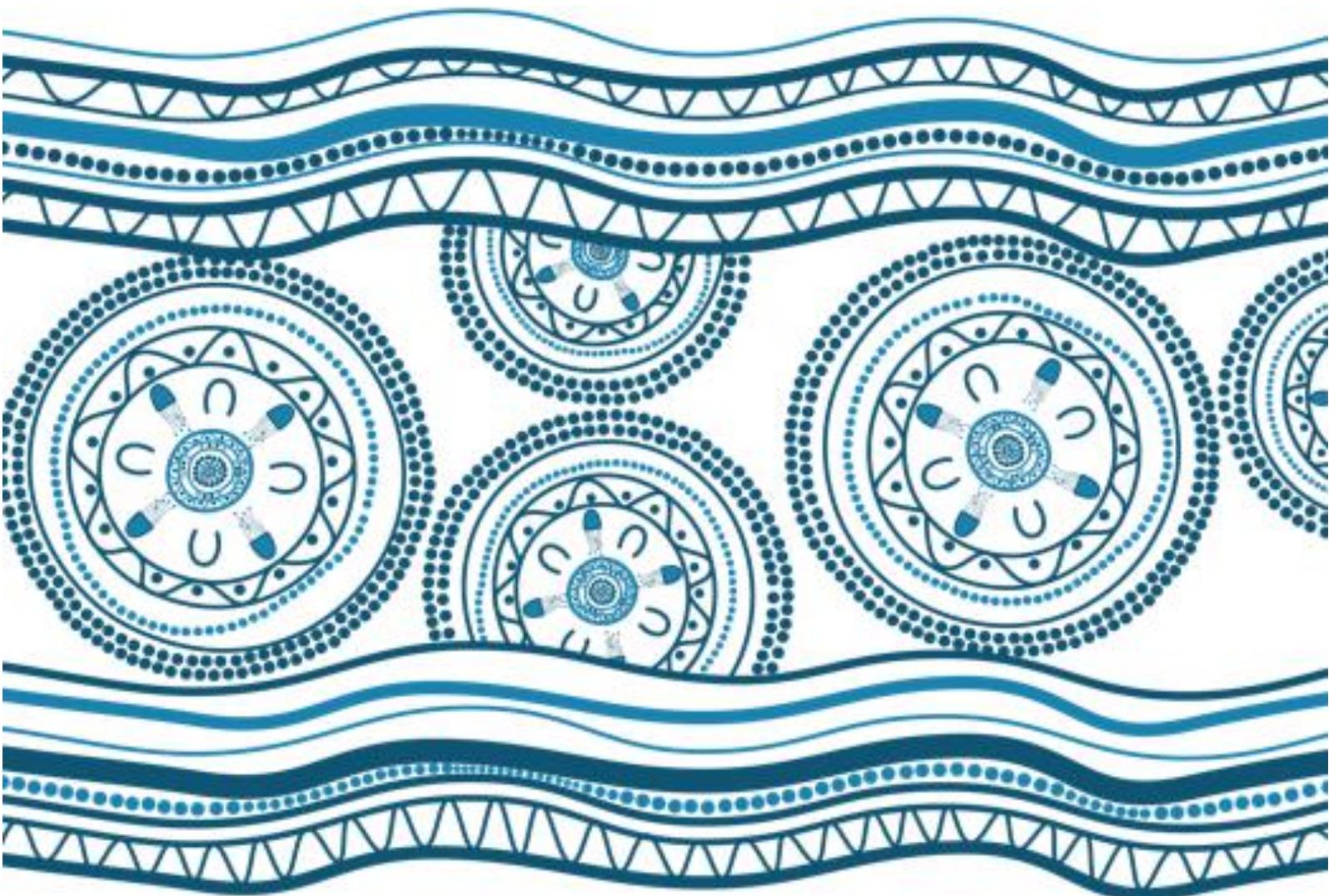


# Chapter 7

## Aboriginal heritage



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## 7 Aboriginal heritage

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This chapter presents an assessment of the impacts of the project on Aboriginal heritage and identifies mitigation and management measures to minimise and reduce these impacts.

The assessment presented in this chapter draws on information from Appendix E (Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report).

*Some parts of this chapter have been redacted for public display as they contain sensitive information.*

### 7.1 Assessment methodology

The project was referred to the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment on 22 October 2020 under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act, reference: 2020/8825). The project was declared a 'Controlled Action' on 12 January 2021. This was due, in part, to the project's potentially significant impact on the Kurnell Peninsula Headland, which is a national heritage place owing partially to its physical evidence of the area's use and occupation by Aboriginal people prior to European settlement. The assessment of the project's impacts on this matter of national environmental significance is to be carried out in accordance with the assessment bilateral agreement between the NSW and Commonwealth Governments. Therefore, this chapter addresses both the State and Commonwealth assessment requirements.

The method for the Aboriginal heritage assessment involved:

- A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management Systems (AHIMS), National Heritage List, Commonwealth Heritage List, Register of the National Estate
- An Aboriginal archaeological survey and heritage assessment
- Test excavations in November 2020, including a ground penetrating radar survey
- An assessment of the significance of the likely Aboriginal cultural heritage impacts
- Development of recommendations for further investigations, mitigation and management measures.

Consultation with the local Aboriginal community and Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) was undertaken throughout the assessment process in line with the Procedure for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation and Investigation (PACHCI) (NSW Roads and Maritime Services, 2012). The PACHCI process has four stages:

- Stage 1: Initial desktop assessment to determine if the project is likely to harm Aboriginal cultural heritage. This stage is used to determine if further assessment and/or investigation is required.
- Stage 2: Further assessment and site survey with specific Aboriginal stakeholders and an archaeologist. This stage is used to determine if formal consultation with the Aboriginal community is required.
- Stage 3: Formal consultation and preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report in accordance with the Office of Environment and Heritage's Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010.
- Stage 4: Implement project mitigation measures in accordance with the project approval.

Section 3 of Appendix E (Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report) provides details of this process and includes who was consulted, concerns raised and how these have been addressed.

#### 7.1.1 Policy framework

This assessment was carried out in accordance with:

- Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in New South Wales (NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, 2011)

- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, DECCW, 2010a)
- Burra Charter (ICOMOS, 2013)
- Procedure for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation and Investigation (PACHCI) guidelines (NSW Roads and Maritime Services, 2011)
- Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (NSW DECCW, 2010b)
- Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance (Australian Government Department of Environment, 2013)
- NSW Unexpected Heritage Items Procedure (NSW Roads and Maritime Services, 2015d)
- NSW Skeletal Remains: Guidelines for Management of Human Remains (NSW Heritage Office, 1998)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act)
- *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003* (Cth)
- *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* (Cth)
- *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW) (NPW Act)
- *Aboriginal Lands Right Act 1983* (NSW)
- *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979* (NSW).

The NPW Act provides protection to all Aboriginal places and objects. The NPW Act does not provide a definition of cultural heritage values as it only provides protection to physical objects and places. In addition to assessing the impacts on Aboriginal places and objectives, the purpose of the Aboriginal heritage assessment in Appendix E (including the associated consultation, meetings and fieldwork) is to identify any cultural heritage values for the project and assess these, which is outlined in section 8.3 of Appendix E (Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report).

## 7.2 History

This section briefly summarises the area's Aboriginal history. Appendix E (Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report) provides more detail.

### 7.2.1 Pre-colonial Aboriginal history

The earliest dated evidence of Aboriginal occupation in Sydney dates back some 36,000 years. It is associated with the Parramatta and Nepean Rivers.

The project area formed part of Eora country, which has two distinct language groups living in the northern and southern sections of the Bay. The southern side at Kurnell has been associated with the Dharawal language group and with the Gweagal people. The northern side at La Perouse formed part of the country of the Dharug (Darug) people. Within these language groups were a number of smaller groups.

The rivers, bay, marine and terrestrial wildlife and vegetation became significant to the Aboriginal people of Botany Bay (Kamay). This area was densely forested and had many resources prior to its European exploration. Vegetation was used for many things including canoes, shields and weapons, nets, twine, rope, medicine, and dwellings.

The marine environment was also culturally significant in terms of mythologies surrounding the Bay, ocean, and river. It has an association with fishing at a 'social, spiritual and economic' level (Tuck, 2008). Early European colonists noted the importance of fishing to Aboriginal groups throughout Sydney because it was an important food source (Tench, 1789-1793 referenced in Tuck, 2008). The colonial writers stated that it was the women that mainly carried out fishing and canoeing using lines, spears and large nets (Tuck, 2008).

Before the sea reached its present level around 7,000 years ago, the Kamay Botany Bay area would have contained freshwater valleys and swamplands, with Aboriginal people surviving on a diet of land animals and plants, supplemented with freshwater fish (Attenbrow, 2010). Following

the inundation, Aboriginal people in the area would have mainly survived on marine foods. As a result of this inundation, older occupation sites are likely to exist along the now submerged coastline. This is discussed further in Chapter 9 (Underwater heritage).

Ancient Aboriginal places within Kamay are mainly concentrated along the coast on rocky headlands, beaches, sheltered bays, and inlets (Tuck, 2008). Features that show Aboriginal connection to the Kamay area for thousands of years include grinding grooves, rock shelters, shell middens (an accumulation of shells produced by Aboriginal people which show evidence of cooking and eating practices), campsites, and burials. Art such as engravings and paintings within shelters and expansive sandstone plateaus are also extensive within the Kamay area. A key image used in these engravings is a whale which is tied to the Dreaming Legends in which the mishaps of a pod of whales resulted in the formation of many of the topographic features around La Perouse (Tuck, 2008).

The high number of listings on the AHIMS, particularly (redacted) sites, further indicates the importance of this area to Aboriginal people.

### **7.2.2 Early European exploration**

The project area itself is a historical place where contact between the Aboriginal people and the British first took place. There was also contact between the Aboriginal people and the French in this location. When the crew of the Endeavour entered Kamay, Cook, Banks and naturalist Dr Daniel Solander left the ship and attempted to reach the shore and were met by two Aboriginal warriors (State Library of NSW, 2020 and Karskens, 2010). Cook and his crew contacted the Gweagal people, however when this failed, they entered the Gweagal camp by force (National Museum of Australia, 2014).

During the expeditions carried out by Cook and his crew, the British did not perceive the land to have been managed or shaped by the Aboriginal people in a way that was recognisable to Europeans. This concept of land management was a major factor in the British colonisation process. This involved the presumption of a territory without signs of permanent occupancy and agriculture as 'empty' and able to be claimed without providing compensation to any Aboriginal people (Karskens, 2010).

Following European occupation, development has altered the pre-contact terrestrial and marine landscape (eg land clearing and the development of urban and industrial areas).

Refer to Chapter 8 (Non-Aboriginal heritage), Chapter 9 (Underwater heritage), Appendix E (Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report) and Appendix G (Underwater Cultural Heritage Assessment Report) for further details on European history in the project area.

## **7.3 Existing environment**

This section outlines the existing Aboriginal heritage identified during Stage 2 and 3 of the PACHCI process and the test excavation program.

### **7.3.1 Registered Aboriginal sites**

A search of the AHIMS database in January 2020 looked at an area of about eight kilometres from east to west and about 10 kilometres from north to south to encompass the project area. This search identified 75 sites. Four were within the construction boundary and 13 were within 250 metres of the construction boundary:

- (redacted):
  - Three pieces of art (pigment and/or engraved)
  - One midden (eg (redacted), shell, artefact)
- (redacted):
  - One Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)
  - Six pieces of art

- One (redacted)
- Five shells and/or artefacts.

This initial search also identified three restricted sites. Restricted sites are generally of high cultural significance, but location details are not publicly available. Consultation with AHIMS confirmed that these restricted sites are not within the construction boundary.

In terms of other listings there are:

- No places listed on the Commonwealth Heritage List
- Two places listed on the National Heritage List (NHL)
  - Kurnell Peninsula Headland (NHL 105812)
  - Kamay Botany Bay: Botanical Collection Sites (NHL 106162)
- One place listed on the Register of the National Estate (RNE) which has listed Aboriginal heritage values:
- The Kurnell Peninsula Towra Point Area, Captain Cook Dr, Kurnell, NSW, Australia (RNE 3337).

There are no designated Aboriginal sites on either the Randwick City Council or Sutherland Shire Council Local Environment Plan that are within or in the vicinity of the construction boundaries.

### 7.3.2 Previous archaeological studies

Several archaeological investigations have occurred within the project area since 1968. These have provided information on the AHIMS sites, including the extent of the (redacted) which was identified within the construction boundary in the initial AHIMS search. These studies also identified (redacted) on the Kurnell Peninsula north of the Kurnell construction boundary, and that the engravings at the La Perouse headland are deteriorating at a faster rate compared to other engravings in the Sydney area.

See section 5.3 of Appendix E (Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report) for more details on these investigations.

### 7.3.3 Archaeological survey

As per the PACHCI process, the desktop study identified several Aboriginal heritage sites within and close to the construction boundary. It was therefore determined that further investigation was required.

An archaeological survey was carried out in January 2020 in accordance with the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW and Stage 2 PACHCI. The study area was slightly larger than the construction boundary as the design was still being refined at the time.

The survey identified a newly recorded shell midden site at La Perouse (La Perouse Midden 19-01). This site does not have an AHIMS ID yet but is directly above a rock shelter overlooking Botany Bay.

Two engravings at La Perouse (AHIMS ID 45-6-0648 and AHIMS ID 45-6-0649) were reidentified during the survey. They had been subject to heavy erosion, which has compromised their legibility. The other seven sites at La Perouse were unable to be re-identified due to erosion, the presence of a (redacted), and the rock shelters being backfilled since their initial recording.

An area of Low Potential PAD (an area where subsurface artefacts and/or cultural material are likely to occur) was also identified (redacted) during this stage, and it was predicted that this area may contain (redacted) and midden material.

This survey confirmed the presence of the K PAD 1 at Kurnell (AHIMS ID 52-3-1366) and extended it to include the Foreshore Midden – Captain Cook’s Landing Place area (AHIMS ID 52-3-0219) as

they were in close proximity. No Aboriginal objects were identified within the foreshore midden. However, there is the potential for subsurface deposits below the depth of previous investigations (about 400 millimetres) (Irish, 2007). One of the AHIMS sites at Kurnell (AHIMS ID 52-3-0221) was not able to be reidentified.

#### 7.3.4 Test excavations

Test excavations were conducted in accordance with the Code of Practice and PACHCI Stage 3 process in November 2020. A total of 22 test pits were excavated at Kurnell (six of which were abandoned) and nine at La Perouse (six of which were abandoned). Some were abandoned due to the identification of shallow concrete slabs and asbestos within the La Perouse and Kurnell construction boundaries. This meant that some of the AHIMS sites (particularly at La Perouse) could not be reidentified.

The three complete test pits in La Perouse were around the car park adjacent to Anzac Parade which covered a portion of the Low Potential PAD area around the carpark. Fill deposit overlaying sterile natural deposit were identified in these pits. They were therefore determined to have a low archaeological potential and no Aboriginal objects were identified. The remaining area of the Low Potential PAD could not be tested due to contaminated material and subsurface non-Aboriginal archaeological features being identified. Therefore, the Low Potential PAD area was refined to exclude the carpark areas that were tested (see Figure 7-1).

Most of the 14 test pits at Kurnell also identified fill material overlaying natural sands. As a result, the areas of K PAD 1 and the Foreshore Midden PAD were revised and are located outside of the construction boundary.

Fragments of non-human bone were also found at Kurnell. Two isolated stone artefacts were found (KMT ISO 01 [AHIMS ID 52-3-2080] and KMT ISO 02 [AHIMS ID 52-3-2081]), (redacted). Both of these sites were also impacted by the testing program.

#### 7.3.5 Heritage significance and sensitivity

The heritage significance assessment looked at a series of values and criteria in line with the Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in New South Wales (Office of Environment and Heritage, 2001) and the Burra Charter. This significance assessment is used to determine the appropriate management measures that should be applied to an Aboriginal heritage item. Each criterion is assigned a ranking of high, moderate or low.

The Heritage NSW criteria used in the assessment include:

- Research potential: the evidence suggests the potential to contribute the understanding of the area/region/state history
- Representativeness: the variability (outside and/or inside the study area) that exists, what is already conserved and how much connectivity there is
- Rarity: important in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land use, function or design no longer practiced, is in danger of being lost, or is of exceptional interest
- Education potential: area contains teaching sites or site that may have teaching potential.

These values used in the assessment include:

- Social: spiritual, traditional, historical, or contemporary associations and attachment to place
- Historic: associations of a place with a historically important person, event, phase, or activity
- Scientific: importance of a landscape, area, place or object because of its rarity, representativeness, and extent to which it contributes to further understanding
- Aesthetic: sensory, scenic, architectural, and creative aspects of a place (often linked with social value).

Overall, under the Heritage NSW guidelines for heritage assessment and the Burra Charter, the project area for La Perouse and Kurnell is considered to have a moderate to high significance due to its history as an intersection of Aboriginal and European cultures, pre-colonial vegetation, rock

engravings and (redacted). It was determined to have a high historic value; moderate to high scientific value; and a moderate to high aesthetic value. It was also determined following Aboriginal Focus Group consultation in February 2021 that the project area contains significance as part of the wider expression of sites across the broader landscape which is culturally significant to Aboriginal people

See section 8 of Appendix E (Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report) for further details on the significance assessment.

## 7.4 Assessment of potential impacts

Potential direct and indirect Aboriginal heritage impacts are predicted from building and operating the project. These are outlined in the following section.

### 7.4.1 Assessment of construction impacts

#### Direct impacts

There may be a total or partial loss of heritage value from the disturbance caused by the proposed construction and excavation activities. The specifics are as follows.

#### *La Perouse*

Three of the AHIMS sites and one PAD site are (redacted) the La Perouse construction boundary (see Figure 7-1). These sites include:

- Site 3 (AHIMS ID 45-6-0650): Rock engraving
- Site 4 (AHIMS ID 45-6-0651): Rock engraving
- Site 6 (AHIMS ID 45-6-0653): Rock engraving
- Low Potential PAD: May contain buried engravings and midden material.

Site 3 and Site 4 are partially within (redacted) and the works are not expected to impact the ground surface. Following the implementation of the proposed management measures, no impact to the sites is expected.

Site 6 is expected to have been buried in the area near (redacted) and may therefore be impacted during construction. However, following the implementation of the proposed management measure, no impact to the site is expected.

The refined Low Potential PAD area covers (redacted). The works may impact this heritage site, however, the degree to which is unknown as testing could not be completed in this area (as discussed in section 7.3.4).

#### *Kurnell*

Three of the AHIMS sites are expected to be (redacted) Kurnell construction boundary (see Figure 7-2). These sites include:

- Foreshore Midden – Captain Cook’s Landing Place (AHIMS ID 52-3-0219): A (redacted), shell and artefact site
- KMT ISO 01 (AHIMS ID 52-3-2080): Silcrete proximal flake fragment artefact
- KMT ISO 02 (SHIMS ID 52-3-2081): One complete chert flake artefact.

Two of these sites are isolated artefacts (KMT ISO 01 and KMT ISO 02) of low archaeological and cultural heritage significance. They were identified in the Foreshore Midden PAD during the test excavation and are within (redacted). It is expected that both of these sites will be directly impacted and result in a total loss of value.

The southern portion of the Foreshore Midden – Captain Cook’s Landing Place (AHIMS ID 52-3-0219) is expected to be impacted as it intersects with the (redacted). However, the test excavation

did not identify any archaeological material. It is therefore unlikely that any significant deposits would be impacted by the proposed works.

### **Summary of direct impacts**

Overall, the impact from the proposed construction works on Aboriginal heritage is expected to be minor. Table 7-1 summarises the expected direct impacts to Aboriginal heritage during construction for those items within the construction boundary.

Table 7-1: Summary of direct impacts to Aboriginal heritage

Site name and AHIMS ID	Type of harm	Degree of harm	Consequence of harm	Overall archaeological significance
<b>La Perouse</b>				
Site 3, La Perouse (AHIMS ID 45-6-0650)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Moderate to high
Site 4, La Perouse (AHIMS ID 45-6-0651)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Moderate to high
Site 6, La Perouse (AHIMS ID 45-6-0653)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Moderate to high
Low Potential PAD	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
<b>Kurnell</b>				
KMT ISO 01 (AHIMS 52-3-2080)	Direct	Total	Total loss of value	Low
KMT ISO 02 (AHIMS 52-3-2081)	Direct	Total	Total loss of value	Low
Foreshore Midden – Captain Cook’s Landing Place (AHIMS 52-3-0219)	Partial	Minor	Partial loss of value	High

REDACTED FOR PUBLIC DISPLAY

Figure 7-1: Aboriginal heritage at La Perouse

REDACTED FOR PUBLIC DISPLAY

Figure 7-2: Aboriginal heritage at Kurnell

## Indirect impacts

Indirect impact to Aboriginal heritage items may occur from the vibration generated during construction activities as discussed in Chapter 15 (Surface noise and vibration). Piling would generate the greatest vibration which is close to the potential location of (redacted). The other sites are expected to be too far away or will be directly impacted and destroyed during construction (ie KMT ISO 01 and KMT ISO 02 at Kurnell). A structural/geotechnical engineer would assess the minimum safe distance between Aboriginal heritage sites and vibration generating activities prior to construction (in collaboration with a heritage consultant) to ensure impacts are avoided. Following the implementation of the proposed mitigation strategies (eg vibration monitoring), no impact to the site is expected.

Construction may also indirectly impact the aesthetic value associated with the views over Botany Bay which has a moderate to high value. The area is an important marine resource in the precontact landscape and retains some portions of preserved endemic vegetation. Construction would temporarily impact these views by obstructing them with compound areas, stockpiles, machinery/equipment, vehicles (including barges) and fencing. Impacts to visual amenity are discussed further in Chapter 13 (Landscape character and visual amenity).

## Unknown impact

There is always the potential for unidentified heritage items to be within the La Perouse and Kurnell construction boundaries. Construction may result in these sites being directly and/or indirectly impacted (eg partially and/or directly destroyed by constructions works or through vibration). These impacts would be managed through the Transport for NSW Unexpected Heritage Items Procedure (NSW Roads and Maritime Services, 2015d) which requires that works stop, the appropriate people are consulted, an assessment is carried out and appropriate management measures are put in place.

## Cumulative impact

Section 9.5 of Appendix E (Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report) provides and assessment of cumulative impacts. In summary, while there will be isolated impacts to Aboriginal heritage features across the construction boundaries at both La Perouse and Kurnell, these will be to items of generally low significance or to a minor extent so as to not degrade the overall Aboriginal heritage significance of the area.

### 7.4.2 Assessment of operation impacts

During the operation of the project, no ground disturbance would occur on land and therefore no direct Aboriginal heritage impacts are predicted.

The ferry service would create cultural and economic benefits to the local Aboriginal community by providing improved access to culturally significant sites. As discussed in Chapter 3 (Strategic justification and approval process), the La Perouse Aboriginal community used watercrafts for fishing and access between La Perouse and Kurnell prior to British settlement which are important cultural sites. The previous ferry service was used by the Aboriginal community to travel between these two sites and since its loss, connection to Country has decreased due to limited accessible public transport options. Therefore, the reinstatement of the ferry service would help increase this connection for the local Aboriginal community.

The project may also provide indirect benefits by promoting greater engagement with the history and heritage of the site and area and promoting cultural heritage awareness (see Chapter 14 (Socioeconomic)). The design of the wharves would include cultural interpretation elements that tell the untold Aboriginal stories of the area which is in line with the Cultural Interpretation and Storytelling Plan produced by WolfPeak Environment and Heritage (2020).

### 7.4.3 Assessment of impacts on National heritage

The Kurnell construction boundary is within the heritage curtilage of a NHL item that has Aboriginal heritage values associated with (the Kurnell Peninsula Headland [ID 105812]). The Aboriginal

heritage values associated with the Kurnell Peninsula Headland include “the watering point and immediate surrounds, and physical evidence of Aboriginal occupation in the area broadly encompassed by the watering place and the landing stage.” (Commonwealth of Australia, 2005, pg.2). The watering point referred to in the listing relates to Cook’s Stream which is located about 150 metres north east of the Kurnell construction boundary and would therefore not be impacted by the proposed works. In addition, as the test excavation program did not identify substantial evidence of Aboriginal occupation within the Kurnell construction boundary, there is no potential significant impact to the Aboriginal heritage values related to this National Heritage item.

## 7.5 Environmental management measures

Table 7-2 outlines the environmental management measures that would be used to manage the potential impacts to Aboriginal heritage.

Table 7-2: Environmental management measures for Aboriginal heritage impacts

Impact	ID	Environmental management measure	Responsibility	Timing
Heritage considerations in design	AH1	Detailed design will consider opportunities to avoid impacts to significant heritage values and known/discovered intact archaeological remains in consultation with La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council and other Registered Aboriginal Parties.	Transport for NSW	Detailed design
	AH2	During detailed design, elements of design such as finishes and treatments as well as heritage interpretation, such as displays and panels, will be informed by the Aboriginal cultural heritage principles in the following policies and plans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Kamay Botany Bay National Park: Interpretation and Storytelling Plan (WolfPeak Environment and Heritage, 2020)</li> <li>b. Kamay Botany Bay National Park Kurnell Master Plan (NSW DPIE, 2019).</li> <li>c. Kamay Botany Bay National Park Plan of Management (NSW DPIE, 2020a)</li> <li>d. Meeting Place Precinct: Botany Bay National Park – Kurnell. Conservation Management Plan (Context Pty Ltd, 2008).</li> <li>e. La Perouse Headland Conservation Management Plan (Jill Sheppard Heritage Consultants, 2009).</li> </ul>	Transport for NSW	Detailed design
Construction heritage management	AH3	A Construction Heritage Management Plan (HMP) will be prepared and implemented under the Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP). The HMP will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Construction measures and procedures to minimise and manage impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage</li> <li>b. Sensitive area maps that identify Aboriginal heritage values, culturally and archaeologically sensitive areas and constraints within the study area</li> <li>c. Unexpected Heritage Items Procedure (NSW Roads and Maritime Services, 2015d)</li> <li>d. Include consultation with and contact details for the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council, Registered Aboriginal Parties and National Parks and Wildlife Service.</li> </ul>	Contractor	Pre-construction, and construction

Aboriginal cultural heritage awareness	AH4	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Awareness Inductions will be given to all workers during site inductions. This will ensure they are aware of the site's heritage values and context. Updates will be provided based on stakeholder feedback, consultation with the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council, Registered Aboriginal Parties and following any unexpected finds.	Contractor	Pre-construction and construction
Damage to potential buried engravings and midden material at La Perouse	AH5	A Salvage Excavation Program will be developed and be carried out prior to any subsurface impacts within the Low Potential PAD at La Perouse. This includes the jetty tie-in where utilities, wharf piles and landscaping works. Following completion of the archaeological excavation and the subsequent analysis and reporting, further consultation will be undertaken to determine the long-term repository for any retrieved Aboriginal objects.	Contractor	Pre-construction and construction
Potential damage to the rock engravings at La Perouse	AH6	A visual inspection of the potential rock engravings (Site 3, La Perouse [AHIMS ID 45-6-0650] and Site 4, La Perouse [AHIMS ID 45-6-0651]) will be undertaken before setting-up the ancillary facilities and starting construction.	Contractor	Pre-construction
	AH7	Establish exclusion zones for all registered AHIMS rock engraving sites within the construction boundary or directly adjacent and cover with geotextile fabric (or similar) before setting-up the ancillary facilities and creating the construction compound.	Contractor	Pre-construction
Potential damage to AHIMS site at La Perouse	AH8	Archaeological work method statements will be prepared prior to setting up ancillary facilities, construction compounds or construction works to prevent impact and preserve the integrity the rock engraving at La Perouse (AHIMS ID 45-6-0653). During excavation and subsurface works or any other identified high risk activities, archaeological supervision and vibration monitoring will be undertaken at the potential location of the rock engraving at La Perouse (AHIMS ID 45-6-0653). If the engraving is identified and/or the vibration levels would result in damage to the integrity of the sandstone structure, works must cease, the site protected and the construction methodology be reviewed in consultation with a heritage consultant to mitigate further impacts.	Contractor	Pre-construction and construction
Potential damage to AHIMS site at Kurnell	AH9	Archaeological supervision will be undertaken during excavations below 400mm at Kurnell within the Foreshore Midden – Captain Cook's Landing Place (AHIMS ID 52-3-0219). If archaeological material is identified, further archaeological investigations may be required following review and assessment of the archaeological resources identified.	Contractor	Pre-construction and construction