

Appendix J

Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment

(OzArk, 2015)





PROPOSED COOLROOM LOCATION.

ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

EUROLEY POULTRY PRODUCTION COMPLEX

NARRANDERA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

APRIL 2015

REPORT PREPARED BY
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Acknowledgement

OzArk acknowledge Traditional Owners of the area on which this assessment took place and pay respect to their beliefs, cultural heritage and continuing connection with the land. We also acknowledge and pay respect to the post-contact experiences of Aboriginal people with attachment to the area and to the elders, past and present, as the next generation of role models and vessels for memories, traditions, culture and hopes of local Aboriginal people.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

OzArk Environmental & Heritage Management (OzArk) have been engaged by SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd, on behalf of ProTen Ltd (the Proponent) to complete an Aboriginal archaeological assessment of the site of the proposed Euroley Poultry Production Complex in the Narrandera Local Government Area (LGA). The Proponent is seeking approval through Part 4.1 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* to construct a poultry production complex (the Project) approximately 30km west of Narrandera, NSW (**Figure 1–1**).

The survey of the Study Area took place on 10 to 11 February 2015. It was attended by Nick Harrop of OzArk and Lawrence Clarke of Leeton & District Local Aboriginal Land Council. Two sites were recorded during the survey, with a further site recorded by the ecological team at a later date. There were no areas of potential subsurface deposits.

Recommendations concerning the Study Area are as follows:

1. EPPC-ST1, EPPC-ST2 and EPPC-H1 are to be avoided by the Project.
 - All sites are to be temporarily fenced with a 10m buffer and signed with 'Do Not Enter' during the construction phase of the Project.
 - EPPC-H1 should be fenced during the operational phase of the Project. The fencing should be appropriate to achieve the exclusion of vehicles, pedestrians and animals from the site.
2. If the design of the Project is altered beyond the assessed impacts, then further assessment may be required.
3. Should any previously unrecorded remains of suspected Aboriginal heritage be encountered during the construction or operation of the Project, then the *Unanticipated Finds Protocol* (**Appendix 3**) should be followed.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

OzArk Environmental & Heritage Management (OzArk) have been engaged by SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd, on behalf of ProTen Ltd (the Proponent) to complete an Aboriginal archaeological assessment of the site of the proposed Euroley Poultry Production Complex in the Narrandera Local Government Area (LGA). The Proponent is seeking approval through Part 4.1 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* to construct a poultry production complex (the Project) approximately 30km west of Narrandera, NSW (Figures 1–1 and 1–2).

Figure 1-1: Location of the Project (Source: SLR).



1.2 PROPOSED WORKS¹

The Development Site (the Euroley Poultry Production Complex) will comprise five poultry production units (PPUs) where birds will be grown for human consumption (Figure 1–2 and 1-3). Each PPU will comprise 16 tunnel-ventilated fully-enclosed climate-controlled poultry sheds. In addition to the poultry sheds, construction of the following infrastructure will be required to support the poultry production operation:

¹ Synthesised from SLR, 2014. *Proposed New Poultry Production Complex at Euroley, NSW – Project Briefing Paper*.

- Amenity facilities, encompassing office space, toilets, and staff change rooms;
- 10 residential dwellings to accommodate farm managers and assistant farm managers;
- Servicing infrastructure to ensure that the development's electricity, gas and water requirements can be met;
- An engineered surface water drainage and management system;
- Dead bird chiller/chiller room;
- Chemical storage;
- Generator shed;
- Workshop and vehicle storage;
- Wheel wash facility at the PPU entrance;
- Feed silos, which will automatically dispense the feed into the poultry sheds;
- Water storage tanks, with the capacity to store adequate supply at peak demand;
- Poultry shed floor bedding material storage shed; and
- Pump shed.

1.3 STUDY AREA

The Study Area includes the Development Site within a 1,160ha area to the south of the Sturt Highway between Narrandera and Darlington Point (the Study Area; **Figure 1–2**). The direct impact footprint of the proposed works will be approximately 90ha of this area and includes the access road from the Sturt Highway. The Study Area consists of a number of paddocks currently used for agricultural purposes (see **Section 3.6** for more details on existing land use).

It is important to note that a small change was made to the Study Area since the OzArk survey as a result of consultation with the Office of Environment and Heritage. PPU 5 and associated residences and access track were moved to the south out of a treed area and into a cropped paddock to avoid vegetation clearing (refer **Figure 5–1**).

Figure 1-2: Overview of the Development Site.

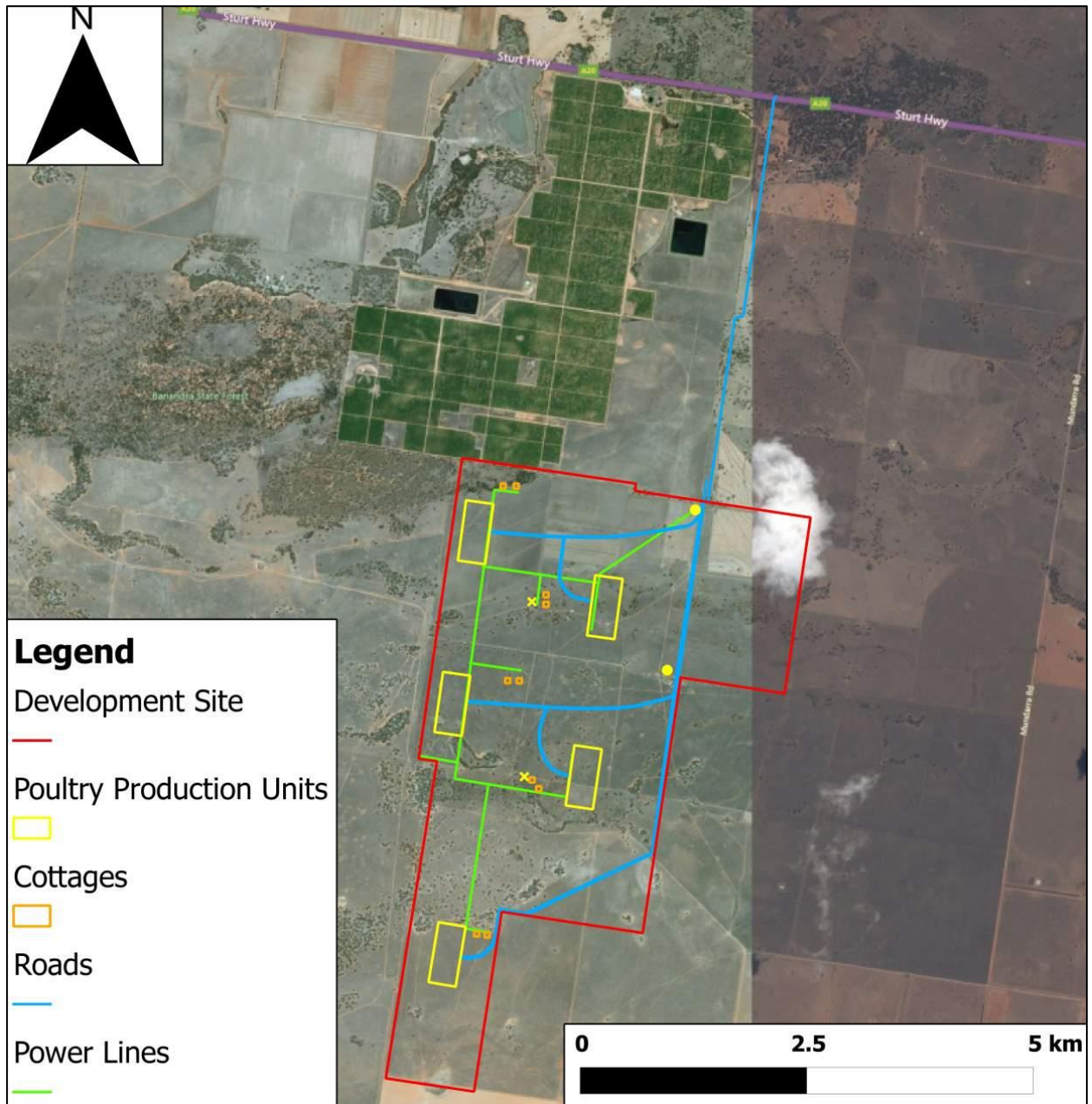
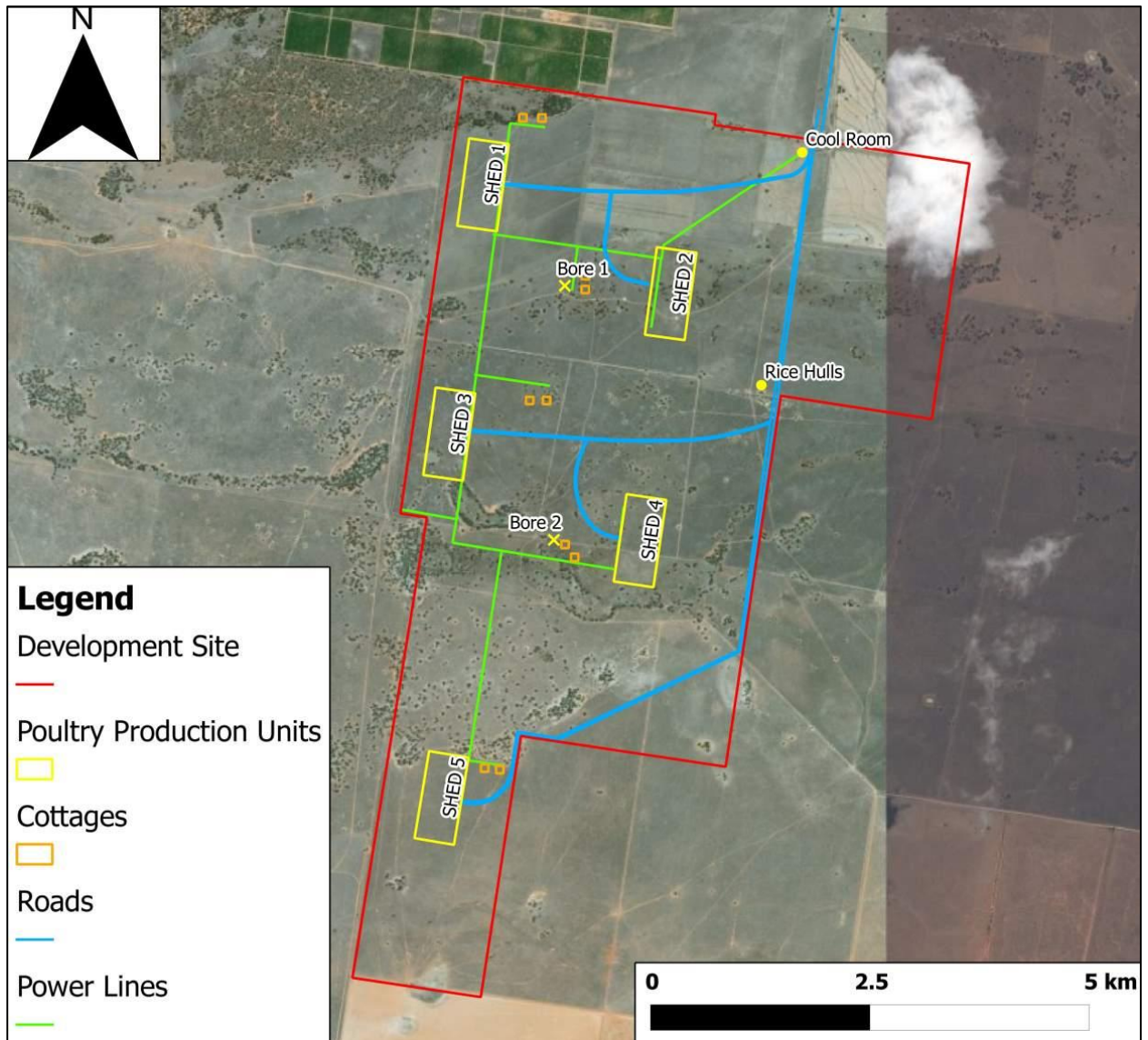


Figure 1-3: Detail of the Proposed Impacts within the Development Site.



1.4 RELEVANT LEGISLATION

Cultural heritage is managed by a number of state and national acts. Baseline principles for the conservation of heritage places and relics can be found in the *Burra Charter* (Australia ICOMOS 2013). The *Burra Charter* has become the standard of best practice in the conservation of heritage places in Australia, and heritage organisations and local government authorities have incorporated the inherent principles and logic into guidelines and other conservation planning documents. The *Burra Charter* generally advocates a cautious approach to changing places of heritage significance. This conservative notion embodies the basic premise behind legislation designed to protect our heritage, which operates primarily at a state level.

A number of acts of parliament provide for the protection of heritage at various levels of government.

1.4.1 State Legislation

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act)

This Act established requirements relating to land use and planning. The framework governing environmental and heritage assessment in NSW is contained within the following parts of the EP&A Act:

- **Part 4:** Local government development assessments, including heritage. May include schedules of heritage items;
- **Part 4.1:** Approvals process for state significant development;
- **Part 5:** Environmental impact assessment on any heritage items which may be impacted by activities undertaken by a state government authority or a local government acting as a self-determining authority; and
- **Part 5.1:** Approvals process for state significant infrastructure.

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act)

Amended during 2010, the NPW Act provides for the protection of Aboriginal objects (sites, objects and cultural material) and Aboriginal places. Under the Act (S.5), an Aboriginal object is defined as: any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft for sale) relating to indigenous and non-European habitation of the area that comprises NSW, being habitation both prior to and concurrent with the occupation of that area by persons of European extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.

An Aboriginal place is defined under the NPW Act as an area which has been declared by the Minister administering the Act as a place of special significance for Aboriginal culture. It may or may not contain physical Aboriginal objects.

As of 1 October 2010, it is an offence under Section 86 of the NPW Act to 'harm or desecrate an object the person knows is an Aboriginal object'. It is also a strict liability offence to 'harm an Aboriginal object' or to 'harm or desecrate an Aboriginal place', whether knowingly or unknowingly. Section 87 of the Act provides a series of defences against the offences listed in Section 86, viz.:

- The harm was authorised by and conducted in accordance with the requirements of an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) under Section 90 of the Act;
- The defendant exercised 'due diligence' to determine whether the action would harm an Aboriginal object; or
- The harm to the Aboriginal object occurred during the undertaking of a 'low impact activity' (as defined in the regulations).

Under Section 89A of the Act, it is a requirement to notify the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) Director-General of the location of an Aboriginal object. Identified Aboriginal items and sites are registered on the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS).

1.4.2 Commonwealth Legislation

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)

Amendments to the EPBC Act in 2003 established the National Heritage List and the Commonwealth Heritage List, both administered by the Commonwealth Department of the Environment. Ministerial approval is required under the EPBC Act for proposals involving significant impacts to National/Commonwealth heritage places.

1.4.3 Applicability to the Project

Pursuant to Section 89C of the EP&A Act, the Project is classified as state significant development, being a development for the purposes of intensive livestock agriculture with a Capital Investment Value of more than \$30 million. Accordingly, ProTen are seeking development consent under Part 4.1 of the EP&A Act.

Any Aboriginal sites within the Study Area are afforded legislative protection under the NPW Act.

It is noted there are no Commonwealth or National heritage listed places within the Study Area, and as such, the EPBC Act does not apply.

2 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

2.1 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the current study is to identify and assess heritage constraints relevant to the proposed works.

2.1.1 Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment Objectives

The current assessment will apply the *Code of Practice for the Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010) in the completion of an Aboriginal archaeological assessment, in order to meet the following objectives:

Objective One: Identify and record Aboriginal objects, sites and sensitive landforms within the Study Area; and

Objective Two: Assess the likely impacts of the proposed works to any recorded sites and provide management recommendations.

2.2 DATE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

The fieldwork component of this assessment was undertaken by OzArk on 10 and 11 February 2015.

2.3 ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Consultation with the Aboriginal community was undertaken in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (ACHCRs) (DECCW, 2010). Stage 1 advertising for expressions of interest in the project began on 06 January 2015. The following organisations were contacted in order to identify Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs):

- Office of the Registrar (ALRA);
- Native Title Services Corporation (NTSCORP);
- Office of Environment & Heritage (OEH), Southwest Region;
- National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT);
- Local Lands Services;
- Narrandera Shire Council;
- Narrandera Local Aboriginal Land Council (NLALC); and
- Leeton & District Local Aboriginal Land Council (L&DLALC)

An advertisement was also placed in the Narrandera Argus on 8 January 2015. The deadline for the expressions of interest was set at 23 January 2015 in all communications.

The OEH recommended contacting L&DLALC. NLALC expressed interest in the project on the conditions that L&DLALC did not express interest and that L&DLALC gave permission to NLALC to be consulted.

No expressions of interest in the Project were received by the closing date of 23 January. L&DLALC submitted a late expression of interest to OzArk on 03 February 2015. An information package and details of fieldwork were sent to L&DLALC on 05 and 06 February 2015. L&DLALC confirmed that they would send a representative for the scheduled fieldwork on 10 and 11 February 2015.

OzArk sent L&DLALC a draft version of the report on 24 February 2015 with a request for feedback. In reply, L&DLALC agreed to the recommendations but requested that they be contacted in the event that any unexpected finds of Aboriginal heritage. This request is included in the management. L&DLALC also offered feedback regarding the significance of the sites.

L&DLALC were sent a second draft of the report on 17 April 2015 to comment on the redesign of the southernmost PPU and associated infrastructure. As yet no response has been obtained.

A log and copies of correspondence with Aboriginal community stakeholders is presented in **Appendix 1**.

2.4 OZARK INVOLVEMENT

2.4.1 Field Assessment

The fieldwork component of the current project was undertaken by Nick Harrop (BA [Hons], University of Sydney; Senior Archaeologist at OzArk).

2.4.2 Reporting

The reporting component of the Project was undertaken by:

- Report Author: Nick Harrop; and
- Reviewer: Ben Churcher (BA [Hons], Dip Ed; OzArk Principal Archaeologist).

3 LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

An understanding of the environmental contexts of a Study Area is requisite in any Aboriginal archaeological investigation (DECCW 2010). It is a particularly important consideration in the development and implementation of survey strategies for the detection of archaeological sites. In addition, natural geomorphic processes of erosion and/or deposition, as well as humanly activated landscape processes, influence the degree to which these material culture remains are retained in the landscape as archaeological sites; and the degree to which they are preserved, revealed and/or conserved in present environmental settings.

The Study Area is nearby to the intersection of three Bioregions (OEH 2011): the Riverina, South Western Slopes, and Cobar Peneplain Bioregions. It is within the Murrumbidgee Subregion of the Riverina Bioregion and the environmental characteristics of the Study Area best match this Bioregion.

3.1 TOPOGRAPHY

According to the OEH Bioregion Overviews (2011), the Riverina is dominated by river channels, floodplains, backplains, swamps, lakes and lunettes that are all of Quaternary age. The landscape of the Study Area is very flat, ranging between AHD (Australian Height Datum) 133m and AHD 138m, and could be described as 'backplain'. The landscape around the northern portion of the main access road is more undulating than the rest of the Study Area.

3.2 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Prior streams commonly spread sandy soils across this Bioregion (OEH 2011). This appears to be the case for the Study Area, which displays reddish brown sandy soils. These soils are thin in many parts and clays are exposed. The undulating northern fringe of the Study Area is sandier, almost dune-like. There are no rock outcrops within the Study Area, again typical of the Bioregion, and almost no gravels were observed.

3.3 HYDROLOGY

There are no named water courses within the Study Area. The Murrumbidgee River is approximately 9km to the north of the Study Area at its closest point and Yanco Creek is approximately 9km to the east. There are some shallow, wide, ephemeral streams that could be best described as 'floodways' and some natural depressions that would temporarily hold water for brief periods following heavy inundation. It is possible that reliable waterways formerly passed through or nearby to the Study Area that are no longer evident on the surface.

3.4 VEGETATION

The Study Area has been largely cleared of the tree and shrub layers. Some stands of mature trees are concentrated around the 'floodways' and depressions. These trees are generally Black boxes or perhaps Grey boxes which are common in these landscapes (OEH 2011). Cypress pines are common in the northern fringe of the Study Area where the landscape undulates. Mature boxes and pines are infrequently scattered elsewhere across the Study Area. Ground cover is largely comprised of thin grasses or crops.

3.5 CLIMATE

Temperature from the nearby Narrandera Airport ranges from a mean minimum in winter of 3.1 degrees Celsius to a mean maximum in summer of 33.2 degrees Celsius (BOM 2014). Mean rainfall is relatively evenly spread throughout the year and totals 435.8mm per year.

3.6 LAND-USE HISTORY AND EXISTING LEVELS OF DISTURBANCE

Intensive agriculture has taken place within the Study Area. In general, the northern portion is largely under crop while the south appears to be used for grazing. However, sections of the southern portion are under crop also and other parts have likely been cropped at some time. Land clearance is widespread (**Section 3.4**) and it is likely that the only portions of the Study Area not previously cropped are the isolated stands of trees. Farm infrastructure such as vehicle tracks, fences and irrigation ditches is present throughout the Study Area.

3.7 CONCLUSION

The Study Area represents a marginal landscape in terms of reliable water sources. It lacks distinctive landscape features although the dune-like undulations in the northern fringes of the main access track off the Sturt Highway are a notable exception. Mature trees are present but sparse. Most are box trees that have appropriate bark structure for practical use. There are no stone resources within the area that would be suitable for artefact manufacture or grinding.

4 ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGY BACKGROUND

4.1 ETHNO-HISTORIC SOURCES OF REGIONAL ABORIGINAL CULTURE

The Study Area is within the southern boundaries of the territory of the Wiradjuri tribal and linguistic group (Tindale 1974). The Wiradjuri tribal area is situated within the Murray Darling Basin and extends across three general physiographic regions: the highlands or central tablelands in the east, the riverine plains in the west, and the transitional western slopes zone in-between. It is important to recognise the use and meaning of the term 'tribe' and the designation of lines on a map as 'tribal boundaries' as being controversial issues (Bowdler 1983: 22).

Prior to European settlement, the eastern margins of the Murrumbidgee River basin supported woodland and forest habitats that provided home to a wide range of exploitable resources for the Aboriginal population. These resources included possums, which provided a ready source of meat and fur for cloaks (Kabaila 1998: 12). Also used were vegetables including the roots of daisy yams (Myrrnong), the tubers of lilies and orchids, stands of bracken fern, and Kurrajong roots.

As the Murrumbidgee River enters the western slopes of the Wagga Wagga area, and out onto the red brown earth plains around Hay and Griffith, the landscape becomes more an open plain woodland becoming increasingly arid with the western flow of the river. The grassland plains were characterised by kangaroos and emus that were hunted, often using the firing of vegetation as a tool (Kabaila 1998: 12). The frequent floods of the Murrumbidgee River provided the local Aboriginal population with an abundance of resources: as the flood waters receded they left the drying pools stocked with freshwater mussels, yabbies, fish and waterfowl as well as aquatic plants (Kabaila 1998: 12).

4.2 REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

Within the Wiradjuri region, the presence of Aboriginals in the Darling Basin has been dated to 40,000 years ago (Hope 1981 as cited in Haglund 1985). A spread east into the mountains is thought to have occurred between 14,000 to 12,000 years ago.

Systematic, regional based archaeological studies have not been undertaken in this area. Additionally, most development-driven studies in the broader region have been centred on the Wagga Wagga area. However, some development-driven studies have been undertaken in the region of the Study Area and provide a useful context for the Study Area and help inform the predictive model (**Section 4.4**). The following is a summary of the more substantial and relevant of these studies.

In 1983, Hiscock recorded 13 isolated finds and nine scarred trees during a survey of the eastern portion of a proposed transmission line between Wagga Wagga and Darlington Point

(Hiscock 1983). Hiscock, after surveying the Wagga Wagga to Darlington Point 330kV transmission line, agreed with Witter (1980) that:

- Mounds, occupation debris of worked stone and scarred cypress pine may be located adjacent to major flood channels;
- Scarred trees, fired clay hearths and occupation debris of worked stone, particularly where sand features are present, may be located adjacent to minor flood channels and temporary swamps; and
- Rare isolated artefacts, flaked or abraded stone and scarred trees can be found through the plains.

The Koonadan Aboriginal Place is located to the south of Griffith, in the Leeton area. The site is located adjacent to Tuckerbil Swamp and encompasses part of a low dune. Aboriginal skeletal material has been recovered from the dune and it is believed by the local Aboriginal community that this is an ancestral Wiradjuri burial ground (NPWS 1996).

OzArk assessed a levee upgrade for Darlington Point in 2013 and recorded three scarred trees. The results conformed to the predictive model set out in the OzArk 2013 report.

OzArk undertook a survey of a transmission line between Yanco and Uranquinty in 2014 (OzArk 2014). No sites were recorded during the survey but five sites were recorded on AHIMS within 1km of the study area. This included three scarred tree sites, a scarred tree / stone artefact site and a quarry / stone artefact site.

The three scarred trees (55-3-0026, 55-3-0027 and 55-3-0028) were recorded during a heritage study of several locations between approximately 20km and 70km to the southeast of the Study Area (Wood 1992). The area assessed comprised approximately 150ha for the receiving station and 1.1ha for the transmitting station. Over both study areas, 14 oven mounds (described as circular to oval mounds used for cooking food in oven pits) were recorded, mostly adjacent to watercourses. Of these, only two remained in reasonable condition. Also recorded were ten hearths, some in association with mounds or artefact scatters; eight open camp sites and 14 scarred trees.

4.3 LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

4.3.1 Desktop Database Searches Conducted

A desktop search was conducted on the following databases to identify any potential previously-recorded heritage within the Study Area. The results of this search are summarised here in **Table 4–1** and presented in detail in **Appendix 2**.

Table 4-1: Desktop-Database Search Results.

Name of Database Searched	Date of Search	Type of Search	Comment
Commonwealth Heritage Listings	9 February 2015	Narrandera LGA	No places listed on either the National or Commonwealth heritage lists are located within the Study Area
National Native Title Claims Search	9 February 2015	Narrandera LGA	No Native Title Claims cover the Study Area.
OEH AHIMS	5 February 2015	36km by 16km centred on the Study Area*	No sites are within the Study Area.
Local Environment Plan (LEP)	9 February 2015	Narrandera LEP of 2013	None of the Aboriginal places noted occur near the Study Area.

* The search area encompasses an associated development not assessed in this report (see OzArk 2015).

A search of the OEH administered AHIMS database returned 43 sites, eight of which were within 10km of Study Area. The total search area that yielded 43 sites was substantially larger than 10km to include the results for an associated project.² Of the eight sites within 10km of the Study Area, none were within 3km of the Study Area. All were to the north and west, nearer to the Murrumbidgee River.

Four of the eight sites within 10km of the Study Area contained a culturally scarred tree only. Three sites were open artefact scatters only and one site was a scarred tree with stone artefacts.

4.4 PREDICTIVE MODEL FOR SITE LOCATION

Across Australia, numerous archaeological studies in widely varying environmental zones and contexts have demonstrated a high correlation between the permanence of a water source and the permanence and/or complexity of Aboriginal occupation. Site location is also affected by the availability of and/or accessibility to a range of other natural resources including: plant and animal foods; stone and ochre resources and rock shelters; as well as by their general proximity to other sites/places of cultural/mythological significance. Consequently sites tend to be found along permanent and ephemeral water sources, along access or trade routes or in areas that have good flora/fauna resources and appropriate shelter.

In formulating a predictive model for Aboriginal archaeological site location within any landscape it is also necessary to consider post-depositional influences on Aboriginal material culture. In all but the best preservation conditions very little of the organic material culture remains of ancestral Aboriginal communities survives to the present. Generally it is the more durable materials such as stone artefacts, stone hearths, shell, and some bones that remain preserved in the current landscape. Even these however may not be found in their original

² A separate assessment is being conducted for the associated 33Kv transmission line between Coleambally power station and the Development Site (OzArk 2015).

depositional context since these may be subject to either (a) the effects of wind and water erosion/transport - both over short and long time scales or (b) the historical impacts associated with the introduction of European farming practices including: grazing and cropping; land degradation associated with exotic pests such as goats and rabbits and the installation of farm related infrastructure including water-storage, utilities, roads, fences, stockyards and residential quarters. Scarred trees may survive for up to several hundred years but rarely beyond.

Knowledge of the environmental contexts of the Study Area and a desktop review of the known local and regional archaeological record, enable the following predictions to be made:

- Due to the distance from reliable water, the high levels of existing disturbance and the absence of distinctive landform features, few or no sites of Aboriginal heritage are expected to occur in the Study Area;
- It is acknowledged that there may have been prior streams carrying reliable water through the Study Area that are no longer evident on the surface. This would increase the likelihood of sites within 200m of them should they exist.
- Scarred trees are the most common site type, particularly in this environmental context. Many mature trees have been cleared, however there are many remnant within the Study Area. Scarred tree sites are likely to have the following characteristics:
 - Scarred tree sites are just as likely to have associated stone artefacts as not; and
 - Scars are most likely to occur on box trees (for practical or socio-cultural purposes) and Cypress pines (for socio-cultural purposes);
- Small open camp sites and isolated stone artefact sites may occur anywhere but are most likely to be adjacent to the ephemeral floodways or swamps within the Study Area. However, due to the high level of disturbance across the Study Area water, this site type, if present, has a high likelihood of being disturbed and/or of low integrity;
- Ground ovens or hearths may occur within the Study Area. If so, they would most likely to be adjacent to the ephemeral floodways or swamps; and
- Burials are possible but very unlikely within the northern fringes of the Study Area (being where the access track leaves the Sturt Highway) where the landscape is undulating and the soils are sandy.

5 RESULTS OF ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

5.1 SAMPLING STRATEGY AND FIELD METHODS

Each survey unit was surveyed using a combination of vehicle and pedestrian means. In general, more archaeologically sensitive landscape features such as the fringes of ephemeral waterways and areas of lower disturbance were surveyed on foot, but other areas were also sampled on foot for control purposes. Slow vehicle survey was appropriate in many cases because of good Ground Surface Visibility (GSV) and an almost complete absence of non-artefactual material ('background noise'). Survey coverage data pertains to pedestrian survey only, in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010: 12). Vehicle survey was only used to identify areas that required pedestrian survey and to inspect mature trees.

Survey coverage was total for the cottages, coolroom, rice hulls and bores. The larger aspects of the proposed works were sample-surveyed. The perimeter of the proposed locations of the poultry sheds were surveyed and at least two transects were completed over the length of the shed sites. Additionally, any mature trees and archaeologically sensitive landforms within the proposed shed sites were also inspected. Access tracks and power line routes were generally driven over with occasional spot-checks on foot. Some short segments of these aspects of the Project were not directly surveyed based on the results from adjacent sections, high levels of disturbance, and low landscape sensitivity. There were no mature trees in these segments and they were entirely within visual range from various vantage points from adjacent survey units. The details of survey coverage are presented in **Table 5-1**.

5.1.1 Alteration to Project Design

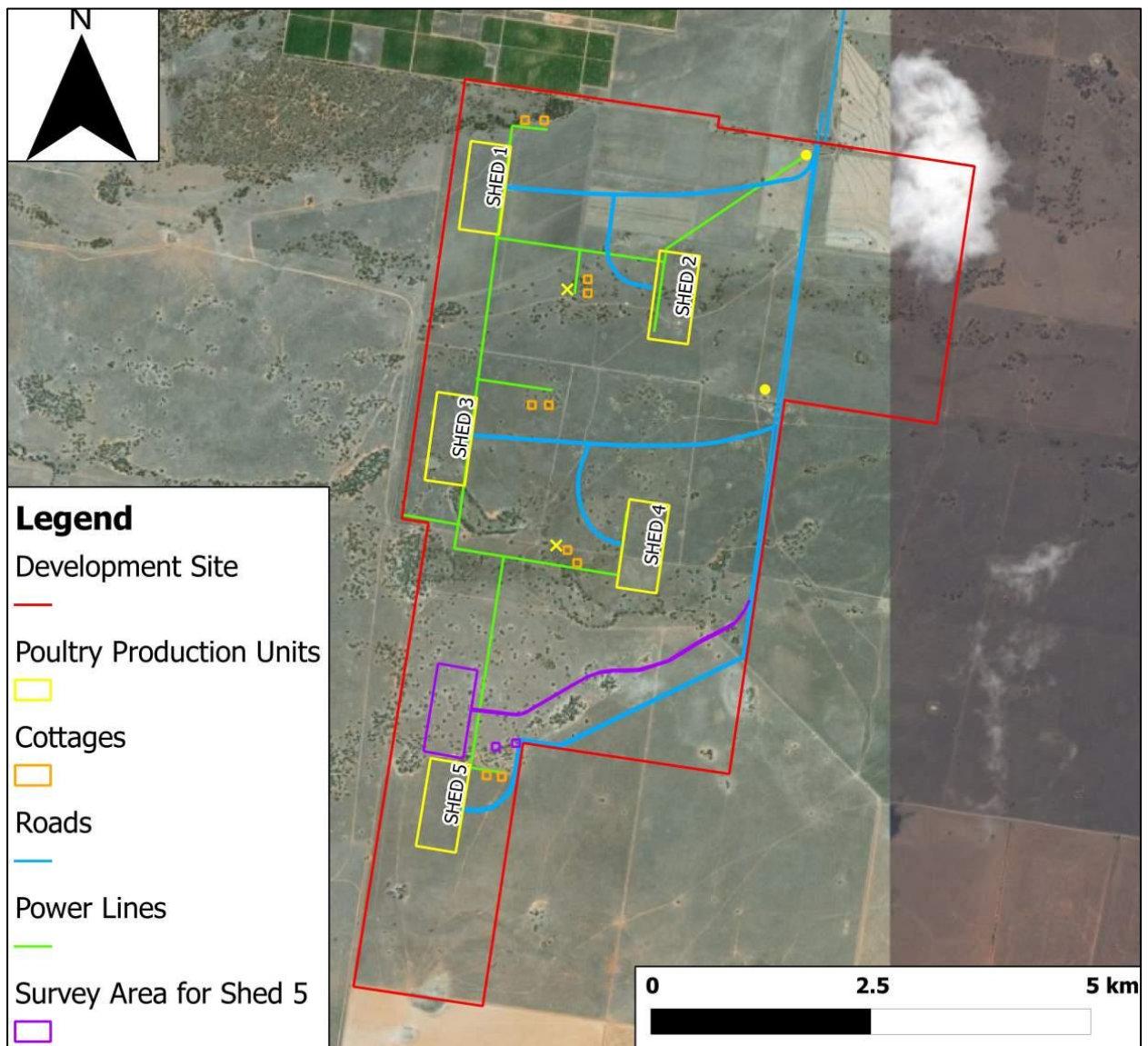
In March 2015 the location of the southernmost poultry production unit (PPU 5) was redesigned to be just south of the area surveyed by OzArk (**Figure 5-1**), as a result of consultation with the Office of Environment and Heritage so as to avoid clearing vegetation within a mapped vegetation community. This redesign also included the movement of the access track and houses associated with the PPU to the south. PPU 5 and associated access track and houses will now be located within a cleared paddock under long term agricultural use, with just 4 trees to be removed for construction of the access track.

The redesigned locations of these elements of the Project have not been directly surveyed by OzArk. The current proposed locations for PPU 5 and the cottages were witnessed by OzArk from the north during the survey. The mature trees along the revised route of the access track were photographed by a representative of the Proponent and photographs were sent to OzArk.

5.2 PROJECT CONSTRAINTS

The movement of PPU 5 and associated residences and access track limits the effectiveness of the archaeological survey by OzArk for these components of the Project. The ground surface was not directly inspected for any possible archaeological remains, representing a project constraint. However, based on the landscape and archaeological background and the results of the survey, and that the new PPU 5 location is within a cleared paddock under long term agricultural use, sites are not likely to occur within these areas with the possible exception of scarred trees. Photographs of the four mature trees to be removed for the access track construction were sent to OzArk by Bill Hight of ProTen who issued a statement that he did not observe scars of any kind on the trees. None were apparent in the photographs.

Figure 5-1: Previous design of PPU 5 and associated access track and houses.



The tracking function on the GPS used on the survey was not functioning. This did not inhibit the location of the areas to be surveyed as the archaeologist was accompanied by a representative from the Proponent and the impact footprint was marked on the ground.

Additionally, it was still possible to approximate the survey coverage to a reasonable degree of accuracy as the Study Area is divided up into many discreet components. It also did not prevent the recording of the location of sites.

5.3 EFFECTIVE SURVEY COVERAGE

Two of the key factors influencing the effectiveness of archaeological survey are GSV and exposure. These factors are quantified in order to ensure that the survey data provides adequate evidence for the evaluation of the archaeological materials across the landscape. For the purposes of the current assessment, these terms are used in accordance with the definitions provided in the *Code of Practice* (DECCW 2010).

GSV is defined as:

... the amount of bare ground (or visibility) on the exposures which might reveal artefacts or other archaeological materials. It is important to note that visibility, on its own, is not a reliable indicator of the detectability of buried archaeological material. Things like vegetation, plant or leaf litter, loose sand, stone ground or introduced materials will affect the visibility. Put another way, visibility refers to 'what conceals' (DECCW 2010: 39).

Exposure is defined as:

... different to visibility because it estimates the area with a likelihood of revealing buried artefacts or deposits rather than just being an observation of the amount of bare ground. It is the percentage of land for which erosion and exposure was sufficient to reveal archaeological evidence on the surface of the ground. Put another way, exposure refers to 'what reveals' (DECCW 2010: 37).

In general, GSV was good across the Study Area and was more than adequate to form an adequate assessment. The effective coverage of the survey is presented in **Table 5–1**. This is a combination of GSV and the percentage of the various survey units that were surveyed. **Table 5–2** describes the various portions of the Study Area.

Table 5-1: Survey Coverage Data.

Survey Unit	Survey Unit Area (sq m)	Exposure %	Exposure Visibility %	Off-Exposure Visibility %	Overall GSV %*	Area Surveyed %	Effective Coverage Area %**	Effective Coverage Area (sq m)***
PPU 1 and residences	142500	2	95	80	80	20	16	27800
PPU 2, residences & Bore 1	142600	5	80	15	20	20	4	5700
PPU 3 & residences	142500	5	95	30	35	20	7	8750
PPU 4, residences & Bore 2	142600	5	95	30	35	20	7	10000
PPU 5 & residences****	142500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Coolroom	900	0	0	50	50	100	50	450
Rice Hulls	900	0	0	50	50	100	50	450
Main Access Rd	37700	25	95	50	60	30	18	6800
Internal Access Roads	102000	7	70	45	45	30	14	13800
Power Lines	88700	7	70	45	45	30	14	11800

* (Exposure % x Exposure Visibility %) + (Off-Exposure % x Off-Exposure Visibility %), to nearest 5%

** Area Surveyed % x GSV%

*** Effective Survey Coverage % x Survey Unit Area (sq m), to nearest 100 sq m.

**** Not directly surveyed.

Table 5-2: Survey Summary—Sampled Areas.

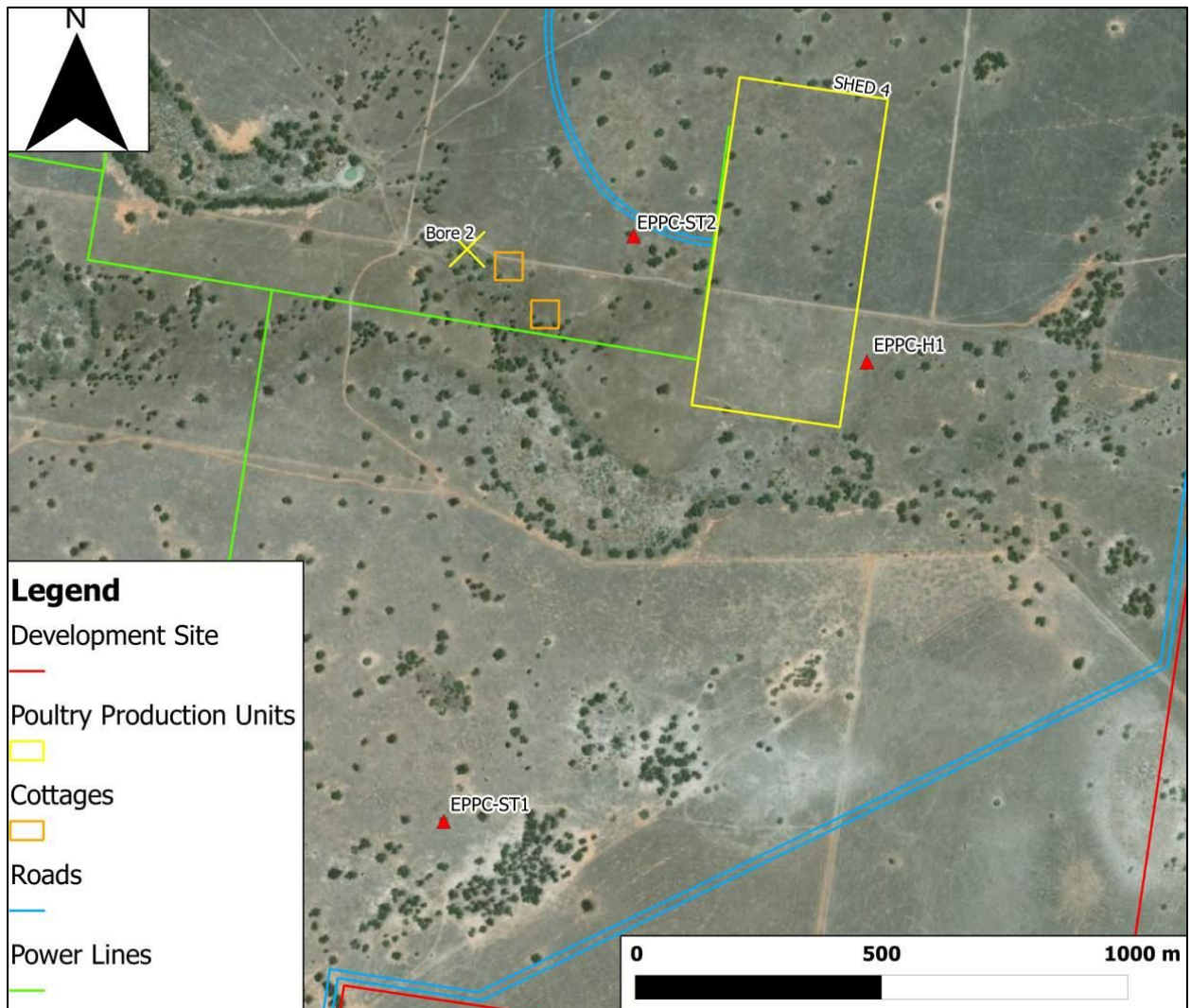
Survey Unit	% of Survey Unit Effectively Surveyed*	Number of Sites	Landscape / Disturbance Description	Plate #
PPU 1 and associated residences	16	-	The proposed location of PPU 1 is currently under cropping and is intersected by a vehicle track and irrigation ditch. The houses are on the fringe of this crop among a stand of Cypress pines. Impacts are lower in the footprint of the houses.	1
PPU 2, residences and Bore 1	4	-	The proposed location of PPU 2 has been subject to grazing, possibly former cropping in parts. There is a stand of mature trees in the centre of the area. There is a small dam and rubbish dump in the southeast corner of PPU 2. The houses and Bore 2 are among a stand of mature trees.	2
PPU 3 and associated residences	7	-	The proposed location of PPU 3 is mostly within a paddock used for grazing, possibly previously cropped. It is relatively flat with a shallow depression in the southern portion and an ephemeral swamp to the south. The northern section of the proposed PPU site and houses is more grassy with small undulations. Mature trees are scattered throughout.	3
PPU 4, residences and Bore 2	7	1	The southern half of the proposed PPU 4 location and the locations of the proposed houses have been grazed and ploughed. Mature trees are sparsely scattered across the northern half of PPU 2 and in the location of Bore 1. These areas appear to have suffered slightly less from historical agricultural activities. The southern end of the proposed PPU location is bordered by a shallow, wide floodway. Elevation increases northward. A site (EPPC-H1) was recorded approximately 30m to the east of the proposed impact footprint of the PPU.	4
PPU 5 and associated residences	12	-	PPU 5 and associated cottages has been redesigned to be further to the south than the area surveyed. The proposed location of PPU 5 was witnessed during the OzArk survey and appeared to be similar to other areas within the Development Site that had been subject to grazing and possibly former cropping.	5
Coolroom	50	-	The proposed coolroom location is in a recently-cropped paddock. The immediate surrounding landscape is flat with no distinguishing features and has been almost entirely cleared of trees.	6
Rice Hulls	50	-	The proposed coolroom location is in a recently-cropped paddock. The immediate surrounding landscape is flat with no distinguishing features and has been almost entirely cleared of trees.	7
Main Access Rd	18	-	The northern portion of the main access track crosses sandy undulations that are populated by scattered pine trees. The remainder of the access track is relatively flat. The proposed track alignment has high levels of existing disturbance. Much of it has been ploughed, including the undulating portion, and it overlaps with an existing track in many places.	8
Internal Access Roads	14	2	This survey unit traverses the Study Area and is effectively described by the observations made of the other survey units. Two sites were recorded in close proximity to proposed access tracks. EPPC-ST1 was identified adjacent to the proposed alignment of the access track leading to PPU 5, but this alignment has since changed and the current track alignment is over 300m from the tree. EPPC-ST2 was recorded by an ecological survey team and is 30m distant from the proposed access track for PPU 4.	-
Power Lines	14	-	This survey unit traverses the Study Area and is effectively described by the observations made of the other survey units.	-

*= Effective Coverage % in **Table 6-1**.

5.4 ABORIGINAL SITES RECORDED

Three sites were recorded in the Study Area; two scarred trees and a hearth (**Figure 5–2**). EPPC-ST1 (refer **Plates 9** and **10**) and EPPC-H1 (refer **Plate 12**) were recorded during the archaeological survey. EPPC-ST2 (refer **Plate 11**) was recorded during an ecological survey.

Figure 5-2: Location of Sites Recorded in the Study Area.



EPPC-ST1

Site Type: Scarred Tree

GPS Coordinates: GDA94, Zone 55, 430534E 6154983N

Location of Site: The site is located within a farming property, approximately 27km to the west of Narrandera (**Figures 1–1, 1–2** and **5–2**). Access is along public and private farm tracks from the Sturt Highway which is around 7.5km to the north of the site.

Description of Site: This site is a culturally-scarred tree with no observable associated artefacts. The surrounding landscape has been largely cleared of trees and is used for grazing, although there are mature trees remnant scattered in stands and as isolates.

The elongated scar is on the south side of a mature Black or Grey box tree (**Plate 9**). The scar is approximately 1.5m in length and 0.35m in width, with 5cm to 10cm of regrowth. The base of the scar is approximately 0.60m above the ground. The scar is weathered but a possible axe mark is discernible at the southern end of the scar (**Plate 10**).

EPPC-ST2

Site Type: Scarred Tree

GPS Coordinates: GDA94, Zone 55, 430843E 6155957N

Location of Site: The site is located within a farming property, approximately 27km to the west of Narrandera (**Figures 1-1, 1-2 and 5-2**). Access is along public and private farm tracks from the Sturt Highway which is around 6.5km to the north of the site.

Description of Site: This scar is on a Black box tree on grazing land that has been largely cleared of trees (**Plate 11**). The full details of this scar were not recorded as it was not recorded by the archaeological team. However, the photograph suggests that this is likely a cultural scar.

EPPC-H1

Site Type: Hearth

GPS Coordinates: GDA94, Zone 55, 431234E 6155751N

Location of Site: The site is located within a farming property, approximately 26km to the west of Narrandera (**Figures 1-1, 1-2 and 5-2**). Access is along public and private farm tracks from the Sturt Highway which is around 6.5km to the north of the site.

Description of Site: EPPC-H1 is a hearth of fired clay approximately 40m to the northwest of an ephemeral 'floodway' (**Plate 12**). The site was recorded within an exposure on the fringe of a cleared paddock that has been ploughed, although the site appears to have escaped ploughing.

The hearth consists of a concentration of fired clay nodules within an area of approximately 50cm by 50cm and some outlying nodules up to 1.5m from the main concentration (**Plate 13**). The outliers have likely been translocated by stock movement. Although no stone artefacts were observed nearby, no other nodules of fired clay were observed within the Study Area. Additionally, there was no evidence that this was a natural burning event, such as a burnt out tree base.

5.5 ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY INPUT

Lawrence Clarke represented L&DLALC for the survey. He provided valuable input regarding the potential for Aboriginal heritage the Study Area. Lawrence generally felt that the landscape was marginal in terms of this potential. He agreed that adequate effort had been made to assess Aboriginal heritage during the survey.

5.6 DISCUSSION

The results of the survey closely match the expectations of the predictive model (**Section 4.4**). Given the size of the Study Area and the good GSV, few sites were recorded. This was expected though due to the low archaeological potential of the landscape and the existing levels of disturbance. This sites that were recorded were of a predicted type and condition. There is no evidence in the patterning of these site types that there were reliable waterways passing through or nearby to the Study Area.

Culturally-scarred trees are common in the region generally (**Section 4.2**) and the occurrence of scarred trees appear to be less dependent on proximity to reliable water than many other site types, especially stone artefact scatters. Additionally, scarred tree sites are often found without associated stone artefacts, as is the case in the Study Area.

Hearths of fired clay are also common in the region, although these are seemingly more dependent on distance to water and more often have stone artefacts nearby. Although EPPC-H1 is nearby to an ephemeral waterway, it is somewhat atypical of the characteristics of other hearth or ground oven sites in the region.

Finally, it should be noted that existing levels of disturbance could have distorted the archaeological record in the Study Area. Large-scale land clearance and intensive agriculture, and well as natural processes such as flooding and erosion effect both the frequency and type of sites present.

5.7 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

5.7.1 Introduction

The appropriate management of cultural heritage items is usually determined on the basis of their assessed significance as well as the likely impacts of any proposed developments. Scientific, cultural and public significance are identified as baseline elements of significance assessment, and it is through the combination of these elements that the overall cultural heritage values of a site, place or area are resolved.

Social or Cultural Value

This area of assessment concerns the importance of a site or features to the relevant cultural group: in this case the Aboriginal community. Aspects of social value include assessment of

sites, items, and landscapes that are traditionally significant or that have contemporary importance to the Aboriginal community. This importance involves both traditional links with specific areas, as well as an overall concern by Aboriginal people for their sites generally and the continued protection of these. This type of value may not be in accord with interpretations made by the archaeologist: a site may have low archaeological value but high social value, or vice versa.

Archaeological/Scientific Value

Assessing a site in this context involves placing it into a broader regional framework, as well as assessing the site's individual merits in view of current archaeological discourse. This type of value relates to the ability of a site to answer current research questions and is also based on a site's condition (integrity), content and representativeness.

The overriding aim of cultural heritage management is to preserve a representative sample of the archaeological resource. This will ensure that future research within the discipline can be based on a valid sample of the past. Establishing whether or not a site can contribute to current research also involves defining 'research potential' and 'representativeness'. Questions regularly asked when determining significance are: can this site contribute information that no other site can? Is this site representative of other sites in the region?

Aesthetic Value

This refers to the sensory, scenic, architectural and creative aspects of the place. It is often closely linked with the social values. It may consider form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric or landscape, and the smell and sounds associated with the place and its use (Australia ICOMOS 2013).

Historic Value

Historic value refers to the associations of a place with a historically important person, event, phase or activity in an Aboriginal community. Historic places do not always have physical evidence of their historical importance (such as structures, planted vegetation or landscape modifications). They may have 'shared' historic values with other (non-Aboriginal) communities.

Places of post-contact Aboriginal history have generally been poorly recognised in investigations of Aboriginal heritage. Consequently the Aboriginal involvement and contribution to important regional historical themes is often missing from accepted historical narratives. This means it is often necessary to collect oral histories along with archival or documentary research to gain a sufficient understanding of historic values.

5.7.2 Assessed Significance of the Recorded Sites

A summary of all assessed values is presented in **Table 5–3**.

Social or Cultural Value

The following statement was provided by L&DLALC:

All sites are significant to Aboriginal people and as such should be managed, maintained and respected as such. The area that was inspected was void of any identifying landscape due to the clearing and farming that had been undertaken over the years.

Although it is impossible to say for sure what type of Scarred tree is on the site it could have been used for shelter, coolamons or could have been for ceremony. A common practice for Wiradjuri people when identifying scarred trees was by painting them to identify their significance and use. Due to the landscape of most of Wiradjuri country most painting/artwork around the country was done on scarred trees. Over the years though due to weather conditions and other significant impacts most of the artwork is no longer visible.

The hearth's significance is because of its location and because of the visible water line which could have been a creek in the area originally which could indicate it was possibly a campsite with traditional hunting and gathering been undertaken in the area.

Archaeological/Scientific Value

Culturally scarred trees and hearths are common site types within the region (**Section 4.4**). As discussed in **Section 5.6**, the presence of these site types and their frequency within the Study Area conforms to the predictive model set out in **Section 4.4**. In this sense, the sites are representative of the archaeological record but not rare.

The individual sites do not have any features that contribute to the archaeological record. EPPC-ST1 may contain an axe mark, but this is only slightly uncommon and is not well enough defined to give any specific information about the creation of the scar or the tool used beyond what is already known. Sites EPPC-ST1, EPPC-ST2 and EPPC-H1 are all considered to have **low archaeological / scientific value**.

Aesthetic Value

Sites EPPC-ST1 and EPPC-ST2 are exhibited on living mature trees and are therefore prominent within the landscape. They are tangible evidence of past uses of the landscape. However, the scars are not particularly good examples of cultural modification and do not contain clear evidence of any unique or unusual features. The setting of the trees is much altered from the time of the creation of the scars. Therefore, EPPC-ST1 and EPPC-ST2 have **low-moderate aesthetic value**.

EPPC-H1 is not prominent within the landscape and the setting of the site is much altered from the time of the creation of the hearth. It has no associated artefacts or features that would visibly contribute to the association of the site with its past use. Therefore, EPPC-H1 has **low aesthetic value**.

Historic Value

There is no known or likely association between the sites and the history of the region. Sites EPPC-ST1, EPPC-ST2 and EPPC-H1 are all considered to have **no historical value**.

Table 5-3: Significance Assessment.

Site Name	Social or Cultural Value*	Archaeological / Scientific Value	Aesthetic Value	Historic Value
EPPC-ST1	moderate - high	low	low-moderate	none
EPPC-ST2	moderate - high	low	low-moderate	none
EPPC-H1	moderate - high	low	low	none

* Dependant on function and context.

5.8 LIKELY IMPACTS TO ABORIGINAL HERITAGE FROM THE PROJECT

None of the recorded sites will be directly impacted by the Project (**Table 5-4**). All sites are within 30m of the proposed impact footprint but are not within it. This is true also for site EPPC-ST1 (**Figure 5-1**), which despite its apparent proximity to one of the access tracks, will be avoided by the access track construction. Management measures will be required to ensure that these sites are not inadvertently impacted by the Project (**Section 6**).

It should be restated here that PPU 5 and associated residences and access track were not surveyed by OzArk, and so the expected results could not be ground-truthed. The assessment (environmental and archaeological backgrounds and the survey) can be extrapolated to include this redesign and it can be stated with some confidence that there are not any remains of Aboriginal heritage in this area.

Table 5-4: Impact Assessment.

Site Name	Type of Harm (Direct / Indirect / None)	Degree of Harm (Total / Partial / None)	Consequence of Harm (Total / Partial / No Loss of Value)
EPPC-ST1	None	None	No Loss of Value
EPPC-ST2	None	None	No Loss of Value
EPPC-H1	None	None	No Loss of Value

6 MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION: ABORIGINAL HERITAGE

6.1 GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF ABORIGINAL SITES

Appropriate management of cultural heritage items is primarily determined on the basis of their assessed significance as well as the likely impacts of the proposed development. **Section 5.7.2** and **Section 5.8** describe, respectively, the significance / potential of the recorded sites and the likely impacts of the development. The following management options are general principles, in terms of best practice and desired outcomes, rather than mitigation measures against individual site disturbance.

- Avoid impact by altering the development proposal or in this case by avoiding impact to a recorded Aboriginal site. If this can be done, then a suitable curtilage around the site must be provided to ensure its protection both during the short-term construction phase of development and in the long-term use of the area. If plans are altered, care must be taken to ensure that impacts do not occur to areas not previously assessed.
- If impact is unavoidable then approval to disturb sites must be sought from OEH and will depend on many factors including the site's assessed significance. Aboriginal community consultation will also need to occur following the OEH *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (ACHCRs). If granted, the local Aboriginal communities may wish to collect or relocate any evidence of past Aboriginal occupation (Aboriginal object), whether temporarily or permanently, if necessary. The fate of all artefacts remains within the statutory control of the OEH. A care and control permit may be issued to local Aboriginal groups or, with Aboriginal community consent, to other parties, for educational or display purposes.

6.2 MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION OF RECORDED ABORIGINAL SITES

The recorded sites are not directly within the impact footprint of the Project. The Proponent has indicated that there will be no need to impact upon the sites and that they can be avoided. Management is required to ensure that accidental impact does not occur to the sites. Therefore, the following management measures are recommended:

- EPPC-ST1, EPPC-ST2 and EPPC-H1 should be temporarily fenced with a 10m buffer for the construction of the Project. The fencing should be clearly visible and signed in such a way that it is clear that the sites should not be entered.
- Permanent fencing should be erected at EPPC-H1 for the duration of the operation of the Project in order to exclude vehicles, pedestrians and animals from the site in the case of accidental impact. The fencing should be appropriately sturdy and visible to achieve this purpose.
- The location of the sites should be kept on a register and the farm manager should be made aware of their presence.

- Should impact to the sites become a requirement of the Project or any subsequent alteration to the Project post-approval, then an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP) will be required to address the management of the sites.
- If the scarred trees (EPPC-ST1 and EPPC-ST2) naturally fall over, then L&DLALC should be contacted to discuss if further management is required and, if so, what the appropriate management would be.
- Should a site be accidentally impacted or previously-unrecorded archaeological remains are found, then the Unanticipated Finds Protocol (**Appendix 3**) should be followed. L&DLALC should be notified.

7 RECOMMENDATIONS

Under Section 91 of the NPW Act (as amended in 1974) it is mandatory that all Aboriginal sites recorded under any auspices be registered with OEH AHIMS. As a professional in the field of cultural heritage management it is the responsibility of OzArk to ensure this process is undertaken.

To this end it is noted that three Aboriginal sites were recorded during the assessment.

The following recommendations are made on the basis of these impacts and with regard to:

- Legal requirements under the terms of the NPW Act (as amended in 1974) whereby it is illegal to damage, deface or destroy an Aboriginal place or object without the prior written consent of OEH;
- The findings of the current investigations undertaken within the Study Area; and
- The interests of the Aboriginal community.

Recommendations concerning the Study Area are as follows:

1. EPPC-ST1, EPPC-ST2 and EPPC-H1 are to be avoided by the Project.
 - All sites are to be temporarily fenced with a 10m buffer and signed with 'Do Not Enter' during the construction phase of the Project.
 - EPPC-H1 should be fenced during the operational phase of the Project. The fencing should be appropriate to achieve the exclusion of vehicles, pedestrians and animals from the site.
2. If the design of the Project is altered beyond the assessed impacts, then further assessment may be required.
3. Should any previously unrecorded remains of suspected Aboriginal heritage be encountered during the construction or operation of the Project, then the *Unanticipated Finds Protocol* (**Appendix 3**) should be followed.

REFERENCES

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PLATES

Plate 1: View to the southwest across the proposed location of PPU 1.



Plate 2: View to the northeast across the proposed location of PPU 2.



Plate 3: View to the northwest across the proposed location of PPU 3.



Plate 4: View to the northwest across the proposed location of PPU 4.



**Plate 5: View of the former proposed location of the cottages associated with PPU 5.
The revised location of PPU 5 and cottages is beyond the tree line.**



Plate 6: View of the proposed coolroom location.



Plate 7: View of the proposed Rice Hulls location.



Plate 8: View along the northern section of the proposed Main Access Track.



Plate 9: EPPC-ST1.



Plate 10: Possible axe mark at the base of the scar at EPPC-ST1.



Plate 11: EPPC-ST2.



Plate 12: View to the east of EPPC-H1 with the 'floodway' in the background.



Plate 13: Detail of EPPC-H1.



APPENDIX 1: ACHCRS

Consultation Log

Date	Organisation /	Contact Name	Comment	Method
5.1.15	Narrandera Argus	6959 22 22	advertised Thursday 8 January 2015	email
6.1.15	Office of The Registrar, ALRA	Attn: Ms Tabitha Dantoine Office of the Registrar, ALRA (PO Box 112) 11 - 13 Mansfield Street Glebe NSW 2037	SB sent letter advising of project and requesting knowledge of known Aboriginal Groups groups/individuals who may have an interest in the project. EOI DATE 23.1.15	mail
6.1.15	NTSCORP	Mr George Tonna NTSCORP Level 1, 44-70 Rosehill Street Redfern NSW 2016	SB sent letter advising of project and requesting knowledge of known Aboriginal Groups groups/individuals who may have an interest in the project. EOI DATE 23.1.15	mail/email
6.1.15	Office of Environment & Heritage	Office of Environment & Heritage South West Region PO Box 544 Albury NSW 2640	SB sent letter advising of project and requesting knowledge of known Aboriginal Groups groups/individuals who may have an interest in the project. EOI DATE 23.1.15	mail
6.1.15	National Native Title Tribunal	National Native Title Tribunal GPO Box 9973 Sydney NSW 2001	SB sent letter advising of project and requesting knowledge of known Aboriginal Groups groups/individuals who may have an interest in the project. EOI DATE 23.1.15	mail
6.1.15	Local Lands Services	Local Land Services PO Box 11 Narrandera NSW 2700	SB sent letter advising of project and requesting knowledge of known Aboriginal Groups groups/individuals who may have an interest in the project. EOI DATE 23.1.15	mail
6.1.15	Narrandera Shire Council	Narrandera Shire Council 141 East Street Narranderra NSW 2700	SB sent letter advising of project and requesting knowledge of known Aboriginal Groups groups/individuals who may have an interest in the project. EOI DATE 23.1.15	mail
6.1.15	Narrandera LALC	Narrandera Local Aboriginal Land Council 172 East Street Narrandera NSW 2700 nlalc14@bigpond.com	SB sent letter advising of project and requesting knowledge of known Aboriginal Groups groups/individuals who may have an interest in the project. EOI DATE 23.1.15	mail/email
6.1.15	Leeton & District LALC	Leeton & District LALC PO Box 994 Leeton NSW 2705 admin@ldlalc.com.au	SB sent letter advising of project and requesting knowledge of known Aboriginal Groups groups/individuals who may have an interest in the project. EOI DATE 23.1.15	mail/email
19.1.15	Office of Environment & Heritage	Michael Todd Office of Environment & Heritage South West Region PO Box 544 Albury NSW 2640	SB received confirmation email from OEH regarding the RAPs. The only name suggested was Leeton and District LALC (letter previously sent)	email
22.1.15	NTSCORP	Mr George Tonna NTSCORP Level 1, 44-70 Rosehill Street Redfern NSW 2016	SB received a letter from NTSCORP that they had forwarded our EOI letter on to their stakeholders and had requested that they contact OzArk directly if they were interested by the 23 January 2015.	mail
27.1.15	Office of Environment & Heritage	Michael Todd Office of Environment & Heritage South West Region PO Box 544 Albury NSW 2640	Sb received letter (hard copy) from OEH regarding the RAPs. The only name suggested was Leeton and District LALC (letter previously sent)	mail
27.1.15	National Native Title Tribunal	National Native Title Tribunal GPO Box 9973 Sydney NSW 2001 sylvia.jagtman@nntt.gov.au Freecall 1800 640 501	SB has not received a response from NNTT so resent letter by email to Sylvia Jagtman with a request for assistance	email

Date	Organisation /	Contact Name	Comment	Method
27.1.15	Leeton & District LALC	Leeton & District LALC PO Box 994 Leeton NSW 2705 admin@ldlalc.com.au	SB rang 6953 4344 as per OEH letter to see if they were interested- phone rang out	phone
27.1.15	Narrandera LALC	Narrandera Local Aboriginal Land Council 172 East Street Narrandera NSW 2700 nlalc14@bigpond.com	SB rang 69591823, got through to Cath Harrison. Cath said her computer was down and to fax the letter through to 6959 2811. Sb faxed the letter through	phone/fax
28.1.15	Narrandera LALC	Narrandera Local Aboriginal Land Council 172 East Street Narrandera NSW 2700 nlalc14@bigpond.com	SB rang and left message regarding EOI - requested a call back urgently as closing date has already passed	phone
28.1.15	Office of Environment & Heritage	Office of Environment & Heritage Rosie Nthn Region 6659 8272	SB rang and spoke to Rosie regarding what to do if no Aboriginal Parties Registered for consultation. She said..... <i>If there are no RAPs, then continue without the 28 days period of stages 2/3 but send all information as you would normally do to the relevant LALC....</i> put in the documentation being sent out something along the lines of <i>in the absence of any RAPs please find attached for your information, please contact us if you have any comments, knowledge or feedback please contact us.</i>	
30.1.15	Office of The Registrar, ALRA	Attn: Ms Tabitha Dantoine Office of the Registrar, ALRA (PO Box 112) 11 - 13 Mansfield Street Glebe NSW 2037	SB received letter confirming that that "I have searched the Register of Aboriginal Owners and the project area described does not appear to have Registered Aboriginal Owners Pursuant to Division 3 of the <i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (NSW)</i> ".	mail
3.2.15	Narrandera Shire Council	Narrandera Shire Council 141 East Street Narranderra NSW 2700	SB received letter suggesting contact with Narrandera LALC.	mail
30.1.15	Narrandera LALC	Narrandera Local Aboriginal Land Council 172 East Street Narrandera NSW 2700 nlalc14@bigpond.com	MW received a message for SB to Call Cath on 0404 583 218.	phone
3.2.15	Narrandera LALC	Narrandera Local Aboriginal Land Council 172 East Street Narrandera NSW 2700 nlalc14@bigpond.com	SB rang Cath. Narrandera LALC are interested in being part of if Leeton LALC aren't and only with Leeton & District LALCs permission as it is in Leeton and District LALCs boundaries. Cathy said that Leeton LALC Karen Davies- may still be on leave however Cath will be seeing her on Thursday and will mention it to her then. SB said she would try to call again then	phone
3.2.15	Leeton & District LALC	Leeton & District LALC PO Box 994 Leeton NSW 2705 admin@ldlalc.com.au	SB rang and spoke to Courtney at the Leeton & District LALC. Courtney confirmed that they only returned to work this week. Courtney requested that SB re send email and letter to Karen and Karen will respond tomorrow. SB confirmed the email address.	phone
3.2.15	Leeton & District LALC	Leeton & District LALC PO Box 994 Leeton NSW 2705 admin@ldlalc.com.au	SB resent email to Karen and requested an urgent response.	email
3.2.15	Leeton & District LALC	Leeton & District LALC PO Box 994 Leeton NSW 2705 admin@ldlalc.com.au	Sb received email from Karen Davy confirming that they would like to be consulted.	email
4.2.15	Leeton & District LALC	Leeton & District LALC PO Box 994 Leeton NSW 2705	SB emailed confirmation and requested a phone call to discuss further.	email

Date	Organisation /	Contact Name	Comment	Method
		admin@ldlalc.com.au		
4.2.15	Leeton & District LALC	Leeton & District LALC PO Box 994 Leeton NSW 2705 admin@ldlalc.com.au	Sb rang to discuss and the phone rang out.	Phone
5.2.15	Leeton & District LALC	Leeton & District LALC PO Box 994 Leeton NSW 2705 admin@ldlalc.com.au	Sb rang and spoke to Karen. Sb flagged potential to assist with survey work on the following Tuesday Wednesday Thursday and requested availability. Karen thought ok but would need to check and respond.	phone
5.2.15	Leeton & District LALC	Leeton & District LALC PO Box 994 Leeton NSW 2705 admin@ldlalc.com.au	Sb received an email from Karen confirming that next week is the preferred week from the LALCV perspective	email
5.2.15	Leeton & District LALC	Leeton & District LALC PO Box 994 Leeton NSW 2705 admin@ldlalc.com.au	Sb requested a return call to discuss some issues and insurances etc.	email
5.2.15	Leeton & District LALC	Leeton & District LALC PO Box 994 Leeton NSW 2705 admin@ldlalc.com.au	SB sent through information pack including methodology to Leeton LALC.	email
5.2.15	Leeton & District LALC	Leeton & District LALC PO Box 994 Leeton NSW 2705 admin@ldlalc.com.au	SB received a call from Karen however someone came in to Karen's office and she said she would call back	phone
5.2.15	Leeton & District LALC	Leeton & District LALC PO Box 994 Leeton NSW 2705 admin@ldlalc.com.au	SB rang to discuss field work on Tuesday and Wednesday next week. Call went to voice mail and SB requested a return call.	phone
6.2.15	Leeton & District LALC	Leeton & District LALC PO Box 994 Leeton NSW 2705 admin@ldlalc.com.au	SB rang and spoke to Karen. Discussed 2 day's work and site officer. Discussed that it would need to be either under LALC W/C or if not through a third party employer - if it's a 3rd party employer then we need to know sooner rather than later. Karen confirmed and said she would call back with details of who.	phone
6.2.15	Leeton & District LALC	Leeton & District LALC PO Box 994 Leeton NSW 2705 admin@ldlalc.com.au	SB sent letter of offer to Karen.	email
6.2.15	Leeton & District LALC	Leeton & District LALC PO Box 994 Leeton NSW 2705 admin@ldlalc.com.au	Karen rang SB and confirmed that the site officer will be Lawrence Clarke 0497 341 252.	phone
6.2.15	Leeton & District LALC	Sunraysia Management Group Training (SMGT) 03 5022 1833	SB rang and left details for Lawrence etc with SMGT.	phone
6.2.15	Leeton & District LALC	Leeton & District LALC PO Box 994 Leeton NSW 2705 admin@ldlalc.com.au	SB rang Lawrence and confirmed details of work etc and SMGT Process.	phone
6.2.15	Leeton & District LALC	Leeton & District LALC PO Box 994 Leeton NSW 2705 admin@ldlalc.com.au	SB sent email to Lawrence with relevant info for the field work	email
24.2.15	Leeton & District LALC	Leeton & District LALC PO Box 994 Leeton NSW 2705 admin@ldlalc.com.au	SB rang Karen to let her know that we are sending the report for her to read and are hoping for a quick turn around on the feedback. Sb also left message asking if it should be sent to Lawrence as well	phone
24.2.15	Leeton & District LALC	Leeton & District LALC admin@ldlalc.com.au	Sb sent report requesting a call and feedback as soon as possible.	email

Date	Organisation /	Contact Name	Comment	Method
26.2.15	Leeton & District LALC	Leeton & District LALC PO Box 994 Leeton NSW 2705 admin@ldlalc.com.au	SB received a call from Karen. Karen confirmed that she has emailed Lawrence and the report is to go to the Board meeting tonight. Karen will provide written feedback tomorrow	phone
2.3.15	Leeton & District LALC	Leeton & District LALC PO Box 994 Leeton NSW 2705 admin@ldlalc.com.au	SB called Karen regarding feedback. Some of the board members took the report to read. Karen will call Jimmy? And Lawrence now for feedback and then call SB back in about an hour	phone
2.3.15	Leeton & District LALC	Leeton & District LALC PO Box 994 Leeton NSW 2705 admin@ldlalc.com.au	SB received feed back from Karen in email form I have not heard anything back from Lawrence as yet. I have spoken to Uncle Jimmy Ingram and the only inclusion he wanted added was that 'if anything was found in future development than the LALC should be notified immediately to assess and manage the find'.	email
13.3.15	Leeton & District LALC	Leeton & District LALC PO Box 994 Leeton NSW 2705 admin@ldlalc.com.au	Karen provided a summary of significance based on a conversation with Lawrence.	email
17.4.15	Leeton & District LALC	Leeton & District LALC PO Box 994 Leeton NSW 2705 admin@ldlalc.com.au	OzArk (NH) sent through a draft report for comment with redesign of southernmost PPU. L&DLALC forwarded report to Lawrence Clarke (OzArk Cc'd in) who attended the survey.	e-mail
21.4.15	Leeton & District LALC	Leeton & District LALC PO Box 994 Leeton NSW 2705 admin@ldlalc.com.au	OzArk (NH) e-mailed L&DLALC and Lawrence asking if they had the chance to look at the report.	e-mail
24.4.15	Leeton & District LALC	Leeton & District LALC PO Box 994 Leeton NSW 2705 admin@ldlalc.com.au	OzArk (NH) called L&DLALC (no reply) to ask if they had the chance to look at the report and to provide comment. Message left.	phone

Stage 1 / Round 1 Sample Letter



OzArk Environmental & Heritage Management Pty Ltd

ABN: 59 104 582 354

6.1.15

Mr George Tonna
 NTSCORP
 Level 1, 44-70 Rosehill Street
 Redfern NSW 2016

Dear George,

**Re: Consultation for the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the proposed
 Euroley Poultry Production Complex, Euroley, Narrandera LGA.**

OzArk Environmental & Heritage Management P/L is currently seeking Expressions of Interest from relevant Aboriginal groups and individuals in the Narrandera area, to form a consultation group to assist SLR Consulting Australia Pty Limited (on behalf of the Proponent - ProTen Pty Limited), in the Aboriginal cultural heritage evaluation for the above mentioned project.

ProTen Pty Limited intends to seek development consent under Part 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) to develop an intensive poultry broiler production farm known as the Euroley Poultry Production Complex, within a rural property near Euroley in south-western NSW. The proposed Euroley Poultry Production Complex will comprise of five poultry production units, where broiler birds will be grown for human consumption. The proposed development site is positioned off the Sturt Highway, approximately 26 kilometres north-west of Narrandera and 48 kilometres south-east of Griffith in south-western NSW. It comprises approximately 1,160 hectares of rural land within the Narrandera LGA.

Therefore, we are currently undertaking Aboriginal community consultation as per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*.

If your organisation can recommend and provide contact details for any known Aboriginal groups or individuals with cultural knowledge relevant to determining the impacts to the cultural significance of the proposed Euroley Poultry Production Complex, please advise our office. The closing date for Stage 1 round 1 expressions of interest is 9am Friday 23rd January 2015.

Once relevant groups and individuals have been identified, they will form part of the formal consultation process for the project.

Kind regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. Baker', is written over a light blue circular stamp.

Sheridan Baker
 Community Liaison

Dubbo | Queanbeyan | Sydney | Armidale
 HEAD OFFICE: 145 Wingewarra St/PO Box 2069 DUBBO NSW 2830
 ph 02 6882 0118 | enquiry@ozarkehm.com.au | www.ozarkehm.com.au

OzArk Environmental & Heritage Management Pty Ltd

ABN: 59 104 582 354

Proposed site (Red)



Euroley Poultry Production Complex, Euroley

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Invitation to Fieldwork



OzArk Environmental & Heritage Management Pty Ltd

ABN: 59 104 582 354

Members
C/- Karen 6 February 2015

Davy
Leeton and District Local Aboriginal Land Council
PO Box 994
Leeton NSW 2705
admin@ldalc.com.au

Dear Karen,

**Re: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the proposed Euroley Poultry Production Complex,
Euroley, Narrandera LGA.**

Thank you for your registration of interest in the project. As you are aware, OzArk has been engaged by SLR Consulting Australia Pty Limited (on behalf of the Proponent - ProTen Pty Limited) to undertake the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for the proposed Euroley Poultry Production Complex.

The assessment will include the survey of 70 hectares of infrastructure as well as the alignment of vehicle access tracks. The survey will be conducted according to the methods described in our previous letter to you.

OzArk intend to undertake the fieldwork for the assessment on Tuesday and Wednesday 10-11 February 2015. As a Registered Aboriginal Party, you are invited to send out one representative for the fieldwork. If you would like to attend, please read the conditions below carefully and let OzArk know by 5pm, Monday 9 February 2015. OzArk will provide transport between Narrandera and the study area.

Fieldwork Date:	Tuesday 10 th February 2015 Wednesday 11 th February 2015
Time to meet:	8:00 am
Location to meet:	Narrandera Post Office (Figure 1) 18 East Street Narrandera NSW 2700
Duration:	2 days up to 10 hours long.
Fee offer:	The Proponent is offering [REDACTED] (excl. GST) per day for participation in the experienced Site Officer; this fee is all inclusive of travel, travel time, fuel, accommodation and meal expenses.
Invoices:	Invoices are to be addressed to: OzArk EHM C/- Sheridan Baker PO Box 2069 Dubbo, NSW 2830 Sheridan@ozarkehm.com.au

Dubbo | Queanbeyan | Sydney | Armidale
HEAD OFFICE: 145 Wingewarra St/PO Box 2069 DUBBO NSW 2830
ph 02 6882 0118 | enquiry@ozarkehm.com.au | www.ozarkehm.com.au



OzArk Environmental & Heritage Management Pty Ltd

ABN: 59 104 582 354

You or your nominated representative must also ensure you have water and snacks/lunch for the day.

Work Health & Safety gear you will need:

- Long pants and long sleeve shirt;
- High visibility safety shirt / vest;
- Enclosed, sturdy footwear;
- Water / Sunscreen / Hat.

You should be **physically fit and able to undertake the fieldwork**. It is your responsibility to identify if you or your representative has medical conditions / allergies that should be known to other people participating in the survey in the event of an emergency. The OzArk field director will send home anyone who they determine to be 'unfit for work' or who may pose a WH&S risk to themselves or others.

Please note, if you are sending a representative who has any underlying medical conditions or severe allergies, it is important that they have on their person appropriate treatment such as asthma inhalers or EpiPens and notify us accordingly.

Due to NSW WH&S legislation we need to have on record current Workers Compensation insurances before going into the field. Unfortunately we will not allow participation in the field without seeing your **current Workers Compensation Certificate of Currency**. These can be faxed to us on 6882 0630 or emailed to sheridan@ozarkeh.com.au.

Please advise our office by **Monday 6th February 2015**, if you are available and wish to participate in the fieldwork program. After this date, if we have not heard from you, we will proceed with the survey with the OzArk archaeologist only.

Should you have any queries in relation to the enclosed information please do not hesitate to contact our office.

Kind regards,




Sheridan Baker

Consultation Officer

Figure 1: Meeting place



APPENDIX 2: AHIMS EXTENSIVE SEARCH

 Office of Environment & Heritage		AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Extensive search - Site list report				Purchase Order/Reference : 1151 Client Service ID : 161567				
SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
49-4-0054	tirkandi 1	AGD	55	402689	6157342	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) ; -, Aboriginal Resource and Gathering ; -		98914
	Contact									
49-4-0055	tirkandi 2	AGD	55	402508	6156925	Open site	Valid	Hearth ; -, Aboriginal Resource and Gathering ; -		98914
	Contact									
49-4-0056	tirkandi 3	AGD	55	402871	6157177	Open site	Valid	Hearth ; -, Aboriginal Resource and Gathering ; -		98914
	Contact									
49-4-0057	tirkandi 4	AGD	55	402385	6157830	Open site	Valid	Artefact ; -, Aboriginal Resource and Gathering ; -		98914
	Contact									
49-4-0058	tirkandi 5	AGD	55	402368	6157311	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering ; -, Hearth ; -		98914
	Contact									
49-4-0059	tirkandi 6	AGD	55	402378	6157264	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering ; -, Hearth ; -		98914
	Contact									
49-4-0060	tirkandi 7	AGD	55	402820	6157394	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering ; -		98914
	Contact									
49-4-0061	tirkandi 8	AGD	55	404682	6157402	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering ; -, Hearth ; -		98914
	Contact									
49-5-0091	Tubbo Gravel Pitt 4	AGD	55	418970	6164860	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) ; -	Scarred Tree	
	Contact									
49-5-0092	Tubbo Gravel Pitt 5	AGD	55	418990	6164800	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) ; -	Scarred Tree	
	Contact									

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 05/02/2015 for Jennifer Bertolani for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 402577 - 437041, Northings : 6150193 - 6164143 with a Buffer of 1000 meters. Additional Info : Assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 43
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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Purchase Order/Reference : 1151

Client Service ID : 161567

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Vanessa Edmonds					Permits		
49-5-0093	Tubbo Gravel Pitt 6	AGD	55	418920	6164900	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	Scarred Tree	
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Vanessa Edmonds					Permits		
49-4-0021	Wondaree;	AGD	55	405450	6159800	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	Scarred Tree	
	Contact	Recorders	J Brickhill					Permits		
49-5-0078	Kerarbury Channel Site 1;	AGD	55	410125	6162050	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.K Heffernan,Jan Klaver					Permits		
49-5-0079	Kerarbury Channel Site 2;	AGD	55	409650	6162275	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	Scarred Tree	
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.K Heffernan,Jan Klaver					Permits		
49-5-0080	Kerarbury Channel Site 3;	AGD	55	409675	6162325	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	Scarred Tree	
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.K Heffernan,Jan Klaver					Permits		
49-5-0081	Kerarbury Channel Site 4;	AGD	55	403575	6162820	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.K Heffernan,Jan Klaver					Permits		
49-5-0082	Kerarbury Channel Site 5;	AGD	55	404000	6162650	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	Scarred Tree	
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.K Heffernan,Jan Klaver					Permits		
49-5-0083	Kerarbury Channel Site 6;	AGD	55	402225	6163025	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.K Heffernan,Jan Klaver					Permits		
49-5-0084	Kerarbury Channel Site 7;	AGD	55	402150	6163050	Open site	Valid	Earth Mound : -, Hearth : -	Mound (Oven)	
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.K Heffernan,Jan Klaver					Permits		
49-5-0018	Tom Bullen swamp 17;	AGD	55	422169	6164663	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	577
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS					Permits		
49-5-0028	Tubbo;	AGD	55	412479	6164659	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -, Artefact : -	Open Camp Site,Scarred Tree	711
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS					Permits		
49-5-0029	Tubbo;	AGD	55	414037	6164309	Open site	Valid	Earth Mound : -, Hearth : -	Mound (Oven)	711
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS					Permits		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Extensive search - Site list report

Purchase Order/Reference : 1151

Client Service ID : 161567

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
49-5-0030	Tubbo;	AGD	55	414679	6164132	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	Scarred Tree	711
	Contact									
	Recorders			ASRSYS						
49-5-0031	Tubbo;	AGD	55	414772	6163950	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	Scarred Tree	711
	Contact									
	Recorders			ASRSYS						
49-5-0032	Tubbo;	AGD	55	416057	6163414	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	711
	Contact									
	Recorders			ASRSYS						
49-5-0033	Tubbo;	AGD	55	416515	6163328	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	Scarred Tree	711
	Contact									
	Recorders			ASRSYS						
49-5-0034	Tubbo;	AGD	55	417345	6162604	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	Scarred Tree	711
	Contact									
	Recorders			ASRSYS						
49-5-0035	Tubbo;	AGD	55	417438	6162423	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	711
	Contact									
	Recorders			ASRSYS						
49-5-0036	Tubbo;	AGD	55	417990	6162062	Open site	Valid	Artefact :- , Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Open Camp Site,Scarred Tree	711
	Contact									
	Recorders			ASRSYS						
49-5-0037	Tubbo;Field # D-Y1;	AGD	55	417690	6163390	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	711,739
	Contact									
	Recorders			Dan Witter						
49-5-0038	Tubbo;	AGD	55	419181	6161800	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	711
	Contact									
	Recorders			ASRSYS						
49-5-0039	Tubbo;	AGD	55	427126	6162519	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	Scarred Tree	711
	Contact									
	Recorders			ASRSYS						
49-5-0040	Tubbo;	AGD	55	427476	6164168	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	711
	Contact									
	Recorders			ASRSYS						
49-5-0041	Tubbo;	AGD	55	427568	6164077	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	Scarred Tree	711
	Contact									
	Recorders			ASRSYS						

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Purchase Order/Reference : 1151

Client Service ID : 161567

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports	
49-5-0042	Tubbo;	AGD	55	428022	6164356	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	711	
	Contact		Recorders	ASRSYS							Permits
49-5-0043	Yanco;	AGD	55	431125	6164844	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	Scarred Tree	711	
	Contact		Recorders	ASRSYS							Permits
49-5-0056	Coleambally Canal No. O-Y3;Tubbo;	AGD	55	422590	6163280	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	Scarred Tree	711,739	
	Contact		Recorders	Dan Witter							Permits
49-5-0057	Tubbo, Darlington	AGD	55	417470	6163750	Open site	Valid	Earth Mound : -, Hearth : -	Mound (Oven)	711,739	
	Contact		Recorders	Dan Witter							Permits
49-5-0058	Tombullen Swamp No.D-Y2;Tubbo;	AGD	55	418320	6163350	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	Scarred Tree	711,739	
	Contact		Recorders	Dan Witter							Permits
49-5-0059	Tubbo;Bareena Creek No. O-Y4;	AGD	55	426230	6163570	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Open Camp Site,Scarred Tree	711,739	
	Contact		Recorders	Dan Witter							Permits
49-5-0061	DB#1 Silverwood;Darlington Point;	AGD	55	409100	6164010	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Open Camp Site,Scarred Tree		
	Contact		Recorders	Mr.I George,Doctor.Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy							Permits
49-4-0014	Ercildoune Rd 1 (DB#3)	AGD	55	402850	6154350	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	Scarred Tree	1326,98206	
	Contact		Recorders	Mr.I George,Doctor.Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy							Permits
49-4-0062	Ercildoune Rd 2	GDA	55	402180	6154694	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -, Burial : -			
	Contact	Searle	Recorders	Steven Meredith,Doctor.Tim Owen							Permits

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 05/02/2015 for Jennifer Bertolani for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 402577 - 437041, Northings : 6150193 - 6164143 with a Buffer of 1000 meters. Additional Info : Assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 43

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error or omission. Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW) and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

APPENDIX 3: UNANTICIPATED FINDS PROTOCOL

An Aboriginal artefact is anything which is the result of past Aboriginal activity. This includes stone (artefacts, rock engravings etc.), plant (culturally scarred trees) and animal (if showing signs of modification; i.e. smoothing, use). Human bone (skeletal) remains may also be uncovered while onsite.

Cultural heritage significance is assessed by the Aboriginal community and is typically based on traditional and contemporary lore, spiritual values, and oral history, and may also take into account scientific and educational value.

Protocol to be followed in the event that previously unrecorded or unanticipated Aboriginal object(s) are encountered:

1. All ground surface disturbance in the area of the finds should cease immediately the finds are uncovered.
 - a) The discoverer of the find(s) will notify machinery operators in the immediate vicinity of the find(s) so that work can be halted; and
 - b) The site supervisor will be informed of the find(s).
2. If there is substantial doubt regarding an Aboriginal origin for the finds, then gain a qualified opinion from an archaeologist as soon as possible. This can circumvent proceeding further along the protocol for items which turn out not to be archaeological. If a quick opinion cannot be gained, or the identification is positive, then proceed to the next step.
3. Immediately notify the following authorities or personnel of the discovery:
 - a) OEH; and
 - b) Relevant Aboriginal Community Representatives.
4. Facilitate, in co-operation with the appropriate authorities and relevant Aboriginal community representatives:
 - a) The recording and assessment of the finds;
 - b) Fulfilling any legal constraints arising from the find(s). This will include complying with OEH directions; and
 - c) The development and conduct of appropriate management strategies. Strategies will depend on consultation with stakeholders and the assessment of the significance of the find(s).
5. Where the find(s) are determined to be Aboriginal Objects, any re-commencement of construction related ground surface disturbance may only resume in the area of the find(s) following compliance with any consequential legal requirements such as developing an ACHMP.