

The Meeting Place Precinct Kamay Botany Bay National Park Kurnell NSW

Historical Archaeological Assessment and Future Works Impact Mitigation and
Management Strategy



Master Plan Stage 1: Visitor Centre and Meeting Place Precinct

Report to
The Department of Planning and Environment
& National Parks and Wildlife Service

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June 2023

Document control

Project	The Meeting Place Precinct, Kamay Botany Bay National Park, Kurnell, NSW. Historical Archaeological Impact Assessment & s.60 Application – Master Plan Stage 1: Visitor Centre and Meeting Place Precinct
Client	The Department of Planning and Environment & NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
Issue	10 July 2023

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Acknowledgement

We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the Lands, Waters and Sky of Greater Sydney and pay our respect to all Elders past, present and emerging.

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Kamay Botany Bay National Park Kurnell. Section 60 Heritage Application Drawing Shedule

Attachment B

Master Plan Stage 1: Visitor Centre and Meeting Place Precinct. Kamay Botany Bay National Park Kurnell. Section 60 Heritage Application (Neeson Murcutt + Neille March 2023)

Attachment C

Master Plan Stage 1: Visitor Centre and Meeting Place Precinct. Historical-archaeological impact mitigation and management

Report summary

A Master Plan has been developed for the Meeting Place Precinct that is located on the southern foreshore of Kamay Botany Bay National Park at Kurnell, New South Wales. Kamay Botany Bay National Park is listed on the NSW State Heritage Register as a site of significance to the State, and the Kurnell Peninsula of the National Park is listed on the National Heritage List and is recognised as a Place of outstanding Indigenous and non-Indigenous historic value to the Nation.

The non-Indigenous land use history of Kamay Botany Bay National Park that has evolved over time has included the construction and use at various times of a range of buildings with differing historical activity associated with each and that occur at both known locations and others that are suspected based on historical research. Known and potential historic site locations may contain relics and archaeological deposits as they are defined and protected by the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act) and which have cultural value and potential to contribute to our increased understanding of the post-1788 history and heritage of the Place.

Stage 1 of the Visitor Centre and Meeting Place Precinct Master Plan includes implementation of works for the construction of a new visitor centre, for improvements to visitor access and movement through the parkland via the creation of new paths, and a foreshore revetment wall. This non-Indigenous Historical Archaeological Assessment evaluates the potential for the Stage 1 works to impact on historical-archaeological resources.

Proposed works and potential impact on historical-archaeological significance

The Master Plan Stage 1 works will include the construction of a new visitor centre building, the installation of new walking paths, the provision of improved picnic and shelter amenities, and a foreshore revetment wall. Historic sites and general areas across the precinct have previously been identified on the basis of historical research (see Design 5 2006:148ff) and limited archaeological investigation (Tuck 2007, 2009) as items of high cultural significance and to possess potential historical-archaeological sensitivity. Locations include the site of Cottage No 2, the c.1880 jetty, the c.1912 Ferry jetty, the Alpha Farm Group, and the site of the 1920 Marquee.

The works proposed have been designed to be located away from what are mostly well-known historic site locations with areas of potential archaeological sensitivity. No works are proposed in the vicinity of any shelter sheds, the two jetties (1880s and 1912), boat shed, or Cottage No 2

Impact on historical-archaeological potential

The major works for the project is the redevelopment of the new visitor centre building that is to be constructed on the site of the former Workshop Group (1935 to 1981) that has been demolished. The area has as a result been heavily disturbed by the construction of the current visitor centre that is set on raised fill. Design 5 (2006:150) have evaluated that the area retains low archaeological potential based on historical overlays and suggest that limited if any archaeological evidence may remain of the foundations of these former buildings.

Historical-archaeological impact risks and mitigation

The potential risk of adverse harm occurring to historical-archaeological resources at Kamay as a result of the Master Plan Stage 1 are low. There is a minimal risk of significant (intact and in situ) historical-archaeological deposits that are defined by and protected under the *Heritage Act 1977* (as amended) being exposed by future works.

The unexpected discovery of items of potential archaeological value cannot be discounted but can be managed by heritage induction and unexpected find protocol and procedures.

It is considered that the potential for future works of the Master Plan Stage 1 to impact upon significant historical archaeology is low. Potential archaeological impact can be mitigated by Heritage inductions with project managers and contractors prior to the commencement of future works about procedures to follow to manage unexpected finds that may be discovered during future works.

Recommendations

On the basis of the research and analysis presented in this report, it is recommended that:

- There is a low probability that the Master Plan Stage 1 works will result in impact to culturally significant relics or archaeological deposits.
- Heritage induction undertaken by a suitably qualified archaeologist with project contractors and managers about the cultural significance of the known and potential archaeological sites and what to look-out for during future works should be undertaken before construction works begin.
- Where items of possible archaeological value are unexpectedly discovered during future works these finds should be managed by stopping works and having the find(s) evaluated and the significance of the find assessed by a suitably qualified archaeologist who would advise when works can subsequently re-commence and under what conditions in the location(s) affected.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background to this report

A Master Plan has been developed for the Meeting Place Precinct that is located on the southern foreshore of Kamay Botany Bay National Park at Kurnell, New South Wales. Kamay Botany Bay National Park is listed on the NSW State Heritage Register as a site of significance to the State, and the Kurnell Peninsula of the National Park is listed on the National Heritage List and is recognised as a Place of outstanding Indigenous and non-Indigenous historic value to the Nation.

The non-Indigenous land use history of Kamay Botany Bay National Park that has evolved over time has included the construction and use of a range of nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings with differing historical activity associated with each. Known and potential historic site locations shown below may contain relics as they are defined and protected by the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act) and which have cultural value and potential to increase put understanding of the post-1788 history and heritage of the Meeting Place.

Figure 1.1: General location of sites with potential historical-archaeological sensitivity (Biosis Pty Ltd 2006: Figure 15)



Implementation of Stage 1 of the Visitor Centre and Meeting Place Precinct Master Plan includes works for the construction of a new visitor centre and for improvements to visitor access and movement through Kamay via the creation of new paths. The paths are to be located away from known historic site locations with potential archaeological sensitivity and no works are proposed in the vicinity of any shelter sheds, the two jetties (1880s and 1912), boat shed, or Cottage No 2.

This non-Indigenous Historical Archaeological Assessment evaluates the potential for the Stage 1 works to impact on historical-archaeological resources (relics) and provides recommendations to mitigate potential impacts that may be identified.

The impact of the proposed Master Plan works on the Aboriginal cultural heritage values of Kamay are the subject of a separate Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) prepared for project (Coast History and Heritage March 2023). It is intended that the historical-archaeological impact mitigation methods detailed here and which aim to ensure the significant historical-archaeological heritage record of Kamay is protected from impacts, align and integrate with the implementation of the Aboriginal investigation and assessment program.

1.2 Master Plan Stage 1 Works

1.2.1 *Historical research and archaeological input into design*

The Visitor Centre and Meeting Place Precinct Master Plan has been guided by a comprehensive assessment of the non-Aboriginal history and archaeological values of the place (Design 5 2006). This history shows that there have been a range of major and minor buildings constructed on the site over time and these locations may have potential to contain relics and historical-archaeological deposits that may contribute to our increased understanding of the prior use and history of the Place.

During early planning for the Precinct Master Plan in 2007-2009 a number of locations were subject to Aboriginal archaeological test excavation and archival recording and historical-archaeological monitoring to determine the depth, extent and integrity of subsurface archaeological remains and the results have also served in part to inform the finalisation of Master Plan concept and designs.

1.2.2 *Paths and Visitor Centre works*

The Visitor Centre and Meeting Place Precinct Master Plan Stage 1 improvements include creation of new paths, a foreshore revetment wall, and construction of a visitor centre and amenities.

1.3 Heritage Act 1977

The purpose of the *Heritage Act 1977* (as amended) is to protect, conserve and manage the environmental heritage of the State that is broadly defined (Section 4 of the Act) as *'those places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects, and precincts, of State or Local heritage significance'*. Archaeological remains are additionally protected through the operation of the 'relics' provisions of the Act ((Division 9, Part 6, Sections 138-146 of the Act). Amendments to the Act made in 2009 have changed the definition of an archaeological 'relic' whereby a relic is now referred as an archaeological deposit, artefact, object, or material evidence that:

- a) *Relates to the settlement of the area that comprises NSW, not being Aboriginal settlement; and*

b) *Is of State or Local heritage significance.*

This definition is not based primarily on age and this significance-based approach to managing ‘relics’ is also consistent with the way other heritage items such as buildings, works, precincts and landscapes are identified and managed in NSW. The amended Act retains the core principals and objectives that require anyone proposing to disturb land to obtain a permit from the *Heritage Council of NSW* (under s.140 or 60 of the Act) if it is known or suspected ‘relics’ may be disturbed, moved, or destroyed by future land use. Section 139 of the Act states:

- a) *‘A person must not disturb or excavate any land knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged, or destroyed unless the disturbance or excavation is carried out in accordance with an excavation permit.*
- b) *A person must not disturb or excavate any land on which the person has discovered or exposed a relic except in accordance with an excavation permit.’*

If the site is listed on the State Heritage Register, approval for an excavation permit is required under Section 60 of the Act. If not listed on the SHR, an excavation permit may be required, in accordance with Section 140 of the Act, subject to what significance the site/place has been assessed to possess.

Section 146 of the Act requires that the accidental discovery of relics should be reported to the ‘*Heritage Council of NSW (in any circumstances, and whether or not the person has been issued with an excavation permit), and within a reasonable time*’.

1.4 Methodology

1.4.1 *Burra Charter principles*

This report provides an assessment of the potential heritage impacts of the proposed development against the statutory provisions of the *Heritage Act 1977* (as amended), conservation principles of the *Australian ICOMOS Burra Charter 2013*, and relevant archaeological protection, conservation and management provisions of the 2008 Conservation Management Plan.

1.3.2 *Archaeological heritage assessment standards and guidelines*

This report has been prepared with reference to the guidelines for the preparation of historical-archaeological assessments as set out in the assessment and reporting documents below.

- Australia ICOMOS. 2002 (Revised). The Burra Charter. The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance.
- NSW Heritage Office. 1996. NSW Heritage Manual. NSW Heritage Office and the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning. Sydney (revised 2002).
- NSW Heritage Office. 1996. Statement of Heritage Impacts guidelines. NSW Heritage Office and DUAP.

- NSW Heritage Council. 2008a. Levels of Heritage Significance. Assessing Heritage Significance Supplement. NSW Heritage Council.
- NSW Heritage Council. 2008b. Levels of Heritage Significance. Assessing Heritage Significance Supplement. NSW Heritage Council.

1.5 Authorship

Dominic Steele has authored this report. Jakub Czastka and Adrian Dreyer completed a field survey for this report.

2.0 Aboriginal cultural heritage management

2.1 Introduction

The significance of the Aboriginal history and heritage of Kamay, and the potential impact future works may have on the Aboriginal cultural heritage values of the place is explained in a separate Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) prepared by Coast History and Heritage (March 2023).

The Kurnell section of Kamay Botany Bay National Park is a highly significant Aboriginal landscape. Aboriginal people have been camping along this shore for thousands of years and have left traces of their lives engraved on rocks and in large campsites. Aboriginal ancestors are buried here. It is the location of violent encounters and shared histories over the past 250 years. It is a place that has continued to be visited and used by local Aboriginal community members from the most ancient times to the present day. It is still highly valued by local Aboriginal people, and also has significance for other Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people.

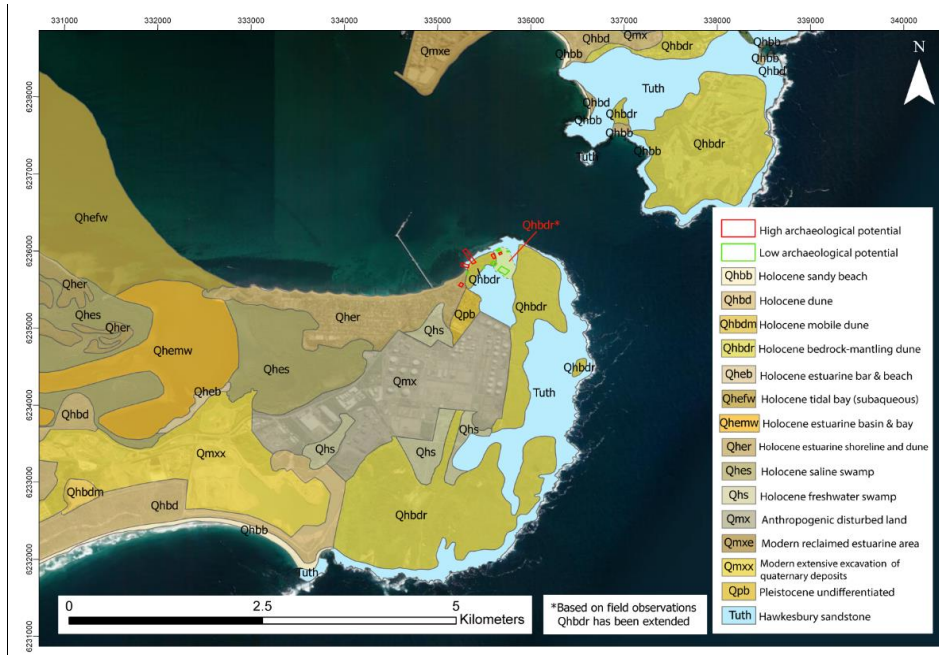
An overview of the proposed cultural heritage management actions recommended by the ACHAR to ensure the protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage during construction of the various Stage 1 Master Plan elements is provided below. It is intended that the proposed historical-archaeological impact mitigation methods that are presented in this Archaeological Assessment, and whose overarching objectives are to ensure the culturally significant historical-archaeological heritage record of Kamay is protected from impacts that may result from the implementation of the Master Plan Stage 1 works, align with the objectives and integrate with the methodologies and the staged implementation of the proposed Aboriginal investigation, assessment and reporting programs.

2.2 Aboriginal heritage impact risk assessment

The Coast History and Heritage ACHAR (March 2023) identifies that most elements of the proposed Master Plan Stage 1 works will avoid impact to important *in situ* Aboriginal archaeological remains but further investigation is required to determine whether impacts may result and whether there is a need to develop final management recommendations in relation to these.

The ACHAR identifies one area where there is insufficient information to ensure that intact Aboriginal cultural heritage will be protected and recommends archaeological test excavations are undertaken under an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP). The results of these investigations would guide the final design of the Stage 1 Master Plan elements in these areas. The ACHAR also acknowledges there is always the chance of impact to single or small numbers of stone artefacts or shell materials in disturbed ground contexts. To manage this possibility, the ACHAR recommends that all excavation works are monitored and if (disturbed) Aboriginal archaeological remains are found and cannot be protected, they should be collected under an AHIP, and reburied at an appropriate place within the work is completed.

Figure 2.1: Landscape position and dune types across The Meeting Place Precinct (DSCA June 2022)



3.0 Historical-archaeological heritage context

3.1 Introduction

Kamay has a significant shared history and is a landscape of cultural significance with values that are recognised at National, State and Local levels. Tuck (2007:12-21) captures the main thematic historical storylines that are embedded at the place.

- Sole Aboriginal occupation of the land (for c.40,00 years or more before 1788)
- Invasion and early European contact
- Land incursion and tentative white settlement into the early nineteenth century
- Agricultural and residential use in early to late nineteenth century
- Reservation and recreational use from late nineteenth century to present

A comprehensive non-Aboriginal land use history of Kamay (Design 5 2006:148ff) identifies that a range of major and minor buildings have been constructed at the place over time. Each of these items was assessed in 2006 as to the likelihood of having archaeological potential.

3.2 Potential historical-archaeological sensitivity based on documentary records

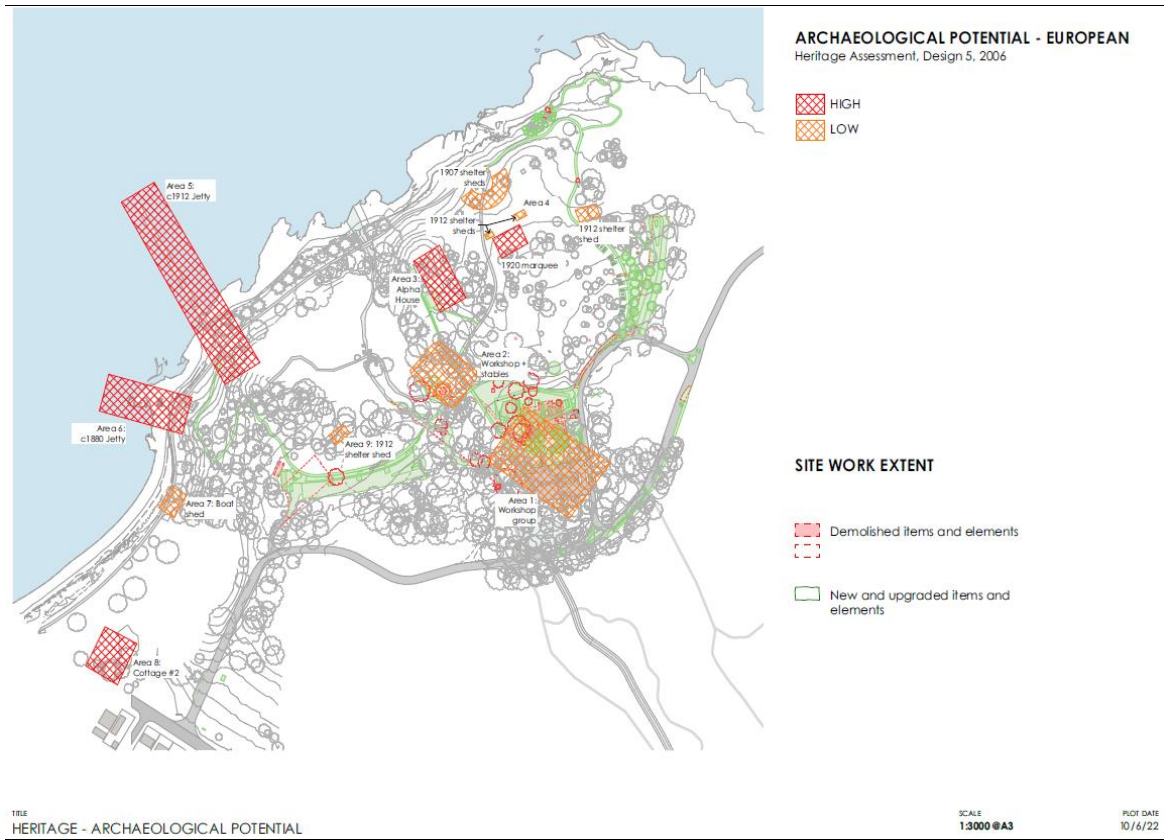
Table 3.1: Historical archaeological potential (Design 5 2006)

<i>Building</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Archaeological Potential</i>
Alpha Farm House	Originally 3-room stone building – later extended to 5-room with kitchen	High archaeological potential with cellar remains on site and potentially foundation walls also exist under Alpha House
Alpha Farm Dairy	Stone building – no other description	High potential for foundations but location of dairy is unknown
Alpha Farm Servants ‘Outhouse’	No description exists other than 1820s description of farm [may actually refer to a detached kitchen building]	Low potential, possibly located behind Alpha House - large disturbances including install and removal of 6,000L underground tank and 1944 air-raid shelters
John Connell Cottage - 1828	No historic description – etching from 1857-1860 shows location near present-day flat picnic area	Low archaeological potential remains for the location of this cottage; however, no description exists of this building
Possible Boat Shed	No historical description - etching from 1857-1860 shows location of boat shed in front of Alpha Farm	Low archaeological potential as structure would have been light constructed on an eroded foreshore
‘Fisherman’s Hut’	A hut appears on 1899 survey plan of the area. There is no other description in the historical record	Limited archaeological remains – it is likely hut was small and light (possibly similar to slab hut) indicating archaeological remains limited to postholes of this building
c.1880 Jetty	Built on southern side of Cook’s Monument. Timber ‘L’ shaped jetty with piles set into bedrock (destroyed by storms and termites)	High archaeological potential for remains for this item, however, remains expected to be limited to past the low water line

Accommodation House	7-room timber house, built on raised sandstone stumps	Still standing on site today
Round shelter sheds (1917 onwards)	Small timber and thatched structures. These were located across the site	Limited archaeological remains expected, light buildings, only post holes are likely to remain where these structures once stood
Cottage No 2	Timber cottage constructed close to current southwestern boundary of site with Captain Cook Drive. Photographs show built on raised sandstone stumps. A brick chimney removed and a kitchen added to building in 1962	High archaeological potential with platform constructed for building remaining. However, house built off ground. Foundations of chimney may remain and potential for outbuildings (such as a privy)
Ferry Jetty (c.1905)	A new jetty constructed immediately in front of Cook's Monument, approx. 380ft long (126m). A boat launch was added to southern side (c.1923). Rock armour added to one-third of shore of jetty which was shortened in 1970, later destroyed in storm in 1974	High Archaeological potential remains – Remains of the rock armour at the shore end of the structure remains; however, only other remains likely to be present are piles that may be visible on the seabed
Workshop group	A propagation shed was built in 1935 in the location of the current Discovery Centre and carpark area. By 1961 three other sheds constructed in this group	Low archaeological potential – site in location of current Discovery Centre and car park. These locations have also been heavily landscaped
Stone sea walls	A series of stone seawalls were constructed along the foreshore of the Meeting Place in an effort to stop coastal erosion	High archaeological Potential – Item is still present today – sections are overgrown or covered by sand – however archaeological research value of this item is limited
Toilets	A series of five toilet blocks have been built on the Meeting Place Precinct	Low archaeological potential, while built on concrete slabs, only limited plumbing, low archaeological research value
Cricket ground and pitch	The cricket ground and pitch situated on the Meeting Place Precinct was later used as an overflow carpark from the 1960s onwards	Low archaeological potential, few features associated with cricket pitch which may be present, and later, additional drainage placed on site would also remain from 1960s upgrade of site

Neeson Murcutt + Neille (January 2022) have mapped these items as part of the Master Plan Stage 1 Section 60 Heritage Application and this map is reproduced below and annotated to show the general locations that are discussed in following sections.

Figure 3.1: Historical archaeological potential (Neeson Murcutt + Neille 2022: Section 60 Heritage Application)



4.0 Existing conditions

4.1 Introduction

The known and suspected location of historic sites with potential archaeological sensitivity have informed the design of the proposed new pathways that are to be located away from these items whereby no works are proposed in the vicinity of the shelter sheds, jetties (1880s and 1912), boat shed, or Cottage No 2.

Figure 4.1: Site topography and key landscape and built-form markers (Coast History and Heritage 2023)

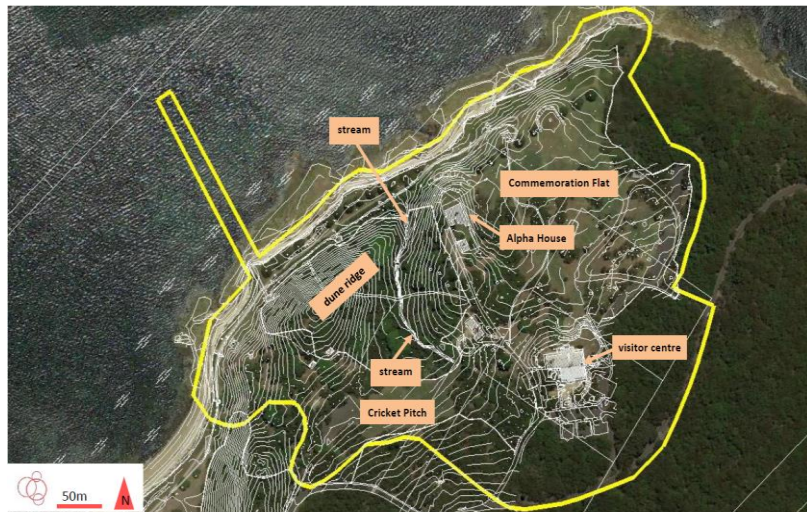
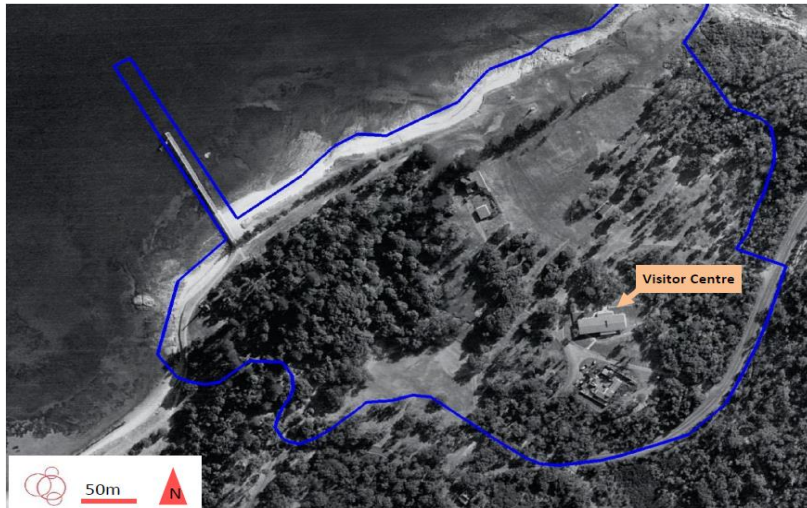


Figure 4.2: The site in the 1970 showing the visitor centre and roadways (Coast History and Heritage 2023)



4.2 Workshop and Stables Group

The major construction works component of the project is the redevelopment of the new visitor centre building. This new building is to be constructed on the site that was formerly occupied by the Workshop Group of buildings (1935 to 1981) that have been demolished. The location for the new visitors centre construction has as a result been extensively disturbed by past building and demolition phases, and most recently for site preparation and building works for the current visitor centre.

Previous historical research and archaeological assessment of the Workshop Group location (Design 5 2006:150) has concluded that because of the land use history of the site, and in particular the scope and scale of works that were undertaken to construct the current visitors centre building layout, that the area today retains low historical archaeological potential and predicts that there will be limited if any archaeological evidence that may remain of the foundations of the former Workshop Group buildings.

The current field inspection has recorded the nature of the large-scale cut and fill works previously undertaken for the construction of the current visitors centre. Minor exposures of underlying demolition/fill materials that form the fabric of the building platform occur in places. There is little likelihood that future works will expose and disturb intact archaeological features or deposits.

This report confirms there is a minimal risk that the proposed works in this part of the site may result in impact to relics as they are defined and protected by the *Heritage Act 1977*. Unexpected finds cannot be discounted but if they occur, they are likely to be isolated in occurrence and nature.

It is proposed to mitigate this expected low archaeological impact risk with archaeological induction of works contractors and managers before site works begin, and to explain the procedures to be followed in the event of the discovery of unexpected finds. Should any relics or suspected relics be unexpectedly discovered as future works progress in this area, then the works activities in the find locality should cease and the find (suspected relic) should be inspected, recorded, and the significance assessed by a suitably qualified archaeologist.

Management recommendations in regard to whether in situ preservation is warranted and/or possible will need to be driven by the nature and potential significance of the identified historical fabric. On the basis of this on-site inspection and evaluation, the archaeologist will advise on the management of the find and the requirements that will need to be satisfied before works re-commence in the location.

4.4 Alpha Farm House

The Alpha Farm House complex is an identified area of high archaeological sensitivity relating to both Aboriginal and historic archaeological objects, artefacts, features and built heritage fabric. The complex is located on the

foredunes overlooking the beach and previous recording of archaeological investigations (Tuck 2009: 41-44) provide a description of the subsurface conditions surrounding the historic fabric:

'The soils evident within the excavation trench were uniformly moderately well-drained grey sands. These were light to medium grey (grading to very light grey with depth) to the south of the shed becoming increasing dark towards the house site. The top 100 - 200 mm of the profile was generally moderately disturbed and featured mottled patches and lenses of sandy loam and pressed-in road metaling (road base) derived from the surfacing of the adjacent access track (ibid: 41).'

This study above (ibid:39) concludes the *'chances of encountering buried relics were low outside of the house precinct (i.e., outside of the perimeter fence) but considerably higher within the Alpha House grounds'*. The works proposed in this location will not impact the curtilage of Alpha House and unlikely to result in impact to relics.

4.5 1920 Marquee, 1907 Shelter Shed and 1912 Shelters Items 1-3

This complex of historic features was grouped together because of the nature of the potential features and their spatial proximity. The landforms of this area are a continuation of the foredune system on which the Alpha House Complex is located, grading into exposures of Hawkesbury Sandstone bedrock along the north and eastern boundaries where the 1912 Shelter Item 3 is located. The 1912 shelter sheds were constructed with round hardwood posts, split slabs, and had concrete floors.

There are few historical records for the 1920 Marquee and band rotunda were positioned to the north of Accommodation House and orientated parallel with the foreshore. The Marquee may have been the designated area where a temporary structure could have been built, but the rotunda would have been a permanent building.

The sheds were relatively discrete in size and construction form. The likely locations of the items show no surface expressions to suggest there are subsurface archaeological features present and that would most likely comprise concrete floor and hardwood elements. There are no works proposed in these locations.

4.6 Area 5: c.1912 Ferry Jetty

This area is located on the edge of the foredune. Previous archaeological work in the vicinity noted *'The wharf today is represented by remnant rock armour and mounded sandstone rubble'* and concluded (Tuck 2009: 45):

'Test excavations revealed that the area between/around the wharf and shed is disturbed to at least 200 mm and that the establishment of the new path is unlikely to have significant subsurface impact. Any deeper excavations however would have potential to impact upon more intact subsurface deposits which may retain materials related to construction or use of the wharf (such as discarded items related to ferry use in the past) (ibid).'

The new revetment wall will be constructed at the western end of the existing seawall where it meets the jetty. An existing sandbag revetment wall is in place for approximately half of the length of the new wall. These will be

kept intact, and the new wall will be built over the top of the sandbags. The other half of the new wall is to be constructed with negligible excavation. The design minimises, if not avoids completely, any risk of disturbing relics. Pre-works heritage induction and management of unexpected finds are appropriate for this location.

4.7 Area 6: c.1880 Jetty

The area of historical sensitivity associated with the c.1880 Jetty is located on the beach and foreshore landforms. The location of this small jetty that was constructed (in c.1880) to the south of Cook's Monument is well known and along the foreshore area there are physical remains that include post holes related to the structural supports of the jerry at the low tide zone. Historical photographs show the jetty piles were driven into the foreshore sandstone and there is potential for other similar remains to occur further beyond the low water mark.

The area has been disturbed by a concrete pathway, the monument to Captain Cooks Landing Place and modern sea wall construction. The exposed beach does not have any obvious features and the elevated area where the Monument Track is located has no surface visibility and does not provide insight into the probability of historic features or deposits surviving in this vicinity.

The works proposed are located outside of the likely location of potential remains of this jetty at the foreshore.

4.8 Area 7: Boat Shed

This area is located on the seaward boundary of the foredune system that mantles the bedrock in this location. There are no historical descriptions of the item, but an etching from about 1857-1860 shows location of the boat shed in front of Alpha Farm. The locality has low archaeological potential as the structure would have been light in construction and built on an erosive foreshore. There are no works proposed at this site.

4.9 Area 8: Cottage #2

The location of Cottage #2 is a continuation of the foredune system that mantles the bedrock in this area and was built above an inter-dune swale (purposely located on elevated dune rather than water-logged swale). This is a known site of a timber building on raised sandstone stumps and has potential for chimney foundations and outbuildings (such as a privy) to survive. Future works are not proposed in the vicinity of this site.

This archaeological site will not be impacted by future works.

4.10 Area 9: 1912 Shelter Shed

The area is located on the south side of the foredune system that mantles the majority of the study area. There are no surface manifestations of any subsurface features. There are no works proposed at this site.

4.11 Observations and conclusions

The proposed works have been purposely designed to be located away from known historic site locations with areas of potential archaeological sensitivity. Field survey at these sites show no surface evidence of the presence of subsurface remains, and in some cases, the locations are disturbed and retain no archaeological potential.

The works proposed are unlikely to result in the exposure of significant archaeological remains. Heritage induction with project contractors and managers about the cultural significance of the known and potential archaeological sites and what to look-out for during future works would be undertaken before construction works begin. Where items of possible archaeological value are unexpectedly discovered during future works these finds can be managed by stopping works and having the find(s) evaluated and the significance of the find assessed by a suitably qualified archaeologist who would advise when works could subsequently re-commence and under what conditions in the location(s) affected.

4.12 Site images



Plate 1. Looking east at the truncated dune landform and the Visitor Centre. Note the ground exposure around the scales.



Plate 2. Looking northwest towards the carpark area from the walkway above the drainage.



Plate 3. Concrete and sandstone blocks. Scale is 1 m.



Plate 4. Worked sandstone block. Scale is in 20 cm increments.



Plate 5. Worked sandstone blocks.



Plate 6. Detail of exposure in Plate 1: scales 20 cm increments.



Plate 7. Detail of sandstone fragment in ground exposure. Scale is in 20 cm increments.



Plate 8. Detail of partially exposed sandstone wall or footing. Scale is in 20 cm increments.



Plate 9. Northwest view showing landscape context for sandstone block identified.



Plate 13. Looking north across the dune crest landform element that the historic complex is located on.



Plate 14. Looking west at the area demarcated as the 1920 Marquee in the middle ground. 2 m scale.



Plate 15. Looking southwest from the east side of the area demarcated as the 1907 Shelter shed. 2 m scale.



Plate 16. Looking west at general vicinity of Shelter Shed Item 2: note the discoloured grass. 2 m scale.



Plate 17. Looking north in the vicinity of Shelter Shed Item 3: note exposed sandstone. 2 m scale.

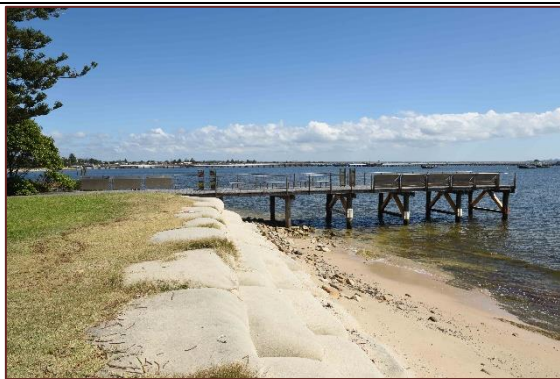


Plate 18. Southwest view of the modern jetty.



Plate 19. Sandstone sea wall beneath the modern jetty.



Plate 20. Concrete pathway that was constructed in 2009.



Plate 21. Northeast view across foreshore area in the area of sensitivity for the c.1880 jetty.



Plate 22. Northeast view of the eastern boundary of sensitivity for the c.1880 jetty.



Plate 23. Southeast view of the area of historical sensitivity associated with the boat shed. Scale is 1m.



Plate 24. West view of the elevated area demarcated as the area of sensitivity for Cottage #2. 1 m scale.



Plate 25. Looking west across the interdune swale (middle ground) and Cottage #2 (just below horizon).

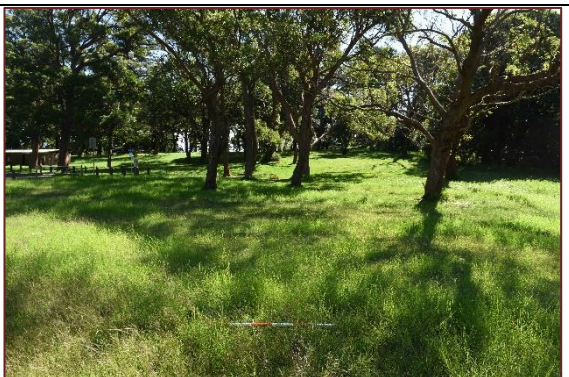


Plate 26. Looking north at the location of the 1912 Shelter Shed.

5.0 Statement of historical-archaeological heritage impact

5.1 Proposed works and potential impact on historical-archaeological significance

The Master Plan Stage 1 works will include the construction of a new Visitor centre building, installation of new walking paths, the provision of improved picnic and shelter amenities, and a foreshore revetment wall. Historic sites across the precinct have previously been identified based on historical research (Design 5 2006:148ff) and limited archaeological investigation (Tuck 2007, 2009) as items of high cultural significance and to possess potential historical-archaeological sensitivity. Locations include the site of Cottage No 2, the c.1880 jetty, the c.1912 Ferry jetty, the Alpha Farm Group, and the site of the 1920 Marquee.

The paths are to be located away from known and suspected historic site locations with potential archaeological sensitivity and no works are proposed in the vicinity of any shelter sheds, the two jetties (1880s and 1912), boat shed, or Cottage No 2.

5.2 Impact on historical-archaeological potential

The major works for the project is the redevelopment of the new visitor centre building to be constructed on the site of the former Workshop Group (1935 to 1981) that has been demolished. The area has as a result been heavily disturbed by the construction of the current visitor centre that is set on raised fill. Design 5 (2006:150) have evaluated that the area retains low archaeological potential based on historical overlays and suggest that limited if any archaeological evidence may remain of the foundations of these former buildings.

5.3 Historical-archaeological impact risks and mitigation

The potential risk of harm occurring to historical-archaeological resources at Kamay as a result of the Master Plan Stage 1 are low. It is not likely that relics will be exposed by future works.

Unexpected discovery of potential archaeological finds can be managed heritage induction about unexpected find protocol and procedures. The significance of unexpected finds (ability to meet Local, State or National levels of cultural significance) will determine management.

5.4 Evaluation

It is considered that the potential for future works to impact upon significant historical archaeology is low. Heritage inductions with project managers and contractors prior to the commencement of future works about procedures to follow to manage unexpected finds that may be discovered during future works will assist in mitigating the risk of adverse archaeological impact.

6.0 Recommendations

On the basis of the research and analysis presented in this report, it is recommended that:

- There is a low probability that the Master Plan Stage 1 works will impact culturally significant relics or archaeological deposits.
- Heritage induction should be undertaken by a suitably qualified archaeologist with project contractors and managers about the cultural significance of the known and potential archaeological sites and what to look-out for during future works should be undertaken before construction works begin.
- Where items of possible archaeological value are unexpectedly discovered during future works these finds should be managed by stopping works and having the find(s) evaluated and the significance of the find assessed by a suitably qualified archaeologist who would advise when works can subsequently recommence and under what conditions in the location(s) affected.

7.0 References

Biosis Pty Ltd. January 2006. Archaeological assessment of the Meeting Place Precinct, Botany Bay National Park. Report for Design 5 Architects

Coast History and Heritage. March 2023. Revised Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report. Stage 1 Master Plan works, Kamay Botany Bay National Park, Kurnell, NSW. Sutherland LGA.

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Troedson, A.L. 2015. *Sydney Area 1:100 000 and 1:25 000, Coastal Quaternary Geology Map Series*. Geological Survey of New South Wales, Maitland.

Tuck, D. July 2007a. Historical Archaeological Monitoring Report: Meeting Place Precinct, Botany Bay National Park, Kurnell, NSW. Aboriginal Archaeological Test Excavation related to proposed Stage 1 Works Interpretation Plan. Landscape and Architecture Design & Documentation. S140 Excavation Permit 2007-008.

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Attachments

Attachment A

Kamay Botany Bay National Park Kurnell. Section 60 Heritage Application Drawing Schedule

Attachment B

Master Plan Stage 1: Visitor Centre and Meeting Place Precinct

Kamay Botany Bay National Park, Kurnell

Section 60 Heritage Application (Neeson Murcutt + Neille March 2023)

Attachment C

Master Plan Stage 1: Visitor Centre and Meeting Place Precinct

Historical-archaeological impact mitigation and management

Attachment A

Kamay Botany Bay National Park Kurnell. Section 60 Heritage Application Drawing Schedule

Kamay Botany Bay National Park, Kurnell**Section 60 Heritage Application Drawing Schedule****Architectural**

Neeson Murcutt + Neille documents “Kamay Botany Bay National Park, Kurnell, Visitors Centre and Meeting Place Precinct, Master Plan

Stage 1”

Drawing Ref	Title	Revision
S60.0	Cover Sheet	01
S60.1	Site Plan	01
S60.2	VC Demolition Plan	01
S60.3	VC Ground Level Plan	01
S60.4	VC Roof Level Plan	01
S60.5	VC Elevations	01
S60.6	VC Elevations	01
S60.7	VC Sections	01
S60.8	Amenities Plan, Elevations and Sections	01
S60.9	Site Diagrams	01
S60 Heritage	Archaeological Potential	27/1/22

Landscape

TCL (Taylor Cullity Lethlean) documents “D2101_Kamay Master Plan Stage 1 Tender”

Drawing Ref	Title	Revision
L001	Title Page	-
L002	Schedules	-
L004	Key Plan	-
L101	Demolition 1 of 8	-
L102	Demolition 2 of 8	-
L103	Demolition 3 of 8	-
L104	Demolition 4 of 8	-
L105	Demolition 5 of 8	-
L106	Demolition 6 of 8	-
L108	Demolition 7 of 8	-
L109	Demolition 8 of 8	-
L201	Setout Plan 1 of 8	-
L202	Setout Plan 2 of 8	-
L203	Setout Plan 3 of 8	-
L204	Setout Plan 4 of 8	-
L205	Setout Plan 5 of 8	-
L206	Setout Plan 6 of 8	-
L208	Setout Plan 7 of 8	-
L209	Setout Plan 8 of 8	-
L301	Surface 1 of 8	-
L302	Surface 2 of 8	-
L303	Surface 3 of 8	-
L304	Surface 4 of 8	-
L305	Surface 5 of 8	-
L306	Surface 6 of 8	-
L308	Surface 7 of 8	-
L309	Surface 8 of 8	-
L401	Grading 1 of 8	-
L402	Grading 2 of 8	-
L403	Grading 3 of 8	-

L404	Grading 4 of 8	-
L405	Grading 5 of 8	-
L406	Grading 6 of 8	-
L408	Grading 7 of 8	-
L409	Grading 8 of 8	-
L501	Planting 1 of 8	-
L502	Planting 2 of 8	-
L503	Planting 3 of 8	-
L504	Planting 4 of 8	-
L505	Planting 5 of 8	-
L506	Planting 6 of 8	-
L508	Planting 7 of 8	-
L509	Planting 8 of 8	-
L550	Planting Schedules	-
L600	Commemoration Flat Sections	-
L602	Visitor Centre Sections	-
L603	Cricket Pitch Sections	-
L604	Whales Boardwalk Sections	-
L605	Timber Bridge Sections	-
L651	Teaching and Learning Garden	-
L652	Visitor Centre Eastern Terrace	-
L700	Paving Details	-
L701	Boardwalk Sections	-
L704	Fence Details	-
L705	Fence Details	-
L706	Planting Details	-
L710	Fixtures Details	-
L711	Furniture Details	-
L712	Furniture Details	-
L715	Furniture Details	-
L716	Boardwalk Details	-
L717	Typical Boardwalk Details	-
L718	Typical Boardwalk Details	-
L719	Boardwalk Module Details	-
L720	Whale Boardwalk Base plan	-
L721	Whale Boardwalk Details	-
L722	Whale Boardwalk Details	-
L723	Whale Boardwalk Details	-
L724	Whale Boardwalk Details	-
L725	Whale Boardwalk Details	-
L726	Whale Boardwalk Details	-
L727	Whale Boardwalk Details	-
L728	Whale Boardwalk Details	-
L729	Bridge Details	-
L730	Bridge Details	-
L731	Bridge Details	-
L732	Bridge Details	-

Foreshore Revetment Works

Oculus documents “Kamay Revetment Wall Works – Draft for Tender”

Drawing Ref	Title	Revision
L000	Cover Sheet	D2
L010	Survey Plan	D2
L100	General Arrangement Site Plan	D1
L200	General Arrangement Plan Sheet 1 of 3	D2
L201	General Arrangement Plan Sheet 2 of 3	D2
L202	General Arrangement Plan Sheet 3 of 3	D2

L204	Transition Zone Detail Plan	D2
L205	Stairs Detailed Plan	D2
L300	Setout Plan Sheet 1 of 3	D2
L301	Setout Plan Sheet 2 of 3	D2
L302	Setout Plan Sheet 3 of 3	D2
L400	Sections	D2
L401	Sections	D2
L402	Sections	D2
L801	Landscape Details	D1
L802	Landscape Details	D1
	Materials and Finishes Schedule	28/03/2023

Civil

Northrop documents “Kamay Botany Bay National Park, Kurnell (21 CAPE SOLANDER DRIVE, KURNELL NSW 2231) Civil Engineering Package”

Drawing Ref	Title	Revision
C01.01	Cover Sheet, Drawing Schedule and Locality Plan	07
C01.11	Specification Notes – Sheet 01	07
C01.12	Specification Notes – Sheet 02	07
C01.21	General Arrangement Plan	07
C02.01	Sediment and Soil Erosion Control Plan – Sheet 01	06
C02.02	Sediment and Soil Erosion Control Plan – Sheet 02	06
C02.03	Sediment and Soil Erosion Control Plan – Sheet 03	07
C02.11	Sediment and Soil Erosion Control Details	07
C03.11	Bulk Earthworks Cut to Fill Plan – Sheet 01	05
C03.12	Bulk Earthworks Cut to Fill Plan - Sheet 01	05
C03.13	Bulk Earthworks Cut to Fil Plan - Sheet 02	06
C03.21	Bulk Earthworks Cut to Fill Sections - Sheet 01	05
C04.01	Siteworks and Stormwater Management Plan – Sheet 01	06
C04.02	Siteworks and Stormwater Management Plan – Sheet 02	06
C04.03	Siteworks and Stormwater Management Plan – Sheet 03	06
C04.04	Siteworks and Stormwater Management Plan - Sheet 04	06
C04.05	Siteworks and Stormwater Management Plan – Sheet 05	07
C04.06	Siteworks and Stormwater Management Plan – Sheet 06	07
C04.07	Siteworks and stormwater Management Plan – Sheet 07	06
C04.08	Siteworks and Stormwater Management Plan – Sheet 08	07
C05.31	Stormwater Details – Sheet 01	07
C05.32	Stormwater Details – Sheet 02	06
C06.01	Creek Plan and Longitudinal Section	06
C06.11	Creek Cross Section – Sheet 01	06
C06.12	Creek Cross Section – Sheet 02	06
C06.21	Creek Details – Sheet 01	04
C06.22	Creek Details – Sheet 02	04
C07.01	Siteworks Setout Control Plan – Sheet 01	05
C07.02	Siteworks Setout Control Plan – Sheet 02	05
C07.03	Siteworks Setout Control Plan – Sheet 03	05
C07.04	Siteworks Setout Control Plan – Sheet 04	05
C07.05	Siteworks Setout Control Plan – Sheet 05	05
C07.06	Siteworks Setout Control Plan – Sheet 06	05
C08.01	Loop Path Centreline Long Sections – Sheet 01	04
C08.02	Loop Path Centreline Long Sections – Sheet 02	04
C08.03	Loop Path Centreline Long Sections – Sheet 03	04
C08.11	Typical Road Cross Section	04
C08.21	Road Longitudinal Section	03
C08.31	Road Cross Sections – Sheet 01	03
C08.32	Road Cross Sections – Sheet 02	03
C10.11	Retaining Wall Elevations – Sheet 01	03
C11.01	Pavement, Signage and Linemarking Plan – Sheet 01	06

C11.02	Pavement, Signage and Linemarking Plan – Sheet 02	06
C11.03	Pavement, Signage and Linemarking Plan – Sheet 03	07
C13.01	Details – Sheet 01	07
C13.02	Details – Sheet 02	05
C13.03	Details – Sheet 03	07
C14.01	Turning Path Plan – Sheet 01	06
C14.02	Turning Path Plan – Sheet 02	06
C14.03	Turning Path Plan – Sheet 03	07
C15.01	Services Coordination Plan - Sheet 01	07
C15.02	Services Coordination Plan - Sheet 02	07
C15.03	Services Coordination Plan - Sheet 03	08
C15.04	Services Coordination Plan - Sheet 04	08

Attachment B

Master Plan Stage 1: Visitor Centre and Meeting Place Precinct

Kamay Botany Bay National Park, Kurnell

Section 60 Heritage Application (Neeson Murcutt + Neille March 2023)



Master Plan Stage 1

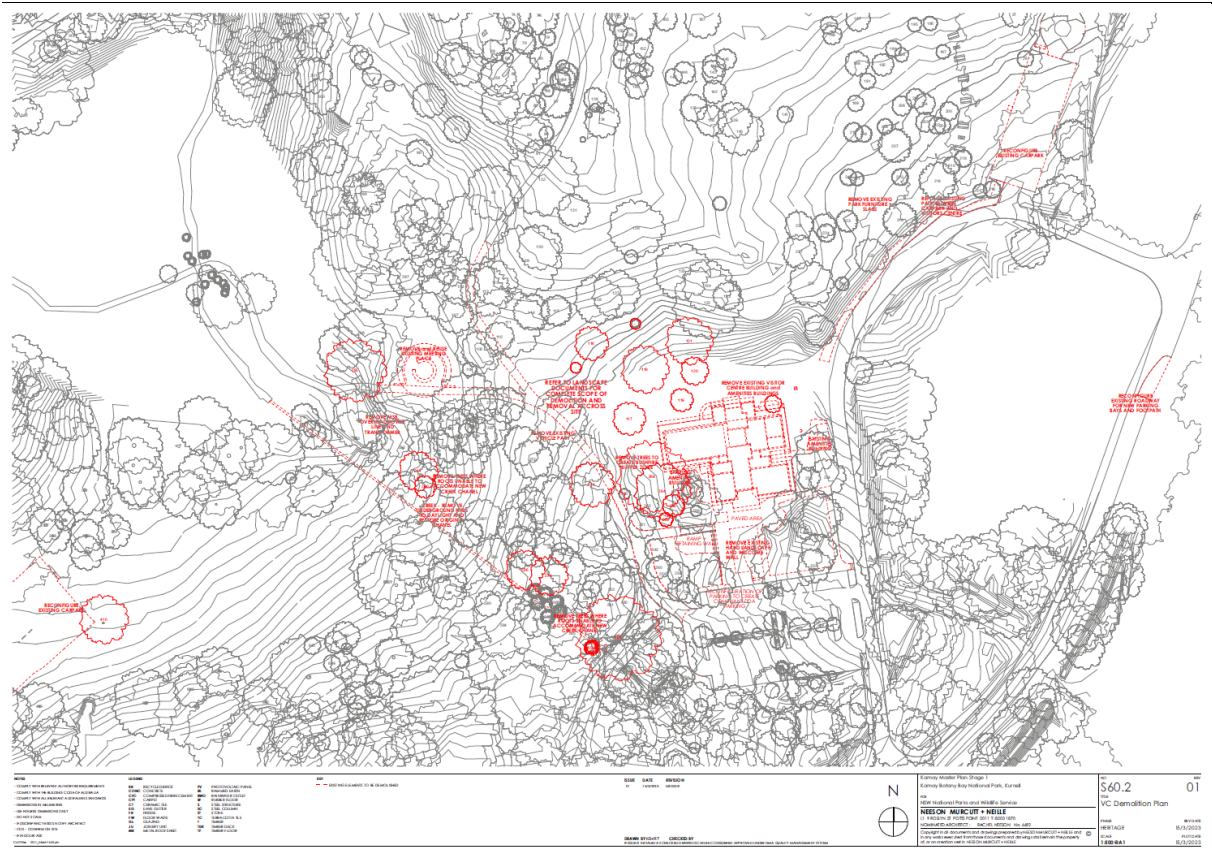
Visitors Centre and Meeting Place Precinct

Kamay Botany Bay National Park, Kurnell

Section 60 Heritage Application
March 2023

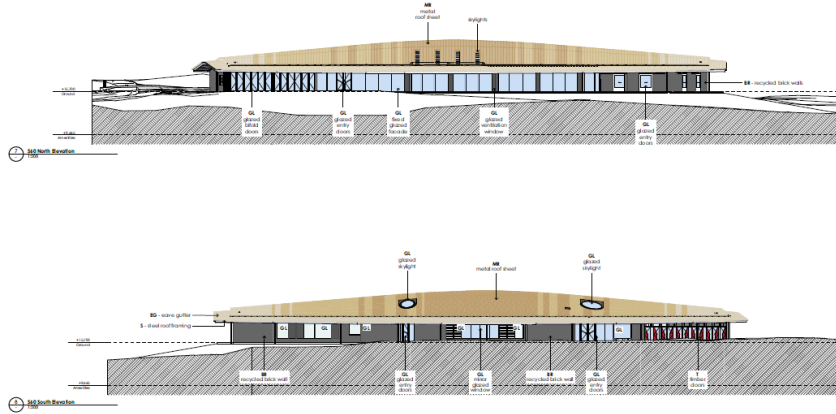


Neeson Murcutt + Neille

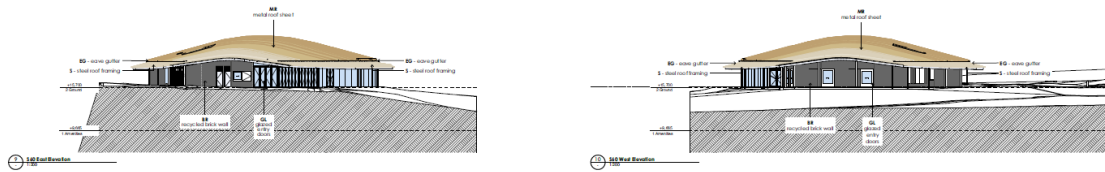




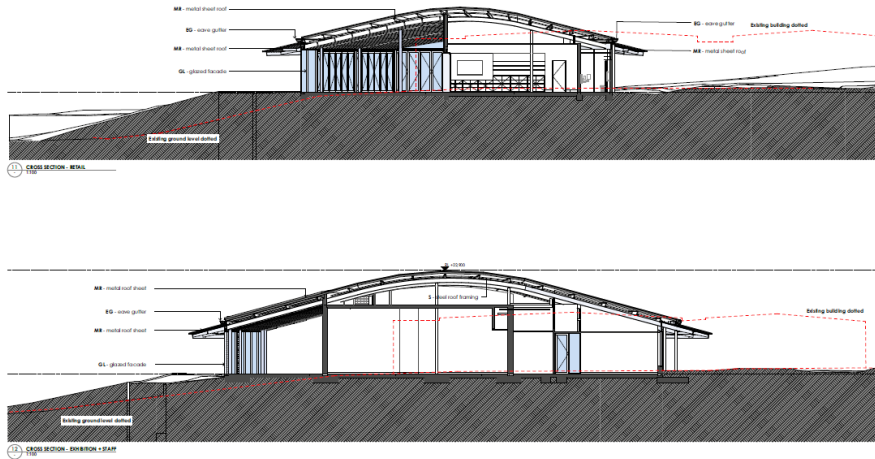




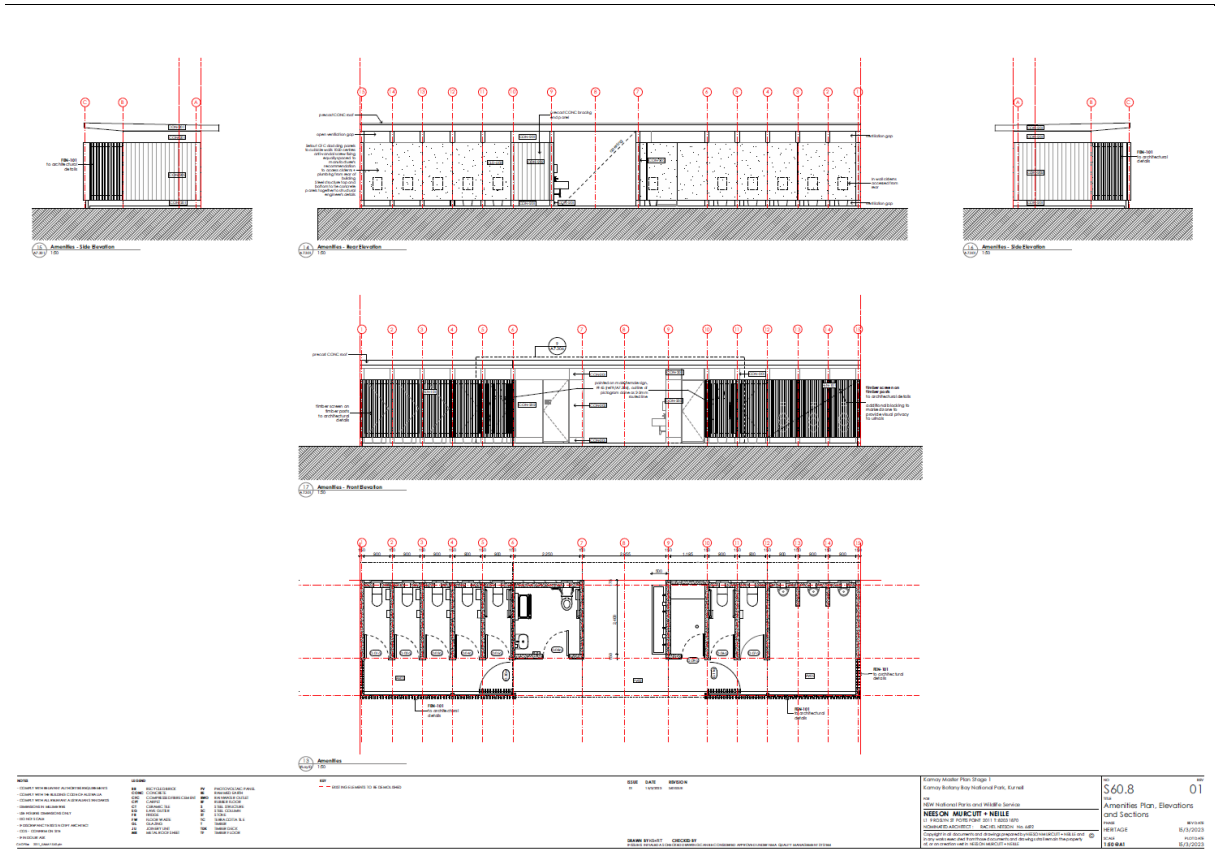
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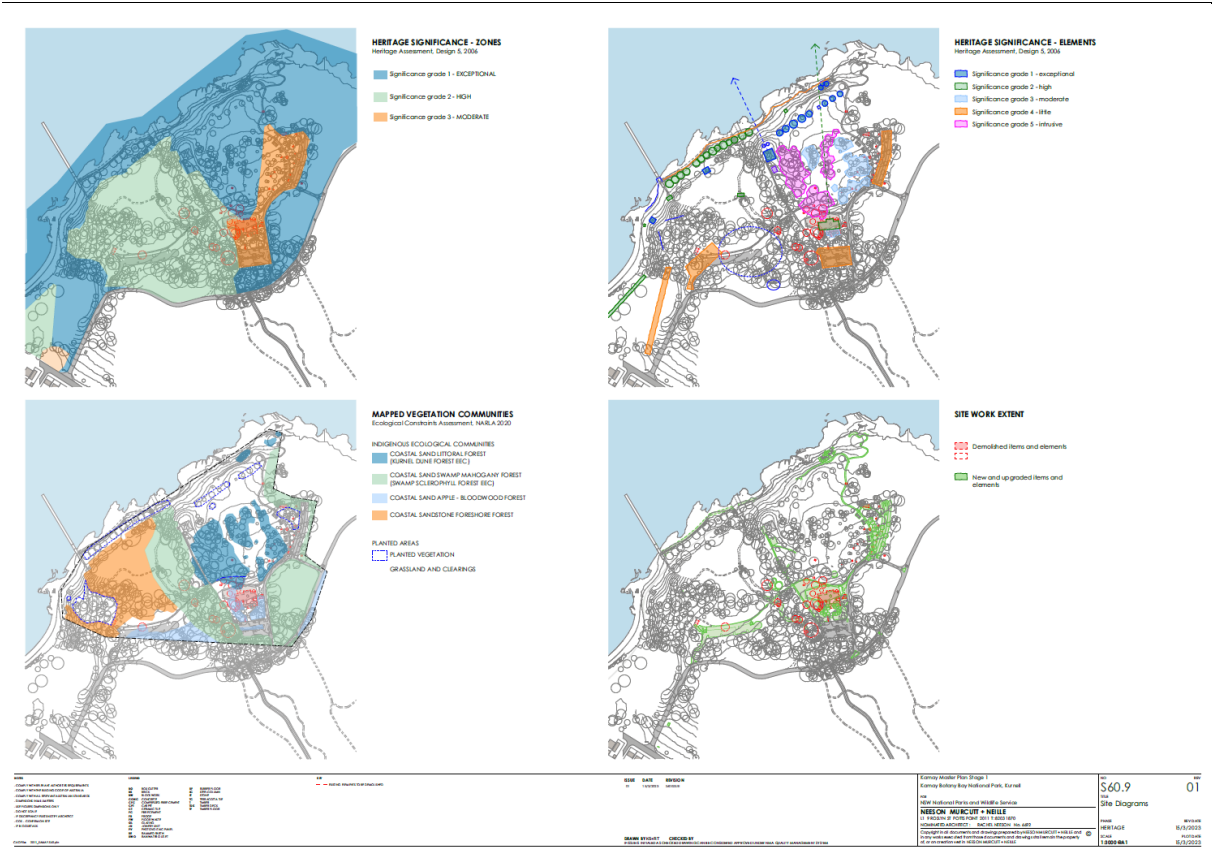


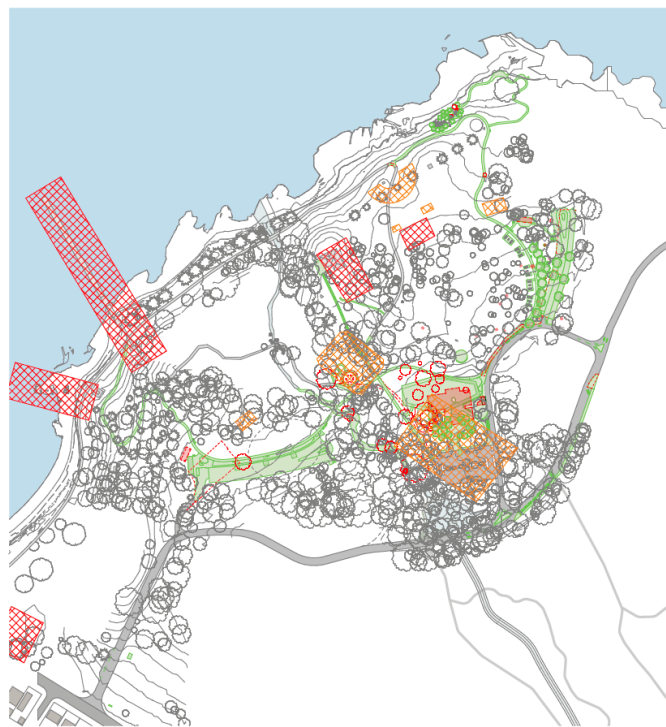
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL - EUROPEAN
Heritage Assessment, Design 5, 2006

- HIGH
- LOW

SITE WORK EXTENT

- Demolished items and elements
- New and upgraded items and elements

FILE
HERITAGE - ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

SCALE
1:3000 @A3

PLOT DATE
27/1/22

Attachment C

*Master Plan Stage 1: Visitor Centre and Meeting Place Precinct
Historical-archaeological impact mitigation and management*

The Meeting Place Precinct Kamay Botany Bay National Park

Historical-archaeological impact mitigation: Heritage induction and unexpected find management

Background

The main constructions proposed for the Master Plan Stage 1 works include building of a new visitor centre, installation of new paths, and a foreshore revetment wall. Culturally significant historic site locations are known across the precinct which retain historical-archaeological potential. The items are however located outside of the main building zone for the redevelopment of the Visitor centre and these locations will not be impacted by these works or the alignments of the proposed new looped paths.

The risk of archaeological relics being exposed by future works for the project is low.

There is a low probability that future works will expose intact and in situ historical archaeology, but the future discovery of potentially culturally significant relics cannot be discounted not can the future discovery of isolated relics and/or disturbed archaeological materials.

Future measures proposed for implementation prior to and during future site works phases to further reduce the risk of archaeological impact include completing on-site heritage inductions before site works activities start and responding to and managing unexpected finds.

Heritage inductions

It is proposed that project managers and excavation contractors involved in future works in the vicinity of identified historic heritage items will be provided an archaeological heritage induction as part of their OH&S site requirements. A similar measure is recommended by the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for the project (Coast History and Heritage 2022).

The induction, delivered by a suitably qualified archaeologist and if possible in coordination with the Aboriginal heritage inductions and in conjunction with a representative of the Local Aboriginal Land Council (LPLALC_ to explain the procedures for archaeological monitoring and the process and protocols in the event of unexpected archaeological finds (historic relics and Aboriginal objects) and skeletal remains.

Unexpected finds management

It proposed during pre-site work inductions to explain that if suspected relics are identified that site works must cease in the location and time allowed for the find to be recorded, the significance of the find to be assessed, and decisions to be made as to the appropriate management actions before works recommence.

If Aboriginal objects or bones suspected to be of Aboriginal origin are discovered during historical-archaeological monitoring works would need to cease immediately and there would be no disturbance or movement of these

items until advice has been provided by the LPLALC and a suitably qualified archaeologist for determination and implementation of further actions.

Project recording and reporting

An archaeological report will be completed at the end of the Stage 1 works that will detail the outcomes of any archaeological recordings undertaken.