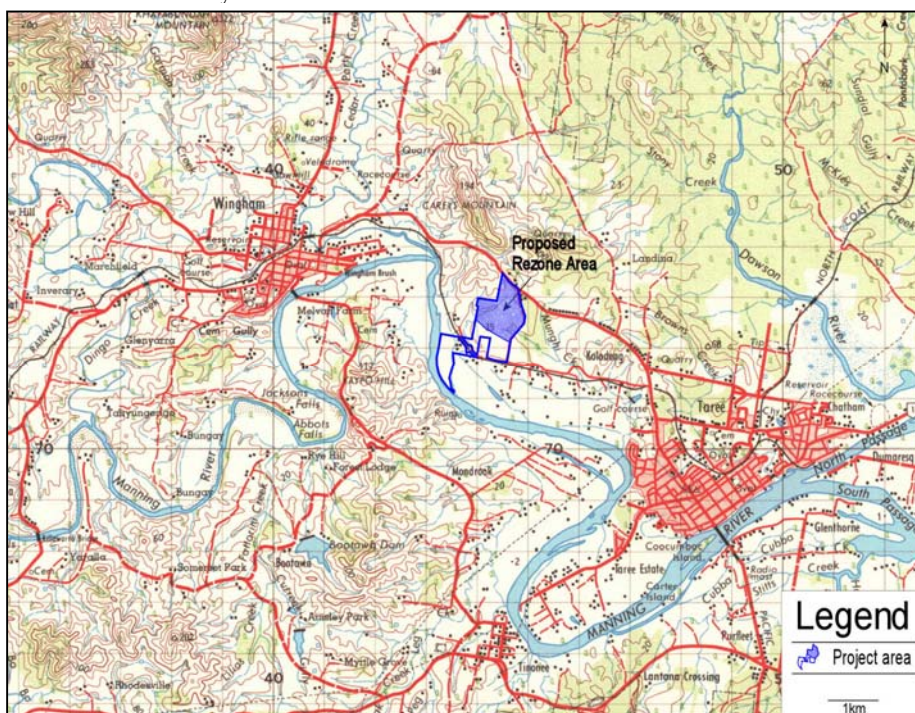
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Location of the study area



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Should you wish to discuss this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me on 0412 702 396.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd



Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist



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CULTURAL HERITAGE

PO Box 166
Adamstown 2289 NSW
mcheritage@iprimus.com.au
P: 0412 702 396

mcheritage.com.au

14 May 2018

Sir/Madam
Office of Environment & Heritage (Archaeology)
rog.hcc@environment.nsw.gov.au

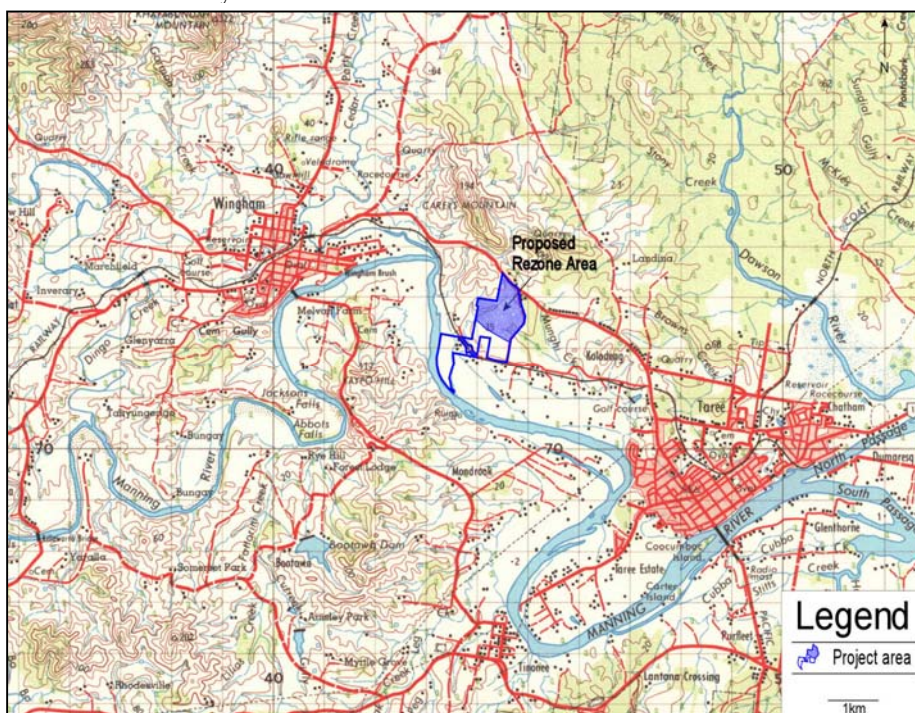
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PO Box 166
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mcheritage@iprimus.com.au
P: 0412 702 396

mcheritage.com.au

14 May 2018

Sir/Madam
North Coast Local Land Services
mailto:admin.northcoast@lls.nsw.gov.au

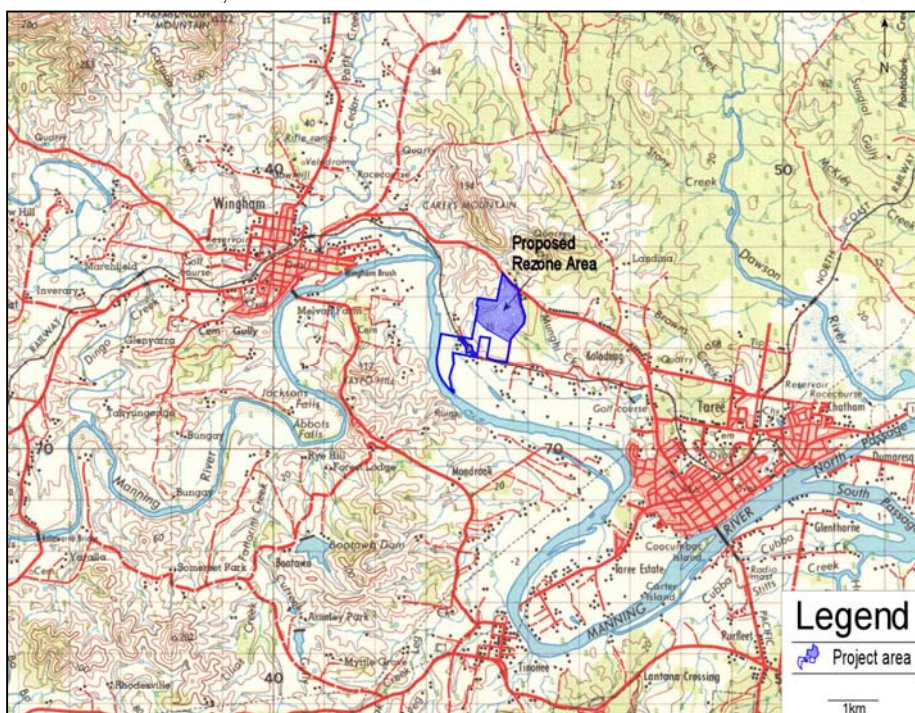
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Principal Archaeologist
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CULTURAL HERITAGE

PO Box 166
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14 May 2018

Sir/Madam
National Native Title Tribunal
Enquiries@nmtt.gov.au

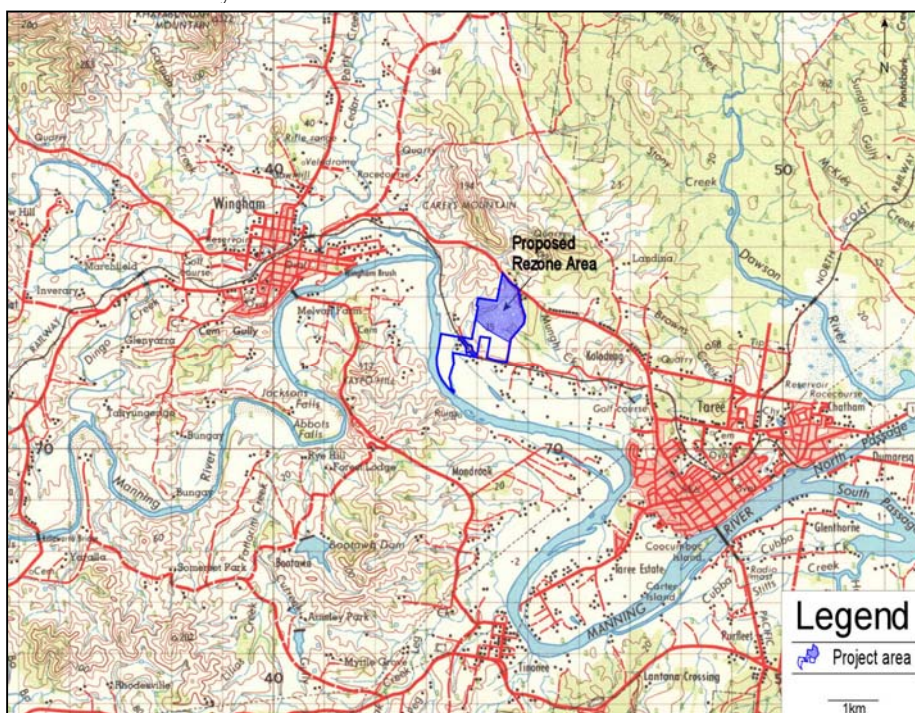
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Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd



Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist



Request for Search of Tribunal Registers

*mandatory fields are marked with an asterisk

1. Your details*

NAME:

POSITION:

COMPANY/ORGANISATION:

POSTAL ADDRESS:

TELEPHONE:

EMAIL:

YOUR REFERENCE:

DATE OF REQUEST:

2. Reason for your request - please complete either Part A OR Part B*

Part A - Are you a party to a native title proceeding? Yes No

Please provide Federal Court/Tribunal file number/or application name:

OR

Part B - Do you need to identify existing native title interests to comply with the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) or other State/Territory legislation? Yes No

Please provide brief details of these obligations here:

3. Identify the area to be searched - please complete either Part A OR Part B*

Part A - Mining tenure

Tenement ref/s:

State/Territory:

OR

Part B - Other tenure type

Crown Land, crown reserve

Agricultural/pastoral lease

Freehold (privately owned)**

State/Territory:

Local Government Area:

4. Description (please provide as many details as possible)

Provide any additional details to describe the area, including attaching maps with landmarks clearly shown.

Lot and plan details:

Property name:

Pastoral Lease number or name:

County:

Parish:

Town:

Section:

Hundred:

Northern Territory Portion:

5. Submit your request

NNTT Office	Search jurisdiction	Email address	Fax
Perth	WA searches	waenquiries@nntt.gov.au	(08) 9425 1193
Melbourne	VIC, TAS searches	vicandtasenquiries@nntt.gov.au	(03) 9606 0680
	SA, NT searches	sa_and_ntenquiries@nntt.gov.au	(03) 9606 0680
Sydney	NSW, ACT searches	nswenquiries@nntt.gov.au	(02) 9227 4030
Brisbane	QLD searches	qldenquiries@nntt.gov.au	(07) 3307 5050

Or post to: National Native Title Tribunal, GPO Box 9973 (Perth 6848, Melbourne 3001, Sydney 2001, Brisbane 4001)

- There is no charge for conducting searches of the Tribunal's databases.
- Timeframe for providing results is generally 3-5 business days.
- Register and schedule extracts, plus map attachments will be provided with your results. Technical coordinates may be omitted.

Did you know?

Native Title Vision (NTV) is the National Native Title Tribunal's free online visualisation, mapping and query tool. All that is needed to use NTV is a computer connected to the internet, a current web browser and an NTV user account. NTV puts you in the driver's seat in exploring native title and brings together:

- a geospatial view of the Tribunal's registers and databases
- overlays of administrative regions, non-freehold land parcels and resources tenure.

To obtain a NTV user account visit the [Geospatial section](#) on our website.

**Native title & freehold tenure

Under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth), the valid grant of a freehold estate (other than certain types of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander land) on or before 23 December 1996 is known as a 'previous exclusive possession act'. This means that native title has been extinguished over the area.

The Tribunal is not the custodian of the data for freehold estates. To determine whether a particular parcel of land is freehold land, you may wish to seek such information from the relevant state/territory government custodian.



MCCARDLE
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PO Box 166
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14 May 2018

Sir/Madam
Forster Local Aboriginal Land Council
info@forsterlalc.org.au

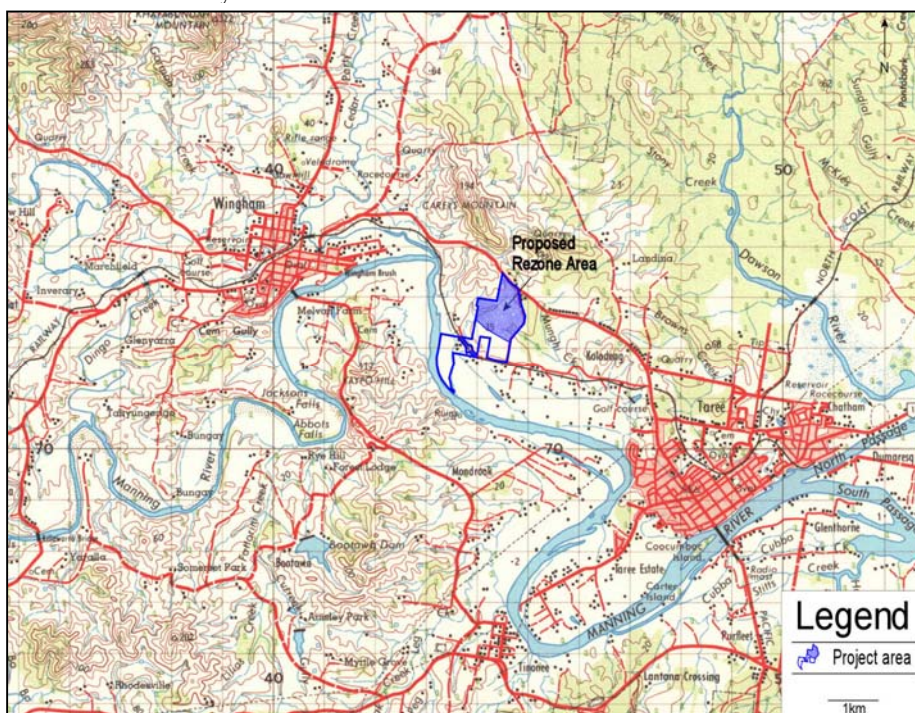
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Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist



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14 May 2018

Sir/Madam
Purfleet/Taree Local Aboriginal Land Council
admin@ptlalc.com.au

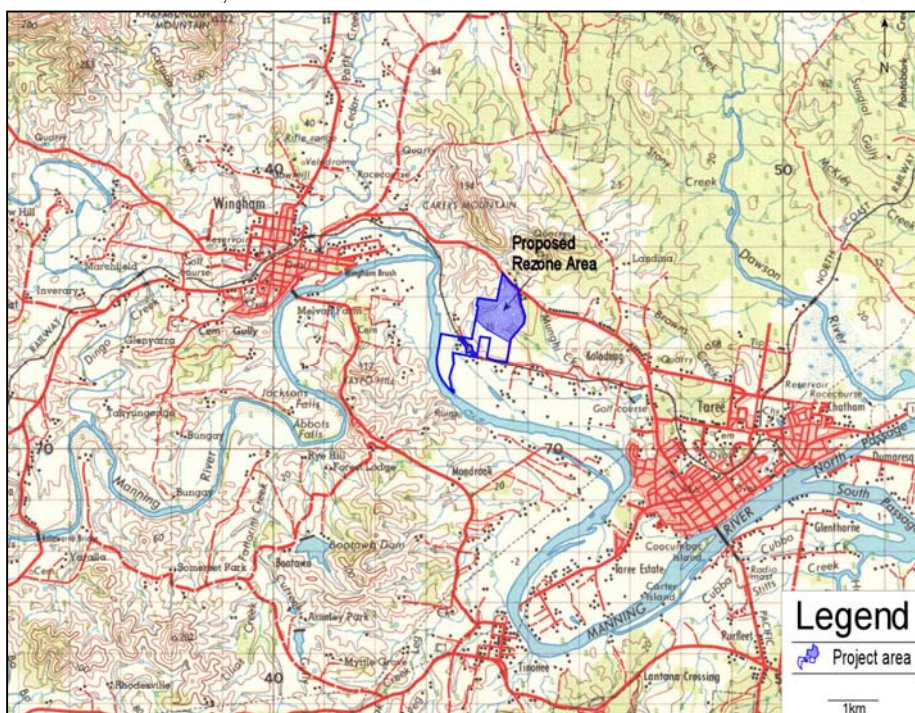
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14 May 2018

Sir/Madam
Midcoast Council
council@midcoast.nsw.gov.au

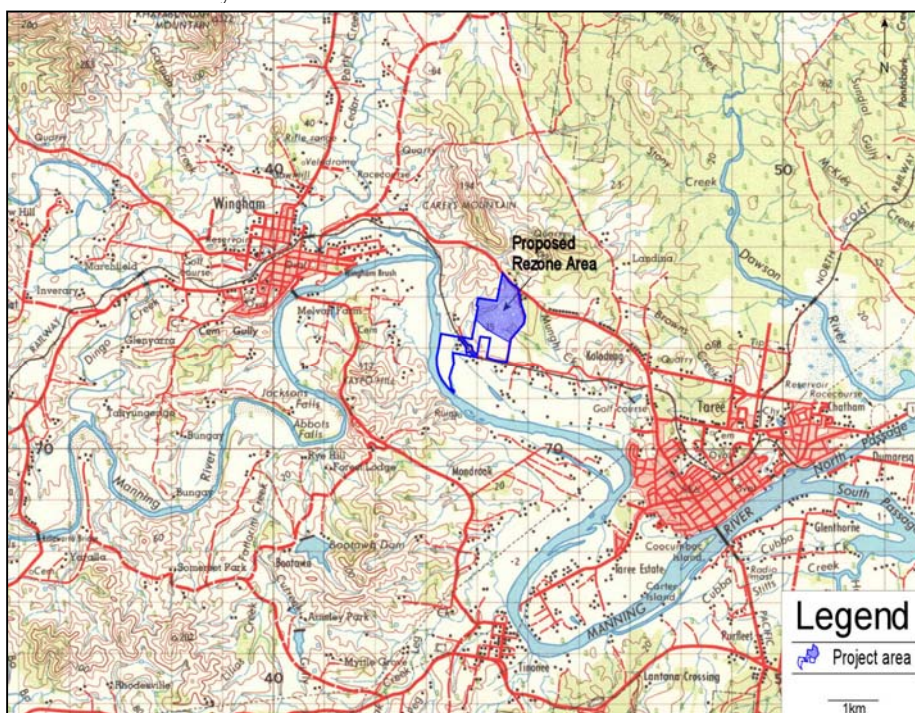
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mcheritage.com.au

14 May 2018

Jodie Rikiti
Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983
jodie.rikiti2@oralra.nsw.gov.au

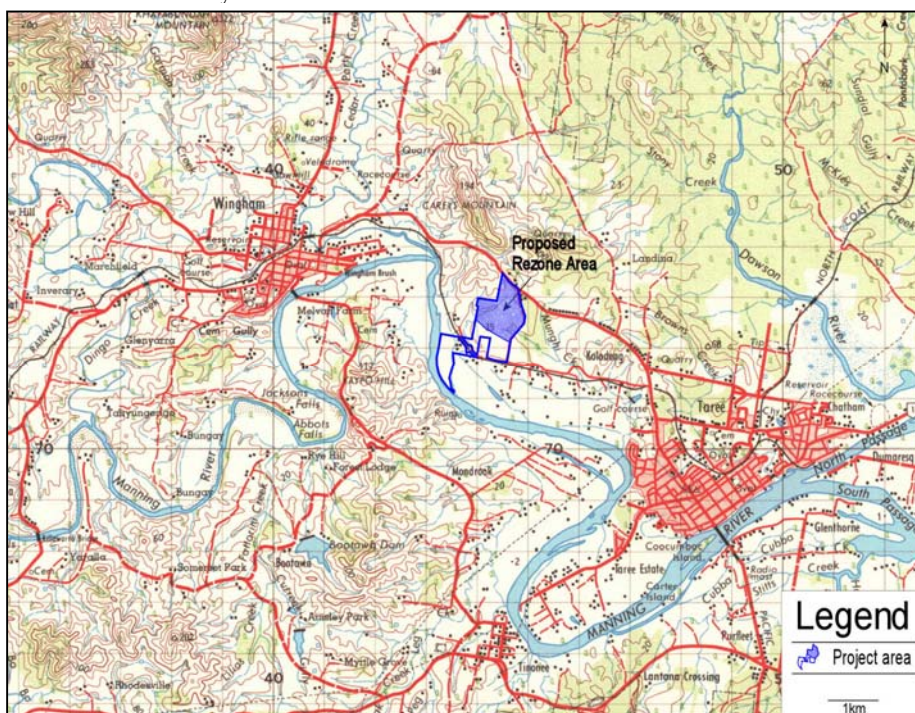
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Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

14 May 2018

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
P.O Box 166
ADAMSTOWN NSW 2289

Dear Penny

Re: Request - Search for Registered Aboriginal Owners

I refer to your email dated 14 May 2018 regarding an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for proposed rezoning of Kolodong located within the regional centre of Taree, NSW.

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

I suggest that you contact Purfleet Taree Local Aboriginal Land Council on 02 6552 4106. They may be able to assist you in identifying other Aboriginal stakeholders for this project.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Jodie Rikiti".

Jodie Rikiti
Administration Officer
Office of the Registrar, ALRA

Penny McCardle

From: Enquiries <Enquiries@nntt.gov.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 15 May 2018 6:14 PM
To: 'mcheritage@iprimus.com.au'
Subject: RE: SR4211 - search SR4211
Attachments: 20180514_SR4211_NSW_Overlap_Report_MidCoast_Council.xlsx

Native title search – *NSW within Mid-Coast Council LGA*

Your ref: *Mid Coast* - **Our ref:** *SR4211*

Dear Penny McCardle,

Thank you for your search request received on 15 May 2018 in relation to the above area, please find your results attached.

Please note: Where the area identified to be searched is indistinct, generalised, or is for a freehold parcel, the results provided may relate to the Local Government Area (LGA) or Local Aboriginal Land Council (ALC).

Search Results

The results provided are based on the information you supplied and are derived from a search of the following Tribunal databases:

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

For more information about the Tribunal's registers or to search the registers yourself and obtain copies of relevant register extracts, please visit our [website](#).

Please note: There may be a delay between a native title determination application being lodged in the Federal Court and its transfer to the Tribunal. As a result, some native title determination applications recently filed with the Federal Court may not appear on the Tribunal's databases.

The search results are based on analysis against external boundaries of applications only. Native title applications commonly contain exclusions clauses which remove areas from within the external boundary. To determine whether the areas described are in fact subject to claim, you need to refer to the "Area covered by claim" section of the relevant Register Extract or Schedule Extract and any maps attached.

Search results and the existence of native title

Please note that the enclosed information from the Register of Native Title Claims and/or the Schedule of Applications is **not** confirmation of the existence of native title in this area. This cannot be confirmed until the Federal Court makes a determination that native title does or does not exist in relation to the area. Such determinations are registered on the National Native Title Register.

The Tribunal accepts no liability for reliance placed on enclosed information

The enclosed information has been provided in good faith. Use of this information is at your sole risk. The National Native Title Tribunal makes no representation, either express or implied, as to the accuracy or suitability of the

information enclosed for any particular purpose and accepts no liability for use of the information or reliance placed on it.

If you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact us on the free call number 1800 640 501.

Regards,

Enquiries

Public enquiry hours are 8.30am to 4.30pm

National Native Title Tribunal | Perth

Facsimile (08) 9425 1193 | Email enquiries@nntt.gov.au

Freecall 1800 640 501 | www.nntt.gov.au

Shared Country Shared Future



Overlap Analysis Report

Disclaimer

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

While the National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT) and the Native Title Registrar (Registrar) have exercised due care in ensuring the accuracy of the information provided, it is provided for general information only and on the understanding that neither the NNTT, the Registrar nor the Commonwealth of Australia is providing professional advice. Appropriate professional advice relevant to your circumstances should be sought rather than relying on the information provided. In addition, you must exercise your own judgment and carefully evaluate the information provided for accuracy, currency, completeness and relevance for the purpose for which it is to be used.

The information provided is often supplied by, or based on, data and information from external sources, therefore the NNTT and Registrar cannot guarantee that the information is accurate or up-to-date.

The NNTT and Registrar expressly disclaim any liability arising from the use of this information.

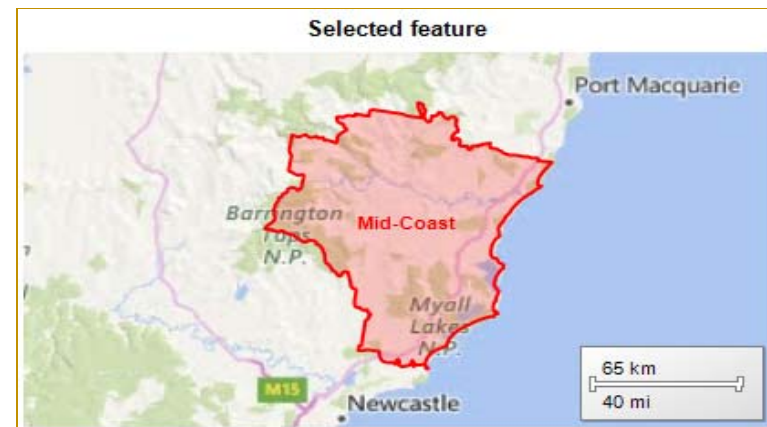
This information should not be relied upon in relation to any matters associated with cultural heritage.

Please note:

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

Selected feature

Name	Mid-Coast
Full name	Mid-Coast Council
As at	1/08/2017
Calculated area SqKm	10,058.5097



Overlap details

Schedule of Native Title Determination Applications

No overlap found

Register of Native Title Claims

No overlap found

Native Title Determinations

Overlap Tribunal ID	Name	FC No	Determination Status	Related NTDA	Area sq km(calculated)	Overlap Area sq km (calculated)
NND2006/003	Forster Local Aboriginal Land Council	NSD1798/2005	In effect - Finalised	NN2005/014	0.0033	0.0033
NND2017/001	Forster Local Aboriginal Land Council	NSD233/2016	In effect - Finalised	NN2016/001	0.0199	0.0199

Native Title Determination Outcomes

Overlap Tribunal ID	Name	Federal Court number	Determined outcome	Determination Type	Determination area Albers	Selected feature area sq km(calculated)	Overlap Area sq km (calculated)	% selected feature covered by outcome
NND2006/003	Forster Local Aboriginal Land Council	NSD1798/2005	Native title does not exist	In effect - Finalised	0.0033	10058.5097	0.0033	0.00003 %
NND2017/001	Forster Local Aboriginal Land Council	NSD233/2016	Native title does not exist	In effect - Finalised	0.0199	10058.5097	0.0199	0.0002 %

* Note: Outcomes identified as "Native title extinguished" are generally outside the determination area. Refer to the determination document for more information.

Indigenous Land Use Agreements

No overlap found

RATSIB areas

Name	Organisation	RATSIB Status	Area sq km(calculated)	Overlap Area sq km (calculated)
New South Wales	NTSCORP Limited	NTSP	1,723,577.6107	10,058.5097



DOC18/298055

Ms Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd
mcheritage@iprimus.com.au

Dear Penny

Proposed rezoning - KOLODONG

In response to your request under Section 4.1.2(a) of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents* (DECCW 2010), please find attached a list of known Aboriginal parties that have self-nominated for the MidCoast Council Local Government Area (LGA). Please note the following information with respect to Aboriginal consultation for your project.

[Aboriginal stakeholder lists maintained by OEH are comprised of self-nominated individuals and organisations](#)

Please note that the attached list is comprised only of self-nominated individuals and Aboriginal organisations who could have an interest in your project. The list is not vetted by OEH. As the list comprises only of self-nominated individuals and Aboriginal organisations, it is not necessarily an exhaustive list of all Aboriginal parties who may hold an interest in the project. Further consultation in accordance with step 4.1.2 of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents* (DECCW 2010) is required to identify Aboriginal people who may hold either cultural or historical knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects or places within your proposed project area.

[Ensure you document the consultation process](#)

Please ensure all consultation undertaken in accordance with the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents* (DECCW 2010) is documented within an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR). This must include copies of all correspondence sent to or received from all Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) throughout the entire consultation process. Omission of these records in the final ACHAR may cause delays in the assessment of an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application or a major project Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment, and could require parts of the consultation process to be repeated if the evidence provided to OEH does not demonstrate that the consultation process has been conducted in accordance with our consultation requirements.

[Demonstrate that reasonable consultation attempts have been made](#)

Please ensure you provide evidence to demonstrate that reasonable attempts have been made to contact the relevant parties identified through step 4.1.2 of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents* (DECCW 2010). If this evidence is not provided, OEH may deem that the

consultation process has not complied with the consultation requirements. Similarly, the proponent is required to record all feedback received from RAPs, along with the proponent's response to the feedback. Where concerns or contentious issues are raised by RAPs during the consultation process, OEH expects that reasonable attempts are made to address and resolve these matters, however OEH acknowledges that in some cases, this may not be achievable. In the case where conflict cannot be resolved, it is the responsibility of the proponent to record these differences and provide the necessary information in their ACHAR with their AHIP application or major project ACHAR.

Consultation should not be confused with employment

As outlined in Section 3.4 of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents* (DECCW 2010), the consultation process involves getting the views of, and information from, Aboriginal people and reporting on these. It is not to be confused with other field assessment processes involved in preparing a proposal and an application. OEH does not have any role with respect to commercial engagement. Where RAPs are engaged commercially to provide field services as part of an assessment process, that is a matter for the proponent to manage as they see fit. However, if a proponent is proposing to undertake consultation processes or elicit cultural information from RAPs during the course of conducting a field survey, OEH considers this to form part of the consultation process, and expects that all RAPs would be afforded the opportunity to be involved in the process.

Contacting our office

To ensure we can respond to enquiries promptly, please direct future correspondence to our central mailbox: rog.hcc@environment.nsw.gov.au.

Should you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours sincerely



STEVEN COX
Senior Team Leader Planning
Hunter Central Coast Branch
Regional Operations Division

22 May 2018



Attachment A

Hunter Central Coast Branch - Aboriginal Stakeholder Register for MidCoast Council LGA

Please note that this list is valid at the time of sending only, and should not be used for subsequent projects.

Organisation	First name	Surname	Address 1	City	State	Post code	Landline	Mobile	Email
D F T V Enterprises	Derrick	Vale Snr	5 Mountbatten Close	RUTHERFORD	NSW	2320		0438 812 197	deckavale@hotmail.com
Hunters & Collectors	Tania	Matthews	U211 Walowa St	NARRABRI	NSW	2390		0409 193 612	Tamatthews10@hotmail.com
Karuah Indigenous Corporation	David	Feeney	1/7 Mustons Rd	KARUAH	NSW	2324	02 4997 5952	0421 114 853	karuahindigenous@outlook.com
Kawul Pty Ltd trading as Wonn1 Sites	Arthur	Fletcher	619 Main Road	GLENDALE	NSW	2285	02 4954 7751	0402 146 193	Wonn1sites@gmail.com
Lakkari NTCG	Mick	Leon	C/- 4/39 Short Street	FORSTER	NSW	2428		0402 751 584	doowakee@gmail.com
Lower Hunter Aboriginal Incorporated	David	Ahoy	5 Killara Drive	CARDIFF SOUTH	NSW	2285		0421 329 520	lowerhunterai@gmail.com
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Ryan Johnson	& Darleen Johnson-Carroll	PO Box 246	SEVEN HILLS	NSW	2147		0497 983 332	murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au
Mur-Roo-Ma Inc.	Anthony	Anderson	7 Vardon Road	FERN BAY NSW	NSW	2295	02 4928 1910	0402 827 482	murroomainc1@gmail.com
Myland Cultural & Heritage Group	Warren	Schillings	30 Taurus Street	ELERMORE VALE	NSW	2287		0431 392 554	warren@yarnteen.com.au
Nur-Run-Gee Pty Ltd	Leonard	Anderson OAM	22 Popplewell Road	FERN BAY NSW	NSW	2295		0431 334 365	lennie.anderson011@bigpond.com

Organisation	First name	Surname	Address 1	City	State	Post code	Landline	Mobile	Email
Roger Matthews Consultancy	Roger	Matthews	15 Parkinson Avenue	MUSWELLBROOK	NSW	2333		0455 671 288	
Wattaka Wonnarua CC Service	Des	Hickey	4 Kennedy Street	SINGLETON	NSW	2330	02 6573 3786	0432 977 178	deshickey@bigpond.com
Widescope Indigenous Group	Steven	Hickey	73 Russell Street	EMU PLAINS	NSW	2750		0425 232 056 0425 230 693	Widescope.group@live.com
Yinarr Cultural Services	Kathleen	Steward Kinchela	Lot 5 Westwood Estate	MERRIWA	NSW	2329		0475 436 589	yinarculturalservices@bigpond.com dontminemeay@gmail.com
	Kevin	Duncan	95 Moala Parade	CHARMHAVEN	NSW	2263	02 4392 9346	0431 224099	kevin.duncan@bigpond.com
	Lee	Davison	4 Old Bar Road	OLD BAR	NSW	2430		0450 180 680	leedavison114@yahoo.com.au
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Paul Boyd	& Lilly Carroll	7 Siskin St	QUAKERS HILL	NSW	2763		0426823944	didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au



MCCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

PO Box 166
Adamstown 2289 NSW
mcheritage@iprimus.com.au
P: 0412 702 396

mcheritage.com.au

28 May 2018

Derrick Vale Snr
D F T V Enterprises
5 Mountbatten Close
RUTHERFORD NSW 2320

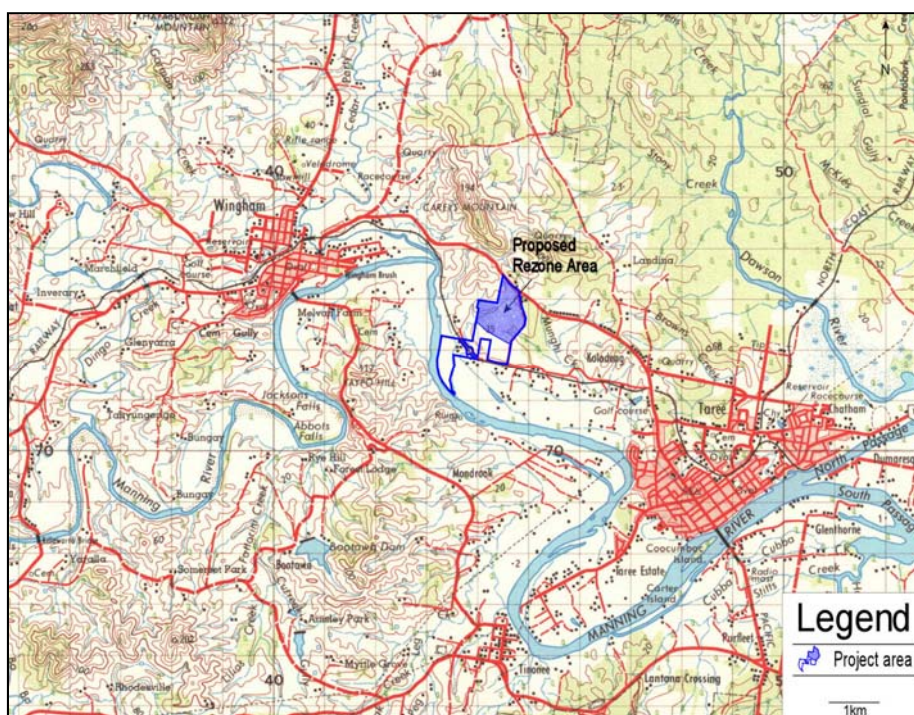
Dear Derrick,

RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (Stage 1)– Proposed rezoning at Kolodong

MCH have been engaged by Coastplan to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for the proposed rezoning of land located at Kolodong, Midcoast Local Government Area (LGA). The project area is located at Kolodong which is located in the regional centre of Taree and its location shown in Figure 1.

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*, (Stage 1, s4.1.1 to 4.1.2), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

This is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation. As per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (s 4.1.5, 4.1.7 and 4.1.8), you are advised of the following:

- unless otherwise specified, if you register your interest, your details will be provided to OEH and the LALC;
- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

MCH understands it is the Indigenous custom to elect knowledge holders and it is traditionally the Indigenous people who nominate who speak for country. Unfortunately, some RAPs and Government Departments have placed the onus of identifying traditional knowledge holders onto proponents and archaeologists. In order to do this, MCH are guided by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010), the Burra Charter (2013) and Ask First (2002) which provide guidelines to identify traditional knowledge holders.

A number of questions are attached to assist MCH and the proponent in identifying traditional knowledge holders who are holders of specific detailed traditional knowledge, traditional knowledge holders who are holders of general traditional knowledge and knowledge holders who have knowledge based on other sources (such as but not limited to, ethnographic information, archaeological assessments, filed experience). MCH respectfully ask that you read the questions and provide your answers if you choose to register an interest in the project. MCH also sincerely apologise if you take offence to any questions or the manner in which we are guided to identify traditional knowledge holders; no offence is intended.

Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 11 June 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

project information. You may wish to have a non paid meeting and receive an information pack, or receive information packet through the mail, fax or e-mail. If a preferred method is not nominated, all information will be forward by mail, e-mail or fax.

Please note that in order to adhere to time constraints, the absence of a response by the prescribed timeline, will be taken by the proponent as your indication that your organisation does not wish to register for this project.

All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd



Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Rezonong at Kolodong PROJECT

The project area lies within Biripi traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Biripi people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

- 1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO
- 2) Are **you** a descendant of the Biripi people? YES NO
- 3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

- a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO
- b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO
- c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc). YES NO

- 4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Biripi people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO



MCCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

PO Box 166
Adamstown 2289 NSW
mcheritage@iprimus.com.au
P: 0412 702 396

mcheritage.com.au

28 May 2018

Tania Matthews
Hunters & Collectors
U211 Walowa St
NARRABRI NSW 2390

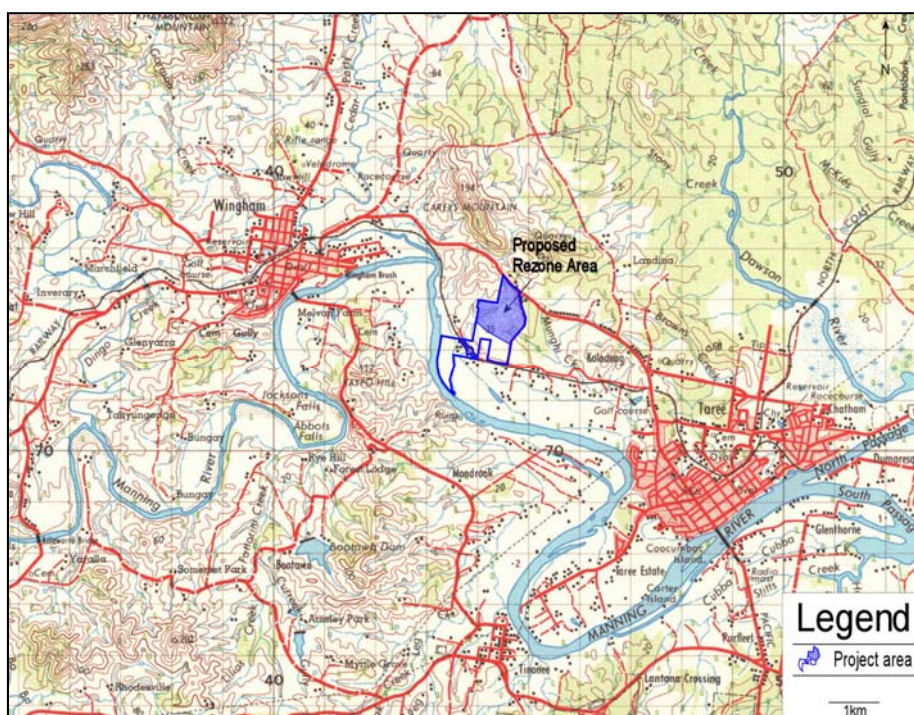
Dear Tania,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)-
Proposed rezoning at Kolodong**

MCH have been engaged by Coastplan to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for the proposed rezoning of land locates at Kolodong, Midcoast Local Government Area (LGA). The project area is located at Kolodong which is located in the regional centre of Taree and its location shown in Figure 1.

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*, (Stage 1, s4.1.1 to 4.1.2), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

This is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation. As per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (s 4.1.5, 4.1.7 and 4.1.8), you are advised of the following:

- unless otherwise specified, if you register your interest, your details will be provided to OEH and the LALC;
- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

MCH understands it is the Indigenous custom to elect knowledge holders and it is traditionally the Indigenous people who nominate who speak for country. Unfortunately, some RAPs and Government Departments have placed the onus of identifying traditional knowledge holders onto proponents and archaeologists. In order to do this, MCH are guided by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010), the Burra Charter (2013) and Ask First (2002) which provide guidelines to identify traditional knowledge holders.

A number of questions are attached to assist MCH and the proponent in identifying traditional knowledge holders who are holders of specific detailed traditional knowledge, traditional knowledge holders who are holders of general traditional knowledge and knowledge holders who have knowledge based on other sources (such as but not limited to, ethnographic information, archaeological assessments, filed experience). MCH respectfully ask that you read the questions and provide your answers if you choose to register an interest in the project. MCH also sincerely apologise if you take offence to any questions or the manner in which we are guided to identify traditional knowledge holders; no offence is intended.

Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 11 June 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

project information. You may wish to have a non paid meeting and receive an information pack, or receive information packet through the mail, fax or e-mail. If a preferred method is not nominated, all information will be forward by mail, e-mail or fax.

Please note that in order to adhere to time constraints, the absence of a response by the prescribed timeline, will be taken by the proponent as your indication that your organisation does not wish to register for this project.

All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd



Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Rezonong at Kolodong PROJECT

The project area lies within Biripi traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Biripi people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

- 1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO
- 2) Are **you** a descendant of the Biripi people? YES NO
- 3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

- a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO
- b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO
- c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc). YES NO

- 4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

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If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Biripi people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO



MCCARDLE
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28 May 2018

David Feeney
Karuah Indigenous Corporation
1/7 Mustons Rd
KARUAH NSW 2324

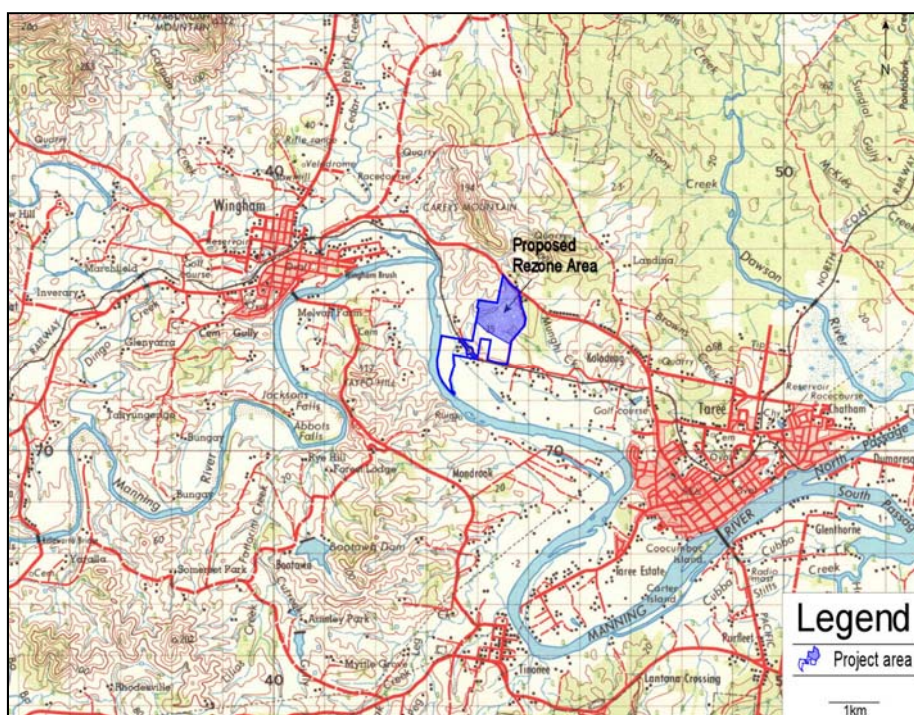
Dear David,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)-
Proposed rezoning at Kolodong**

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Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

This is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation. As per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (s 4.1.5, 4.1.7 and 4.1.8), you are advised of the following:

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- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

MCH understands it is the Indigenous custom to elect knowledge holders and it is traditionally the Indigenous people who nominate who speak for country. Unfortunately, some RAPs and Government Departments have placed the onus of identifying traditional knowledge holders onto proponents and archaeologists. In order to do this, MCH are guided by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010), the Burra Charter (2013) and Ask First (2002) which provide guidelines to identify traditional knowledge holders.

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Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 11 June 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

project information. You may wish to have a non paid meeting and receive an information pack, or receive information packet through the mail, fax or e-mail. If a preferred method is not nominated, all information will be forward by mail, e-mail or fax.

Please note that in order to adhere to time constraints, the absence of a response by the prescribed timeline, will be taken by the proponent as your indication that your organisation does not wish to register for this project.

All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd



Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Rezonong at Kolodong PROJECT

The project area lies within Biripi traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Biripi people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

- 1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO
- 2) Are **you** a descendant of the Biripi people? YES NO
- 3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

- a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO
- b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO
- c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc). YES NO

- 4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Biripi people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO



MCCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

PO Box 166
Adamstown 2289 NSW
mcheritage@iprimus.com.au
P: 0412 702 396

mcheritage.com.au

28 May 2018

Arthur Fletcher
Kawul Pty Ltd trading as Wonn1 Sites
619 Main Road
GLENDALE NSW 2285

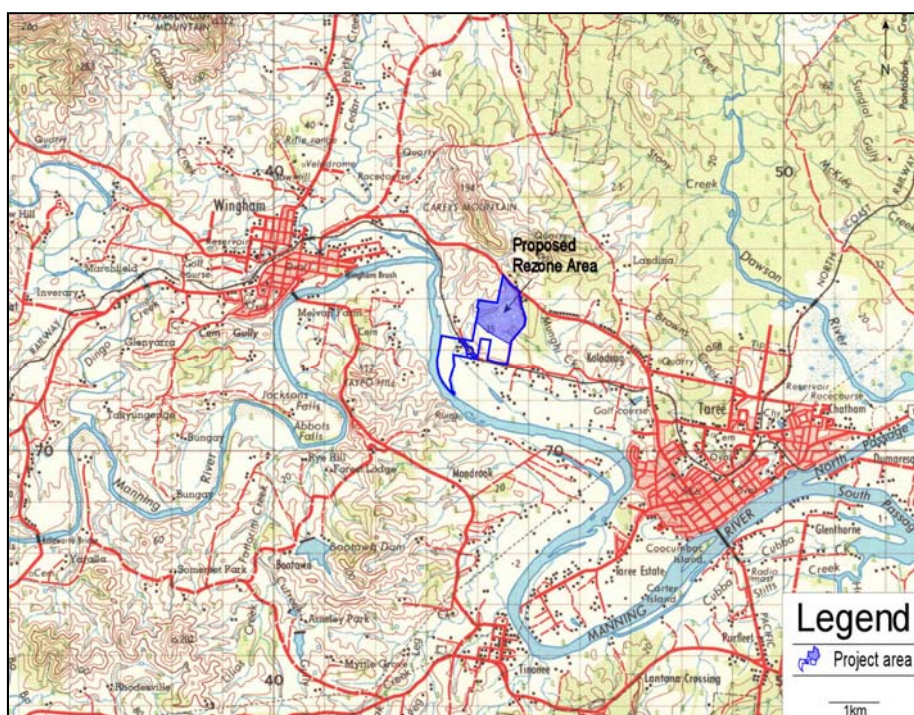
Dear Arthur,

RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)- Proposed rezoning at Kolodong

MCH have been engaged by Coastplan to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for the proposed rezoning of land locates at Kolodong, Midcoast Local Government Area (LGA). The project area is located at Kolodong which is located in the regional centre of Taree and its location shown in Figure 1.

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*, (Stage 1, s4.1.1 to 4.1.2), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

This is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation. As per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (s 4.1.5, 4.1.7 and 4.1.8), you are advised of the following:

- unless otherwise specified, if you register your interest, your details will be provided to OEH and the LALC;
- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

MCH understands it is the Indigenous custom to elect knowledge holders and it is traditionally the Indigenous people who nominate who speak for country. Unfortunately, some RAPs and Government Departments have placed the onus of identifying traditional knowledge holders onto proponents and archaeologists. In order to do this, MCH are guided by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010), the Burra Charter (2013) and Ask First (2002) which provide guidelines to identify traditional knowledge holders.

A number of questions are attached to assist MCH and the proponent in identifying traditional knowledge holders who are holders of specific detailed traditional knowledge, traditional knowledge holders who are holders of general traditional knowledge and knowledge holders who have knowledge based on other sources (such as but not limited to, ethnographic information, archaeological assessments, filed experience). MCH respectfully ask that you read the questions and provide your answers if you choose to register an interest in the project. MCH also sincerely apologise if you take offence to any questions or the manner in which we are guided to identify traditional knowledge holders; no offence is intended.

Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 11 June 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

project information. You may wish to have a non paid meeting and receive an information pack, or receive information packet through the mail, fax or e-mail. If a preferred method is not nominated, all information will be forward by mail, e-mail or fax.

Please note that in order to adhere to time constraints, the absence of a response by the prescribed timeline, will be taken by the proponent as your indication that your organisation does not wish to register for this project.

All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd



Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Rezonong at Kolodong PROJECT

The project area lies within Biripi traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Biripi people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

- 1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO
- 2) Are **you** a descendant of the Biripi people? YES NO
- 3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

- a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO
- b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO
- c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc). YES NO

- 4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Biripi people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO



MCCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

PO Box 166
Adamstown 2289 NSW
mcheritage@iprimus.com.au
P: 0412 702 396

mcheritage.com.au

28 May 2018

Mick Leon
Lakkari NTCG
C/- 4/39 Short Street
FORSTER NSW 2428

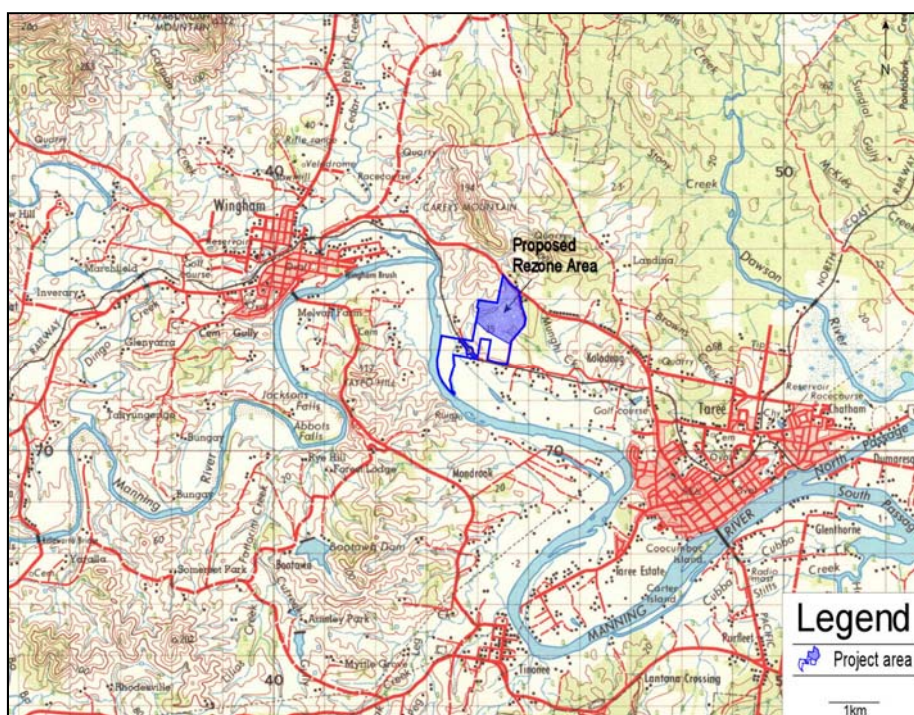
Dear Mick,

RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (Stage 1)– Proposed rezoning at Kolodong

MCH have been engaged by Coastplan to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for the proposed rezoning of land located at Kolodong, Midcoast Local Government Area (LGA). The project area is located at Kolodong which is located in the regional centre of Taree and its location shown in Figure 1.

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*, (Stage 1, s4.1.1 to 4.1.2), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

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McCardle Cultural Heritage
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Adamstown NSW 2289

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Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd



Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Rezonong at Kolodong PROJECT

The project area lies within Biripi traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Biripi people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

- 1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO
- 2) Are **you** a descendant of the Biripi people? YES NO
- 3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

- a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO
- b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO
- c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc). YES NO

- 4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Biripi people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO



MCCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

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Adamstown 2289 NSW
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28 May 2018

David Ahoy
Lower Hunter Aboriginal Incorporated
5 Killara Drive
CARDIFF SOUTH NSW 2285

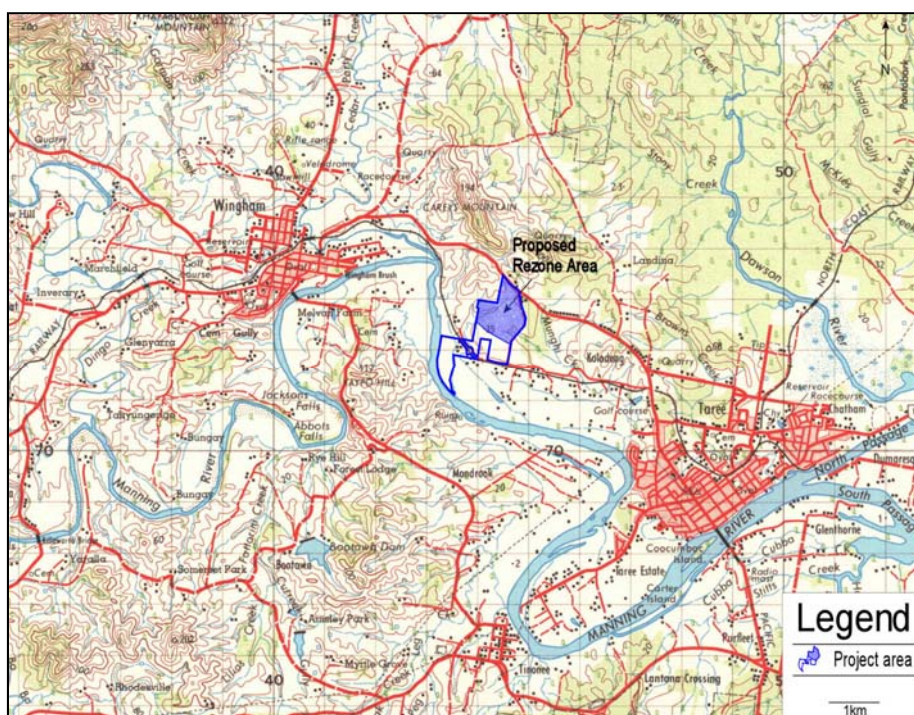
Dear David,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)-
Proposed rezoning at Kolodong**

MCH have been engaged by Coastplan to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for the proposed rezoning of land locates at Kolodong, Midcoast Local Government Area (LGA). The project area is located at Kolodong which is located in the regional centre of Taree and its location shown in Figure 1.

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Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

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- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

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Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 11 June 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

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Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd



Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Rezonong at Kolodong PROJECT

The project area lies within Biripi traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Biripi people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

- 1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO
- 2) Are **you** a descendant of the Biripi people? YES NO
- 3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

- a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO
- b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO
- c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc). YES NO

- 4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Biripi people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO



MCCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

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Adamstown 2289 NSW
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28 May 2018

Ryan Johnson & Darleen Johnson-Carroll
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation
PO Box 246
SEVEN HILLS NSW 2147

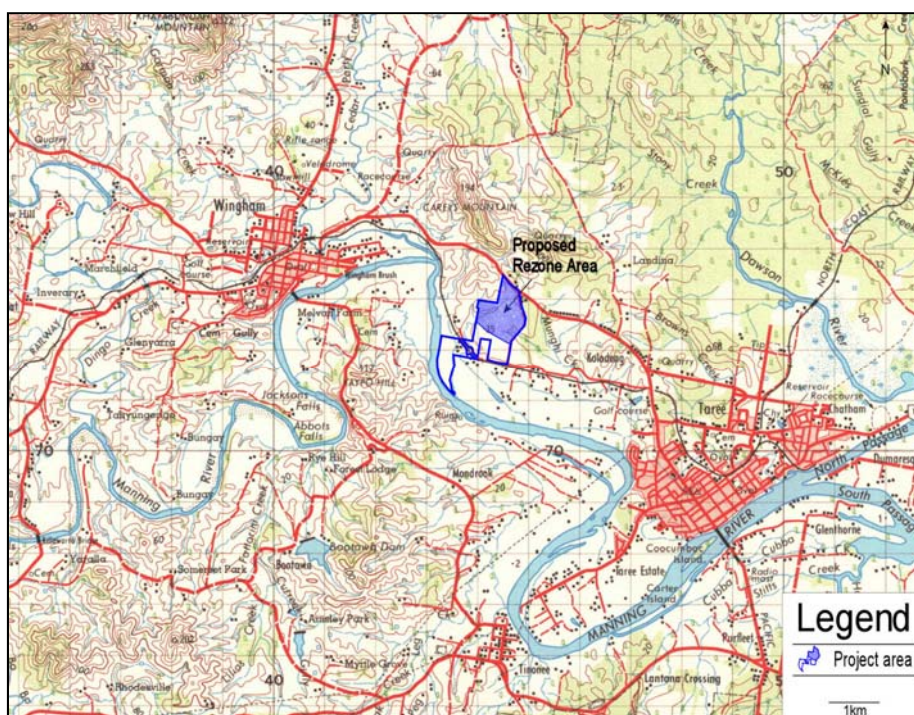
Dear Ryan Johnson,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)-
Proposed rezoning at Kolodong**

MCH have been engaged by Coastplan to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for the proposed rezoning of land locates at Kolodong, Midcoast Local Government Area (LGA). The project area is located at Kolodong which is located in the regional centre of Taree and its location shown in Figure 1.

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Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

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- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

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Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

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Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd



Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Rezonong at Kolodong PROJECT

The project area lies within Biripi traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Biripi people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

- 1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO
- 2) Are **you** a descendant of the Biripi people? YES NO
- 3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

- a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO
- b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO
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- 4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

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Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

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Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

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2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO



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mcheritage.com.au

28 May 2018

Anthony Anderson
Mur-Roo-Ma Inc.
7 Vardon Road
FERN BAY NSW NSW 2295

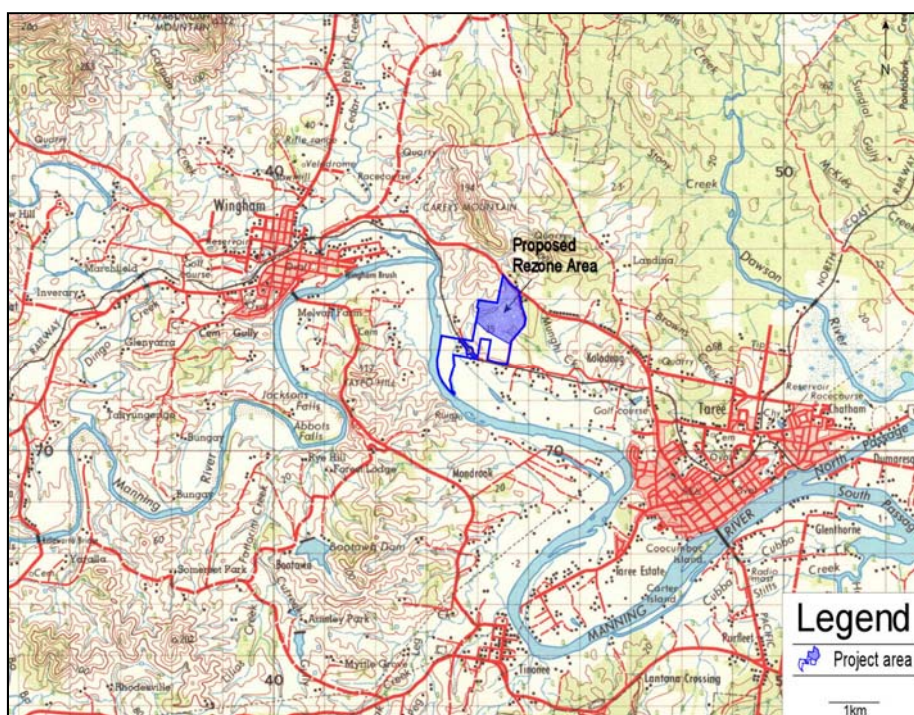
Dear Anthony,

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MCH have been engaged by Coastplan to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for the proposed rezoning of land located at Kolodong, Midcoast Local Government Area (LGA). The project area is located at Kolodong which is located in the regional centre of Taree and its location shown in Figure 1.

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Location of the study area



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Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd



Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Rezonong at Kolodong PROJECT

The project area lies within Biripi traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Biripi people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

- 1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO
- 2) Are **you** a descendant of the Biripi people? YES NO
- 3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

- a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO
- b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO
- c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc). YES NO

- 4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Biripi people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO



MCCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

PO Box 166
Adamstown 2289 NSW
mcheritage@iprimus.com.au
P: 0412 702 396

mcheritage.com.au

28 May 2018

Warren Schillings
Myland Cultural & Heritage Group
30 Taurus Street
ELERMORE VALE NSW 2287

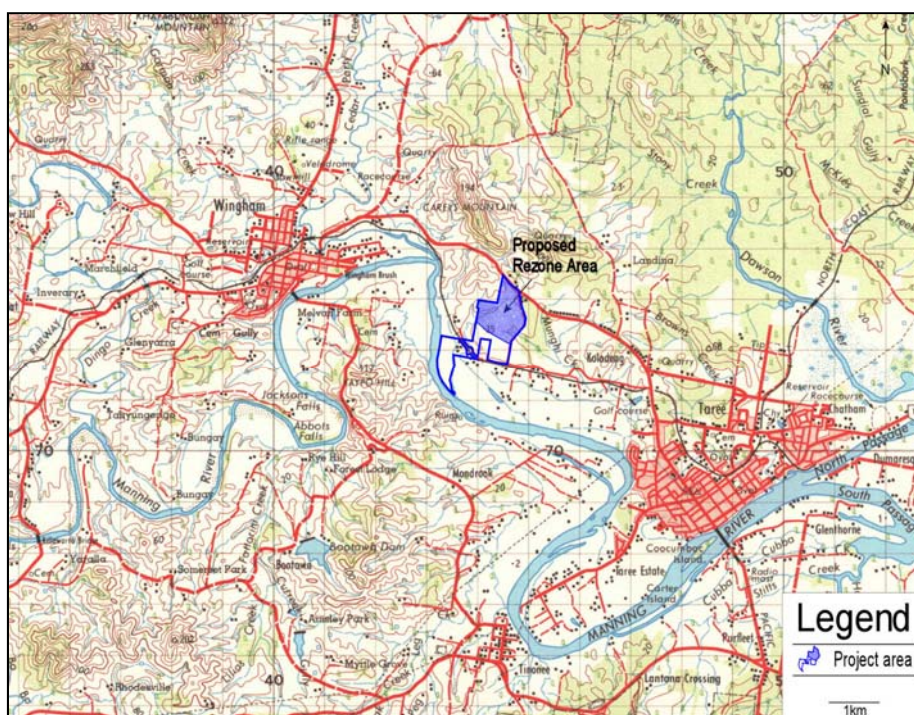
Dear Warren,

RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (Stage 1)– Proposed rezoning at Kolodong

MCH have been engaged by Coastplan to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for the proposed rezoning of land located at Kolodong, Midcoast Local Government Area (LGA). The project area is located at Kolodong which is located in the regional centre of Taree and its location shown in Figure 1.

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*, (Stage 1, s4.1.1 to 4.1.2), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

This is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation. As per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (s 4.1.5, 4.1.7 and 4.1.8), you are advised of the following:

- unless otherwise specified, if you register your interest, your details will be provided to OEH and the LALC;
- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

MCH understands it is the Indigenous custom to elect knowledge holders and it is traditionally the Indigenous people who nominate who speak for country. Unfortunately, some RAPs and Government Departments have placed the onus of identifying traditional knowledge holders onto proponents and archaeologists. In order to do this, MCH are guided by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010), the Burra Charter (2013) and Ask First (2002) which provide guidelines to identify traditional knowledge holders.

A number of questions are attached to assist MCH and the proponent in identifying traditional knowledge holders who are holders of specific detailed traditional knowledge, traditional knowledge holders who are holders of general traditional knowledge and knowledge holders who have knowledge based on other sources (such as but not limited to, ethnographic information, archaeological assessments, filed experience). MCH respectfully ask that you read the questions and provide your answers if you choose to register an interest in the project. MCH also sincerely apologise if you take offence to any questions or the manner in which we are guided to identify traditional knowledge holders; no offence is intended.

Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 11 June 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

project information. You may wish to have a non paid meeting and receive an information pack, or receive information packet through the mail, fax or e-mail. If a preferred method is not nominated, all information will be forward by mail, e-mail or fax.

Please note that in order to adhere to time constraints, the absence of a response by the prescribed timeline, will be taken by the proponent as your indication that your organisation does not wish to register for this project.

All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd



Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Rezonong at Kolodong PROJECT

The project area lies within Biripi traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Biripi people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

- 1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO
- 2) Are **you** a descendant of the Biripi people? YES NO
- 3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

- a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO
- b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO
- c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc). YES NO

- 4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Biripi people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO



MCCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

PO Box 166
Adamstown 2289 NSW
mcheritage@iprimus.com.au
P: 0412 702 396

mcheritage.com.au

28 May 2018

Leonard Anderson OAM
Nur-Run-Gee Pty Ltd
22 Popplewell Road
FERN BAY NSW NSW 2295

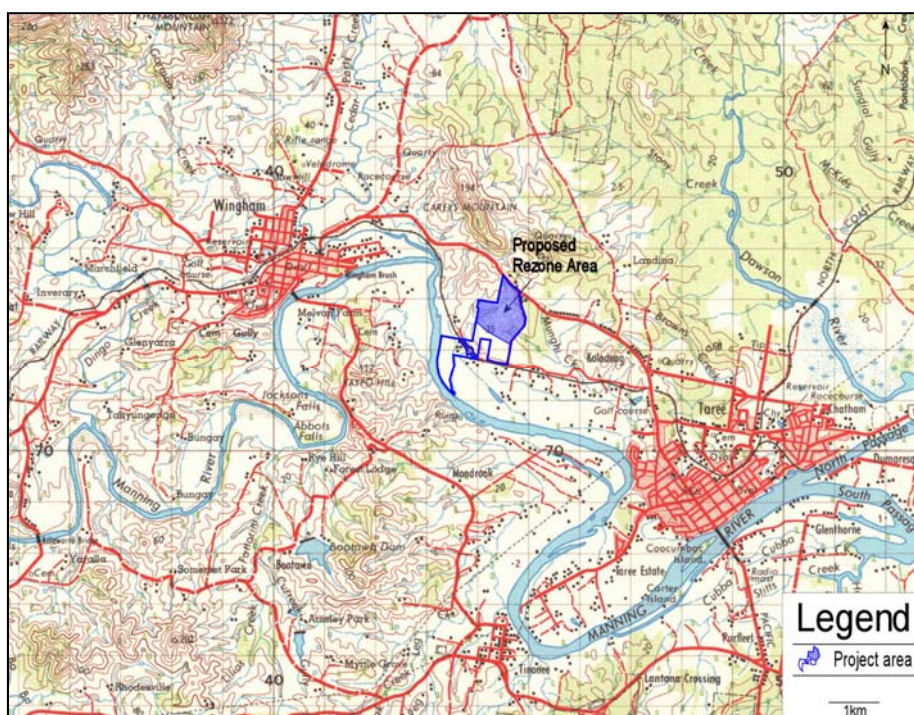
Dear Leonard,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)-
Proposed rezoning at Kolodong**

MCH have been engaged by Coastplan to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for the proposed rezoning of land locates at Kolodong, Midcoast Local Government Area (LGA). The project area is located at Kolodong which is located in the regional centre of Taree and its location shown in Figure 1.

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*, (Stage 1, s4.1.1 to 4.1.2), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

This is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation. As per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (s 4.1.5, 4.1.7 and 4.1.8), you are advised of the following:

- unless otherwise specified, if you register your interest, your details will be provided to OEH and the LALC;
- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

MCH understands it is the Indigenous custom to elect knowledge holders and it is traditionally the Indigenous people who nominate who speak for country. Unfortunately, some RAPs and Government Departments have placed the onus of identifying traditional knowledge holders onto proponents and archaeologists. In order to do this, MCH are guided by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010), the Burra Charter (2013) and Ask First (2002) which provide guidelines to identify traditional knowledge holders.

A number of questions are attached to assist MCH and the proponent in identifying traditional knowledge holders who are holders of specific detailed traditional knowledge, traditional knowledge holders who are holders of general traditional knowledge and knowledge holders who have knowledge based on other sources (such as but not limited to, ethnographic information, archaeological assessments, filed experience). MCH respectfully ask that you read the questions and provide your answers if you choose to register an interest in the project. MCH also sincerely apologise if you take offence to any questions or the manner in which we are guided to identify traditional knowledge holders; no offence is intended.

Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 11 June 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

project information. You may wish to have a non paid meeting and receive an information pack, or receive information packet through the mail, fax or e-mail. If a preferred method is not nominated, all information will be forward by mail, e-mail or fax.

Please note that in order to adhere to time constraints, the absence of a response by the prescribed timeline, will be taken by the proponent as your indication that your organisation does not wish to register for this project.

All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd



Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Rezonong at Kolodong PROJECT

The project area lies within Biripi traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Biripi people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

- 1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO
- 2) Are **you** a descendant of the Biripi people? YES NO
- 3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

- a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO
- b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO
- c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc). YES NO

- 4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Biripi people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO



MCCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

PO Box 166
Adamstown 2289 NSW
mcheritage@iprimus.com.au
P: 0412 702 396

mcheritage.com.au

28 May 2018

Roger Matthews
Roger Matthews Consultancy
15 Parkinson Avenue
MUSWELLBROOK NSW 2333

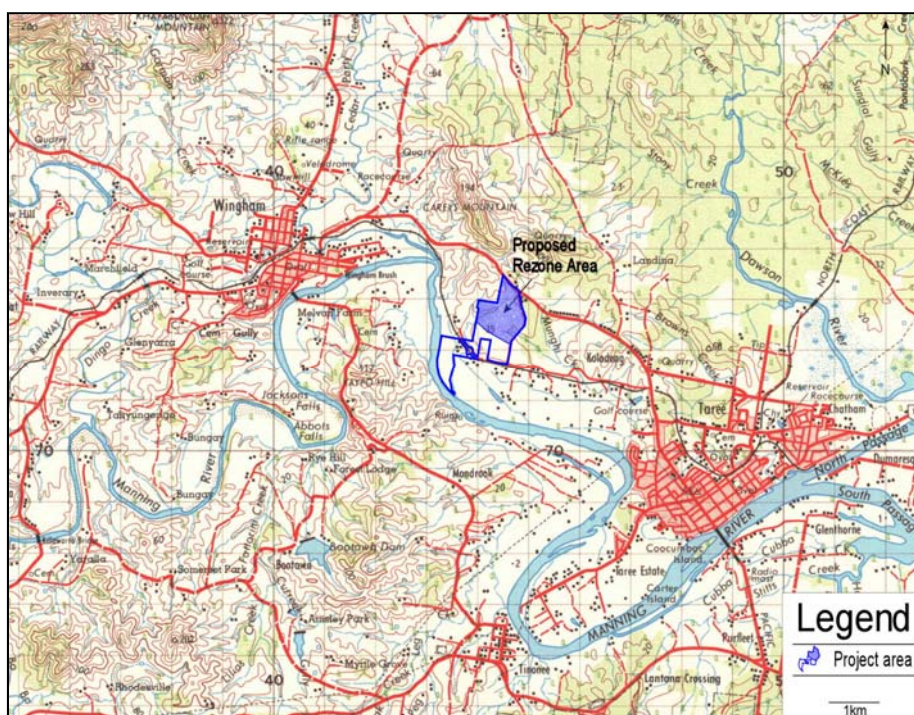
Dear Roger,

RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (Stage 1)– Proposed rezoning at Kolodong

MCH have been engaged by Coastplan to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for the proposed rezoning of land located at Kolodong, Midcoast Local Government Area (LGA). The project area is located at Kolodong which is located in the regional centre of Taree and its location shown in Figure 1.

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*, (Stage 1, s4.1.1 to 4.1.2), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

This is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation. As per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (s 4.1.5, 4.1.7 and 4.1.8), you are advised of the following:

- unless otherwise specified, if you register your interest, your details will be provided to OEH and the LALC;
- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

MCH understands it is the Indigenous custom to elect knowledge holders and it is traditionally the Indigenous people who nominate who speak for country. Unfortunately, some RAPs and Government Departments have placed the onus of identifying traditional knowledge holders onto proponents and archaeologists. In order to do this, MCH are guided by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010), the Burra Charter (2013) and Ask First (2002) which provide guidelines to identify traditional knowledge holders.

A number of questions are attached to assist MCH and the proponent in identifying traditional knowledge holders who are holders of specific detailed traditional knowledge, traditional knowledge holders who are holders of general traditional knowledge and knowledge holders who have knowledge based on other sources (such as but not limited to, ethnographic information, archaeological assessments, filed experience). MCH respectfully ask that you read the questions and provide your answers if you choose to register an interest in the project. MCH also sincerely apologise if you take offence to any questions or the manner in which we are guided to identify traditional knowledge holders; no offence is intended.

Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 11 June 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

project information. You may wish to have a non paid meeting and receive an information pack, or receive information packet through the mail, fax or e-mail. If a preferred method is not nominated, all information will be forward by mail, e-mail or fax.

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All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd



Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Rezonong at Kolodong PROJECT

The project area lies within Biripi traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Biripi people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

- 1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO
- 2) Are **you** a descendant of the Biripi people? YES NO
- 3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

- a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO
- b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO
- c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc). YES NO

- 4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Biripi people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO



MCCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

PO Box 166
Adamstown 2289 NSW
mcheritage@iprimus.com.au
P: 0412 702 396

mcheritage.com.au

28 May 2018

Des Hickey
Wattaka Wonmarua CC Service
4 Kennedy Street
SINGLETON NSW 2330

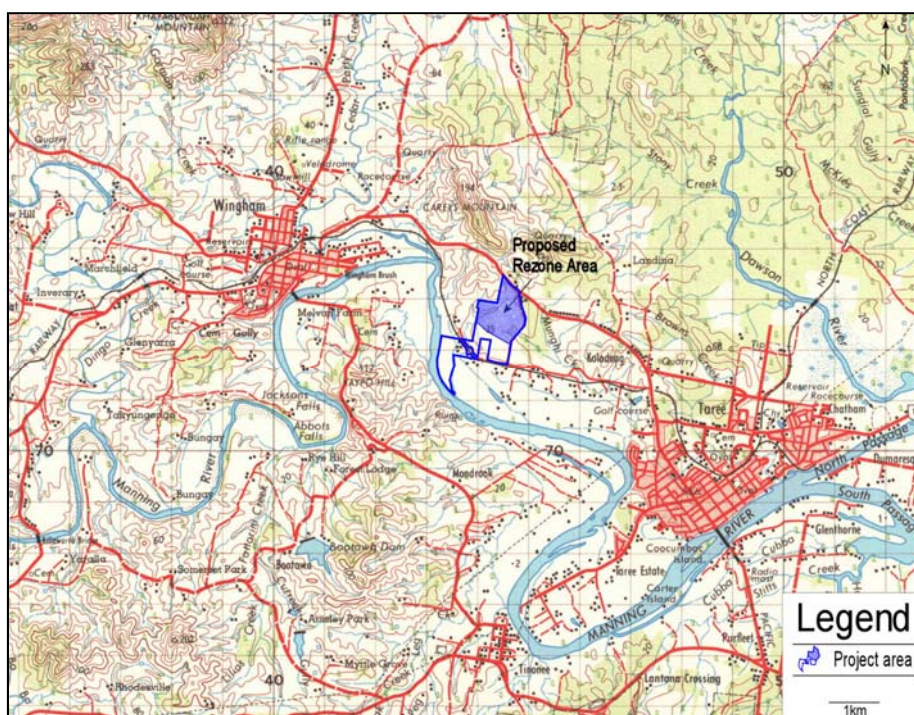
Dear Des,

RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (Stage 1)– Proposed rezoning at Kolodong

MCH have been engaged by Coastplan to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for the proposed rezoning of land located at Kolodong, Midcoast Local Government Area (LGA). The project area is located at Kolodong which is located in the regional centre of Taree and its location shown in Figure 1.

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*, (Stage 1, s4.1.1 to 4.1.2), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

This is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation. As per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (s 4.1.5, 4.1.7 and 4.1.8), you are advised of the following:

- unless otherwise specified, if you register your interest, your details will be provided to OEH and the LALC;
- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

MCH understands it is the Indigenous custom to elect knowledge holders and it is traditionally the Indigenous people who nominate who speak for country. Unfortunately, some RAPs and Government Departments have placed the onus of identifying traditional knowledge holders onto proponents and archaeologists. In order to do this, MCH are guided by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010), the Burra Charter (2013) and Ask First (2002) which provide guidelines to identify traditional knowledge holders.

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Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 11 June 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

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All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd



Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Rezonong at Kolodong PROJECT

The project area lies within Biripi traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Biripi people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

- 1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO
- 2) Are **you** a descendant of the Biripi people? YES NO
- 3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

- a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO
- b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO
- c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc). YES NO

- 4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Biripi people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO



MCCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

PO Box 166
Adamstown 2289 NSW
mcheritage@iprimus.com.au
P: 0412 702 396

mcheritage.com.au

28 May 2018

Steven Hickey
Widescope Indigenous Group
73 Russell Street
EMU PLAINS NSW 2750

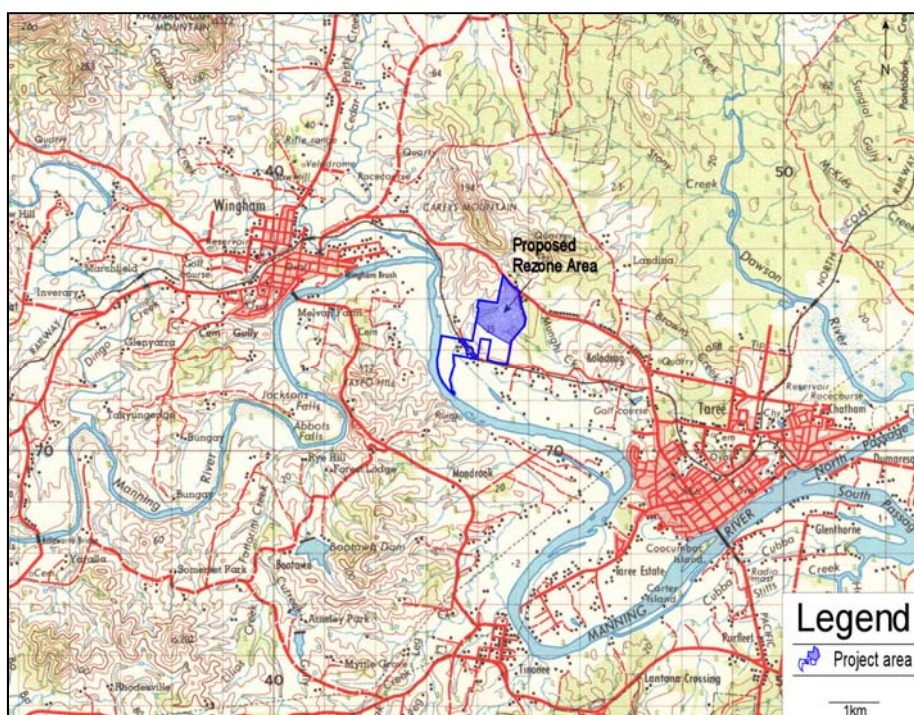
Dear Steven,

RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (Stage 1)– Proposed rezoning at Kolodong

MCH have been engaged by Coastplan to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for the proposed rezoning of land located at Kolodong, Midcoast Local Government Area (LGA). The project area is located at Kolodong which is located in the regional centre of Taree and its location shown in Figure 1.

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*, (Stage 1, s4.1.1 to 4.1.2), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

This is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation. As per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (s 4.1.5, 4.1.7 and 4.1.8), you are advised of the following:

- unless otherwise specified, if you register your interest, your details will be provided to OEH and the LALC;
- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

MCH understands it is the Indigenous custom to elect knowledge holders and it is traditionally the Indigenous people who nominate who speak for country. Unfortunately, some RAPs and Government Departments have placed the onus of identifying traditional knowledge holders onto proponents and archaeologists. In order to do this, MCH are guided by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010), the Burra Charter (2013) and Ask First (2002) which provide guidelines to identify traditional knowledge holders.

A number of questions are attached to assist MCH and the proponent in identifying traditional knowledge holders who are holders of specific detailed traditional knowledge, traditional knowledge holders who are holders of general traditional knowledge and knowledge holders who have knowledge based on other sources (such as but not limited to, ethnographic information, archaeological assessments, filed experience). MCH respectfully ask that you read the questions and provide your answers if you choose to register an interest in the project. MCH also sincerely apologise if you take offence to any questions or the manner in which we are guided to identify traditional knowledge holders; no offence is intended.

Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 11 June 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

project information. You may wish to have a non paid meeting and receive an information pack, or receive information packet through the mail, fax or e-mail. If a preferred method is not nominated, all information will be forward by mail, e-mail or fax.

Please note that in order to adhere to time constraints, the absence of a response by the prescribed timeline, will be taken by the proponent as your indication that your organisation does not wish to register for this project.

All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd



Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Rezonong at Kolodong PROJECT

The project area lies within Biripi traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Biripi people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

- 1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO
- 2) Are **you** a descendant of the Biripi people? YES NO
- 3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

- a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO
- b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO
- c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc). YES NO

- 4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Biripi people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO



MCCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

PO Box 166
Adamstown 2289 NSW
mcheritage@iprimus.com.au
P: 0412 702 396

mcheritage.com.au

28 May 2018

Kathleen Steward Kinchela
Yinarr Cultural Services
Lot 5 Westwood Estate
MERRIWA NSW 2329

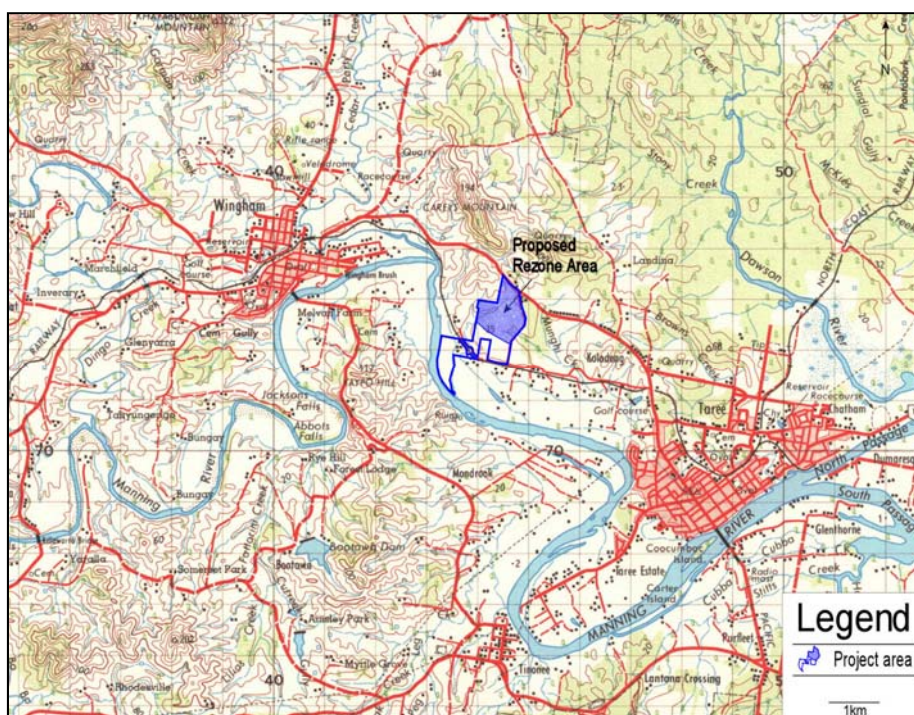
Dear Kathleen,

RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (Stage 1)– Proposed rezoning at Kolodong

MCH have been engaged by Coastplan to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for the proposed rezoning of land located at Kolodong, Midcoast Local Government Area (LGA). The project area is located at Kolodong which is located in the regional centre of Taree and its location shown in Figure 1.

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Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

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- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

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A number of questions are attached to assist MCH and the proponent in identifying traditional knowledge holders who are holders of specific detailed traditional knowledge, traditional knowledge holders who are holders of general traditional knowledge and knowledge holders who have knowledge based on other sources (such as but not limited to, ethnographic information, archaeological assessments, filed experience). MCH respectfully ask that you read the questions and provide your answers if you choose to register an interest in the project. MCH also sincerely apologise if you take offence to any questions or the manner in which we are guided to identify traditional knowledge holders; no offence is intended.

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Adamstown NSW 2289

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Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd



Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Rezonong at Kolodong PROJECT

The project area lies within Biripi traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Biripi people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

- 1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO
- 2) Are **you** a descendant of the Biripi people? YES NO
- 3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

- a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO
- b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO
- c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc). YES NO

- 4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Biripi people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO



MCCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

PO Box 166
Adamstown 2289 NSW
mcheritage@iprimus.com.au
P: 0412 702 396

mcheritage.com.au

28 May 2018

Kevin Duncan
95 Moala Parade
CHARMHAVEN NSW 2263

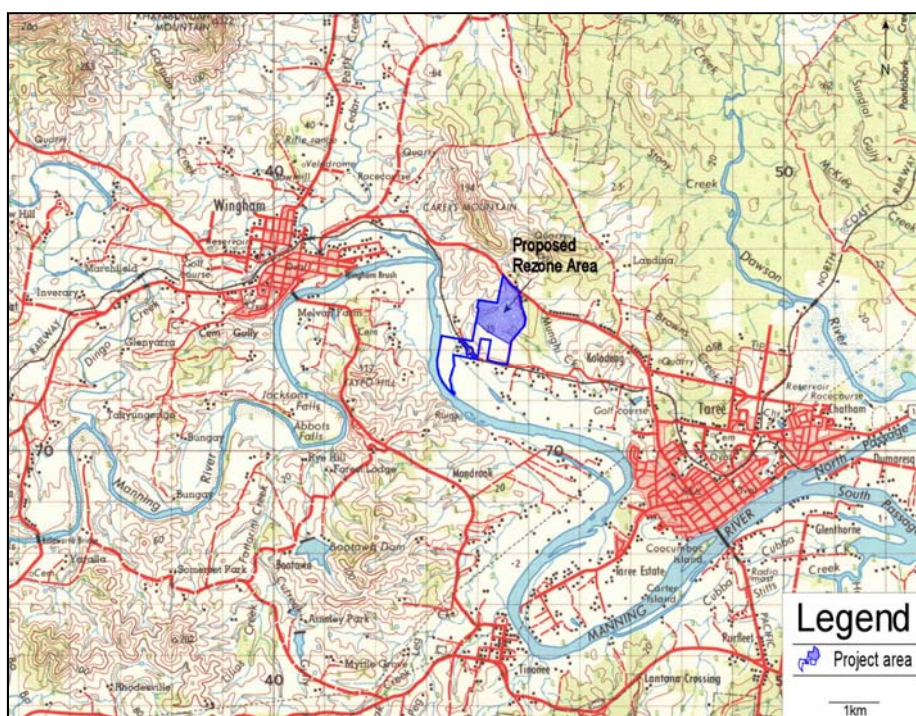
Dear Kevin,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)-
Proposed rezoning at Kolodong**

MCH have been engaged by Coastplan to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for the proposed rezoning of land locates at Kolodong, Midcoast Local Government Area (LGA). The project area is located at Kolodong which is located in the regional centre of Taree and its location shown in Figure 1.

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Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

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- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

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Adamstown NSW 2289

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Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd



Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Rezonong at Kolodong PROJECT

The project area lies within Biripi traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Biripi people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

- 1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO
- 2) Are **you** a descendant of the Biripi people? YES NO
- 3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

- a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO
- b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO
- c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc). YES NO

- 4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

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Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Biripi people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO



MCCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

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28 May 2018

Lee Davison
4 Old Bar Road
OLD BAR NSW 2430

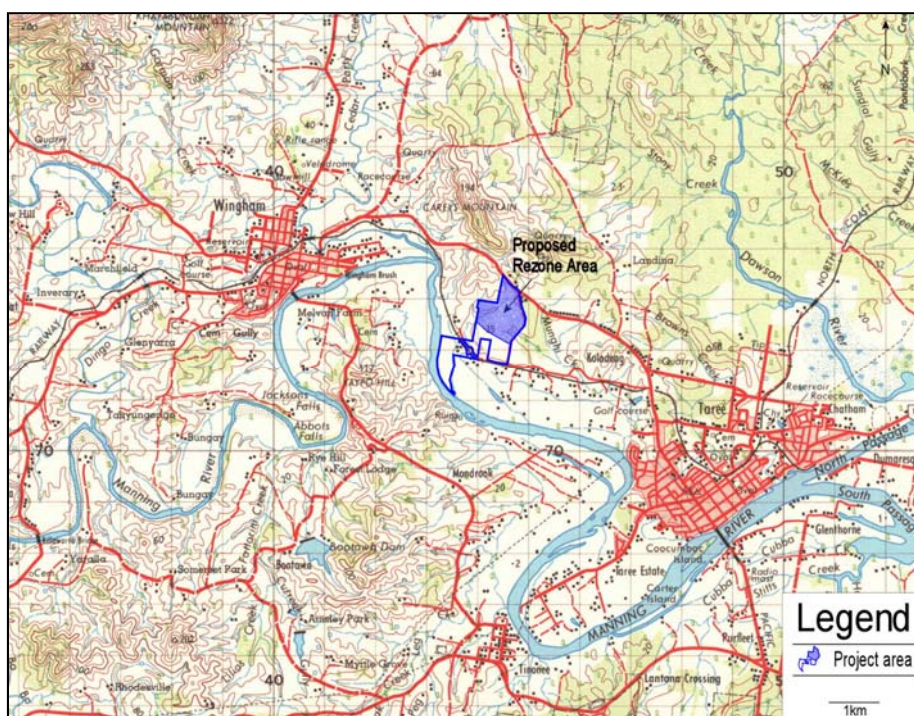
Dear Lee,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)-
Proposed rezoning at Kolodong**

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Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

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- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

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McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

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Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd



Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Rezonong at Kolodong PROJECT

The project area lies within Biripi traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Biripi people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

- 1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO
- 2) Are **you** a descendant of the Biripi people? YES NO
- 3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

- a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO
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Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

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Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

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CULTURAL HERITAGE

PO Box 166
Adamstown 2289 NSW
mcheritage@iprimus.com.au
P: 0412 702 396

mcheritage.com.au

28 May 2018

Paul Boyd & Lilly Carroll
Didge Ngunawal Clan
7 Siskin St
QUAKERS HILL NSW 2763

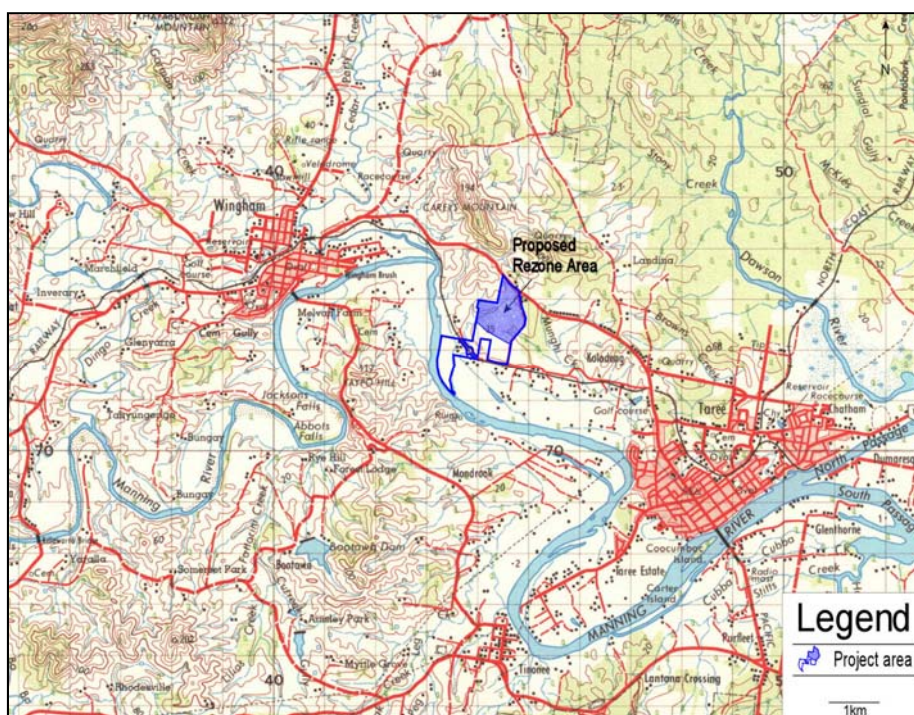
Dear Paul Boyd,

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Location of the study area



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project information. You may wish to have a non paid meeting and receive an information pack, or receive information packet through the mail, fax or e-mail. If a preferred method is not nominated, all information will be forward by mail, e-mail or fax.

Please note that in order to adhere to time constraints, the absence of a response by the prescribed timeline, will be taken by the proponent as your indication that your organisation does not wish to register for this project.

All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd



Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Rezonong at Kolodong PROJECT

The project area lies within Biripi traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Biripi people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

- 1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO
- 2) Are **you** a descendant of the Biripi people? YES NO
- 3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

- a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO
- b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO
- c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc). YES NO

- 4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Biripi people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

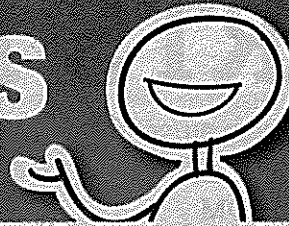
1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO

with Classifieds

Phone: 02 6551 3855

Email: classifieds.mnc@fairfaxmedia.com.au



Fairfax Media

Public Notices

Notification of project proposal and registration of interest under OEH Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (Stage 1) - Proposed rezoning at Kolodong

McCardle Cultural Heritage (MCH) has been engaged by Wayne Green to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and Section 90 Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application, if required, for the proposed rezoning of land at Kolodong.

Wayne Green (443 Kolodong Road, Taree) proposes rezoning of parts of the subject land from rural zoning to residential and environmental conservation zoning.

The project area involves properties known as 353, 423, 441, 443, 445, 461, 461A, 463 and 465 Kolodong Road, Taree and is located west of Kolodong Road between Wingham Road and Neals Lane at Taree.

The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of the AHIP application, if required, and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

In compliance with the OEH policy - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 - MCH would like to extend an invitation to Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area, and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project, to register an interest in the consultation process for this project.

Written registrations must be forwarded to MCH (PO Box 166, Adamstown, NSW, 2289; mcheritage@primus.com.au; fax 02 4950 5501) no later than close of business on 13 June 2018.

All registered parties will then be contacted to discuss the project in compliance with the OEH policy. If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the initial information. You may wish to attend a non-paid meeting and receive an information pack, or to receive an information pack through the mail, by fax or by email.

Any parties who register are advised that, unless otherwise requested, their details will be forwarded to OEH and the relevant Local Aboriginal Land Council within 28 days of the closing date of registration and in compliance with the OEH policy.

ANNEX B

AHIMS search results

Penny Mccardle

Date: 13 May 2018

Po Box 166
Adamstown New South Wales 2289

Attention: Penny Mccardle

Email: mcheritage@iprimus.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 440000 - 448000, Northings : 6468000 - 6476000 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info : assessment, conducted by Penny Mccardle on 13 May 2018.

The context area of your search is shown in the map below. Please note that the map does not accurately display the exact boundaries of the search as defined in the paragraph above. The map is to be used for general reference purposes only.



A search of the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

8	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
0	Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location. *

If your search shows Aboriginal sites or places what should you do?

- You must do an extensive search if AHIMS has shown that there are Aboriginal sites or places recorded in the search area.
- If you are checking AHIMS as a part of your due diligence, refer to the next steps of the Due Diligence Code of practice.
- You can get further information about Aboriginal places by looking at the gazettal notice that declared it. Aboriginal places gazetted after 2001 are available on the [NSW Government Gazette \(http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette\)](http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette) website. Gazettal notices published prior to 2001 can be obtained from Office of Environment and Heritage's Aboriginal Heritage Information Unit upon request

Important information about your AHIMS search

- The information derived from the AHIMS search is only to be used for the purpose for which it was requested. It is not be made available to the public.
- AHIMS records information about Aboriginal sites that have been provided to Office of Environment and Heritage and Aboriginal places that have been declared by the Minister;
- Information recorded on AHIMS may vary in its accuracy and may not be up to date .Location details are recorded as grid references and it is important to note that there may be errors or omissions in these recordings,
- Some parts of New South Wales have not been investigated in detail and there may be fewer records of Aboriginal sites in those areas. These areas may contain Aboriginal sites which are not recorded on AHIMS.
- Aboriginal objects are protected under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 even if they are not recorded as a site on AHIMS.
- This search can form part of your due diligence and remains valid for 12 months.

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
30-5-0074	Bootawa PAST 1	GDA	56	441289	6468283	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact									
	Recorders									
30-5-0076	Bootawa Scarred Kurrajong Tree	GDA	56	442259	6469042	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : -, Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact									
	Recorders									
30-5-0009	Stony Creek	AGD	56	440500	6474200	Open site	Valid	Ceremonial Ring (Stone or Earth) : -, Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Bora/Ceremonial, Carved Tree	102145
	Contact									
	Recorders									
30-5-0052	TWEMS-1	AGD	56	441040	6473350	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		97525
	Contact									
	Recorders									
30-5-0029	Wingham Bush 2;	AGD	56	441150	6473350	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	2103
	Contact									
	Recorders									
30-5-0028	Wingham Bush 1;	AGD	56	441275	6473620	Open site	Valid	Stone Arrangement : -	Stone Arrangement	2103
	Contact									
	Recorders									
30-5-0013	Happy Valley Taree	AGD	56	446800	6472200	Open site	Valid	Burial : -	Burial/s	
	Contact									
	Recorders									
30-5-0050	Lot 176 Cedar Party	AGD	56	446879	6472372	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact									
	Recorders									

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 13/05/2018 for Penny Mccardle for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 440000 - 448000, Northings : 6468000 - 6476000 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info : assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 8

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