

# 12 Aboriginal heritage

**This chapter describes the process undertaken in assessing the presence and likely significance of Aboriginal cultural areas and archaeological items or sites of Aboriginal significance within the study area. A specialist Aboriginal heritage report has been prepared as part of this environmental assessment and it is provided as working paper 3, Appendix F.**

## 12.1 Assessment method

A key aspect of the Aboriginal heritage assessment was consultation with the local Aboriginal community. Details of the consultation process are provided in Chapter 4 of the Aboriginal heritage assessment (working paper 3, Appendix F).

A broad area from Sapphire in the south, to Arrawarra in the north, was identified as the study area for the Aboriginal heritage assessment. After completion of the initial assessment, the northern section of the Proposal was extended along the existing highway immediately north of Arrawarra Creek for an extra 1.5 kilometres. The area covering this additional section was originally part of the adjoining Woolgoolga to Wells Crossing project. A preliminary Aboriginal heritage assessment had been undertaken for that project including identification of listed Aboriginal heritage sites within the area and sites of cultural significance that are known to the relevant Aboriginal organisations and their members. That assessment has been considered in the preparation of this report.

The Aboriginal heritage assessment identified known and potential Aboriginal heritage sites and objects and addressed Aboriginal cultural, social heritage and archaeological values. Key tasks undertaken as part of the assessment included:

- A review of relevant heritage registers and background literature.
- Consultation with the Coffs Harbour and District Local Aboriginal Land Council, Yarrawarra Aboriginal Corporation, Elders groups and other knowledge-holders.
- Construction of a predictive site location model.
- Field survey assisted by nominated Aboriginal representatives.
- Assessment of the potential impacts of the Proposal in terms of traditional and contemporary Aboriginal cultural and social values.
- The provision of management recommendations and impact management strategies appropriate to the significance and extent of Aboriginal heritage values.

The assessment undertaken for the Woolgoolga to Wells Crossing project included a review of relevant Aboriginal heritage registers and background literature, consultation with the Coffs Harbour and District Local Aboriginal Land Council, Grafton-Ngerrie Local Aboriginal Land Council and the Yarrowarra Aboriginal Corporation, field inspections with representatives of Yarrowarra Aboriginal Corporation and the Grafton-Ngerrie Local Aboriginal Land Council and the construction of a predictive site location model.

### **12.1.1 Aboriginal consultation and participation**

A comprehensive program of Aboriginal consultation / Aboriginal involvement in the project has occurred since route selection studies commenced in 2001. Due to the length of the project, and extensive consultation undertaken prior to 2005, compliance with the *Interim Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment and Community Consultation 2005* was not required, however the Aboriginal consultation process generally accords with the principles of the Guidelines (see Chapter 5 of this report and working paper 3, Appendix F). While stakeholders were not identified through an advertising process, all potential stakeholder groups are believed to have been identified, and their cultural values and concerns appropriately considered.

The field survey was conducted on foot with the assistance of sites officers from the Coffs Harbour Local Aboriginal Land Council / Gumbula Julipi Elders and Yarrowarra Aboriginal Corporation / Garby Elders. The survey involved variable traverses by four surveyors walking up to ten metres apart, inspecting all available natural ground surfaces within their line of sight. All four surveyors inspected unformed vehicle tracks and other substantial exposures until such time as all were satisfied that any surface evidence had been detected.

The survey preferentially targeted exposed surfaces suitable for artefact detection, including unformed vehicle and livestock tracks, erosion scours, telecommunications easements, road cuttings and verges, and logging exposures. The trunks of all mature trees in and near the Project impact zone were inspected for signs of Aboriginal scarring.

The outcomes of the consultation undertaken with Aboriginal stakeholders for the environmental assessment phase included:

- Aboriginal participants involved in and consulted during the assessment advised that they had no substantial objections to the Proposal providing that construction-related disturbance is confined to the present study area, and recommended management measures (Section 12.4 of this report) are implemented prior to and during construction.
- Concerns were expressed regarding the potential impacts on three areas of high cultural significance: the low spur occupied by the Coffs Harbour Clay Target Club south of Moonee Creek; a ceremonial / sacred site (Arwarra Creek area); and an historic campsite (Embankment Road area). Although the latter two sites lie well west of the footprint of the Proposal, the nature and extent of their associated archaeological materials are not known, and there is thus a perception that highway construction could lead to the accidental damage of important cultural resources.
- It was recommended that subsurface archaeological testing be conducted in the vicinity of the three significant sites (S2W-4, 10 and 11) and that these areas be subject to initial construction monitoring and be fenced for the duration of the proposed works.
- There were concerns in relation to the adverse effect that bridge construction may have on the water quality and survival of downstream aquatic / marine flora and fauna in the several creeks and seasonal gullies traversed by the corridor. The welfare of these waterways is of fundamental importance to the Aboriginal community, whose ancestors have used aquatic and marine resources for many thousands of years. Some of the more productive estuaries such as Moonee Creek, Hearn's Lake and Woolgoolga Lake have been associated with post-contact camping activities and the historical and more recent use of wild resources. Management measures to

ensure aquatic flora and fauna and water quality are not compromised as a result of construction or operation of the Proposal are outlined in Chapter 17 and Chapter 18 respectively.

## 12.2 Existing environment

### 12.2.1 Historical context

At the time of European settlement, the Coffs Harbour region was occupied by the Gumbaingirr speaking people whose traditional country extends from the Clarence River to Nambucca. The Gumbaingirr comprised several distinct but interrelated groupings of people, each associated with a separate geographical area. Historical accounts place the Jita Jita group between Sapphire and Woolgoolga. Gumbaingirr groups shared economic resources, trading and ceremonial occasions, intermarried, and spoke a mutually intelligible language, even though differences of dialect or speech, of local territorial association, and some cultural practices varied from one group or locality to another.

During the early years of European settlement most of the Aboriginal population centred on the coastline, coastal alluvial plains and major river corridors, despite the rapid appropriation of these land systems by timber-getters and farmers. Aboriginal land use patterns were substantially modified in the decades following European settlement, as traditional lands were alienated and freedom to move through the country was progressively restricted.

Despite the apparent decline in population numbers and the massive changes brought about by European settlement, many local Gumbaingirr were able to maintain traditional knowledge of and association with the Coffs Harbour – Woolgoolga area. In addition to important ceremonial and meeting places, information relating to travelling routes, resource use and relationships to land has been handed down through the generations.

The study corridor lies within the territory administered by the Coffs Harbour and District Local Aboriginal Land Council, and within the area of interest to the Yarrawarra Aboriginal Corporation and the Gumbula Julipi Elders Corporation. The area north from Moonee Creek is within the traditional country of the north-eastern Gumbaingirr people, who are represented by the Garby Elders. Most of the corridor thus falls within Garby Elders' country.

### 12.2.2 Heritage register searches

Sixty-one Aboriginal sites are registered on the Department of Environment and Climate Change (DECC) Aboriginal heritage information management system between Sapphire and Arrawarra Creek, and inland to the western boundary of Wedding Bells State Forest. Of the 61 registered Aboriginal sites, 39 are stone artefact scatters (open camps), nine are shell middens, nine are isolated artefacts, two are scarred tree sites and two are natural mythological sites.

Seven of the DECC registered Aboriginal sites would be directly impacted by the Proposal. The other DECC registered Aboriginal sites have not been considered further. Other sites, in addition to those identified on the Aboriginal heritage information management system, have been recorded during this assessment. All identified sites are discussed in Section 12.2.3 below.

Searches of heritage lists maintained by the Commonwealth Department of Environment and Water Resources, the NSW Heritage Register and the *Coffs Harbour City Local Environmental Plan 2000* revealed no listed Aboriginal sites or places in or close to the road corridor.

The Register of the National Estate has an Indicative Place (not on the Register but identified as important) listing for the Woolgoolga and Solitary Islands area, including the coastal strip between the hills and coast from Moonee Beach to Corindi Beach.

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Refer Figures 12.1a to 12.1d

There is no land within the study area that is currently subject to a Native Title claim. However, there are a number of properties that are owned by either the Coffs Harbour Local Aboriginal Land Council or the Yarrawarra Aboriginal Corporation. One of these parcels of land is to the north of the study area, bordered by Eggins Drive, Arrawarra Beach Road and Arrawarra Creek and is vested in the Coffs Harbour and District Local Aboriginal Land Council in accordance with the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (Woolgoolga to Wells Crossing Route Option Development Report 2005)*. The Proposal would not impact on any properties that are owned or vested in Aboriginal organisations.

A scatter of three stone artefacts (Aboriginal heritage information management system site #22-1-192) is located south of Split Solitary Road. Coffs Harbour City Council has obtained a Section 90 (of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*) consent to destroy from the Department of Environment and Climate Change for this site, located on the edge of the proposed cutting east and to the south of Split Solitary Road. While this site would be impacted, no other artefacts were found in the locality and it is considered unlikely that other unidentified artefacts would be found. As such there has been no further consideration of this site as part of this report.

### **12.2.3 Description and assessment of significance of identified sites**

Seven archaeological sites and eight potential archaeological deposits (two associated with recorded archaeological sites) were identified within the road corridor. These sites are illustrated in Figures 12.1a to 12.1d and have been allocated an "S2W identifier" in the descriptions below. Four additional sites were identified in close proximity to the road corridor (do not have an "S2W identifier"); however identifying the location of three of these sites (Corroboree area north of site S2W-4, Embankment Road historic camp and Arrawarra Creek ceremonial / sacred site) is not permitted. A total of 17 sites (archaeological sites and potential archaeological deposits) have been identified and are discussed below.

The archaeological sites comprise four scatters of stone artefacts (S2W-2, 4, 7 and 12) and three isolated artefact finds (S2W-3, 5 and 6). Discussion regarding the assessment of significance for the eight potential archaeological deposit sites is provided in Section 12.3.

#### **S2W-1: Potential archaeological deposit. Hunter Close**

- This potential archaeological deposit covers an area of approximately 30 metres by 25 metres on the crest of a narrow spur between Hunter Close and the existing highway road reserve.
- The potential archaeological deposit is unlikely to contain in-situ archaeological evidence.
- Any artefacts present would be of general Aboriginal social value, but unlikely to be of any substantial scientific significance.

#### **S2W-2: Artefact scatter (#22-1-212). Gaudrons Road**

- This site comprises a low-density scatter of four stone artefacts in a highly disturbed area south of Gaudrons Road.
- It has low to negligible potential for subsurface deposits and is considered to have little further research value.
- S2W-2 is assessed to be of low Aboriginal social and local scientific significance.

#### **S2W-3: Isolated artefact (#22-1-137). Skinners Creek**

- In 1999, an isolated siltstone flake was recorded 75 metres south of Skinners Creek on the bank of a deeply incised tributary gully, within the existing highway road reserve. It was not detected during field surveys and may have washed into the adjacent gully since its recording.
- This location would be potentially affected during bridge construction works.
- This artefact does not appear to be part of a larger scatter and is not considered to have further research value.
- S2W-3 is assessed as having low local Aboriginal social and scientific significance.

**S2W-4: Artefact scatter / historic campsite (#22-1-138). Coffs Harbour Clay Target Club property**

- In 1999, 16 stone artefacts were recorded along a 30-metre stretch of an exposed water main easement that borders the eastern margin of the existing highway road reserve. The artefacts occurred on the crest and northern upper slope of a low east-trending spur cut by the highway. The Coffs Harbour Clay Target Club premises occupies the terminal end of the spur.
- The recorded artefacts had been disturbed but the potential for further, largely undisturbed artefacts beneath grass and sediment cover over a wide part of the spur was considered high.
- The Coffs Harbour Clay Target Club spur is known to have been one of the main winter campsites of the Moonee people in the period following European settlement, and probably long before.
- S2W-4 is assessed as having high local and regional scientific and cultural significance.

**S2W-5: Isolated artefact and potential archaeological deposit (#22-1-210). Proposed highway reserve, bypass section**

- This isolated artefact was found on a level ridgeline bench at 36 metres elevation, approximately 300 metres south of Woolgoolga Creek.
- The artefact and potential archaeological deposit lie on the eastern margin of the proposed highway reserve and would remain intact above an adjacent cutting.
- The S2W-5 isolated artefact has no further research value, but the ridgeline bench on which it occurs is considered to have moderate potential for subsurface artefacts.

**S2W-6: Isolated artefact and potential archaeological deposit (#22-1-208). Proposed highway reserve, bypass section**

- The artefact lies approximately 25 metres east of the proposed highway road reserve and is unlikely to be affected by the Proposal.
- It is considered highly likely that the artefact is associated with occupation of a forested ridgeline knoll approximately 50 metres further north-west which was not accessible for survey purposes.
- The knoll would be potentially partially affected by a highway cutting.
- The S2W-6 isolated artefact has no further research value, but the adjacent knoll is considered to have moderate potential for subsurface artefacts.

**S2W-7: Artefact scatter (#22-1-211). Proposed highway reserve, bypass section**

- This artefact scatter comprises at least 200 artefacts on the level southern end of a knoll some 250 metres upslope of S2W-6.
- Given the disturbed and eroded context of the location, the potential for surface or subsurface material at this site is considered to be low to negligible.
- S2W-7 is assessed to have a low to moderate level of local Aboriginal social and low scientific significance.

**S2W-8: Potential archaeological deposit. Proposed highway reserve, bypass section**

- This potential archaeological deposit is located about 280 metres north of Bark Hut Road on a narrow 20 metre wide crest of a prominent ridgeline that continues further east between two semi-permanent tributaries of Darkum Creek.
- S2W-8 is considered to have moderate potential for subsurface artefacts.

**S2W-9: Potential archaeological deposit. Proposed highway reserve, bypass section**

- This potential archaeological deposit about 800 metres north of Bark Hut Road comprises elevated alluvial deposits that form a well-drained flat peninsula of land at the confluence of two permanent tributaries of Darkum Creek.
- S2W-9 has moderate to high potential to contain undisturbed subsurface evidence.

**S2W-10: Potential archaeological deposit. Proposed highway reserve, bypass section**

- This potential archaeological deposit comprises the crest of a low spur that forms the watershed between Little Arrawarra Gully and Arrawarra Creek towards the northern end of the corridor. The spur is located in Wedding Bells State Forest and is traversed by Embankment Road.
- The potential archaeological deposit may contain archaeological evidence associated with ceremonial and historic camping activities in the Arrawarra Creek / Embankment Road area. Any such evidence would be of high significance to the Aboriginal community.
- Disturbance by forestry logging and road / track construction and maintenance may have meant any materials associated with this potential archaeological deposit are likely to have been disturbed or displaced.

**S2W-11: Potential archaeological deposit. Proposed highway reserve, northern limit of Proposal**

- This potential archaeological deposit comprises the banks of Arrawarra Creek at the northern end of the corridor. It may contain archaeological evidence associated with ceremonial and historic camping activities in the Arrawarra Creek and Embankment Road area. Any such evidence would be of high significance to the Aboriginal community.
- Disturbance by the previous installation of an overhead transmission line, an underground cable and vehicle track, as well as heavy erosion, may mean that any materials associated with this potential archaeological deposit are unlikely to be in a primary depositional context.

**S2W-12: Artefact scatter (#22-1-220). South of Fiddaman Road**

- This artefact scatter comprises a low, cleared, east-trending ridge south of Fiddaman Road at Emerald Beach.
- It was subject to subsurface archaeological salvage investigation (not by the study team) in 2007.
- Findings of the investigation indicated that this site was utilised as a task-specific site, peripheral to the main campsites.
- S2W-12 has been severely disturbed and has no potential for in-situ or stratified archaeological deposits.

**S2W-13: Potential archaeological deposit. Tommy Twohead's grave**

In a tribal fight in the mid 1880's a tribesman was killed and subsequently buried. From a mud map drawing within the publication *The History of the Coastal Strip known as Look-At-Me-Now, Moonee Beach Settlement (100 years), The Skinner Family and Descendents* by B.J. Holder in 1984, the burial site is known to be located somewhere in the south-east corner of Portion 41 Parish of Moonee, approximately 100 metres to the west of the Emerald interchange northbound off-ramp loop. There has not been a field survey undertaken at this site. However, due to the poor preservation conditions of the highly acidic soil, if skeletal remains have survived, they would be unlikely to be discovered through remote sensing and / or archaeological test pitting methods. This site, as with other burial sites in the Gumbaingirr country, has a high cultural and social value.

**Site # 22-1-143: Artefact Scatter**

Three stone artefacts were recorded beside a small semi-permanent tributary of Sugar Mill Creek at Moonee. The site #22-1-143 artefact scatter is small, occurs in a disturbed context. Although some undetected artefacts may be present, archaeological materials are unlikely to survive within the highway reserve itself (the Proposal impact area). Site #22-1-143 is considered to have minimal further research potential and is assessed to have low scientific/archaeological significance.

**Corroboree area north of site S2W-4**

During the mid 1880s a tribal fight and a corroboree were reportedly held on the alluvial plain inland of Look-At-Me-Now Headland, just north of the spur currently occupied by the Coffs Harbour Clay Target Club. The corroboree site is believed to lie less than 200 metres east of the proposed highway footprint. While the site is unlikely to contain archaeological evidence, it is

regarded as an integral and important part of the Aboriginal cultural landscape. The site is assessed as having moderate to high local Aboriginal cultural and social significance.

#### **Embankment Road historic camp**

This historic camp location lies on the northern side of Embankment Road approximately 800 metres west of the proposed highway footprint. The camp was used by direct descendants of the Garby Elders and is believed to be linked to Aboriginal people prospecting for gold in the locality. It is not known whether material evidence of its prior occupation survives, but the site location is nevertheless of social importance to local Gumbaingirr, particularly the Garby Elders. The site is assessed as having moderate to high local significance.

#### **Arrawarra Creek ceremonial / sacred site**

This site was identified to the consultant during the route selection process and is highly significant and of prime concern to local Gumbaingirr Elders. Owing to the site's secret / sacred nature, and at the request of informants, no specific details of its use or location are given. However, it is known that the site is located several hundred metres west of the proposed highway footprint. All construction-related facilities would be located well away from this particular area.

## 12.3 Potential impacts of the Proposal on Aboriginal heritage

The potential impacts of the Proposal on the identified Aboriginal heritage sites within the study area are summarised in Table 12.1.

**TABLE 12.1** SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSAL ON IDENTIFIED ABORIGINAL SITES

ABORIGINAL SITE REFERENCE	CONTENTS / LIKELY CONTENTS	DIRECT AFFECT	OUTSIDE CONSTRUCTION FOOTPRINT, POTENTIAL INDIRECT AFFECT	DETERMINED SITE SIGNIFICANCE
S2W-1	Potential disturbed subsurface artefacts	Yes		Archaeological significance to be refined by subsurface investigations prior to construction.
S2W-2	4 surface artefacts-highly disturbed	Yes		Low – local.
S2W-3	1 surface artefact-highly disturbed	Yes	Yes	Low – local.
S2W-4	Potential extensive surface scatter and subsurface deposits	Yes	Yes	High – local and regional.
S2W-5	1 surface artefact Potential disturbed subsurface artefacts	Yes	Yes	Archaeological significance to be refined by subsurface investigations prior to construction.
S2W-6	1 surface artefact Potential undisturbed subsurface artefacts	Yes		Archaeological significance to be refined by subsurface investigations prior to construction.
S2W-7	>200 disturbed surface artefacts	Yes		Low to moderate – local.
S2W-8	Potential disturbed subsurface artefacts	Yes		Archaeological significance to be refined by subsurface investigations prior to construction.



ABORIGINAL SITE REFERENCE	CONTENTS / LIKELY CONTENTS	DIRECT AFFECT	OUTSIDE CONSTRUCTION FOOTPRINT, POTENTIAL INDIRECT AFFECT	DETERMINED SITE SIGNIFICANCE
S2W-9	Potential for minimally disturbed subsurface artefacts	Yes		Archaeological significance to be refined by subsurface work prior to construction.
S2W-10	Potential disturbed subsurface artefacts	Yes	Yes	Archaeological significance to be refined by subsurface investigations prior to construction.
S2W-11	Potential disturbed subsurface artefacts	Yes	Yes	Archaeological significance to be refined by subsurface investigations prior to construction.
S2W-12	Low to moderate density of disturbed subsurface artefacts	Yes	Yes Yes	Low – local.
S2W-13	Potential historic Aboriginal burial		Yes	High – local.
Corroboree area north of site S2W-4	Unlikely to contain archaeological evidence			High – local.
Site #22-1-143	Artefact scatter			Low – local.
Embankment Road historic camp	Unknown if material evidence present			Moderate to high – local.
Arrawarra Creek ceremonial/ sacred site	Potential for material evidence of ceremonial activity			High – local.

The Proposal would potentially directly affect 12 of the 17 identified Aboriginal sites. Four of the 12 potentially directly affected sites are identified as of either low or low to moderate local significance (S2W-2, 3, 7 and 12). S2W-3 is located close to Skinners Creek. The isolated artefact at S2W-3 was not detected during the field survey and is likely to no longer be present at the site (washed away). There are no management measures proposed with regard to S2W-3.

At least half of the site area of S2W-7 would also be directly impacted by a proposed highway cutting. The measures proposed in Section 12.4 would ensure that the potential impact to these sites is appropriately managed.

At least half of the potential archaeological deposit area S2W-8 would be directly impacted by a proposed highway cutting. The measures proposed in Section 12.4 would ensure that the potential impact to these sites is appropriately managed.

S2W-4 would be affected by the Proposal. When the presence of this site and its potential heritage sensitivity were revealed, the proposed highway alignment was shifted to the west so as to avoid any widening to the east of the existing highway boundary. This shift contained the affected portion of the site to within the existing highway road reserve, where as a result of previous disturbance, there was little chance of artefacts or archaeological deposits being present.

An upgrade of the access road to the Clay Target Club forms part of the Proposal and survey inspection revealed that a number of artefacts that form part of S2W 4 are scattered along and beside this track. Consequently, the design for the access road to the Clay Target Club was shifted to the north to avoid further disturbance of this site. Further, the implementation of measures outlined in the draft Statement of Commitments (refer Appendix A) would preserve the high local and regional Aboriginal cultural and scientific values.

The isolated stone artefact associated with site S2W-5 is assessed as being potentially affected by plant and equipment during the construction phase only. This site is also identified as a potential archaeological deposit and the measures proposed in Section 12.4 would ensure that the potential impact to these sites is appropriately managed.

S2W-12 would be affected by the Proposal. The site is located at the proposed Emerald Beach interchange and this portion would be destroyed. The portion of the site is highly disturbed and part of the proposed impact area has been subject to a recent subsurface salvage investigation.

S2W-13 is a reported historic Aboriginal burial site. In line with Aboriginal community recommendations, the proposed property access road in this vicinity has been realigned to pass through the adjacent property to the east to avoid Portion 41 and the reported location of the burial site.

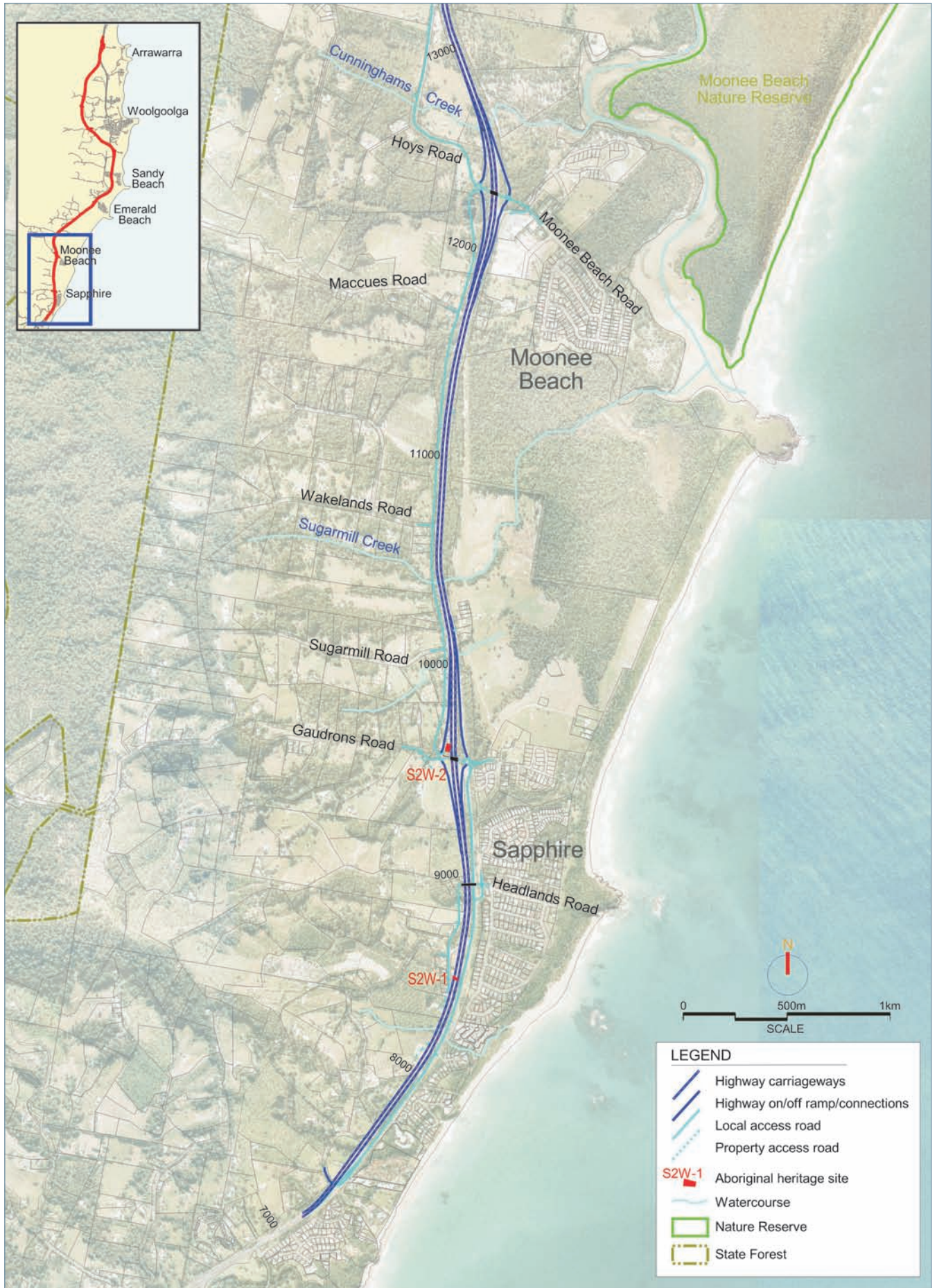
Subsurface investigation would be required to further assess the significance of six potentially directly affected sites (S2W-1, 6, 8, 9, 10, and 11) and one indirectly affected site (S2W-5). The Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA) proposes to undertake subsurface investigations to assess the significance of potential archaeological deposits (as supported by the local Aboriginal community). Appendix D of the Aboriginal heritage report provides a detailed *Subsurface investigation work plan* which outlines the method proposed, and committed to by the RTA, to further assess the significance of the sites. To this end, the RTA has initiated activities associated with the pre-excavation phase of the *Subsurface investigation work plan*. The subsurface investigations would be completed prior to the commencement of construction activities.

## 12.4 Proposed management measures

Proposed management measures are discussed below and included in the draft Statement of Commitments at Appendix A:

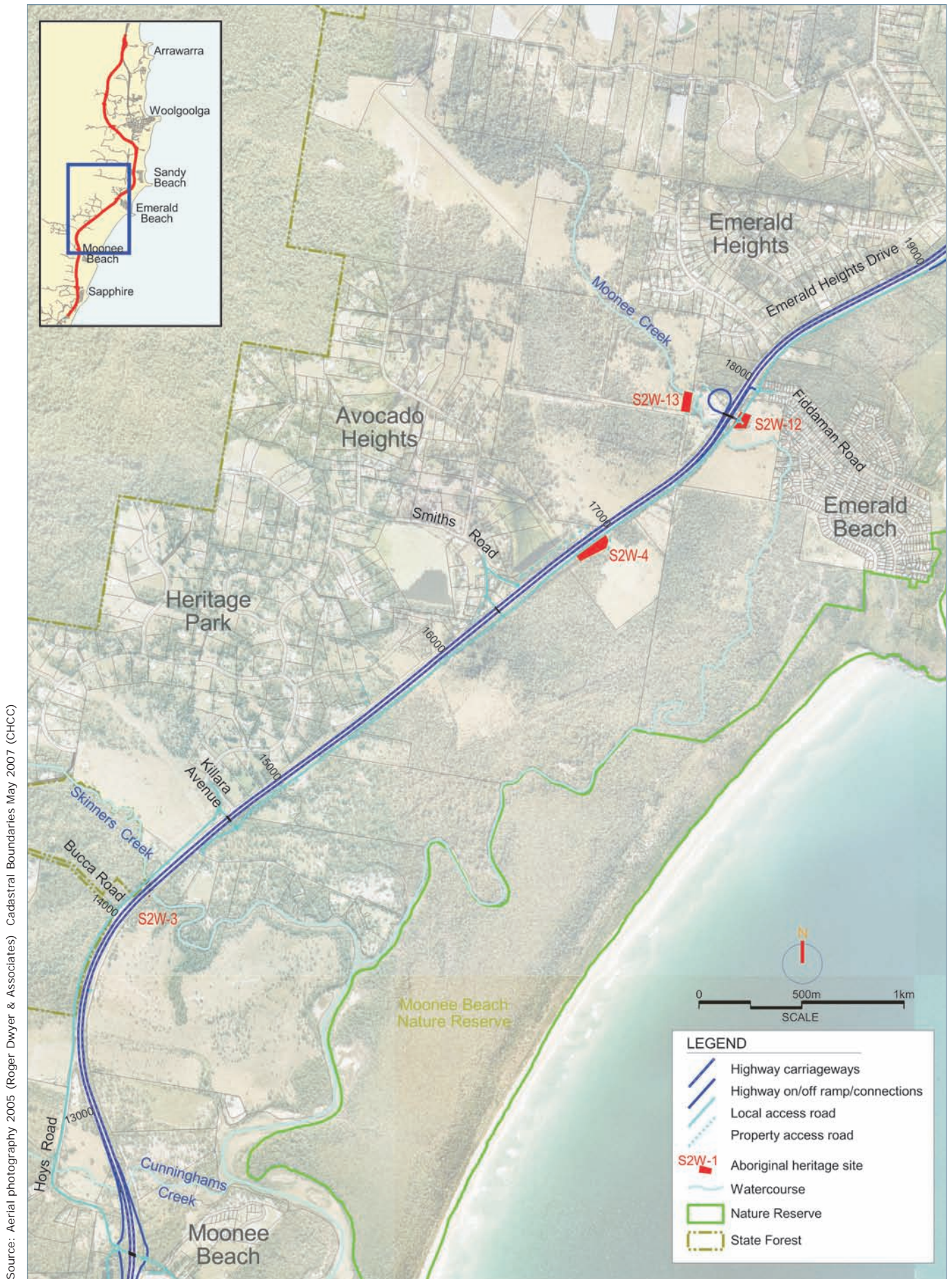
- (i) Any Aboriginal heritage items directly affected will be managed in consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders and the Department of Environment and Climate Change.
- (ii) Aboriginal heritage sites and potential archaeological deposits will be clearly identified on construction drawings.
- (iii) All construction personnel will receive training on their obligations for protection of Aboriginal cultural materials, including information on site locations, conservation management requirements and legal obligations in regard to Aboriginal cultural materials.
- (iv) If any part of the project (such as an ancillary facility) is located in an area which has not been subject to detailed Aboriginal heritage field survey and assessment, additional survey and assessment will be undertaken before that part of the project proceeds.
- (v) Subsurface investigations will be conducted of identified potential archaeological deposits at sites S2W-1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11 with support from the local Aboriginal stakeholders. Any subsequent salvage that may be warranted would occur at that time.
- (vi) Areas of the artefact scatter sites associated with S2W-4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, Site # 22-1-143, Embankment Road historic camp and Arrawarra Creek ceremonial / sacred sites not directly affected by the Proposal will be fenced to avoid any accidental disturbance of these sites.
- (vii) The Holder family descendents will be consulted and a field inspection will be undertaken with the Aboriginal stakeholders to confirm the location of S2W-13.
- (viii) Aboriginal stakeholders will be engaged to salvage surface artefacts identified at sites S2W-2 and 7 and at S2W-12 after removal of the existing building on site.

- (ix) Aboriginal stakeholders will observe initial ground disturbance works / topsoil stripping (regardless of results of potential archaeological deposit investigations) and salvage artefacts identified at sites S2W-1, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12 and 13.
- (x) If any presently unknown Aboriginal heritage items are uncovered during the works, all works in the vicinity of the find will cease until Aboriginal heritage specialist advice is obtained.
- (xi) The RTA will comply with the NSW Government's *Aboriginal Participation in Construction Guidelines*. Where feasible, members of the Aboriginal community employed under the Guidelines will be provided with opportunities to undertake tasks associated with the re-vegetation program for the Proposal.



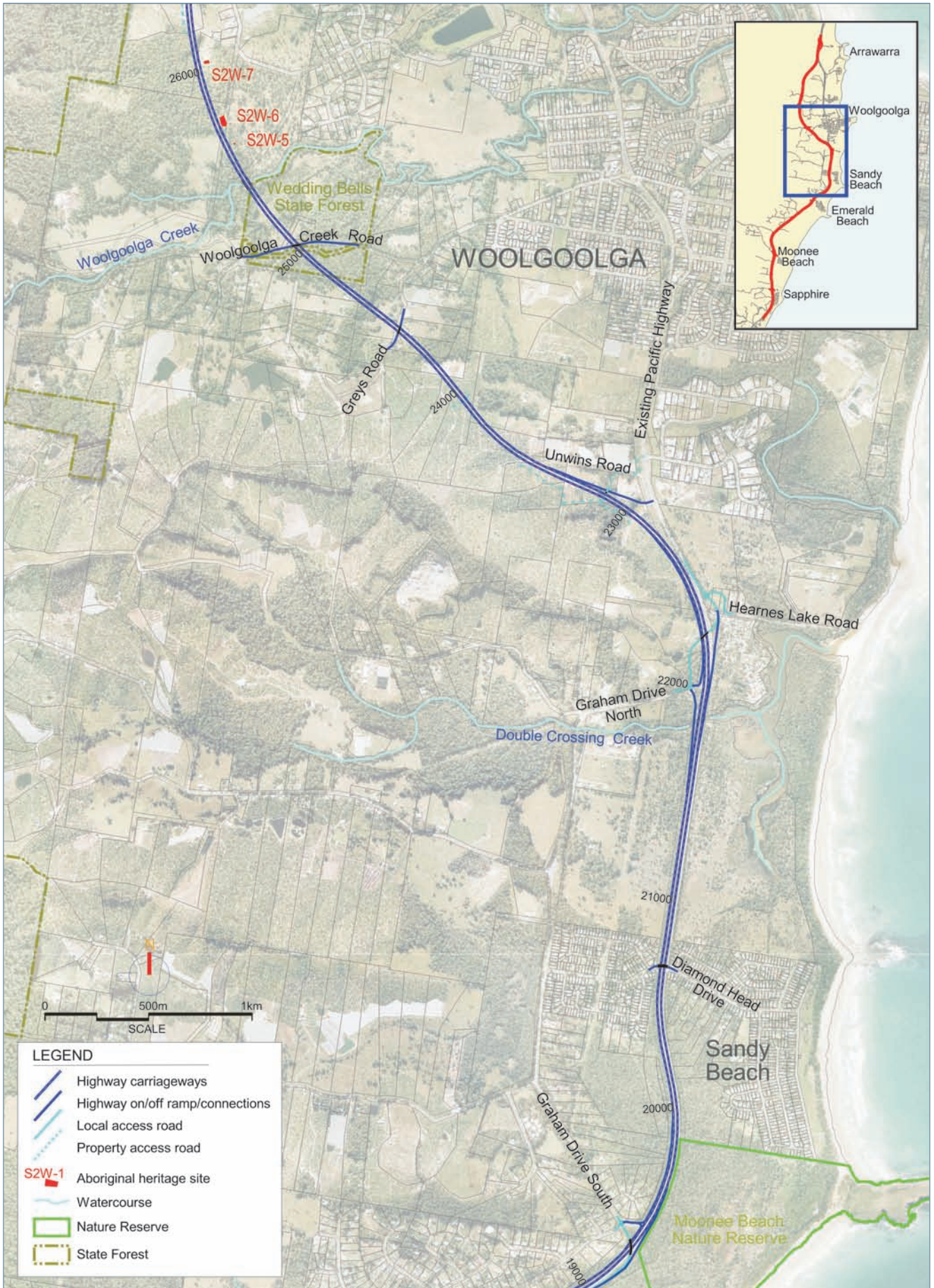
Source: Aerial photography 2005 (Roger Dwyer & Associates) Cadastral Boundaries May 2007 (CHCC)

FIGURE 12.1a ABORIGINAL HERITAGE SITES (SAPPHIRE TO MOONEE BEACH)



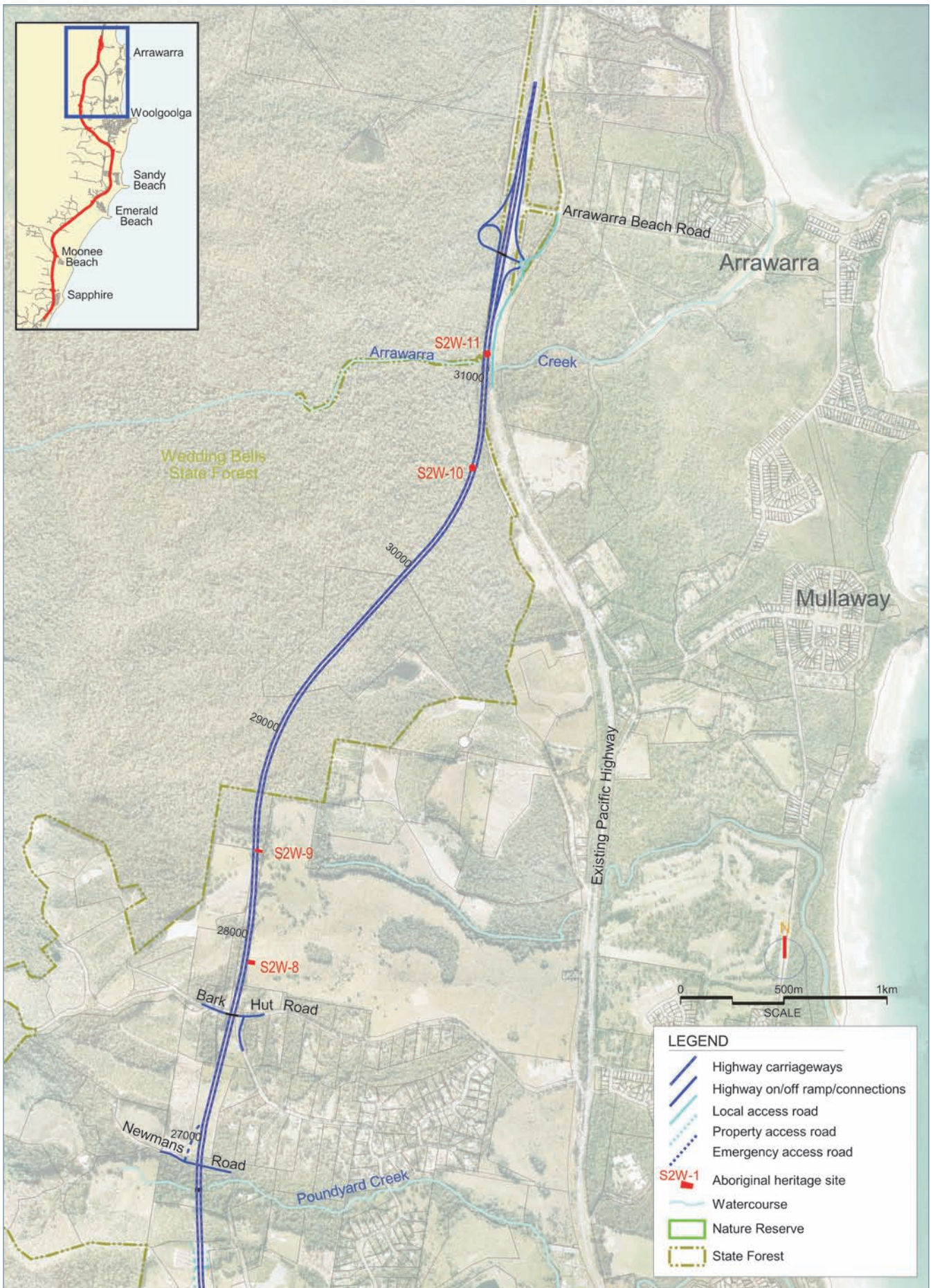
Source: Aerial photography 2005 (Roger Dwyer & Associates) Cadastral Boundaries May 2007 (CHCC)

FIGURE 12.1b ABORIGINAL HERITAGE SITES (MOONEE BEACH TO EMERALD BEACH)



Source: Aerial photography 2005 (Roger Dwyer & Associates) Cadastral Boundaries May 2007 (CHCC)

FIGURE 12.1c ABORIGINAL HERITAGE SITES (EMERALD BEACH TO WOOLGOOLGA)



Source: Aerial photography 2005 (Roger Dwyer & Associates) Cadastral Boundaries May 2007 (CHCC)

FIGURE 12.1d ABORIGINAL HERITAGE SITES (WOOLGOOLGA TO ARRWARRA)