

View east across one of the gullies at the study area.

ABORIGINAL DUE DILIGENCE ASSESSMENT REPORT

LITHGOW MOUNTAIN BIKE PARK

LITHGOW LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

AUGUST 2025

Report prepared by
OzArk Environment & Heritage
for Central Tablelands Mountain Bike Club



OzArk Environment & Heritage

145 Wingewarra St
(PO Box 2069)
Dubbo NSW 2830

Phone: (02) 6882 0118

Fax: (02) 6882 0630

enquiry@ozarkehm.com.au

www.ozarkehm.com.au

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Prepared for	Prepared by	
Craig Flynn President Central Tablelands Mountain Bike Club	Harrison Rochford Project Archaeologist OzArk Environment & Heritage 145 Wingewarra Street (PO Box 2069) Dubbo NSW 2830 P: 02 6882 0118 harrison@ozarkehm.com.au	
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Acknowledgement

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

OzArk Environment & Heritage (OzArk) has been engaged by Central Tablelands Mountain Bike Club (the proponent) to complete an Aboriginal due diligence heritage assessment for the proposed Lithgow Mountain Bike Park (the project). The project comprises the construction of a 62 kilometre (km) network of mountain bike trails across the State Mine Heritage Park precinct and within Gardens of Stone State Conservation Area (GOSSCA). The southern boundary of the project is on the northern outskirts of Lithgow and includes the State Mine Heritage Park.

The current assessment includes the portion of the project outside of GOSSCA, which is managed by the National Parks and Wildlife Service, within the area referred to as the State Mine Heritage Park precinct. The proposed mountain bike trails at State Mine Heritage Park total approximately 25 km in length. The disturbance area for the proposed tracks is to be between 1–3.3 metres (m) in width, with a variety of construction methods required to complete the track on different slope gradients. The study area for the assessment comprises a 10 m corridor within which the alignment of the proposed trails will be constructed. The landforms of the study area are mostly steep slopes with smaller sections of ridgeline and plateau.

The Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System has a record for one Aboriginal site that plots within the study area, a rock shelter with artefact deposit registered as State Mine Creek 1 (SMC1, 45-1-0200).

The visual inspection of the study area was undertaken by OzArk Project Archaeologist, Harrison Rochford, over three days from 17–19 July 2024. One Aboriginal site was identified during the visual inspection: State Mine Heritage Park Shelter with Artefact Site 1. Five areas of archaeological sensitivity were identified: State Mine Heritage Park PAD 1, and State Mine Heritage Park Shelters with PAD 1, 2, 3, and 4. The visual inspection also determined that site SMC1 (45-1-0200) is 30 m to the southwest of the study area and will not be harmed.

The project can avoid impact to the one Aboriginal site and the five identified areas of archaeological sensitivity if the management measures provided in **Section 4** are followed.

Therefore, the undertaking of the due diligence process results in the conclusion that the proposed works will have an impact on the ground surface, however, no Aboriginal objects or intact archaeological deposits will be harmed. This moves the project to the following outcome:

Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application not necessary. Proceed with caution. If any Aboriginal objects are found, stop work, and notify Heritage NSW on 131 555 (info@environment.nsw.gov.au). If human remains are found, stop work, secure the site, and notify NSW Police and Heritage NSW.

To ensure the greatest possible protection to the area's Aboriginal cultural heritage values, the following recommendations are made:

1. The proposed work may proceed at the study area without further archaeological investigation provided that the management measures in **Section 4** are followed.
2. This report and the accompanying GIS data should be provided to the trail designers for the project to ensure that the buffer areas surrounding the identified site and the five areas of archaeological sensitivity are avoided in the final track alignment and construction methodology.
3. All land and ground disturbance activities must be confined to within the study area, as this will eliminate the risk of harm to Aboriginal objects that may be in adjacent landforms. Should the parameters of the project extend beyond the assessed areas, then further archaeological assessment may be required.
4. This assessment has concluded that there is a low likelihood that the proposed work will adversely harm Aboriginal cultural heritage items or sites. If during works, however, Aboriginal artefacts or skeletal material are noted, all work should cease and the procedures in the *Unanticipated Finds Protocol* (**Appendix 2**) should be followed.
5. Inductions for work crews should include a cultural heritage awareness procedure to ensure they recognise Aboriginal artefacts (see **Appendix 3**) and are aware of the legislative protection of Aboriginal objects under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* and the contents of the *Unanticipated Finds Protocol*.
6. The information presented here meets the requirements of the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*. It should be retained as shelf documentation for five years as it may be used to support a defence against prosecution in the event of unanticipated harm to Aboriginal objects.

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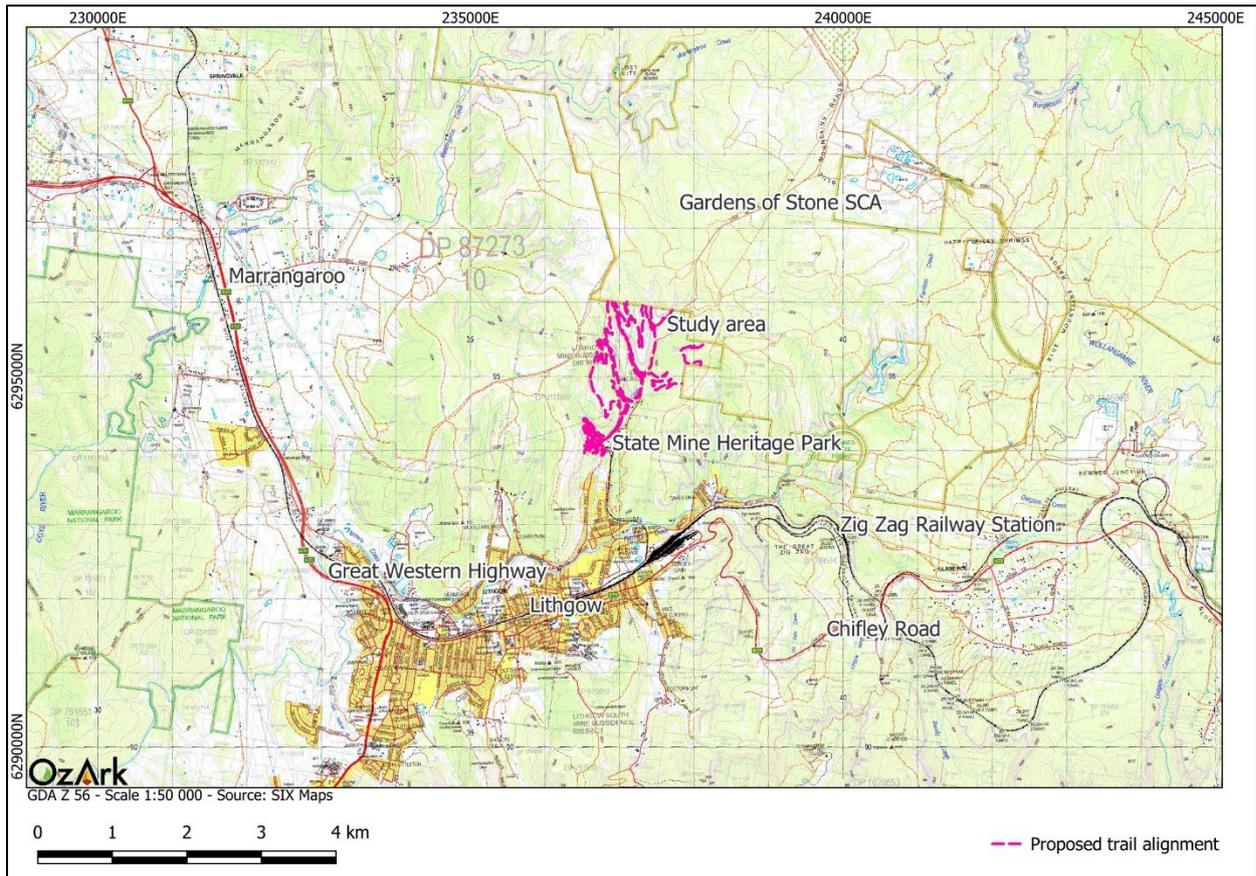
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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

OzArk Environment & Heritage (OzArk) has been engaged by Central Tablelands Mountain Bike Club (CTMBC, the proponent) to complete an Aboriginal due diligence heritage assessment for the proposed Lithgow Mountain Bike Park (the project). The project is in the Lithgow Local Government Area (LGA) (**Figure 1-1**).

Figure 1-1. Map showing the location of the project.



1.2 PROPOSED WORKS

The project comprises the construction of a 62 kilometre (km) network of mountain bike trails across the State Mine Heritage Park precinct and within Gardens of Stone State Conservation Area (GOSSCA). The southern boundary of the project is on the northern outskirts of Lithgow and includes the State Mine Heritage Park. The current assessment includes the portion of the project within the area referred to as the State Mine Heritage Park precinct. The proposed mountain bike trails at State Mine Heritage Park total approximately 25 km in length. The GOSSCA precinct is managed by the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) and incorporates 37km of trails. This area has been assessed by NPWS under other heritage consultants under an REF process,

The disturbance area for the proposed tracks is to be between 1–3.3 metres (m) in width, with a variety of construction methods required to complete the track on different slope gradients.

1.3 STUDY AREA

The study area for the assessment comprises a 10 m corridor within which the alignment of the proposed trails will be constructed. The study area is approximately 22 hectares (ha) in area, although it is noted that the disturbance area will be significantly smaller than this.

The study area is situated across multiple steep gullies that converge on State Mine Heritage Park and State Mine Creek. State Mine Creek is the only named waterway within the study area. The northern sections of the study area are on the edge of the Newnes Plateau.

The landforms of the study area are mostly steep slopes with smaller sections of ridgeline and plateau. Vegetation within the study area is predominantly dense forest comprised of peppermint and ash trees, with smaller sections of less dense ash woodland and open heath vegetation on the upper ridges.

The study area is shown on **Figure 1-2** and an indicative cross section of a final trail is provided on **Figure 1-3** courtesy of the current trail design (World Trails 2024).

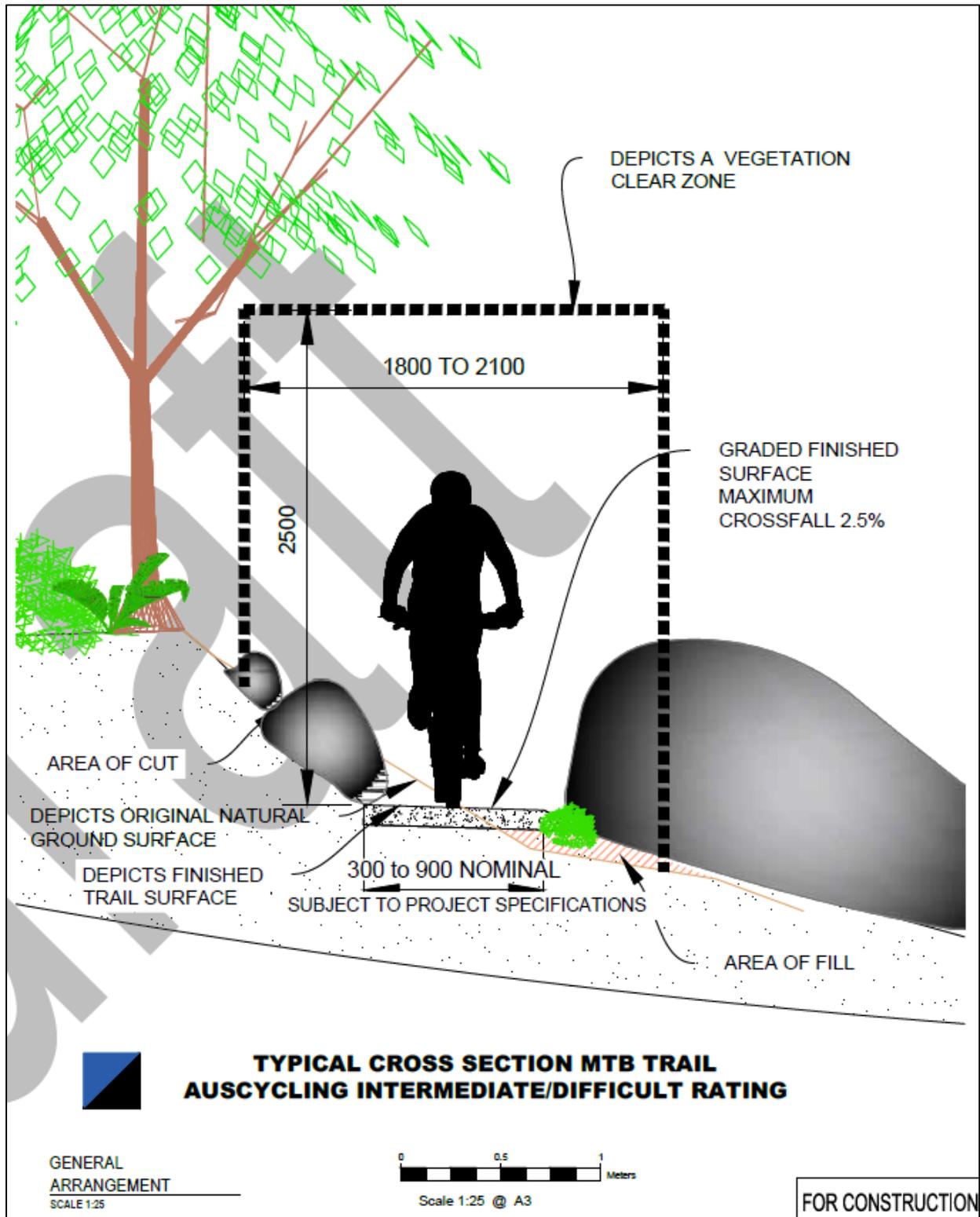
1.4 ASSESSMENT APPROACH

The desktop and visual inspection component for the study area follows the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (due diligence; DECCW 2010). The field inspection followed the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in New South Wales* (OEH 2011).

Figure 1-2: Aerial showing the study area.



Figure 1-3: Indicative trail cross-section (World Trail 2024).



2 ABORIGINAL DUE DILIGENCE ASSESSMENT

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Section 57 of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019 (NPW Regulation) made under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) advocates a due diligence process to determining likely impacts on Aboriginal objects. Carrying out due diligence provides a defence to the offence of harming Aboriginal objects and is an important step in satisfying Aboriginal heritage obligations in NSW.

2.2 DEFENCES UNDER THE NPW REGULATION

2.2.1 Low impact activities

The first step before application of the due diligence process itself is to determine whether the proposed activity is a “low impact activity” for which there is a defence in the NPW Regulation. The exemptions are listed in Section 58 of the NPW Regulation (DECCW 2010: 6).

The track construction activities of the project will include minor excavation and ground disturbance and are not an exempt activity under the due diligence process.

2.2.2 Disturbed lands

Relevant to this process is the assessed levels of previous land-use disturbance.

The NPW Regulation Section 58 (DECCW 2010: 18) define disturbed land as follows:

Land is disturbed if it has been the subject of a human activity that has changed the land’s surface, being changes that remain clear and observable.

Examples include ploughing, construction of rural infrastructure (such as dams and fences), construction of roads, trails and tracks (including fire trails and tracks and walking tracks), clearing vegetation, construction of buildings and the erection of other structures, construction or installation of utilities and other similar services (such as above or below ground electrical infrastructure, water or sewerage pipelines, stormwater drainage and other similar infrastructure) and construction of earthworks.

Some sections of the study area are situated on existing tracks or within disturbed areas within the State Mine Gully Road corridor. However, most of the study area is on land that has not been changed in a clear and observable manner and the due diligence process must be applied.

In summary, it is determined that the project must be assessed under the Due Diligence Code of Practice. The reasoning for this determination is set out in **Table 2-1**.

Table 2-1: Determination of whether Due Diligence Code of Practice applies.

Item	Reasoning	Answer
Is the activity to be assessed under Division 4.7 (state significant development) or Division 5.2 (state significant infrastructure) of the EP&A Act?	The project will be assessed under Part 4 of the EP&A Act.	No
Is the activity exempt from the NPW Act or NPW Regulation?	The project is not exempt under this Act or Regulation.	No
Do either or both apply: Is the activity in an Aboriginal place? Have previous investigations that meet the requirements of this Code identified Aboriginal objects?	The activity will not occur in an Aboriginal place. No previous investigations have been undertaken for this project.	No
Is the activity a low impact one for which there is a defence in the NPW Regulation?	The project is not a low impact activity for which there is a defence in the NPW Regulation.	No
Is the activity occurring entirely within areas that are assessed as 'disturbed lands'?	The project is not entirely within areas of high modification.	No
Due Diligence Code of Practice assessment is required		

2.3 APPLICATION OF THE DUE DILIGENCE CODE OF PRACTICE TO THE PROJECT

To follow the generic due diligence process, a series of steps in a question/answer flowchart format (DECCW 2010: 10) are applied to the proposed impacts and the study area, and the responses documented.

2.3.1 Step 1

Will the activity disturb the ground surface or any culturally modified trees?

Yes, the project will impact the ground surface and may impact culturally modified trees, if they are present.

The proposed works will involve levelling, excavation and applying rock treatments to the natural ground surface to form tracks. Bridges across streams and boggy areas will also be installed. Vegetation within the study area may be cleared, although, due to habitat concerns and cost constraints, the project shall not remove trees greater than 100mm in diameter. It is therefore highly unlikely that the removal of trees shall risk harm to culturally modified trees. Nevertheless, the study area will be assessed for the presence of modified trees as harm is possible, if such trees are present.

2.3.2 Step 2a

Are there any relevant confirmed site records or other associated landscape feature information on AHIMS?

Yes, there is one previously recorded site that plots within the study area.

A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) was completed covering a 10 x 11.9 km area centred on the study area (GDA Zone 56 Eastings: 232136–242142, Northings: 6290423–6302321).

The search returned 78 results for Aboriginal sites in the search area, one of which is located within the study area. The site within the study area is a rock shelter with artefact deposit registered as State Mine Creek 1 (SMC1, 45-1-200). The site consists of a shelter 3 m in height and 2 m deep, within which a number of mudstone blades and flakes were observed exposed from a potential archaeological deposit (PAD). Although the site plots within the study area, the information on the site card suggests that the true location of the site may be further up the slope to the west of the AHIMS coordinates. This is discussed further in **Section 2.3.6**.

Figure 2-1 shows all previously recorded sites in relation to the study area and **Table 2-2** shows the types of sites that are close to the study area. The full search results are provided in **Appendix 1**.

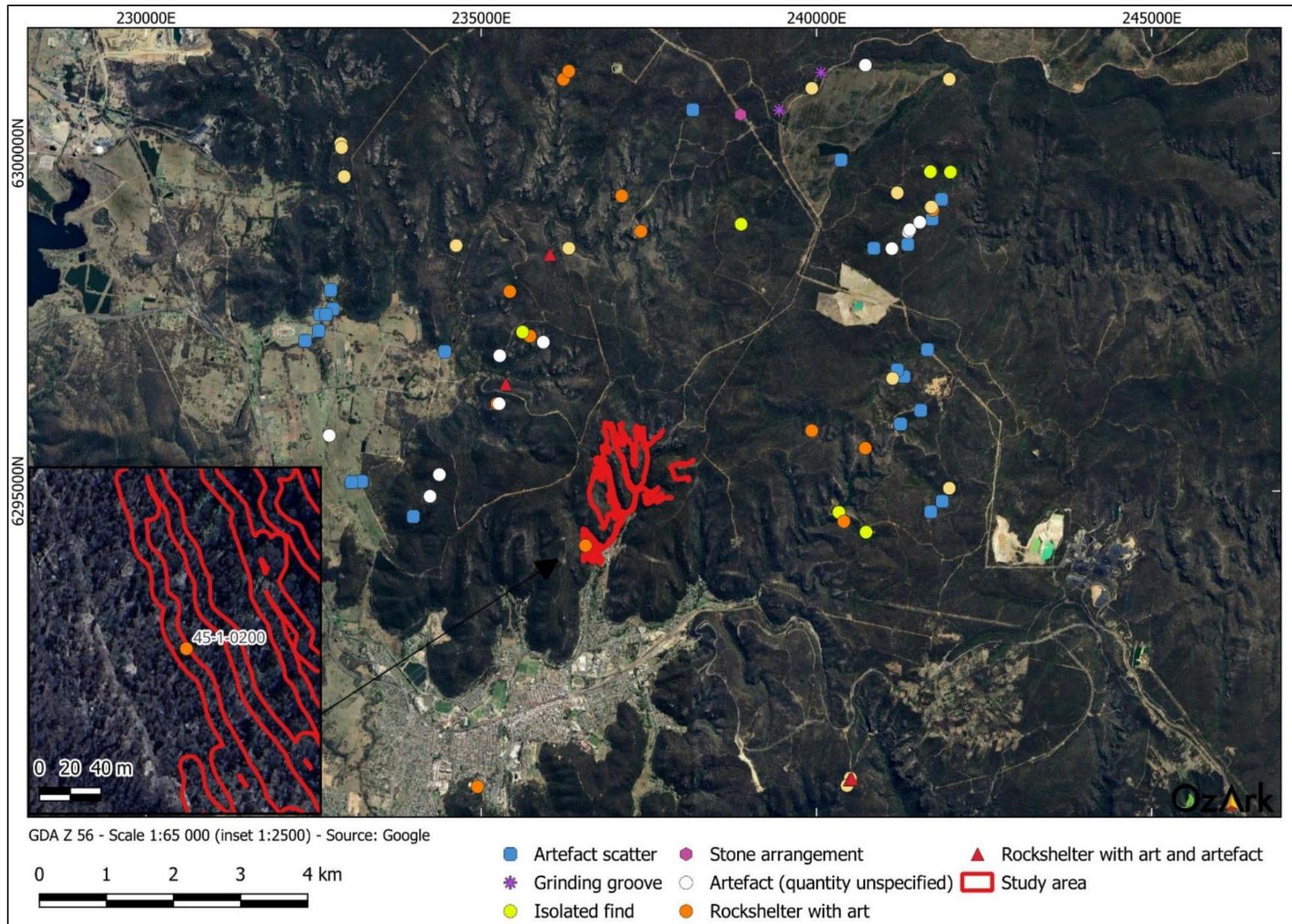
Of the site types in the search area, stone artefact sites (combining the site types: artefact; artefact scatter; artefact with PAD, and isolated find) are the most frequently recorded site type in the area (53.85%). The site type 'rockshelter' is a combination of the site types (rockshelter with art, rockshelter with deposit, rockshelter with art and artefact, and rockshelter with grinding groove and artefact) and is the second most frequent site type (36.84%). Generally identified at the base of cliffs, rockshelters are common in the wider area and the landscape of the study area is likely to include sandstone overhangs suitable for habitation. However, the steep slopes of the study area are not expected to a suitable environment for most stone artefact sites.

Less frequently recorded sites near the study area include modified trees (3.85%) and grinding grooves (3.85%). Modified trees can be present in any area with mature, native vegetation, especially near to watercourses. Grinding grooves are possible if there is outcropping rock suitable for stone sharpening (i.e. sandstone) and are generally identified near water.

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

Site Type	Number	% Frequency
Rock shelter	28	36.84%
Artefact scatter	23	30.26%
Artefact	11	14.47%
Isolated find	6	7.89%
Grinding groove	3	3.95%
Modified tree (carved or scarred)	3	3.95%
Artefact with PAD	2	2.63%
Aboriginal ceremony and dreaming	1	1.32%
Stone arrangement	1	1.32%
Total	78	100

Figure 2-1: Previously recorded sites in relation to the study area.



2.3.3 Step 2b

Are there any other sources of information of which a person is already aware?

No, there are no other sources of information that would indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects in the study area.

Ethnohistoric context

According to Horton (1996), the study area is situated within the transitional space between the traditional land of the Wiradjuri, Gundungarra, and Dharug language groups. There is little ethnographic evidence for the Dharug people's occupation of the Blue Mountains, with most documentation coming from the journals of early European settlers. It has been posited that the Blue Mountains formed an intermediary space between the Dharug, Gundungarra, and Wiradjuri groups where they could meet and exchange information, stories, or goods (Attenbrow 2009). As the study area is located on the elevated Newnes Plateau, it is expected that the Aboriginal people who inhabited this landscape, Wiradjuri or Dharug, employed similar occupation strategies and practices (Attenbrow 2009: 106).

Irrespective of whether the Newnes Plateau landscape was used for occasional meetings between groups or long-term occupation by smaller groups, Attenbrow (2009: 106) suggests that food resources were scarce, leading to a reliance on the availability of edible plants. Highly mobile animals such as possums, kangaroos, and wallabies also would have been a key component of the diet for Aboriginal people of the area (Comber 2012: 20). Kohen (1993) also suggests that in the autumn and winter months, Dharug peoples (specifically) would gather around creeks and freshwater swamps to hunt eels and platypus.

Regional archaeological context

Initial interpretations of the archaeological evidence suggested the Upper Blue Mountains may have been only intermittently occupied (e.g. Stockton 1970 and Johnson 1979), while the central and lower mountains to the east were permanently occupied. This suggestion was based on the variation in site frequencies between these two zones. The conclusions drawn from this suggested that Aboriginal people may have carried out specialised food procurement activities in the highland areas related to a more limited set of plant and animal resources, or that the area was used more for ceremonial purposes, (as evidenced by the greater numbers of art / stone arrangement sites). However, an increase in archaeological research in the Upper Blue Mountains in the late 1990s and early 2000s led to the current consensus that the region, especially the Newnes Plateau (Mills 1998), supported year-round occupation (OzArk 2004 158-9). This is attributed to the reliable resources provided by hanging swamps and more sedentary occupation strategies in the Bondian period (5 000–3 000 years before present).

Specific to site distribution across the Newnes Plateau, rather than habitation models, Gollan's (1987) study identified that the overall plateau area provided suitable resources for Aboriginal occupation. Gollan proposed that artefact scatters (and isolated finds) are likely to be found on fringes of swamps, as lithic material and food resources were available in these areas. There was also evidence of the grinding of stone artefacts with several grinding groove sites and ground edge artefacts recorded. Shelters with art were also present in areas of the plateau where suitable rock types such as pagodas and interbedded sandstone and claystone rock outcrops were found. This study also identified site 45-1-200, which plots within the study area.

A clear occupation strategy describing the expected distribution of archaeological sites within the Upper Blue Mountains is presented by AMBS (2006) and summarised in **Table 2-3**.

Table 2-3: Blue Mountains Aboriginal occupation strategy (AMBS 2006: 11).

Category	Description
Major site complexes	At the head of gullies and valleys and at junction points of main waterways within the valleys where there is relatively easy access from ridgetops to the resources provided by permanent water sources
	Plateaus where the location offers a good vantage point and specialist resources
Small sites	Repeated transit use for purposes of hunting or travel; found along or near the end of ridgetops
	Single use sites; found along access routes between major site complexes and resources
Travel routes	Water routes are unlikely to be used as access routes due to harsh and difficult terrain (e.g., heavy undercutting and thick vegetation)
	Interconnecting ridges are the most probable travel routes, long interconnecting ridges provide the easiest travel routes within the plateau (e.g., Great Western Highway, Bells Line of Road)
	Occupation and travel routes outside the Blue Mountains Plateau are likely to be associated with major river valleys (e.g., Coxs River, Nepean River) as these are resource- and access-friendly environments

Local archaeological context

An extensive amount of previous archaeological surveys and development driven reports have been conducted across the Newnes Plateau and the Coxs River valley to the west providing data which can be used to better understand the archaeology of the study area. A selection of these studies relevant to the study area has been summarised in **Table 2-4**.

Table 2-4: Summary of a selection of studies relevant to the study area.

Author	Date	Description
Kohen	1993	Assessed an expansion area at Clarence Colliery, 7.5 km northeast of the study area. Although the proposed expansion area was within previously logged areas on the Newnes Plateau, some undisturbed escarpment and heath landforms were inspected. Two large site complexes (Mt Horne 1 and Mt Horne 2) were recorded. The complexes included rock shelters at the edges of the heath areas associated with artefact deposits and pigment art sites.

Author	Date	Description
Mills	2000	Area 1 for this assessment was located 4 km east of the study area and consisted of a raised plateau, hanging swamps, creek lines, gorges, exposed sandstone cliffs, and low ridge lines. Paddy's Creek, Bungleboori Gorge, the upper reaches of Farmers Creek, and the southwestern corner of the mine lease were identified as areas of archaeological sensitivity. The study located six Aboriginal sites, consisting of four open camp sites (C-OS-1, C-OS-2, C-OS-5 and C-OS-6) and two shelters with artefacts (C-S-1, C-S-2). Three sites were identified as PADs: PAD 1 (C-OS-2), PAD 4 (C-OS-5), PAD 5 (C-OS-1). C-OS-2 with PAD is approximately 3.9 km east of the study area.
Kelton	2000	Kelton completed an assessment of the Australian Army facility at Marrangaroo, 1–2 km to the west of the study area. Seventeen sites were recorded, the majority were rock shelter sites, as most of the landscape was along the sandstone escarpment. Ten of the rock shelter sites were associated with artefacts or potential deposits and two featured art. The remaining sites comprised four artefact scatters and one isolated find. Kelton noted that the location and nature of sites recorded conforms to the previously developed site prediction and distribution models outlined above (Kelton 2000: 101).
OzArk	2024a	OzArk completed an Aboriginal heritage due diligence assessment for proposed boreholes at Clarence Colliery. This assessment was conducted on similar landforms to the study area across the Farmers Creek gully area, 2.5 km to the east. No Aboriginal sites were recorded because of this assessment. The absence of Aboriginal sites was attributed to a lack of landforms with identified archaeological sensitivity, distance to permanent water sources, and the small size of each study area.
	2024b	In 2024, OzArk completed an Aboriginal heritage due diligence assessment for the installation of monitoring equipment within the Gardens of Stone State Conservation Area, approximately 5 km northeast of the study area. The assessment area was situated in densely forested mountainous terrain along Paddys and Bungleboori Creek, closer to permanent water sources than the current study area but in generally similar environs. No Aboriginal sites were recorded during the assessment, this was attributed to the steepness of landscape combined with a lack of overhanging rock suitable to attract occupation.

Implications for the study area

The habitation model developed for the Upper Blue Mountains suggests that major site complexes are present at the heads of gullies with access to permanent waterways. State Mine Creek is a non-perennial waterway, suggesting that sites within the study area may be of smaller scale than those within the major river valleys. However, the varied landscape of the study area indicates that most site types common to the region could be present. The results of Kelton (2000) indicate that rock shelters with either art or artefact deposits could be present around the base of the escarpment. Similarly, the recording of open artefact sites and PADs by Mills (2000) to the east of the study area suggests that similar sites could be present on level ridges, plateau, and gully floor landforms. Modified trees are uncommon in the region and are not expected to be present within the study area.

2.3.4 Step 2c

Are there any landscape features that are likely to indicate presence of Aboriginal objects?

Yes, portions of the study area contain landforms with identified archaeological sensitivity.

The Due Diligence code (DECCW 2010) specifies several landscape features which are determined to be most associated with the likely presence of Aboriginal objects and which therefor require further assessment if present. These landscape features are areas that are:

- Within 200 m of waters
- Located within a sand dune system
- Located on a ridge top, ridge line or headland
- Located within 200 m below or above a cliff face
- Within 20 m of or in a cave, rock shelter or a cave mouth.

The study area crosses the non-perennial State Mine Creek at multiple locations and traverses landforms within 200 m of its banks. The other waterways within the study area are first- or second-order streams in steep gullies that should not be considered 'waters' under the Due Diligence Code of Practice as they cannot be reasonably expected to have provided reliable water in the past.

There are multiple areas in which the study area is situated on ridgelines, above or below cliffs (the escarpment), and is likely to be within 20 m of a rock shelter. These sections of the study area would be considered landforms with heightened archaeological sensitivity and are a trigger for a visual inspection to be completed (**Section 2.3.6**).

2.3.5 Step 3

Can harm to Aboriginal objects or disturbance of archaeologically sensitive landscape features be avoided?

Known Aboriginal objects may be harmed by the project and landforms with identified archaeological sensitivity will be subject to ground disturbance.

With respect to Site, 45-1-200 (SMC1), it appears that this site plots within the study area.,, Inconstancies have been identified in AHIMS data when cross referenced with GIS data so, there is reason to believe that this site may be located outside the study area. This needs to be investigated and confirmed by visual inspection.

Due to the prevalence of the archaeologically sensitive landforms across the plateau and gully landscape of the study area, ground disturbance at these areas cannot be avoided. This moves the assessment to Step 4, a visual assessment.

2.3.6 Step 4

Does a desktop assessment and visual inspection confirm that there are Aboriginal objects or that they are likely?

Yes, there are Aboriginal objects within the study area, but these will not be harmed by the project with appropriate management.

The visual inspection of the study area was undertaken by OzArk Project Archaeologist, Harrison Rochford, over three days from 17–19 July 2024. No members of the Aboriginal community were present for the inspection. All portions of the study area located within landforms with identified archaeological sensitivity were inspected. Most of the study area was assessed via pedestrian transect, although some areas with steep slope gradients that are very unlikely to contain Aboriginal archaeological sites were not traversed. Pedestrian coverage of the study area is shown on **Figure 2-2**.

One Aboriginal site was identified during the visual inspection: State Mine Heritage Park Shelter with Artefact Site 1.

Five areas of archaeological sensitivity were also identified: State Mine Heritage Park PAD 1 and State Mine Heritage Park Shelter with PAD 2, 3, and 4. No Aboriginal objects were visible at any of the five locations, and they have been noted here following the precautionary principle to ensure they are not harmed by the project. The term PAD has been used to describe these locations as potential sites although no artifacts were observed.

The location of previously recorded site, 45-1-0200, in the southeast of the study area was inspected during the visual inspection. As suspected during the desktop review, it was determined that this site is plotting to an incorrect location in AHIMS as there is no rock shelter at the coordinates listed. The location of the site is at least 30 m further upslope from the plotted point of the site within the study area. A plausible alternative location for site 45-1-0200 was identified along the talus of the escarpment 30 m to the southwest of its current coordinates. This location aligns more closely with the site card description and is shown in further detail in **Section 3**.

The previously recorded and newly recorded sites and PADs are documented in **Section 3**.

Discussion

The identification of one Aboriginal site and five PADs generally conforms to the predictive model developed for the study area. Rock shelter site types were predicted to be the most likely site present, along with open artefact sites. Although technically a closed artefact site, State Mine Heritage Park Shelter with Artefact Site 1, conforms to the predictive model.

The absence of open artefact scatters within the study area can be attributed to the low proportion of study area on level landforms that are conducive for habitation sites. This suggests that the Farmers Creek gully to the west (Mills 2000) includes more level landforms suitable for open

camp sites. The landscape of the study area conforms more to the results of Kelton (2000) at the gully at the head of Marrangaroo Creek to the west. Even adjacent to State Mine Creek, there are few flat landforms that would have provided both comfortable habitation locations and reliable access to water. The results suggest that Aboriginal use of State Mine Heritage Park would have been focused on the margins of the gully where rock formations provide shelter.

The recording of an area of PAD not within a rock shelter (State Mine Heritage Park PAD 1) was not predicted to be likely, based on the results of surrounding archaeological assessments. The area of archaeological sensitivity is located on a wide, level ridge with sandy soil adjacent to pagoda and rock shelter formations that provide some protection from the elements.

Figure 2-2: Survey coverage within the study area.



2.4 CONCLUSION

The due diligence process has resulted in the outcome that an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is not required, if the management measures provided in **Section 4** can be followed. The reasoning behind this determination is set out in **Table 2-5**.

Table 2-5: Due Diligence Code of Practice application.

Step	Reasoning	Answer
Step 1 Will the activity disturb the ground surface or any culturally modified trees?	The proposed works will disturb the ground surface with minor excavation, vegetation clearing, and track formation. The project will not impact mature, native vegetation and therefore will not harm culturally modified trees, if they are present.	Yes
If the answer to Step 1 is 'yes', proceed to Step 2		
Step 2a Are there any relevant records of Aboriginal heritage on AHIMS to indicate presence of Aboriginal objects?	AHIMS indicated that there is one Aboriginal site within the study area, 45-1-0200. However, the completion of further investigation regarding this site determined that it is not within the study area.	Yes
Step 2b Are there other sources of information to indicate presence of Aboriginal objects?	There are no other sources of information to indicate that Aboriginal objects are likely in the study area, although it is noted that there is a general likelihood for landforms in the region to contain Aboriginal objects.	No
Step 2c Will the activity impact landforms with archaeological sensitivity as defined by the Due Diligence Code?	Landforms with identified archaeological sensitivity are present as several locations within the study area are within 200 m of 'waters', 200 m of a cliff face, 20 m of a rock shelter or along a ridgeline.	Yes
If the answer to any stage of Step 2 is 'yes', proceed to Step 3		
Step 3 Can harm to Aboriginal objects listed on AHIMS or identified by other sources of information and/or can the carrying out of the activity at the relevant landscape features be avoided?	The desktop study identified a potential problem with the AHIMS coordinates of one previously recorded site. There is doubt about this site's location which must be resolved via site inspection. The project cannot avoid impact to all landforms with archaeological sensitivity within the study area.	No
If the answer to Step 3 is 'no', a visual inspection is required. Proceed to Step 4.		
Step 4 Does the visual inspection confirm that there are Aboriginal objects or that they are likely?	The visual site inspection recorded one new Aboriginal site in the study area and five PADs. It also confirmed AHIMS recorded site is not located within the study area. The remaining landforms with identified archaeological sensitivity that were identified at a desktop level were found during the inspection to have low archaeological potential. The project can avoid harm to the recorded site and PADs if the management measures provided in Section 4 can be followed.	No
Conclusion		
AHIP not necessary. Proceed with caution.		

3 ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

3.1 NEWLY RECORDED SITES AND PADS

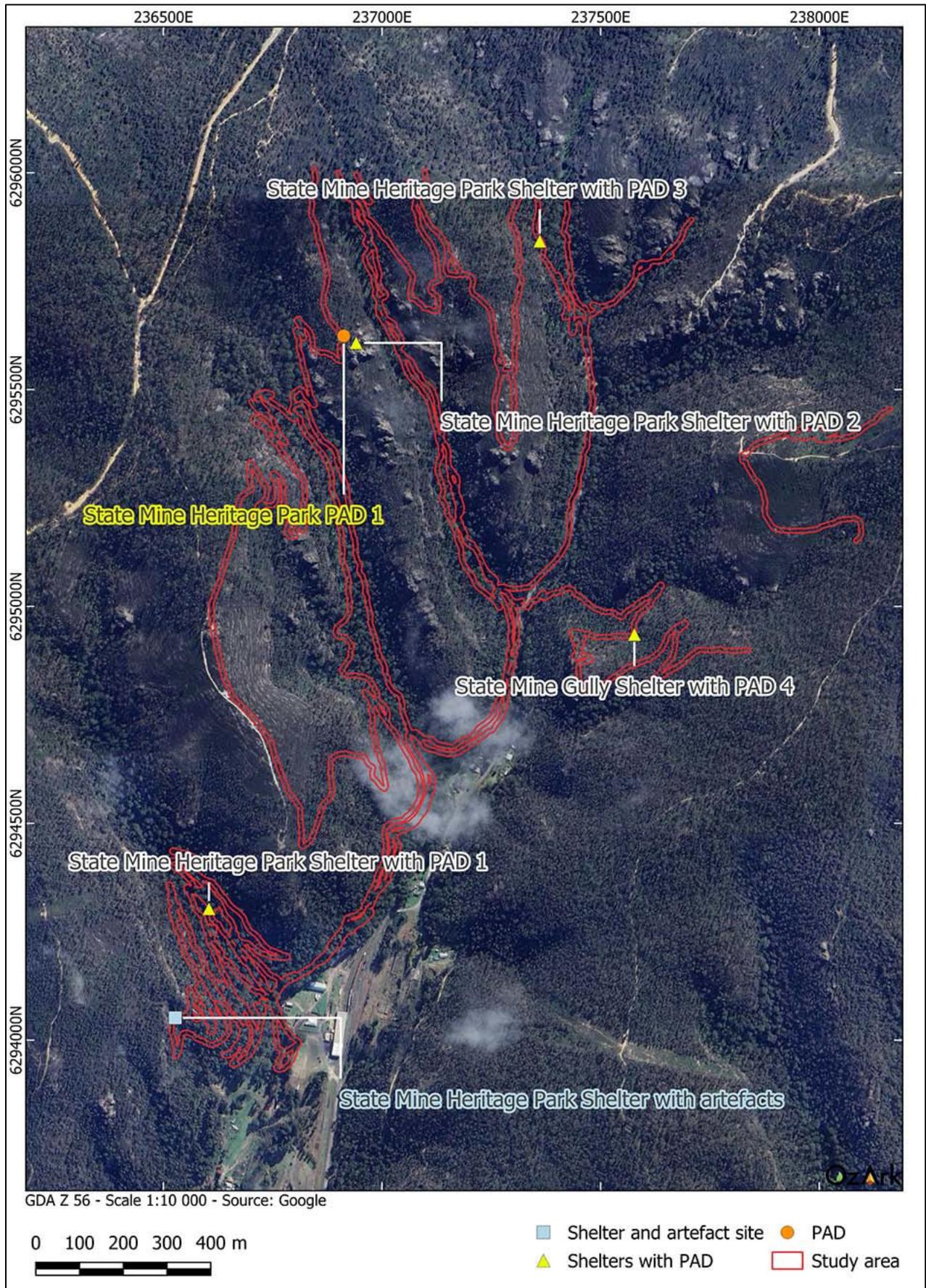
One previously unrecorded Aboriginal site was identified during the visual inspection: State Mine Heritage Park Shelter with Artefact Site 1. **Table 3-1** summarises the main features of this site and **Figure 3-1** shows its location in relation to the study area.

Table 3-1: State Mine Heritage Park Shelter with Artefact Site 1: site features.

Site Name	GDA Zone 56 Coordinates	Site type	Artefact Count	Site Dimensions (m)
State Mine Heritage Park Shelter with Artefact Site 1.	236527E 6294051N	Rock shelter with artefacts	2	30 x 5

In addition, five areas were identified for their archaeological sensitivity, although no Aboriginal objects were identified during the site inspection at any location (**Figure 3-1**). The term PAD is used in this report to denote this archaeological sensitivity; however, archaeological test excavation would be required to determine whether a location contains Aboriginal objects and is an Aboriginal site. As this investigation has not occurred, none of these five locations will be registered with AHIMS but they are noted here to ensure that the project does not impact the locations.

Figure 3-1: Location of the recorded site and PADs within the study area.



State Mine Heritage Park Shelter with Artefact Site 1

Site Type: Rock shelter with artefacts

GPS coordinates: GDA Zone 56 236527E 6294051N

Location of Site: The site is located within a large, open sandstone overhang on the western edge of State Mine Heritage Park. The site is at the base of the escarpment at elevation 1036 AHD (**Figure 3-2**). The site is approximately 390 m west of the entrance to State Mine Heritage Park in Lithgow (**Figure 3-3**).

Description of Site: The site consists of a rock shelter 30 m in length (north–south) that is extends up to 5 m in depth from the drip line in places, although has an average depth of 2–3 m. Two quartz flakes were identified within the shelter and there is a low potential for further artefactual material to be present within the thin, sandy floor deposit on rock. The details of the artefacts are provided in **Table 3-2**. The potential floor deposit is likely to have been impacted by recent rockfall from the ceiling of the shelter, near the location of the visible artefacts.

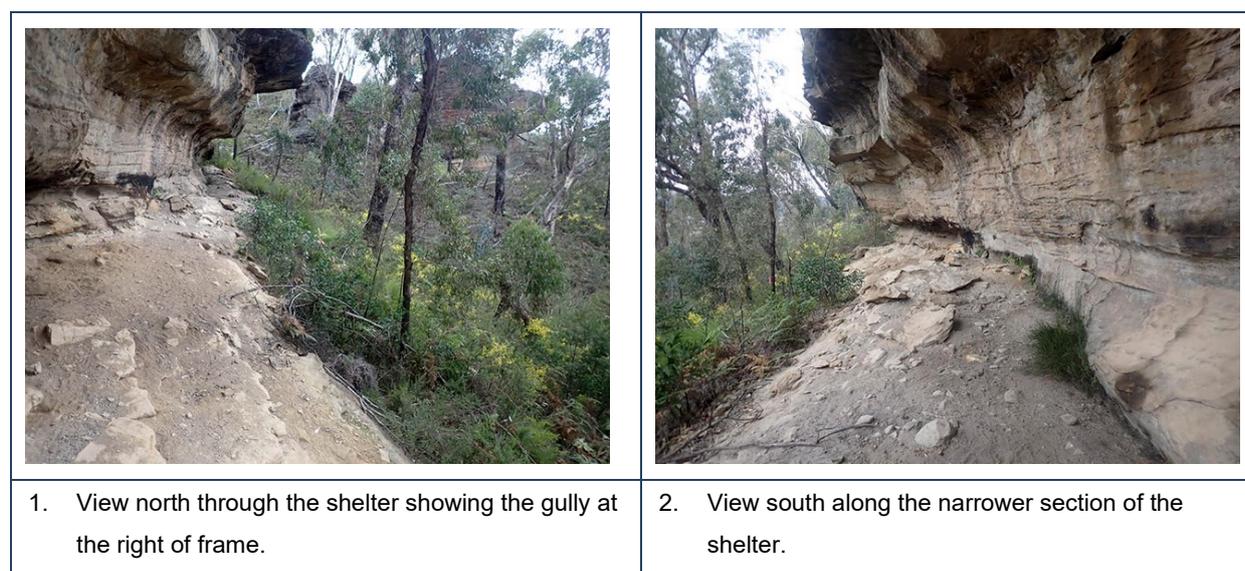
The shelter overlooks an ephemeral, first-order drainage line that meets State Mine Creek to the southeast. No pigment art was observable on the walls or ceiling of the shelter.

The site is not associated with subsurface archaeological deposits due to the sloping nature of the shelter floor.

Table 3-2: Artefact attributes

Artefact type	Raw material	Artefact integrity	Stage of reduction	Size (LxWxD) mm
Flake	Quartz	Complete	Secondary	29x19x5
Flake	Quartz	Complete	Tertiary	8x6x2

Figure 3-2: State Mine Heritage Park Shelter with Artefact Site 1. Views of site and artefacts.



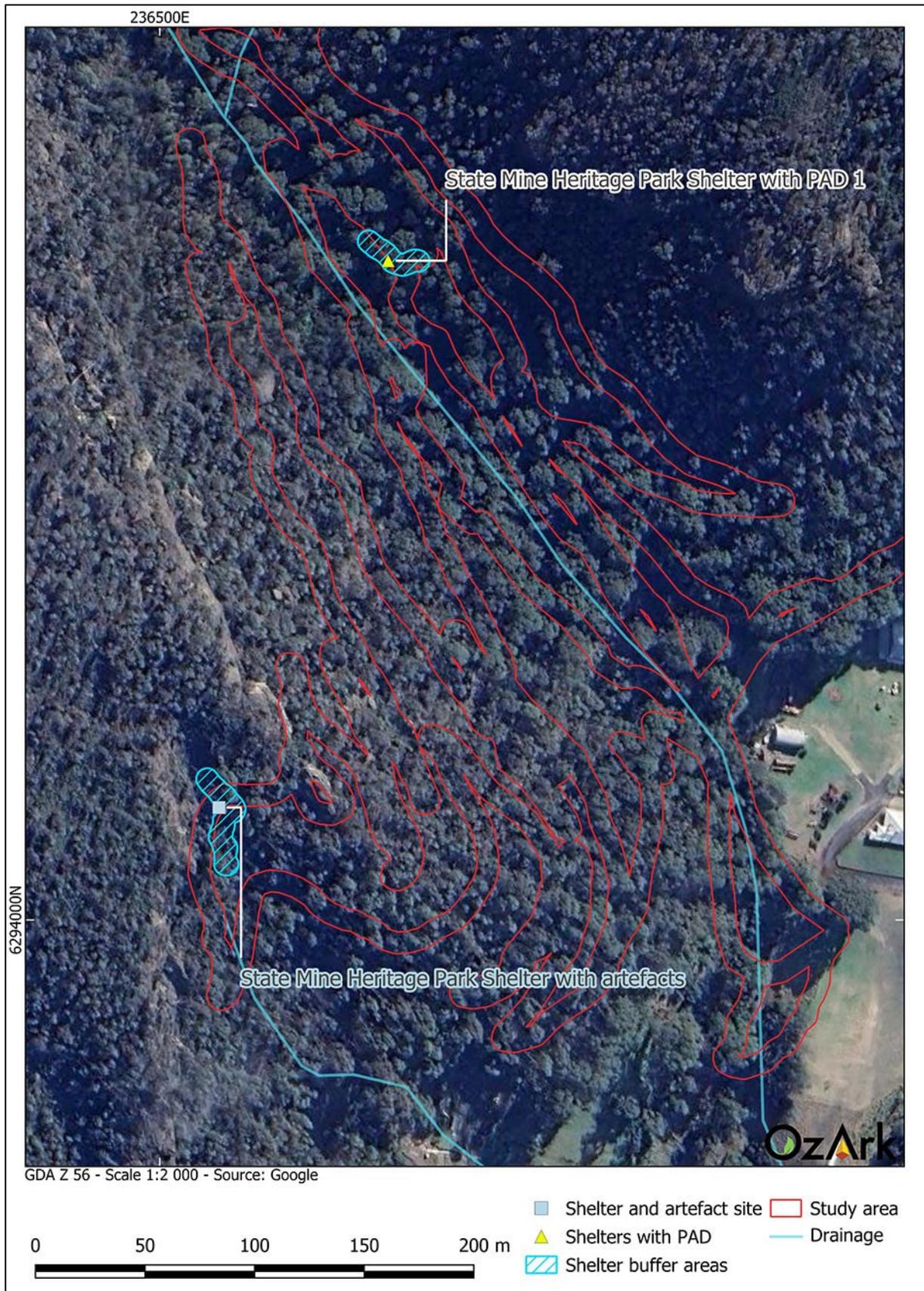


3. Detail showing the location of the identified artefacts (pink flag in foreground) and rockfall.



4. View of the dorsal surface of the two quartz flakes at the site.

Figure 3-3: Site and PADs at the southwest of the study area.



3.2 PADs

Five PADs were identified during the visual inspection of the study area (**Table 3-3**). No Aboriginal objects were identified during the site inspection at any location. The designation of PAD at these locations is based on visual inspection.

Table 3-3: PADs identified within the study area.

Site Name	GDA Zone 56 Coordinates	Site type	Site Dimensions (m)
State Mine Heritage Park Shelter with PAD 1	236605E 6294297N	Rock shelter with PAD	30 x 5
State Mine Heritage Park Shelter with PAD 2	236940E 6295607N	Rock shelter with PAD	5 x 3
State Mine Heritage Park Shelter with PAD 3	237360E 6295842N	Rock shelter with PAD	12 x 4
State Mine Heritage Park Shelter with PAD 4	237577E 6294936N	Rock shelter with PAD	25 x 8
State Mine Heritage Park PAD 1	236915E 6295623N	PAD	50 x 20

State Mine Heritage Park Shelter with PAD 1

Site Type: Rock shelter with PAD

GPS coordinates: GDA Zone 56 236605E 6294297N

Location of Site: The PAD is located within a small sandstone overhang beneath a boulder on a low slope (**Figure 3-4**). The PAD is approximately 480 m northwest of the entrance to State Mine Heritage Park in Lithgow (**Figure 3-3**).

Description of Site: The PAD is within a small shelter with a sandy base adjacent to an ephemeral tributary to State Mine Creek. The small shelter is located on the northern side of the stream and is approximately 15 m in length and 4 m deep in places.

Broken glass was noted within the shelter but was determined not to be knapped glass. At least some of the glass pieces are from a bottle labelled 'property of Sydney Pickle Co.', suggesting an early 20th century date (WA Museum, RT 28). There are also sections of sandstone at the back of the shelter that may have been quarried or have fractured naturally over time. The friable sandstone is not suitable for Aboriginal stone tool manufacture, so the feature is not thought to be evidence of Aboriginal stone procurement.

Figure 3-4: State Mine Heritage Park Shelter with PAD 1. Views of location.

	
<p>1. View of the northwestern section of the shelter.</p>	<p>2. View of the southeastern section.</p>
	
<p>3. View of the shelter from the north.</p>	<p>4. Detail of the identifying bottle fragment.</p>
	
<p>5. View of the fractured sandstone at the back of the shelter.</p>	<p>6. Detail of a recently fractured section.</p>

State Mine Heritage Park Shelter with PAD 2

Site Type: Rock shelter with PAD

GPS coordinates: GDA Zone 56 236940E 6295607N

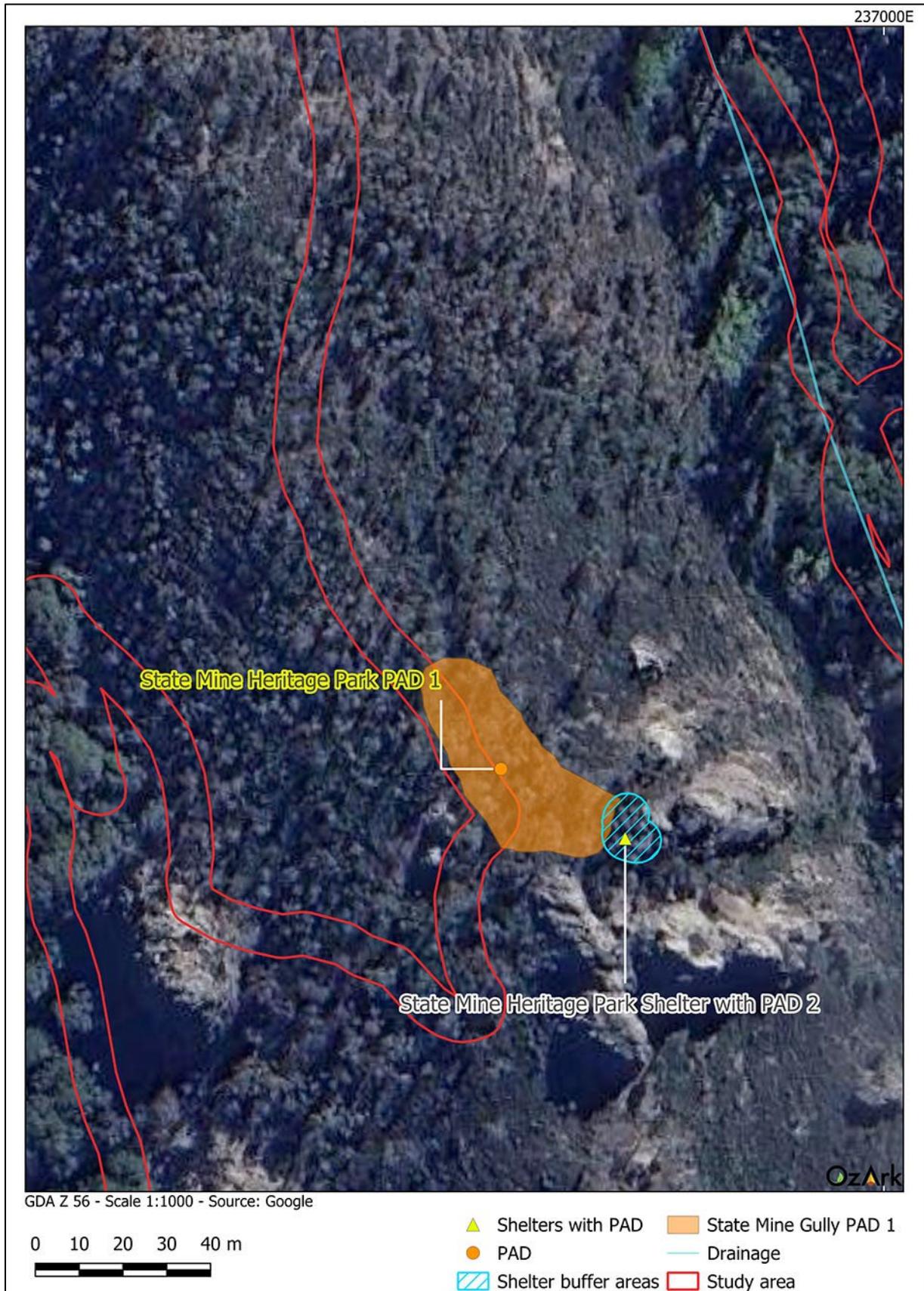
Location of Site: The PAD is located within a small sandstone overhang at the base of a small pagoda on a gently sloping ridge (**Figure 3-5**). The PAD is approximately 1.6 km north of the entrance to State Mine Heritage Park in Lithgow (**Figure 3-3**).

Description of Site: The PAD consists of a small sand deposit within a larger rock shelter overlooking one of the tributary gullies to State Mine Creek. The larger shelter extends on the eastern and southern sides of a small pagoda, totalling approximately 30 m in length. The PAD is approximately 5 x 3 m on the western (ridge) side. The surface of floor deposit showed evidence to have been recently impacted by human use of the shelter..

Figure 3-5: State Mine Heritage Park Shelter with PAD 2. Views of location.



Figure 3-6: Location of State Mine Heritage Park Shelter with PAD 2 and State Mine Heritage Park PAD 1.



State Mine Heritage Park Shelter with PAD 3

Site Type: Rock shelter with PAD

GPS coordinates: GDA Zone 56 237360E 6295842N

Location of Site: The PAD is located within a small sandstone overhang overlooking the headwaters to State Mine Creek (**Figure 3-7**). The PAD is approximately 1.9 km north of the entrance to State Mine Heritage Park in Lithgow (**Figure 3-8**).

Description of Site: The PAD is within a sandstone rock shelter with a sandy floor deposit, measuring 12 m in length and 4 m in depth. There are two connected overhangs at the location, but only the northern one has a sandy floor deposit. The shelter is located on a midslope of the gully, facing northeast, and is approximately 50 m from the channel of State Mine Creek. No pigment art was observable on the walls or ceiling of the shelter, but some darkening of the sandstone from smoke was noted.

Figure 3-7: State Mine Heritage Park Shelter with PAD 3. Views of location.

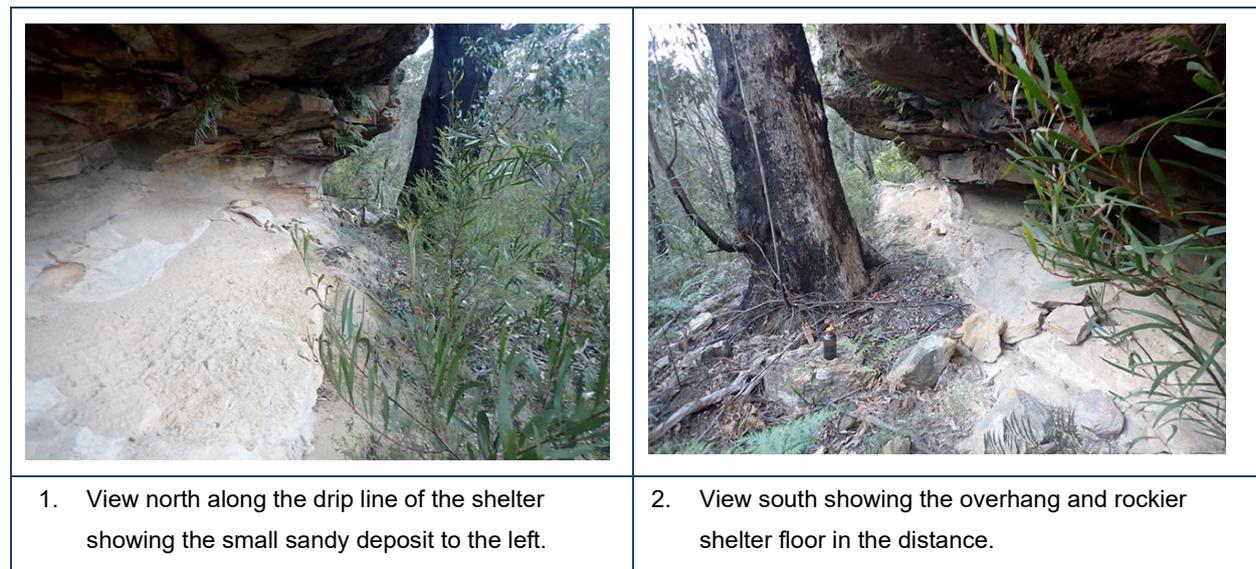
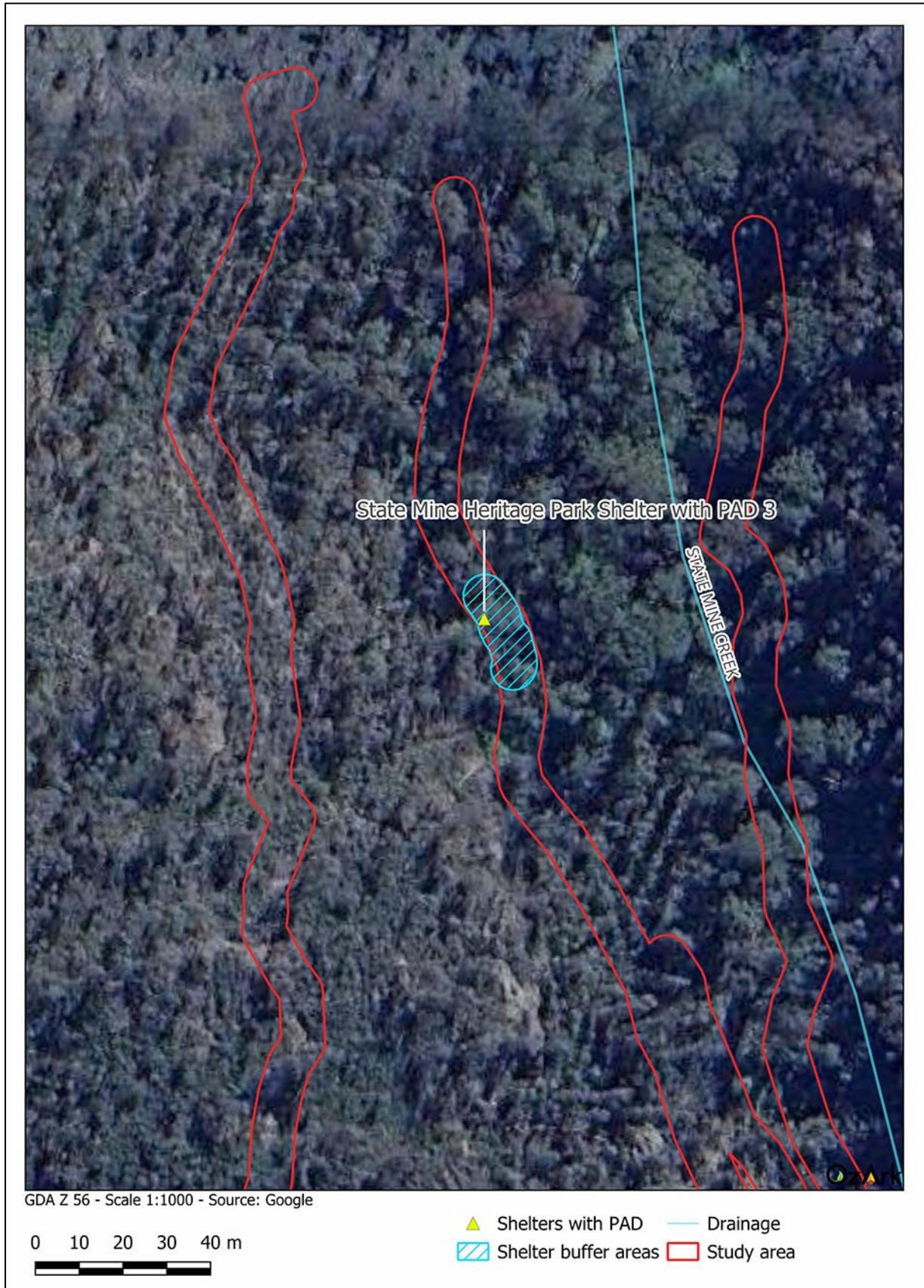


Figure 3-8: Location of State Mine Heritage Park Shelter 3 with PAD



State Mine Heritage Park Shelter with PAD 4

Site Type: Rock shelter with PAD

GPS coordinates: GDA Zone 56 237577E 6294936N

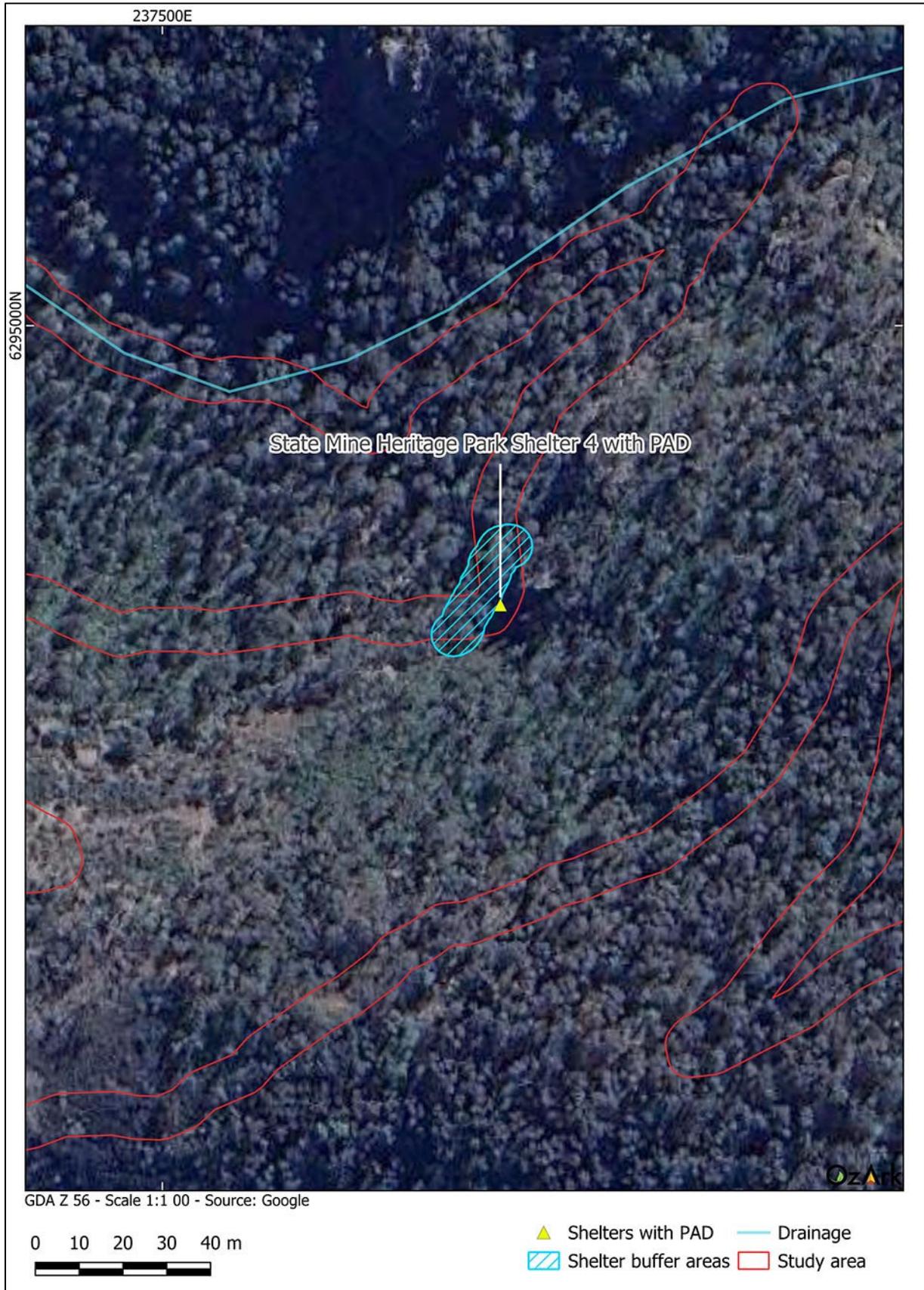
Location of Site: The PAD is located within a large, horseshoe-shaped sandstone overhang at the head of gully that meets State Mine Creek (**Figure 3-9**). The PAD is approximately 1.1 km north of the entrance to State Mine Heritage Park in Lithgow (**Figure 3-10**).

Description of Site: The PAD is in a large sandstone rock shelter with multiple small, level sandy areas. The drip line of the shelter extends for approximately 25 m in a curve, with the aspect of the sheltered sections to the northwest. Most of the overhang would have provided shelter from the elements, but much of it has a stony or sloped floor that is not conducive to retaining archaeological deposits.

Figure 3-9: State Mine Heritage Park Shelter with PAD 4. Views of location.

	
<p>1. View south from the northern end of the shelter in showing a level, sandy section in the foreground.</p>	<p>2. View east at the south showing the overhang showing where it curves around to the north at the left of frame.</p>
	
<p>3. View south from outside the shelter at the north showing the height of the overhang.</p>	<p>4. Detail of the level shelter floor at the north.</p>

Figure 3-10: Location of State Mine Heritage Park Shelter 4 with PAD.



State Mine Heritage Park PAD 1

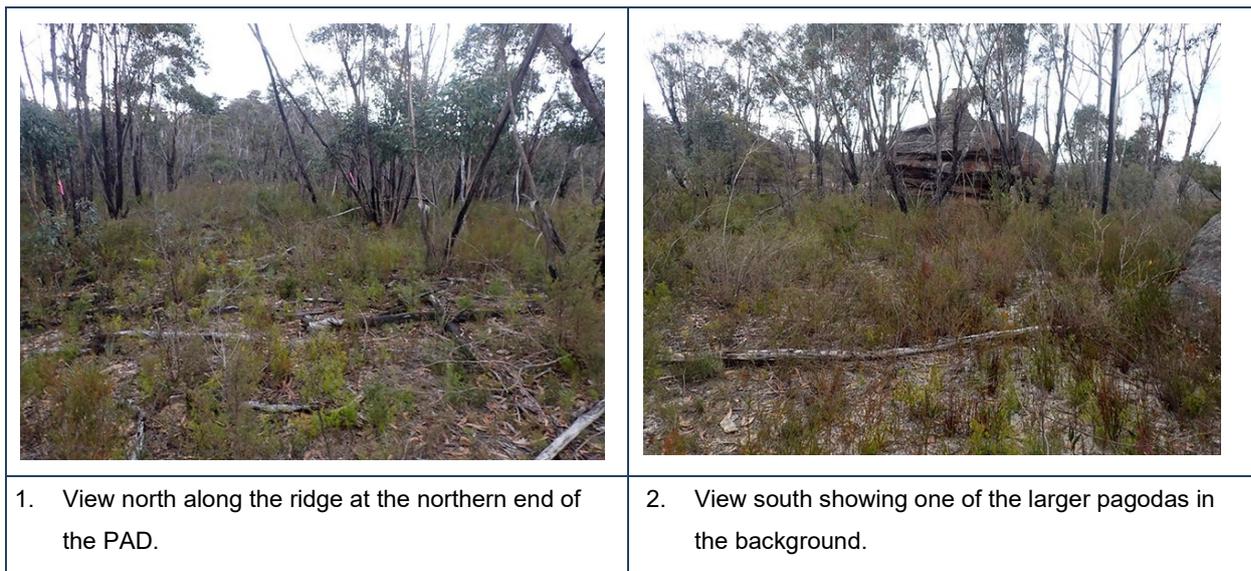
Site Type: PAD

GPS coordinates: GDA Zone 56 236915E 6295623N

Location of Site: The PAD is located on a gently sloping to level ridge landform that features outcropping sandstone pagodas. (**Figure 3-11**). The PAD is approximately 1.7 km north of the entrance to State Mine Heritage Park in Lithgow (**Figure 3-3**).

Description of Site: The PAD consists of a level area measuring 50 x 20 m adjacent to three sandstone pagodas. The soil at the location is sandy and appears to be deeper than the surrounding soil profile that is mostly thin above the sandstone pavements of the ridge. The landform is one of the more level ridges providing access to the surrounding gullies and the Newnes Plateau to the north. Although distant from water (100 m west of an ephemeral stream, 700 m north of State Mine Creek), the location would have provided shelter from easterly and southerly winds and offers a vantage point over State Mine Heritage Park.

Figure 3-11: State Mine Heritage Park PAD 1. Views of location.



3.3 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES

SMC1; Newnes SF (45-1-0200)

Site Type: Rock shelter with artefact site

AHIMS coordinates: GDA Zone 56 236556E 6294192N (AGD 66 236450E 6294000N)

Updated coordinates: GDA Zone 56 236525E 6294184N

Location of site: The plotted AHIMS coordinates for this site are incorrect, placing it on a midslope landform rather than its true talus/escarpment landform (**Figure 3-11**). The AHIMS (incorrect) location is 20–50 m to the east of the escarpment.

Efforts to locate site: A location matching the description on the site card was identified during the site inspection approximately 35 m to the southeast. However, no stone artefacts were noted at the location, or along the base of the escarpment at any point near the AHIMS location or the likely location.

Update to site information: The AHIMS coordinates are incorrect and should be updated to reflect the location map provided with the site card (**Figure 3-13**). Although no artefacts were observed, the floor of the shelter may have been affected by slipping. As there are no photos accompanying the site card, or a description of the shelter condition, it is not possible to ascertain if the condition of the site has changed.

Figure 3-12: SMC 1. Views of location plotted and likely location.

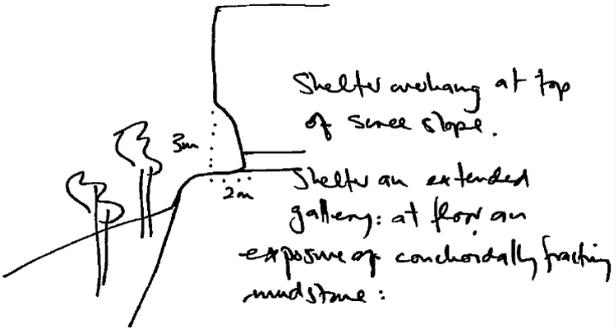
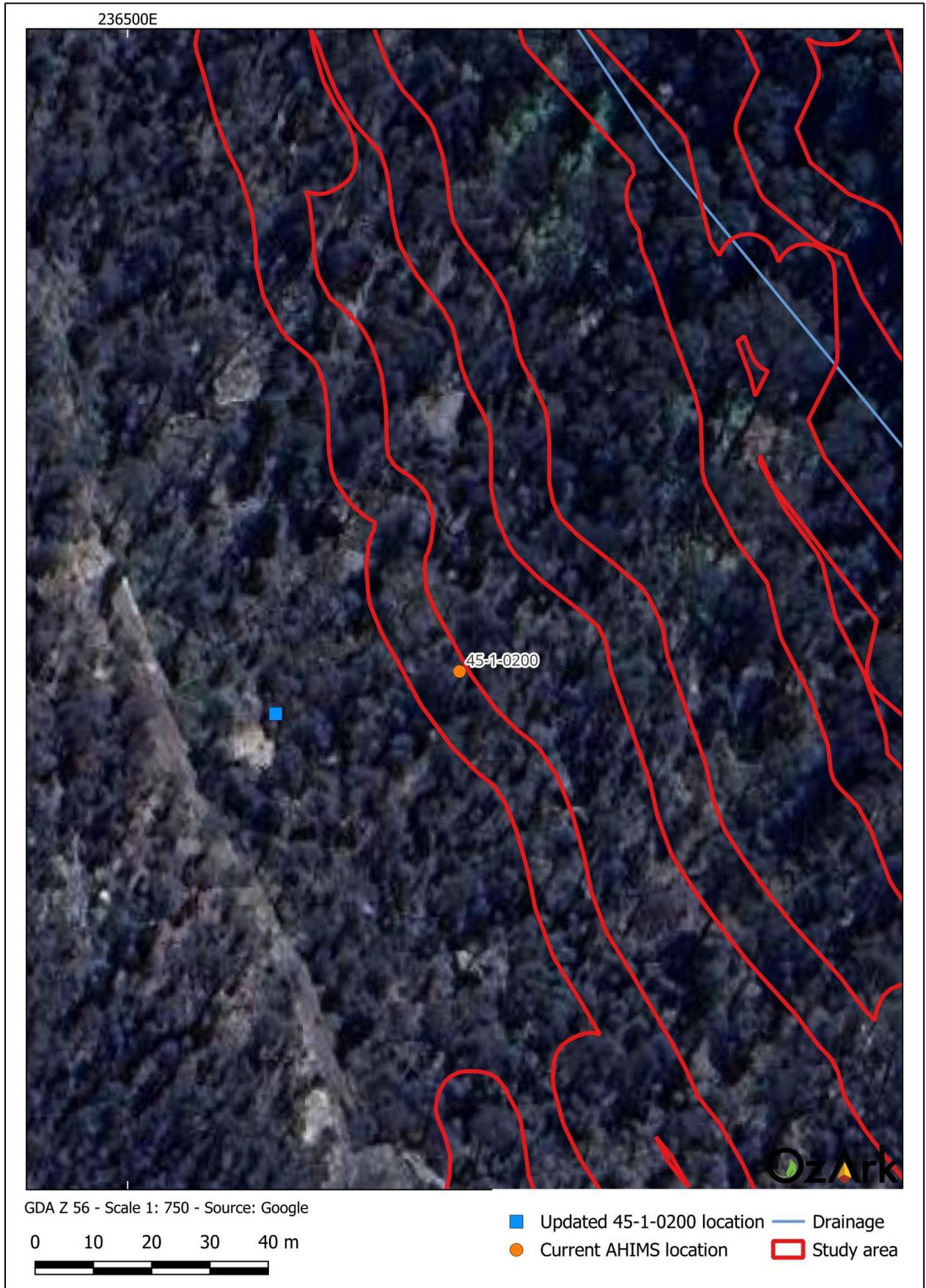
	 <p>Shelter overhang at top of same slope.</p> <p>Shelter an extended gallery: at floor an exposure of conchoidally fracturing mudstone:</p>
<p>1. View north at the AHIMS coordinates for the site, not along the escarpment (to the left of frame).</p>	<p>2. Cross section of site landform from the site card.</p>
	
<p>3. View south along a shallow (2 m) wide, gallery type overhang.</p>	<p>4. View north at the northern end of the shelter. The visible stone in the foreground is naturally degrading sandstone.</p>

Figure 3-13: Location of SMC1 original AHIMS coordinates



3.4 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

3.4.1 Introduction

The appropriate management of cultural heritage items is usually determined based on their assessed significance, as well as the likely impacts of any proposed developments. Cultural, scientific, aesthetic and historical significance are identified as baseline elements of significance assessment, and it is through the combination of these elements that the overall cultural heritage values of a site, place or area are resolved.

Social or Cultural Value

This area of assessment concerns the importance of a site or features to the relevant cultural group: in this case the Aboriginal community. Aspects of social value include assessment of sites, items, and landscapes that are traditionally significant or that have contemporary importance to the Aboriginal community. This importance involves both traditional links with specific areas, as well as an overall concern by Aboriginal people for their sites generally and the continued protection of these (Articles 1.1, 1.2, 1.12, 5, and 8–11: Burra Charter). This type of value may not be in accord with interpretations made by the archaeologist: a site may have low archaeological value but high social value, or vice versa.

Archaeological/Scientific Value

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

The overriding aim of cultural heritage management is to preserve a representative sample of the archaeological resource. This will ensure that future research within the discipline can be based on a valid sample of the past. Establishing whether a site can contribute to current research also involves defining 'research potential'. Questions regularly asked when determining significance are: can this site contribute information that no other site can? Is this site representative of other sites in the region? (Articles 1.2, 5, and 8: Burra Charter)

Aesthetic Value

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

Historic Value

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

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

3.5 ASSESSED SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RECORDED SITE

Table 3-4 presents a summary of the significance assessment of the Aboriginal cultural heritage site recorded during this assessment. Further details of each of the assessment criteria are provided below.

As no artefacts were found at the five PADs identified during the assessment, they are not included in the significance assessment.

Similarly, the site location of site SMC1 (45-1-0200) could not be confirmed due to the erroneous co-ordinates, so this site is not included in the significance assessment.

Social or Cultural Value

Aboriginal people are the determinants of the social and cultural value of the identified sites at the project site. In general, the Aboriginal community tend to regard all sites, even displaced objects, as having high cultural significance. All sites can offer a tangible connection to ancestors and their practices.

Consultation regarding the significance of the identified site, State Mine Heritage Park Shelter with Artefact Site 1, has been undertaken by the proponent with Aboriginal Community representatives. Until the results of the consultation have been provided to OzArk, the cultural significance of the site has been assessed as provisionally high. This rating may be amended once consultation outcomes are provided to OzArk.

Archaeological/Scientific Value

State Mine Heritage Park Shelter with Artefact Site 1 has been assigned low–moderate archaeological significance. While the two quartz flakes are common artefact types with no notable technical features (such as retouch) that allow for further archaeological analysis, there is potential for further artefactual material to be present within the shelter. Therefore, the site has

some further research potential and investigation would be required to further refine the significance assessment for the site.

Aesthetic Value

The study area itself is situated within a landscape with significant aesthetic values. In this context, State Mine Heritage Park Shelter with Artefact Site 1 itself does not have aesthetic significance in itself as it does not have an open aspect or prominent pagoda features that characterise the aesthetic value of the area. However, the site is within its natural environment and it has been assigned low–moderate aesthetic value to reflect its bushland and escarpment setting.

Historic Value

State Mine Heritage Park Shelter with Artefact Site 1 does not have any known historical associations and has no known historic significance.

Table 3-4: Aboriginal cultural heritage: significance assessment.

Site Name	Social or Cultural Value	Archaeological / Scientific Value	Aesthetic Value	Historic Value
State Mine Heritage Park Shelter with Artefact Site 1	High (provisional)	Low–moderate	Low–moderate	None

3.6 LIKELY IMPACTS TO ABORIGINAL HERITAGE FROM THE PROJECT

Table 3-5 presents a summary of potential impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage associated with the project. The following conclusions are reached if the management measures in **Section 4** are followed.

Table 3-5: Aboriginal cultural heritage: impact assessment.

Site Name	Type of Harm (Direct/Indirect / None)	Degree of Harm (Total/Partial / None)	Consequence of Harm (Total/Partial/No Loss of Value)
State Mine Heritage Park Shelter with Artefact Site 1	None	None	None
State Mine Heritage Park Shelter with PAD 1	None	None	None
State Mine Heritage Park Shelter with PAD 2	None	None	None
State Mine Heritage Park Shelter with PAD 3	None	None	None
State Mine Heritage Park Shelter with PAD 4	None	None	None
State Mine Heritage Park PAD 1	None	None	None
SMC1 (45-1-0200)	None	None	None

4 MANAGEMENT MEASURES

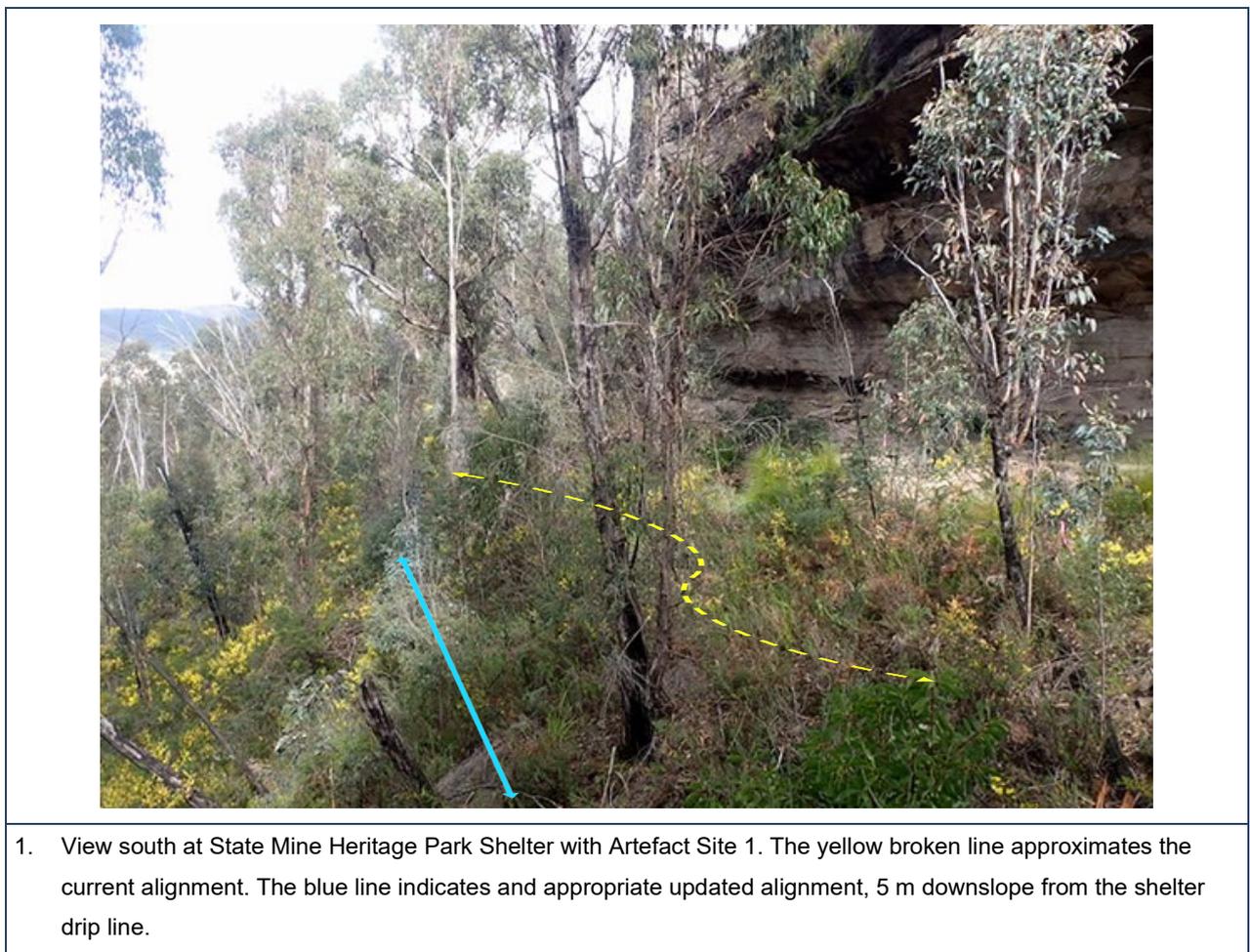
Avoidance of the one Aboriginal site at the study area (State Mine Heritage Park Shelter with Artefact Site 1) and the five PADs is possible if the following management measures can be adhered to.

4.1 TRACK ALTERATIONS

The current track alignment passes within 5m of the identified site and rock overhangs at some locations. The track must deviate to avoid the drip line of the shelters by at least 5m. In most cases, this will mean moving the track alignment downslope. An example is presented on **Figure 4-1**. Considering the steep slope gradients and dense vegetation at these locations, a 5 m buffer area presents a considerable barrier to minimise the risk of inadvertent access to the shelters or disturbance of their potential floor deposits. The buffer areas are shown on the location figures for the site and PADs in **Section 3**.

At State Mine Heritage Park Shelter with PAD 1, the track passes upslope of the shelter in places, which is acceptable, considering this poses a low risk of disturbance to the potential deposit within the shelter.

Figure 4-1: Example of required track alterations.



4.2 GROUND SURFACE PROTECTION

While avoidance of State Mine Heritage Park PAD 1 following the above principles is acceptable, if moving the track alignment at this location is not feasible, the archaeologically sensitive area could be protected by placing geofabric (or similar) on the ground surface and forming the track above this layer. This would avoid direct disturbance to the ground surface within the archaeologically sensitive area from the construction of the project.

4.3 MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

State Mine Heritage Park Shelter with Artefact Site 1 is a registered site and harm to this site must be avoided by the project.

It is noted that State Mine Heritage Park PAD 1 and State Mine Heritage Park Shelters with PAD 2, 3, and 4 are not registered with AHIMS as no Aboriginal objects are visible at these locations. Therefore their protection follows the precautionary principle but is not formerly required under the NPW Act.

5 RECOMMENDATIONS

The undertaking of the due diligence process resulted in the conclusion that the proposed works will have an impact on the ground surface, however, no Aboriginal objects or intact archaeological deposits will be harmed by the project provided that the management measures in **Section 4** area followed. This moves the project to the following outcome:

AHIP application not necessary. Proceed with caution. If any Aboriginal objects are found, stop work, and notify Heritage NSW 131 555 (info@environment.nsw.gov.au). If human remains are found, stop work, secure the site, and notify NSW Police and Heritage NSW.

To ensure the greatest possible protection to the area's Aboriginal cultural heritage values, the following recommendations are made:

1. The proposed work may proceed at the study area without further archaeological investigation provided that the management measures in **Section 4** are followed.
2. This report and the accompanying GIS data should be provided to the trail designers for the project to ensure that the buffer areas surrounding the identified site and the five PADs are avoided in the final track alignment and construction methodology.
3. All land and ground disturbance activities must be confined to within the study area, as this will eliminate the risk of harm to Aboriginal objects that may be in adjacent landforms. Should the parameters of the project extend beyond the assessed areas, then further archaeological assessment may be required.
4. This assessment has concluded that there is a low likelihood that the proposed work will adversely harm Aboriginal cultural heritage items or sites. If during works, however, Aboriginal artefacts or skeletal material are noted, all work should cease and the procedures in the *Unanticipated Finds Protocol* (**Appendix 2**) should be followed.
5. Inductions for work crews should include a cultural heritage awareness procedure to ensure they recognise Aboriginal artefacts (see **Appendix 3**) and are aware of the legislative protection of Aboriginal objects under the NPW Act and the contents of the *Unanticipated Finds Protocol*.
6. The information presented here meets the requirements of the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*. It should be retained as shelf documentation for five years as it may be used to support a defence against prosecution in the event of unanticipated harm to Aboriginal objects.

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OzArk 2005	OzArk Environment and Heritage 2005. <i>Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment: Proposed Clarence Colliery Water Transfer System, Lithgow, NSW</i> . Report to: Centennial Coal.
OzArk 2008	OzArk Environment and Heritage 2008. <i>Indigenous Heritage Review: Clarence Colliery</i> . Report to: Centennial Coal.
OzArk 2024a	OzArk Environment and Heritage 2024. <i>Aboriginal Due Diligence Assessment Report: Exploration Boreholes CLRP44-CLRP58</i> . Report to Centennial Coal.
OzArk 2024b	OzArk Environment and Heritage 2024. <i>Aboriginal Due Diligence Assessment Report: GNSS Monitoring Installations, Clarence Colliery</i> . Report to Centennial Coal.
Steele 2005	Steele, J.M. 2005. <i>The Aboriginal Language of Sydney: A partial reconstruction of the indigenous language of Sydney based on the notebooks of William Dawes of 1790-91, informed by other records of the Sydney and surrounding languages to c.1905</i> . Master of Arts Thesis. Macquarie University, Sydney. Available at: www.williamdawes.org/docs/steele_thesis.pdf
Stockton 1970	Stockton, E. D. 1970. 'An archaeological survey of the Blue Mountains' <i>Mankind</i> , v. 7, p. 295-301.
WA Museum, RT 28	Western Australian Museum, Maritime Archaeology Database entry RT28 Rat Island. https://museum.wa.gov.au/maritime-archaeology-db/artefacts/rt28-glass
World Trail 2024	World Trail 2024. <i>State Mine Heritage Park Mountain Bike Trail Network Ground-truthing Report</i> . Report to Central Tablelands Mountain Bike Club.

APPENDIX 1: AHIMS SEARCH RESULTS

 AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Your Ref/PO Number : CTMBT2 Client Service ID : 907281										
Extensive search - Site list report										
SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northings	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-1-0116	MC 5;	AGD	56	232270	6297030	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1414
	Contact	Recorders								
		Helen Brayshaw, Elizabeth Rich								
45-1-0188	PC 5;NEWNES SF;	GDA	56	241866	6299314	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders								
		Klim Gollan,RPS AAP Consulting Pty Ltd - Hamilton,Mr Ben Slack								
45-1-0204	SI1;Newnes Plateau;	AGD	56	236120	6300900	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	2300
	Contact	Recorders								
		Mr Neville Baker,Elizabeth Rich								
45-1-2571	M S-2	AGD	56	234270	6295050	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -		97636
	Contact	Recorders								
		Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd								
45-1-2693	RPS CL IF1	GDA	56	240335	6294685	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders								
		Ms Gillian Goode,RPS AAP Consulting Pty Ltd - Blacktown								
45-1-2817	Waterworks Hand Stencils	GDA	56	239931	6295893	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		
	Contact	Recorders								
		Mr Mark Roebuck								
45-1-2872	Clarence Mine APT-900-02	GDA	56	241372	6298831	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders								
		RPS AAP Consulting Pty Ltd - Pitt Street Sydney,Doctor Bengli Selvi-Lamb								
45-1-2558	M S-6	AGD	56	235260	6296390	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : - , Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		97636
	Contact	Recorders								
		Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd								
45-1-2578	Springvale 1	AGD	56	238760	6300377	Open site	Valid	Stone Arrangement : 2		
	Contact	Recorders								
		Lella McAdam								
45-1-0085	Old Bells Line of Road 2	AGD	56	241600	6294500	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders								
		Eugene Stockton								
45-1-0113	MC 2;	AGD	56	232470	6297180	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1414
	Contact	Recorders								
		Helen Brayshaw,Elizabeth Rich								
45-1-2888	Springvale_Newnes_AS_APT	GDA	56	238156	6300640	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders								
		RPS AAP Consulting Pty Ltd - Pitt Street Sydney,Doctor Bengli Selvi-Lamb								
45-1-2874	Clarence Mine APT-900-03	GDA	56	241391	6298867	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders								
		RPS AAP Consulting Pty Ltd - Pitt Street Sydney,Doctor Bengli Selvi-Lamb								
45-1-2563	M S-1	AGD	56	234130	6294730	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -		97636
	Contact	Recorders								
		Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd								
45-1-2936	Clarence 918 and 920 Panels IF1	GDA	56	241701	6299724	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders								
		Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Mr Andrew Crisp								
45-1-0002	Bungleboori; Old Bells Line Track	GDA	56	239444	6300635	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	
	Contact	Recorders								
		Ann Jelinek,RPS AAP Consulting Pty Ltd - Hamilton,RPS AAP Consulting Pty Ltd - H								

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 04/07/2024 for Kelsey Bennett for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 232136.0 - 242142.0, Northings : 6290423.0 - 6302321.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 78
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 AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Your Ref/PO Number : CTMBT2 Client Service ID : 907281										
Extensive search - Site list report										
SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northings	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-1-0089	Marangaroo Ridge 4;	AGD	56	232490	6297420	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1414
	Contact	Recorders								
		Helen Brayshaw								
45-1-0185	PC 2;NEWNES SF;	GDA	56	241365	6298649	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders								
		Klim Gollan,RPS AAP Consulting Pty Ltd - Hamilton,Mr Ben Slack								
45-1-0187	PC4;NEWNES SF;	GDA	56	241726	6299023	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders								
		Klim Gollan,RPS AAP Consulting Pty Ltd - Hamilton,Mr Ben Slack								
45-1-0194	PC 3;NEWNES SF;	AGD	56	241150	6295800	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders								
		Klim Gollan								
45-1-0199	MC 1;NEWNES SF;	AGD	56	236200	6298400	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	
	Contact	Recorders								
		Klim Gollan								
45-1-2801	Mt Clarence Twin Caves	GDA	56	240516	6290702	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		4770
	Contact	Recorders								
		Mr Mark Roebuck								
45-1-2796	RPS_Springvale_IF1	GDA	56	238877	6298948	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders								
		RPS AAP Consulting Pty Ltd - Hamilton,Mr Ben Slack								
45-1-2805	RPS_Bungleboori_GG_1	GDA	56	239931	6300959	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : - , Water Hole : -		
	Contact	Recorders								
		RPS AAP Consulting Pty Ltd - Hamilton,Mr Ben Slack								
45-1-0129	3 Newnes State Forest	GDA	56	241983	6301092	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	339,2016
	Contact	Recorders								
		Denise Donlon,RPS AAP Consulting Pty Ltd - Hamilton,Doctor Susan (left ahms) Mc								
45-1-0088	Marangaroo Ridge 3;	AGD	56	232850	6299460	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	
	Contact	Recorders								
		Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA)								
45-1-0114	MC 3;	AGD	56	232650	6297780	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1414
	Contact	Recorders								
		Elizabeth Rich								
45-1-0184	PC 1;NEWNES SF;	AGD	56	240750	6298400	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders								
		Klim Gollan								
45-1-0059	Brown's Gap;Clarence Trig;Blackman's Creek 1;	AGD	56	240400	6290560	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : - , Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Deposit	1333
	Contact	Recorders								
		L Bostock								
45-1-2873	Clarence Mine APT-900-01	GDA	56	241126	6298587	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders								
		RPS AAP Consulting Pty Ltd - Pitt Street Sydney,Doctor Bengli Selvi-Lamb								
45-1-0065	Mt Horne Paddys Creek	AGD	56	241100	6299220	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : - , Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove,Shelter with Deposit	130
	Contact	Recorders								
		ASRSYS								

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 04/07/2024 for Kelsey Bennett for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 232136.0 - 242142.0, Northings : 6290423.0 - 6302321.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 78
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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)
Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : CTMBT2
Client Service ID : 907281

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northings	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-1-2559	M-S-5	AGD	56	235620	6297100	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-		
	Contact	Recorders	Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd							
45-1-2565	M-OS-3	AGD	56	233110	6294950	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		97636
	Contact	Recorders	Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd							
45-1-2567	M-S-9	AGD	56	235130	6296100	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-		97636
	Contact	Recorders	Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd							
45-1-2935	Clarence to Wallerawang Pipeline OS-01	GDA	56	232734	6295821	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact	Recorders	Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd							
45-1-2932	Lost City North Shelter 1 ART + AFT	GDA	56	237382	6298842	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :- , Artefact :-		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr. Matthew Kelleher, Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd (Generic users)							
45-1-2569	M-S-12	AGD	56	235920	6298310	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		97636
	Contact	Recorders	Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd							
45-1-2779	CLARENCE ISOLATED FIND 1	GDA	56	240741	6294391	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		102712
	Contact	Recorders	Ms Emily McCaustion							
45-1-2904	Wolgan Valley 1	GDA	56	234944	6290624	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr Mark Roebuck							
45-1-0246	Blackmans Ck	AGD	56	240350	6290450	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	1333
	Contact	Recorders	Warren Bluff							
45-1-0091	Marangaroo Ridge 1	AGD	56	232800	6299950	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	679
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS							
45-1-0115	MC 4	AGD	56	232680	6297500	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	1414
	Contact	Recorders	Helen Brayshaw, Elizabeth Rich							
45-1-0186	PC3 New	GDA	56	241737	6299160	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :- , Habitation Structure :-	Shelter with Art	
	Contact	Recorders	Klim Gollan, RPS AAP Consulting Pty Ltd - Hamilton, Mr Ben Stack, RPS AAP Consulti							
45-1-2570	M-S-10	AGD	56	235820	6297010	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-		97636
	Contact	Recorders	Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd							
45-1-2560	M-S-4	AGD	56	235170	6296810	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-		97636
	Contact	Recorders	Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd							
45-1-2564	M-OS-4	AGD	56	233880	6294430	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		97636

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 04/07/2024 for Kelsey Bennett for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 232136.0 - 242142.0, Northings : 6290423.0 - 6302321.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 78

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)
Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : CTMBT2
Client Service ID : 907281

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northings	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-1-2669	NPSR55-OS1	GDA	56	240369	6299899	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 5, Aboriginal Resource and Gathering :-		
	Contact	Recorders	Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd							
45-1-2903	Paddys Swamp Rock Art 3	GDA	56	241704	6299198	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-		
	Contact	Recorders	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo, RPS AAP Consulting Pty L							
45-1-2949	Clarence Colliery - Shelter with ART	GDA	56	240410	6294549	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-		
	Contact	Recorders	RPS AAP Consulting Pty Ltd - Pitt Street Sydney, Doctor, Bengi Selvi-Lamb							
45-1-2696	C-OS-2 and PAD	AGD	56	241875	6294849	Open site	Valid	Artefact :- , Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		
	Contact	Recorders	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users, Mr Andrew Crisp							
45-1-0195	PC 2, NEWNES SF	AGD	56	241200	6296500	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders	Mrs Robynne Mills, Mills Archaeological & Heritage Services Pty Ltd							
45-1-0196	PC 1, NEWNES SF	AGD	56	241100	6296600	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders	Klim Gollan							
45-1-2815	Snow Gum Flora Reserve	GDA	56	237096	6299367	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-		
	Contact	Recorders	Ms Julie Favell							
45-1-2592	M-IP-1, Lithgow	AGD	56	235510	6297160	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		97636
	Contact	Recorders	Jim Kelton							
45-1-2810	Lithgow Waterworks Gallery	GDA	56	240730	6295633	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr Mark Roebuck							
45-1-2759	RPS SV ST2	GDA	56	234965	6301890	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	RPS AAP Consulting Pty Ltd - Echuca Victoria							
45-1-2557	M-OS-1	AGD	56	234520	6298440	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming :-		97636, 98115
	Contact	Recorders	Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd							
45-1-2702	C-S-1 and PAD5	AGD	56	241029	6296473	Open site	Valid	Artefact :- , Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		
	Contact	Recorders	Ms Gillian Goode, RPS AAP Consulting Pty Ltd - Hamilton							
45-1-2690	RPS CL AS1	GDA	56	241876	6294849	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Ms Gillian Goode, RPS AAP Consulting Pty Ltd - Hamilton							
45-1-0107	Maroo - YLS/4	AGD	56	232960	6294940	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)
Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : CTMBT2
Client Service ID : 907281

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northings	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-1-0192	Contact HVS 1,NEWNES SF;	Recorders AGD		Bonhomme Craib & Associates 56 241550	6296900	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders		Kim Gollan				Permits		
45-1-0193	Contact FC 4,NEWNES SF;	Recorders AGD		Kim Gollan 56 241450	6296000	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders		Kim Gollan				Permits		
45-1-0200	Contact SMC 1,NEWNES SF;	Recorders AGD		Kim Gollan 56 236450	6294000	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	
	Contact	Recorders		Kim Gollan				Permits		
45-1-0205	Contact SI0,Newnes Plateau;	Recorders AGD		Mr Neville Baker,Elizabeth Rich 56 236200	6301020	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Shelter with Art	2300
	Contact	Recorders		Mr Neville Baker,Elizabeth Rich				Permits		
45-1-2875	Contact Clarence Mine Mine AFT-900-04	Recorders GDA		56 241542	6298977	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact	Recorders		RPS AAP Consulting Pty Ltd - Pitt Street Sydney,Doctor Bengi Selvi-Lamb				Permits		
45-1-2842	Contact CLR20_QF (208_IF)	Recorders GDA		56 241999	6299718	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact	Recorders		RPS AAP Consulting Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Miss.Kate Morris				Permits		
45-1-0061	Contact Brown's Gap,Clarence Trig,Blackman's Creek 3;	Recorders AGD		56 240390	6290540	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-, Artefact :-	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Deposit	1333
	Contact	Recorders		L Bostock				Permits		
45-1-0005	Contact Old Belts Line Track;	Recorders AGD		Ann Jelinek 56 239960	6301000	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove :-	Axe Grinding Groove	1474
	Contact	Recorders		Ann Jelinek				Permits		
45-1-2561	Contact M-S-3	Recorders AGD		Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd 56 235170	6296810	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-		1157
	Contact	Recorders		Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd				Permits		
45-1-2566	Contact M-OS-2	Recorders AGD		56 234350	6296870	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		97636
	Contact	Recorders		Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd				Permits		
45-1-0087	Contact Marangaroo Ridge 2;	Recorders AGD		Helen Brayshaw 56 232810	6299090	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	
	Contact	Recorders		Helen Brayshaw				Permits		
45-1-0090	Contact Marangaroo Ridge 5;	Recorders AGD		56 232580	6297420	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	1414
	Contact	Recorders		ASNSYS				Permits		
45-1-0060	Contact Brown's Gap,Clarence Trig,Blackman's Creek 2;	Recorders AGD		56 240420	6290550	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-, Artefact :-	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Deposit	1333
	Contact	Recorders		L Bostock				Permits		
45-1-2876	Contact Clarence ShelterwithArtandDeposit	Recorders GDA		56 241716	6299202	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-, Artefact :-		
	Contact	Recorders		RPS AAP Consulting Pty Ltd - Newcastle,RPS AAP Consulting Pty Ltd - Pitt Street Sy				Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 04/07/2024 for Kelsey Bennett for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 232136.0 - 242142.0, Northings : 6290423.0 - 6302321.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 78
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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)
Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : CTMBT2
Client Service ID : 907281

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northings	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-1-2562	Contact M-S-11	Recorders AGD		56 235320	6297760	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-		97636
	Contact	Recorders		Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd				Permits		
45-1-2568	Contact M-S-8	Recorders AGD		56 235160	6296100	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-		97636
	Contact	Recorders		Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd				Permits		
45-1-2758	Contact RPS SV ST 1	Recorders GDA		56 235004	6302002	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders		RPS AAP Consulting Pty Ltd - Echuca Victoria				Permits		
45-1-2931	Contact Bungleboori Creek AFT 1	Recorders GDA		56 240731	6301301	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact	Recorders		Mr.Matthew Kelleher,Kelleher.Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd (Generic users)				Permits		

**** Site Status**
Valid - The site has been recorded and accepted onto the system as valid
Destroyed - The site has been completely impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There is nothing left of the site on the ground but proponents should proceed with caution.
Partially Destroyed - The site has been only partially impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There might be parts or sections of the original site still present on the ground
Not a site - The site has been originally entered and accepted onto AHIMS as a valid site but after further investigations it was decided it is NOT an aboriginal site. Impact of this type of site does not require permit but Heritage NSW should be notified

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APPENDIX 2: ABORIGINAL HERITAGE: UNANTICIPATED FINDS PROTOCOL

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

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

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

1. If any Aboriginal object is discovered and/or harmed in, or under the land, while undertaking the proposed development activities, the proponent must:
 - a. Not further harm the object
 - b. Immediately cease all work at the particular location
 - c. Secure the area to avoid further harm to the Aboriginal object
 - d. Notify Heritage NSW as soon as practical on 131 555 (info@environment.nsw.gov.au), providing any details of the Aboriginal object and its location; and
 - e. Not recommence any work at the particular location unless authorised in writing by Heritage NSW.
2. If Aboriginal burials are unexpectedly encountered during the activity, work must stop immediately, the area secured to prevent unauthorised access and NSW Police and Heritage NSW contacted.
3. Cooperate with the appropriate authorities and relevant Aboriginal community representatives to facilitate:
 - a. The recording and assessment of the find(s)
 - b. The fulfilment of any legal constraints arising from the find(s), including complying with Heritage NSW directions
 - c. The development and implementation of appropriate management strategies, including consultation with stakeholders and the assessment of the significance of the find(s).
4. Where the find(s) are determined to be Aboriginal object(s), recommencement of work in the area of the find(s) can only occur in accordance with any consequential legal requirements and after gaining written approval from Heritage NSW (normally an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit).

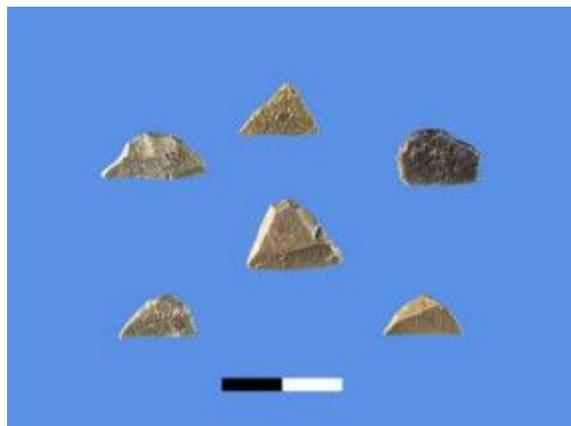
APPENDIX 3: ABORIGINAL HERITAGE: ARTEFACT IDENTIFICATION



A retouched silcrete flake



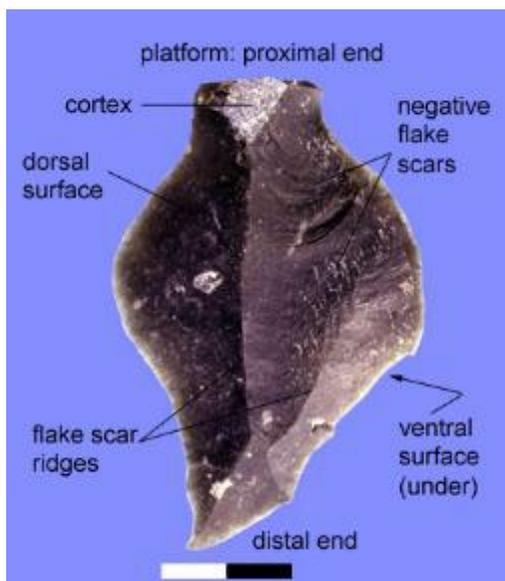
A quartz flake



Microliths (scale = 1 cm)



Volcanic flakes



Flake characteristics (scale = 1 cm)



A mudstone/tuff core from which flakes have been removed