

GALES-KINGSCLIFF

PTY LTD  
ABN: 75 093 540 080

# Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan

for the

## Cudgen Lakes Sand Quarry

Approved

Project Approval No. 05\_0103B

*Prepared by:*

**EVERICK**  
Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd

*In Conjunction with:*



**R.W. CORKERY & CO. PTY. LIMITED**

June 2017

- Notes:
1. References to the conditional requirements referred to throughout this report relate to the Project Approval issued on 16 June 2009 and modified 19 February 2016.
  2. This document makes reference to a range of government agencies which were in existence at the time of the document's approval. In recognition of the fact that the names of government agencies may change throughout the life of the Cudgen Lakes Sand Quarry, a reference should be made to the prevailing name of the respective agency at the relevant time.

**Approved by**  
the Secretary's nominee, Howard Reed  
on 5 July 2017

# GALES-KINGSCLIFF

PTY LTD  
ABN: 75 093 540 080

## Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan for the Cudgen Lakes Sand Quarry

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## DEFINITIONS

“**Aboriginal Cultural Heritage**” or “**Cultural Heritage**” means Aboriginal Objects and/or Aboriginal Places, as defined in Paragraph 5 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW).

“**Aboriginal Site(s)**” or “**Site(s)**” means areas exhibiting one or more attributes of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage.

“**Aboriginal Object**” has the same meaning as that provided in Paragraph 5 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW).

“**ACHMP**” means this Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan, all Appendices to this ACHMP and any subsequent amendments to this ACHMP from time to time as agreed by the NSW Department of Planning.

“**AHIP**” means an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit granted by the OEH under Section 90 of the NPW Act.

“**Contractor**” means a contractor(s), including sub-contractors, employed by the Proponent to undertake Project Activities.

“**Cultural Heritage Consultant**” means a person or organisation, independent from the Parties, with specialised archaeological training of a suitable standard to meet the requirements of the OEH *Code of Practice for Investigation of Aboriginal Archaeological Objects in New South Wales* (2010).

“**OEH**” means the New South Wales Office of Environment and Heritage.

“**DP&E**” means the New South Wales Department of Planning and Environment.

“**EP&A Act**” means the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW).

“**Exclusion Zone**” means the area, not less than twenty (20) metres, around an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site that the Proponent may not enter for the purposes of any Project Activities until appropriate arrangements for the management of the Site have been made in accordance with this ACHMP.

“**Find**” means an Aboriginal Object as defined in Paragraph 5 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW).

“**Human Remains**” does not include –

- a) human remains buried under the authority of a law of the Commonwealth or any State or Territory; or
- b) human remains in or from a place recognized as a burial ground for interment of remains as referred to in paragraph (a).

“**Induction**” means Aboriginal Cultural Heritage induction training sessions developed by the Tweed Byron LALC or their representatives in consultation with the Proponent and presented by persons with knowledge and experience in Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and the obligations imposed by a CHMP.

“**Monitor**” means a sites officer or representative of the Tweed Byron LALC, who shall perform the functions of a Monitor as outlined in Sections 8 and 10 and **Appendix 2**.

“**Monitoring**” means activities undertaken by a Sites Officer or representative of the Tweed Byron LALC in accordance with Section 7 of this ACHMP, and may include Project Activities as required by the Proponent or Contractors provided such work does not unreasonably interfere with their abilities to identify Cultural Heritage.

“**NPW Act**” means the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW).

“**Parties**” means the Tweed Byron LALC and the Proponent.

**“Project Activities”** means any surface and sub-surface disturbance undertaken by the Proponent within the Project Area outlined in Section 3.

**“Project Area”** means the area detailed in **Figure 2** and referred to in the Project Overview in Section 3 of this ACHMP.

**“Proponent”** means Gales - Kingscliff Pty Ltd, including all Staff, and such persons who shall come to own, lease, manage or otherwise exhibit control over the use of land within the Project Area.

**“Quarry”** means the Cudgen Lakes Sand Quarry to which this ACHMP applies, as shown in **Figure 2**.

**“Staff”** means all employees, Contractors and sub-contractors of the Proponent involved in the Project Activities.

**“Tweed Byron LALC”** means the Tweed Byron Local Aboriginal Land Council, including any authorised representatives of the Tweed Byron Local Aboriginal Land Council.





## 1. INTRODUCTION

This Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP) for the Cudgen Lakes Sand Quarry (“the Quarry”) (see **Figure 1**) has been prepared in accordance with *Condition 3(33)* of Project Approval 05\_0103B which requires that the ACHMP:

- a) be prepared in consultation with the relevant Aboriginal communities (see Section 6);
- b) be submitted to the Secretary for approval prior to carrying out any development; and
- c) include:
  - a description of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Induction Protocol for employees (see Section 7);
  - a description of the process for Aboriginal inspection of excavations for the northern pipeline corridor (see Section 8);
  - a description of the measures that would be implemented if any new Aboriginal objects or skeletal remains are discovered during the project either within or beyond the area of disturbance (see Section 10 and **Appendix 1**); and
  - a description of the process for identifying a long-term storage location should Aboriginal relics be discovered within the project site requiring salvage (see Section 12).

A short description of the approved operations (Section 3), previous heritage studies (Section 4) and relevant legislation (Section 5) is also provided.

This ACHMP applies for the life of the Quarry, however, the ACHMP will be reviewed regularly and, if required, updated to reflect any changes to management practices. Any non-administrative updates to the ACHMP will be undertaken in consultation with the relevant Aboriginal communities and submitted to the NSW Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) for endorsement.

## 2. THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

The principles of Cultural Heritage management in this ACHMP are that:

- a) a practice of respect, understanding and value for Aboriginal traditions and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage should be conveyed to relevant employees, agents, consultants, Contractors and sub-contractors of the Proponent through Induction training;
- b) Aboriginal Cultural Heritage should be conserved and protected;



Figure 1  
 LOCALITY PLAN

- c) the Proponent accepts that Project Activities have the potential to damage Aboriginal Sites and Aboriginal Objects. Consequently, it is necessary to implement a series of actions and procedures to avoid or minimise the potential impact of Project Activities on these Aboriginal Places and Aboriginal Objects; and
- d) the Proponent accepts that particular care will be needed for Project Activities within the northern pipeline corridor, requiring monitoring and special induction training.

### 3. PROJECT OVERVIEW

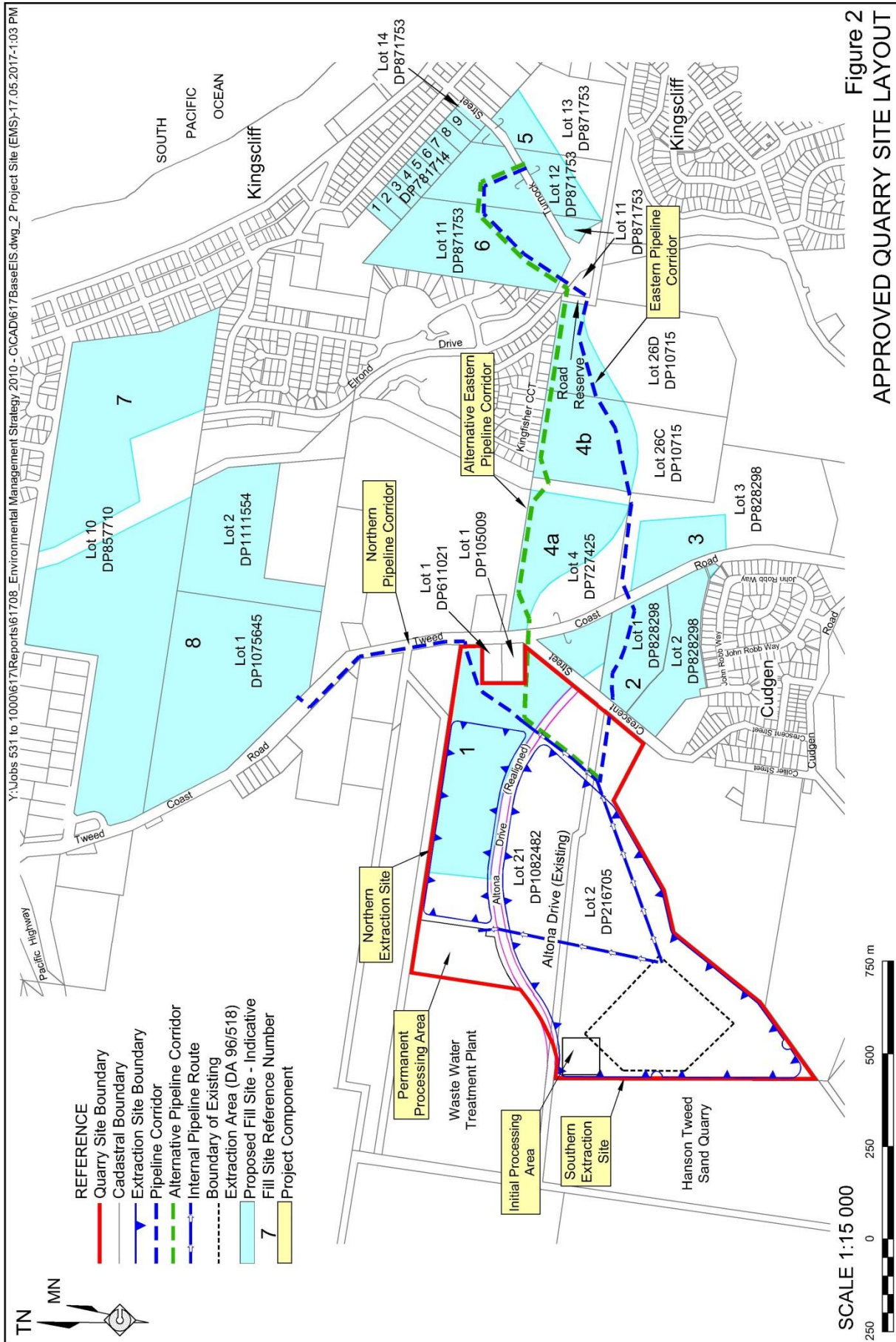
Gales-Kingscliff Pty Ltd submitted and has subsequently received Project Approval No. 05\_0103B from the NSW Minister of Planning under Part 3A of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* for the construction and operation of the Cudgen Lakes Sand Extraction Quarry.

The Project Area will comprise the following components (see **Figure 2**).

- An extraction site north of Altona Drive (realigned) covering an area of approximately 9ha (the “northern extraction site”).
- An extraction site south of Altona Drive (realigned) covering an area of approximately 37ha (the “southern extraction site”).
- A “permanent processing area” north of Altona Drive covering an area of approximately 3.7ha.
- An “initial processing area” located wholly within the footprint of the southern extraction site and covering an area of approximately 1.0ha.
- Two proposed “pipeline corridors” extending northwards and eastwards from the southern extraction site. These are referred to as the “northern pipeline corridor” (0.8km in length) and “eastern pipeline corridor” (1.5km in length).

Approximately 5 million m<sup>3</sup> of sand resource within the two extraction sites will be recovered over a 15 to 20 year period to provide fill material to raise a number of landholdings in the local area (via pipelines) and provide a source of construction materials to the regional construction industry (transported by road). The Quarry site itself will be progressively rehabilitated to provide for sporting fields north of Altona Drive (realigned) and a recreational lake and related parklands and walkways south of Altona Drive (realigned).

The facility is also licenced to accept “Virgin Excavated Natural Material” which will either be reprocessed as a product or used to backfill the extraction sites for rehabilitation and wetland creation.



## 4. PREVIOUS STUDIES

The surface area within the Quarry site, which has been significantly altered by past clearing and agricultural activity, has previously been examined by representatives of the Tweed Byron LALC together with Heritage Surveys Archaeological Consultants. No Aboriginal Sites or Objects were detected during their survey. At that time there was an extensive area with adequate surface visibility to conclude that Aboriginal Sites or Objects of cultural significance are unlikely occur within the Quarry site (Heritage Surveys Archaeological Consultants, 2008).

Additionally, no Aboriginal Sites or Objects were identified within the pipeline corridors. However, it was recommended that a representative of the Aboriginal community be present during the installation of the pipeline within the northern pipeline corridor due to the need to bury the pipeline.

Sites of Aboriginal heritage significance, as recorded by the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS), are shown in **Figure 3**. None of these sites will be affected by the Project Activities.

## 5. RELEVANT LEGISLATION

The Project is a designated Part 3A Project under the EP&A Act. As such, Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permits (AHIPs) under Section 90 of the NPW Act are not required where the Proponent is acting in accordance with this ACHMP, as approved by DPE. This ACHMP includes a Find Strategy that, properly adhered to, will provide the Tweed Byron LALC and/or a Cultural Heritage Consultant with the authority to manage isolated Aboriginal Objects should they be at risk of impact by the Project Activities.

Where the impacts to any Aboriginal Objects are proposed that are not prescribed under this ACHMP, the proponent will either:

- a) seek the approval of DPE to amend this ACHMP; or
- b) seek an AHIP in accordance with the provisions of Part 6, Division 2 of the NPW Act (NSW).

Failure to adhere to the legislative requirements detailed above may constitute an offence under Section 86 of the NPW Act.

## 6. CONSULTATION

Prior to the drafting of this ACHMP, a heritage assessment was undertaken by Heritage Surveys Archaeological Consultants in consultation with the Tweed Byron LALC. The methods and conclusions of the heritage assessment were approved by the Tweed Byron LALC on 2 November 2005.

The Tweed Byron LALC is the representative body for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage for the region including the Quarry site. In accordance with the Aboriginal consultation requirements for this project, the Tweed Byron LALC has been consulted over this ACHMP. They reviewed the terms of the CHMP in a meeting on 31 January 2011.

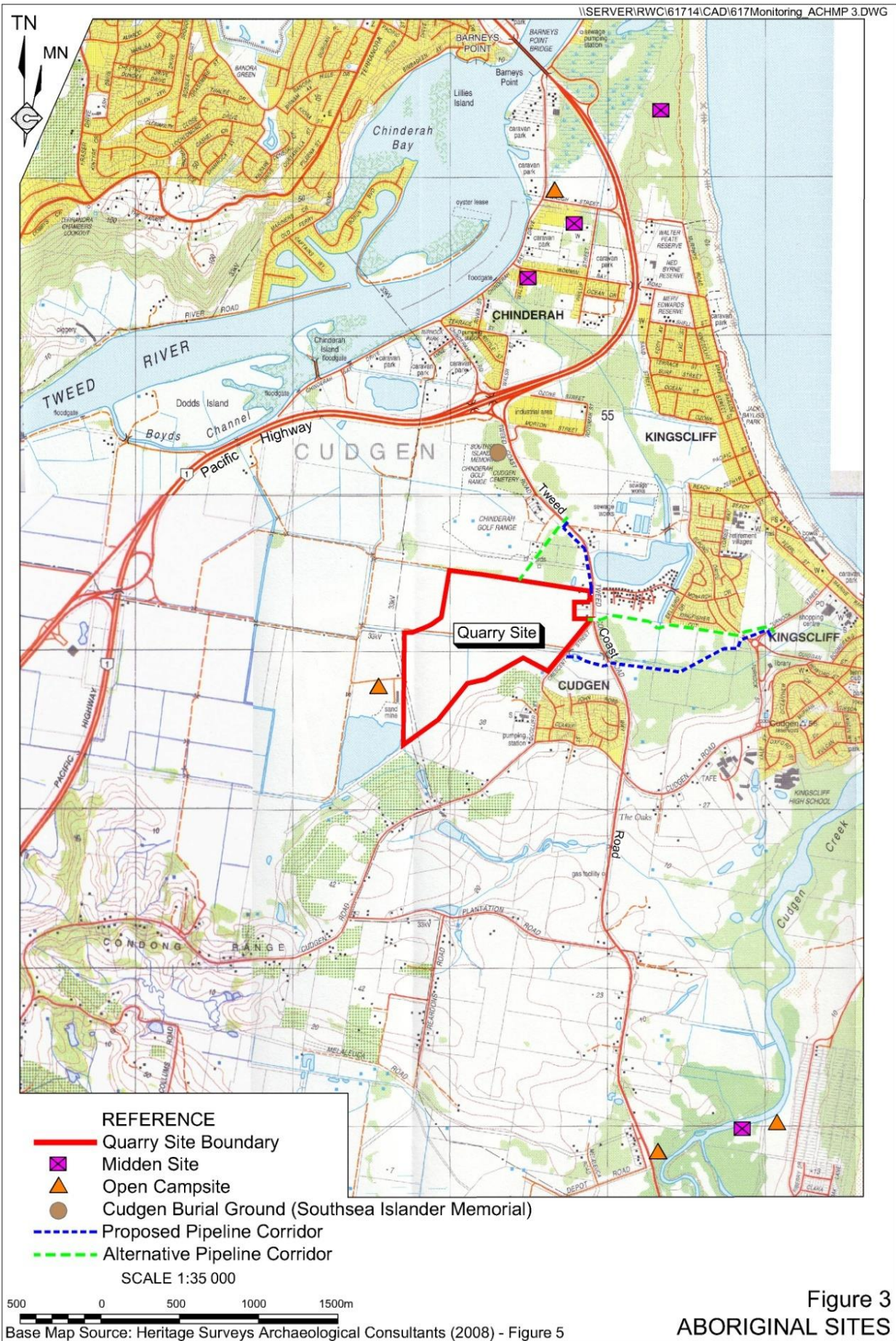


Figure 3  
 ABORIGINAL SITES

## 7. ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE INDUCTION PROTOCOL

Prior to any person undertaking ground disturbing works within the Project Area (Quarry site or pipeline corridors), they will undergo a Cultural Heritage Induction delivered by the Quarry Manager which will include a review of the protocols contained within this ACHMP. Operators engaged in topsoil stripping activities will also be given additional training in the recognition of Aboriginal Sites and Objects.

In order to deliver these inductions, the Quarry Manager will undertake training from the Tweed Byron LALC prior to commencement of operations and refresher training on a three yearly basis.

## 8. MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR NORTHERN PIPELINE CORRIDOR INSTALLATION

The northern pipeline installation (**Figure 2**) is within an area assessed as having a moderate potential for containing subsurface Aboriginal Objects. A suitably experienced Sites Officer of the Tweed Byron LALC will be invited to monitor initial surface and subsurface ground disturbance during the northern pipeline installation.

Should any Aboriginal Objects be identified during the installation of the northern pipeline, work in the immediate area must cease immediately. The Find Procedure (Section 10) will then apply.

## 9. GENERAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR ALL OPERATIONS

No specific heritage management measures are considered necessary for the Quarry site or eastern pipeline corridor given that:

- no Aboriginal Sites were identified within the Quarry site or eastern pipeline corridor;
- there is a low probability of Aboriginal Sites occurring;
- there has been a high level of disturbance within the Quarry site from past agricultural activities; and
- the eastern pipeline would be placed above ground.

Notwithstanding this, all employees will be required to undertake the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Induction (see Section 7) which includes information on site recognition.

## 10. CONTINGENCY MEASURE: FIND PROCEDURES

Aboriginal human remains will be dealt with in accordance with the Human Remains Policy outlined in **Appendix 1**, with special regard to the following considerations.

- a) Initial referral of any human remains to the NSW Police.
- b) In all cases suitable dignity is required in the handling of the issue.
- c) The primary intention of this strategy is to avoid the unnecessary removal or disturbance of the human remains and to allow appropriate Aboriginal people the final decision-making powers, should the remains prove to be those of an Aboriginal person.
- d) Where this is not the case the discovery Site will be deemed a crime scene and the Contractor and its sub-contractors will be subject to police direction.

In the event of a potential Cultural Heritage Find (Aboriginal Object) the following process will be carried out immediately by Quarry Staff, Contractors, Tweed Byron LALC Monitors and/or the Cultural Heritage Consultant:

- a) Project Activities must cease in the immediate vicinity of the potential Find and an Exclusion Zone of at least twenty (20) metres radius be established around the identified Aboriginal Object(s). The Exclusion Zone may be established using flags, pins, tape or temporary fencing, as deemed appropriate by the Proponent. All other Project Activities may continue in other areas, provided Monitoring activities are being adequately undertaken, as required by this ACHMP.
- b) A Tweed Byron LALC Monitor or a Cultural Heritage Consultant must be called to inspect and identify the Find.
- c) If the Monitor or Cultural Heritage Consultant is satisfied that the object is not Cultural Heritage, the Exclusion Zone may then be removed and Project Activities may continue.
- d) If the Monitor is unsure of whether the object is Cultural Heritage or not, they may elect to have a Cultural Heritage Consultant inspect the Find.
- e) If the object is Cultural Heritage and:
  - a. is not one of a number of related Aboriginal Objects of density of greater than five (5) per m<sup>2</sup>, the Monitor or the Cultural Heritage Consultant will:
    - i. fill out a Find Sheet (**Appendix 3**); and
    - ii. collect the Object and store it in accordance with the Keeping Place requirements in Section 12; or
  - b. is one of a number of related Aboriginal Objects of density greater than five (5) per m<sup>2</sup>, the Monitor or the Cultural Heritage Consultant will:
    - i. notify NSW DPE and OEH of the Find;



- ii. provide a brief report on the contexts of the Find; and
  - iii. agree to management strategies for the area surrounding the Find, in accordance with the relevant legislative requirements (Section 5).
- f) Any disputes as to the management of a Find will be dealt with in accordance with the Dispute Resolution Protocols (Section 13).

## **11. REPORTING**

A summary of all inspections undertaken will be provided within each respective Annual Review together with any consultation undertaken with the Aboriginal community or OEH.

## **12. KEEPING PLACE**

As a first preference, the Tweed Byron LALC request that any Aboriginal Objects collected during the Project Activities are buried within the Project Area. This option is conditional on there being a suitable location within the Project Area. Where no suitable location can be identified, the Objects will be held in the care and control of the Tweed Byron LALC at a location of their choosing.

The final decision on a Keeping Place will be the subject of further discussions between the Proponent and the Tweed Byron LALC, at such time as it is required. Failure to reach agreement will result in the Dispute Resolution Procedures (Section 13) being implemented.

Aboriginal Objects originating from the Project Area may be the subject of scientific research, at which time they may be placed temporarily in the care of a Cultural Heritage Consultant. The Cultural Heritage Consultant may, with the consent of the Tweed Byron LALC, care for the Aboriginal Objects until such time as the research is complete, but for no longer than 2 years. At all other times, the Aboriginal Objects must be kept in the care and control of the Tweed Byron LALC.

The Tweed Byron LALC will maintain a catalogue for any Aboriginal Objects buried within or removed from the Project Area. The catalogue will, as a minimum, record:

- a) where the artefacts were found, using a GIS and geographic description; and
- b) basic features of each artefact, including material, basic dimensions and other important diagnostic features.

A copy of the catalogue will be provided to the Proponent.

### **13. DISPUTE RESOLUTION**

During the implementation of this ACHMP, if disputes occur in relation to the management of any Aboriginal Objects, the following principles and procedures will apply.

- a) Wherever possible, issues will be negotiated directly between the Tweed Byron LALC and the Proponent, with minimum disruption to the Project.
- b) Failing resolution under (a), an on-site meeting at a time convenient to the Parties, will be convened between the Proponent's Staff, the Tweed Byron LALC and a Cultural Heritage Consultant.
- c) If resolution under (b) is not achieved, approval of NSW DPE to manage the Aboriginal Objects will be sought; or
- d) an AHIP permit will be sought under Section 90 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW).

### **14. TERM**

This ACHMP will start at the date it is formally approved by NSW DPE, and will continue until alternative agreements or ACHMPs are agreed between the Proponent, the Tweed Byron LALC, NSW DPE and OEH as required under the legislative regime of the time.

### **15. REVIEW**

The Proponent and the Tweed Byron LALC will review the implementation of this ACHMP, either in meetings or through correspondence, after the first 2 years of operation and then every 5 years. The ACHMP will also be reviewed within 6 months of any Find.

### **16. HEALTH AND SAFETY**

The Proponent may not direct Monitors to do any act or thing, except in relation to specific issues of workplace health and safety, or other administration issues, as agreed between the Proponent and the Tweed Byron LALC from time to time.

The Proponent will provide (if required) hard hats, safety glasses, hearing protection, safety vests and sunscreen to the Monitors while the Monitors are in the Project Area. The Monitors must supply their own steel capped boots.

### **17. REMUNERATION**

Remuneration of the Tweed Byron LALC Monitors, for services provided under this ACHMP, will be at the Tweed Byron LALC's applicable hourly rate.



# Appendix 1

# Human Remains Policy

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## HUMAN REMAINS POLICY:

### MANAGEMENT OF ABORIGINAL BURIAL REMAINS

The following principles have been developed to comply with the National Parks and Wildlife Service “*Standards for Archaeological Practice in Aboriginal Heritage – Aboriginal Ancestral Remains*” published in September of 1997.

#### 1.1 Guiding Principles

Death in all human societies is a significant event. It occurs on a regular, but unpredictable basis, removing individuals from family, close relations and friends. Death is often associated with complex rituals. This was and still is the case with Aboriginal people. Disturbance to burials is therefore of major concern to them, as it is for other people in the community.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have been in New South Wales for more than 40,000 years. In that time they have buried hundreds of thousands of their dead in a variety of ways. In some cases people were cremated, in others their bones were placed in hollowed-out logs or trees or wrapped in bark cylinders and placed in rock shelters. Many were also buried in the ground with grave goods. Burials commonly occur in sand dunes and alluvial deposits which were easy to dig. Wind and water easily erode such locations and frequently these natural processes expose remains. Other common burial locations are rock shelters, rocky overhangs and hollow trees. The close proximity of scarred or carved trees and stone arrangements and the remains of fireplaces, stone artefacts and food refuse may be suggestive indicators of an Aboriginal burial.

When acting under this ACHMP, the Cultural Heritage Consultant will adhere to the following Principles and Rules contained in the *Code of Ethics of the Australian Archaeological Association*.

Principle 3: ‘To acknowledge the special importance of indigenous ancestral human remains, and Sites containing and/or associated with such remains, to the indigenous people.’

Rule 5: ‘Members shall not interfere with and/or remove human remains of indigenous people without the written consent of representatives authorised by the indigenous people whose cultural heritage is the object of investigation.’

#### 1.2 Legislation and Regulations Background

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW) gives protection to all ‘Aboriginal remains’ except those occurring within cemeteries in which non-Aboriginals are also buried and those being dealt with in a forensic or related context (e.g., by a Coroner). The relevant paragraph of the Act [Part 1 Paragraph 5(1)] reads:

“**Aboriginal remains** means the body or the remains of the body of a deceased Aboriginal, but does not include:

- a) a body or the remains of a body buried in a cemetery in which non-Aboriginals are also buried, or
- b) a body or the remains of a body dealt with or to be dealt with in accordance with a law of the State relating to medical treatment or the examination, for forensic or other purposes, of the bodies of deceased persons.”

The Police Commissioner’s Instruction 120.08 is intended to help police deal sensitively with the skeletal remains of Aboriginal people. It states:

If any material is suspected of being of Aboriginal origin and there are no suspicious circumstances, then the Site must be secured and a National Parks and Wildlife Officer contacted to identify the remains. Police are also asked to contact the nearest Aboriginal Community Liaison Officer.

### **1.3 Procedure for when Aboriginal remains are Located**

Where human remains are found, the Site should be cordoned off and the remains themselves should remain untouched. Efforts should then be made to notify the New South Wales Police Service.

The remains should be examined by a physical anthropologist or medical practitioner in order to establish their ancestry (as Aboriginal or European). The antiquity of the remains should also be determined by a physical anthropologist.

The Find should then be reported to the Tweed Byron LALC. Any report should use respectful language, treating them as the remains of Aboriginal people rather than as scientific specimens, and be written in plain English.

# Appendix 2

# Monitoring Protocol

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## PROPOSED TWEED BYRON LALC MONITORING PROTOCOLS

### Monitors will:

- Participate in Cultural Heritage Monitoring.
- Undertake Monitoring activities as required in Section 8 of this ACHMP.
- Be available to work on 96 hours' notice.
- Report to the Quarry Manager for a brief daily meeting to discuss all work to be undertaken by them during that day, completed by them on the previous day, and otherwise relating to their performance of the duties of Monitors in accordance with this ACHMP.
- Ensure that they arrive at the designated part of the Project Area at the designated time.
- Remain at their assigned locations except in an emergency.
- Provide preliminary determination of the extent of any previously unidentified Finds and approximate determination of the appropriate Exclusion Zone for any identified Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Object or Site.
- Attend the Site within 4 hours of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Object or Site being discovered.
- Undertake the Proponent's specific Workplace Health and Safety Induction training.
- Comply with any protocols and procedures for visitation to the Quarry.
- Wear safety clothes and equipment as required by the Proponent, including but not limited to steel capped boots (to be provided by the Monitor) and safety vest and hard hat (to be provided by the Proponent).
- Not impede the operations of Quarry Staff.
- Immediately inform the Quarry Manager of the location and nature of any Cultural Heritage Find during Monitoring.
- Complete time sheets at the beginning and end of each day or part day that the Monitor is on Site as reasonably required by the Proponent.
- Report back to the Quarry Manager and Tweed Byron LALC with regard to Monitoring activities and any Finds.
- In the event that skeletal material is found, follow procedures detailed in **Appendix 1**.
- At the end of each relevant working day, finalise completion of a monitoring clearance sheet which will be provided by the Proponent.

### **On-site Monitoring Procedure**

- If the Monitors are late on-site, work will proceed whether they are present or not.
- The Quarry Manager will inform the Monitors of the type of work that will be carried out during the day.
- Once this has been established, the Monitors will begin monitoring for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (e.g. stone artefacts, shell material, bone, etc) unearthed during the clearing / excavation work.
- Monitors will stay at the designated Monitoring location unless the Quarry Manager advises or requests otherwise.
- Monitors will be introduced to the driver(s) of the earthmoving equipment who will be undertaking the clearing / excavation. The driver and Monitor are to come to a mutual arrangement regarding procedures they will follow (e.g. hand signals) when the Monitor wishes the driver to temporarily stop so that he can inspect any suspected Cultural Heritage material that may have been exposed.
- When working in proximity to large earthmoving equipment, such as bulldozers, graders or excavators, stringent safety rules are to be observed.
- Monitors will check-in any Cultural Heritage (e.g. stone artefacts, shell material, bone etc) collected during the day's work, along with the Find Sheets and completed Clearance Sheets. Cultural Heritage Objects will be stored by the Proponent until such time as they can be handed into the care and control of the Tweed Byron LALC.

### **Raising Issues**

If the Monitors wish to raise any issues, or report incidents or accidents that may have occurred while they were monitoring that day, they should contact the Quarry Manager.

### **Monitors must wear prescribed safety equipment and abide by the following rules**

- Never walk in front of a moving or operating machine.
- Never be in the close vicinity when trees are being felled or pushed or pulled.
- Observe a safety zone distance of at least twenty (20) metres between the Monitor and the machine.
- Machinery such as bobcats can be approached reasonably safely, provided that the bobcat operator is aware at all times of the position of the Monitor and that eye contact is maintained between the Monitor and the bobcat operator.



# Appendix 3

# Find Sheet

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### Cudgen Lakes Sand Quarry Find Sheet

**Location:**

(GPS Coordinates  
or Other Accurate  
Description of  
Location):

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**Site Type:**

- Artefact Scatter       Art Site       Isolated Find  
 Scarred Tree       Shell Midden  
 Other (Describe): .....

**Signature of  
Monitor:**

.....

**Date:**

.....

**Description of  
Surrounding  
Environment:**

.....  
.....  
.....

**Site Description:**

.....  
.....

**Artefact Type:**

- Flake       Blade       Hammer Stone       Debitage  
 Core       Axe       Grindstone  
 Other (Describe) .....

**Raw Materials:**

- Silcrete       Basalt       Quartzite  
 Chert       Quartz  
 Other (Describe) .....

**Preservation:**

- Poor       Fair       Good       Excellent

**Impacts/  
Observations:**

.....  
.....  
.....

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