
MACS REEF ROAD TIP

CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

Patricia Saunders

August 2009

Report to Palerang Council
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Palerang Council proposes to rehabilitate its existing tip site in Macs Reef Road, Wamboin.

A cultural heritage assessment of the site was commissioned by the council and comprised documentary research, an archaeological survey and participation by Ngambri Local Aboriginal Land Council.

No previously recorded Aboriginal or historic (European) archaeological sites occur at the tip and no archaeological sites or areas of Aboriginal archaeological potential were located during the survey.

The probability that undetected Aboriginal artefacts would be impacted by the proposed rehabilitation of the tip is considered low to very low.

Recommendations

1. There are no Aboriginal or European cultural heritage constraints to the proposed rehabilitation of the Palerang Council tip site in Macs Reef Road, Wamboin.
2. If any previously undetected Aboriginal site or relic is uncovered or unearthed during rehabilitation work at the tip, all work at that location must cease immediately and advice on appropriate action be obtained from the South Branch of the Environment Protection and Regulation Division of the NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change.
3. Three original bound copies of this report should be forwarded to the NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change and one copy to Ngambri Local Aboriginal Land Council.

1. INTRODUCTION

Palerang Council proposes to rehabilitate its existing tip site in Macs Reef Road, Wamboin (Figs 1 and 2). A cultural heritage assessment of the site was commissioned by council and is documented in this report.

1.1 Proposed Development

The Macs Reef Road tip site covers an area of approximately 9.25 hectares, of which approximately 5.4 hectares have been impacted by the tip and 3.85 hectares are relatively undisturbed (refer Fig. 2). The tip is currently near capacity and is to be rehabilitated. Future use may include a recycling facility. While there may be some incidental impact on areas not currently disturbed, this is expected to be relatively minor.

1.2 Aims of the Investigation

The aims of the investigation were to:

- locate and record any Aboriginal and/or historic European archaeological sites visible within the tip site;
- identify any areas of Aboriginal archaeological potential within the tip site;
- assess the significance of any Aboriginal and/or historic European sites recorded; and
- provide impact mitigation and site management recommendations.

1.3 Report Outline

As required by the NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change (NPWS 1997), this report documents:

- participation by the relevant Local Aboriginal Land Council (Ngambri);
- the investigation methodology;
- the environment of the study area, including land use impacts;
- the regional and local Aboriginal archaeological background;
- the results of the archaeological investigation;
- statutory requirements for Aboriginal archaeological sites; and
- management recommendations based on the results of the investigation and consultation with Ngambri Local Aboriginal Land Council.

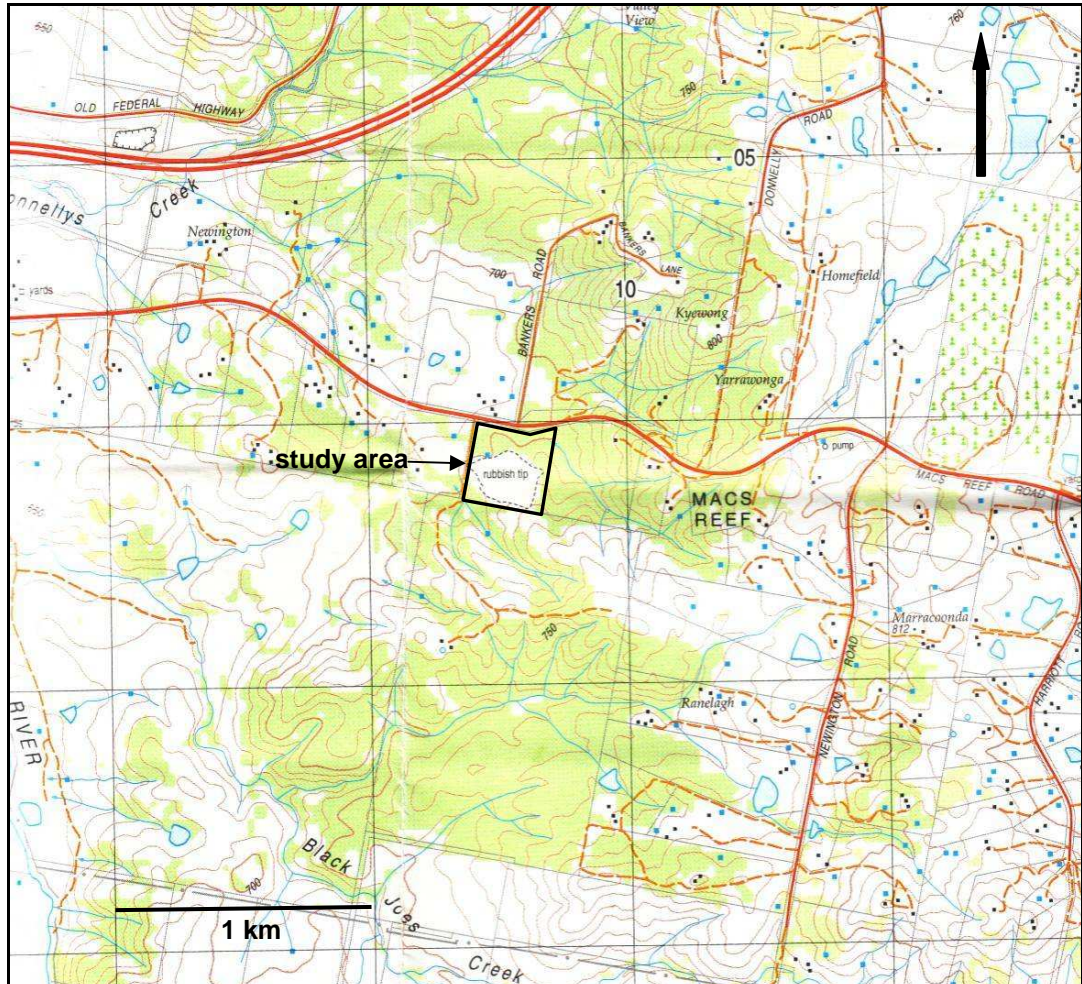


Figure 1 Location of the Macs Reef Road tip study area (Sutton 1:25,000 topo. 2nd Ed. 2002).



Figure 2 Macs Reef Road tip site (base plan: GoogleEarth satellite imagery).

2. ABORIGINAL PARTICIPATION

It is NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change (DECC) policy that representative Aboriginal organisations be given an opportunity to participate in archaeological surveys for Aboriginal sites. The representative organisation for this project is Ngambri (formerly Ngunnawal) Local Aboriginal Land Council, based in Queanbeyan.

Project details and an invitation to participate in the archaeological survey were emailed to Ngambri LALC CEO, Mr Col Williams. Ms Tiana House subsequently represented the Land Council in the fieldwork. The survey results and the archaeological potential of the study area were discussed with Ms House during the survey. Ms House concurred with the consultant's conclusions and proposed recommendations.

As required by DECC, a draft copy of the report was forwarded to Ngambri LALC for comment and the Land Council was invited to provide a brief report documenting their participation in the survey, their views on the project and their recommendations (Appendix 1). A copy of this report will be forwarded to the Land Council.

3. PROJECT METHODOLOGY

3.1 Documentary Research

The Environment Protection and Regulation Division of the NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change, through its Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS), maintains a register of all formally recorded Aboriginal archaeological sites in New South Wales. A search of the AHIMS database is required by DECC prior to an archaeological survey and is carried out by AHIMS staff on submission of a formal request. The search results are not guaranteed to be free of error.

Documentary research for this project comprised a search of the AHIMS database and a review of associated Aboriginal site cards and archaeological reports. The purpose of the research was to identify any known Aboriginal sites in or near the study area, to facilitate a preliminary assessment of the archaeological potential of the study area and to provide a reference for assessing the significance of any Aboriginal sites located during the field survey. Historical research was to be undertaken only if historical sites or relics were found during the field survey.

3.2 Field Survey

A comprehensive pedestrian survey of the relatively undisturbed 3.85 ha area around the periphery of the existing tip was carried out on 6 August 2009 by the consultant, Patricia Saunders, and Ngambri LALC representative, Tiana House, in accordance with the requirements of New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service (1997) *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Standards and Guidelines Kit*. The survey involved an examination of the ground surface for the presence of Aboriginal stone artefacts and an inspection of old growth eucalypts for evidence of traditional Aboriginal bark removal. The indicative locations of survey transects are shown in Figure 3.



Figure 3 Indicative locations of survey transects (base plan: GoogleEarth satellite imagery).

4. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

Traditional Aboriginal land use and settlement patterns were closely related to environmental factors, particularly access to water, food and raw materials, and to the type of terrain, especially gradient and aspect. The detection of Aboriginal sites during archaeological surveys is also related to environmental processes, both natural and human-induced, particularly those relating to ground disturbance and soil deposition. The environment of the study area at a broad scale is shown in Figure 2.

4.1 Topography

The study area is situated on the gently inclined lower slopes of a broad, northwest-oriented spurline (refer Fig. 1). Elevation ranges from 700m AHD in the north to 730m AHD in the southeastern corner. The only natural water sources are drainage areas in the northeastern and southwestern corners of the site. The nearest major watercourse is a tributary of Black Joes Creek approximately 800m to the south. Yass River is about 2km to the southeast.

4.2 Geology and Soils

At a broad scale, the study area is underlain by the Middle - Late Ordovician Pittman Formation comprising quartz-rich sandstones, siltstone and shale with minor occurrences of chert and calcareous sandstone (Abell 1991). Soils are generally a thin, fine light brown/grey loam over a gravelly yellow clay.

4.3 Vegetation

Vegetation in the areas surrounding the tip consists of relatively undisturbed open sclerophyll forest (Shorthouse 2002) dominated by *Eucalyptus maculosa*, with a low shrub understorey of variable density and a sparse ground layer dominated by native tussock. Woodland species including old growth *E. melliodora* and *E. bridgesiana* are present in low numbers, particularly in the northeastern corner. A number of exotic species occur in the southwestern corner of the site.

4.4 Land Use Impacts

Historically, the study area was part of a large rural holding and was used for bush grazing. Approximately 5.4 ha or 58% of the site is currently used as a council tip and is totally disturbed (refer Fig 2). Impact outside the tip area is minor, except for scattered rubbish around the periphery and some earthworks in the northern part of the site.

While any Aboriginal or historic (European) cultural heritage sites present in the tip area would have been totally destroyed, any sites elsewhere may be relatively undisturbed.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

5.1 DECC Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System

A search of DECC'S Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) identified 30 known Aboriginal archaeological sites within the 49km² search area between GDA coordinates 706000-713000E and 6101000 - 6108000N which includes the Macs Reef Road tip study area (AHIMS search #26734 dated 05/08/2009). The sites comprise 24 artefact scatters (also known as 'open campsites') and six isolated finds. None of the sites is located within the study area. However, 15 are located within 2 km of the tip. The closest is an isolated find (AHIMS # 57-2-0264) recorded near Donnelly's Creek, approximately 1km to the northwest.

As AHIMS includes only those sites that have been reported to NSW DECC, generally from areas that have been archaeologically surveyed, the search results are not an exhaustive inventory of local Aboriginal sites and previously unrecorded sites may occur in the study area.

5.2 Regional Overview

Numerous archaeological surveys have been carried out in the Wamboin/Bywong area, between the Federal Highway in the north, the NSW-ACT border in the south, Brooks Creek in the east and Sutton Road in the west. Open artefact scatters and isolated finds are the only Aboriginal site types recorded to date in this area. An overview of some of these surveys is provided below.

In 1981 Koettig and Silcox surveyed a 200m wide corridor for the 46km long Federal Highway upgrade from Collector to the ACT border (Koettig 1981). Thirty three open sites and two possible scarred trees were recorded. Seventy percent of the sites occurred on ridges and spurs and only 25% along creeklines, possibly reflecting higher European land use and destruction of Aboriginal sites on creek flats. Sites ranged in area from a few square metres to 180,000m² and contained from two to more than 50 artefacts. Artefacts were predominantly quartz flakes, although chert and silcrete flakes were also recorded. Further investigation in 1984, including subsurface testing and salvage of four open artefact scatters located between Bungendore Road and Sutton, confirmed Koettig's earlier findings and also demonstrated that surface indications at open sites with depth of deposit are not necessarily an accurate reflection of the actual numbers, density and range of artefacts present at the site (Koettig 1984).

Walkington (1988) carried out a detailed investigation of another two of Koettig's (1981) sites, CAB9 on a ridge above Brooks Creek and CAB31 on McLaughlins Creek west of Sutton Road. One hundred and ninety four surface artefacts were collected from CAB9, but there were no subsurface deposits. The artefacts comprised flakes, flaked pieces, cores and a backed blade. Quartz constituted 76% of the assemblage, with small amounts of silcrete, chert, indurated mudstone and volcanic. No surface artefacts were located at site CAB31, but 13 artefacts were recovered from test pits. Artefacts comprised flakes, flaked pieces and a bipolar core. Quartz was the dominant raw material. Other stone types present were indurated mudstone, silcrete and volcanic.

Hughes (1998) surveyed the 324 ha Sutton Acres development area and 49ha of the adjoining Goolabri Park, south of the Federal Highway. One small, low density open artefact scatter and 10 isolated finds were recorded. Almost all of the sites occurred on basal slopes adjacent to drainage lines or along drainage lines. Only two sites were located on ridge

crests away from drainage lines. Twelve of the 13 recorded artefacts were of quartz and one was of chert.

Saunders (2001, 2003a) surveyed two areas along Creekborough Road on the western side of Brooks Creek. Both surveys were on a major ridgeline with numerous secondary ridges and spurs forming the drainage divide between Brooks Creek and Gum Flat Creek. The first survey located two small open artefact scatters and an isolated find (Saunders 2001). Two of the sites were on the western bank of Brooks Creek and the third was on a spur crest within 200m of the creek. The second survey recorded six small low density open artefact scatters and three isolated finds near Brooks and Gum Flat Creeks (Saunders 2003a). Artefact types comprised flakes, flaked pieces, cores, blades and a pebble anvil stone. Raw materials were quartz, chert, volcanic, silcrete and quartzite. Fifty five percent of the sites were located on crests and 45% on mid and upper slopes.

Saunders (2002a) surveyed approximately 8ha of a proposed two lot rural subdivision in Macs Reef Road, to the northwest of the study area. Two small low-density artefact scatters and two isolated finds were recorded. The larger of the two scatters and one of the isolated finds were located on the banks of Donnelly's Creek and the remaining sites on a low gradient basal slope. The artefacts comprised flakes, flaked pieces and a core. Quartz was the principal stone type, with minor percentages of chert, silcrete, metamorphosed tuff and acid volcanic.

Saunders (2002b) also surveyed a proposed 45.7ha subdivision in Bankers Road, off Macs Reef Road north of the study area. The area was largely forested, with poor archaeological visibility and no sites were located. However, areas of archaeological potential (PAD) were identified along tributaries of Donnelly's Creek.

Saunders (2002c, 2003b) investigated two 8ha blocks in Millynn Road, Bywong, to the northeast of the study area. No Aboriginal sites were located. There were no water sources in the locality and the blocks were assessed as having low archaeological potential.

Saunders (2002d) surveyed a proposed 1.3ha rural tourist facility in Sutton Road, Wamboin, southwest of the study area. Three low-density artefact scatters and one isolated find were recorded on a gently inclined basal slope east of Amungula Creek. Quartz was the principal raw material, with minor percentages of chert, silcrete, metamorphosed tuff and acid volcanic. Subsequent monitoring of ground disturbance located an additional two Aboriginal artefacts (Saunders 2004).

Saunders (2003c) investigated a proposed two lot subdivision in Macs Reef Road approximately 2 km west of the study area. A silcrete core associated with a potential archaeological deposit (PAD) was found on a low gradient basal slope in the vicinity of a tributary of Donnelly's Creek.

Saunders (2003d) surveyed a proposed 35 ha rural residential subdivision in Woolshed Lane and Bungendore Road southeast of the study area in terrain of generally low relief on either side of Reedy Creek. A single Aboriginal artefact was located on soil excavated from the bank of a former drainage line.

Hughes (2005) surveyed a proposed 20 ha three lot rural subdivision at 99 Woolshed Lane, together with a 300m section of Woolshed Lane. No Aboriginal sites were found within the proposed subdivision area, but a scatter of nine silcrete artefacts and a rounded cobble were found on a level ridge crest within the road reserve. The site was severely disturbed and was assessed as having low archaeological significance (Hughes 2005:8).

Saunders (2003e) surveyed a proposed rural residential subdivision of 250 hectares in Birchmans Grove Estate, Wamboin, to the southeast of the study area and briefly inspected an additional 235 hectares in the 1(a) (General Rural) zone. Ten Aboriginal sites were recorded in the 1(d) (Rural Residential) zone. The sites comprised five small low-density artefact scatters and five isolated finds, all of low archaeological significance. No sites were located in the 1(a) (General Rural) zone.

Saunders (2006a) surveyed part of a proposed 16.34 ha two lot subdivision in Bungendore Road east of the present study area. No Aboriginal sites were found in the areas surveyed.

A 2006 survey of an 80 ha lot bordered by the Yass River in Macs Reef Road west of the study area located six low density Aboriginal artefact scatters and an isolated find (Saunders 2006b). Most of the sites occurred on low gradient basal slopes and spur crests within 150m of a watercourse. Recorded artefacts types comprised flakes, flaked pieces, cores, blades and a mortar/anvil stone. Silcrete and quartz were the dominant raw materials. Volcanic, quartzite, metamorphosed tuff, chert and chalcedony were also recorded.

An archaeological assessment of a proposed 4 ha lot within a proposed two lot rural residential subdivision of 16 ha at 76 Macs Reef Road about 3.5km east of the study area did not locate any Aboriginal artefacts, but identified an area of archaeological potential near a watercourse (Saunders 2007a).

Saunders (2007b) assessed a two lot rural residential subdivision of 16.32 ha in Newington Road, Wamboin, southeast of the study area. No Aboriginal sites were found. The proposed subdivision was assessed as having low archaeological potential, based on natural topographic constraints and past land use impacts.

Saunders (2009a) surveyed areas to be directly impacted by a proposed two lot rural residential subdivision of 16.48 ha in Summerhill Road, Bywong, northeast of the present study area. Despite excellent archaeological visibility, no Aboriginal sites were located.

Saunders (2009b) assessed a two lot rural residential subdivision in Bungendore Road, Bywong northeast of the study area. No Aboriginal sites were found. The results were attributed to modern land use impacts, visibility constraints and low intensity Aboriginal use the area.

5.3 Site Location Criteria

While Aboriginal archaeological sites may occur in a wide range of environments, regional archaeological research has established a set of criteria for predicting the distribution and characteristics of sites in the region. These criteria may be summarised as follows:

- The most archaeologically sensitive locations are elevated, well-drained, level or gently sloping areas in the vicinity of permanent or semi-permanent water sources, but out of cold air drainage corridors. Such locations are typically low gradient basal slopes and the crests of low rises and spurs within 100 - 150m of rivers, creeks, lakes and swamps. A possible preference for creek confluences is also indicated.
- Evidence of Aboriginal occupation is also found on the crests of ridgelines serving as access routes and vantage points.
- The most commonly recorded Aboriginal site types are artefact scatters and isolated finds dominated by flakes and flaked pieces, commonly of quartz or silcrete.
- Scarred trees may occur wherever old growth eucalypts of sufficient age remain (locally about 140 years).
- Stone procurement sites may occur where stone suitable for tool manufacture is exposed on the surface.

5.4 Archaeological Potential of the Study Area

Based on the regional Aboriginal site location model and study area topography, geology and land use history, the following Aboriginal site types may potentially occur in the study area:

- **Open artefact scatter** (sometimes referred to as 'open campsite') which consists of two or more stone artefacts occurring together on the ground surface generally no more than

about 50m apart and within the same landform unit. Artefact scatters typically contain unmodified flakes, flaked pieces and cores resulting from the flaking of stone at locations where Aboriginal people have engaged in food procurement, domestic activity or tool manufacture and maintenance. Formal tool types such as scrapers and backed blades may also be present, but usually at low frequency. Artefact scatters may vary considerably in extent and artefact density.

- **Isolated find** which is an occurrence of a single stone artefact without any associated evidence of Aboriginal activity or occupation. Isolated finds may occur almost anywhere in the landscape and may represent lost or discarded artefacts or be the only visible evidence of a concealed artefact scatter.
- **Scarred tree** which exhibits scarring caused by the removal of bark for a particular purpose, such as the manufacture of canoes, containers, shields or shelters, and from the cutting of footholds. Scarred trees may be present when trees of sufficient age to have been utilised by traditional or semi-traditional Aboriginal people (locally around 120 years) remain in the study area.
- **PAD** ('potential archaeological deposit') is an area of archaeological sensitivity where Aboriginal artefacts are likely to occur, based on regional site location models and local topography, but where limited ground surface exposure precludes site detection. Artefacts may be present on the surface and/or within the soil. The archaeological potential and significance of a PAD generally depends on the degree of disturbance it has undergone since Aboriginal occupation.

6. SURVEY RESULTS

No Aboriginal or historic European archaeological sites or areas of Aboriginal archaeological potential (PADs) were found in the study area.

6.1 Survey Coverage

The effectiveness of an archaeological survey depends largely on the degree to which archaeological sites are visible at the time of the survey. Where ground surface exposure is limited and archaeological visibility within the exposures is low, only a small percentage of the archaeological sites present in the survey area may actually be detected.

An estimate of effective survey coverage (ESC) is required by DECC. Effective survey coverage is calculated by quantifying the area surveyed, the estimated area of ground surface exposed within the surveyed area and the estimated percentage of ground surface visible within each exposure. A calculation is made for each landform unit in the survey area. However, as the calculations are based on estimates, they are only indicative.

Effective survey coverage estimates for the study area are given in the following tables.

Landform Unit	Survey Mode	Main exposure types	Unit area (ha)	% surveyed	% exposed	Average exposure visibility %	Effective exposure (ha)	Effective survey coverage %	Sites recorded
lower slope	pedestrian	dam bank, bare earth patch, vehicle track, erosion scour	3.65	70	1	70	0.02	0.49	0
drainage area	pedestrian	erosion scour	0.2	60	2	60	0.0014	0.72	0
Total			3.85	69	0.73		0.0214	0.56	0

Table 1. Effective survey coverage estimates.

The study area comprised two landform elements (lower slope and drainage area) totalling 3.85 ha. Approximately 2.675 ha or 69% of this area were subject to direct visual inspection. Archaeological survey within this area focused on exposures formed by occasional patches of bare earth, erosion scours, a vehicle track and the bank of a dam. Due mainly to dense leaf litter across most of the survey area, <1% of the ground surface was exposed and open to archaeological inspection. Archaeological visibility within the exposed areas was reduced by ground litter and gravel and ranged from 60 – 70%. Estimated effective survey coverage was only 0.56%, which is about average for surveys in native forest, but which does not permit an adequate assessment of the potential archaeological resource in the study area.

6.2 Discussion and Conclusions

The survey results are attributed primarily to visibility constraints, especially leaf litter and, in the southwestern corner, dense vegetation, which reduced the effectiveness of the survey. Low intensity Aboriginal use of land in the study area is also considered to be a contributing factor.

Based on the regional Aboriginal site location model, the absence of a reliable water source, and the relatively limited resource availability in a dry sclerophyll forest environment, traditional Aboriginal usage of land in the study area probably consisted of hunting, gathering, movement through country and other short-term activities resulting in low rates of stone artefact discard. Camping and other activities resulting in accumulations of stone

artefacts were more likely to have focused on the major local creeks, Donnellys Creek to the north and Black Joes Creek to the south, and on the Yass River some 2km to the southeast. While undetected Aboriginal stone artefacts may be present in the study area, they are likely to occur at low to very low density.

Taking account of all relevant factors, including the survey results, the low archaeological potential of the study area and the low impact of the current proposal on the relatively undisturbed forested areas around the periphery the existing tip, the probability that undetected Aboriginal artefacts would be impacted by the proposed rehabilitation of the tip is low.

7. LEGISLATION

The following information is not intended as a substitute for professional legal advice.

Aboriginal sites are afforded protection under a number of state and federal Acts. The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW) provides the primary legal basis for the protection and management of Aboriginal sites in New South Wales.

The Act defines all objects not in the custody or control of the Australian Museum Trust as the property of the Crown and provides measures for their protection, management and, if necessary, their disturbance or destruction.

Under section 90(1) of the Act it is an offence to destroy, deface, damage or desecrate, or cause or permit the destruction, defacement, damage or desecration of, an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place without first obtaining a Heritage Impact Permit from the Director-General of the NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change.

“Aboriginal object” is defined as:

“any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains” (s 5(1)).

An “Aboriginal place” is a place declared by the Minister to be of special significance in Aboriginal culture (s 84).

Under section 87 of the Act it is an offence to disturb or excavate any land for the purpose of discovering an Aboriginal object, disturbing or removing an Aboriginal object, or taking possession of an Aboriginal object without a Heritage Impact Permit from the Director-General of the NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change.

The issuing of Permits is dependent upon adequate archaeological assessment and Aboriginal community consultation. The Director-General of NSW DECC will not usually issue a Permit without the support of the relevant Aboriginal community.

8. MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The following management recommendations are based on:

- the statutory framework outlined in section 7 of this report, in particular s90 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* under which it is an offence to disturb or destroy an Aboriginal site without first obtaining a Heritage Impact Permit from the Director-General of the NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change;
- the results of the archaeological assessment as documented in this report;
- the low potential impact of the current proposal on the areas surveyed; and
- participation by Ngambri Local Aboriginal Land Council.

It is recommended that:

1. There are no Aboriginal or European cultural heritage constraints to the proposed rehabilitation of the Palerang Council tip site in Macs Reef Road, Wamboin, as shown in Figures 1 and 2 of this report.
2. If any previously undetected Aboriginal site or relic is uncovered or unearthed during rehabilitation work at the tip, all work at that location must cease immediately and advice on appropriate action be obtained from the South Branch of the Environment Protection and Regulation Division of the NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change.
3. Three original bound copies of this report should be forwarded to the NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change at the following address:

The Director, South Branch
Environment Protection and Regulation Division
Department of Environment and Climate Change
PO Box 733
QUEANBEYAN NSW 2620

4. One original bound copy of this report should be forwarded to:

Mr Colin Williams, CEO
Ngambri Local Aboriginal Land Council
PO Box 150
QUEANBEYAN NSW 2620

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APPENDIX 1

RECORD OF ABORIGINAL PARTICIPATION



Ngambri Local Aboriginal Land Council
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10 August 2009

Trish Saunders
Archaeological Heritage Surveys
6 Redgrave Place
CHAPMAN ACT 2611

Re: Macs Reef Road, Wamboin.

Dear Trish

EXECUTIVE Summary

Palerang Council proposes to rehabilitate its existing tip site in Macs Reef Road, Wamboin.

A cultural heritage assessment of the site was commissioned by the council and comprised documentary research, an archaeological survey and participation by Ngambri Local Aboriginal Land Council site officer.

No previously recorded Aboriginal or historic (European) archaeological sites occur at the tip and no archaeological sites or areas of Aboriginal archaeological potential were located during the survey.

The probability that undetected Aboriginal artefacts would be impacted by the proposed rehabilitation of the tip is assessed as low.

Recommendations:

1. There are no Aboriginal or European cultural constraints to the proposed rehabilitation of the Palerang Council tip site in Macs Reef Road, Wamboin.
2. If any previously undetected Aboriginal site or relic is uncovered or unearthed during rehabilitation activity, work at that location must cease immediately and advice on appropriate action be obtained from the South Branch of the Environment Protection and Regulation Division of the NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change.
3. Three original bound copies of this report should be forwarded to the NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change and one to Ngambri Local Aboriginal Land Council.

Should you have any questions relating to this matter please call me on 02 6297 4152 or 0402 623 097.

Yours sincerely

Col Williams
Chief Executive Officer
Ngambri Local Aboriginal Land Council