



Regional  
NSW

# Richmond Valley Regional Job Precinct

Heritage Report

08 August 2023

Project No.: 0621304

Document details	
Document title	Richmond Valley Regional Job Precinct
Document subtitle	Heritage Report
Project No.	0621304
Date	08 August 2023
Version	4.0
Author	Lorien Perchard and Alyce Haast
Client Name	Department Regional NSW

Document history				ERM approval to issue		
Version	Revision	Author	Reviewed by	Name	Date	Comments
Draft	01	L. Perchard A. Haast	E. Mackenzie	K. Bradfield	12.05.2022	Draft for client review
Draft	02	A. Haast	A. Haast	K. Bradfield	7.09.2022	Draft for RAP review
Draft	03	A. Haast	A. Haast	K. Bradfield	30.09.2022	Draft for RAP review
Final	1.0	A. Haast	E. Mackenzie	K. Bradfield	19.10.2022	Final Draft
Final	2.0	A. Haast	A. Haast	K. Bradfield	22.11.2022	Final
Final	3.0	L. Perchard	L. Perchard	K. Bradfield	19.01.2023	Final
Final	4.0	L. Perchard	L. Perchard	K. Bradfield	08.08.2023	Final

---

## Signature Page

08 August 2023

# Richmond Valley Regional Job Precinct

## Heritage Report

*REMOVED FROM UNSECURED VERSION*

---

Joanne Woodhouse  
Project Manager

*REMOVED FROM UNSECURED VERSION*

---

Karie Bradfield  
Partner in Charge

Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd  
Level 14, 207 Kent St  
Sydney NSW 2000

© Copyright 2024 by The ERM International Group Limited and/or its affiliates ('ERM').  
All Rights Reserved. No part of this work may be reproduced or transmitted in any form  
or by any means, without prior written permission of ERM.

---

*This report has been prepared to inform the master planning process for Richmond Valley RJP. The findings and recommendations have been developed where possible in collaboration with other disciplines. It is acknowledged that some of the recommendations in this report may not be included in the Master Plan, such as where they are out of scope for the RJP, conflict with other elements of the project or are proposed to be managed via an alternate mechanism.*

## CONTENTS

<b>1.</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	Project Description.....	1
1.2	Richmond Valley Investigation Area .....	1
1.3	Aims and Objectives .....	2
1.4	Authorship.....	2
<b>2.</b>	<b>LEGISLATION.....</b>	<b>4</b>
2.1	Commonwealth Legislation.....	4
2.1.1	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 .....	4
2.1.2	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984.....	5
2.2	State Legislation .....	5
2.2.1	Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.....	5
2.2.2	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 .....	8
2.2.3	Heritage Act 1977 .....	8
2.2.4	Native Title Act 1994.....	9
2.2.5	Aboriginal Land Right Act 1983 .....	9
<b>3.</b>	<b>ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>10</b>
3.1	Aboriginal Heritage Assessment Methodology .....	10
3.1.1	Desktop investigation.....	10
3.1.2	Aboriginal Community Consultation .....	10
3.1.3	Aboriginal Heritage Survey .....	10
3.1.4	Impact Assessment.....	12
3.2	Historic Heritage Assessment Methodology .....	12
3.2.1	Desktop Investigation.....	12
3.2.2	Historic Heritage Survey .....	13
3.2.3	Assessment of Archaeological potential .....	13
3.2.4	Significance Assessment .....	13
3.2.5	Impact Assessment.....	13
<b>4.</b>	<b>COMMUNITY CONSULTATION .....</b>	<b>14</b>
4.1	Stage 1: Notification of Project Proposal and Registration of Interest.....	14
4.2	Stage 2: Presentation of Information about the Proposed Project .....	15
4.3	Stage 3: Gathering Information about Cultural Significance .....	15
4.4	Stage 4: Review of Draft Heritage Report.....	15
<b>5.</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND .....</b>	<b>18</b>
5.1	Introduction .....	18
5.2	Topography.....	18
5.3	Geology .....	21
5.4	Soils .....	23
5.5	Climate.....	25
5.6	Waterways.....	25
5.7	Flora and Fauna .....	28
5.8	Natural Disturbances .....	28
5.9	Human Land Uses and Disturbances .....	29
5.10	Discussion .....	30
<b>6.</b>	<b>ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....</b>	<b>31</b>
6.1	Regional Archaeological Background .....	31
6.2	Local archaeological context.....	31
6.2.1	Everick Heritage 2012, Wastewater Treatment Infrastructure .....	31
6.2.2	Everick Heritage 2009, Nammoona Summerdowns Rail Terminal .....	32
6.2.3	Everick Heritage 2014, Casino Rail Freight Terminal, North Casino NSW .....	32

6.2.4	Everick Heritage 2018, Johnston Street Residential Rezoning, Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment.....	34
6.2.5	Everick Heritage 2019, Casino Industrial Rezoning, Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment .....	36
6.3	AHIMS Database Search Results .....	38
6.3.1	AHIMS Limitations .....	38
6.3.2	Search Results.....	38
6.4	AHIP Register.....	40
6.5	Colonial Frontier Massacre Mapping .....	43
6.6	Predictive Model of Aboriginal Land Use and its Material Traces .....	43
<b>7.</b>	<b>HISTORICAL CONTEXT.....</b>	<b>44</b>
7.1	Historical Overview .....	44
7.1.1	Ethno-Historic Background .....	44
7.1.2	Post Contact .....	44
7.1.3	Surveying the Continent – Discovery of Casino .....	46
7.1.4	The Growth of Pastoralism and the establishment of Casino .....	47
7.1.5	Growth of the township .....	48
7.1.6	Industry .....	48
7.1.7	20th Century Development .....	53
7.1.8	21 <sup>st</sup> Century Development .....	55
7.2	Previous Historic Heritage Assessments .....	56
7.2.1	Richmond Valley Heritage Study (Jane Gardiner, 2004) .....	56
7.2.2	Richmond River Historic Wharves Draft Heritage Report (Clarence Heritage, 2019) ..	57
7.3	Heritage Register Search.....	57
<b>8.</b>	<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY.....</b>	<b>62</b>
8.1	Survey Coverage .....	62
8.2	Survey Units .....	63
8.2.1	Survey Unit 1 .....	63
8.2.2	Survey Unit 2 .....	64
8.2.3	Survey Unit 3 .....	66
8.2.4	Survey Unit 4 .....	68
8.2.5	Survey Unit 5 .....	69
8.2.6	Survey Unit 6 .....	70
8.2.7	Survey Unit 7 .....	71
8.2.8	Survey Unit 8 .....	72
8.3	Inspection Areas .....	73
8.3.1	Inspection Area 1 .....	73
8.3.2	Inspection Area 2.....	74
8.3.3	Inspection Area 3.....	75
8.3.4	Inspection Area 4.....	76
8.3.5	Inspection Area 5.....	76
<b>9.</b>	<b>ABORIGINAL HERITAGE SITES.....</b>	<b>80</b>
9.1	Previously recorded sites.....	80
9.1.1	Nammoona 1 (AHIMS # 04-4-0192) .....	80
9.1.2	Nammoona 2 (AHIMS # 04-4-0193) .....	81
9.1.3	CRFT01 (AHIMS # 04-4-0207) .....	81
9.1.4	CRFT PAD 02 (AHIMS # 04-4-0209).....	83
9.1.5	CRFT 03 (AHIMS # 04-4-0208) .....	83
9.1.6	CRFT 04 (AHIMS # 04-4-0210) .....	84
9.1.7	CRTF 05 (AHIMS # 04-4-0212) .....	85
9.1.8	CRFT 06 (AHIMS # 04-4-0214) .....	85
9.1.9	CRFT PAD 07 (AHIMS # 04-4-0213).....	86
9.2	Newly identified sites .....	87

9.2.1	RVRJP CMT 01 .....	87
9.2.2	RVRJP CMT 02 .....	88
9.2.3	RVRJP AS 01 .....	89
9.2.4	RVRJP IF 01 .....	89
9.2.5	RVRJP AS 02 .....	90
9.2.6	RVRJP AS 03 .....	91
9.3	Areas of PAD .....	94
9.4	Results of Peer Review.....	100
<b>10.</b>	<b>HISTORIC HERITAGE SITES.....</b>	<b>102</b>
10.1	Registered Historic heritage sites .....	102
10.1.1	Nammoona Lawn Cemetery .....	102
10.1.2	Victory Camp Site .....	102
10.1.3	Casino Railway Station and Yard Group.....	103
10.1.4	Richmond River .....	104
10.2	Unregistered historic heritage values.....	104
10.2.1	Northern Cooperative industrial landscape .....	104
10.2.2	Former historic wharves: Irvington Wharf 1 and Grime’s Wharf.....	105
<b>11.</b>	<b>HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL.....</b>	<b>107</b>
11.1	Historic land use summary.....	107
11.1.1	Precinct 1 .....	108
11.1.2	Precinct 2 .....	110
11.1.3	Precinct 3a/3b.....	111
11.2	Assessment of historic archaeological potential .....	113
<b>12.</b>	<b>SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT – ABORIGINAL HERITAGE.....</b>	<b>114</b>
12.1	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Significance Assessment Framework .....	114
12.2	Identifying Cultural Values .....	114
12.2.1	Social or Cultural Significance .....	116
12.2.2	Historic Significance.....	116
12.2.3	Scientific Significance .....	116
12.2.4	Aesthetic Significance.....	118
12.2.5	Aboriginal Heritage Statement of Significance .....	118
<b>13.</b>	<b>SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT – HISTORIC HERITAGE .....</b>	<b>119</b>
13.1	Historic Heritage Significance Assessment Framework.....	119
13.2	Significance Assessments .....	120
13.2.1	Nammoona Lawn Cemetery .....	120
13.2.2	Victory Camp .....	121
13.2.3	Casino Railway Station and Yard Group.....	122
13.2.4	Richmond River .....	122
13.2.5	The Northern Cooperative Industrial Landscape .....	123
13.2.6	Irvington Wharf 1.....	124
<b>14.</b>	<b>IMPACT ASSESSMENT .....</b>	<b>126</b>
14.1	Proposed Master Plan .....	126
14.2	Potential impacts .....	126
14.3	Ecological sustainable development principals.....	133
14.3.1	The Precautionary Principle.....	133
14.3.2	The Principle of Intergenerational Equity .....	133
14.4	Cumulative Impacts .....	133
<b>15.</b>	<b>SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....</b>	<b>134</b>
15.1	Aboriginal Heritage .....	134
15.1.1	Aboriginal Heritage Sensitivity Mapping.....	135

15.1.2	Implications of identified Aboriginal Heritage Values for complying development.....	135
15.2	Aboriginal Heritage Recommendations .....	138
15.3	Historic Heritage .....	138
15.3.1	Implications of identified Historic Heritage Values for complying development.....	139
15.4	Historic Heritage Recommendations .....	139
<b>16.</b>	<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>141</b>

<b>APPENDIX A</b>	<b>CONSULTATION LOG</b>
<b>APPENDIX B</b>	<b>CONSULTATION DOCUMENTS</b>
<b>APPENDIX C</b>	<b>AHIMS SEARCH</b>
<b>APPENDIX D</b>	<b>EXISTING AHIPS</b>
<b>APPENDIX E</b>	<b>HERITAGE THEMES</b>
<b>APPENDIX F</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS</b>

### List of Tables

Table 1.1:	Summary of authors and reviewers' qualifications .....	2
Table 2.1:	Summary of existing development consents across Richmond Valley RJP boundary .....	6
Table 4.1:	Registered Aboriginal Parties .....	15
Table 4.2:	Summary of Bandjalang Aboriginal Corporations Concerns and ERMs response .....	16
Table 5.1:	Characteristics of the Clarence Lowlands sub-region (Herr et al 2018).....	18
Table 5.2:	Mitchell Landscapes Present Across the Investigation Area.....	19
Table 5.3:	Soil landscapes within the Investigation Area.....	23
Table 6.1:	Summary of AHIMS results.....	38
Table 6.2:	AHIP C0001253 permit details and conditions .....	40
Table 7.1:	Known Historic Heritage Sites and Places .....	59
Table 8.1:	List of participants in survey.....	62
Table 8.2:	Survey coverage summary – Survey Units.....	63
Table 8.3:	Survey coverage summary – landforms .....	63
Table 9.1:	Characteristics of RVRJP CMT 01 modification .....	87
Table 9.2:	Characteristics of RVRJP CMT 02 modification .....	88
Table 9.3:	Summary of artefacts identified at RVRJP AS 01.....	89
Table 9.4:	Summary of artefacts identified at RVRJP IF 01 .....	90
Table 9.5:	Summary of artefacts identified at RVRJP AS 02.....	90
Table 9.6:	Summary of artefacts identified at RVRJP AS 03.....	91
Table 9.7:	Summary of areas of PAD .....	95
Table 9.8:	Summary of Everick Heritage assessment (2022) .....	100
Table 12.1:	Cultural heritage values identified for the Richmond Valley RJP and surrounds .....	114
Table 12.2:	Assessment of scientific significance of archaeological sites found in the Investigation Area.....	117
Table 13.1:	NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria.....	119
Table 13.2:	Significance assessment of Nammoona Lawn Cemetery .....	120
Table 13.3:	Significance assessment of Victory Camp.....	121
Table 13.4:	Significance assessment of Casino Railway Station and Yard Group .....	122
Table 13.5:	Significance assessment of the Richmond River.....	123
Table 13.6:	Significance assessment of the Northern Cooperative Industrial Landscape .....	123
Table 13.7:	Significance assessment of Irvington Wharf 1.....	125
Table 14.1:	Potential impacts to Aboriginal heritage associated with proposed Master Plan .....	127
Table 14.2:	Potential impacts to identified historic heritage values .....	128



## List of Figures

Figure 1.1: Investigation Area .....	3
Figure 2.1: Existing development applications.....	7
Figure 5.1: Mitchell Landscapes of the Investigation Area .....	20
Figure 5.2 Geology of the Investigation Area.....	22
Figure 5.3 Soils of the Investigation Area .....	24
Figure 5.4: Hydrology of the Investigation Area.....	27
Figure 6.1: Results of test excavation in western portion Casino Rail Freight Terminal Investigation Area, inset showing location of test excavation area compared to RJP Investigation Area (Source: Everick Heritage 2014: 111).....	33
Figure 6.2: Results of test excavation in eastern portion Casino Rail Freight Terminal Investigation Area, inset showing location of test excavation area compared to RJP Investigation Area (Source: Everick Heritage 2014: 129).....	34
Figure 6.3: Boundary of assessment undertaken by Everick (2018: 12).....	35
Figure 6.4: Location of former Aboriginal heritage assessments within the Richmond Valley RJP Investigation Area. ....	37
Figure 6.5: Known Aboriginal Heritage Sites within the Investigation Area (AHIMS).....	39
Figure 6.6: Existing AHIPs across Investigation Area .....	42
Figure 7.1 Detail of 'Tomki 1st Subdivision (partly in) Town of Casino, Irvington Township (n.d), showing locations of Crown Reserve for Wharf, Grime's Wharf and Irvington Wharf 1 adjacent to Precinct 3 of the study area (DP97660, provided by Richmond Valley Council, 2022). ....	50
Figure 7.2 Tomki Parish Map (1909) showing location of Irvington Wharf 2 or Rankin's Wharf (arrowed) to the south-east of Irvington Wharf 1 and Precinct 3 of the study area (NSW Land Registry Services   HLRV (nswlrs.com.au))......	51
Figure 7.3 Northern Co-operative Meat Company's facility, c1950 (Stubbs, 2007: 12). ....	55
Figure 8.1: Survey Units and Inspection Areas – Precincts 1 and 2 .....	78
Figure 8.2: Survey Units and Inspection Areas – Precincts 3a and 3b .....	79
Figure 9.1: Identified Aboriginal heritage sites.....	99
Figure 10.1: Identified built heritage features.....	106
Figure 11.1: 1942 Topographic map illustrating the presence of few dwellings across Precinct 1 (Australian Army 1942) .....	108
Figure 11.2: Northern portion of Precinct 1 ~1958 showing agricultural use of the Precinct at this time (Source: Spatial Collaboration Portal).....	109
Figure 11.3: Northern portion of Precinct 1 ~1991 showing transition of central portion of Precinct to industrial uses (Source: Spatial Collaboration Portal) .....	109
Figure 11.4: Southern portion of Precinct 1 ~1958 showing agricultural use of the Precinct at this time (Source: Spatial Collaboration Portal).....	109
Figure 11.5: Southern portion of Precinct 1 ~1991 showing transition of central portion of Precinct to industrial uses (Source: Spatial Collaboration Portal) .....	109
Figure 11.6: Topographic map illustrating the of a water reservoir and several access roads within Precinct 2 (Australian Army 1942) .....	110
Figure 11.7: Precinct 2 ~1958 showing original structures associated with the Northern Meat Cooperative (Source: Spatial Collaboration Portal).....	110
Figure 11.8: Precinct 2 ~1991 showing expansion of Northern Meat Cooperative (Source: Spatial Collaboration Portal) .....	111
Figure 11.9: Topographic map illustrating the location of the sewerage works and several homesteads within Precinct 3a and 3b (Australian Army 1942).....	111
Figure 11.10: Precinct 3a and 3b ~ 1958 showing the use of Precinct 3 (Source: Spatial Collaboration Portal).....	112
Figure 11.11: Precinct 3a and 3b ~1991 showing expansion of industrial land uses (Source: Spatial Collaboration Portal) .....	112
Figure 14.1: Potential impacts to Aboriginal heritage values based on existing land use.....	129

Figure 14.2: Potential impacts to Aboriginal heritage values based on Master Plan.....	130
Figure 14.3: Potential impacts to Aboriginal heritage values associated with existing AHIP .....	131
Figure 14.4: Potential impacts to historic heritage values .....	132
Figure 15.1: Aboriginal Heritage Sensitivity Mapping .....	137
Figure 15.2: Historic Heritage Management Zones .....	140

## List of Photographs

Photograph 7.1 ‘Photograph of a group of Aboriginal men, women and children outside a church’. Aboriginal campsite circa 1880-1910, Tyrrell Collection (NLA Item ID: obj-138927193)....	46
Photograph 7.2 Drogher at Irvington Wharf 2 (c1900) (Clarence Heritage, 2019).....	51
Photograph 8.1: View of undulating hills of SU1 (ERM 2022) .....	64
Photograph 8.2: View of the wetland within of SU1 (ERM 2022) .....	64
Photograph 8.3 View of trees surrounding the wetlands in SU1 (ERM 2022).....	64
Photograph 8.4 Small shed and water tanks located within SU1 (ERM 2022).....	64
Photograph 8.5: Northern River Stock Exchange(ERM 2022) .....	66
Photograph 8.6: Severe ground disturbance in SU2 (ERM 2022).....	66
Photograph 8.7: Area of PAD identified in the north-east corner of SU2 (ERM 2022).....	66
Photograph 8.8: Area of clearing and trees located between the sale yards and dams (ERM 2022)..	66
Photograph 8.9: Refuse centre in SU3 (ERM 2022).....	67
Photograph 8.10: Refuse mound in SU3 (ERM 2022).....	67
Photograph 8.11: Exposed sand with artefacts within SU3 (ERM 2022) .....	67
Photograph 8.12: Modified area along western boundary of SU3 (ERM 2022) .....	67
Photograph 8.13: Open grasslands SU4 (ERM 2022).....	68
Photograph 8.14: Dense shrubs and trees in northern portion of SU4 (ERM 2022) .....	68
Photograph 8.15: Area of PAD within SU4 (ERM 2022).....	68
Photograph 8.16: Modified area along western boundary of SU4 (ERM 2022) .....	68
Photograph 8.17: Open grasslands SU5 (ERM 2022).....	69
Photograph 8.18: Newly constructed road of SU5 (ERM 2022) .....	69
Photograph 8.19: Part of the remnant farm building within SU5 (ERM 2022).....	69
Photograph 8.20: Artefacts in SU5 (ERM 2022).....	69
Photograph 8.21: Casino Tannery SU6 (ERM 2022) .....	71
Photograph 8.22: Stock yards of SU6 (ERM 2022).....	71
Photograph 8.23: Large water tanks located on the crest on the hills within SU6 (ERM 2022).....	71
Photograph 8.24: Location of artefact scatter in SU6 (ERM 2022) .....	71
Photograph 8.25: Industrial estate of SU7 (ERM 2022) .....	72
Photograph 8.26: Industrial estate of SU7 (ERM 2022) .....	72
Photograph 8.27: Industrial estate of SU7 (ERM 2022) .....	72
Photograph 8.28: Grassed area within industrial estate SU7 (ERM 2022) .....	72
Photograph 8.29: Open paddock SU8 (ERM 2022) .....	73
Photograph 8.30: Garden associated with the house within SU8 (ERM 2022).....	73
Photograph 8.31: Western portion of SU8 (ERM 2022) .....	73
Photograph 8.32 North east corner of the Riverina Stockfeed property. Dense grasses and trees throughout. (ERM 2022).....	74
Photograph 8.33 Newly identified RVRJP PAD 04 within Inspection Area 2 (ERM 2022).....	75
Photograph 8.34 Site location of RVRJP PAD 06 within Inspection Area 3 (ERM 2022) .....	75
Photograph 8.35 Casino Sewerage Treatment Plant within Inspection Area 4 (ERM 2022) .....	76
Photograph 8.36 Significant erosion visible on the southern bank of the Richmond River (ERM 2022) .....	77
Photograph 9.1: Scar on Nammoona 1 as recorded on site card (Everick 2009) .....	80
Photograph 9.2: Scar on Nammoona 1 (ERM 2022).....	80
Photograph 9.3: Scar on Nammoona 2 when recorded in 2009 (Everick 2009) .....	81
Photograph 9.4: Scar on Nammoona 2 (ERM 2022).....	81

Photograph 9.5: Example of artefacts recovered during test excavation of CRFT PAD 01 (Everick 2014) .....	82
Photograph 9.6 Site location of CRFT PAD 01 (ERM 2022) .....	82
Photograph 9.7: Example of artefact recovered from test excavation of CRFT PAD 02 (Everick 2014) .....	83
Photograph 9.8: Site location of CRFT PAD 02 (ERM 2022) .....	83
Photograph 9.9: Photograph of artefact recovered during test excavation (Everick 2014) .....	84
Photograph 9.10: Site location of CRFT 03 (ERM 2022) .....	84
Photograph 9.11: Artefact identified from test excavation at CRFT 04 (Everick 2014) .....	84
Photograph 9.12: Site location of CRFT 04 (ERM 2022) .....	84
Photograph 9.13: Site location of CRFT 05 (ERM 2022) .....	85
Photograph 9.14: Site location of CRFT 06 (ERM 2022) .....	86
Photograph 9.15: Site location of CRFT PAD 07 .....	86
Photograph 9.16: View of scar on SE face of trunk (ERM 2022) .....	87
Photograph 9.17: View of scar on NW face of trunk (ERM 2022) .....	87
Photograph 9.18: View of scar on south western face of trunk (ERM 2022) .....	88
Photograph 9.19: view of scar on north western face of trunk (ERM 2022) .....	88
Photograph 9.20: Exposure in which RVRJP AS 01 is located (ERM 2022) .....	89
Photograph 9.21: Cores identified at RVRJP AS 01 (ERM 2022) .....	89
Photograph 9.22: Modified landform in which RVRJP IF 01 was identified (ERM 2022) .....	90
Photograph 9.23: Isolated find identified within modified landform (ERM 2022) .....	90
Photograph 9.24: Location of RVRJP AS 02 within modified landform (ERM 2022) .....	91
Photograph 9.25: Artefacts identified at RVRJP AS 02 (ERM 2022) .....	91
Photograph 9.26: View west across artificial drainage line (ERM 2022) .....	93
Photograph 9.27: View east across artificial drainage line (ERM 2022) .....	93
Photograph 9.28: Hand axe fragment (ERM 2022) .....	93
Photograph 9.29: Sample of artefacts identified at RVRJP AS 03 (ERM 2022) .....	93
Photograph 9.30: View of RVRJP PAD 01 (ERM 2022) .....	95
Photograph 9.31: View of RVRJP PAD 02 (ERM 2022) .....	95
Photograph 9.32: View of RVRJP PAD 03 (ERM 2022) .....	96
Photograph 9.33: View of RJP PAD 04 (ERM 2022) .....	96
Photograph 9.34: View of RVRJP PAD 05 (ERM 2022) .....	97
Photograph 9.35: View of outlook from RVRJP PAD 05 (ERM 2022) .....	97
Photograph 9.36: View of RVRJP PAD 06 (ERM 2022) .....	98
Photograph 10.1:View of Nammoona Lawn Cemetery from Reynolds Road (ERM 2022) .....	102
Photograph 10.2: View of Precinct 2 from boundary of Nammoona Lawn Cemetery (ERM 2022) .....	102
Photograph 10.3: View of Victory Camp archaeological site from Reynolds Road (ERM 2022) .....	103
Photograph 10.4: Line of pine trees obscuring view lines between Victory Camp and Precinct 2 (ERM 2022) .....	103
Photograph 10.5: View towards Casino Railway Station and Yard Group (ERM 2022) .....	103
Photograph 10.6: View towards scoured Richmond River following recent floods (ERM 2022) .....	104
Photograph 10.7: View along northern bank of Richmond River (ERM 2022) .....	104
Photograph 10.8: Cooperative building dating to 1959 associated with early expansion phase of industrial landscape (ERM 2022) .....	105
Photograph 10.9: Processing industry and factory buildings within Cooperative landscape (ERM 2022) .....	105
Photograph 10.10 Remains of Irvington Wharf 1 (2018) (provided by Richmond River Council, 2022) .....	105
Photograph 10.11 Remnant wharf structure, possibly Grime's Wharf (2018) (Clarence Heritage, 2019: 13) .....	105

## Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
ACHAR	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit
AHT	Australian Historic Themes
ATSIHP Act	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984
BP	Before Present
CMT	Culturally Modified Tree
DCP	Development Control Plan
DECCW	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (former)
DPIE	Department of Planning, Industry and Environment
EP&A Act	Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
EPBC Act	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
ERM	Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd
ESD	Ecologically Sustainable Development
Heritage Act	Heritage Act 1977
IHO	Interim Heritage Order
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
NPW Act	National Parks and Wildlife At 1974
NRCMA	Northern Rivers Catchment Management Authority
NSWHT	New South Wales Historic Themes
NSW	New South Wales
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage (former – now Heritage NSW)
PAD	Potential Archaeological Deposit
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Person
RJP	Regional Job Precinct
RNE	Register of the National Estate (former)
SHR	State Heritage Register
STP	Sewerage Treatment Plant
SU	Survey Unit
The Burra Charter	The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd (ERM) has been engaged by the New South Wales (NSW) Government to prepare a Heritage Report for the proposed Richmond Valley Regional Job Precinct (RJP).

This Heritage Report has been prepared to identify and assess Aboriginal and historic heritage values within the boundaries of the Richmond Valley RJP to guide development of the proposed Richmond Valley RJP Master Plan.

This Heritage Report has been prepared to identify and assess Aboriginal and historic heritage values within the boundaries of the Richmond Valley RJP to guide development of the Richmond Valley RJP Master Plan. This Heritage Report has been designed to test the preferred structure plan that was developed as part of a series of Integration Workshops and aims to establish an understanding of potential impacts to heritage values associated with proposed future land use and develop and understanding of areas within the Richmond Valley RJP which require further heritage management in advance of future development.

The following conclusions and recommendations were made:

### *Aboriginal Heritage*

- As the proposed Master Plan and rezoning process does not directly involve approval to undertake earthworks, no harm can occur associated with this process and an AHIP is not required to support completion of the rezoning and Master Plan process.
- Any future AHIP application across the Precinct must be supported by development consent as required under the EP&A Act or other necessary approvals. An AHIP may also be sought where impacts to Aboriginal Objects are proposed as part of ongoing-continued use of the site which does not require development consent. A precinct wide AHIP would need to be supported by a development consent which details the nature of works which would result in harm to the Aboriginal objects/ sites to be subject to the AHIP application. It is noted that the current master planning process would not meet the precondition for a precinct wide AHIP as it currently stands.
- A total of nine previously registered valid Aboriginal sites are within the Investigation Area. All previously registered sites are within the boundaries of AHIP C0001253 and are subject to the requirements of that AHIP permit. It is noted that should future development intend to undertake activities that would result in harm to identified Aboriginal objects under the approval of AHIP C0001253, that works would need to exhibit consistency of both proposed works and adherence to the AHIP conditions. Permission from the AHIP holder would also be required. Where this cannot occur, the existing AHIP should be surrendered and a new AHIP sought for any future proposed impacts to Aboriginal objects within the AHIP area.
- A total of six new Aboriginal sites were identified during the survey within the Investigation Area:
  - 2 CMTs;
  - 3 artefact scatters; and
  - 1 isolated artefact.

Of these, one site (RVRJP CMT 01) was located within the boundaries of existing AHIP C0001253. This site can be managed in accordance with the provision of the AHIP while the AHIP remains valid. In addition, one site (RVRJP IF 01) was destroyed following survey. This impact has been reported to the Environment Line by Everick Heritage as part of the peer review process. A site update card has been submitted and approved which confirms that this site has been formally registered as destroyed. The site no longer poses a heritage constraint.

- The current Master Plan provides for conservation land around the existing wetland within Precinct 1. This landscape has been identified as demonstrating cultural significance.
- A total of six areas of PAD were identified across the Investigation Area. Where future developments propose impacts to these areas, further investigation through test excavation would be required to confirm the presence and nature of archaeological deposits within these areas prior to any earthworks in these areas.
- Based on the current Master Plan and the proposed associated land use the following impacts to currently known sites are possible:
  - 3 sites will be preserved in accordance with the requirements of AHIP C0001253
  - 6 sites have been approved for impact in accordance with the approval of AHIP C0001253
  - 1 site has been destroyed without approval under the NPW Act following its identification as part of the current assessment. This site cannot be subject to further impact.
  - 1 site is located within lands proposed to be zoned for conservation and is unlikely to be subject to harm based on the Master Plan zoning
  - 10 sites have moderate to high potential to be impacted based on Master Plan zoning.**Opportunities to conserve a higher proportion of these sites should be considered as part of the current Master Plan as well as part of future land development. In particular, options to preserve identified CMTs should be prioritised based on the increasingly rare nature of this site type.**

### *Aboriginal Heritage Sensitivity Mapping*

For the purposes of future planning controls, the Investigation Area has been delineated into zones of low, moderate and high Aboriginal heritage sensitivity (Figure 15.1). This zoning has been delineated to guide suitable Aboriginal heritage assessment processes to be undertaken as part of future development applications and should form the basis of future planning controls for the precinct. This delineation is based on the results of predictive modelling as well as the archaeological survey completed as part of this and previous assessments. It is noted that additional heritage reporting may be required to support any approvals required under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

- Areas of high archaeological sensitivity include landscapes identified as areas of PAD and land within 50 m of identified Aboriginal heritage sites. This land should be prioritised for conservation either through Master Planning process or through proposed future developments. Any development applications with boundaries which overlap with these areas should be supported by an ACHAR and Cultural Heritage Management Plan which details measures to manage and preserve the identified Aboriginal cultural heritage values.
- Areas of moderate archaeological sensitivity include land which has not been identified to be subject to extensive previous disturbance but do not contain areas of known heritage values or PAD. Development applications within these footprints should at a minimum be supported by a due diligence assessment. They should also include a review of the AHIMS database to confirm that the assessment of potential of the current report remains consistent with the known Aboriginal heritage record. Should an updated AHIMS search identify newly recorded Aboriginal heritage sites which may be subject to impact as part of the proposed works, a stand-alone ACHAR should be prepared to support the development application.
- Areas of low archaeological sensitivity have been identified to be located within either highly disturbed landscapes or in landscapes (such as clay based alluvial flood deposits) which have not been assessed to be conducive to the survivability of Aboriginal archaeological deposits. These areas have not been identified to contain any known Aboriginal or potential Aboriginal heritage sites. Development applications within these boundaries should include a review of the AHIMS database to confirm that the assessment of potential of the current report remains

consistent with the known Aboriginal heritage record. Should an updated AHIMS search identify newly recorded Aboriginal heritage sites which may be subject to impact as part of the proposed works within an area of low archaeological potential, a stand-alone ACHAR should be prepared to support the development application.

### *Implications of identified Aboriginal Heritage Values for complying development.*

There are several controls within the State and Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008 which identify limitations in what developments may be considered Complying Development based on existing environmental conditions.

Of relevance to Aboriginal heritage values, land which is identified by an environmental planning instrument as being within environmentally sensitive land such as land identified as being of 'high Aboriginal cultural significance' cannot be complying development. (Section 1.19 (e)).

Based on the results of the current assessment it is recommended that all land identified as having high Aboriginal heritage sensitivity in the above sensitivity mapping be considered to be located within an environmentally sensitive landscape. Developments within these boundaries should not be assessed as complying development.

Additionally, complying development may not be undertaken on land that comprises, or on which there is, a draft heritage item (Section 1.18a). A draft heritage item is defined as a

'Building, work, archaeological site, tree or Aboriginal object identified in a local environmental plan that has been subject to community consultation'

At present no Aboriginal heritage values are specifically recognised within the Richmond Valley LEP. It is recommended that identified CMTs from the current assessment are incorporated into the Richmond Valley LEP as Aboriginal places of heritage significance within Section 5.10 of the Richmond Valley LEP. Where this is undertaken, developments which overlap within these sites would not be able to be assessed as complying developments.

### *Aboriginal Heritage Recommendations*

- Opportunities to conserve areas of high archaeological sensitivity should be considered as part of Master Planning activities or as part of assessment of future development applications. To support this several proposed mechanisms to recognise and assess Aboriginal cultural values has been recommended to be incorporated into the Richmond Valley LEP or the Development Control Plan for the precinct. In particular it is recommended any development applications within areas of high archaeological sensitivity (including landscapes identified as areas of PAD and land within 50 m of identified Aboriginal heritage sites) should be supported by an ACHAR and Cultural Heritage Management Plan.
- While AHIP C0001253 remains active and valid all physical earthworks within the boundaries of SU1 must be undertaken in accordance with the existing conditions and in accordance with the proposed works outlined in the AHIP. Permission from the AHIP holder would also be required. Where this cannot occur, the existing AHIP should be surrendered and a new AHIP sought for any future proposed impacts to Aboriginal objects within the AHIP area.
- Currently total impact to the identified Cypress trees are approved under the existing DA and existing AHIP across this property with no further heritage constraints surroundings the removal of the trees as per the age and location within the landscape identified within the arborist report.
- Master Plan assessment should ensure proposed development would not result in an adverse impact to the health of the Richmond River and existing wetland area within Precinct 1.
- Access to Inspection Area 1 was not available during survey for the current assessment. Desktop assessment of Inspection Area 1 has identified areas which may represent intact landscapes which may include remnant woodland. Archaeological survey of Inspection Area 1 would be required to assess the potential of the Investigation Area to contain Aboriginal heritage values.

- Aboriginal archaeological test excavation would be required in areas of PAD with the potential to be subject to harm as part of future land uses. Test excavation would be required to be undertaken to support any future AHIP applications across the relevant landscapes. Test excavation may be undertaken as part of either the Master Planning process or as part of investigation undertaken to support future development applications associated with the Investigation Area.
- Current landowners who have had Aboriginal Objects identified on their properties should be notified of their presence. As part of this, landowners should be made aware of the statutory protections provided to Aboriginal Objects under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.
- Ongoing consultation and involvement of the Aboriginal stakeholders will be required for any future Aboriginal heritage investigation.
- Options to incorporate Aboriginal heritage values into design of public spaces within the Richmond Valley RJP should be considered. Future development should also be encouraged to consider mechanisms to incorporate recognition of Aboriginal culture into design and operations.

### Historic Heritage

- One registered historic heritage item (Richmond River) was located within the Investigation Area. The boundary of the RJP Master Plan has since been scaled to remove lands to the south of the Bruxner Highway including those lands which border the Richmond River. Consequently, this area is unlikely to be directly impacted by proposed land uses associated with the Master Plan.
- Three registered historic heritage items are located immediately adjacent the Investigation Area. Of these:
  - One site (Nammoona Lawn Cemetery) has been identified to be subject to potential visual impacts associated with the proposed land uses; and
  - Two sites (Victory Camp and Casino Station and Yard Group) have been identified to be subject to Neutral visual impacts associated with the proposed Master Plan land uses.
- One area with unlisted heritage values have been identified within the Investigation Area.
  - Northern Cooperative Industrial landscape.

Richmond Valley Council have advised that they will not be pursuing local heritage listing for this element.

- One area within unlisted heritage values has been identified immediately adjacent to the Investigation Area.
  - Irvington Wharf 1

Based on the current Master Plan impact to the following historic heritage values are anticipated:

- Nammoona Lawn Cemetery; and
- Northern Cooperative Industrial landscape.

### Historic Heritage Recommendations

- Potential visual impacts to the Nammoona Lawn Cemetery associated with the Reynolds Road Industrial subdivision have been assessed and managed as part of the existing subdivision proposal which has resulted in the development of screening vegetation between the industrial subdivision and the Nammoona Lawn Cemetery. It is noted that existing building height controls for industrial development within this landscape limits buildings heights to 8.5m. Where individual development within this industrial subdivision exceeds existing controls on building heights a SoHI would be required to provide advice on additional visual impacts and management measures to mitigate impacts to the Nammoona Lawn Cemetery.



- Development controls should be developed for the portion of Precinct 2 which abuts the Casino Railway Station and Yard Group to manage potential visual impacts to the item from future proposed development. Future development should be of a size and scale in keeping with the surrounding landscape which limits buildings heights to 8.5m. Controls may include limits on building height, colour schemes. Vegetation buffers may also be required where buildings heights are proposed to extend past 8.5m height.
- Any future development within the Catalyst education site which exceeds proposed development controls should be assessed for potential visual impacts to the Casino Railway Station and Yard Group as part of the future development applications.
- Irvington Wharf should be submitted to Richmond Valley Council for consideration of inclusion on the Richmond Valley LEP. Prior to heritage listing an updated condition report should be prepared for Irvington Wharf to confirm whether recent weather events have impacted the previously reported condition of the item.
- Areas of the Richmond Valley RJP which should include historic heritage consideration as part of future development applications have been identified within Figure 15.2.

### *Implications of identified Historic Heritage Values for complying development.*

Complying development cannot be undertaken in land which is identified as an item of environmental heritage or a heritage item by an environmental planning instrument. There are no listed heritage items within the boundaries of the Richmond Valley RJP. Consultation with Richmond Valley Council has confirmed that heritage listing of the Northern Cooperative Industrial Landscape will not be pursued.

Controls to offset against potential visual impacts to the Nammoona Lawn Cemetery and Casino Station and Yard Group have been proposed as part of the Master Plan. Where these controls are adhered to development in these areas may be assessed as complying development. Where these controls are not adhered to, a formal development application should be submitted which considers potential visual impacts to these items.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd (ERM) has been engaged by the New South Wales (NSW) Government to prepare a Heritage Report for the proposed Richmond Valley Regional Job Precinct (RJP).

This Heritage Report has been prepared to identify and assess Aboriginal and historic heritage values within the boundaries of the Richmond Valley RJP to guide development of the proposed Richmond Valley RJP Master Plan.

This Heritage Report has been prepared to identify and assess Aboriginal and historic heritage values within the boundaries of the Richmond Valley RJP to guide development of the Richmond Valley RJP Master Plan. This Heritage Report has been designed to test the preferred structure plan that was developed as part of a series of Integration Workshops and aims to establish an understanding of potential impacts to heritage values associated with proposed future land use and develop and understanding of areas within the Richmond Valley RJP which require further heritage management in advance of future development.

### 1.1 Project Description

The RJP's have been identified by the NSW government as areas of land that are of local significance based on economic enablers. The intention of the RJP is to encourage private investment and generate jobs. To attract investors, the NSW Government is seeking to create a place-based planning framework that streamlines the approval process, removing statutory barriers and enhancing investment certainty.

The Richmond Valley RJP will unlock new industrial lands and create more jobs for the region in the agriculture, cold store, manufacturing and renewable energy sectors. The precinct will assist with business diversification by identifying value-adding opportunities for existing industries and local producers. By reducing delays and simplifying planning processes, the precinct will attract investment and diversify business opportunities, creating jobs for the young, and a skilled and growing local workforce in Casino.

### 1.2 Richmond Valley Investigation Area

The Richmond Valley RJP is centred on Casino, approximately 717 km north of Sydney and 228 km south of Brisbane. The precinct is located at the intersection of the Bruxner Highway and Summerland Way. These major roads serve as the east-west link between the Northern Rivers coast to the Northern Tablelands (via Bruxner Highway) and a north-south link between Grafton and the Queensland border (via Summerland Way). It is also connected to key coastal centres and markets by the North Coast railway line.

The Richmond Valley RJP will aim to activate several locations within a specialised industry cluster in Casino. It includes land that is already developed or approved for development, including:

- Precinct 1: Nammoona Industrial Area;
- Precinct 2: Casino Food Co-op Complex (formerly Northern Co-op Meat Company);
- Precinct 3a: Johnston Street Industrial Area; and
- Precinct 3b: Richmond Valley Sewage Treatment Plant and surrounds.

It is noted that following the completion of detailed investigation for this report that the footprint of Precinct 3a was reduced to remove land to the south of the Bruxner Highway from the Master Plan boundary of the Richmond Valley RJP. Where relevant the current assessment includes references to investigations undertaken associated with the original extended footprint of Precinct 3a.

## 1.3 Aims and Objectives

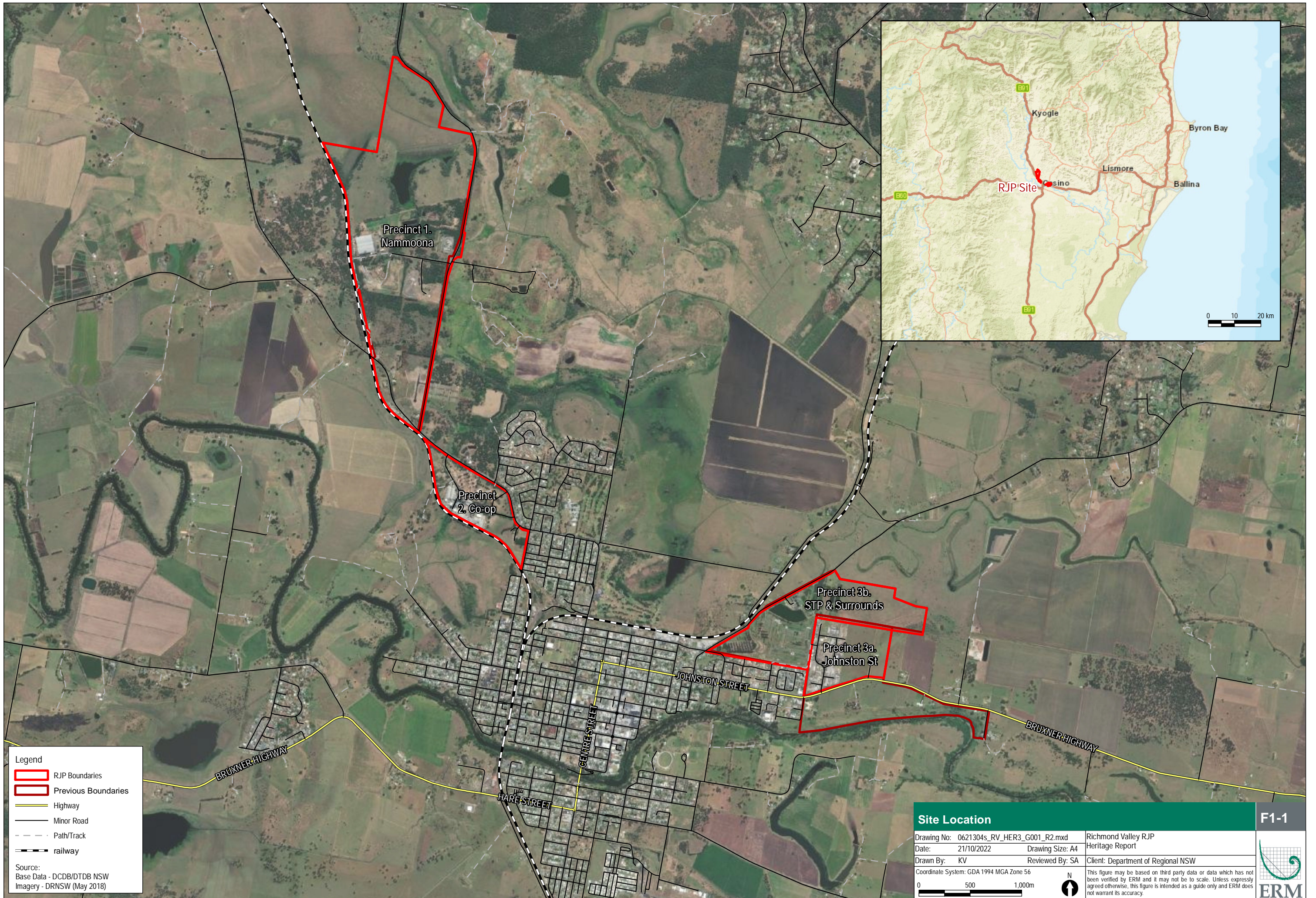
This Heritage Report aims to provide an assessment of the heritage values and constraints of the Investigation Area. It has been prepared in the context of the *Heritage Act 1977* and the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* and their relevant codes and guidelines, including the Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (OEH [now Heritage NSW] 2011), the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (DECCW [former] 2010), and the brief.

## 1.4 Authorship

A summary of the ERM staff involved in the preparation of this report and their relevant qualifications is provided in *Table 1.1* below.

**Table 1.1: Summary of authors and reviewers' qualifications**

Name	Title	Role	Relevant Qualifications and years of experience in cultural heritage management
Lorien Perchard	Heritage Consultant	Author	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Bachelor of Arts (Hons), Archaeology, University of Queensland 2010</li> <li>■ 12 years professional experience</li> </ul>
Alyce Haast	Senior Heritage Consultant	Author	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Bachelor of Science (Archaeology), University of Western Australia, 2012</li> <li>■ Master of Professional Archaeology, University of Western Australia, 2014</li> <li>■ Eight years' professional experience</li> </ul>
Elsbeth Mackenzie	Principal Heritage Consultant	Technical Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Bachelor of Arts (Hons) (Anthropology &amp; Archaeology), University of Queensland, 2002</li> <li>■ Diploma of Museum Studies, Deakin University, 2003</li> <li>■ Master of Cultural Heritage, Deakin University, 2005</li> <li>■ 20 years' experience</li> </ul>
Karie Bradfield	Partner	Quality Assurance Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Bachelor of Engineering (Chemical), University of Sydney, Australia, 1998</li> </ul>



Precinct 1.  
Nammoona

Precinct 2.  
Co-op

Precinct 3b.  
STP & Surrounds

Precinct 3a.  
Johnston St

BRUXNER HIGHWAY

HARE STREET

CENTRE STREET

JOHNSTON STREET

BRUXNER HIGHWAY

**Site Location**

**F1-1**

Drawing No: 0621304s_RV_HER3_G001_R2.mxd	Richmond Valley RJP
Date: 21/10/2022	Heritage Report
Drawn By: KV	Reviewed By: SA
Client: Department of Regional NSW	
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56	

**Legend**  
 RJP Boundaries  
 Previous Boundaries  
 Highway  
 Minor Road  
 Path/Track  
 railway

Source:  
 Base Data - DCDB/DTDB NSW  
 Imagery - DRNSW (May 2018)



This figure may be based on third party data or data which has not been verified by ERM and it may not be to scale. Unless expressly agreed otherwise, this figure is intended as a guide only and ERM does not warrant its accuracy.



## 2. LEGISLATION

Heritage values and places are primarily protected under State legislation. Both the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) and the *Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act) are applicable to this report, as are the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019* and the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). Commonwealth Heritage values are also protected under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). Further, non-statutory considerations relevant to this report include the *Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* (Adopted 31 October 2013) (The Burra Charter) and the Register of the National Estate (RNE), as well as non-statutory heritage bodies including the *National Trust of NSW* (a community-based, non-government organisation).

This report has been prepared in the context of the *Heritage Act 1977* and the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* and their relevant codes and guidelines, including the Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (OEH [now Heritage NSW] 2011), the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (DECCW [former] 2010), NSW Heritage Manual (Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning 1996).

### 2.1 Commonwealth Legislation

#### 2.1.1 *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*

The EPBC Act defines ‘environment’ as both natural and cultural environments and therefore includes natural, Aboriginal and historic or built cultural heritage items. Under the Act, protected heritage items or places are listed on the National Heritage List (items of significance to the nation) or the Commonwealth Heritage List (items belonging to the Commonwealth or its agencies). These two lists replaced the RNE. The RNE is no longer a statutory list; however, it remains available as an archive.

Under the EPBC Act, any action that is likely to have a significant impact on a matter of National Environmental Significance (known as a controlled action under the Act), may only progress with approval of the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment. Part 3, Division 2, Section 26 outlines the requirement for approval of activities involving Commonwealth land:

*A person must not take on Commonwealth land an action that has, will have or is likely to have a significant impact on the environment.*

Part 3, Division 2, Section 28 outlines the requirement for approval of activities of Commonwealth agencies significantly affecting the environment:

*The Commonwealth or a Commonwealth agency must not take inside or outside the Australian jurisdiction an action that has, will have or is likely to have a significant impact on the environment inside or outside the Australian jurisdiction.*

"Environment" (as defined in the EPBC Act) includes:

- ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities;
- natural and physical resources;
- the qualities and characteristics of locations, places and areas;
- heritage values of places; and
- the social, economic and cultural aspects of a thing mentioned in paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d).

An “action” as defined by the Act (in Section 523) includes:

- a project;
- a development;
- an undertaking;
- an alteration of any of the things mentioned in paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d).

### **2.1.2 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984**

The *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* (ATSIHP Act) assists in the protection of places, areas and objects that 'are of particular significance to Aboriginals in accordance with Aboriginal tradition'.

The ATSIHP Act is designed to deal with Aboriginal cultural property (intangible heritage). These values are not currently protected under the NPW Act.

The Commonwealth Minister can make declarations to protect these areas and objects from specific threats of injury or desecration. The responsible Minister may make a declaration under Section 10 of the ATSIHP Act in situations where state or territory laws do not provide adequate protection of intangible heritage.

While no formal database of Section 10 applications or declarations is publicly available this information is registered in gazettal notices within the Federal Register of Legislation. A search of this register did not identify any Section 10 applications or declarations relevant to the Richmond Valley RJP.

## **2.2 State Legislation**

### **2.2.1 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979**

The EP&A Act requires that environmental impacts are considered prior to any development. This includes impacts to Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural heritage items and places. The Act also requires that Local Government Areas (LGAs) prepare Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) and Development Control Plans (DCPs) in accordance with the EP&A Act to provide guidance on the level of environmental assessment required. LEPs often include environmental heritage schedules that include significant items or places.

#### **2.2.1.1 Local Environmental Plans**

The EP&A Act allows for the preparation of planning instruments to direct development within NSW. This includes LEPs, which are administered by local government, and principally determine land use and the process for development applications. LEPs usually include a schedule of identified heritage items.

The Richmond Valley LEP 2012 is the principal planning instruments for the LGA. The objectives of Richmond Valley LEP 2012 in relation to heritage conservation are:

- To conserve the environmental heritage of the Richmond Valley;
- To conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas including associated fabric, settings and views;
- To conserve archaeological sites; and
- To conserve places of Aboriginal heritage significance.

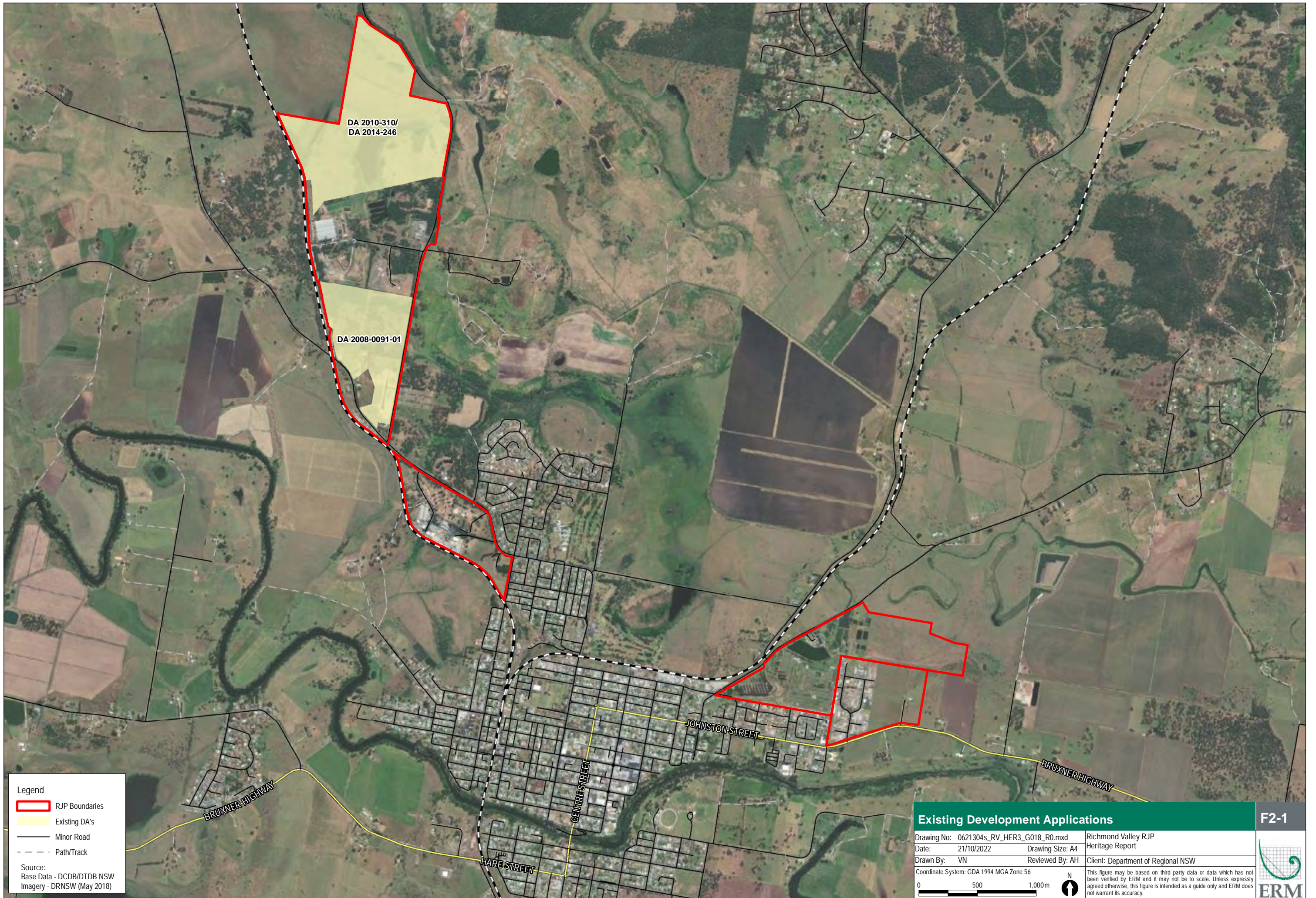
The results of a search Schedule 5 of the Richmond Valley LEP 2012 for local heritage items is detailed in *Section 7.3*.

### 2.2.1.2 Existing development consents

Several active development consents are present across the Richmond Valley RJP. These development consents have taken into account existing environmental conditions including Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage. A summary of pertinent development consents and associated heritage controls is provided in *Table 2.1*. The location of these developments within the boundaries of the RJP is shown in *Figure 2.1*.

**Table 2.1: Summary of existing development consents across Richmond Valley RJP boundary**

Development consent/ Consent holder	Status of works	Consent conditions relevant to heritage values
DA 2008-0091-01 Western Views Pty Ltd	Complete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Visual amenity buffer along Reynolds Road</li> </ul>
DA 2010-310 Casino Rail Freight Terminal	Pending	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Two CMTs within the proposed rail freight terminal facility shall be identified on all future plans, including all construction certificate documentation that pertains to the site.</li> <li>■ The two (2) scarred trees within the proposed rail freight terminal facility site shall be buffered and fenced off prior to any work commencing on the site. This fence shall be maintained and in good condition at all times.</li> <li>■ No land or vegetation clearing shall be undertaken within 50 m of the identified tree group until such time as Richmond Valley Council has been furnished with documented appropriate management strategies which have been agreed by the NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, Casino Boolangle Local Aboriginal Land Council, Junbung Elders Aboriginal Corporation and Traditional Owners.</li> <li>■ The site shall be registered with the NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water for inclusion in the Aboriginal Heritage Management System (AHIMS) prior to release of construction certificate.</li> <li>■ Subsurface investigation strategy shall be undertaken in accordance with industry standards prior to any work commencing on the site, which is agreeable to both the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service and the Aboriginal stakeholders as the preliminary field survey identified the low hills adjacent to the floodplain as areas that have the potential to retain subsurface evidence of Aboriginal occupation, particularly artefact scatters. The investigation shall be conducted under permit pursuant to the provisions of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW).</li> <li>■ Casino Boolangle Local Aboriginal Land Council shall be present on site to monitor and oversee the activities when any top soil is disturbed/removed on and during all ground work activities.</li> </ul>
DA 2014-246 Plateway Pty Ltd	Pending	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Notation that the granting of development consent does not negate the applicants obligations under Part 6 of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i></li> </ul>



**Legend**

- RJP Boundaries
- Existing DA's
- Minor Road
- Path/Track

Source:  
Base Data - DCDB/DTDB NSW  
Imagery - DRNSW (May 2018)

Existing Development Applications		F2-1
Drawing No: 0621304s_RV_HER3_G018_R0.mxd	Richmond Valley RJP	
Date: 21/10/2022	Drawing Size: A4	Heritage Report
Drawn By: VN	Reviewed By: AH	Client: Department of Regional NSW
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56		This figure may be based on third party data or data which has not been verified by ERM and it may not be to scale. Unless expressly agreed otherwise, this figure is intended as a guide only and ERM does not warrant its accuracy.
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">             0      500      1,000m           </div> <div style="text-align: center;">             N  </div> </div>		



### 2.2.2 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The NPW Act provides for the protection of Aboriginal places and object in NSW. Under the NPW Act (Section 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 New South Wales, 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 as an area that has been declared by the Minister administering the NPW Act as a place of special significance for Aboriginal culture. It may or may not contain physical Aboriginal objects.

Under Section 86 of the NPW Act, it is an offence to knowingly destroy, deface, damage or desecrate, or cause or permit the destruction, defacement, damage or desecration of an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place, without the prior written consent from the Secretary of the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC). Penalties apply to the offence of knowingly impacting an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place (up to \$550,000 for individuals and \$1,100,000 for corporations). The largest penalties apply when a person harms an object that they know to be an Aboriginal object (called a 'knowing offence'). However, a 'strict liability' offence still applies whether or not a person knows it is an Aboriginal object. To obtain consent to harm an Aboriginal Object (known as an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP)), an application must be submitted and approved by the Secretary. In considering whether to issue AHIP, Heritage NSW will take into account:

- The significance of the Aboriginal object(s) or place(s) subject to the proposed impacts;
- The effect of the proposed impacts and the mitigation measures proposed;
- The alternatives to the proposed impacts;
- The conservation outcomes that will be achieved if impact is permitted; and
- The outcomes of the Aboriginal community consultation regarding the proposed impact.

Procedures that accompany the NPW Act include the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010c), the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010a) and the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010b).

### 2.2.3 Heritage Act 1977

The Heritage Act provides for the identification of items of State Heritage significance, interim protection of items of State Heritage significance, and preservation of items of State Heritage Significance.

Under section 32 of the Heritage Act places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects or precincts of heritage significance are protected by means of either Interim Heritage Orders (IHO) or by listing on the State Heritage Register (SHR). Items that are assessed as having State Heritage significance can be listed on the SHR by the Minister on the recommendation of the Heritage Council.

Archaeological relics (any relics that are buried) are protected by the provisions of section 139. Under this section, it is illegal to disturb or excavate any land knowing or suspecting that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed. Note that no formal listing is required for archaeological relics; they are automatically protected if they are of local significance or higher.

## State Heritage Register

The SHR was established under Section 22 of the Heritage Act and is a list of places and objects of particular importance to the people of NSW, including archaeological sites. The SHR is maintained by Heritage NSW and includes a diverse range of over 1,500 items, in both private and public ownership. To be listed, an item must be deemed to be of heritage significance for the whole of NSW. Listing on the SHR controls activities such as alteration, damage, demolition and development. When a place is listed on the SHR, the approval of the Heritage Council of NSW is required for any major work.

The results of a search of the SHR for the Investigation Area and immediate surrounds is detailed in *Section 7.3*.

## Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register (S170 Register)

Under Section 170 of the Heritage Act, NSW government agencies are required to maintain a register of the heritage assets it owns or controls. Under S170A, government agencies are required to notify the Heritage Council about decisions affecting assets on the S170 register including removing the item from the register, transferring ownership of a listed item, or vacating and/or demolishing part or all of the item.

Government agencies are also required to maintain properties on the S170 and SHR with due diligence in accordance with State Owned Heritage Management Principles approved by the Minister on the advice of the Heritage Council.

The results of a search of the publicly available S170 registers for the Investigation Area and immediate surrounds is detailed in *Section 7.3*.

### 2.2.4 Native Title Act 1994

The *Native Title Act 1994* was introduced to work in conjunction with the *Commonwealth Native Title Act 1993*. The Native Title Act recognises and protects the traditional and continuing rights and interests of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island people. This may include the right to protect places and areas that are important under traditional law where Native Title has been determined.

A small portion of the Investigation Area overlaps with the boundaries of the Bandjalang People #2 (NCD2013/002) Native Title determination. Bandjalang Aboriginal Corporation Prescribed Body Corporate RNTBC (Bandjalang Aboriginal Corporation) is being consulted as a Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) for the Project.

### 2.2.5 Aboriginal Land Right Act 1983

The *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* established Local Aboriginal Land Councils (LALC) (at a State and local Level). In relation to Aboriginal culture and heritage these bodies have a statutory obligation under Section 52 of the Act to:

- a) take action to protect the culture and heritage of Aboriginal persons in the council's area, subject to any other law; and
- b) promote awareness in the community of the culture and heritage of Aboriginal persons in the council's area.

The Investigation Area is within the boundary of Casino Boolangle LALC. Casino Boolangle LALC is being consulted as a RAP for the Project.

## 3. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Aboriginal Heritage Assessment Methodology

#### 3.1.1 Desktop investigation

Desktop investigation included completion of a comprehensive review of existing background information to gain a contextual understanding of the cultural landscape associated with the Richmond Valley RJP. Review of background information included assessment of environmental information (*Section 5*), former historic land use, available ethnographic information, as well as existing registered Aboriginal heritage sites, existing AHIPs and reports.

#### 3.1.2 Aboriginal Community Consultation

Aboriginal community consultation was undertaken in accordance with the consultation requirements as is detailed in *Section 4*.

In accordance with the Consultation Requirements, consultation with Aboriginal people formed an essential part of the heritage assessment process to:

- Determine potential harm on Aboriginal cultural heritage from proposed activities; and
- Inform decision making for any application for an AHIP where it is determined that harm cannot be avoided.

#### 3.1.3 Aboriginal Heritage Survey

Aboriginal heritage survey was undertaken from the 19 April 2022 – 21 April 2022 by ERM Senior Heritage Consultant Alyce Haast and ERM Heritage Consultant Lorien Perchard. Representatives of Casino Boolangle LALC, Bandjalang Aboriginal Corporation and AT Gomilaroi Cultural Consultancy also participated in the site survey.

The site survey was limited to areas of which property access had been granted in which survey could be undertaken safely. Areas of dense high grasses and areas subject to current waterlogging were not subject to detailed survey. Properties where access was not available or unsafe were inspected from publicly accessible areas.

Aerial photographs and topographic maps were carried by the survey team. A photographic record was kept of all survey units. Photographs were taken to document the existing environment and landform context of each accessible land parcel.

##### 3.1.3.1 Previously recorded Aboriginal sites

Where accessible, previously recorded Aboriginal sites were visited during the site survey to assess the site's current condition and confirm the spatial extent of the registered site.

##### 3.1.3.2 Newly identified sites

Newly identified sites were recorded in accordance with the requirement 6-8 of the Code of Practice and the *Guide to completing the AHIMS Site Recording Form* (OEH 2012).

Recorded site details for each newly identified site included:

- The spatial extent of the site as delineated by either:
  - The spatial extent of the visible objects;
  - Obvious physical boundaries where present; or
  - Identification by the Aboriginal community on the basis of cultural information.

- A photographic record with scale at an appropriate context to record both the site feature and its context;
- Geospatial information of the site recorded using GPS receivers; and
- Enough detail to enable to registration of the site on AHIMS.

### 3.1.3.3 Assessment of archaeological potential

Areas which were identified as areas which had the potential to contain subsurface deposits of Aboriginal objects or the potential for Aboriginal objects to otherwise be obscured by surface conditions were recorded as areas of Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD).

The assessment of areas of PAD was based primarily on an assessment of:

- Whether Aboriginal objects were likely to have been deposited within a location as a result of Aboriginal occupation or through post depositional processes; and
- Whether historic land use or disturbances was likely to resulted in impact or removal of any Aboriginal objects that may have been present within the assessment area.

### 3.1.3.4 Cultural heritage values assessment

Aboriginal heritage sites, objects and places hold value for communities in many ways. The nature of those heritage values is an important consideration when deciding how to manage a heritage site, object or place and balance competing land use options.

Assessment of the Aboriginal cultural heritage significance of the Investigation Area has been completed in accordance with the requirements of the Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in New South Wales (ACHAR Guide) (OEH 2011). Assessment has included identification of social, historic, scientific and aesthetic values which are discussed below:

- *Social or cultural value* (assessed only by Traditional Owners/First Nations People) refers to the spiritual, traditional, historical or contemporary associations and attachments the place or area has for Aboriginal people. Social or cultural value is how people express their connection with a place and the meaning that place has for them;
- *Historic value* (assessed by Traditional Owners/First Nations People and/or non-Aboriginal historical specialists) 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 historic importance (such as structures, planted vegetation or landscape modifications). They may have 'shared' historic values with other (non-Aboriginal) communities and include places of post-contact Aboriginal history;
- *Scientific (archaeological) value* (assessed by professional archaeologists) refers to the importance of a landscape, area, place or object because of its rarity, representativeness and the extent to which it may contribute to further understanding past Aboriginal land uses; and
- *Aesthetic value* (assessed by Traditional Owners and/or non-Aboriginal specialists) refers to the sensory, scenic, architectural and creative aspects of the place. It is often closely linked with 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.

Scientific values were graded with a basic ranking of high, moderate, or low. The grading is based on the rarity, representativeness and research (educational) potential for each value:

- High significance is usually attributed to sites, which are so rare or unique that the loss of the site would affect our ability to understand aspects of past Aboriginal use/occupation for an area;

- Moderate significance can be attributed to sites which provide information on an established research question; and
- Low significance is attributed to sites which cannot contribute new information about past Aboriginal use/occupation of an area. This may be due to disturbance or the nature of the site's contents.

Cultural heritage values for the Investigation Area were identified through a combination of desktop assessment and consultation undertaken during the preparation of the Heritage Report (see Section 3.0). This information was collected by Lorien Perchard and Alyce Haast.

### 3.1.4 Impact Assessment

Following the identification of Aboriginal cultural values, an impact assessment was completed to identify whether any Aboriginal Objects, Places or cultural values had the potential to be harmed through the proposed Master Plan land uses.

The impact assessment for the Master Plan was guided by the definition of harm under the NPW Act, which is limited to impact which '...destroys, defaces, damages an object or place or in relation to an object – moves the object from land on which it has been situated' (Section 5).

Direct harm may occur as a result of activities which disturb the ground surface or identified cultural values including site preparation activities, and the installation of services and infrastructure. The potential for direct impact to occur associated with the proposed land uses of the Richmond Valley RJP is assessed in *Section 14.2*.

Indirect harm for Aboriginal heritage refers to impacts that may affect sites or features located immediately beyond or within the area of the proposed work. Indirect harm may include impacts from vibration, increased visitation, increased erosion, or changing access to wild resources. The impact assessment evaluated the potential for proposed land uses to result in indirect impacts to identified Aboriginal sites. It assessed the type of harm, the degree of harm, and the consequence of harm for any known Aboriginal sites or areas of potential.

## 3.2 Historic Heritage Assessment Methodology

### 3.2.1 Desktop Investigation

Desktop investigation included the identification of listed and potential historic heritage items through a review of historic heritage registers as well as the review of primary and secondary historical sources related to the development in the Investigation Area. Review of historic heritage registers included review of the:

- World Heritage List;
- Commonwealth Heritage List;
- National Heritage List;
- (Former) RNE;
- NSW Stage Heritage Inventory;
- NSW SHR;
- Heritage NSW Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS);
- Local Heritage Register search (Richmond Valley LEP 2012); and
- National Trust (NSW) register search.

Desktop investigation included the review of previous built heritage and historic archaeological investigations within the Investigation Area as well as existing development approvals.

### **3.2.2 Historic Heritage Survey**

No registered Historic heritage items were located within the Investigation Area. Historic heritage Survey was undertaken to identify previously unidentified historic heritage values across the Investigation Area. Survey was also undertaken to confirm the potential for heritage items surrounding the Investigation Area to be subject to visual impacts. All heritage items within 100m of the Investigation Area were considered for visual impacts.

Site survey included identification of evidence of historic and recent land disturbances to assist in the assessment of archaeological potential for each land use phase.

### **3.2.3 Assessment of Archaeological potential**

A detailed assessment of Historic Archaeological Potential was developed based on the results of historical research and the site inspection.

### **3.2.4 Significance Assessment**

A significance assessment of each listed or unlisted heritage item was completed in accordance with the Burra Charter and the NSW Heritage Manual.

### **3.2.5 Impact Assessment**

An impact assessment was undertaken of each listed and unlisted heritage item based on the proposed land uses of the Master Plan.

## 4. COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

This chapter contains details of the Aboriginal community consultation undertaken regarding the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the Investigation Area. In accordance with the Consultation Requirements, consultation with Aboriginal people formed an essential part of the heritage assessment process to:

- Determine potential harm on Aboriginal cultural heritage from proposed activities; and
- Inform decision making for any application for an AHIP where it is determined that harm cannot be avoided.

The consultation requirements set out four stages of the consultation process. Fulfilment of these requirements for this project is outlined below. All correspondence is recorded in the Aboriginal heritage consultation log, included as *Appendix A*. Copies of Consultation documents are provided in *Appendix B*.

### 4.1 Stage 1: Notification of Project Proposal and Registration of Interest

The aim of Stage 1 of the consultation process was to *identify, notify and register Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project*.

On behalf of the Department of Regional NSW, ERM actively sought to fulfil this aim and identify stakeholder groups or people wishing to be consulted about the Project, and invite them to register their interest. After determining that there was no approved determination of Native Title over the entire Investigation Area (per Section 4.1.1 of the Consultation Requirements), ERM reached out to additional resources for information about interested parties.

In order to identify people with a potential interest in the project (as per 4.1.2 of the Consultation Requirements), a Public Advertisement stating the location and nature of the Project, and seeking registration of interested Aboriginal parties was run in the Northern River Times on 9 December 2021.

In addition, a letter containing these details (dated 29 November 2021) was sent to the following agencies via post or email:

- Casino Boolangle LALC;
- North Coast Local Land Services;
- National Native Title Tribunal;
- Native Title Services Corporation (NTS Corp);
- Heritage NSW;
- Office of the Registrar, *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983*; and
- Richmond Valley Council.

Responses received from these agencies indicated a total of 14 Aboriginal individuals or organisations who may have an interest in the Project. An invitation to register letter was sent to each of these identified parties on 10 January 2021 and a period of 14 days was provided for the parties to respond. An additional registration of interest period was provided for additional potential stakeholders identified in consultation with Regional NSW. These parties were contacted on 4 February 2022 and asked to register their interest by 18 February 2022.

At the end of both registration periods, one individual had registered their interest in being consulted on the Project. Following closure of the registration of interest period, Bandjalang Aboriginal Corporation and Casino Boolangle LALC also registered their interest in the project. A full list of the RAPs can be found in *Table 4.1* below.

**Table 4.1: Registered Aboriginal Parties**

Individual/Organisation
Bandjalang Aboriginal Corporation
AT Gomilaroi Cultural Consultancy
Casino Boolangle LALC

## 4.2 Stage 2: Presentation of Information about the Proposed Project

The aim of Stage 2 of the consultation process was to *provide registered Aboriginal parties with information about the scope of the proposed project and the proposed cultural heritage assessment process.*

The proposed survey and assessment methodology was sent to each of the RAPs (dated 16 February 2022) with comments requested by 16 March 2022. Casino Boolangle LALC was issued with the project methodology on the 12 April 2022 following their registration on the 5 April 2022.

## 4.3 Stage 3: Gathering Information about Cultural Significance

Stage 3 of the consultation process involved discussion of cultural values and intangible elements of significance. Feedback on the cultural heritage significance of the Investigation Area was requested as part of the project's assessment methodology. Cultural values were also discussed during completion of the heritage survey.

Following completion of survey between the 19-21 April 2022, feedback was received from Marcus Ferguson requesting confirmation be sought from Casino Boolangle LALC to confirm that the cultural information provided by Marcus during survey was supported by the Casino Boolangle LALC given the changed leadership at the LALC following the survey. To facilitate confirmation of this, a copy of the draft report was circulated to Marcus Ferguson and Paula Coghill (Acting CEO, Casino Boolangle LALC) with both requested to confirm that the cultural information provided in the report was appropriate for continued inclusion in the assessment. Following review feedback from both Marcus and Paula was received confirming that the cultural information provided by Marcus was appropriate for issue and was supported by the LALC. Subsequent to this confirmation a copy of the draft report was formally issued to the project RAPs.

## 4.4 Stage 4: Review of Draft Heritage Report

The Draft Heritage Report was provided to RAPs on 30 September 2022, via email. Each of the RAPs was provided 28 days to provide comments on the report and any recommended management and mitigation measures, prior to finalisation.

At the end of the 28 days comment had been received from one group, Bandjalang Aboriginal Corporation. The comment indicated broadly that Bandjalang Aboriginal Corporation did not support the report due to concerns regarding the Aboriginal site that was destroyed between survey and finalisation of this report.

A summary of Bandjalang Aboriginal Corporations concerns and ERMs response is provided in Table 4.2 below. At the time of the finalisation of this report for public exhibition, ongoing consultation with the Bandjalang Aboriginal continued with regards to their concerns. Outcomes of this consultation will be incorporated into this report following the closure of exhibition.



**Table 4.2: Summary of Bandjalang Aboriginal Corporations Concerns and ERMs response**

Comment	ERM Response
<b>[The report] does not state what the Aboriginal artefact was</b>	Detail regarding RVRJP IF 01 (AHIMS 04-4-0299) is provided in Section 9.2.4 of the report. This section notes that the artefact site was comprised of an isolated stone artefact located across a heavily modified slope landform. Further details on the artefact including the artefacts composition of a proximal flake fragment of silcrete material is also provided in Table 9.4. Photographs of the artefact and its context as identified during the survey are included as Photograph 9.22 and Photograph 9.23 respectively
<b>How was the Aboriginal artefact destroyed?</b>	The artefact site was assessed to have been destroyed by earthworks. This was discovered during the survey undertaken to support the peer review process. Evidence of earthworks was identified during survey undertaken by Everick Heritage and the artefact was unable to be re-identified at its recorded location.
<b>What measures were put in place to protect the artefact when discovered?</b>	<p>Following survey, identified artefact details were compiled into the draft heritage report with the site locations registered on the AHIMs database. Following completion of the draft heritage report, the landowner of this specific parcel of land was provided a copy of the draft report and notified of the newly identified sites across their land parcel.</p> <p>Once the landowner was notified of the identified sites, they halted earthworks across the site. Unfortunately as there was a delay between the identification of the site during survey and the notification to the landowner, some earthworks were undertaken which resulted in impact to RVRJP IF 01 (AHIMS 04-4-0299).</p>
<b>Why wasn't it reported before peer review?</b>	The Proponent and the archaeological team were not aware that additional earthworks were proposed to be undertaken at the location of the site which would put the site at risk at the time of survey. Additional survey undertaken as part of the peer review process was the first instance that the Project team became aware of disturbance to the site. Peer review formally assessed the site to have been destroyed which was subsequently reported to the Environment Line by the Peer review team.
<b>What is going on with the compliance investigation after the report was made to the Environment Line on 12 August 2022 (Case number 20220418).</b>	As ERM did not report the incident to the Environment Line directly we do not have any information regarding the status of the investigation being undertaken by Heritage NSW in regard to this matter. The proponent for this Project, Department of Regional NSW are currently making enquiries with Heritage NSW as well as Everick Heritage (as the reporting entity) to identify if any progress has been made on this front. We will provide an update with any additional information regarding this as it comes forward.

Comment	ERM Response
<p><b>We have serious concerns, there has been several breaches of the code of practice for archaeological investigation in addition to breaches of the NPW Act 1974 No 80.</b></p>	<p>ERM requests further information regarding which elements of the report or assessment process are of concern to the Bandjalang Aboriginal Corporation.</p>
<p><b>There has been no further consultation with Bandjalang Aboriginal Corporation regarding the update of the site card and AHIMS database, to confirm the site AHIMS 04-4-0299) has been destroyed and no further detail about pending status and how this results in it no longer posing heritage constraints.</b></p>	<p>The draft ACHAR was issued to Bandjalang Aboriginal Corporation on 30 September 2022. At that point in time the report stated that the site had been assessed to have had been destroyed with the impact reported to the Environment Line and that the status of the site was 'Pending' an update on the AHIMS register. This information was intended to reflect that while the assessment had been undertaken to confirm that the site had been destroyed that the site's registration on AHIMS had not been formally updated to reflect this change.</p> <p>ERM lodged an update to the AHIMS database for RVRJP IF 01 (AHIMS 04-4-0299) on 17 October 2022 to formally update the status of the site. The submitted update was formally approved on the AHIMS database on 20 October 2022 which resulted in the site's status being formally updated to destroyed.</p>
<p><b>It should be noted that 2.2 State legislation section 2.2.4 para 2 incorrectly describes the footprint of Bandjalang People #2 (NCD2013/ 002) within the Project site (Precinct 3b. STP &amp; Surrounds.</b></p>	<p>ERM identified that Lot 7304 DP 1138123 is both located within the Richmond Valley RJP boundary and within the boundaries of the Bandjalang People #2 determination based on its inclusion within the Annexure A to SCHEDULE ONE of Bandjalang People No 1 and No 2 v Attorney General of New South Wales [2013] FCA 1278. The parcel in question is referenced as ID 7 within the document.</p> <p>If preferred, ERM are happy to generalise this reference in text to reference that the Bandjalang Native Title Determination includes a number of the lots in the Casino locality more broadly.</p>

## 5. ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

### 5.1 Introduction

The nature and distribution of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural materials in a landscape are strongly influenced by environmental factors such as topography, geology, landforms, climate, hydrology and the associated soils and vegetation (Hughes and Sullivan 1984). These factors influence the availability of plants, animals, water, raw materials; and therefore the location of suitable habitation places. As land uses may have differed between different environmental conditions, environmental context is often used to aid in the construction of predictive models for site locations.

Environmental factors also effect the degree to which cultural materials have survived in the face of both natural and human influences. These influences also affect the likelihood of sites being detected during ground surface survey. Site detection is dependent on a number of environmental factors including surface visibility (which is determined by the nature and extent of ground cover including grass and leaf litter), and the survival of the original land surface and associated cultural materials (by flood alluvium and slope wash materials). It is also dependant on the exposure of the original landscape and associated cultural materials (by water, sheet and gully erosion, ploughing, vehicle tracks etc.) (Hughes and Sullivan 1984). Combined, these processes and activities are used to determine the likelihood of both surface and subsurface cultural materials being deposited, surviving, and being detected during archaeological surveys.

### 5.2 Topography

The topographical context is important to identify potential factors relating to land use patterns. For Aboriginal people topographical features can also be associated with spiritual and cultural values which would have also had a significant influence over their day to day lives with different places being associated with specific land uses and life events. Topography also often influenced early European development with placements of settlements and infrastructure generally being located in areas which would be easily built upon. Often landscapes with lower gradients were preferred for construction.

The Investigation Area is located within the South East Queensland Bioregion (IBRA 7). The South East Queensland Bioregion is one of the more diverse bioregions in NSW which extends along the east coast inland from Woolgoolga in the south and extending northwards across the Queensland border. From the coast the region extends westwards where it is bounded by the New England Tablelands bioregion to the west.

The topography of the bioregion has been largely determined by river systems, the Tweed, Richmond, Clarence catchments all fall in the South East Queensland Bioregion. The topography of the bioregion varies considerably between the low undulating coastal plains landscape along the coastal region in the east of the bioregion and the ranges, steep slopes and gorges of the escarpment to the west. The Investigation Area is situated in the IBRA 7 Clarence Lowlands sub-region. General landscape characteristics of the bioregion area summarised in *Table 5.1*.

**Table 5.1: Characteristics of the Clarence Lowlands sub-region (Herr et al 2018)**

Sub-region	Topography	Landforms
Clarence Lowlands	Coastal lowlands on weak sedimentary rocks, with littoral and alluvial plains.	Low stepped hills and plains, with hillier areas in west and south. Beach, dune and lagoon barrier systems and estuarine fills along the main streams.

The primary topographic feature of the Richmond Valley RJP is the Richmond River. In the alluvial landscapes surrounding the Richmond River the topography is comprised of level to gently undulating alluvial plains of minimal relief. In these alluvial areas, steeper areas are located within channel scours, ox-bows and terrace faces which are associated with the moderately deep nature of channels within this area. Topography in the northern portion of the Investigation Area is influenced by the underlying sandstone geology and is comprised largely of low undulating to rolling side slopes, ridges and crests.

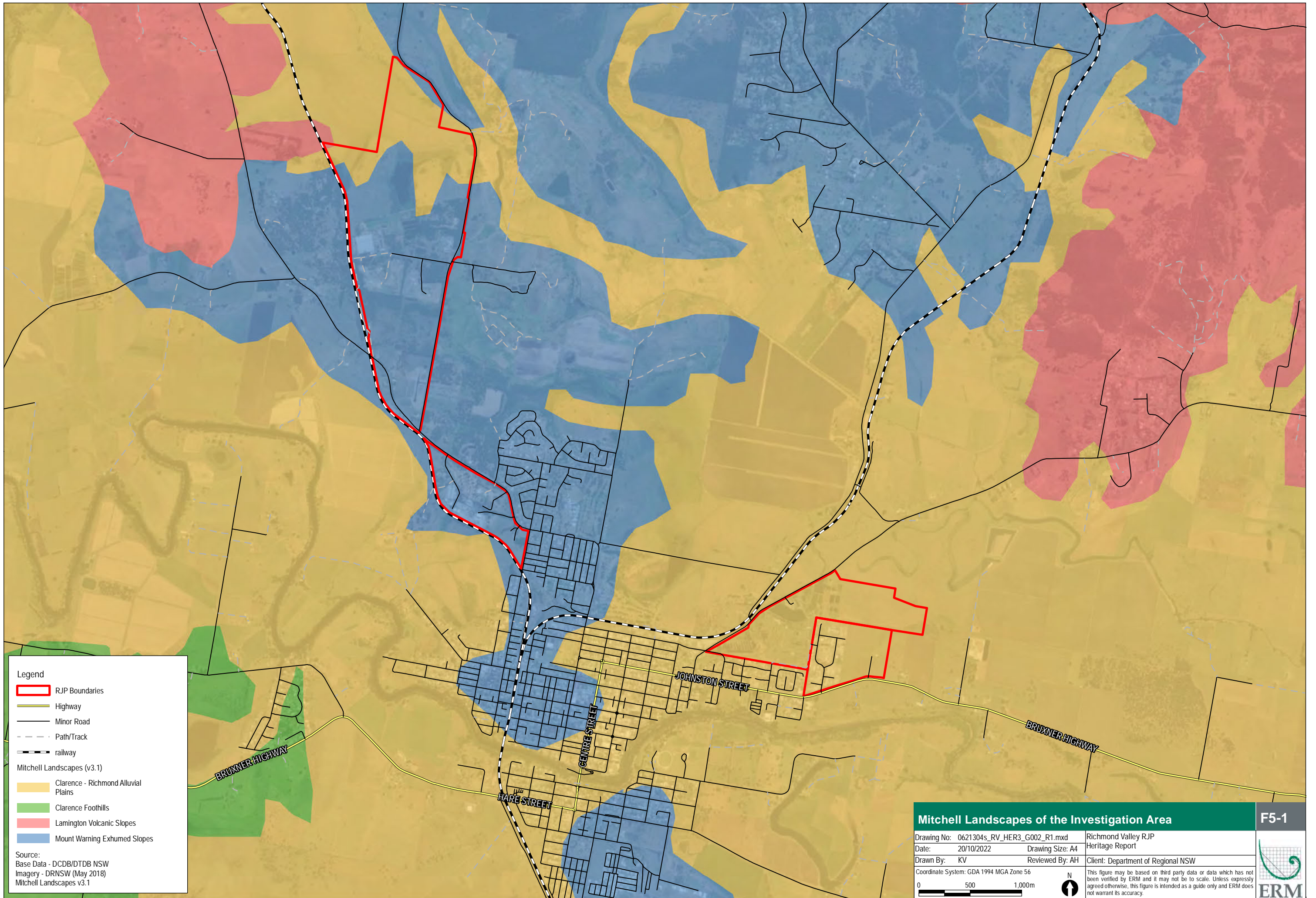
Aboriginal occupation and land use would have utilised a variety of topographic features with gently sloped and raised environments such as alluvial flats or crest landforms likely to be the focus of past Aboriginal occupation.

Early European occupation and town development was focused on the Clarence-Richmond alluvial plains due to its flat nature and proximity to the Richmond River. Sloped landforms within the northern portions of the Investigation Area have largely been utilised for Europeans as timber resources and grazing lands.

The Investigation Area is further delineated into a series of landscape features as part of the Mitchell NSW Ecosystem Study (DECCW 2002). Features of these landscapes is summarised in *Table 5.2* and *Figure 5.1*.

**Table 5.2: Mitchell Landscapes Present Across the Investigation Area**

Landscape	Description	Location
Lamington Volcanic Slopes	The Lamington Volcanic Slopes are comprised of extensive hills and ridges. The Tertiary Lamington volcanics complex is comprised of multiple layers of flows of basalt, rhyolite and trachyte and pyroclastics; including tuff and agglomerate.	Precinct 1
Mount Warning Exhumed Slopes	The Mount Warning Exhumed slope landscape is comprised of moderately steep hills and ridges which drain centrally to the Tweed River. The landscape is formed on the slopes of a pre-Tertiary landscape exposed by erosion of the Lamington volcanics.	Precinct 1 and Precinct 2
Clarence - Richmond Alluvial Plains	The Clarence-Richmond alluvial plains are comprised of a series of wide valleys, channels, floodplains, terraces and estuaries of the Clarence and Richmond Rivers and other coastal streams. The landscape is located on Quaternary alluvium.	Precinct 1, Precinct 3a and Precinct 3b






**Legend**

- RJP Boundaries
- Highway
- Minor Road
- Path/Track
- railway

Mitchell Landscapes (v3.1)

- Clarence - Richmond Alluvial Plains
- Clarence Foothills
- Lamington Volcanic Slopes
- Mount Warning Exhumed Slopes

Source:  
 Base Data - DCDB/DTDB NSW  
 Imagery - DRNSW (May 2018)  
 Mitchell Landscapes v3.1

<b>Mitchell Landscapes of the Investigation Area</b>		<b>F5-1</b>
Drawing No: 0621304s_RV_HER3_G002_R1.mxd	Richmond Valley RJP	
Date: 20/10/2022	Drawing Size: A4	Heritage Report
Drawn By: KV	Reviewed By: AH	Client: Department of Regional NSW
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56		
		This figure may be based on third party data or data which has not been verified by ERM and it may not be to scale. Unless expressly agreed otherwise, this figure is intended as a guide only and ERM does not warrant its accuracy.
		

### 5.3 Geology

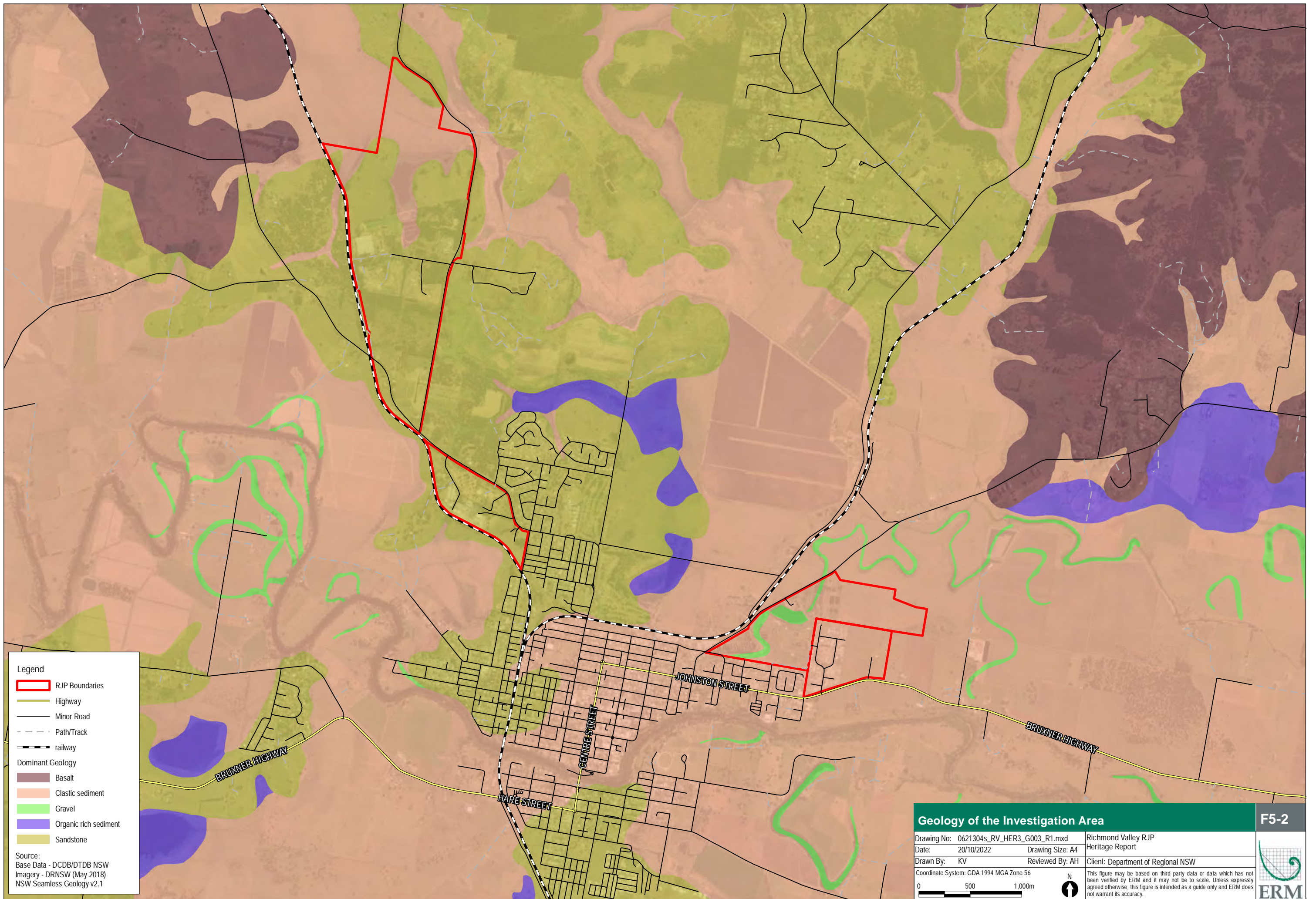
The geology of a region is not only reflected in the environment (landforms, topography, geomorphology, vegetation, climate etc.), it also influences past occupation and its manifestation in the archaeological record. The nature of the surrounding and local geology, along with the availability and distribution of stone materials, has a number of implications for Aboriginal land use and archaeological implications. The implications for past Aboriginal land use mainly relate to location of stone resources or raw materials, and their procurement for manufacturing and modification for stone tools. Evidence of stone extraction, and manufacture, can be predicted to be concentrated in the areas of stone availability. However, stone can be transported for manufacture and/or trading across the region.

The Richmond Valley RJP is located within the broad Clarence-Moreton Basin which extends across portions of New South Wales and Queensland. The basin contains sedimentary sequences dating from Late Triassic to Lower Cretaceous age. These sequences have a combined estimated thickness in the range of 3500-4000 m, a figure inferred from seismic interpretations. Deposition occurred in a non-marine humid climate environment made up of northern flowing rivers (Geoscience Australia, n.d). The sedimentary facies are mixed in nature, indicating frequent environmental changes that influenced placement. Tectonic processes were responsible for the interbedded sequences of fluvial, paludal (swamp) and lacustrine deposits with investigation into these processes ongoing (Rassam et al 2014).

The Richmond Valley RJP is directly underlain by the most recent geological formation of the Clarence-Moreton Basin being the Grafton Formation in the north west and quaternary alluvium in the south west (Brunker and Cameron 1969). The Grafton formation is comprised of interbedded sandstone with layers of clayey siltstone, claystone and minor coal layers. Outcropping sandstone can be utilised for a number of cultural practices including the creation of grinding implements as well as the creation of pigment or engraving artwork.

The Grafton formation developed as a result of low-energy fluvial deposition. The inclusion of volcanic lithic deposits within the formation suggest that the deposition of the Grafton formation was simultaneous with a period of active volcanism (Geoscience Australia n.d).

The quaternary alluvium deposits of the Investigation Area are comprised of deep layers of River gravels, alluvium, sand and clay. By their nature and proximity to water resources alluvial deposits are often identified as appropriate locations for long term occupation. This occupation is also seen through historic settlement who often utilised deposits of quaternary alluvium as agricultural lands.



**Legend**

- RJP Boundaries
- Highway
- Minor Road
- Path/Track
- railway

**Dominant Geology**

- Basalt
- Clastic sediment
- Gravel
- Organic rich sediment
- Sandstone

Source:  
 Base Data - DCDB/DTDB NSW  
 Imagery - DRNSW (May 2018)  
 NSW Seamless Geology v2.1

Geology of the Investigation Area		F5-2
Drawing No: 0621304s_RV_HER3_G003_R1.mxd	Date: 20/10/2022	Richmond Valley RJP Heritage Report
Drawn By: KV	Reviewed By: AH	Client: Department of Regional NSW
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56		This figure may be based on third party data or data which has not been verified by ERM and it may not be to scale. Unless expressly agreed otherwise, this figure is intended as a guide only and ERM does not warrant its accuracy.
0                      500                      1,000m 	N 	

## 5.4 Soils

The nature of the surrounding soil landscape also has implications for land use and site preservation, mainly relating to supporting vegetation and the preservation of organic materials and burials. The deposition of alluvial and aeolian sediments and colluvium movement of fine sediments (including artefacts) results in the movement and burying of archaeological materials. The increased movement in soils by this erosion is likely to impact upon cultural materials through the post-depositional movement of materials, specifically small portable materials such as stone tools or midden remains, contained within the soil profiles. The Investigation Area is situated on a range of soil landscapes that are illustrated in *Figure 5.3*.

Soil characteristics within the Investigation Area are influenced by the underlying geology. In the north, soils are influenced by the underlying sandstone parent material as well as influence of basalt hills to the north of the Investigation Area. Soils associated with alluvial deposition are general comprised of relatively deep alluvial clays which have formed as part of low energy alluvial deposition environments.

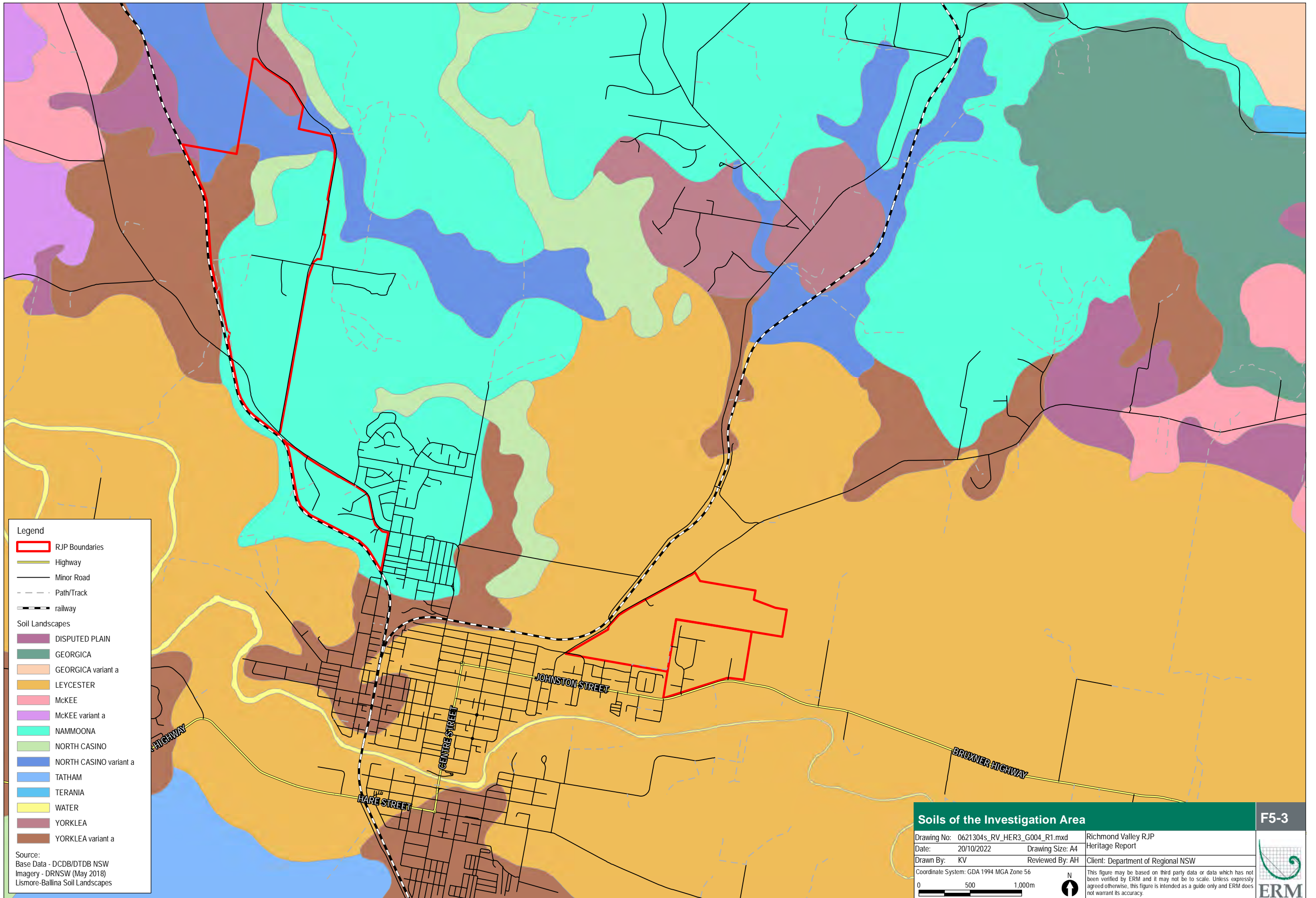
The Richmond Valley RJP includes a number of soil landscapes. The identified soil landscapes and the identified soil characteristics are summarised in *Table 5.3* and illustrated in *Figure 5.3*.

**Table 5.3: Soil landscapes within the Investigation Area**

Soil landscape unit	Soil description	Location
Leycester	Deep (>200cm) alluvial black and structured clays occurring throughout the floodplain. Poorly drained cracking clays are located in wetter areas while line channels include well-drained earthy sands.	Precinct 1, Precinct 3a and Precinct 3b
Nammoonaa	Deep (100 – 150cm) well drained red earths and red podzolic soils on crests transitioning to yellow podzolic soils in lower relief areas. Dominant A horizon comprised of loamy sand or weakly structured sandy clay loam overlying a clay B horizon.	Precinct 1, Precinct 2
North Casino	Poorly drained cracking clays and brown clays	Precinct 1
North Casino Variant A	Poorly drained cracking clays and brown clays. Soils associated with this landscape are located in restricted open depressions which are subject to regular seasonal inundation but are not swampland.	Precinct 1
Yorklea	Moderately deep (100-150cm) red and yellow earths on crests, poorly drained red and yellow podzolic soils on slopes. Dominant A horizon soils comprised of brown sandy loam and brown sandy clay overlying a clay B horizon.	Precinct 1
Yorklea Variant A	Moderately deep (100-150cm) red and yellow earths on crests, poorly drained red and yellow podzolic soils on slopes. Dominant A horizon soils comprised of brown sandy loam and brown sandy clay overlying a clay B horizon.	Precinct 1
Disputed Plain	Deep (>200cm) poorly drained black clays with cracking clay interludes.	Precinct 1

While soils within the Investigation Area have been identified as primarily deep in nature, substantial variation in the potential for archaeological deposits to develop exist between soils identified as clay soils compared to the sandy loam soils of Precinct 1 and Precinct 2. Clay soils in particular are unlikely to support the development of Aboriginal artefact deposits at depth due to the generally impermeable nature of the deposit.





**Legend**

- RJP Boundaries
- Highway
- Minor Road
- Path/Track
- railway

**Soil Landscapes**

- DISPUTED PLAIN
- GEORGICA
- GEORGICA variant a
- LEYCESTER
- McKEE
- McKEE variant a
- NAMMOONA
- NORTH CASINO
- NORTH CASINO variant a
- TATHAM
- TERANIA
- WATER
- YORKLEA
- YORKLEA variant a

Source:  
 Base Data - DCDB/DTDB NSW  
 Imagery - DRNSW (May 2018)  
 Lismore-Ballina Soil Landscapes

Soils of the Investigation Area		F5-3
Drawing No: 0621304s_RV_HER3_G004_R1.mxd	Richmond Valley RJP	
Date: 20/10/2022	Drawing Size: A4	Heritage Report
Drawn By: KV	Reviewed By: AH	Client: Department of Regional NSW
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56		This figure may be based on third party data or data which has not been verified by ERM and it may not be to scale. Unless expressly agreed otherwise, this figure is intended as a guide only and ERM does not warrant its accuracy.

## 5.5 Climate

Climatic conditions have also played a part in past Aboriginal and historic occupation of the area. (NNPWS 2003). Casino's climate is classified as warm and temperate with an average rainfall of 915mm per year (ClimateData.org). More generally the climate in the bioregion trends from a sub-tropical climate in the coastal regions, with humid sub-tropical pockets on the coastal slopes, to a more temperate climate in the uplands to the western edge of the bioregion. The bioregion is characterised by warm summers and there is no defined dry season, the majority of rain occurring through summer and into early autumn (DECCW 2010d).

The bioregion has an annual mean temperature range of 8–20°C. Casino, at latitude 28.88 °S and longitude 153.05 °E, itself has an annual mean maximum temperature of 26.9°C. The highest mean maximum temperature is during January, 31.3°C, while the lowest mean minimum temperature is during July, 6.7°C. Mean local rainfall ranges from 42.2 mm per annum in September to higher falls of 155.2 mm in February.

## 5.6 Waterways

One of the major environmental factors influencing human behaviour is water, as it is essential for survival, and people will therefore not travel far from reliable water sources. In situations where people did travel far from reliable water, this indicates a different behaviour such as travelling to obtain rare or prized resources and/or trade. Proximity to water not only influences the number of sites likely to be found but also artefact densities. The highest number of sites and the highest densities are usually found in close proximity to water and usually on an elevated landform. This assertion is supported by the regional archaeological investigations where by such patterns are typically observed with sites within 50 metres of a reliable water source. When assessing the relationship between sites and water sources it must be noted that the Australian continent has undergone significant environmental changes during the past 65,000 years that people have lived here and that Pleistocene sites (older than 10,000 years) would have been located in relation to Pleistocene water sources that may not exist today.

The main types of water sources include permanent (rivers and soaks), semi-permanent (large streams, swamps and billabongs), ephemeral (small stream and creeks) and underground (artesian). Stream order assessment is one way of determining the reliability of streams as a water source, and is determined by applying the Strahler method to 1:25 000 topographic maps (Anon 2003; Wheeling Jesuit University 2002).

Water was equally an early focus of European exploration and settlement, with access to coastal ports and the ability to traverse rivers by boat necessary for the creation of early colonial towns. As populations grew, European management and modification of the landscape has resulted in substantial changes to waterways through the creation of dams, drains and overall changes to the natural sedimentation pattern. Large portions of the Casino area have historically been comprised of swamplands and areas generally subject to inundation. Historic drainage works in the early 1900s dramatically altered this landscape through the placement of a series of drains. Consequently, predictions of past land use must consider the impact of this historic modification of the waterways and resources of the region.

In general, the area surrounding Casino and the Investigation Area has been in large part formed by the actions of rivers. The Richmond River floodplain faces ongoing transformation as a result of ongoing intermittent flooding that affects much of the surrounding district. A series of steep mountain streams combine at Wiangaree to form the major flow path that is the Richmond River. Eastwards of the escarpment the topography flattens. The river displays a meandering patterns as it enters the floodplains and the major floodplains become evident down stream of Kyogle. These floodplains are broken by ridges that have a dampening influence on flood flows. The floodplains then constrict as the river flows into Casino. At Casino, high river banks tend to force the river to behave like a gorge with riverbed levels dropping over 8 m through town.

During extreme flood events, the river breaks the banks upstream of Casino and the flow tends to bypass Casino across a wide flow path to the south of the town (NSW SES n.d). Downstream and to the east of Casino, the topography then flattens to form an extensive floodplain (NSW SES n.d).

The main types of water sources include permanent (rivers and soaks), semi-permanent (large streams, swamps and billabongs), ephemeral (small stream and creeks) and underground (artesian). The Richmond River flows in a general north-south direction from its source in the McPherson Ranges on the Queensland-New South Wales border. The river passes through Casino before reaching its confluence with Wilsons River at Coraki. Downstream the river flows through Woodburn, Broadwater and Wardell then discharges into the Pacific Ocean at Ballina. The catchment, which drains an area of approximately 1,800 km<sup>2</sup> surrounding Casino, is characterised by forests in the steeper upper areas and pastures in the lower meandering reaches.

The Richmond River is located to the south of Precinct 3a and is generally located in close proximity to the Investigation Area on its southern and western boundaries. In addition to the Richmond River, the Investigation Area is traversed by a number of low order ephemeral tributaries of Barling Creek which has been historically canalised in places (Northern Star 1938:5). Many of these low order tributaries are associated with areas that were historically wetland or subject to inundation.

In addition to their role in predictions of past land use, waterways hold contemporary value to Aboriginal people who identify a custodianship and stewardship of the landscape and waterways. Mogridge et al. (2021:11) identified two approaches in identifying cultural water values from their work with the neighbouring Gomeroi people, firstly an approach seated in the non-physical as is identified through storytelling. This knowledge characterises the 'natural' state of the waterway as Aboriginal custodians have an understanding of what the natural flow should be, including frequency, duration and timing of events. This approach is holistic and is predicated on traditional knowledge, an understanding that is held only by elders and not shared beyond the community.

The second approach focuses on defined parameters, such as totemic value or food source. The second approach can be shared and used to inform modern relationships with the riparian environment. The incorporation of traditional knowledge and values into management of the regions waterways presents an opportunity to support the connection of the local Aboriginal community to country.



**Legend**

- RJP Boundaries
- Highway
- Minor Road
- Path/Track
- Hydroarea
- Hydroline
- railway

Source:  
Base Data - DCDB/DTDB NSW  
Imagery - DRNSW (May 2018)

Hydrology of the Investigation Area		F5-4
Drawing No: 0621304s_RV_HER3_G005_R1.mxd	Richmond Valley RJP	
Date: 20/10/2022	Drawing Size: A4	Heritage Report
Drawn By: KV	Reviewed By: AH	Client: Department of Regional NSW
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56		
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 5px;">0</div> <div style="margin-right: 5px;">500</div> <div style="margin-right: 5px;">1,000m</div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 5px;">N</div> <div style="font-size: 1.2em;">↑</div> </div>	This figure may be based on third party data or data which has not been verified by ERM and it may not be to scale. Unless expressly agreed otherwise, this figure is intended as a guide only and ERM does not warrant its accuracy.

## 5.7 Flora and Fauna

The availability of flora and associated water sources affect fauna resources, all of which are primary factors influencing patterns of past Aboriginal land use and occupation. The presence of flora communities has two areas of relevance in predictive modelling. Firstly it indicates the types of food, medicine and tools which would have been available to Aboriginal people in the past. The second is what it may imply about current and past land uses and to affect survey conditions such as visibility, access and disturbances.

The Clarence Lowlands bioregion covers an area of 520,496 hectares and stretches from Ballina in the north to Coutts Crossing in the south Across the Richmond Valley, and more broadly the Clarence Lowlands, there exist a wide variety of vegetation communities including Swamp Oak Forests, Coastal Saltmarsh and Mangrove Forests on the estuarine plain, Swamp Sclerophyll Forests and Freshwater Wetlands, Lowland subtropical and dry 'gallery' flood-plain rainforest on the alluvial plain, and Wallum heaths, Swamp Sclerophyll Forests, and Sedge lands on the coastal barrier sand systems. The predominant extant natural systems across the Clarence Lowlands are made up of Dry sclerophyll forests and woodlands of spotted gum (*Corymbia maculate*), grey gum (*Eucalyptus punctata*), blackbutt, (*E. pilularis*), red bloodwood (*Corymbia gummifera*) and white mahogany (*Eucalyptus acmenoides*) in the hills. Numerous wetlands exist across the landscape including the Casino wetlands north of the Investigation Area.

This complex and diverse mosaic of vegetation across the Clarence Lowlands supports a diverse fauna. Nearly 860 native species have been recorded in the Northern Rivers Region, including frogs, reptiles, birds, mammals and invertebrates (Atlas of NSW Wildlife). The area supports unique faunal assemblages and a high number of endemic and endangered species. Along with migratory birds the region is also significant for nomadic and over-wintering insectivorous birds and microchiropteran bats, as well as nectivorous and frugivorous birds and megachiropteran bats (NPWS 1995).

Historically much of the forest landscape was targeted and cleared by cedar-getters with much of this landscape removed by the late 19th century. Agricultural and pastoral land use has further altered native vegetation patterns.

## 5.8 Natural Disturbances

The pattern of deposition and erosion within a locality can influence the formation and/or destruction of archaeological sites. Within an environment where the rate of sediment accumulation is generally very high, artefacts will be buried shortly after being abandoned. Frequent and lengthy depositional events will also increase the likelihood of the presence of well- stratified cultural deposits (Waters 2000: 538,540).

In a stable landscape with few episodes of deposition and minimal to moderate erosion, soils will form and cultural materials will remain on the surface until they are buried. Repeated and extended periods of stability will result in the compression of the archaeological record with multiple occupational episodes being located on one surface prior to burial (Waters 2000:538-539).

If erosion occurs after cultural material is deposited, it will disturb or destroy sections of archaeological sites even if they were initially in a good state of preservation. The more frequent and severe the episodes of erosional events, the more likely it is that the archaeological record in that area will be disturbed or destroyed (Waters 2000: 539; Waters and Kuehn 1996: 484).

The role of bioturbation is another significant factor in the modification of the archaeological record. Post-depositional processes can disturb and destroy artefacts and sites as well as preserve cultural materials. Redistribution and mixing of cultural deposits can occur as a result of burrowing and mounding by earthworms, ants and other species of burrowing animals (Arnour-Chelu and Andrews 1994). Artefacts can move downwards through root holes as well as through sorting and settling due to gravity. Translocation can also occur as a result of tree falls (Balek 2002: 41-42; Peacock and Fant 2002: 92).

Depth of artefact burial and movement as a result of bioturbation corresponds to the limit of major biologic activity (Balek 2002: 43). Artefacts may also be moved as a result of an oscillating water table causing alternate drying and wetting of sediments, and by percolating rainwater (Villa 1982: 279).

The majority of the Investigation Area is located in the Richmond River Flood Plain with impacts from flooding having the potential to either erode or deposit sediment within the landscape depending on sediment load of the flood waters and flood velocity. It is noted that high intensity floods have the potential to erode landscapes resulting in the removal of artefacts from a landscape while gentle floods may deposit a protective layer of sediment over the archaeological deposit (Umwelt 2017: 54).

## 5.9 Human Land Uses and Disturbances

The landscape of the Richmond Valley has changed dramatically since European arrival. European settlement of Richmond Valley led to the clearing of significant amounts of bushland for agriculture and grazing, as well as the development of large tracts of land for residential, commercial and industrial use. In some cases developments have vastly changed the landscape, resulting in significant impacts to both historic and Aboriginal heritage.

The area surrounding the Richmond River was quickly and completely transformed by European colonisation. Prior to 1850 the area was comprised of forest lands. The lower flood plain would have originally been occupied by coarse grasses associated with marshlands which were later drained to provide grazing pasture (Jamieson et al 1983: 322).

Following European settlement, the landscape was subjected to a range of different modification activities including extensive logging and clearing, agricultural cultivation (ploughing), pastoral grazing, and residential developments. The associated high degree of landscape disturbance has resulted in the alteration of large tracts of land and the Aboriginal cultural materials contained within these areas. Large sections of the Investigation Area have been subject to agricultural and pastoral activities, other associated land uses include business and residential developments, industrial and commercial areas.

In terms of these land uses and impacts on the landscape and cultural materials that may be present, early vegetation clearing included the uprooting of trees by chaining which would have disturbed or destroyed cultural materials that may have been present near or underneath trees and vegetation.

Farming and agricultural activities also disturbed the landscape. Although pastoralism may appear a low impact activity, it does result in significant disturbances due to vegetation clearance and the trampling and compaction of grazed areas. These factors accelerate the natural processes of sheet and gully erosion, which in turn can cause the horizontal and lateral displacement of artefacts.

Furthermore, grazing by hooved animals can affect the archaeological record due to the displacement and breakage of artefacts resulting from trampling (Yorston et al 1990). Pastoral land uses are also closely linked to alterations in the landscape due to the construction of dams, artificial drains, fence lines and associated structures. As a sub-set of agricultural land use, ploughing typically disturbs the top 10-12 centimetres of topsoil (Koettig 1986) depending on the method and machinery used during the process. Ploughing increases the likelihood of erosion and can also result in the direct horizontal and vertical movement of artefacts, thus causing artificial changes in artefact densities and distributions.

Excavation works required for historic developments used cut and fill methods which may result in impact to Aboriginal heritage values as well as earlier phases of historic development. These direct impacts to the land and associated cultural materials that may be present are easy to see and understand. Any form of construction or resource exploitation that involves the removal of, relocation of, or compaction or soils sediments or minerals, requires the modification of the topography, thus displacing and/or destroying any cultural materials that may have been present (Wood 1982).

In summary, the Richmond Valley region, including the town of Casino and its surrounds, has suffered from significant land use impacts as a consequence of European occupation including:

- large-scale clearing for agricultural purposes;
- impact of pastoral activity;
- impact of timber-getting;
- industrial land use including landfill area;
- establishment of urban regional centres;
- creation of transport corridors;
- changes in hydrology and flooding; and
- changes in fire regime.

## 5.10 Discussion

The regional environment provides resources and landscapes which would have supported significant and continued occupation within the region. The Richmond River is considered likely to have been a focus of Aboriginal occupation and travel which would have been a key travel route across the wider extent of Bandjalung lands. Away from the Richmond River, areas of former swampland and inundation would also have provided access to a number of plant and animal resources suggesting that Casino provided a suitable environment for both resource gathering and occupation activities.

Archaeological evidence of historic land use in the Richmond Valley RJP is likely to be focused around agricultural and pastoral use of the land based on its location outside of the main town centre. The alluvial plains in particular were highlighted historically as particularly suitable for agricultural pursuits while the hillier landscapes to the north were identified as suitable grazing lands. More recent developments across the Richmond Valley RJP were less reliant on the underlying environmental conditions of the landscape as development moved towards secondary industries.

## 6. ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A review of the archaeological literature of the region and the results of a search of the AHIMS database provide essential contextual information for this Heritage Report. Thus, it is possible to obtain a broader picture of the wider cultural landscape highlighting the range of Aboriginal site types throughout the region, frequency and distribution patterns and the presence of any sites within the Investigation Area. It is then possible to use the archaeological context in combination with the review of environmental conditions to establish an archaeological predictive model for the Richmond Valley RJP.

### 6.1 Regional Archaeological Background

While a widespread regional study has not been completed for the Richmond Valley a number of localised assessments have been completed within and in the vicinity of Casino to support proposed development. Review of these investigations have indicated that proximity to water and other resources is a key predictor in the potential for Aboriginal archaeological sites to be present within an assessment area. Several studies noted that raised landforms were of particular importance, particularly in proximity to flood plain areas and swamp resources.

Bryne (1987) developed a land use model of lowland rainforest occupation as part of an assessment of the significance of NSW rainforests to Aboriginal people. In his model Bryne noted that rainforest environments were likely to have been utilized for their resources but would not have been a focus of occupation. Bryne suggested that occupation was likely to be focused in basecamps located away from the rainforest environment including alluvial floodplains and dry sclerophyll forest environments. Bryne suggests that general movement through the landscape would have been focused along the routes of major watercourses, their associated valleys and also ridge environments. Evidence of long-term and repeated occupation was noted as most likely to be found on riverine floodplains.

Barton (1998) carried out a survey for two quarry sites approximately 20 km north of Casino towards Kyogle. Barton (1998:2) noted that a large number of mythological sites were known to occur in the local region. He noted that Bora/ceremonial sites were more likely to be located on low, and level terrain where mythological sites could be found on both high and low terrain. Barton identified that previously identified archaeological sites in the region were primarily comprised of low-density lithic scatters which tended to be located adjacent to creek lines on raised ground or on spurs and slope landforms.

### 6.2 Local archaeological context

A number of previous Aboriginal cultural heritage assessments have been undertaken within the broader Richmond Valley region, including several which have been undertaken across portions of the Investigation Area. The most relevant of these studies are summarised below:

#### 6.2.1 *Everick Heritage 2012, Wastewater Treatment Infrastructure*

In 2012 Everick undertook an assessment to the north-west of Casino for proposed wastewater treatment infrastructure for the meat-works. No cultural heritage was identified on site during this assessment, however an artefact scatter containing hearth stones was located on a slope landform approximately 30 m west of the Richmond River. Feedback from Aboriginal stakeholders during the survey noted that the floodplain at the base of the slope was previously an extensive area of wetland and consequently the site was located on relatively high ground between the Richmond River and the resources of the wetlands at the base of the hill.



### **6.2.2 Everick Heritage 2009, Nammoona Summerdowns Rail Terminal**

In 2009 Everick completed a cultural heritage assessment of the Nammoona 'Summerdowns' Rail Terminal in advance of the expansion of existing rail facilities for the Casino industrial complex. The assessment area was located on a series of low hills which were associated with the underlying Grafton formation geologies. A large portion of the investigation area was noted to have been associated with flood plain landscapes. The assessment noted that it was considered unlikely that the flood plain would have been a preferred occupation location given the higher drier conditions in other portions of the site. It was noted that the flood plains were likely to have provided a suitable resource gathering area and that Culturally Modified Trees (CMT) were likely to be identified within the assessment area. Everick undertook a background review of historical aerials for the investigation area and noted substantial disturbance associated with historical land clearance and agricultural use. Everick noted that while it was expected that these sites would have been subject to substantial disturbance from these land uses, archaeological evidence could remain in soil deposits of a suitable depth. Everick made the following predictions:

- Artefact deposits were most likely to be found in elevated landscapes adjacent to wetlands, creeks and rivers. Artefact deposits may include both stone and shell deposits;
- Quarry sites are unlikely due to the underlying sandstone geology. The potential for intrusions of quartz and quartzite to be present within these geologies was noted;
- Axe grinding grooves are usually found on hard sandstone sheets or flat sandstone boulders adjacent to water; and
- CMTs may be located in areas with old growth trees.

Survey for the investigation focused on low hills, hillcrests and hillslopes in the south western portion of the assessment area. Two CMTs were identified within the assessment area, and an additional three CMTs immediately outside the project boundary.

The assessment noted that survey was hindered by extremely low visibility, with the areas of low hills adjacent to the floodplains likely to retain subsurface evidence of Aboriginal occupation. Everick recommended that a program of archaeological subsurface investigation be undertaken across the project area.

### **6.2.3 Everick Heritage 2014, Casino Rail Freight Terminal, North Casino NSW**

Everick prepared an updated Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for the Casino Rail Freight Terminal site in 2014. The report detailed the results of both the former 2009 survey as well as the results of a program of archaeological test excavation completed across the assessment area.

Test excavation was delineated into a western and eastern precinct with test excavation undertaken across three landforms within the assessment area including hillcrest, hillslope and wetland landforms.

Test excavation of the western precinct included the excavation of 19 test pits across representative samples of all identified landforms. Artefacts were located within test pits investigating both hillslope landforms in close proximity to adjacent wetlands as well as on hillcrest landscapes.

Test excavation of the eastern precinct included the excavation of nine test pits across representative samples of all identified landforms. Artefacts were located within the Hillcrest landscape of this portion of the investigation area.

Interpretation of the artefact assemblage identified noted the presence of several artefacts indicative of the conservation of raw materials. The presence of retouched flakes was also interpreted as evidence that a variety of land uses were being undertaken at the site. Artefacts recovered during test excavation were noted to have been reburied within their respective test pits. The report recommended that their sites be salvaged post approval with artefacts transferred to a suitable keeping place.



**Figure 6.1: Results of test excavation in western portion Casino Rail Freight Terminal Investigation Area, inset showing location of test excavation area compared to RJP Investigation Area (Source: Everick Heritage 2014: 111)**



**Figure 6.2: Results of test excavation in eastern portion Casino Rail Freight Terminal Investigation Area, inset showing location of test excavation area compared to RJP Investigation Area (Source: Everick Heritage 2014: 129)**

#### 6.2.4 *Everick Heritage 2018, Johnston Street Residential Rezoning, Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment*

In 2018, Everick undertook an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment of land to the south of the Bruxner Highway currently utilised as pastoral land. Everick’s assessment was undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the Code of Practice and included pedestrian survey of the assessment area with a representative of Casino Boolangle LALC.

Due to the lack of ground surface visibility, survey focused on areas of exposure primarily associated with erosion due to cattle uses. The report noted that the assessment area had been subject to significant clearing historically with no CMTs identified during the survey.

The assessment noted that it was likely that any evidence of Aboriginal occupation is likely to have been significantly disturbed by flooding and erosion. Further Everick noted that based on these geomorphic effects that the completion of archaeological test excavation would be unlikely to recover archaeological material and would not provide a representative understanding of Aboriginal land use in the region. The report further suggested that adjacent landscapes which included areas of toe slopes and raised ridges would have been more likely to have been targeted for past Aboriginal occupation.

The report notes that the representative from Casino Boolangle LALC did not identify any intangible values within the assessment area.

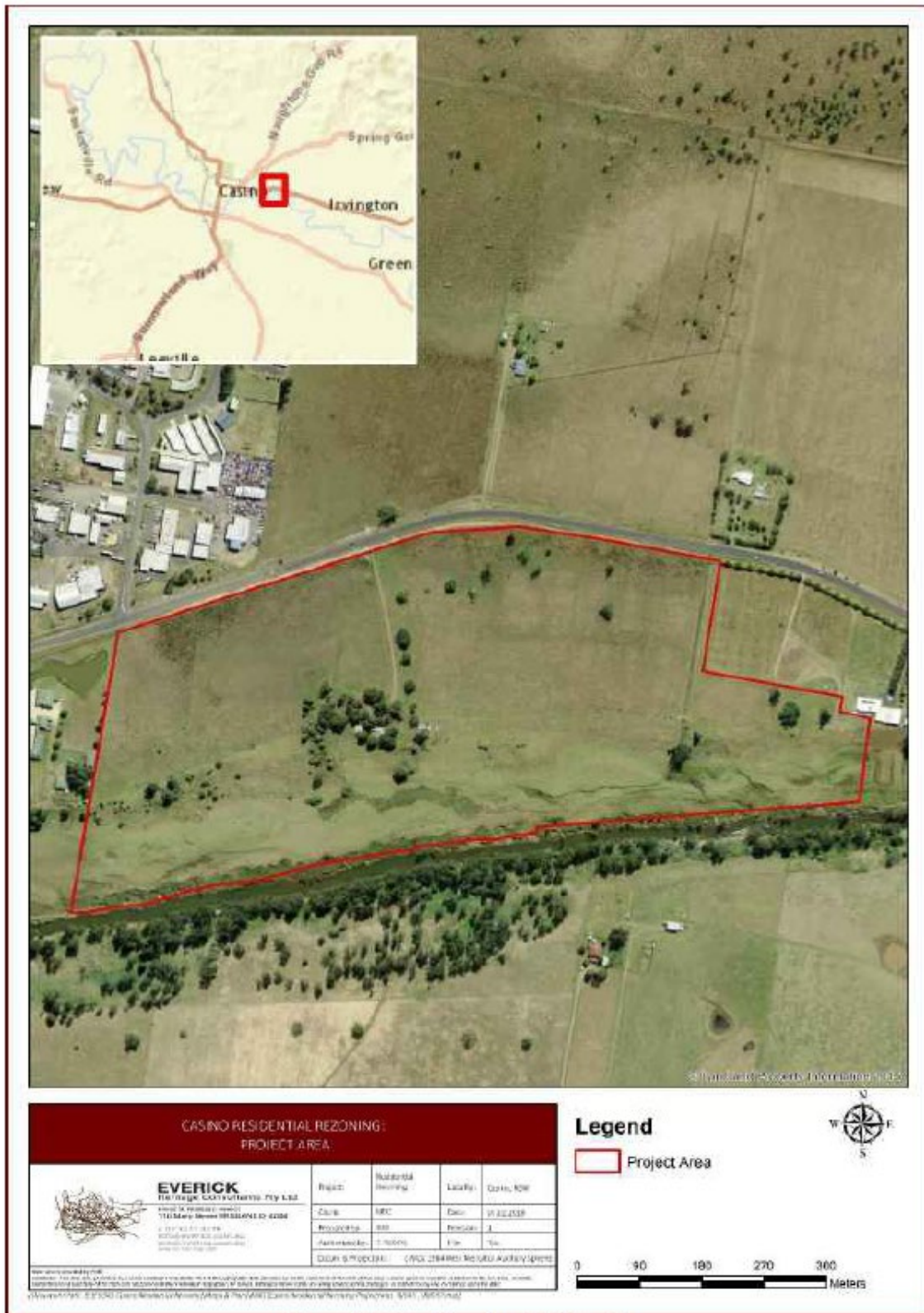


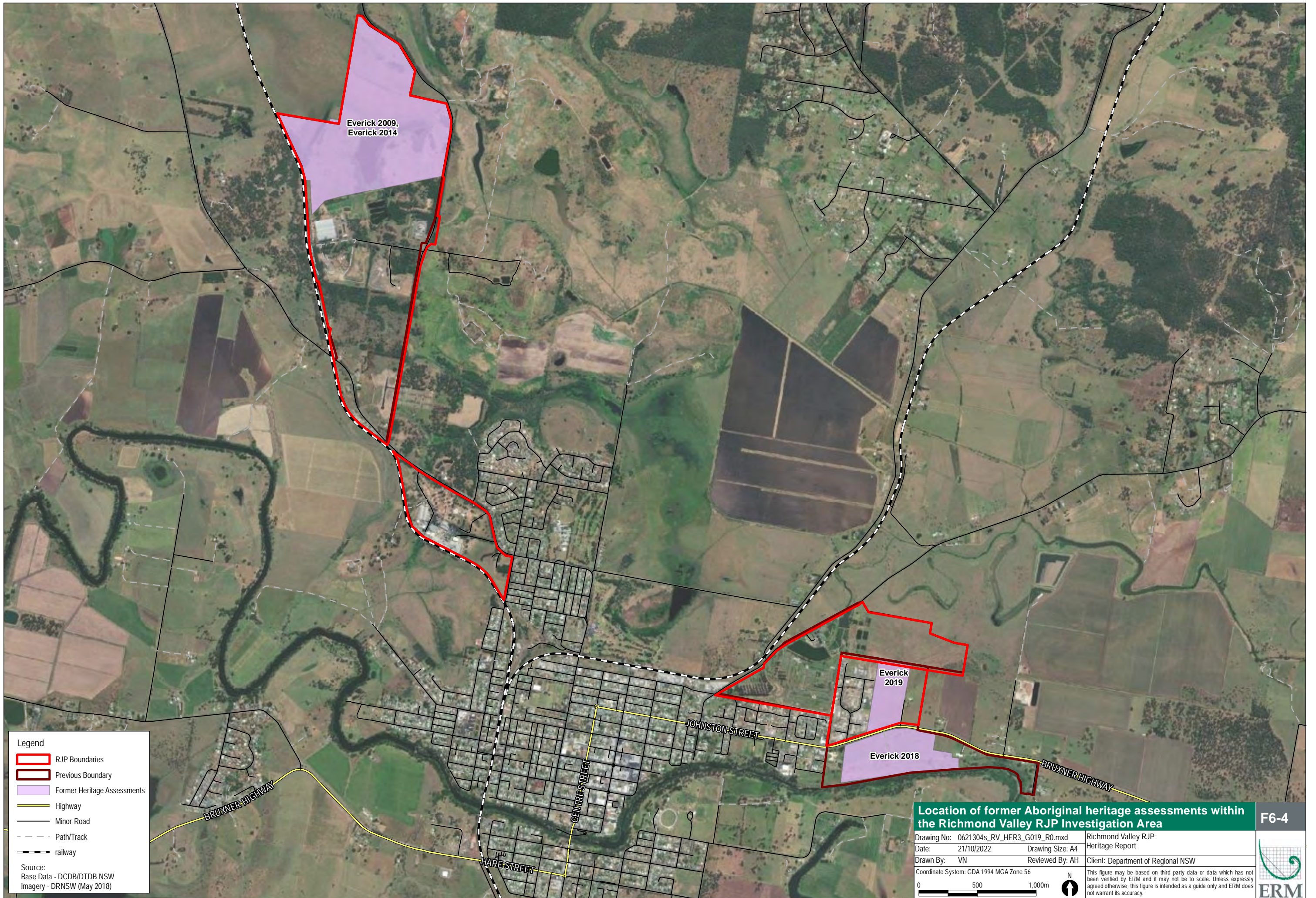
Figure 6.3: Boundary of assessment undertaken by Everick (2018: 12)

### **6.2.5 *Everick Heritage 2019, Casino Industrial Rezoning, Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment***

In 2019 Everick undertook an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment of a portion of the Johnston Street Precinct currently utilised as pastoral land. The assessment included a series of pastoral land to the north of the Bruxner Highway immediately east of current industrial lands.

The survey was undertaken in accordance with the Due Diligence Code of Practice which did not include comprehensive consultation in accordance with the Consultation Requirements. Assessment noted that the survey area was comprised of an area of alluvial floodplain which had a relatively consistent landform with exception of small areas of drainage infrastructure located along the western boundary of the assessment area.

The assessment noted that the assessment area had been subject to a number of historic impacts including land clearing, grazing and some level of cultivation. The landscape was assessed to have previously been associated with a riverine environment which would have originally supported dense forest or swamp lands. No Aboriginal Objects or areas of PAD were identified during archaeological survey.



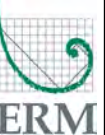
**Legend**

- RJP Boundaries
- Previous Boundary
- Former Heritage Assessments
- Highway
- Minor Road
- Path/Track
- railway

Source:  
 Base Data - DCDB/DTDB NSW  
 Imagery - DRNSW (May 2018)

**Location of former Aboriginal heritage assessments within the Richmond Valley RJP Investigation Area**

Drawing No: 0621304s_RV_HER3_G019_R0.mxd		Richmond Valley RJP
Date: 21/10/2022		Heritage Report
Drawn By: VN	Drawing Size: A4	Client: Department of Regional NSW
Reviewed By: AH		
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56		
This figure may be based on third party data or data which has not been verified by ERM and it may not be to scale. Unless expressly agreed otherwise, this figure is intended as a guide only and ERM does not warrant its accuracy.		



## 6.3 AHIMS Database Search Results

### 6.3.1 AHIMS Limitations

ERM note that there are many limitations with an AHIMS search. Firstly, site coordinates are not always correct due to errors and changing of computer systems at AHIMS over the years that failed to correctly translate old coordinate systems to new systems. Secondly, some sensitive AHIMS sites have access restrictions which removes spatial and analytical data from the public record, these restrictions limit the analytical completeness of the dataset. And finally, few sites have been updated on the AHIMS register to notify if they have been subject to a s87 or s90 permit, and as such which sites remain in the local area and which sites have been destroyed.

In addition to this, other limitations include the number of studies in the local area. Access to a limited number of studies, as seen for the current assessment suggests that a representative sample of sites have not been recorded across the landscape. Ground surface visibility also hinders site identification and the geomorphology of the majority of NSW soils and high levels of erosion have proven to disturb sites and site contents. Thus, the AHIMS search is limited and provides a basis which only aids in predictive modelling.

### 6.3.2 Search Results

A search of the AHIMS register was undertaken to identify registered Aboriginal sites within the Investigation Area and its vicinity. The extensive AHIMS search identified that 19 known Aboriginal sites and one Aboriginal place are currently recorded within the Extensive Search area (as shown on *Figure 6.3*) (see *Appendix C*). These sites are summarised in *Table 6.1*. Of the 19 sites, one site was recorded as having restricted access, and feedback from Heritage NSW (D. Gordon Pers Comm 13 December 2021) confirmed that the restricted site is not located within the Richmond Valley RJP. Of the registered sites, a total of six sites have been reclassified as 'not a site'. These sites were comprised of CMT registrations, with the current designation of 'not a site' indicating that reassessment of each site following its registration identified that the markings on each tree were not a result of cultural modification.

All remaining registered sites within the search area are currently listed as valid however it is noted that six sites are recorded to be subject to the conditions of AHIP C0001253 (see *Section 6.4* below and *Appendix D*).

**Table 6.1: Summary of AHIMS results**

Site Type	Number	% of Total Sites	Number inside RJP boundaries
CMT (Carved or Scarred)	4	26.3%	2
Artefact	4	21.1%	4
Artefact, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	3	15.8%	3
Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming, Ceremonial Ring (Stone of Earth)	1	5.3%	0
Restricted	1	5.3%	0
Not a site	6	26.3%	3
Total	19	100%	12

## Figure 6.5: Known Aboriginal Heritage Sites within the Investigation Area (AHIMS)

[Removed for public display]



## 6.4 AHIP Register

A review of the following public AHIP registers was undertaken during the preparation of this report:

- AHIP public register 2021-2022 (as accessed on 12 October 2022); and
- AHIP public register archive 2010-2021 (as accessed on 12 October 2022).

One AHIP was identified within the Richmond Valley LGA which was associated with the Casino Rail Freight Terminal Pty Ltd (AHIP C0001253) (see Appendix D).

This AHIP overlaps with a portion of Precinct 1 of the Investigation Area. A summary of the AHIP and its conditions are summarised in *Table 6.2* with the broad boundary of the AHIP illustrated in *Figure 6.6*.

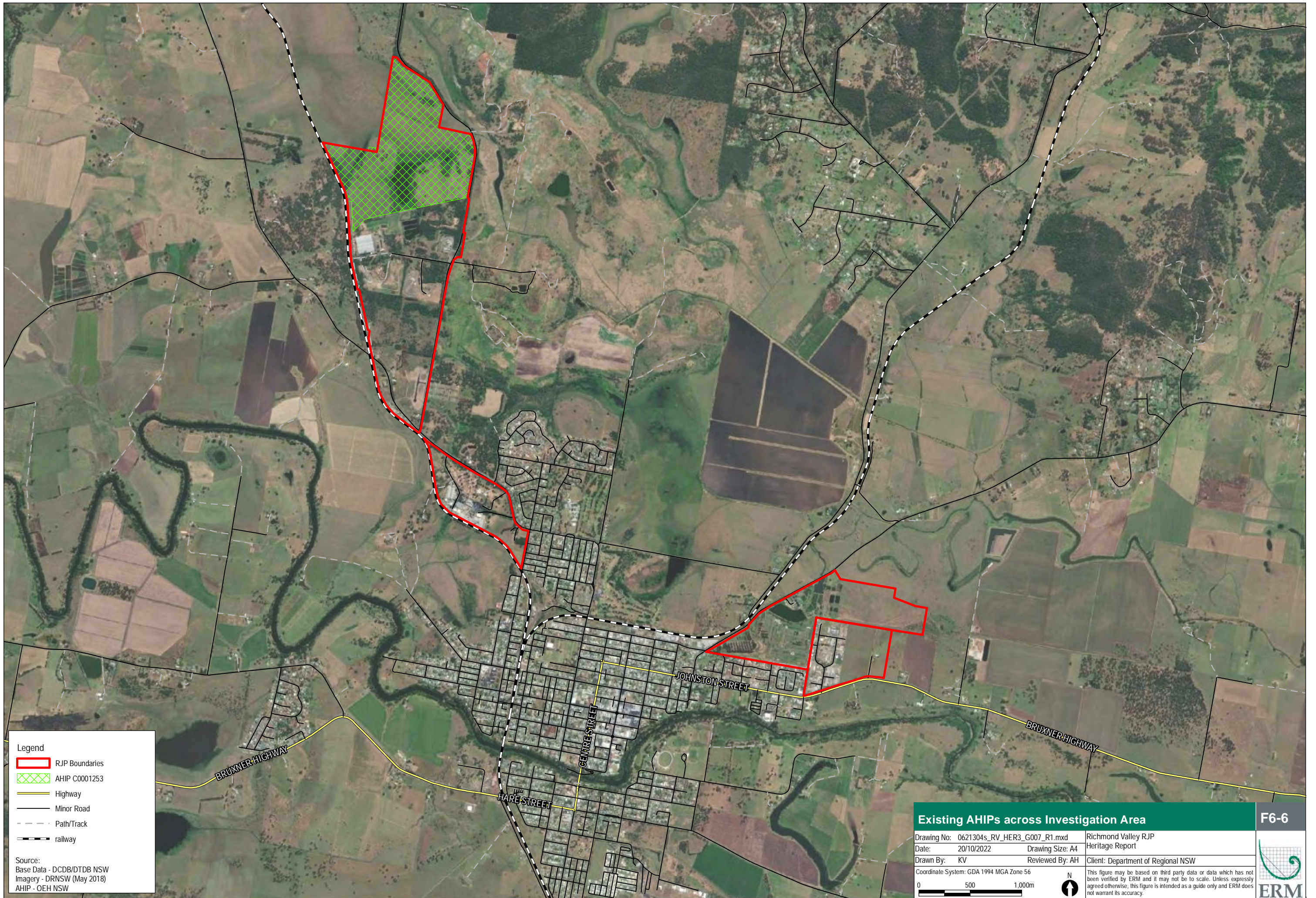
**Table 6.2: AHIP C0001253 permit details and conditions**

Details	Summary
AHIP number	AHIP C0001253
AHIP holder	Casino Rail Freight Terminal Pty Ltd
AHIP commencement	2 September 2015
AHIP duration	10 years from the commencement, that is until 1 September 2025; or until the date on which the Collection Report is submitted.
Location	Parts of Lot 2 DP 547143 and Lot 1 DP 576154 known as 794 Reynolds Road, North Casino
Sites within the Investigation Area subject to AHIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ CRFT 07 (AHIMS # 04-4-0213) – no harm provisions</li> <li>■ Nammoona 1 (AHIMS # 04-4-0192) – no harm provisions</li> <li>■ Nammoona 2 (AHIMS # 04-4-0193) – no harm provisions</li> <li>■ CRFT 01 (AHIMS # 04-4-0207) – salvage excavation, community collection, total harm by the proposed works</li> <li>■ CRFT 02 (AHIMS # 04-4-0209) – salvage excavation, community collection, total harm by the proposed works</li> <li>■ CRFT 03 (AHIMS # 04-4-0207) – community collection, total harm by the proposed works</li> <li>■ CRFT 04 (AHIMS # 04-4-0210) – community collection, total harm by the proposed works</li> <li>■ CRFT 05 (AHIMS # 04-4-0212) – community collection, total harm by the proposed works</li> <li>■ CRFT 06 (AHIMS # 04-4-0214) – community collection, total harm by the proposed works</li> <li>■ All Aboriginal objects in, on or under the land which is identified as 'CRFT_AHIP_Area' excluding any no harm areas. All harm must be in accordance with the AHIP</li> </ul>
Summary of approved impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Salvage excavation</li> <li>■ Community collection</li> <li>■ Harm to certain Aboriginal objects through the proposed works</li> </ul>

Details	Summary
Summary of no harm areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ No harm area 1 – all lands contained within a circle of 10m diameter the centre point of which is CRFT 07 (AHIMS # 04-4-02143)</li> <li>■ No harm area 2 – all lands contained within a circle of 40m diameter whose centre point is Nammoona 1 (AHIMS # 04-4-0192)</li> <li>■ No harm area 3 – all lands contained within a circle of 40m diameter whose centre point is Nammoona 2 (AHIMS # 04-4-0193)</li> </ul>
Summary of relevant AHIP conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Visual markers must be installed to clearly indicate the location of the Aboriginal objects and 'no-harm' areas described in Scheduled A, to any person on foot or in a vehicle in the vicinity</li> <li>■ Excavation must be completed in an area before any harm of Aboriginal objects can commence in that same area</li> <li>■ An opportunity for community collection must be provided before any harm of Aboriginal objects can commence in the area</li> </ul>

Heritage NSW will not issue an AHIP across an area which is already subject to an active AHIP. While modifications to land-zoning would not directly impact the existing AHIP, modifications to zoning may in turn trigger variations to the development which would be undertaken within this AHIP area.

While AHIP C0001253 remains active and valid all physical earthworks within the boundaries of SU1 must be undertaken in accordance with the existing conditions and in accordance with the proposed works outlined in the AHIP. Permission from the AHIP holder would also be required to undertake physical works in this area. Where works cannot be undertaken in accordance with the conditions of the existing AHIP, the AHIP must be surrendered and a new AHIP sought to consider impacts related to newly proposed works. A new AHIP application must be supported by a stand-alone ACHAR which reflects the updated impacts. It is noted that this ACHAR may identify separate or additional Aboriginal sites or management and mitigation measures in relation to additional information which may be available following the issue of the existing AHIP.



**Legend**

- RJP Boundaries
- AHIP C0001253
- Highway
- Minor Road
- Path/Track
- railway

Source:  
 Base Data - DCDB/DTDB NSW  
 Imagery - DRNSW (May 2018)  
 AHIP - OEH NSW

Existing AHIPs across Investigation Area		F6-6
Drawing No: 0621304s_RV_HER3_G007_R1.mxd	Richmond Valley RJP Heritage Report	
Date: 20/10/2022	Drawing Size: A4	
Drawn By: KV	Reviewed By: AH	Client: Department of Regional NSW
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56		
0	500	1,000m
		<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <span style="margin-right: 5px;">N</span> </div>
This figure may be based on third party data or data which has not been verified by ERM and it may not be to scale. Unless expressly agreed otherwise, this figure is intended as a guide only and ERM does not warrant its accuracy.		

## 6.5 Colonial Frontier Massacre Mapping

A review of the Colonial Frontier Massacre Mapping project developed through the Newcastle University has revealed that there are no known massacre sites within the Investigation Area.

More widely, several massacre events have been recorded against the Bandjalung. These events were recorded at:

- **Evans Head** Pelican Creek massacre approximately 42 km south east of the Investigation Area – Following the Bandjalung killing of five white men at Pelican Creek, a posse of 11 stockmen attacked a camp at Evans River and drove the Aboriginal people towards Goanna Headland where two schooners were sheltering from the southerly gale. The sailors on board joined in the shooting. Approximately 100 Bandjalung men, women and children were killed with only two children reported to have survived.
- **Ballina** Angel's Beach massacre approximately 50 km east of Investigation Area – A reprisal carried out by native police led by white officers for the alleged killing of white men north of the Tweed River. There was no evidence that the Bandjalung at Angels beach were involved in the original attack. Approximately 30 Bandjalung people were killed.

These massacres demonstrate the significant level of conflict between the Bandjalung and the advancing settlers, which in combination with changing land access and the introduction of disease had a significant impact on the Bandjalung population.

## 6.6 Predictive Model of Aboriginal Land Use and its Material Traces

There are several factors which have the potential to skew the results and interpretations of former archaeological studies. These factors include elements such as:

- the landform on which a site is observed is not necessarily the site's origin. Post depositional processes including impacts from flooding and bioturbation are likely to have resulted in the movement or burial of archaeological deposits;
- biases in landforms investigated are limited by proposed development locations or areas of interest to the archaeologist. Further variation in type, accuracy and level of reporting exist; and
- site interpretation can be skewed by level of ground surface visibility and fragmentation of the archaeological record.

The following statements provide a summary of identified archaeological site patterning in the Investigation Area:

- Dominant site types include CMTs and artefact sites;
- Watercourses would have provided a focus of Aboriginal occupation;
- Archaeological sites are most likely to be located within close proximity to water with creek lines reported to have been utilised as transit corridors;
- Aboriginal sites may also be located on ridgeline and spur landforms;
- High density occupation was most likely to be associated with alluvial plain environments;
- Stone artefacts are most often made of quartz material with instances of chert and basalt materials also recorded;
- Areas of remnant vegetation in close proximity to waterways are likely to contain CMTs;
- CMTs may be associated with burials;
- Burials are most likely to be located in deep alluvial deposits;
- Aboriginal sites are most likely to be located in landscapes which have been subject to low historic disturbance; and
- Rock shelters with deposit, rock art, petroglyph engravings and grinding grooves are likely to be rare within the Investigation Area with their location limited to landscapes with outcropping stone.

## 7. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

### 7.1 Historical Overview

Much of the Investigation Area has been historically cleared for timber and agricultural production since colonial settlement began in the early nineteenth century. Early colonial settlement in and around the Investigation Area began at the coastal rivers and then developed further inland as resources and potential grazing lands were explored. Timber-getting and dairying would later establish themselves in the area, however pastoral concerns remain to this day the largest commercial land use in the area.

#### 7.1.1 Ethno-Historic Background

Aboriginal occupation of NSW is thought to have spanned at least 40,000 years, however dates in excess of 40,000 years have been presented for artefacts found in gravels of the Cranebrook Terrace on the Nepean River (Stockton and Holland 1974; Nanson et al. 1987; Stockton 1993 in Richards 2015).

Aboriginal occupation on the Northern Rivers district has been dated occupation from at least 8,500 BP, with radiocarbon dates obtained at the Seelands rock shelter, approximately 10 km north of Grafton (McBryde 1974). This site presents as a similar riparian environment to the banks of the Richmond River. Holocene occupation from c.4,000 to 3,300 years BP has also been identified at the Wombah midden sites and from c.1,700 years BP at the Chambigne B1 occupation site, both located in the adjacent Clarence Valley near Grafton (McBryde 1974:373-376; Hamm 1994:5 in Richards 2015). McBryde (1974:327) describes the general area as having a vegetation mosaic of open dry sclerophyll on elevated ground with linking pockets of rainforest adjacent permanent water courses. This environment would have been consistent with the conditions along the Richmond River and would have provided habitat for wallabies, possums and bandicoots, which likely made up a substantial portion of the meat diets of the area's inhabitants. Larger game, such as kangaroo and emu would have been hunted where the forests opened to grassier plains (NSW NPWS & Department of Planning 1989).

The Bandjalung people were the principal group occupying the Richmond River catchment at the time of European occupation. The inhabitants of the Casino area were part of this wider linguistic group. The Bandjalung people consisted of some twenty distinct dialects in a language spoken from the Logan River in the north in Queensland, south to the Clarence River and westwards to Tenterfield (Crowley 1978:1). The range of dialects were not uniform with a greater range observed closer to the coast and to the northern extents of the language group, with distinct variation between coastal speakers and those further inland (Crowley 1991). Casino was occupied by the dialect group known as the Galibal, a distinct group that occupied territory between the McPherson Range in the north, around the Shannon Brook and Mongogare Creek tributaries of the Richmond River in the south, the limits presented by the Richmond Range to the west and the Tweed and Mackellar Ranges to the east (Crowley 1978).

#### 7.1.2 Post Contact

*AHT Peopling Australia – Fighting for Land – Displacing Indigenous people<sup>1</sup>*

*NSWHT Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures*

Interactions between European explorers and Aboriginal groups is consistently noted in the records of early explorers who both observed the practices of Aboriginal groups and often utilised Aboriginal people as guides within their expeditions. James Cook is reported to be the first to have referenced the presence of the Bandjalung within the Richmond River region as part of this expedition up the coast.

---

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix E for a summary of the Australian Heritage Themes and NSW Heritage Themes

Cook noted the presence of Aboriginal people on several instances, noting that they '*appeared entirely unmoved by the neighbourhood of so remarkable an object as a ship must necessarily be to people who have never seen one*' (James Cook 15 May 1770, in Fitzsimmons 2019). These types of early contact with Europeans were mostly noted to be friendly, with some authors suggesting the early approach of avoidance by Aboriginal groups may have been at a time when Aboriginal groups did not recognise Europeans as a threat to their livelihoods (Bickford et al, 1998).

Contact between the cedar-getters who entered the Richmond Valley in the 1840s were said to have been relatively peaceful. Reports indicate that Aboriginal people had developed a relationship with the cedar-getters, becoming axe-men, bullock drivers, rafters, and ration carriers. An economy was soon developed between the Aboriginal groups and the sawyers with rum, tobacco, and tomahawks provided by the cedar-getters, and game, fish, honey and women provided by the Aboriginal groups (Bickford et al 1998).

With the increasing European occupation of the region, conflict between the local Aboriginal groups and settlers were reported to increase. By the late 1840s, with the encroachment of graziers and pastoral lots, more violence and sporadic skirmishes were reported over a 30-year time period (DPNPWS 1989: 21). Many of the interactions involved the theft and murder of sheep with reports of Aboriginal killings of travellers also reported in the newspaper (The Sydney Morning Herald 1844:2 & 1843:2; The Moreton Bay Courier 1848: 3). At this time settlers of the region appear to have adopted a strongly negative view of the local Aboriginal population, with newspaper reports noting:

*The blacks of the Richmond are a daring, active race, and require to be managed with vigour and a strong hand on the part of the settlers, for government never lent its aid in the matter...The blacks are a constant source of disquietude and danger, like the dingoes of the desert, usually stealing unawares of their prey, so that a sharp look-out is imperative on every bushman* (The Moreton Bay Courier 1848:3).

Violent interactions were reported to have been short-lived in open landscapes however violence was reported to have continued within the rugged eastern country until the 1870s.

Newspaper interviews of elderly settlers in the 1920s indicate that for some time after European settlement, the Bandjalung were able to maintain a connection to ceremonial use of the region. The newspaper summary suggests that Bora ceremonies were undertaken within the North Casino Bora Ground (located to the east of Precinct 1) into the 1860s, with settlers watching the ceremony from afar (The Sydney Morning Herald 1924: 13). The interview noted that the ceremony had been abandoned at this location within a single generation.

The increase in European settlement in the 1860s following the *Robertson Lands Act 1861* resulted in a rapid collapse of Aboriginal life-ways. In particular, the influx of settlers saw a corresponding increase in diseases in the region, resulting in the death of hundreds of Aboriginal people across the Tweed and Richmond Rivers. With the increasing clearance of land and destruction of natural resources, this development also saw the increased reliance on European foods and technologies (*Photograph 7.1*). At this time many Aboriginal people had found work on the region's stations.

The Aborigines Protection Board was established in 1883 and resulted in the establishment of a series of reserves between 1880 and 1920. The reserves were developed as a mechanism of protective segregation, with Aboriginal people being moved to reserves away from European settlement, and provided basic rations and medical care. One of the reserves included a 120 acre parcel of land in Kyogle (Lennon 2012). Two reserves are reported to have been located within Casino however little record of the use of either reserve has been identified.

The official policy of protection was abandoned in 1940, at which point it was replaced with the Aboriginal Welfare Board.



Reproduced from the original Tyrrell Collection glass plate. © ACP 1981

**Photograph 7.1 ‘Photograph of a group of Aboriginal men, women and children outside a church’. Aboriginal campsite circa 1880-1910, Tyrrell Collection ([NLA Item ID: obj-138927193](#))**

### **7.1.3 Surveying the Continent – Discovery of Casino**

*AHT Developing Local, Regional and National Economies – Surveying the Continent*

Early European exploration of NSW was largely via coastal exploration, with James Cook and Matthew Flinders charting the coast in 1770 and 1799 respectively.

Interior exploration of the area surrounding Casino was first attempted by Captain Henry Rous captaining the HMS Rainbow and accompanied by Governor Darling. Rouse had left Sydney in 1827 tasked with inspecting the new Moreton Bay settlement. The party was also under instruction to explore the coastline for the potential of large fertile river valleys supposed at the time to fall from the coastal mountain range. Rous’s expedition included exploration of approximately 20 miles of the Richmond River which extended approximately to the current town of Broadwater. In his report on the exploration to the Australian Quarterly Journal of Theology, Literature and Science, Rous reported that:

*It was explored in that direction about 20 miles where it had not shoaled its depth and its width was half a mile running SW by S - 17 miles from the entrance there is a NW branch extending 5 miles and ending in a low marshy jungle and at the entrance there is a north branch about 8 miles in extent - the banks low covered with long grass and mangroves, having the appearance of being often flooded - the general outline of the neighbouring country appeared to be flat open forest on the western bank and thick jungle*

*to the eastward with fine timber, and as you ascend the river the tea tree, mangrove and swamp oak give place to Morton pines, cedar, yellow wood, palms, and gum trees - the banks in general not exceeding 10 feet in height, rich alluvial mould as far as the eye could reach to the WSW not a hill could be discovered of any size, and on the whole it appeared a remarkably flat country. Many natives were seen and a few huts upwards of 30 feet in length and 6 feet in height (Wilton 1828: 352-355).*

Further exploration of the Richmond River was undertaken by James C. Burnett in 1843 and 1845 under instruction from the surveyor general Thomas Mitchell. Burnett prepared a series of detailed maps tracing the River from its source to the coast.

### 7.1.4 The Growth of Pastoralism and the establishment of Casino

*AHT Peopling Australia – Promoting Settlement*

*NSWHT Developing local, regional and national economies - Pastoralism*

The earliest European occupation of Casino is recorded as Messrs Clay and Stapleton in 1841. While the exact date of their occupation is not known, an 1841 report from Henry Oakes, the Commissioner of the Richmond River, noted that a weatherboard house, slab huts, a stockyard, a piggery, and several acres of maize and wheat had been constructed on the Cassino run<sup>2</sup> (Stubbs 2007: 6). The run was comprised of 30,000 acres of rich grazing land along the east bank of the Richmond River (Daley 1968:24). In addition to the establishment of farming infrastructure, the settlers were reported to have quickly identified a level route to Grafton.

Earliest European settlement of the region was through a process of squatting. In 1839 the Gipp's Act was enacted to restrain the levels of unauthorised occupation beyond the established counties of New South Wales. The areas beyond the established counties were referred to as lands beyond the limits of location. From 1839 pastoral licenses were able to be purchased beyond the limits of location on an annual basis. By the time Surveyor Burnett visited in 1843, occupation of the Richmond River had advanced considerably. Several stations were noted including Runnymede, Stratheden, Pagan, Stilton and Cassino. In 1847, new rules were established providing opportunities for existing licencees to be granted leases of up to 14 years across lands for which they had an established licence. By 1848 Clark Irving had leased both the Cassino and Ellangowan run.

#### 7.1.4.1 The Robertson Lands Acts 1861

The Robertson Lands Acts were comprised of two pieces of legislation introduced by then Premier John Robertson. The *Crown Lands Alienation Act 1861* and the *Crown Lands Occupation Act 1861* provided the mechanism to allow the sale and lease of publicly owned land. The Alienation Act provided a mechanism for the sale of town and suburban land by public auction. The Occupation Act allowed for the leasing of Crown land. Following the passage of this Act settlers were able to select and purchase Crown land from the colonial government. This change led to conflict as selectors were able to purchase land which was previously under a squatting lease holding. At first, the focus on forested land by selectors meant that the selectors and squatters were largely able to coexist within the Richmond and Clarence districts. Comments from the Sydney Morning Herald in 1869 noted that:

*The recovery of this land from the wildness of nature will not interfere with any existing industry. The free selector who clears the tangled brush drives away no sheep, and does not reduce the grazing rights of any squatter (Sydney Morning Herald 1869: 4).*

<sup>2</sup> Clay and Stapleton's Run was originally referred to as Cassino in text with later iterations of the name including the current town name removing the second 's' from the spelling.



By 1869 a total of 60,000 acres of land had been free selected along the Richmond River across 600 individual selectors. The selected lands were focused on the navigable part of the river to allow for easy transport of produce. The majority of the river frontage in Casino had not been subject to selection, with Clark Irving purchasing the majority of the land under the pre-emptive right in the 1850s.

### 7.1.5 Growth of the township

*NSWHT Towns, suburbs and villages*

Soon after the first leases around Casino were granted, a small village began to develop at a crossing place location above the head of the navigable portion of the Richmond River. Initially the village was known as 'The Falls' in reference to a steep drop in the riverbed at that location.

In 1855 surveyor General Sir Thomas Mitchell gave instructions for Surveyor Frederick Septimus Peppercorne to '*proceed to Cassino where it would appear from general consent, a town is required to be laid out*' (Stubbs 2007: 71). The town was to be positioned within a large reserve that was established in 1853 following survey by Assistant Surveyor William Drake (Stubbs 2007:6).

In July 1855 Peppercorne submitted a plan for the town of Casino which extended across portions of both the Casino and Runnymede runs. Casino quickly developed as a town with town allotments quickly taken up following the first land sale on 3 September 1856 (Stubbs 2007:71). The town became a stopover and supply point on the main road between Grafton, Moreton Bay and Ipswich (Daley 1968:69). By 1858 the town had become a thriving settlement with the population reported to be 1283 people (Waugh 1858 via NLA ID: obj-2918265011).

### 7.1.6 Industry

#### 7.1.6.1 Cedar cutting and Forestry

*NSWHT Industry 7 forestry*

*AHT Developing local, regional and national economies – utilising natural resources – making forests into a saleable resource*

Cedar-cutters had entered the Richmond Valley from about 1842 after stands in the Clarence River were depleted. Camps were quickly formed along the network of creeks that flowed through the valley, and river boats were employed to transport the timber (Daley 1968:33). The cedar-cutters required a licence to fell trees on unallocated Crown land. The licence only gave them the right to cut and export timber and not to settle or built permanent homes on the land (Lismore City Council *nd*).

Between 1842 and 1846 an average of 800,000 super feet<sup>3</sup> of cedar was sent to Sydney each year by the cedar-getters, with cedar considered to be one of the more profitable endeavours in the region. This profitability led to a focus on the industry by local settlers with reports suggesting the majority of other industries being abandoned in favour of cedar and pine getting (The Courier Mail 1934: 20). By 1886 it had been reported that the cedar along the Richmond River had been exhausted. With the increasing scarcity of cedar, the forestry trade transitioned their focus to hoop pine (Stubbs 2007:58).

---

<sup>3</sup> The superficial foot (or "super foot") is the most commonly used unit of measurement of sawn timber.

### 7.1.6.2 River Transport/Wharves

*NSWHT Transport & towns, suburbs & villages*

*AHT Developing local, regional and national economies – moving goods and people –making economic use of inland waterways*

With more squatters, settlers and cedar cutters entering the Richmond Valley area from the 1840s, the Richmond River became an important part of the development of Casino. The difficulties associated with overland transport (prior to the construction of railways) meant that the river was favourable as a faster, easier and cheaper mode of transport. The Richmond River was utilised to export tallow and cedar and other farm and station produce, and to import tools, utensils, basic clothing and rations (Richards, 1997). To facilitate the loading and unloading of these items, wharves were constructed along the navigable length of the Richmond River; some were Government-funded works and others were privately owned (Stubbs, 2007).

Navigation of the Richmond River continued to be difficult throughout history due to the shoals (sand bars), trees in the river and fallen from the banks, rocky ledges and occasional lack of water. In 1865 the *Clarence and Richmond Examiner* and *New England Advertiser* noted that a wharf (likely the first government wharf) had been constructed at the head of the navigation, Casino; however, it was placed in such a position that landslides prevented the approach by land and obstructions in the river prevented access via boats (Casino & District Family Group, 2019). The location of this wharf was potentially the 'Wharf Reserve' at the end of Foy and Kent Streets, as indicated in Figure 7.1

An additional wharf was constructed by John Grime in c.1860s-1870s (owner of Portions 50 and 51), at the eastern boundary of Portion 51 (becoming known as Grime's Wharf) (Figure 7.1). John Grime's wharf would have likely been used to bring his goods for his store (on the corner of Richmond and Walker Streets) to be unloaded and then brought by dray into Casino. Due to the access issues associated with the first government wharf, John Grime's wharf was the only functional wharf in the area at this time (Casino & District Family Group, 2019).

The need for a better wharf with access by steamers prompted the government to invite tenders in 1880 for the construction of an additional wharf on the northern bank of the south arm of the Richmond River at Irvington. The wharf was to be oblong with 106 ft frontage and 23 ft in depth. Irvington Wharf 1 was constructed in c.1880-81, and was historically accessed from Wharf Street (Figure 7.1). An adjacent goods shed was also constructed. This wharf became the main focus of delivery of supplies to the Casino hinterland and for exporting produce. It was impossible for droghers to approach much nearer than Tomki and goods had to be placed onto small punts and taken up to the wharf at Irvington. Timber was also floated down the river from Irvington to ships and mills at Coraki (Clarence Heritage, 2019). In 1884 it was announced that Mr R Pyers would build a slip at Irvington near the public wharf and Mr F G Crouch had his steamer 'Irvington' built to take about 200 passengers and about 20 tonnes of freight up the Richmond River (Casino & District Family Group, 2019). In 1885, the wharf was extended and a new weather shed was erected (to replace the goods shed that had been washed away the previous year). The flood event of 1887 completely covered Irvington Wharf 1, causing damage to the wharf and the shed.

As such, when Irvington Wharf 1 was damaged, a new wharf and access road was constructed to the east in c.1898, now known as Irvington Wharf 2 (or Rankins Wharf) (Figure 7.2 and *Photograph 7.2*). In 1900 a goods shed and pig pen were erected at this new wharf (Casino & District Family Group, 2019). From its construction, Irvington Wharf 2 was used by the North Coast Steam Navigation Co. Ltd; in 1920 the company abandoned the wharf due to river shoaling (Casino & District Family Group, 2019; Stubbs, 2007).

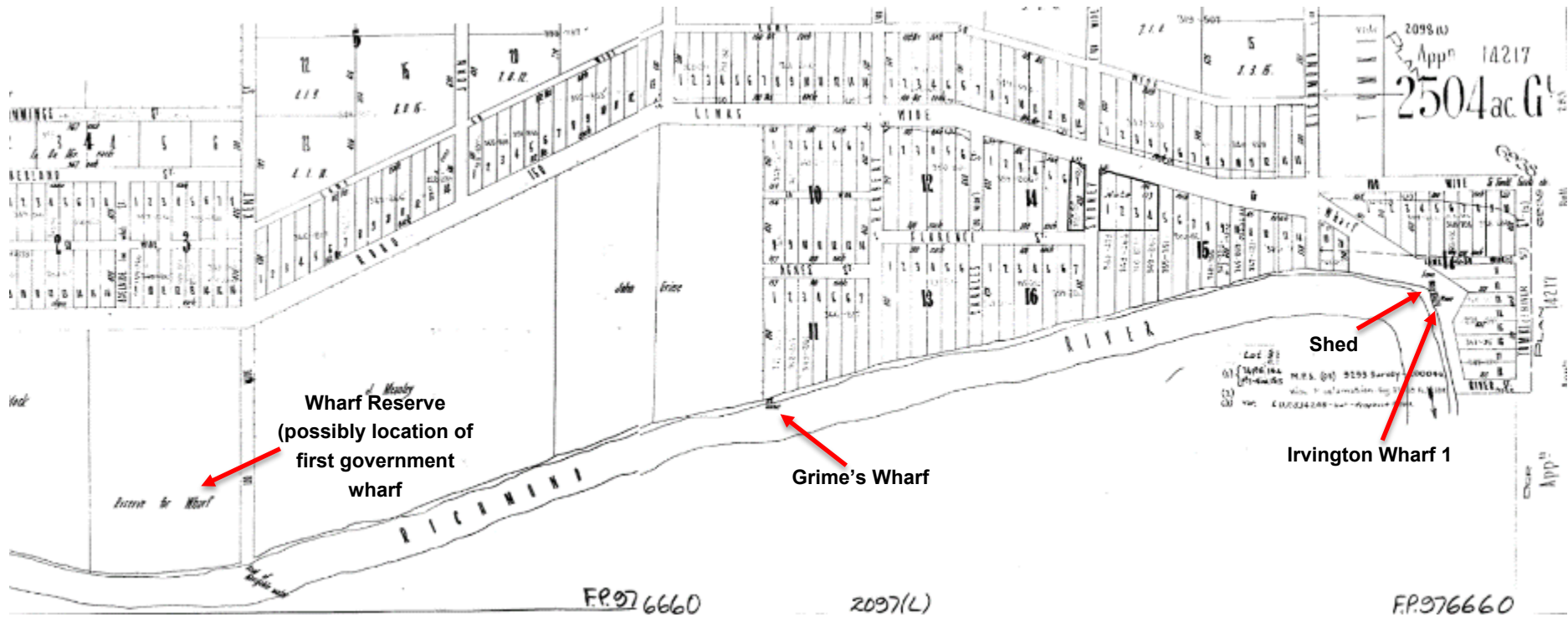


Figure 7.1 Detail of 'Tomki 1<sup>st</sup> Subdivision (partly in) Town of Casino, Irvington Township (n.d), showing locations of Crown Reserve for Wharf, Grime's Wharf and Irvington Wharf 1 adjacent to Precinct 3 of the study area (DP97660, provided by Richmond Valley Council, 2022).

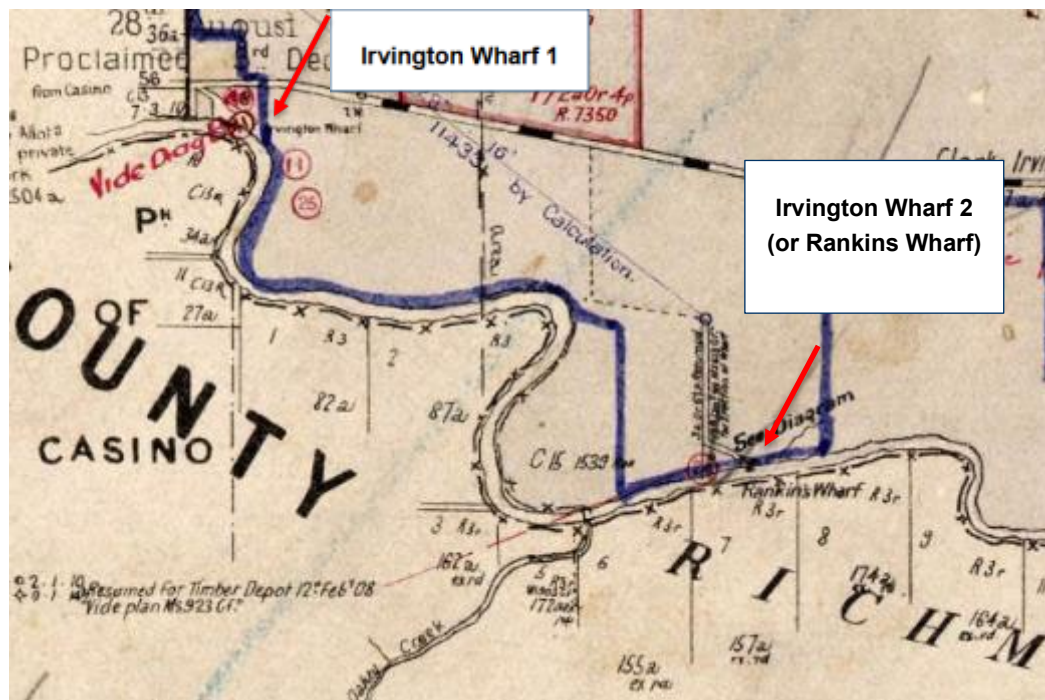


Figure 7.2 Tomki Parish Map (1909) showing location of Irvington Wharf 2 or Rankin's Wharf (arrowed) to the south-east of Irvington Wharf 1 and Precinct 3 of the study area ([NSW Land Registry Services | HLRV \(nswlrs.com.au\)](https://www.nswlrs.com.au)).



Photograph 7.2 Drogher at Irvington Wharf 2 (c1900) (Clarence Heritage, 2019).

### 7.1.6.3 Agriculture

While the land along the river associated with the Cassino run was slow to transition to agriculture, the remainder of the district had soon transitioned to farming pursuits. Various crops were under cultivation in the region including maize, pumpkins, fruits trees, sugar cane, arrow root and bananas. Maize was the district's original and dominant staple crop in the 1860s and 1870s. By the early 1880s, sugar cane had overtaken maize as the main crop of the region.

*The advent of sugar growing altered the industrial character of the district, and enabled agriculture to replace the earlier pastoral occupation. The rich flats were eagerly taken up for planting purposes as soon as it was found out that sugar would grow and that sugar would pay. Thick scrub, which was not profitable to clear for pastoral uses, disappeared under the woodman's axe, and the rich soil became available for tillage (Andrew 1886: 112).*

Originally the cane was processed by a number of small mills along the river but by the 1890s the sugar industry had centralised to a small number of mills sourcing sugar cane from a number of small farms (Stubbs 2007:37).

### 7.1.6.4 Dairying

In the mid-1880s the sugar industry had begun to slump, which resulted in dairying becoming an attractive industry to locals. Dairying in NSW had traditionally been dominated by Illawarra farmers. By the 1890s dairying had begun to develop across the Richmond Valley with an influx of farmers trained on the Illawarra migrating to the region (Stubbs 2007: 39). Dairying expanded rapidly into the pastoral lands around Casino with the Clarence River Advocate reporting in 1906 that:

*For many years our people, habituated top farming on good soil, held the back country in but little esteem but the progress of dairying has opened up fresh possibilities in regard to this land, and many realise that it offers better opportunities than are as readily obtainable elsewhere. If the price of butter keeps up, this land will be more extensively utilised for dairying (Clarence River Advocate" 188:4).*

The development of dairying was delayed by the large tracts of land which were held under freehold estates in the early 1900s, which hindered the uptake of smaller land parcels by smaller scale farmers. The government identified the breaking up of these estates as an urgent task to provide farmland for the influx of settlers (Stubbs 2007: 41). Provisions to resume these large estates was enacted in the passing of the *Closer Settlement Act 1904* which provided for the resumption of large estates for subdivision. The passing of this legislation proved to be the impetus for larger land-owners to voluntarily subdivide their estates. The Cassino and Runnymede estates were both subdivided for dairying purposes at this time (Stubbs 2007: 41).

Casino's first dairy factory was a butter factory established in 1894. After three years of operation the factory was sold to the NSW Creamery Butter Company (Stubbs 2007: 43). The NSW Butter Creamery Butter Company expanded operations with a new larger factory constructed in 1897. The NSW Creamery was supplied by eight creameries including one in North Casino and one in Tomki. The creameries delivered the cream to the central factory in Casino which also received milk from some nearby dairies (Stubbs 2007: 43).

In 1903 the NSW Creamery Butter Company was sold to the Casino Co-operative Dairy Company. With the development of the railway line, the Cooperative Dairy company shifted their facility to be alone the Lismore to Casino railway line. The new facility was opened in 1907 and became one of the main dairy manufacturing sites in the Richmond River district. The factory was rebuilt in 1929 and 1947. In 1974 butter manufacturing facilities were transferred from Casino to Lismore (Stubbs 2007: 45).

### 7.1.6.5 Construction of the railway line

*NSWHT Transport & towns, suburbs & villages*

*AHT Developing local, regional and national economies – moving goods and people – building and maintaining railways*

Extension of the railways formed a focus of the NSW government transport policies in the 1870s and 1880s. During this time numerous railway line options were considered for the north coast area including alternatives at Glen Innes and Tenterfield (Stubbs 2007: 23). By 1886 plans had been prepared for a proposed line between Grafton and Tweed which was presented to the legislative assembly on 17 August 1886. The nature of the proposed line changed several times while under consideration in the legislative assembly. By 1908 the route was part of an envisioned coastal railway which was intended to extend from the Hunter Valley to the Tweed River (Stubbs 2007: 24).

The Grafton to Tweed railway was completed in three sections. The Lismore to Tweed section was completed and opened for traffic on 15 May 1894. The section between Lismore and Casino was recommended for construction by the Public Works Committee in September 1892 (Stubbs 2007: 24). At that time, it was the opinion of the Public Works Committee that the line should not extend beyond Casino until the route connecting the coast within the tablelands or the continuation of the North Coast Railway had been decided upon. Construction of the Casino to Lismore line was delayed for some time, with the *Lismore Railway Act* (no. 14 of 1900) passed through parliament in 1900. The Lismore to Casino portion of the line opened on 19 October 1903 with infrastructure for the line including construction of the original Casino Railway Station (Stubbs 2007: 24).

By 1900 the Public Works Committee had reconsidered their views on the Casino to Grafton portion of the line. Their views had been shifted by the potential for lands surrounding the line to have been taken up by dairy settlers which would have resulted in considerable rail traffic. Following the recommendation of the Public Works Committee, the extension of the line to Grafton was authorised by the *Grafton to Casino Railway Act* (no. 82 of 1900) (Stubbs 2007: 24).

Following the opening of the North Coast interstate line to Brisbane in 1930, Casino's importance to the rail network was reinforced. In conjunction with the extension of the line to Queensland from Kyogle a new railway station was built at Casino (Stubbs 2007:30). The railway station was built approximately two kilometres from the original state. At this time a new railway bridge was also built across the Richmond River next to the original structure (Stubbs 2007:30)

### 7.1.7 20th Century Development

*NSWHT Land tenure & towns, suburbs and villages*

#### 7.1.7.1 Infrastructure

##### *Drainage works*

In 1907 notification of the intention to undertake drainage works and establish a trust was provided in the NSW government gazette. The trust became known as the North Casino Swamp Drainage Trust (Government Gazette NSW 1907:1539). The proposed water infrastructure was intended to drain the water from existing swamp land in the north of Casino to enable expansion of grazing and agricultural lands. The proposed works included the establishment of a series of drains, channels and culverts to be paid for by those rate payers who were located within the boundaries of the North Casino Swamp Drainage District. Land within Precinct 1 of the current assessment was within these boundaries, with these lands owned by the Mutual Life Association of Australia at this time. The trust was dissolved in 1938, by which time the drainage system had resulted in the conversion of over 500 acres of swamp land to suitable country for dairy farming (Northern Star 1938:5).

## Waste Management Facilities

Consideration of the connection of the town to a piped sewerage system was first discussed in 1907 (Northern Star 1907:3). By 1915 plans had been developed to split the town into eight drainage districts, each of which would be designed with a pump well which would electrically pump waste to a treatment works situated on the travelling stock route and camping reserve (the current Precinct 3b) (Casino and Kyogle Courier and North Coast Advertiser 1923: 5). Land for the treatment facility was finally acquired in 1932 for sewerage purposes, with connection works beginning that year. The treatment works drained into a nearby swamp (Northern Star 1942:3). The Casino Wastewater Treatment Plant was subsequently updated in 1955, 1976 and 1990 respectively (Richmond Valley Council 2020).

The Nammoona Resource and Recovery centre is currently located within Precinct 1 and manages the town's landfill and recycling needs. Review of historic aerials indicate that this facility began operating in between 1988 and 1991.

### 7.1.7.2 Key Industries

*NSWHT Industry 7 forestry*

*AHT Developing local, regional and national economies – utilising natural resources – making forests into a saleable resource*

## Beef Cattle Farming

In the early twentieth century the farming of cattle for beef in the region was revived.

The Northern Co-operative Meat Company Ltd was established in 1933 to provide beef and pork slaughtering and marketing services to the district's farmers (the company's shareholders). The Co-operative formed as a response to market failure, with the objective of establishing a processing facility to enable higher returns for farmers, whose cattle were being handled by operators from Sydney and other districts (*Sydney Morning Herald*, 1933: 12). Operations commenced in October 1934; initially the company utilised private slaughter-yards (of the Imeson Brothers) and chilling facilities available from the Casino Cooperative Dairy Society (Stubbs 2007: 13). The company purchased land on the north-western boundary of town in the late 1930s for a new abattoir facility; the new facility was opened by the Premier of New South Wales in November 1939 (Stubbs 2007: 13). The Co-operative was subject to a major expansion programme in the 1950s which encompasses the land in Precinct 2 (*Figure 7.3*). In 1975 the Casino Hide Tanners was established as a business division of the Northern Co-operative Meat Company; it was one of the first tanneries in Australia dedicated to the tanning of cattle hides for export, and is now one of the largest such establishments in the country (The Casino Food Co-Op, 2021b). At present, the Northern Co-operative Meat Company (renamed the Casino Food Co-op in 2020), is the largest farmer co-operative owned beef abattoir in Australia.

Several other key facilities related to the beef industry are present within the Investigation Area. These facilities include the Northern Rivers livestock exchange (Precinct 1) and the Richmond Valley Events Centre (Precinct 3b).

The Northern Rivers livestock exchange is the most recent in a series of cattle sale yards present across Casino. Historical aerials indicate that the current sale yards, located within the Nammoona Estate, have been present at this location since the late 1800's. Newspaper reports reference a former sale yard at a site at the corner of Hotham and Kyogle Street in the 1920s (Casino and Kyogle Courier & North Coast Advertiser 1925:5). Land associated with the current Northern Rivers livestock exchange was previously comprised of open land, which was likely utilised for pastoral uses.

The Richmond Valley Events Centre has been utilised as an agricultural and commercial exhibition space since 1985. Historical aerials suggest prior to its use as an exhibition space that the land associated with the events centre was utilised for pastoral uses.



**Figure 7.3 Northern Co-operative Meat Company's facility, c1950 (Stubbs, 2007: 12).**

### *Commercial and Industrial Land use*

The development of a general industrial and commercial estate within the north western portion of Precinct 3a is visible in historical aerials from 1978, before which the landscape appears to have been used primarily for pastoral use. Industrial development in this area continued over a number of years with several warehouse facilities present in historical aerials. The development of these industrial areas continued into the 21<sup>st</sup> century, with current facilities including a recycling facility, car rental and storage facilities.

#### *7.1.7.3 War and Defence*

In the lead up to World War I use of the region for defence purposes had begun to develop. At this time a rifle range was established and military training was conducted in the region.

Most significantly in the history of defence activities in the region is the use of land in Casino as an internment camp during World War II. The camp, originally known as Camp Carrington and later 'Camp Victory', was established in 1942 as a transit camp for soldiers returning from the Middle East. From 1944 the site operated as a Dutch internment camp occupied by Indonesian political prisoners and their guards. The camp ceased following the Dutch withdrawal on the 15 December 1946 (Stubbs 2007:103). The camp was located immediately adjacent to the Precinct 2 portion of the Investigation Area.

#### *7.1.8 21<sup>st</sup> Century Development*

There is minimal evidence of substantial development across Casino, and specifically the Investigation Area, in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Historical evidence show consistent land uses across all precincts with minor evidence of upgrades and intensification of specific land use areas.

Identified recent upgrades to facilities have included the Northern Rivers Livestock Exchange which is part of a wider proposed development of the Nammoona Industrial Estate (Precinct 1).



## 7.2 Previous Historic Heritage Assessments

### 7.2.1 Richmond Valley Heritage Study (Jane Gardiner, 2004)

The regional Richmond Valley Heritage Study was completed in by Jane Gardiner in 2004 and aimed to examine all existing and any potential heritage items within the Richmond Valley LGA. As a result of the study 184 items were recommended for listing on the Richmond Valley LEP and a number of proposed conservation areas were identified. Six items were also recommended for nomination to the SHR.

The heritage study, as well as its associated thematic history completed by Stubbs (2007), focused on eight key themes relevant to the history of the Richmond LGA being:

- Exploration and pastoralism;
- Transport and communication;
- Agriculture, sugar industry and dairying;
- Geology, mining and quarrying;
- Forest industry and forest conservation;
- Towns and villages;
- Defence; and
- Fishing and tourism.

The assessment noted that the location and intactness of the material evidence of Richmond Valley's past was largely relating to the effect of storms, flooding and fire which have played a major role in determining the surviving heritage features of the LGA.

The assessment completed a broad overreaching statement of significance for the LGA which included the following elements of relevance to the Richmond Valley RJP.

- The Richmond Valley LGA shows evidence of past European activity from 1840 when Clay and Stapleton established their Richmond Squatting run known as Cassino<sup>4</sup>. The run was later sold to Clark Irving who became a significant public figure and parliamentarian for the north coast;
- Forestry industries were established in the 1860s with the coming of the cedar-getters, and which later developed into a substantial industry utilising a variety of naturally available hardwoods;
- Dairying and agriculture were major farming activities from the 1870s;
- World War II had a major impact on the Richmond Valley, including the development of Camp Carrington at Casino. Camp Carrington was later used as a Dutch internment camp (Victory Camp); and
- The town of Casino, being arguably the oldest town on the Richmond and a major commercial centre, includes a large variety of historic buildings ranging in age and style from the Victorian Post Office (1879) to the Art Deco styles of the 1930s, as well as later construction associated with the Great Depression.

Richmond Valley has an abundance of natural heritage values including the Richmond River, the Richmond Ranges and areas along the coastline.

---

<sup>4</sup> Clay and Stapleton's Run was originally referred to as Cassino in text with later iterations of the name including the current town name removing the second 's' from the spelling.

### 7.2.2 *Richmond River Historic Wharves Draft Heritage Report (Clarence Heritage, 2019)*

The heritage report prepared by Clarence Heritage in 2019 details the results of a 2018 site inspection of four historic wharves along the Richmond River:

- Irvington Wharf 2, also referred to as Rankin's Wharf (Richmond Valley LEP 2012 Item 141);
- Irvington Wharf 1;
- Structure upstream from Irvington Wharf 1, possibly Grimes Wharf; and
- Casino Town Wharf Reserve, Crown reserve at the end of Foy and Kent Streets.

The site inspection identified that Irvington Wharf 2 was the most intact example of the four wharf structures; however, it was noted that all of the sites had been impacted by flood events throughout antiquity.

The condition of Irvington Wharf 2 on the northern bank of the river was noted to have deteriorated since 2005 (when photos were previously taken of the structure), attributed to flood events. It was noted that some piles were extant as well as 3.5 of the 10 horizontal beams; however, no decking remained.

At the site of Irvington Wharf 1, the northern bank of the Richmond River bank was reinforced by a series of tram lines or narrow gauge rail tracks. The frame structure extended a considerable distance downstream along the bank; curved ended metal bars were used to attach to the outer piles and secure it to the bank. There were some remnants of the structure identified; however, its condition was deteriorated. It was also noted that the river bank is significantly eroded (attributed to the winding section of the river). A blacksmith shop was formally located near the site on the higher bank from Wharf Street; original nuts and bolts were observed during the site inspection.

There was a structure present on the southern bank of Richmond River, upstream of Irvington Wharf 1, and downstream from the location of Grimes Wharf (as indicated on historic maps). As such, it was suggested that this structure may be remains of Grimes Wharf. It was noted that the condition of the remnant structure was deteriorated. A large pile was observed to the east of the structure as well as a large timber log upstream. It was suggested that the structure may have been a private wharf for the adjoining land or a holding area for cedar logs which were floated down the river for loading on to vessels.

It was noted that a wharf may have been located on the northern bank of the river within the Casino Town Wharf Reserve. However, no extant structure was identified; some timber posts embedded in the river bank were observed in this area.

It was concluded that the State Heritage Inventory information regarding Irvington Wharf 2 should be updated to include information of the additional historic wharves, and interpretation for Irvington Wharf 2 should be considered. It was also noted that funding opportunities should be explored to carry out an archival recording and significance assessment of the sites, stabilisation of the sites, and the potential reconstruction of Irvington Wharf 2.

## 7.3 Heritage Register Search

A search of all heritage registers identified in *Section 3.2.1* of this report was undertaken as part of the desktop assessment. Several heritage items were identified in close proximity to the Investigation Area. These items were considered during survey to identify the potential for indirect/ visual impacts to be associated with the proposed Master Plan.

## Statutory Listings

### State Heritage Register

- Casino Railway Station and Yard Group.

### Richmond Valley LEP 2012

- Casino Railway Station and Yard Group (includes Casino Railway Station, signal box, roundhouse, turntable, Harman coal loader and water tank) (Item No. I39);
- Nammoona Lawn Cemetery (Item No. I55);
- Victory Camp Site (former) (Item No. A4);
- Residence, 72-74 Johnson Street (Item No. I48); and
- East Street Fig Tree Planting (Item No. I41).

### S170 Listings

- Casino Railway Precinct and Locomotive depot (within Casino Railway Station and Yard Group).

## Non-Statutory Listings

### Register of the National Estate

- Richmond River (Casino to Broadwater); and
- Casino Roundhouse and Harman Coal Stage (within Casino Railway Station and Yard Group).



### National Trust

- Nammoona Lawn Cemetery; and
- Casino Roundhouse and Harman Coal Stage (within Casino Railway Station and Yard Group).



Table 7.1 presents a breakdown of the known historic heritage sites within the vicinity of the Richmond Valley Investigation Area. ERM has sourced information regarding these sites from the heritage listing for each place where it is available.



For more details on each individual listing, refer to *Appendix F*.

**Table 7.1: Known Historic Heritage Sites and Places**

Site Name	Register/Item #	Location	Listing Level	Description	Significance <sup>5</sup>	Photograph
Nammoona Lawn Cemetery	Richmond Valley LEP 2012 - I55, National Trust – R1660	Reynolds Road, Casino 21 m from Investigation Area	Local	A large lawn cemetery with standardized headstones set in a mown grassed area.	a) historic g) representative	 <p>Source: findagrave.com</p>
Casino Victory Camp Site	Richmond Valley LEP 2012 – A4 Note this is listed as an Archaeological Item	Summerland Way, Casino 21 m from Investigation Area	Local	This site is historically significant as the location of one of several Dutch internment camps which operated in Australia between 1944 and 1946. The camp contained Indonesian "military personnel" and Dutch officers of the Netherlands East Indies Government. Little evidence of the temporary camp remains.	a) historic b) associative d) social/ cultural significance g) representative	 <p>Source: SHI</p>

<sup>5</sup> The significance assessment noted in Table 7.1 is based on publicly available assessments of significance completed for each heritage item. An updated statement of significance is provided in Section 13.2

Site Name	Register/Item #	Location	Listing Level	Description	Significance <sup>5</sup>	Photograph
Casino Railway Station and Yard Group	SHR – 01111, Richmond Valley LEP 2012 – I39, Sydney Trains s170 – 4806172, ARTC s170 – 4280172, RNE Indicative Place – 101891, National Trust	Colches Street, Casino Immediately adjacent Investigation Area	State	The Casino station complex is a significant railway station group. The station building along with the adjacent refreshment rooms forms one of the best surviving later period station groups in the state. The group also includes an associated locomotive depot and facilities including a timber coal loader. The complex also includes the triangle formed by the junction of the Kyogle branch and the Grafton line.	a) historical c) aesthetic d) social/cultural e) research potential f) rarity g) representativeness	 <p>Source: SHI</p>
Residence, 72-74 Johnson St	Richmond Valley LEP 2012 – I48	72-74 Johnston Street, Casino 325 m from Investigation Area	Local	Federation style weatherboard residence with steeply pitched hipped iron roof with gables.	a) historic c) aesthetic g) representative	 <p>Source: SHI</p>

Site Name	Register/Item #	Location	Listing Level	Description	Significance <sup>5</sup>	Photograph
East Street Fig Tree Planting	Richmond Valley LEP 2012 – I41	East Street, between Johnson and North Streets 325 m from Investigation Area	Local	Eleven mature fig trees located along both sides of East Street between Johnson Street and Whard Street	b) associative c) aesthetic d) social f) rarity	 <p>Source: SHI</p>
Richmond River (Casino to Broadwater)	RNE Indicative Place – Place ID 225	Richmond River 390m south of Investigation Area	Non-statutory	Area of Richmond River previously well known for its swampland. Swamplands were well known as a habitat for magpie geese, murray cod and golden perch.	f) rarity	 <p>Source: Aussietowns.com</p>

## 8. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

This section presents the results of the archaeological survey. In accordance with the requirements of the Code of Practice, the Investigation Area was delineated into survey units. A summary of each survey unit (SU) is provided in Section 8.2

The aims of the historical and Aboriginal heritage survey were to:

- Cover a representative sample of lands proposed to be included within the Richmond Valley RJP;
- Record all Aboriginal objects or sites, and all historic heritage features identified during survey;
- Identify areas of potential archaeological deposit (PAD) that may be present; and
- Collect information to ascertain whether further archaeological investigation is required.

Table 8.1 summarises the survey participants.

**Table 8.1: List of participants in survey**

Name	Organisation	Role	Date
Alyce Haast	ERM	Survey supervisor	19, 20 and 21 April 2022
Lorien Perchard	ERM	Archaeologist	19, 20 and 21 April 2022
Marcus Ferguson	Casino Boolangle LALC	Cultural Officer	19, 20 and 21 April 2022
Graham Randall	Casino Boolangle LALC	Cultural Officer	19 and 21 April 2022
Asfal Khan	Bundjalang Aboriginal Corporation	Cultural Officer	19 April 2022
Aaron Talbott	AT Gomiloroi	Cultural Officer	20 April 2022
Tony Wilson	Bundjalang Aboriginal Corporation	Cultural Officer	20 and 21 April 2022
Jake Gomes.	Bundjalang Aboriginal Corporation	Cultural Officer	20 April 2022

Portions of the Investigation Area for which property access was not available were inspected from available vantage points with assessment of the landscape supplemented by the review of the surrounding environment and consideration of historical aerials. A summary of these inspection areas is provided in Section 8.3. These sections are shown in Figure 8.1.

### 8.1 Survey Coverage

An assessment of survey coverage was completed in order to quantitatively assess the effectiveness of the survey at identifying Aboriginal objects. The assessment of effective survey coverage provides a measure of whether Aboriginal objects are readily visible, buried or otherwise obscured. The conditions which effect the detection of Aboriginal objects are referred to as exposure and visibility.

**Visibility** is the amount of bare ground that is present across a survey area. Visibility is lowered by elements which conceal the ground surface such as leaf litter, vegetation, stony ground or introduced materials.

**Exposure** estimates the percentage of land for which erosional processes and exposure was sufficient to reveal archaeological evidence on the ground.

In accordance with the Code of Practice, a summary of the survey coverage as delineated into survey units and landform units is provided in Table 8.2 and Table 8.3.

**Table 8.2: Survey coverage summary – Survey Units**

Survey Unit	Survey Unit Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Landform	Visibility (%)	Exposure (%)	Effective Coverage (m <sup>2</sup> )	Effective Coverage (%)
Survey Unit 1	1,249,004	Slope, crest, drainage line	1	50	6245.02	0.5
Survey Unit 2	438,915	Modified, Slope, drainage line	5	50	10,972.88	2.5
Survey Unit 3	185,223	Modified	10	20	3704.46	2
Survey Unit 4	271,890	Slope, drainage line	1	1	27.19	0.01
Survey Unit 5	158,564	Slope, modified	10	50	7928.2	5
Survey Unit 6	384,573	Slope, modified	20	80	61,531.68	16
Survey Unit 7	230,410	Modified	1	20	460.82	0.2
Survey Unit 8	227,720	Flat	1	50	1138.6	0.5

**Table 8.3: Survey coverage summary – landforms**

Landform	Landform Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Area Effectively Surveyed (m <sup>2</sup> )	Percentage of Landform Effectively Surveyed (%)	Number of Sites <sup>6</sup>	Number of PADs
Crest	52,854	264.27	0.5	2	0
Slope	1,386,170	45,457	3.27	10	5
Flat	227,720	1138.6	0.5	0	0
Drainage Line	680,539	4517.28	0.66	0	0
Modified	799,015	40,630.08	5.08	3	0

## 8.2 Survey Units

### 8.2.1 Survey Unit 1

Survey Unit 1 (SU1) was located in the most northern portion of the Richmond Valley RJP Investigation Area and is comprised of a series of undulating hill slopes and wetlands (*Photograph 8.1*). SU1 was bordered to the north-east and east by Reynolds Road, the southern boundary of the SU is Lot 1 DP 1240949 (also known as SU2), and the western boundary consists of the North Coast railway line. The SU consisted of two undulating hills on the west and east side leading down to a natural wetlands which takes up a large portion of the lower lying grounds (*Photograph 8.2*). A small area along the eastern boundary had been subject to historic disturbance associated with the construction of water tanks. Additional disturbance across the SU included historic land clearance across the majority of SU1. The remaining trees were generally located around the wetland edge (*Photograph 8.3*), and in the north-west and east portion of the SU.

<sup>6</sup> Note: The count of sites associated with each landform is limited to sites subject to code of practice survey during the current inspection. Sites within portions of the Investigation Area which was subject to visual inspection only (see *Section 8.2*) are not included in this metric.



Built elements across the SU were limited to two water tanks and small corrugated iron shed (*Photograph 8.4*), and existing paddock fences.

Vegetation within the SU was comprised of a combination of regrowth vegetation, grasslands, wetlands and native plantings. Evidence of cultural scarring was noted on several large trees. Visibility was extremely low across the SU with visibility limited to erosion scours surrounding existing access tracks and dams.

**Identified historic heritage values:**

- None.

**Identified Aboriginal heritage values:**

- Nine previously registered sites are located in SU 1 (CRFT 01, CRFT 02, CRFT 03, CRFT 04, CRFT 05, CRFT 06, CRFT 07, Nammoona 1, Nammoona 2).
- One newly identified culturally modified tree is located in SU 1 (RVRJP CMT 01).

**Photographs 8.1 to Photograph 8.4**



**Photograph 8.1: View of undulating hills of SU1 (ERM 2022)**



**Photograph 8.2: View of the wetland within of SU1 (ERM 2022)**



**Photograph 8.3 View of trees surrounding the wetlands in SU1 (ERM 2022)**



**Photograph 8.4 Small shed and water tanks located within SU1 (ERM 2022)**

### 8.2.2 Survey Unit 2

Survey Unit 2 (SU2) was located in the north-western portion of the Richmond Valley RJP Investigation Area and is comprised of a series of undulating hill slopes and dams. The SU is owned by the Northern Rivers Livestock Exchange with built elements of the facility located in the western portion of the SU (*Photograph 8.5*). SU2 was bordered to the north by SU1, Reynolds Road to the east, Dargaville Drive to the south and the North Coast railway line to the west. Built elements included the stock yards, dams and sale buildings associated with the Northern Rivers Stock

Exchange (*Photograph 8.6*). Construction of these elements has resulted in heavy disturbance to the ground surface over time.

The central portion of SU2 is comprised of series of dams and effluent retention ponds, the construction of these features has resulted in substantial disturbance to the central portion of the SU.

The north-east portion of SU2 consists of a moderate slope leading to a crest that appears to be relatively undisturbed. Approximately 50% of the area is covered by large trees and regrowth. Just to north of this flat crest area is SU1 and a previously recorded site CRFT 02. The crest area was identified to demonstrate archaeological potential due to the low level of disturbance and location of the crest in close proximity to surrounded wetland features (RVRJP PAD 01) (*Photograph 8.7*). This landform continued in the south eastern portion of the SU which was delineated as RVRJP PAD 02. The areas of PAD are further detailed in *Table 9.7*.

The remaining trees are generally located in the east section of the SU with an area of regrowth vegetation located between the dams and stock exchange building (*Photograph 8.8*).

Vegetation within the survey unit was comprised of a combination of regrowth vegetation, grasslands, wetlands and native plantings. One tree within the south eastern portion of the survey unit exhibited evidence of cultural scarring. Visibility was extremely low across the survey unit with visibility limited to erosion scours surrounding existing access tracks and dams.

**Identified historic heritage values:**

- None.

**Identified Aboriginal heritage values:**

- Two newly identified PADS are located in SU 2 (RVRJP PAD 01 and RVRJP PAD 02) and are further detailed in *Table 9.7*.
- One newly identified culturally modified tree is located in SU 2 (RVRJP CMT 02) and is further described in *Section 9.2.2*.



**Photograph 8.5: Northern River Stock Exchange(ERM 2022)**



**Photograph 8.6: Severe ground disturbance in SU2 (ERM 2022)**



**Photograph 8.7: Area of PAD identified in the north-east corner of SU2 (ERM 2022)**



**Photograph 8.8: Area of clearing and trees located between the sale yards and dams (ERM 2022)**

### 8.2.3 Survey Unit 3

Survey Unit 3 (SU3) was located in the north west section of the Richmond Valley RJP. SU3 is bounded by Dargaville Road to the north, the Boral Timber factory to the east, SU4 to the south and the North Coast railway line to the west.

The SU is comprised of the Casino Community Recycling Centre and Casino Animal Pound (*Photograph 8.9*). The majority of the SU had been heavily disturbed by the historical use of the site as a landfill. The survey identified significant areas of land clearance including a large spoil/refuse mound covered by grass located in the eastern half of SU3 (*Photograph 8.10*). A dam is located on the northern side of the mound and a large scour of gravel and sand is visible (*Photograph 8.11*). A small artefact scatter was located within this area most likely exposed or brought in by the ground works associated with the refuse mound. The central areas of SU3 was comprised of the refuse processing plant, bitumen roads and associated buildings. Large areas of gravels, roads, sheds and buildings were present across the main area of the refuse processing centre.

Visibility across SU3 was limited and generally obscured by dense grass or roads and buildings. Where exposed scours were present these were inspected in closer detail. A small section along the western edge of the SU comprised of trees and grass land and the survey included investigation of all mature trees. The area had also been heavily modified and no cultural scarring was present on the remaining trees present (*Photograph 8.12*).

#### Identified historic heritage values:

- None.

#### Identified Aboriginal heritage values:

- One newly identified artefact scatter is located in SU3 (RVRJP AS 01) and is further detailed in *Section 9.2.3*.

**Photographs 8.9 to Photograph 8.12**



**Photograph 8.9: Refuse centre in SU3 (ERM 2022)**



**Photograph 8.10: Refuse mound in SU3 (ERM 2022)**



**Photograph 8.11: Exposed sand with artefacts within SU3 (ERM 2022)**



**Photograph 8.12: Modified area along western boundary of SU3 (ERM 2022)**

### 8.2.4 Survey Unit 4

Survey Unit 4 (SU4) was located in the northern section of the Richmond Valley RJP Investigation Area which was comprised of flat and gently undulating slopes. SU4 is bounded by SU3 and the Boral Timber factory to the north, Reynolds Road to the east, SU5 to the south and the North Coast railway line to the west. SU4 consisted of open grasslands (*Photograph 8.13*) across the central area and dense trees and shrubs along the northern portion of the boundary (*Photograph 8.14*). A number of portions of SU4 were obscured by dense vegetation or were heavily waterlogged, these sections were effectively impenetrable during survey.

Visibility was extremely low across the majority of SU4 due to the dense grasses with small areas of exposure noted in erosion scours associated with creek lines and access tracks. Vegetation within SU4 was comprised of a combination of regrowth vegetation and non-native plantings. Localised remnant old growth trees were noted along the northern boundary but were inaccessible due to the impenetrable shrubs.

Areas of PAD were associated with a gently raised landscape surrounding a low-lying tributary (*Photograph 8.15*). Disturbances across SU4 included historic land clearance across the majority of the landscape. Localised disturbances were also noted associated with construction of a house along the western boundary (*Photograph 8.16*).

#### Identified historic heritage values:

- None.

#### Identified Aboriginal heritage values:

- One newly identified PAD is located in SU4 (RVRJP PAD 03) and is further detailed in *Table 9.7*.

#### Photographs 8.13 to Photograph 8.14



**Photograph 8.13: Open grasslands SU4 (ERM 2022)**



**Photograph 8.14: Dense shrubs and trees in northern portion of SU4 (ERM 2022)**



**Photograph 8.15: Area of PAD within SU4 (ERM 2022)**



**Photograph 8.16: Modified area along western boundary of SU4 (ERM 2022)**

### 8.2.5 Survey Unit 5

Survey Unit 5 (SU5) was located in the southern portion of Precinct 1 of the Richmond Valley RJP Investigation Area. SU5 was located across a gently sloped landform which had been heavily modified as part of ongoing industrial subdivision works. Subdivision works had included levelling activities as well as the construction of road and storm water infrastructure (*Photograph 8.18*).

The southern portion of the SU included an extant timber and corrugated metal farming structure (*Photograph 8.19*). Feedback from Richmond Valley Council has noted that the farm shed was demolished and removed following completion of the survey. Further south of the structure was the remains of a recently demolished housing structure with remains of a concrete building pad as well as heavily fragmented building material noted throughout this portion of the SU.

Visibility was extremely low across the grassed areas of SU5 (*Photograph 8.17*) with areas of exposure noted in erosion scours associated with the road construction. Two artefacts sites were found in areas of high exposure where ground disturbance was high (*Photograph 8.20*).

#### Identified historic heritage values:

- None.

#### Identified Aboriginal heritage values:

- Two newly identified artefact sites are located in SU5 (RVRJP IF 01 and RVRJP AS 02)<sup>7</sup>.

#### Photographs 8.17 to Photograph 8.20



**Photograph 8.17: Open grasslands SU5 (ERM 2022)**



**Photograph 8.18: Newly constructed road of SU5 (ERM 2022)**



**Photograph 8.19: Part of the remnant farm building within SU5 (ERM 2022)**



**Photograph 8.20: Artefacts in SU5 (ERM 2022)**

<sup>7</sup> Subsequent survey undertaken as part of a peer review identified that RVRJP IF 01 has been destroyed following completion of survey for the RJP project.

### 8.2.6 Survey Unit 6

Survey Unit 6 (SU6) was located in the northern portion of Precinct 2 of the Richmond Valley RJP Investigation Area. The SU was comprised of a series of undulating hill slopes leading towards a large crest in the central portion of the SU. SU6 was bordered to the north and east by Summerland Way, Lot 1 DP861450 in the south east, and the North Coast railway line all along the south and west boundary.

The majority of the SU had been heavily modified by the development of existing industrial facilities, including structures associated with the Casino Tannery, and the Northern Co-Operative Food Company (*Photograph 8.21*). Further built elements included extensive stock yards, water tanks, temporary housing, carparks, Hillcrest Lane and rubbish piles. The SU had been heavily affected by past historical and current land uses.

The north-west corner of SU6 was heavily modified and consisted of large concrete blocks and refuse dumping. Vegetation along the north eastern boundary within the SU was comprised of a combination of regrowth vegetation and non-native plantings. No evidence of cultural scarring was noted. Visibility was extremely low across the SU with visibility limited to erosion scours surrounding existing access tracks, dams and stock yards in this area.

While a potentially sensitive crest landform was noted within the SU, this landform had been heavily modified by the construction of several large industrial water tanks across this landform which was assessed to have heavily modified the landscape in this portion of the SU. The southern portion of the SU included a slope landform located above an alluvial floodplain environment. This landform had been subject to recent disturbance associated with the construction of additional car parking facilities and an associated drainage ditch. A dense artefact scatter was located within the exposure located within the drainage ditch.

#### Identified historic heritage values:

- Northern Cooperative Food Company industrial landscape.

#### Identified Aboriginal heritage values:

- Two newly identified sites are located in SU6, an artefact scatter and PAD (RVRJP AS 03 and RVRJP PAD 05) and are detailed in *Section 9.2.6* and in *Table 9.7*.

## Photographs 8.21 to Photograph 8.24



**Photograph 8.21: Casino Tannery SU6 (ERM 2022)**



**Photograph 8.22: Stock yards of SU6 (ERM 2022)**



**Photograph 8.23: Large water tanks located on the crest on the hills within SU6 (ERM 2022)**



**Photograph 8.24: Location of artefact scatter in SU6 (ERM 2022)**

### 8.2.7 Survey Unit 7

Survey Unit 7 (SU7) was located within Precinct 3a and was comprised entirely of an existing industrial estate. The SU was bound by the Bruxner Highway to the south, residential housing to the west, the Casino Sewerage Treatment Plant (STP) to the north and SU8 to the east.

The SU was located across a generally flat modified landscape which was currently utilised by a series of small scale industrial land uses (*Photograph 8.25, Photograph 8.26, Photograph 8.27, Photograph 8.28*).

No intact landforms or areas of visibility were noted across the SU.

#### Identified historic heritage values:

- None

#### Identified Aboriginal heritage values:

- None



## Photographs 8.25 to Photograph 8.28



**Photograph 8.25: Industrial estate of SU7 (ERM 2022)**



**Photograph 8.26: Industrial estate of SU7 (ERM 2022)**



**Photograph 8.27: Industrial estate of SU7 (ERM 2022)**



**Photograph 8.28: Grassed area within industrial estate SU7 (ERM 2022)**

### 8.2.8 Survey Unit 8

Survey Unit 8 (SU8) was located in the north eastern portion of Precinct 3a of the Richmond Valley RJP Investigation Area. The SU was comprised of a flat landform which was comprised of low-lying grasslands (*Photograph 8.29*). The survey unit was bordered to the north by Casino STP, to the west by open grass lands, to the south by the Bruxner Highway and the west by an existing industrial estate. SU8 included localised areas of disturbance in the form of the construction of the existing house (*Photograph 8.30*). Additional disturbance across the SU included historic land clearance across the majority of SU8.

Built elements across the survey unit were limited to the existing homestead, several corrugated metal sheds and existing paddock fences.

Vegetation within the survey unit was comprised of a combination of open grasslands and drainage lines. Only a few mature age trees remained along the northern fence lines and no evidence of cultural scarring was noted (*Photograph 8.31*). Visibility was extremely low across SU8 with visibility limited to erosion scours surrounding existing access tracks.

#### Identified historic heritage values:

- None

#### Identified Aboriginal heritage values:

- None

## Photographs 8.29 to Photograph 8.31



**Photograph 8.29: Open paddock SU8 (ERM 2022)**



**Photograph 8.30: Garden associated with the house within SU8 (ERM 2022)**



**Photograph 8.31: Western portion of SU8 (ERM 2022)**

### 8.3 Inspection Areas

Several locations across the Richmond Valley RJP Investigation Area were not able to be subject to archaeological survey in accordance with the Code of Practice due to limitations with property access. Where possible, these areas were subject to visual inspection from accessible vantage points with the assessment supplemented by the results of survey of the surrounding landscape and a review of historic aerials.

The results of the visual inspections are provided below.

#### 8.3.1 Inspection Area 1

Inspection Area 1 was located in the northern portion of the Richmond Valley Investigation Area. It was comprised of the Riverina Stock Feed and the Boral Timber factory yards, and included a small portion of Reynolds Road. The majority of the area appeared to be heavily affected by previous land uses and approximately 75% of the area had undergone ground disturbance which would have considerably changed and damaged the archaeological potential. For both properties the north-east corner had been subject to the least amount of ground disturbance. The north-east corners of both properties are both obstructed by dense grass and tall trees.

The landform that made up the Inspection Area was comprised of a series of gentle to medium sloped hills with the eastern boundary forming a flat crest section.

Inspection Area 1 is located in close proximity to identified areas of PAD including RVRJP PAD 01 and RVRJP PAD 02 and is located across similar landforms to the identified areas of PAD. Further inspection of this area would be required to assess the level of previous historical ground disturbance

While the majority of trees within this Inspection Area have been assessed to be comprised of relatively young regrowth vegetation the potential for CMTs to be present within these properties has also been noted.

**Identified historic heritage values:**

- None

**Identified Aboriginal heritage values:**

- Potential for Aboriginal heritage values to be present noted – Further heritage survey required



**Photograph 8.32 North east corner of the Riverina Stockfeed property. Dense grasses and trees throughout. (ERM 2022)**

### **8.3.2 Inspection Area 2**

Inspection Area 2 is bound by SU4 to the north, SU5 to the east, and the North Coast railway line to the south and west. Several properties are within the Inspection Area as well as Summerland Way running in a north to south direction. A visual inspection was made via the western boundary of SU5 and along the roadside of Summerland Way. The properties appeared to have been largely cleared of vegetation and used historically for pastoral grazing activities. The Inspection Area included several residential buildings and associated sheds. The southern point of the Inspection Area had been heavily modified and the construction of large industrial sheds has taken place.

RVRJP PAD 04 was identified across a crest in the upper slopes of rolling hills and was delineated by the boundary of the crest landform. Previous disturbance had occurred in parts by residential housing but the surrounding areas appeared to be to have been subject to minimal disturbance associated with historic land clearance and grazing.

The PAD was identified approximately 850 m north east of the Richmond River on a raised crest adjacent to the floodplains of the Richmond River.

**Identified historic heritage values:**

- None

**Identified Aboriginal heritage values:**

- RVRJP PAD 04



**Photograph 8.33 Newly identified RVRJP PAD 04 within Inspection Area 2 (ERM 2022)**

### **8.3.3 Inspection Area 3**

Inspection Area 3 is located to the south-east of the Northern Coop Meat Company and contains agricultural lands owned by the Department of Education. It is bound by Summerland Way to the north, Hotham Street to the east, the North Coast railway line to the south and SU6 to the west.

RVRJP PAD 06 was identified across the crest of a gently sloped landform within the Inspection Area which was located 1.3 km north-east of the Richmond River. The PAD area was assessed to have been subject to minimal disturbance associated with historic land use, with land use dominated by historic land clearance and grazing. The crest landform provided a significant outlook to the surrounding landscape with the crest providing a gentle rise above the floodplains associated with the bank of the Richmond River.

The identification of RVRJP PAD 06 across the landscape was supported by the identification of RVRJP AS 03 and RVRJP PAD 05 approximately 200m to the north-west of this PAD across a similar landform context.

#### **Identified historic heritage values:**

- None

#### **Identified Aboriginal heritage values:**

- RVRJP PAD 06



**Photograph 8.34 Site location of RVRJP PAD 06 within Inspection Area 3 (ERM 2022)**

### 8.3.4 Inspection Area 4

Inspection Area 4 was located in the south-east corner of the Richmond valley RJP and is bound by Spring Grove Road to the north and west, residential houses of Cumberland Street to the south, and an industrial estate to the south.

The Inspection Area included land utilised for the Norco Primex Grounds and the Casino STP. A visual inspection of the Casino STP was completed which identified that the STP complex was comprised of a series of detention basins and treatment ponds as well as wider treatment infrastructure. The eastern portion of the STP lands were comprised of extremely low-lying floodplains which were waterlogged at the time of survey. Inspection from the boundary of SU8 noted that the Inspection Area was unlikely to have been suitable for Aboriginal occupation due to the susceptibility of the landscape to waterlogging.

A visual inspection of the Norco Primex lands was carried via the fence line as accessible from the adjacent industrial estate. The Norco Primex lands were largely comprised of a cleared landscape with evidence of recent vegetation plantings noted. The landscape was comprised of a similar low-lying alluvial floodplain which was considered unlikely to have been suitable for Aboriginal occupation.

#### Identified historic heritage values:

- None

#### Identified Aboriginal heritage values:

- None



**Photograph 8.35 Casino Sewerage Treatment Plant within Inspection Area 4 (ERM 2022)**

### 8.3.5 Inspection Area 5

Inspection Area 5 was located in a narrow area between the south side of the Bruxner Highway and north side of the Richmond River. The area remained relatively undeveloped with historical land use of the area appearing to be mainly focused on grazing activities.

Inspection Area 5 was located across a relatively flat area above the steep river banks of the Richmond River. Previous identifiable impact to the landscape has included substantial land clearance and impacts associated with flooding. RAP Marcus Fergusson noted that there were known family camps on the southern side of the Richmond River Bank in close proximity to the Inspection Area. He noted that the Richmond River was a known travel route and it was likely that the northern side of the River was also utilised for this purpose. Previous archaeological assessment to the south of the Bruxner Highway identified that the impacts of historic flooding would have severely limited the potential for an identifiable archaeological deposit to be present across this soil landscape.

Inspection noted that recent floods had resulted in significant erosion to the Richmond River Creek Bank with up to 50 m of the existing creek bank washed away.

**Identified historic heritage values:**

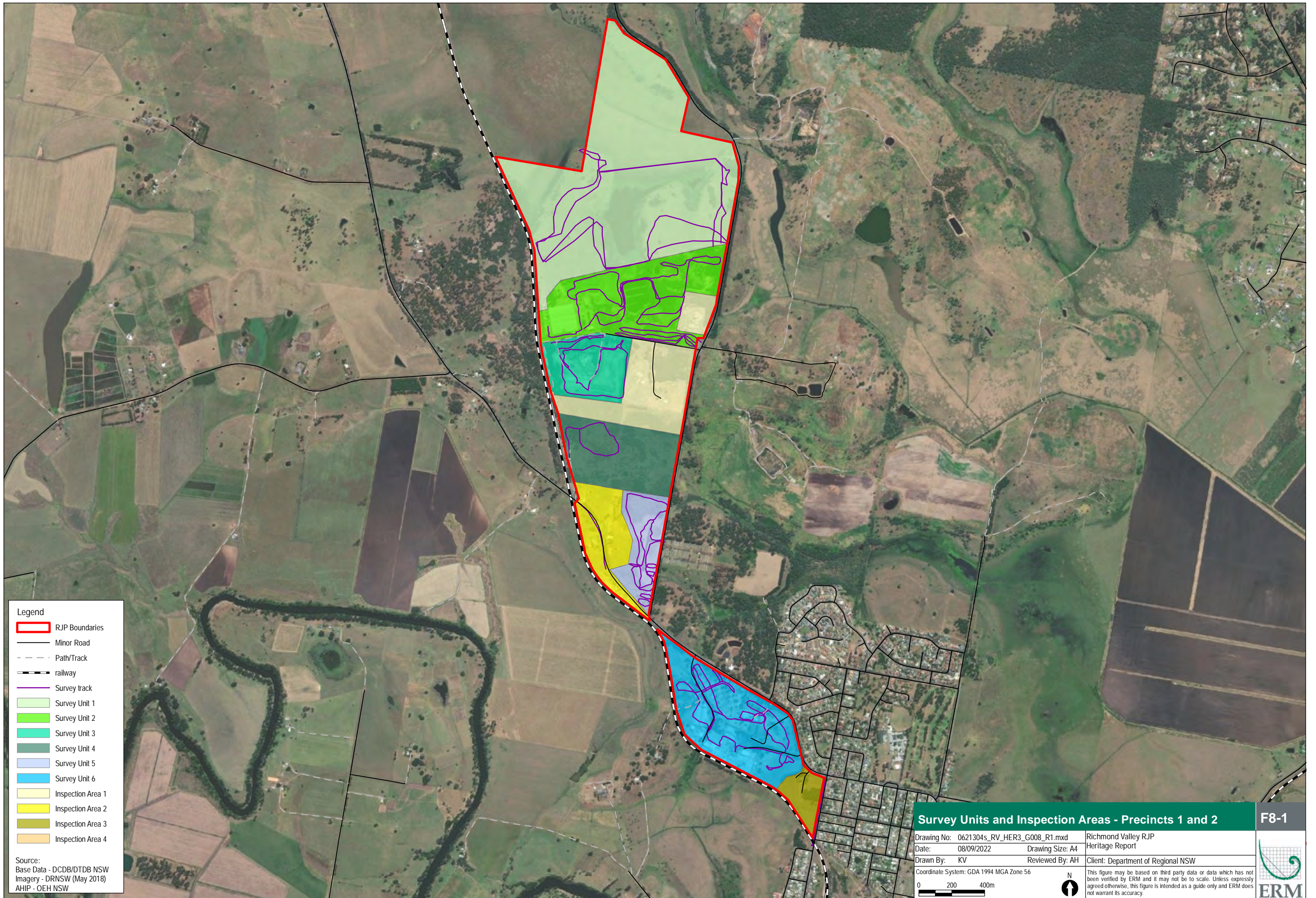
- None

**Identified Aboriginal heritage values:**

- None



**Photograph 8.36 Significant erosion visible on the southern bank of the Richmond River (ERM 2022)**

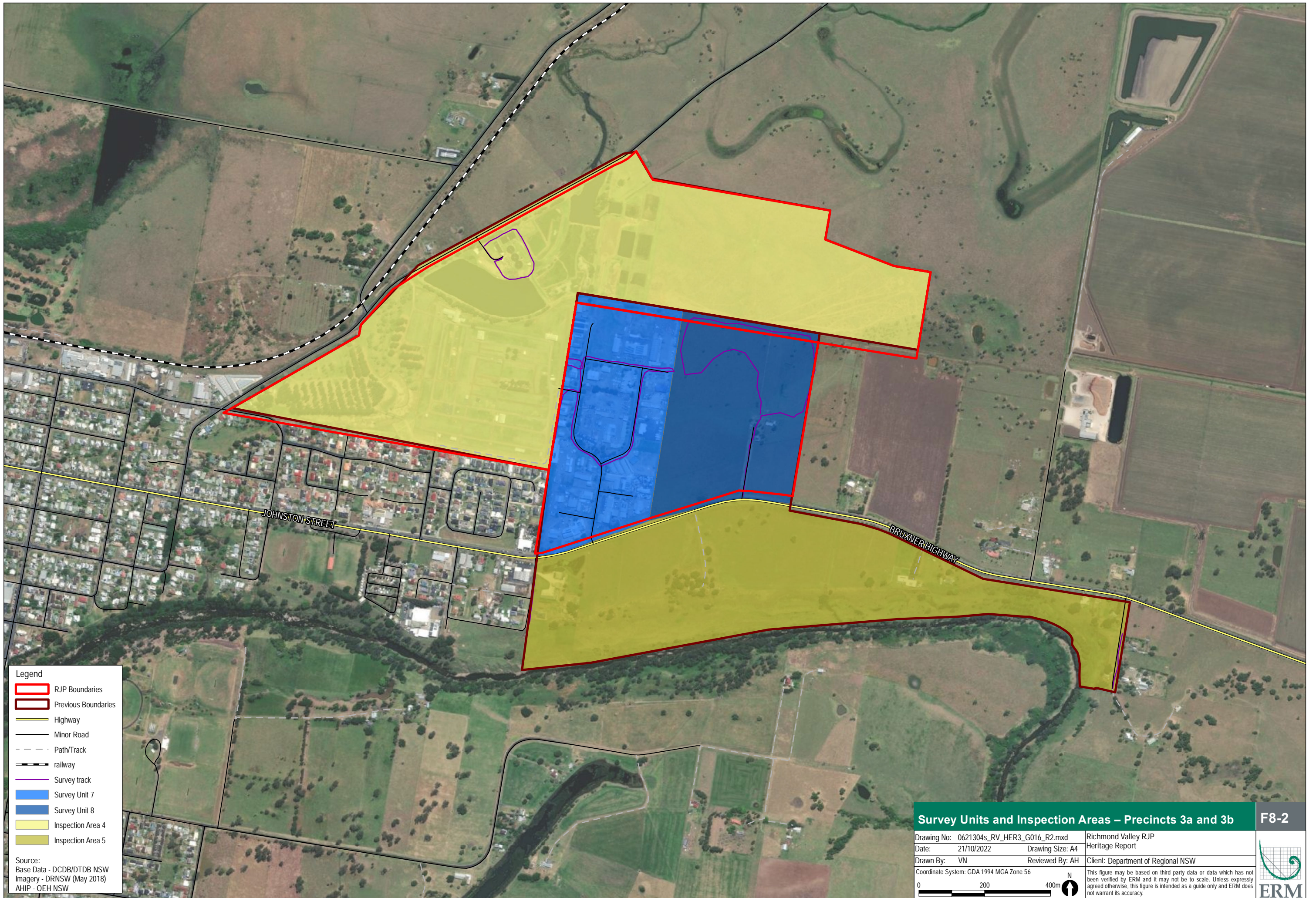


**Legend**

- RJP Boundaries
- Minor Road
- Path/Track
- railway
- Survey track
- Survey Unit 1
- Survey Unit 2
- Survey Unit 3
- Survey Unit 4
- Survey Unit 5
- Survey Unit 6
- Inspection Area 1
- Inspection Area 2
- Inspection Area 3
- Inspection Area 4

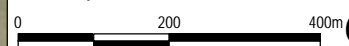


Source:  
 Base Data - DCDB/DTDB NSW  
 Imagery - DRNSW (May 2018)  
 AHIP - OEH NSW

<b>Survey Units and Inspection Areas - Precincts 1 and 2</b>		<b>F8-1</b>
Drawing No: 0621304s_RV_HER3_G008_R1.mxd		Richmond Valley RJP
Date: 08/09/2022	Drawing Size: A4	Heritage Report
Drawn By: KV	Reviewed By: AH	Client: Department of Regional NSW
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56		<small>This figure may be based on third party data or data which has not been verified by ERM and it may not be to scale. Unless expressly agreed otherwise, this figure is intended as a guide only and ERM does not warrant its accuracy.</small>
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <p>0 200 400m</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>N</p> </div> </div>		



- Legend**
- RJP Boundaries
  - Previous Boundaries
  - Highway
  - Minor Road
  - Path/Track
  - railway
  - Survey track
  - Survey Unit 7
  - Survey Unit 8
  - Inspection Area 4
  - Inspection Area 5

Source:  
 Base Data - DCDB/DTDB NSW  
 Imagery - DRNSW (May 2018)  
 AHIP - OEH NSW

<b>Survey Units and Inspection Areas – Precincts 3a and 3b</b>		<b>F8-2</b>
Drawing No: 0621304s_RV_HER3_G016_R2.mxd	Richmond Valley RJP	
Date: 21/10/2022	Drawing Size: A4	Heritage Report
Drawn By: VN	Reviewed By: AH	Client: Department of Regional NSW
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56		
		
This figure may be based on third party data or data which has not been verified by ERM and it may not be to scale. Unless expressly agreed otherwise, this figure is intended as a guide only and ERM does not warrant its accuracy.		
		



## 9. ABORIGINAL HERITAGE SITES

### 9.1 Previously recorded sites

The current summary of previously recorded sites is limited to sites currently registered as valid. Sites within the Richmond Valley RJP which have the status of 'destroyed' or 'not a site' on the AHIMS database are not considered as part of this assessment.

#### 9.1.1 Nammoona 1 (AHIMS # 04-4-0192)

**Site type:** CMT

**Registered site location:** [Removed for public display]

**Current site assessment:** Valid – subject to no harm provisions under AHIP C0001253

Nammoona 1 was recorded in 2009 by Everick Heritage as part of the cultural heritage assessment for Nammoona 'Summerdowns' rail terminal, Casino NSW. The CMT was recorded to be in fair condition located approximately 100 m from water on the upper slope of rolling hills and grassland. The site card also notes that axe marks made by a steel axe are visible across the centre of the scar. The wider grouping of CMTs was noted to be approximately 2.2 kms from a Bora/ceremonial area. To the Junbung elders, Casino Boolangle LALC and Elder William Walker the scarred trees are highly significant as "this particular tree was used as a coolooman for purposes of gathering...fish, turtles, eggs, grubs, fruits, birds etc...".

The registered site location was revisited as part of the current survey. The site was noted to remain in-situ with registered site coordinates accurate to the location of the CMT. The CMT was located within a slope landform overlooking a wide wetland area. The CMT was comprised of an apple box species which was in good condition. One modified scar feature was identified on the CMT with current dimensions of the scar recorded to be 55 cm length, 30 cm wide and 12 cm deep.

#### Photographs 9.1 to Photograph 9.2



**Photograph 9.1: Scar on Nammoona 1 as recorded on site card (Everick 2009)**



**Photograph 9.2: Scar on Nammoona 1 (ERM 2022)**

### 9.1.2 Nammoona 2 (AHIMS # 04-4-0193)

**Site type:** CMT

**Registered site location:** [Removed for public display]

**Current site assessment:** Valid – subject to no harm provisions under AHIP C0001253

Nammoona 2 was recorded in 2009 by Everick Heritage as part of the cultural heritage assessment for Nammoona 'Summerdowns' rail terminal, Casino NSW. The CMT was recorded to be in poor condition located approximately 100 m from water on the lower slope of rolling hills and grassland. The site card also identifies that 6 axe cuts across the face of the tap wood at 2.5 cm, 4 cm 23 cm, 40 cm, 57 cm and 77 cm above the base of the scar

The registered site location was revisited as part of the current survey. The site was noted to remain in-situ with registered site coordinates accurate to the location of the CMT. The CMT was located within a lower slope landform overlooking a wide wetland area. The CMT was comprised of an apple box species which was in good condition. Two scarred features were noted across the CMT. Feedback from RAPs Marcus Ferguson and Afzal Khan suggested that the scarring may not represent culturally scarring as they believed the angle of the axe markings suggested that the scar was associated with historic tree cutting. Feedback noted that the tree did demonstrate some cultural value associated with the use of the tree by fauna as a habitat.

#### Photographs 9.3 to Photograph 9.4



**Photograph 9.3: Scar on Nammoona 2 when recorded in 2009 (Everick 2009)**



**Photograph 9.4: Scar on Nammoona 2 (ERM 2022)**

### 9.1.3 CRFT01 (AHIMS # 04-4-0207)

**Site type:** Artefacts and PAD

**Registered site location:** [Removed for public display]

**Current site assessment:** Valid – approved for impact under AHIP C0001253

CRFT PAD 01 was recorded in 2014 by Everick Heritage following the completion of test excavation. Excavation resulted in the recovery of 17 artefacts from test excavation undertaken across that portion of the landscape. The stone artefacts were noted to demonstrate a significant degree of variation in both raw materials and technological traits.

The site card describes noted disturbance across the Investigation Area suggesting that the stone artefacts were unlikely to maintain stratigraphic integrity. During the test excavations carried out all the artefacts were photographed and their attributes recorded on the site card before being returned to their original location. The site is located 2.5 km from the Richmond River, a permanent water source, and 350 m from the swamp wetlands.

The registered site location of CRFT PAD 01 was revisited as part of the current survey. The site was located within a crest and upper slope of rolling hills landform. The site extent was completely obscured by dense grass coverage with no areas of exposure noted in the vicinity. The site was located in proximity to a stand of Collitris (Cypress) trees. Feedback from RAP Marcus Ferguson during the site survey carried out on 19 April 2022 suggested that the type of tree, placement and location of the trees adjacent to the test excavation area and site location suggested that the wider area of the landform was culturally significant. Marcus noted that that the wood from the trees makes good boomerangs and often marked the location of cultural material. The site is managed under AHIP C0001253 which authorises impact to all known and unknown sites within the AHIP boundary with works able to proceed and the removal of the trees approved under the existing DA and AHIP conditions. However to assess the potential for cultural significance further investigation by an arborist was undertaken by independent Arboricultural Services who prepared an *Arborist Comments Report: Health Form and Risk Assessment*, 29 June 2023 (Appendix G). The arborist report includes a Tree Assessment and Qualitative Visual Tree Analysis. According to the arborist's findings and the analysis of historical aerial imagery of the site, it is concluded that the subject trees were part of a larger stand of trees which were cleared after 1972. At that time, the subject trees would have been seedlings/juvenile with no extraction value. It was determined that the circular arrangement of the trees was not an intentional cultural placement but was the result of the clearing of surrounding trees, leaving behind trees which were left in a circular arrangement by coincidence. The results of the arborist report do not support the possibility of the trees having been culturally arranged due to the age and placement.

#### Photographs 9.5 to Photograph 9.6



**Photograph 9.5: Example of artefacts recovered during test excavation of CRFT PAD 01 (Everick 2014)**



**Photograph 9.6 Site location of CRFT PAD 01 (ERM 2022)**

### 9.1.4 CRFT PAD 02 (AHIMS # 04-4-0209)

**Site type:** Artefact

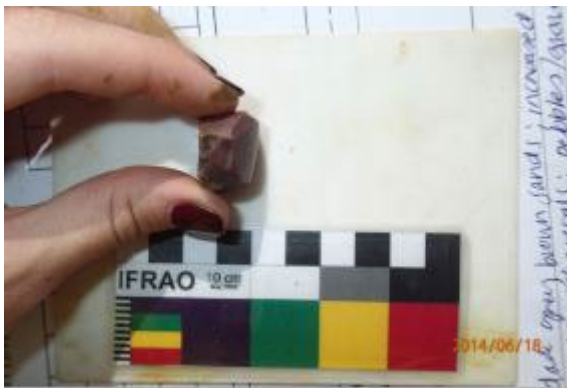
**Registered site location:** [Removed for public display]

**Current site assessment:** Valid – approved for impact under AHIP C0001253

CRFT PAD 02 was recorded in 2014 by Everick Heritage following the completion of test excavation across the landform. The site was comprised of two artefacts recovered from test excavation completed within an upper slope landform adjacent to a crest landform. During the test excavations carried out all the artefacts were photographed and their attributes recorded on the site card before being returned to their original location.

The registered site location of CRFT PAD 02 was revisited as part of the current survey. The site was located at the crest of spur landform. The site extent was completely obscured by dense grass coverage with no areas of exposure noted in the vicinity. While a large spoil pile was located at the base of the wider landform there was no evidence to suggest that this was associated with earthworks across the site's location. The site was assessed to remain valid.

#### Photographs 9.7 to Photograph 9.8



**Photograph 9.7: Example of artefact recovered from test excavation of CRFT PAD 02 (Everick 2014)**



**Photograph 9.8: Site location of CRFT PAD 02 (ERM 2022)**

### 9.1.5 CRFT 03 (AHIMS # 04-4-0208)

**Site type:** Artefact

**Registered site location:** [Removed for public display]

**Current site assessment:** Valid – approved for impact under AHIP C0001253

CRFT 03 was recorded in 2014 by Everick Heritage as an isolated artefact. The site was recorded as being located 2.9 km from a permanent water source, the Richmond River, and 550 m from a temporary water source, the swamp wetlands surrounding the site. The artefact was recorded as a silcrete flake with a focal platform and feather termination measuring 42 x 30 x 20 mm in size.

The registered site location of CRFT 03 was revisited as part of the current survey. The site was located within a lower slope landform located in close proximity to a low-lying wetland. The site extent was completely obscured by dense grass coverage with no areas of exposure noted in the vicinity. There was no evidence to suggest that the site had been subject to earthworks following its original recording. The site was assessed to remain valid.

### Photographs 9.9 to Photograph 9.10



**Photograph 9.9: Photograph of artefact recovered during test excavation (Everick 2014)**



**Photograph 9.10: Site location of CRFT 03 (ERM 2022)**

#### 9.1.6 CRFT 04 (AHIMS # 04-4-0210)

**Site type:** Artefact

**Registered site location:** [Removed for public display]

**Current site assessment:** Valid – approved for impact under AHIP C0001253

CRFT 04 was recorded in 2014 by Everick Heritage as an isolated artefact. The site is recorded as 2.9 km from a permanent water source, the Richmond River, and 550 m from a temporary water source, the swamp wetlands which surrounds the site. It is located on the crest of an upper slope in rolling hills. The artefact was recorded as a silcrete flake with a focal platform and feather termination measuring 38 x 12 x 15 mm in size.

The registered site location of CRFT 04 was revisited as part of the current survey. The site was located within a lower slope landform located in close proximity to a low-lying wetland. The site extent was completely obscured by dense grass coverage with no areas of exposure noted in the vicinity. There was no evidence to suggest that this was associated with earthworks across the site's location. The site was assessed to remain valid.

### Photographs 9.11 to Photograph 9.12



**Photograph 9.11: Artefact identified from test excavation at CRFT 04 (Everick 2014)**



**Photograph 9.12: Site location of CRFT 04 (ERM 2022)**

### 9.1.7 CRTF 05 (AHIMS # 04-4-0212)

**Site type:** Artefact

**Registered site location:** [Removed for public display]

**Current site assessment:** Valid – approved for impact under AHIP C0001253

CRFT 05 was recorded in 2014 by Everick Heritage as an isolated artefact. The site was recorded as being located 2.9 km from a permanent water source, the Richmond River, and 550 m from a temporary water source, the swamp wetlands which surrounds the site. The site was recorded to be located on an upper slope landform in close proximity to a low-lying crest. The artefact was recorded as a quartzite core with multiple platforms and feather termination measuring 100 x 64 x 95 mm in size.

The registered site location of CRFT 05 was revisited as part of the current survey. The site was located within a mid-slope landform located in close proximity to a low-lying wetland. The site extent was completely obscured by dense grass coverage with no areas of exposure noted in the vicinity. There was no evidence to suggest that this was associated with earthworks across the site's location. The site was assessed to remain valid.

#### Photograph 9.13



**Photograph 9.13: Site location of CRFT 05 (ERM 2022)**

### 9.1.8 CRFT 06 (AHIMS # 04-4-0214)

**Site type:** Artefact

**Registered site location:** [Removed for public display]

**Current site assessment:** Valid – approved for impact under AHIP C0001253

CRFT 06 was recorded in 2014 by Everick Heritage as an isolated artefact identified during archaeological test excavation. The site was recorded to be located 2.9 km from a permanent water source, the Richmond River, and 550 m from a temporary water source, the swamp wetlands which surrounds the site. It was located on the crest of an upper slope in rolling hills. The artefact was recorded as a quartzite flaked piece with a wide platform and feather termination measuring 44 mm x 12 mm x 27 mm in size. The artefact was located at a depth of 440 mm in CRFT test pit 13A.

The registered site location of CRFT 06 was revisited as part of the current survey. The site was located within a low-lying crest landform located in close proximity to a low lying wetland feature. The site extent was completely obscured by dense grass coverage with no areas of exposure noted in the vicinity. There was no evidence to suggest that this was associated with earthworks across the site's location. The site was assessed to remain valid.

## Photographs 9.14



**Photograph 9.14: Site location of CRFT 06 (ERM 2022)**

### 9.1.9 CRFT PAD 07 (AHIMS # 04-4-0213)

**Site type:** Artefact and PAD

**Registered site location:** [Removed for public display]

**Current site assessment:** Valid – subject to no harm provisions under AHIP C0001253

CRFT PAD 07 was recorded in 2014 by Everick Heritage during a series of test excavations. Artefacts were identified between depths of 340 mm and 710 mm below the ground surface in test pits CRFT 27A, 27B, 27C. The site was recorded as 2.9 km from a permanent water source, the Richmond River, and 550 m from a temporary water source, the swamp wetlands which surrounds the site. It is located on an upper slope landform immediately adjacent a low-lying crest landform. A total of 20 artefacts were recovered.

The registered site location of CRFT PAD 07 was revisited as part of the current survey. The site was located within a lower slope landform located in close proximity to a low-lying wetland. The site extent was completely obscured by dense grass coverage with no areas of exposure noted in the vicinity. There was no evidence to suggest that this was associated with earthworks across the site's location. The site was assessed to remain valid.

## Photograph 9.15



**Photograph 9.15: Site location of CRFT PAD 07**

## 9.2 Newly identified sites

### 9.2.1 RVRJP CMT 01

**Site type:** CMT

**Site location:** [Removed for public display]

**Site extent:** 10 m x 10 m

RVRJP CMT 01 was located in a lower slope landform approximately 10m from a large wetland feature. The CMT was comprised of large apple box tree which has a height of approximately 25 m. The tree girth was approximately 210 cm. The tree was noted to be in fair condition with some termite damage extending to the faces of the scar.

The modified portions of the tree are located directly opposite from one another with the eroded heart wood providing a connected view line through both scars. The bottom of the scar had eroded with a kangaroo vertebrae noted to be located in the base.

Characteristics of the modified features of the CMT is summarised in *Table 9.1*.

The site is within the boundaries of AHIP C0001253 and subsequently would be managed under the conditions of that permit while that permit remains valid.

**Table 9.1: Characteristics of RVRJP CMT 01 modification**

Modified element orientation	Scar type	Height above ground (cm)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Depth (cm)
SE	Shield	10	180	20	12
NW	Boundary marker	55	130	10	10

#### Photographs 9.16 to Photograph 9.17



**Photograph 9.16: View of scar on SE face of trunk (ERM 2022)**



**Photograph 9.17: View of scar on NW face of trunk (ERM 2022)**



### 9.2.2 RVRJP CMT 02

**Site type:** CMT

**Site location:** [Removed for public display]

**Site extent:** 10 m x 10 m

RVRJP CMT 02 was located within a gentle mid-slope landform within agricultural land associated with the boundaries of the Northern Rivers Livestock Exchange. The CMT is comprised of a large Iron Bark tree of approximately 20 m height and 4 m girth. Two scarred features were noted on the CMT which were located directly opposite from one another. The tree was noted to be in fair condition with substantial lichen growth across the extent of the tree. Both scars were noted to be in poor to fair condition.

Characteristics of the modified components of RVRJP CMT 02 are summarised in *Table 9.2*.

RVRJP CMT 02 was located within a wider area of PAD which is further discussed in *Table 9.7*.

**Table 9.2: Characteristics of RVRJP CMT 02 modification**

Modified element orientation	Scar type	Height above ground (cm)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Depth (cm)
NE	Shield	45	165	35	45
SW	Shield	85	145	28	85

#### Photographs 9.18 to Photograph 9.19



**Photograph 9.18: View of scar on south western face of trunk (ERM 2022)**



**Photograph 9.19: view of scar on north western face of trunk (ERM 2022)**

### 9.2.3 RVRJP AS 01

**Site type:** Artefact

**Site location:** [Removed for public display]

**Site extent:** 10 m x 10 m

RVRJP AS 01 was comprised of a surface artefact scatter located within a modified slope landform within the Casino landfill site. The artefact scatter was located across a large exposure which appears to be associated with the former landform of the site. The site extent is bordered by large areas of gross disturbance including several dams and landfill mounds. It was considered likely that the artefacts scatter had been subject to some level of post depositional disturbance and that subsurface potential at this location was unlikely. A summary of the recorded artefacts is provided in *Table 9.3*.

**Table 9.3: Summary of artefacts identified at RVRJP AS 01**

Artefact type	Material	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Depth (mm)	Additional information
Multi-platform core	Silcrete	80	60	70	Eight negative flake scars
Multi-platform core	Silcrete	90	80	50	Three negative flake score

#### Photographs 9.20 to Photograph 9.21



**Photograph 9.20: Exposure in which RVRJP AS 01 is located (ERM 2022)**



**Photograph 9.21: Cores identified at RVRJP AS 01 (ERM 2022)**

### 9.2.4 RVRJP IF 01

**Site type:** Artefact

**Site location:** [Removed for public display]

**Site extent:** 1 m x 1 m

**Current site status:** Destroyed

RVRJP IF 01 was identified as an isolated stone artefact located across a heavily modified slope landform. The artefact was identified within an area of exposure associated with recent drainage infrastructure associated with earthworks undertaken as part of an industrial subdivision. Due to the highly disturbed nature of this portion of the site, the isolated find has not been associated with a wider area of subsurface deposit.

A summary of the characteristics of the identified artefact is provided in *Table 9.4*.

**Table 9.4: Summary of artefacts identified at RVRJP IF 01**

Artefact type	Material	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Depth (mm)	Additional information
Proximal flake fragment	Silcrete	20	22	4	Crushed platform

Following identification, the location of RVRIF 01 was subject to additional earthworks. Peer review of the site status undertaken by Everick Heritage identified that the site had been destroyed by these earthworks (see *Table 9.8*).

**Photographs 9.22 to Photograph 9.23**



**Photograph 9.22: Modified landform in which RVRJP IF 01 was identified (ERM 2022)**



**Photograph 9.23: Isolated find identified within modified landform (ERM 2022)**

**9.2.5 RVRJP AS 02**

**Site type:** Artefact

**Site location:** [Removed for public display]

**Site extent:** 80 m x 20 m

RVRJP AS 02 was identified as an artefact scatter located across a heavily modified slope landform. The artefact was identified within an area of exposure associated with recent drainage infrastructure associated with earthworks undertaken as part of an industrial subdivision. More widely the artefact scatter is located on a mid-slope landform located beneath a wide area of crest located to the south east. Due to the highly disturbed nature of this portion of the site, the artefact scatter has not been associated with a wider are of subsurface deposit.

A summary of the characteristics of the identified artefacts is provided in *Table 9.5*.

**Table 9.5: Summary of artefacts identified at RVRJP AS 02**

Artefact type	Material	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Depth (mm)	Additional information
Complete flake	Chert	45	35	7	Three flake scars
Flake fragment	Chert	32	10	4	Evidence of heat treatment and backing
Distal flake fragment	Chert	30	38	10	
Medial flake fragment	Silcrete	12	36	6	

## Photographs 9.24 to Photograph 9.25



**Photograph 9.24: Location of RVRJP AS 02 within modified landform (ERM 2022)**



**Photograph 9.25: Artefacts identified at RVRJP AS 02 (ERM 2022)**

### 9.2.6 RVRJP AS 03

**Site type:** Artefact

**Site location:** [Removed for public display]

**Site extent:** 130 m x 25 m

RVRJP AS 03 is a relatively dense artefact scatter identified across an artificial drainage depression which has been recently created as part of earthworks to develop further parking facilities at the Casino Coop. The drainage depression is located within a wider sloped landform which overlooks a wide low lying alluvial plain.

Survey identified approximately 25 artefacts across the site extent which was delineated by the extent of the exposed artificial drain. A sample recording was undertaken of 17 artefacts to delineate the variety of artefact types identified within the deposit. In the artefact deposit was noted to be primarily comprised of large flaked pieces comprised predominantly of silcrete and chert.

Based on the original slope landform it is considered likely that these artefacts would have been subject to colluvial forces suggesting that the artefacts may have been redeposited from its primary depositional environment. It is considered likely the surrounding crest landforms to the north west of the site extent may have previously been the focus of Aboriginal occupation in this area. The potential for the wider extent of the hillslope to contain artefacts which may have been subject to post depositional processes was identified. This area has been delineated as an area of PAD and is further discussed in *Table 9.7*.

A summary of the characteristics of the identified artefacts is provided in *Table 9.6*.

**Table 9.6: Summary of artefacts identified at RVRJP AS 03**

Artefact type	Material	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Depth (mm)	Additional information
Flake	Silcrete	74	68	30	
Single platform core	Silcrete	50	44	19	
Flake fragment	Silcrete	25	15	5	Cortex present, heat treatment
Flake fragment	Silcrete	45	25	15	
Flake fragment	Silcrete	46	48	12	

Artefact type	Material	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Depth (mm)	Additional information
Flake fragment	Silcrete	48	45	28	Backed flake
Single platform core	Silcrete	45	40	50	
Flake fragment	Chert	50	24	15	Backed – lateral margin
Complete flake	Silcrete	58	60	20	Feather termination
Complete flake	Silcrete	25	35	5	Hinge termination
Complete flake	Silcrete	50	35	25	
Flake fragment	Silcrete	50	50	15	
Flake fragment	Chert	19	12	4	Heat treated
Flake fragment	Silcrete	18	24	10	Hinge termination
Flake fragment	Silcrete	50	26	15	Snapped lateral margin
Flake fragment	Silcrete	21	16	12	
Hand axe fragment	Basalt	85	80	55	Pitting, ground on one side, flaked at base, negative scars noted

**Photographs 9.26 to Photograph 9.29**



**Photograph 9.26: View west across artificial drainage line (ERM 2022)**



**Photograph 9.27: View east across artificial drainage line (ERM 2022)**



**Photograph 9.28: Hand axe fragment (ERM 2022)**



**Photograph 9.29: Sample of artefacts identified at RVRJP AS 03 (ERM 2022)**

### 9.3 Areas of PAD

The archaeological potential of an area is determined by a number of factors including its landform, soil features and level of disturbance. Certain landforms are conducive to both Aboriginal occupation and the survivability of subsurface deposits. The location of these landforms in proximity to natural resources including water and stone source increase the likelihood that these landforms would have been utilised by Aboriginal people in the past.



The Richmond Valley RJP area is comprised of a landscape which transitions from steeply sloped river terraces surrounding the Richmond River to the surrounding flats, wetlands and gentle to moderate hillslopes.

Several landforms within the Richmond Valley RJP Investigation Area have been identified as suitable to retain archaeological deposits based on their location within gently sloped or flat portions of the landscape which are raised slightly above the lowest lying portions of adjacent wetlands. The archaeological and ethnographic record suggests that the focus of Aboriginal occupation in the area was on raised lands surrounding resources zones. Resources included a variety of water sources including a number of wetland/ water holes as well as a number of creek lines and rivers.


The areas identified as PAD are located within landscapes which have largely been utilised as pastoral and agricultural lands which is **unlikely** to have completely removed the archaeological record.



A summary of each of PAD is provided in *Table 9.7* below.


**Table 9.7: Summary of areas of PAD**

PAD	Description	Photograph
<p><b>Name:</b> RVRJP PAD 01</p> <p><b>Centroid:</b> [Removed for public display]</p> <p><b>Dimensions:</b> 165 m x 135 m</p> <p><b>Associated sites:</b> Continuation of landform where CRFT 02 was identified</p>	<p>RVRJP PAD 01 was identified across an area of crest within a spur landform, approximately 2.6 km north east of the Richmond River, and approximately 300 m to the east of low-lying wetlands. The wetlands would have provided an abundant area for resource gathering.</p> <p>The PAD area was assessed to have been subject to minimal disturbance associated with historic land use, with land use dominated by historic land clearance and grazing.</p> <p>The land directly to the north of the PAD had previous archaeological test excavation carried out at CRFT 02 (04-4-0209).</p>	 <p><b>Photograph 9.30: View of RVRJP PAD 01 (ERM 2022)</b></p>
<p><b>Name:</b> RVRJP PAD 02</p> <p><b>Centroid:</b> [Removed for public display]</p> <p><b>Dimensions:</b> 70 m x 70 m</p> <p><b>Associated sites:</b> RVRJP CMT 02 within extent</p>	<p>RVRJP PAD 02 was identified across a gently sloped landform located approximately 2.2 km north east of the Richmond River. It is also located approximately 500 m south of RVRJP PAD 01 and represents a continuation of the landform towards a crest feature located to the south east.</p> <p>The PAD area was assessed to have been subject to minimal disturbance associated with historic land use, with land use dominated by historic land clearance and grazing.</p> <p>The PAD extent overlaps with RVRJP CMT 02.</p>	 <p><b>Photograph 9.31: View of RVRJP PAD 02 (ERM 2022)</b></p>



PAD	Description	Photograph
<p><b>Name:</b> RVRJP PAD 03</p> <p><b>Centroid:</b> [Removed for public display]</p> <p><b>Dimensions:</b> 200 m x 170 m</p> <p>Associated sites: None</p>	<p>RVRJP PAD 03 was identified across a gently sloped landform located approximately 1.2 km north east of the Richmond River. The PAD area was comprised of a gently raised landform which was located directly above the confluence of two low order tributaries.</p> <p>The PAD area was assessed to have been subject to minimal disturbance associated with historic land use, with land use dominated by historic land clearance and grazing.</p>	 <p><b>Photograph 9.32: View of RVRJP PAD 03 (ERM 2022)</b></p>
<p><b>Name:</b> RVRJP PAD 04</p> <p><b>Centroid:</b> [Removed for public display]</p> <p><b>Dimensions:</b> 300 m x 130 m</p> <p>Associated sites: None</p>	<p>RVRJP PAD 04 was identified across a wide crest landform located within a series of rolling hills overlooking a series of low-lying alluvial floodplains. Previous disturbance has occurred in parts by residential housing, but the surrounding areas appears to be to have been subject to minimal disturbance associated with historic land clearance and grazing.</p> <p>The PAD is located approximately 850 m north east of the Richmond River on a raised crest adjacent to the floodplains of the Richmond River.</p>	 <p><b>Photograph 9.33: View of RJP PAD 04 (ERM 2022)</b></p>

PAD	Description	Photograph
<p><b>Name:</b> RVRJP PAD 05</p> <p><b>Centroid:</b> [Removed for public display]</p> <p><b>Dimensions:</b> 60 m x 60 m</p> <p>Associated sites: None</p>	<p>RVRJP PAD 05 was identified across a gently sloped hillslope located adjacent to the Richmond River floodplain. The area of PAD was identified to encompass the intact landform surrounding the newly identified artefact scatter RVRJP AS 03 which was identified to be eroding from a drainage ditch adjacent to a newly constructed car park. The heavy ground disturbance from the nearby construction appears to have disturbed the site but not destroyed it and the surroundings landforms may still have potential intact deposits. The PAD area was assessed to have been subject to minimal disturbance associated with historic land clearance and grazing.</p> <p>The PAD is located approximately 1.2 km north east from the Richmond River and commands views of the surrounding landforms including floodplains and river banks.</p>	 <p><b>Photograph 9.34: View of RVRJP PAD 05 (ERM 2022)</b></p>  <p><b>Photograph 9.35: View of outlook from RVRJP PAD 05 (ERM 2022)</b></p>

PAD	Description	Photograph
<p><b>Name:</b> RVRJP PAD 06</p> <p><b>Centroid:</b> [Removed for public display]</p> <p><b>Dimensions:</b> 215 m x 100 m</p> <p>Associated sites: RVRJP PAD 05</p>	<p>RVRJP PAD 06 was identified across the crest and spur landform located 1.3 km north east of the Richmond River. The PAD area was assessed to have been subject to minimal disturbance associated with historic land use, with land use dominated by historic land clearance and grazing. The crest landform provides a significant outlook to the surrounding landscape with the crest providing a gentle rise above the floodplains associated with the bank of the Richmond River.</p> <p>The landform associated with RVRJP PAD 06 is consistent with the landform identified at RVRJP PAD 05 and newly identified site RVRJP AS 03 located approximately 200m to the north west of this PAD.</p>	 <p><b>Photograph 9.36: View of RVRJP PAD 06 (ERM 2022)</b></p>

## Figure 9.1: Identified Aboriginal heritage sites

[Removed for public display]

## 9.4 Results of Peer Review

Following survey, a peer review of several identified Aboriginal heritage sites was requested by Richmond Valley Council. The peer review was undertaken by Everick Heritage (2022) with survey of the sites to be reassessed completed on 29 July 2022. The following sites were subject to peer review:

- RVRJP AS 01 (AHIMS # 04-4-0298)
- RVRJP IF 01 (AHIMS # 04-4-0299)
- RVRJP AS 02 (AHIMS # 04-4-0300)
- RVRJP PAD 03 (AHIMS # 04-4-0303)
- RVRJP PAD04 (AHIMS # 04-4-0304)
- RVRJP PAD 05 (AHIMS # 04-4-0305)

The peer review was completed to assess the validity and significance of each of the above listed sites. A summary of the results of the peer review is provided in Table 9.8.

**Table 9.8: Summary of Everick Heritage assessment (2022)**

Site	Summary of Everick Heritage Review	How peer review addressed in current report
RVRJP AS 01 (AHIMS # 04-4-0298)	Registered artefacts were successfully relocated and examined. The artefacts were located in a large soil exposure with indications of heavy ground disturbance. The silcrete cores are not consistent with other geology observed on the surface of the exposure. Based on the high level of disturbance at the site, it is not considered that the site represents an area of PAD.  The peer review was in agreement with the findings of the ERM assessment.	No changes to report.
RVRJP IF 01 (AHIMS # 04-4-0299)	During Everick's survey it was noted that the area had been subject to further ground disturbance by machinery since ERM's assessment. The artefact was not relocated and based on the level of additional disturbance the site was assessed to have been destroyed as a result of construction.  Everick noted that the destruction of the site constitutes a breach of the NPW Act. The destruction of the site was reported to the Environment Line on 12 August 2022 (Case number 202204018).  The peer review noted that based on this impact, the site is no longer valid.	In text references to this site have been updated in the current report to confirm that the site has been destroyed.  A site update card was submitted to AHIMs to update the sites status to destroyed. This site no longer poses heritage constraints.
RVRJP AS 02 (AHIMS # 04-4-0300)	Survey noted that the site where the artefacts were previously identified had been subject to significant revegetation. One of the four artefacts were relocated comprised of one of the chert flake fragments. Given the high level of disturbance associated with the site, the site was not considered to be associated with a subsurface deposit.  The peer review was in agreement with the findings of the ERM assessment	No changes to report.

Site	Summary of Everick Heritage Review	How peer review addressed in current report
<p>RVRJP PAD 03 (AHIMS ID 04-4-0303)</p>	<p>RVRJP PAD 03 was identified to be located within an area of extremely dense vegetation with limited visibility and mobility across the area. The PAD extent was assessed to represent a low rise which would have provided a suitable vantage point for Aboriginal people to have observed other groups living in and traversing the area. The level of flora and fauna close by was also noted to be suitable resources which may have been utilised by Aboriginal people.</p> <p>The peer review was in agreement with the findings of the ERM assessment</p>	<p>No changes to report.</p>
<p>RVRJP PAD04 (AHIMS # 04-4-0304)</p>	<p>RVRJP PAD 04 was identified to be located across a wide crest which is overlooking a series of alluvial floodplains. The elevated ground would provide Aboriginal people with a vantage point to observe flora and fauna and other Aboriginal groups in the area. The central area of the PAD has been heavily disturbed by the construction of Summerland way and the construction of residential housing and landscaping.</p> <p>The peer review was in agreement with the findings of the ERM assessment</p>	<p>The boundaries of RVRJP PAD 04 have been adjusted to remove areas of high disturbance associated with the construction of Summerland Way and existing housing.</p>
<p>RVRJP PAD 05 (AHIMS # 04-4-0305)</p>	<p>The area designated as RVRJP PAD 05 was located on a gentle slope with views of the surrounding flood plains and riverbanks. The elevated ground was considered to provide Aboriginal people with a vantage point to observe fauna and other Aboriginal groups traversing the area. Occupation on the slope was noted to have provided some opportunity to avoid prevailing weather conditions.</p> <p>The site was also confirmed to be associated with RVRJP AS 03. Several additional artefacts were identified within the boundaries of RVRJP AS 03. While RVRJP PAD 05 was noted to have been subject to considerable disturbance in parts it was noted that in other areas the PAD extent had been subject to limited disturbance.</p> <p>The peer review was in agreement with the findings of the ERM assessment</p>	<p>No changes to report.</p>

## 10. HISTORIC HERITAGE SITES

### 10.1 Registered Historic heritage sites

#### 10.1.1 Nammoona Lawn Cemetery

Assessment of Nammoona Lawn Cemetery was undertaken from vantage points on Reynolds Road. Inspection noted that the Nammoona Lawn Cemetery was comprised of a large rectangular lawn cemetery which appeared to have a large number of internments within its grounds (Photograph 10.1). The cemetery was noted to be sectioned into three distinct rows of grave markers which are separated by rows of trees. Grave markers in close proximity to the entrance were primarily comprised of low headstones.

The entrance way was delineated by a fence line comprised of white picket fencing at the boundary, which provides some level of visual obstruction to the surrounding landscape. The cemetery was separated from Precinct 1 by Reynolds Road with the cemetery further bound by a series of verge tree species. Views of potential development across Precinct 1 would be clearly visible from the entrance of the Nammoona Lawn Cemetery (Photograph 10.2).

#### Photographs 10.1 to Photograph 10.2



**Photograph 10.1: View of Nammoona Lawn Cemetery from Reynolds Road (ERM 2022)**



**Photograph 10.2: View of Precinct 2 from boundary of Nammoona Lawn Cemetery (ERM 2022)**

#### 10.1.2 Victory Camp Site

Inspection of Victory Camp Site was undertaken from vantage points on Reynolds Road. Inspection noted limited evidence of prior land use across the site due to the heavily overgrown nature of much of the landscape (Photograph 10.3). Visible features from the Reynolds road vantage points included a number of concrete posts. The portion of the Victory Camp Site along Reynolds Road was bound by a series of pine trees which heavily obscured the site from the surrounding landscape (Photograph 10.4).

The SHI listing for the item notes additional structural remains including remains of a former road surface, holding paddocks and concrete pads associated with former structures. A small concrete bunker is also noted to be located on the block. None of these features were identified from vantage points on Reynolds Road.

## Photographs 10.3 to Photograph 10.4



**Photograph 10.3: View of Victory Camp archaeological site from Reynolds Road (ERM 2022)**



**Photograph 10.4: Line of pine trees obscuring view lines between Victory Camp and Precinct 2 (ERM 2022)**

### 10.1.3 Casino Railway Station and Yard Group

Visual inspection of the Casino Railway Station and Yard Group was undertaken from a vantage point on Hotham Street directly adjacent to the southern boundary of Precinct 2. Structural components of the Casino Railway Station and Yard Group visible from this vantage point were limited to the existing railway and associated cutting. The remainder of the Casino Railway Station and Yard Group visible from the Investigation Area are comprised of areas of vegetation and grass coverage.

The heritage listing for the item includes a number of contributing buildings and structures. These include the station building, refreshment room, signal box, roundhouse, platform face, water column in locomotive depot yard, water tank, turntable and coal stage. None of these structures are visible from boundary of Precinct 2 (Photograph 10.5) which is located directly adjacent to the Casino Railway Station and Yard Group. Aerial imagery identifies that all remaining built elements of the item are visually obscured from Precinct 2 by existing vegetation within the Casino Railway Station and Yard Group as well as significant existing residential development.

The closest structure associated with the listing is located approximately 400 m from the Precinct 2 boundary.

## Photograph 10.5



**Photograph 10.5: View towards Casino Railway Station and Yard Group (ERM 2022)**



### 10.1.4 Richmond River

The Richmond River is located approximately 390m south of Precinct 3a. The River has been heavily eroded by recent flooding (Photograph 10.6, Photograph 10.7), which was evident along the entire length where the Investigation Area and the precinct boundary ran parallel.

The river rises at the northern end of the Richmond Range, near its junction with the McPherson Range, on the Queensland/ New South Wales border and flows generally south east and north east. It is joined by several tributaries, including the Wilsons River, before reaching its mouth at its confluence near Ballina; descending approximately 250 m over its 170 km course. The Richmond River is noted to be an important landscape feature for the region as it provided an abundant water source, resource gathering area, and travel route of the annual movement of Aboriginal people from the inland mountain ranges to the coast during the winter months, when the mullet were bountiful. Today the River is a focal point for local commerce, tourism and recreation.

#### Photographs 10.6 to Photograph 10.7



**Photograph 10.6: View towards scoured Richmond River following recent floods (ERM 2022)**



**Photograph 10.7: View along northern bank of Richmond River (ERM 2022)**

## 10.2 Unregistered historic heritage values

### 10.2.1 Northern Cooperative industrial landscape

The Northern Co-op is a highly industrialised landscape that today encompasses a number of industries including the stock yards, tannery, abattoir, and food processing plant (*Photograph 10.8*, *Photograph 10.9*). It is located within Precinct 2 and the buildings, water tanks, accommodation, stockyards and associated roads account for approximately 50% of the landform. The remaining landform is comprised of moderate to steep rolling hills of dense grass and trees. The north, west and central areas of the Precinct have undergone significant modification due to the construction of the Northern Coop.

The Coop was established in 1933 as a meat processing facility and has grown considerably over the past 89 years and has been located at its original site since its establishment. The Northern Cooperative landscape has been identified to demonstrate historic value as a historically significant industry that continues to play a large role in the economy of Casino.

### Photographs 10.8 to Photograph 10.9



**Photograph 10.8: Cooperative building dating to 1959 associated with early expansion phase of industrial landscape (ERM 2022)**



**Photograph 10.9: Processing industry and factory buildings within Cooperative landscape (ERM 2022)**

### 10.2.2 Former historic wharves: Irvington Wharf 1 and Grime's Wharf

The Richmond Valley RJP Investigation Area is adjacent to the location of two historic wharves; Irvington Wharf 1 and Grime's Wharf; the historic locations of both of these wharves is illustrated in *Section 7.1.6.5*, Figure 7.1 Irvington Wharf 1 is located on the northern bank of the Richmond River, to the east of McNaughtons Lane, Irvington. The 2018 site inspection detailed in Clarence Heritage (2019) and discussed in *Section 7.2* identified remnants of the historic wharf; however its condition was deteriorated and the bank of the river had been eroded (*Photograph 10.10*).

The historic location of Grime's Wharf has been indicated as being approximately 1 kilometre upstream of Irvington Wharf 1. The site inspection by Clarence Heritage in 2018 did not identify a structure in this location; however, remnants of a wharf were observed downstream from the historic location of the wharf (and upstream of Irvington Wharf 1), and were suggested to belong to Grime's Wharf (*Photograph 10.11*). The condition of the remnants of this wharf were also noted as being deteriorated.

Irvington Wharf 1 and the remnants of Grime's Wharf were not surveyed as part of the current program; however, it is suspected that recent flooding events would have impacted the integrity of the wharves. As such, their current condition is unknown.

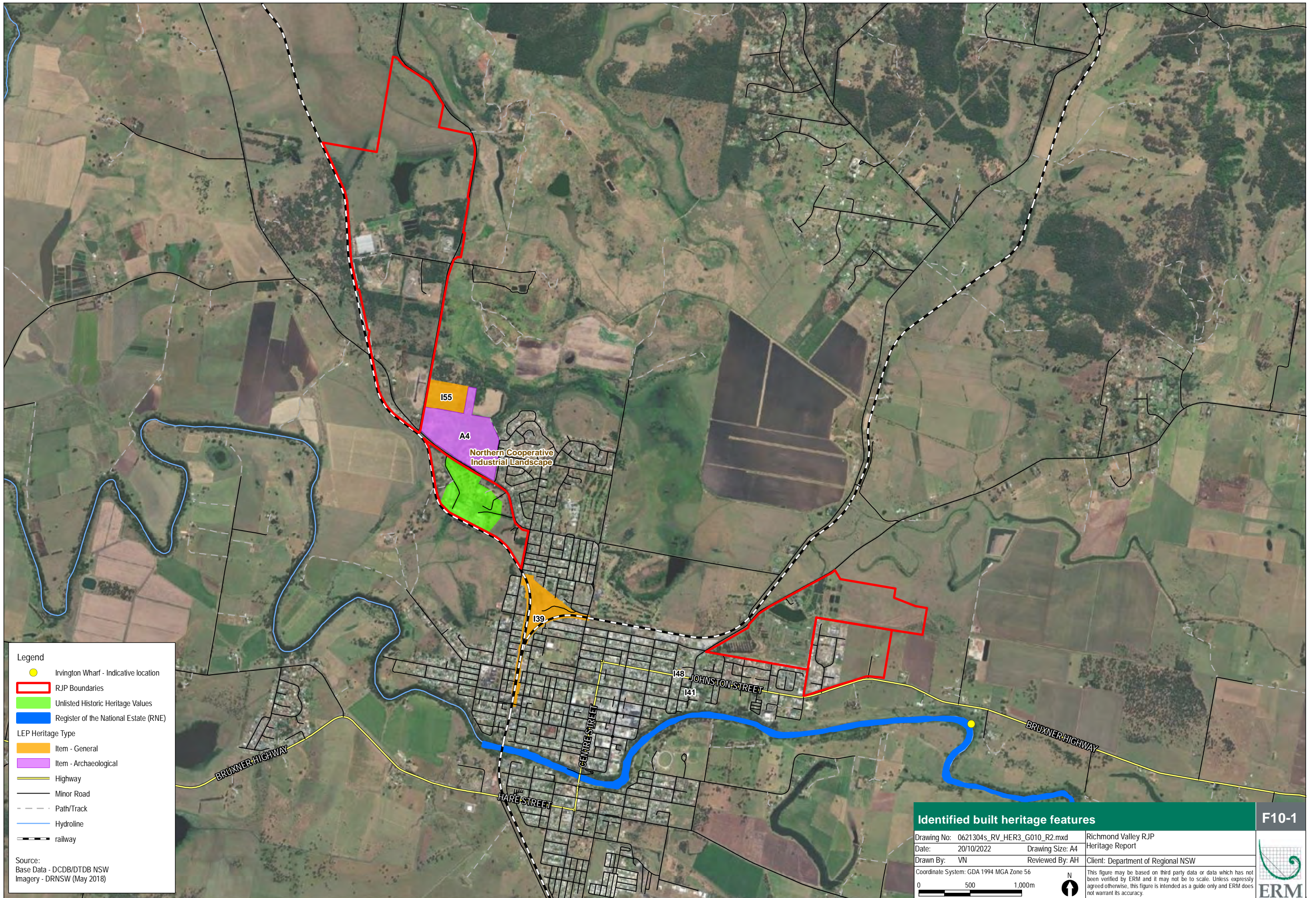
### Photographs 10.10 to Photograph 10.11



**Photograph 10.10 Remains of Irvington Wharf 1 (2018) (provided by Richmond River Council, 2022).**



**Photograph 10.11 Remnant wharf structure, possibly Grime's Wharf (2018) (Clarence Heritage, 2019: 13).**



- Legend**
- Irvington Wharf - Indicative location
  - RJP Boundaries
  - Unlisted Historic Heritage Values
  - Register of the National Estate (RNE)
- LEP Heritage Type**
- Item - General
  - Item - Archaeological
- Line Styles**
- Highway
  - Minor Road
  - Path/Track
  - Hydroline
  - railway

Source:  
Base Data - DCDB/DTDB NSW  
Imagery - DRNSW (May 2018)

**Identified built heritage features**

**F10-1**

Drawing No: 0621304s_RV_HER3_G010_R2.mxd	Richmond Valley RJP
Date: 20/10/2022	Heritage Report
Drawn By: VN	Reviewed By: AH
Client: Department of Regional NSW	
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56	
0 500 1,000m	
This figure may be based on third party data or data which has not been verified by ERM and it may not be to scale. Unless expressly agreed otherwise, this figure is intended as a guide only and ERM does not warrant its accuracy.	



## 11. HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Review of the potential for Historical Archaeological Resource to be present within the Investigation Area was based on a consideration of current ground conditions and analysis of historic development within the Investigation Area.

### 11.1 Historic land use summary

Review of historic development within the Investigation Area identified several key land uses:

- Pastoralism;
- Agriculture; and
- Transport.

The first recorded land use in the region by Europeans was the occupation of the Cassino Run by Messrs Clay and Stapleton in 1841. By 1843 several runs had been occupied along the Richmond River with several stations including Runnymede (incorporating portions of Precinct 1) noted by Surveyor reports.

With more squatters, settlers and cedar cutters entering the Richmond Valley area from the 1840s, the Richmond River became an important part of the development of Casino. Prior to the construction of the railway, the Richmond River was a favourable mode of transport, utilised to export tallow and cedar and import tools, utensils, basic clothing and rations. To facilitate the loading and unloading of these items, wharves were constructed along the navigable length of the Richmond River; some were Government-funded works and others were privately owned. Several wharf structures were historically located along the Richmond River adjacent to or in the vicinity of Precinct 3, notably Grime's Wharf (constructed c.1860s-1870s, privately owned) and Irvington Wharf 1 (constructed 1898, Government funded).

The township of Cassino was laid out in 1855 which extended across portions of the Runnymede and Cassino Runs. Following the Robertson Land Act large areas of Casino were subject to selection with small land holdings developing in close proximity to town (Precinct 3a and 3b) and larger landholdings in the north (Precinct 1 and Precinct 2). Further subdivision of larger landholdings began to occur in the early 1900s with land within Precinct 1 subdivided into a number of smaller allotments at this time.

In the 1930s a new railway line was developed between South Brisbane and Kyogle. The new railway line was located directly west of Precincts 1 and 2 and included the construction of the Nammoona railway station to the immediate west of Precinct 1. Review of Historic maps from 1942 indicate the presence of multiple structures across Precincts 1, Precincts 3a and 3b including a number of wind pumps. These structures are considered likely to be associated with residential properties and rural uses associated more broadly with agricultural and pastoral land uses. Additional noted development by 1942 across these areas include the presence of a reservoir in Precinct 2 and the sewerage treatment plant in Precinct 3b.

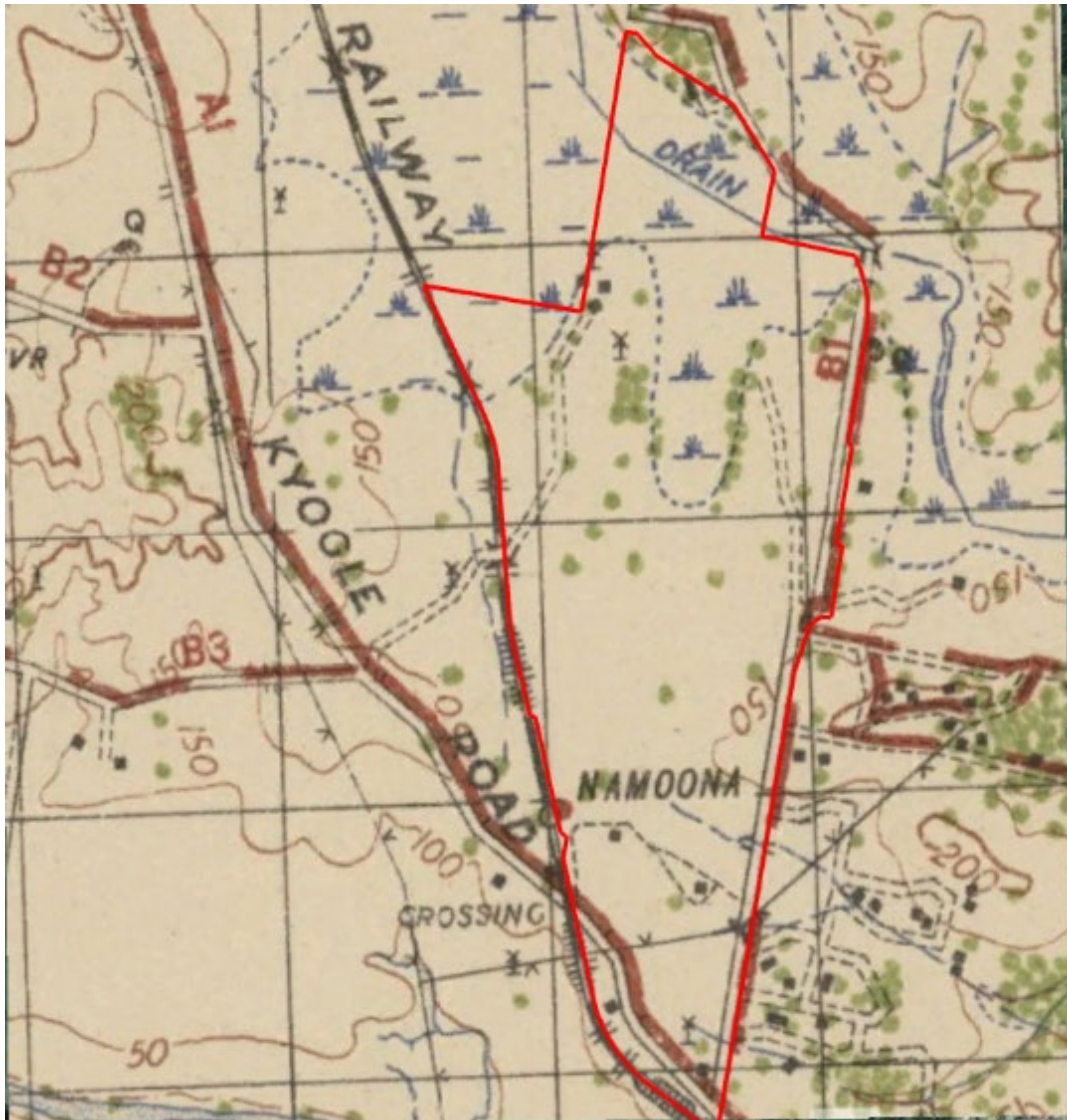
Aerial imagery from 1958 indicates that the majority of the Investigation Area continued to be used for agricultural and pastoral land uses at this time. A notable exception to this land use was the construction of the preliminary infrastructure for the Northern Meat Cooperative within Precinct 2.

By 1991 land use across the Investigation Area had begun to further diversify with industrial land uses including the Northern Rivers Livestock Exchange, the Nammoona Landfill and the Timber yard established in Precinct 1. Further industrial development was noted in the expansion of the Northern Meat Cooperative infrastructure across a larger portion of Precinct 2, as well as the preliminary development of an Industrial estate in Precinct 3a. This phase also saw the development of the Norco Primex site. Remaining portions of the Investigation Area continued to be utilised primary for agricultural and pastoral pursuits.

Results of the site survey identified limited changes in land use since 1991 with exception of the development of an additional industrial subdivision within Precinct 1.

Maps and photographs illustrating the transitioning land uses is provided in *Figure 11.1* to *Figure 11.11* below.

### 11.1.1 Precinct 1



**Figure 11.1: 1942 Topographic map illustrating the presence of few dwellings across Precinct 1 (Australian Army 1942)**

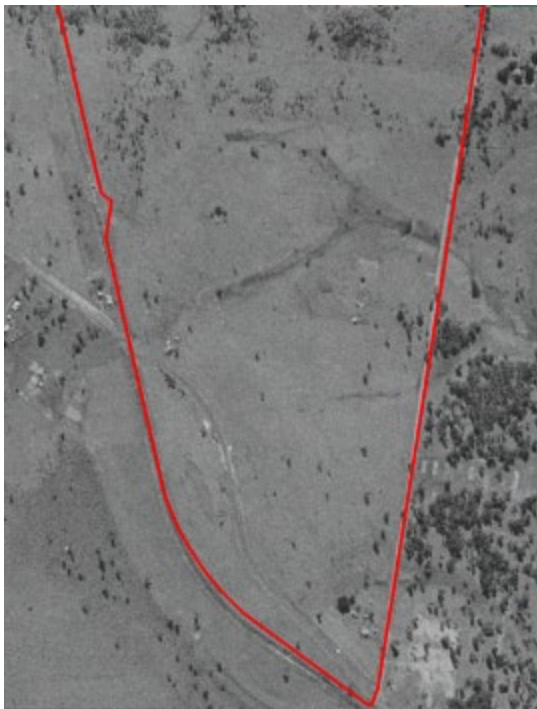
**Photographs 11.2 to Photograph 11.5**



**Figure 11.2: Northern portion of Precinct 1 ~1958 showing agricultural use of the Precinct at this time (Source: Spatial Collaboration Portal)**



**Figure 11.3: Northern portion of Precinct 1 ~1991 showing transition of central portion of Precinct to industrial uses (Source: Spatial Collaboration Portal)**

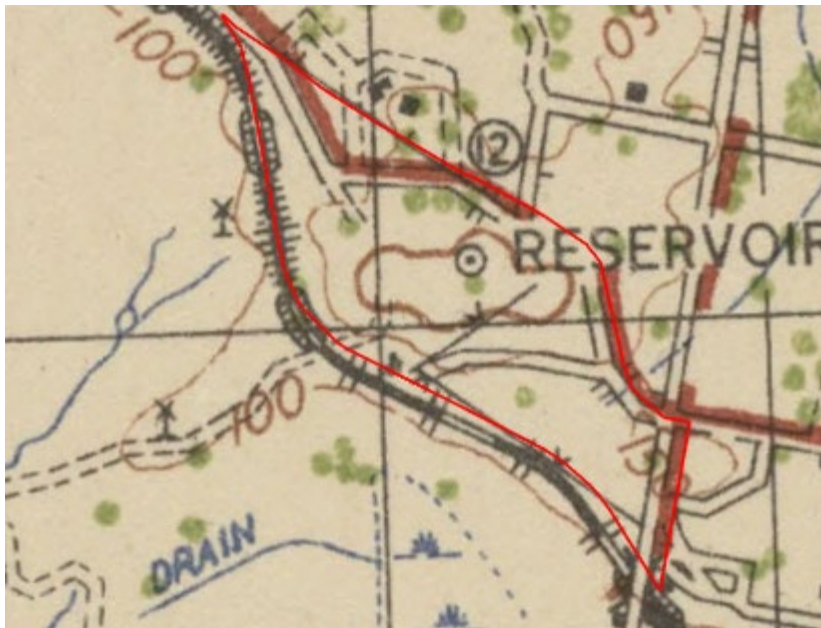


**Figure 11.4: Southern portion of Precinct 1 ~1958 showing agricultural use of the Precinct at this time (Source: Spatial Collaboration Portal)**



**Figure 11.5: Southern portion of Precinct 1 ~1991 showing transition of central portion of Precinct to industrial uses (Source: Spatial Collaboration Portal)**

### 11.1.2 Precinct 2



**Figure 11.6: Topographic map illustrating the of a water reservoir and several access roads within Precinct 2 (Australian Army 1942)**

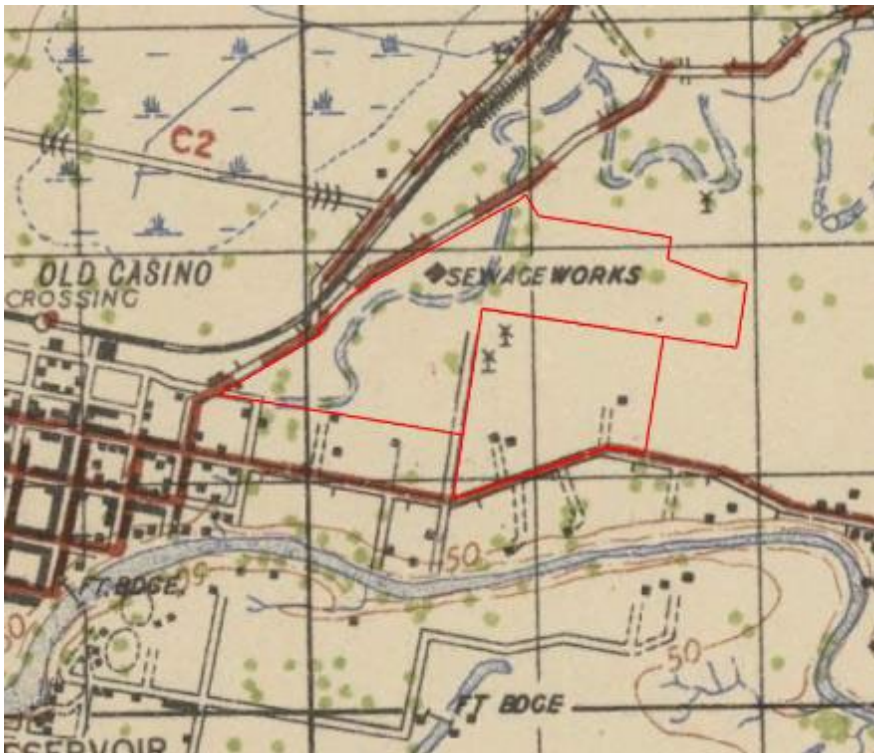


**Figure 11.7: Precinct 2 ~1958 showing original structures associated with the Northern Meat Cooperative (Source: Spatial Collaboration Portal)**



**Figure 11.8: Precinct 2 ~1991 showing expansion of Northern Meat Cooperative (Source: Spatial Collaboration Portal)**

### 11.1.3 Precinct 3a/3b



**Figure 11.9: Topographic map illustrating the location of the sewerage works and several homesteads within Precinct 3a and 3b (Australian Army 1942)**





**Figure 11.10: Precinct 3a and 3b ~ 1958 showing the use of Precinct 3 (Source: Spatial Collaboration Portal)**



**Figure 11.11: Precinct 3a and 3b ~1991 showing expansion of industrial land uses (Source: Spatial Collaboration Portal)**

## 11.2 Assessment of historic archaeological potential

Review of historical maps and aerials has identified that the majority of historical development within the Project Area has been associated with agricultural or pastoral pursuits, the development of industry, and town facilities including the STP. Review of historic aerials associated with these land uses has identified that the majority of identified structures associated with these land uses have remained extant following their initial construction.

Historical aerials have noted several areas in which earlier structures associated with residential/ agricultural/ pastoral land uses have been superseded by the development of industrial land. In these cases, the disturbance associated with this additional land use is considered likely to have removed any archaeological deposits associated with these earlier land uses. Survey in particular noted the recent removal of a homestead located at 15 Reynolds Road. Survey of this location noted the removal of the vast majority of the structural remains associated with this property with exception of a concrete slab which was left in-situ. These remains are not considered to demonstrate further archaeological potential.

No evidence of further localised areas of archaeological potential were noted during survey.

## 12. SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT – ABORIGINAL HERITAGE

### 12.1 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Significance Assessment Framework

Aboriginal heritage sites, objects and places hold value for communities in many different ways. The nature of those heritage values is an important consideration when deciding how to manage a heritage site, object or place and balance competing land use options.

Assessment of the Aboriginal cultural heritage significance of the Investigation Area has been completed in accordance with the requirements of the ACHAR Guide (OEH 2011). Assessment has included identification of social, historic, scientific and aesthetic values for the Investigation Area as described in Section 3.1.3.4.

### 12.2 Identifying Cultural Values

Cultural heritage values for the Richmond Valley RJP were identified through a combination of desktop assessment and consultation undertaken during the preparation of the Heritage Report. This information was collected by Lorien Perchard and Alyce Haast.

The Burra Charter states:

*cultural significance is embodied in the place—in its fabric, setting, use, associations and meanings. It may exist in: objects at the place or associated with it; in other places that have some relationship to the place; and in the activities and traditional and customary practices that may occur at the place or that are dependent on the place.*

The review of background information and information gained through consultation with Aboriginal people and the site survey during this Heritage Report provides insight into past events. These include how the landscape was used and why the identified Aboriginal objects are in their location, along with contemporary uses of the land. The following descriptions of cultural heritage values are drawn from the *Guide to investigating, assessing, and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011).

Table 12.1 summarises the cultural heritage values identified for the Investigation Area and the surrounding region.

**Table 12.1: Cultural heritage values identified for the Richmond Valley RJP and surrounds**

Cultural heritage value	Description	Distance from Investigation Area	Source
Food and raw material sources	<p>Pre-European contact the local area would offer hunting and gathering opportunities. Animals and water creatures would have been abundant in an around the Richmond River and wetlands.</p> <p>The CMTs attest to the gathering and use of wood for shields, canoes etc.</p> <p>Groups of Banksia trees were noted throughout the RJP, and make good camp grounds and provide resources such as honey.</p>	Within	Marcus Ferguson (pers. comm., 2022)

Cultural heritage value	Description	Distance from Investigation Area	Source
Freshwater	The Richmond River system and the wetlands within and surrounding the Investigation Area would provide a consistent water source for most of the year.	Within	Marcus Ferguson (pers. comm., 2022)
Cultural landscapes	During survey, RAPs discussed the culturally significant river system that runs parallel to the Investigation Area. It is recognised as a spiritual pathway guiding Aboriginal groups from the inland to ocean for inter-tribal gatherings. Also noted was the group of coastal Cypress trees within Precinct 1 in the north. These trees represent the spirit of the old people through the northern rivers. Often trees were shaped like a pair to represent a burial. However through further arborist investigation the trees were revealed to not be of significant age and their arrangement within the landscape was due to tree clearing.	Within	Marcus Ferguson (pers. comm., 2022)
Aboriginal camp sites	Several areas within Casino have been reported specifically to represent Aboriginal camp sites. These areas include Horseshoe Lagoon and the land 'next to the showground' to the south of the Richmond River	1.5 km	Marcus Ferguson (pers. comm., 2022)
Travel routes	The Investigation Area and its surrounds is situated between a number of culturally significant locations as well as offering food and other resources, as described above. Known pathways along the ridgelines between McNaughton's Gap and Tatum/Tomki.	Within	Marcus Ferguson (pers. comm., 2022)
Aboriginal heritage sites	Of value to the Aboriginal community as a tangible connection between the land today and past Aboriginal occupation and use	Within	Kuskie 2012b: 4

*Note: During the process of providing cultural information, Marcus Ferguson requested that it be acknowledged in the report that he is not the primary holder of cultural knowledge for the Investigation Area. Marcus noted a strong desire for cultural knowledge to primarily be provided by members of the local Aboriginal community. The cultural values referenced by Marcus as recorded in this report have been reviewed by Casino and District LALC to ensure that the identified values are consistent with the cultural values identified by members of the Casino and District LALC.*

### 12.2.1 Social or Cultural Significance

The Consultation Requirements specifies that the social or cultural value of a place must be identified through consultation with Aboriginal people. All Aboriginal sites are considered to have cultural significance to the Aboriginal community as they provide physical evidence of past Aboriginal use and occupation of the area.

Consultation with the RAPs throughout the process have identified that the Richmond Valley RJP demonstrates cultural significance as a resource gathering location and travel route. This significance of these values is most clearly articulated as a component of the overall cultural landscape of the region. The social or cultural significance attached to the CMT sites also demonstrates the overall cultural landscape of the region.

The Investigation Area is considered to demonstrate **moderate** social and cultural significance as part of a wider cultural landscape of ongoing significance to multiple Aboriginal communities.

### 12.2.2 Historic Significance

Historic values refer to the association of the place with aspects of Aboriginal history. Historic values are not necessarily reflected in physical objects, but may be intangible and relate to memories, stories or experiences.

There is significant evidence of historic use of the Casino region by Aboriginal People. Evidence of land use in the region includes ethnographic records of campsites, Corroborees and use of the Casino Bora Ground. During survey several Aboriginal people including King Derry, King Billy, Queen Rosie, Queen Ginny and Maggie Briggs were noted as significant figures in the history of Casino.

Despite the substantial record of Aboriginal land use within Casino, there is no historic evidence in the ethnographic literature or within the Aboriginal community for specific use of Investigation Area.

The Investigation Area is considered to demonstrate **low** historic significance.

### 12.2.3 Scientific Significance

Scientific significance contains four subsets: research potential, representativeness, rarity, and educational potential. These are outlined below.

- **Research Potential:** is the ability of a site to contribute to our understanding of Aboriginal occupation locally and on a regional scale. The potential for the site to build a chronology, the level of disturbance within a site, and the relationship between the site and other sites in the archaeological landscape are factors which are considered when determining the research potential of a site.
- **Rarity:** This criterion is similar to that of representativeness, it is defined as something rare, unusual, or uncommon. If a site is uncommon or rare it will fulfil the criterion of representativeness. The criterion of rarity may be assessed at a range of levels including local, regional, state, national and global (NSW NPWS 1997: 10).
- **Representativeness:** is defined as the level of how well or how accurately something reflects upon a sample. The objective of this criterion is to determine if the class of site being assessed should be conserved in order to ensure that a representative sample of the archaeological record be retained. The conservation objective which underwrites the 'representativeness' criteria is that such a sample should be conserved (NSW NPWS 1997: 7-9).
- **Educational Potential:** This criterion relates to the ability of the cultural heritage item or place to inform and/or educate people about one or other aspects of the past. It incorporates notions of intactness, relevance, interpretative value, and accessibility. Where archaeologists or others carrying out cultural heritage assessments are promoting/advocating the educational value of a cultural heritage item or place it is imperative that public input and support for this value is achieved and sought. Without public input and support the educative value of the items/places is likely to not ever be fully realised (NSW NPWS 1997: 10).

A summary of the scientific value of each Aboriginal site within the Investigation Area is included below and summarised in *Table 12.2*.

**Table 12.2: Assessment of scientific significance of archaeological sites found in the Investigation Area**

AHIMS site #	Research Potential	Representativeness	Rarity	Educational Potential	Significance Assessment
CRFT 01 (04-4-0207)	Moderate	Low	Low	Low	Moderate
CRFT PAD 02 (04-4-0209)	Moderate	Low	Low	Low	Moderate
CRFT 03 (04-4-0208)	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
CRFT 04 (04-4-0210)	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
CRFT 05 (04-4-0212)	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
CRFT 06 (04-4-0214)	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
CRFT PAD 07 (04-4-0213)	Moderate	Low	Low	Low	Moderate
Nammoona 1 (04-4-0192)	Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Nammoona 2 (04-4-0193)	Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
RVRJP CMT 01	Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
RVRJP CMT 02	Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
RVRJP PAD 01	Moderate	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
RVRJP PAD 02	Moderate	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
RVRJP PAD 03	Moderate	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
RVRJP PAD 04	Moderate	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
RVRJP PAD 05	Moderate	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
RVRJP PAD 06	Moderate	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
RVRJP AS 01	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
RVRJP AS 02	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
RVRJP AS 03	Moderate	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate
RVRJP IF 01	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

### 12.2.3.1 Sites of low scientific significance

Identified artefact scatters within the Investigation Area have been assessed to demonstrate **low** scientific significance. The majority of the identified artefact scatters have been identified in areas which demonstrate clear evidence of disturbance or impact from post depositional processes.

Artefact sites located in these landscapes are considered to demonstrate low research potential due to their limited connection to the original phase of deposition and are equally not considered to be representative of a specific type of phase of land use. These sites have largely identified as relatively common across the region and are not considered to exhibit high rarity values.

### 12.2.3.2 Sites of moderate scientific significance

Sites of **moderate** scientific significance include the majority of CMTs across the Richmond RJP Investigation Area as well as artefact sites which include a variety of raw materials and variety of tool technologies.

Where the CMTs are comprised of living specimens they are considered to demonstrate moderate ongoing research potential to measure the nature of regrowth and change in conditions of the modified portion of the tree over time. CMTs are further considered to provide significant opportunities for education to the community and are considered to be highly representative of Aboriginal land use in the region.

### 12.2.3.3 Sites of unknown scientific significance

Area of PAD within the Richmond Valley RJP Investigation Area have been assessed to demonstrate **unknown** scientific significance. These sites would require further investigation through archaeological test excavation to adequately assess their significance.

## 12.2.4 Aesthetic Significance

Aesthetic values refer to the sensory, scenic, architectural and creative aspects of the place. These values may be related to the landscape and are often closely associated with social/cultural values.

The Investigation Area is currently comprised of a combination of rural and industrial landscapes. Portions of the Investigation Area which maintain a rural aesthetic maintains a connection to the pre-contact landscape through the presence of a variety of native tree and grass species throughout the semi-rural landscape. The AHIMs sites and newly identified sites and PADs are mostly located along crest lines with view towards the hinterland and river system. Areas within the RJP offers clear vantage points to surrounding landscape features including raised landscapes which were flagged by the RAPs as areas more likely to represent occupation sites. These portions of the Investigation Area have been assessed to demonstrate **moderate** aesthetic value.

Portions of the industrialised landscape within the Investigation Area include the Casino landfill site, the Northern Cooperative Meat facilities and existing industrial subdivisions. These landscapes maintain little connection to the pre-European landscape and generally obstruct views and connections between different elements of the landscape. These portions of the Investigation Area demonstrate **low** aesthetic value.

## 12.2.5 Aboriginal Heritage Statement of Significance

The Richmond Valley RJP Investigation Area forms a component of a cultural landscape associated with Aboriginal use of the Casino area for a number of cultural and subsistence based activities. Feedback received during consultation for the Project noted that the majority of the Richmond Valley RJP was primarily associated with travel and resource gathering areas. Preliminary feedback has indicated that Precinct 1 in particular was identified to be likely to demonstrate significant cultural values which may include a connection to the 'Black Swan' song line which was considered likely to have been utilised heavily by past Aboriginal people based on the large number of CMTs in the area, the accessibility of resources associated with the current wetland environment and the proximity of the location to the Casino Bora Ground Aboriginal Place. Feedback from the RAPs indicated that a number of culturally significant places included known former campsites, birthing places, song lines and ceremonial landscapes were present across Casino and the wider region however these features were not identified to be located spatially within the Richmond Valley RJP Investigation Area.

## 13. SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT – HISTORIC HERITAGE

### 13.1 Historic Heritage Significance Assessment Framework

The NSW Heritage Management System sets out a detailed process for conducting assessments of heritage significance. The guideline *Assessing Heritage Significance* (NSW Heritage Office, 2001), part of the Heritage Manual, provides a set of specific criteria for assessing the significance of an item, including guidelines for inclusion and exclusion (which reflect four categories of significance and whether a place is rare or representative) under which a place can be evaluated in the context of State or local historical themes.

An item would be considered to be of State significance if it meets one or more criteria at a State level, or of local heritage significance if it meets one or more of the criteria at a local level. Similarly, a heritage item assessed as having heritage values significant to the country as a whole would be of National or Commonwealth significance.

The seven criteria upon which the following significance assessment are summarised in *Table 13.1*.

**Table 13.1: NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria**

Criteria	Description
Criterion (a) – Historical significance	an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area); Note: The site must show evidence of significant human activity or maintains or shows the continuity of historical process or activity. An item is excluded if it has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of association.
Criterion (b) – Associative significance	an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area); Note: The site must show evidence of significant human occupation. An item is excluded if it has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of association.
Criterion (c) – Aesthetic significance	an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area); Note: An item can be excluded on the grounds that it has lost its design or technical integrity or its landmark qualities have been more than temporarily degraded.
Criterion (d) – Social significance	an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons; Note: This criterion does not cover importance for reasons of amenity or retention in preference to proposed alternative.
Criterion (e) – Research potential	an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area); Note: Under the guideline, an item can be excluded if the information would be irrelevant or only contains information available in other sources.
Criterion (f) - Rarity	an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area) Note: An item is excluded if it is not rare or if it is numerous, but under threat. The item must demonstrate a process, custom or other human activity that is in danger of being lost, is the only example of its type or demonstrates designs or techniques of interest
Criterion (g) - Representative	an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places, or cultural or natural Note: An item is excluded under this criterion if it is a poor example or has lost the range of characteristics of a type.



The Heritage Council require the summation of the significance assessment into a succinct paragraph, known as a Statement of Significance. The Statement of Significance is the foundation for future management and impact assessment. The following assessment has been prepared in accordance with these guidelines.

## 13.2 Significance Assessments

A preliminary heritage assessment has been completed of each identified historic heritage value to guide the potential for the remains to meet the threshold for local or state significance.

### 13.2.1 Nammoona Lawn Cemetery

**Table 13.2: Significance assessment of Nammoona Lawn Cemetery**

Criteria	Description
Criterion (a) – Historical significance	This new cemetery is historically significant within the region as a large standardized, publicly owned, lawn cemetery and reflects public attitudes of the late twentieth century, which moved away from a romantic view of death towards a more rationalist perception (SHI Listing). The item meets the threshold for local significance under this criterion.
Criterion (b) – Associative significance	Nammoona Lawn Cemetery has not been identified to be associated with the life or works of a specific person or group of persons. The item does not meet the threshold for local significance under this criterion.
Criterion (c) – Aesthetic significance	The Nammoona Lawn Cemetery is comprised of a large standardised cemetery which has been developed in a general appealing and uncluttered design. The cemetery however does not contain any specific or design features or characteristics which would make the cemetery notable from an aesthetic perspective. The item does not meet the threshold for local significance under this criterion.
Criterion (d) – Social significance	The Nammoona Lawn Cemetery demonstrates social significance to the families of the people who are buried in the cemetery. The item meets the threshold for local significance under this criterion.
Criterion (e) – Research potential	The Nammoona Lawn Cemetery demonstrates limited potential to provide substantial detail regarding the internees which would not otherwise be available through other sources. The item does not meet the threshold for local significance under this criterion.
Criterion (f) - Rarity	Small scale lawn cemeteries are considered to be a common feature of regional towns across Australia. The Nammoona Lawn Cemetery does not exhibit any specific features which would distinguish it from lawn cemeteries in the wider region. The item does not meet the threshold for local significance under this criterion.
Criterion (g) - Representative	Nammoona Lawn Cemetery is representative of modern late twentieth century lawn cemeteries (SHI Inventory Listing). The item meets the threshold for local significance under this criterion.

*Summary: The Nammoona Lawn Cemetery is demonstrative of the changing values of lawn cemeteries in the mid-20th century.*

## 13.2.2 Victory Camp

**Table 13.3: Significance assessment of Victory Camp**

Criteria	Description
Criterion (a) – Historical significance	<p>This site is historically significant as the location of one of several Dutch internment camps which operated in Australia between 1944 and 1946. The camp contained Indonesian "military personnel" and Dutch officers of the Netherlands East Indies Government. It is said to have had greater significance at the "site of the first strike by Indonesian nationals against Dutch colonialism" and as such can be linked to the Indonesian Independence Movement. (SHI Listing).</p> <p>The item meets the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>
Criterion (b) – Associative significance	<p>It is associated with world events namely World War II, the interment of foreign nationals in Australia and the Indonesian Independence Movement. (SHI Listing).</p> <p>The item meets the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>
Criterion (c) – Aesthetic significance	<p>The site has limited evidence of original features which may otherwise contain aesthetic values.</p> <p>The item does not meet the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>
Criterion (d) – Social significance	<p>The camp was not the only place where the Javanese were interned in Australia. However, it is associated with the Javanese strike against the Dutch officers. This has international political significance but as yet the story has not been widely told. The Casino community has not voiced its opinion about this camp but some of the Dutch and Javanese married Casino women and in 1946 residents of Casino were actively campaigning to have the Javanese liberated from the hands of the Dutch and returned to Java. At that time there was local sympathy for the Javanese (SHI Listing).</p> <p>The item meets the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>
Criterion (e) – Research potential	<p>The site is not well preserved with few original features remaining. There is considered to be limited research potential associated with the site.</p> <p>The item does not meet the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>
Criterion (f) - Rarity	<p>Victory camp is one of several key examples in NSW of Javanese internment during World War II. In particular the use of the camp in 1945 following the Indonesian declaration of independence from the Netherlands represented a distinct change in the approach of Indonesian internment (SHI Listing).</p> <p>The item meets the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>
Criterion (g) - Representative	<p>This camp is not the only location where Javanese refugees were held in Australia during World War II. However, there is a substantial body of documentary evidence that enables it to demonstrate the Interment experience of the Javanese in Australia during World War II (SHI Listing).</p> <p>The item meets the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>

*Summary: Victory Camp is significant as one of several Dutch internment camps operated during World War II. The camp has further value in association with the changing role of the Dutch to Indonesia throughout World War II.*

### 13.2.3 Casino Railway Station and Yard Group

**Table 13.4: Significance assessment of Casino Railway Station and Yard Group**

Criteria	Description
Criterion (a) – Historical significance	<p>The Old Casino station building and remaining structures are associated with the early development of Casino and the North Coast line and pre-date more recent railway infrastructure in Casino.</p> <p>The current Casino Railway Station and associated infrastructure have historical significance associated with its use as part of the Sydney to South Brisbane route. In particular, the item as significance as a major engine servicing point for the route.</p> <p>The item meets the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>
Criterion (b) – Associative significance	<p>The design of the station building is associated with Engineer-in-Chief of the NSW Government Railways, Henry Deane (Gardiner 2007).</p> <p>The item meets the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>
Criterion (c) – Aesthetic significance	<p>The current station building demonstrates the main features of the 'Federation domestic' external style (Gardiner 2007).</p> <p>The item meets the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>
Criterion (d) – Social significance	<p>The Casino Railway Station and Yard group may be of some significance to those who worked on the railway however this connection.</p> <p>The item does not meet the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>
Criterion (e) – Research potential	<p>The station building is a rare example of a modified PWD4 timber pioneer station building and provides the opportunity to view and research the layout and design of this type of station building (Gardiner 2007).</p> <p>The item meets the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>
Criterion (f) - Rarity	<p>Several elements of the Casino Railway Station and Yard Group are noted to be comprised of rare railway elements.</p> <p>The station building is a rare example of the modified PWD4 'Federation domestic external style' of pioneer railway stations. The tripod crane and harmon coal loader are also noted to be rare components of the item. The tripod crane is noted as one of only four or five remaining tripod cranes in NSW. The harmon coal loader is rare as one of the few remaining facets of steam train operations in the 1950s.</p> <p>The item meets the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>
Criterion (g) - Representative	<p>Casino became a major engine servicing point on the long run between Sydney and South Brisbane. The signal box, locomotive depot, turntable, coal loader, water tank and facilities are highly significant.</p> <p>The item meets the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>

*Summary: The Casino Railway Station and Yard Group is representative of a significance phase of transport development in Casino. In particular maintenance related items within the group provide a direct historical connection to the Sydney to South Brisbane train route with facilities previously utilised as a key maintenance depot along this line.*

### 13.2.4 Richmond River

**Table 13.5: Significance assessment of the Richmond River**

Criteria	Description
Criterion (a) – Historical significance	The Richmond River was identified by Captain Henry John Rous in 1828. From the 1840s until the 20 <sup>th</sup> century the river was a major port and vital during for transportation whilst the logging of Australian Red Cedar was abundant. The item meets the threshold for local significance under this criterion.
Criterion (b) – Associative significance	The Richmond River is associated with the exploratory expedition completed by Captain Henry John Rous. The item meets the threshold for local significance under this criterion.
Criterion (c) – Aesthetic significance	While the Richmond River is noted to be an aesthetic town feature. The continued impact of flooding has resulting in continued degradation of the river bank and continued changes to the aesthetic qualities of the River over time. The item does not meet the threshold for local significance under this criterion.
Criterion (d) – Social significance	The Richmond River continues to hold significance to the local Aboriginal people and the townspeople of Casino today. The social significance of the river includes the historical connection of the landscape to the Aboriginal community as well as early European settlers. The River holds further significance for its recreational and aesthetic qualities. The item meets the threshold for local significance under this criterion.
Criterion (e) – Research potential	A number of local councils within the Richmond River catchment area have developed a comprehensive water quality monitoring program across the entire Richmond River estuary and some of the major inflowing rivers and streams as part of the NSW Marine Estate Management Strategy. Additionally, Rous County Council in collaboration with the University of New England's EcoHealth program have carried out detailed ecosystem health monitoring in the Richmond River. The item may meet the threshold for local significance under this criterion.
Criterion (f) - Rarity	This Richmond River provides a unique ecosystem which supports a diversity of seagrass, mangrove and saltmarsh communities, and provides important shorebird habitat. The item meets the threshold for local significance under this criterion.
Criterion (g) - Representative	The item does not meet the threshold for significance under this criterion.

*Summary: The Richmond River is a significant River system with value to both the Aboriginal community and early European settlers as a transportation route and port during. The River is further associated with the exploration undertaken by Captain Henry John Rous.*

### 13.2.5 The Northern Cooperative Industrial Landscape

**Table 13.6: Significance assessment of the Northern Cooperative Industrial Landscape**

Criteria	Description
Criterion (a) – Historical significance	The Northern Co-operative Meat Company (renamed the Casino Food Co-op in 2020) is the largest farmer co-operative owned beef abattoir in Australia and encompasses a number of facilities, including stock yards, tannery, abattoir and food processing plant. The Northern Co-operative Meat Company Ltd was first established in 1933 with the objective of establishing a meat processing facility to provide slaughtering and marketing services with higher returns for the district's farmers. The facility was opened in 1939 and was subject to expansion programmes in the 1950s and again in 1975 with the establishment of the Casino Hide Tanners. The Casino Hide Tanners was established as a business division

Criteria	Description
	<p>of the Co-operative and was one of the first tanneries in Australia dedicated to the tanning of cattle hides for export. The industrial landscape has continued to expand in its current location, with building facilities being constantly updated to comply with food safety regulations.</p> <p>The establishment of the Northern Co-operative Meat Company is considered to be representative of the revival of the cattle industry in Casino during the early twentieth century. Large pastoral runs (including Clay and Stapleton's Cassino run along the east bank of the Richmond River) were established in the 1840s during the earliest occupation of Casino; these pastoral runs comprised grazing land, stock yards and other infrastructure. By the mid to late nineteenth centuries, dairying and the cultivation of crops (including sugar) were the dominant agricultural industries; however, the early twentieth century saw the resurgence of farming of cattle for beef in the region. The long operation of the Northern Co-operative Meat Company over 89 years is testament to the sustained relevance of the cattle industry and its continued role in the economy of Casino and the broader region.</p> <p>The item meets the threshold for significance under this criterion.</p>
Criterion (b) – Associative significance	<p>The Cooperative Industrial landscape has not been identified to be associated with a specific individual.</p> <p>The item does not meet the threshold of local significance under this criterion.</p>
Criterion (c) – Aesthetic significance	<p>The Cooperative industrial landscape is not considered to demonstrate specific aesthetic characteristics or a high degree of technical achievement.</p> <p>The item does not meet the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>
Criterion (d) – Social significance	<p>The Coop is associated with the local cattle farming community and is the employer of approximately 1000 local residents.</p> <p>The item does not meet the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>
Criterion (e) – Research potential	<p>The Coop is heavily industrialised landscape considered to be limited research potential associated with the site.</p> <p>The item does not meet the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>
Criterion (f) - Rarity	<p>The Coop does not possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW cultural or natural history.</p> <p>The item does not meet threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>
Criterion (g) - Representative	<p>The Coop does not demonstrate principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places</p> <p>The item does not meet the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>

*Summary: The Coop is a heavily industrialised landscape comprised of stockyards, tannery, abattoir, food processing facility, roads, accommodation and carparks. It has remained in its current location since its establishment in 1933. The Northern Cooperative landscape possesses historic heritage significance through its demonstration of the importance of the cattle industry in the economic growth of Casino, and its continued relevance in the region.*

### 13.2.6 Irvington Wharf 1

**Table 13.7: Significance assessment of Irvington Wharf 1**

Criteria	Description
Criterion (a) – Historical significance	Irvington Wharf 1, constructed c.1880-81, is evidence of the importance of the Richmond River in the exporting and importing of goods throughout the nineteenth century. Irvington was regarded as the head of navigation on the Richmond River; the construction of Irvington Wharf 1 provided a wharf with appropriate access for steamers and droghers, facilitating the continued development of local industries. The item meets the threshold for significance under this criterion.
Criterion (b) – Associative significance	Irvington Wharf 1 has not been identified to be associated with a specific individual. The item does not meet the threshold of local significance under this criterion.
Criterion (c) – Aesthetic significance	The current condition of Irvington Wharf 1 is not known; however, it was previously noted as being in a deteriorated condition. As such, it is not considered to demonstrate specific aesthetic characteristics or a high degree of technical achievement, that is not already available from other sources. The item does not meet the threshold for local significance under this criterion.
Criterion (d) – Social significance	Irvington Wharf 1 has not been identified to be associated with a specific social community. The item does not meet the threshold for local significance under this criterion at this time.
Criterion (e) – Research potential	The potential archaeological resource associated with Irvington Wharf 1 is likely to include artefactual material related to wharf building and rebuilding phases. However, the archaeological potential associated with Irvington Wharf 1 is most likely low, due to disturbance from flooding events. As such, the structure is unlikely to contribute to further understanding of river transport that is not already available from other sources. The item does not meet the threshold for local significance under this criterion.
Criterion (f) - Rarity	Irvington Wharf 1 does not possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW cultural or natural history. The item does not meet threshold for local significance under this criterion.
Criterion (g) - Representative	Irvington Wharf 1 demonstrates the principal characteristics of the wharves located along the Richmond River. The item has the potential to meet the threshold for local significance under this criterion.

*Summary: Irvington Wharf 1, constructed c.1880-81, is evidence of the importance of the Richmond River in the exporting and importing of goods throughout the nineteenth century. Its construction provided appropriate access for steamers and droghers, facilitating the continued development of local industries. The current condition of Irvington Wharf 1 is not known; however, it was previously noted as being in a deteriorated condition. Flooding events have likely further deteriorated the integrity of the structure and the archaeological potential of the area is likely to be low. As such, the structure is unlikely to contribute to further understanding of river transport that is not already available from other sources.*

## 14. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 14.1 Proposed Master Plan

The draft Master Plan has been developed in consultation with industry, government and professional consultants to foster development that is sustainable.

The draft Master Plan delineates land uses into the following zones:

- Conservation;
- Industry;
- Industry;
- Agribusiness/ Agriculture;
- Rural;
- Parkland; and
- Education

Specific proposed land uses including an intermodal terminal have also been incorporated into Master Planning.

Portions of the Master Plan site have also been earmarked as opportunity sites to provide flexibility in future land use planning.

### 14.2 Potential impacts

A summary of potential impacts to identified Aboriginal and historic heritage values has been developed based on the proposed land zoning of the Master Plan and are summarised in *Table 14.1* and *Table 14.2* respectively and shown in *Figure 14.2*, *Figure 14.3* and *Figure 14.4*. This assessment has assumed that land zoning outside of planned/proposed conservation zones would promote development which would have a high potential for impact to sites when they are located within these boundaries. It is noted that in many cases existing land zoning may also provide opportunities for land uses which would result in impact to identified heritage values.

Heritage sites located within rural landscapes have been assessed to contain moderate potential to be impacted by either direct or indirect impacts associated with these land uses due to the generally lower level of direct impact associated with these land uses.

Sites within conservation zones have been identified as containing low potential to be subject to impact based on the proposed land use of the Master Plan. It is noted that sites within these zones would need to be subject to management plans to ensure inadvertent impacts do not occur as part of vegetation management or other conservation activities. As seen in *Table 14.1*. The potential for impact associated with the proposed land zoning of the Master Plan has been assessed to be consistent or less to the potential for impact to Aboriginal heritage sites associated with the current land zoning.

**Table 14.1: Potential impacts to Aboriginal heritage associated with proposed Master Plan**

Aboriginal heritage site	Current land zoning	Potential for impact based on current land zoning	Proposed zoning in Master Plan	Potential for impact
Nammoona 1	Rural	Low – subject to no harm area under existing AHIP	Industrial	Low – subject to no harm area under existing AHIP
Nammoona 2	Rural	Low – subject to no harm area under existing AHIP	Rural	Low – subject to no harm area under existing AHIP
CRFT 01	Rural	Moderate	Industrial	High – approved impact under existing AHIP
CRFT 02	Rural	Moderate	Industrial	High – approved impact under existing AHIP
CRFT 03	Rural	Moderate	Rural	Moderate – approved impact under existing AHIP
CRFT 04	Rural	Moderate	Industrial	High – approved impact under existing AHIP
CRFT 05	Rural	Moderate	Industrial	High – approved impact under existing AHIP
CRFT 06	Rural	Moderate	Rural	Moderate – approved impact under existing AHIP
CRFT 07	Rural	Low – subject to no harm area under existing AHIP	Industrial	Low – subject to no harm area under existing AHIP
RVRJP CMT 01	Rural	Moderate	C3 Environmental Management	Low
RVRJP CMT 02	Industrial	High	Industrial	High
RVRJP AS 01	Industrial	High	Industrial	High
RVRJP AS 02	Industrial	High	Heavy Industrial	High
RVRJP AS 03	Industrial	High	Industrial	High
RVRJP IF 01	Industrial	None- Previously destroyed	Heavy Industrial	None – previously destroyed
RVRJP PAD 01	Industrial	High	Industrial	High
RVRJP PAD 02	Industrial	High	Industrial	High
RVRJP PAD 03	Industrial	High	Industrial	High
RVRJP PAD 04	Industrial	High	Industrial	High
RVRJP PAD 05	Industrial	High	Industrial use	High
RVRJP PAD 06	Residential	High	Catalyst Education Site	High



**Table 14.2: Potential impacts to identified historic heritage values**

Historic heritage site	Proposed zoning in Master Plan	Potential for impact	Potential for heritage value enhancement (reuse, interpretation etc)
Richmond River	NA- outside RJP boundary	Visual – Neutral	Moderate
Nammoona Lawn Cemetery	NA- outside RJP boundary	Visual – Minor	Low
Victory Camp Site	NA- outside RJP boundary	Visual – Neutral	Low
Casino Railway Station and Yard Group	NA-outside RJP boundary	Visual – Neutral	Low
Northern Cooperative Industrial Complex	Industrial – no change to current zoning	Moderate	Moderate
Irvington Wharf	NA- located outside of RJP boundary	Visual – Neutral	Low

## Figure 14.1: Potential impacts to Aboriginal heritage values based on existing land use

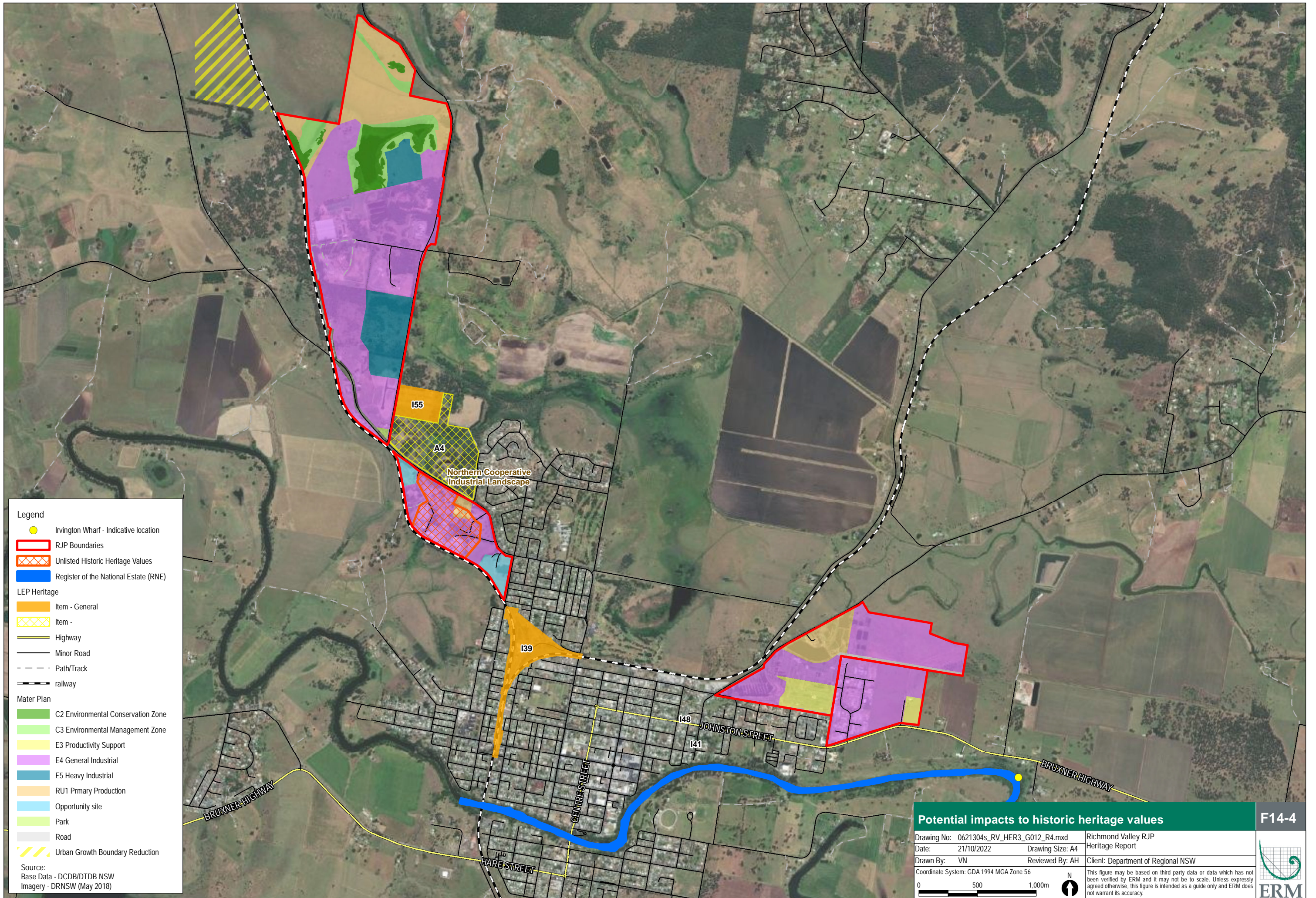
[Removed for public display]

## Figure 14.2: Potential impacts to Aboriginal heritage values based on Master Plan

[Removed for public display]

**Figure 14.3: Potential impacts to Aboriginal heritage values associated with existing AHIP**

[Removed for public display]



**Legend**

- Irvington Wharf - Indicative location
- RJP Boundaries
- Unlisted Historic Heritage Values
- Register of the National Estate (RNE)

**LEP Heritage**

- Item - General
- Item -
- Highway
- Minor Road
- Path/Track
- railway

**Mater Plan**

- C2 Environmental Conservation Zone
- C3 Environmental Management Zone
- E3 Productivity Support
- E4 General Industrial
- E5 Heavy Industrial
- RU1 Primary Production
- Opportunity site
- Park
- Road
- Urban Growth Boundary Reduction

Source:  
Base Data - DCDB/DTDB NSW  
Imagery - DRNSW (May 2018)

Potential impacts to historic heritage values		F14-4
Drawing No: 0621304s_RV_HER3_G012_R4.mxd	Date: 21/10/2022	Richmond Valley RJP Heritage Report
Drawn By: VN	Reviewed By: AH	Client: Department of Regional NSW
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56		This figure may be based on third party data or data which has not been verified by ERM and it may not be to scale. Unless expressly agreed otherwise, this figure is intended as a guide only and ERM does not warrant its accuracy.
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">0</div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">500</div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">1,000m</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> <span style="font-size: 8px;">N</span>  <span style="font-size: 12px;">↑</span> </div> </div>		

### 14.3 Ecological sustainable development principals

In accordance with the ACHAR Guide, Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD) principles have also been considered in the preparation of this Heritage Report.

The ESD principles as relevant to Aboriginal and historic cultural heritage when considered in the context of the preparation of the current Master Plan are considered below.

#### 14.3.1 The Precautionary Principle

The precautionary principle states that lack of full scientific certainty about the threat of harm should never be used as a reason for not taking measures to prevent harm from occurring. The current assessment has included detailed heritage investigation incorporating review of former studies, in depth field surveys and the identification of areas of heritage constraint which would require further investigation in order to ensure scientific certainty.

#### 14.3.2 The Principle of Intergenerational Equity

The principle of inter-generational equity holds that the present generation should make every effort to ensure the health, diversity and productivity of the environment – which includes cultural heritage – is available for the benefit of future generations.

Heritage values have formed a key assessment criterion in the development of the current Master Plan.

The completion of the current detailed assessment at the Master Plan stage has resulted in the development of a uniform and detailed understanding of the precinct which will enable an accurate understanding of potential heritage impacts at a precinct level and allow for appropriate management of the cumulative impacts to heritage associated with the precinct ensuring that appropriate management and mitigation strategies can be developed as part of future development stages.

### 14.4 Cumulative Impacts

The ACHAR guide identifies that a consideration of the ESD principles should include an understanding of the cumulative impacts of the proposal in relation other identified sites in the region.

‘Cumulative impacts are a result of incremental, sustained and combined effects of human action and natural variations over time and can be both positive and negative. They can be caused by the compounding effects of a single project or multiple projects in an area, and by the accumulation of effects from past, current and future activities as they arise’ (DPIE 2021).

As the Investigation Area contains Aboriginal Objects, there **are** cumulative impacts associated with any land uses which would result in impacts to these elements. This is particularly noteworthy due to the general lack of registered AHIMS sites otherwise registered within the region.

It is also acknowledged that continued development across the Richmond Valley has the potential to result in a cumulative impact to the cultural values of the local area. Consultation undertaken for the project has noted the presence of culturally significant landscapes including the Richmond River and the landscapes associated with SU1. While future developments that result from the Master Plan rezoning is considered unlikely to reduce the significance of this cultural landscape, measures to recognise the cultural significance of the Investigation Area and wider cultural landscape as part of the future developments are detailed in *Section 15*.

## 15. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 15.1 Aboriginal Heritage

- As the proposed Master Plan and rezoning process does not directly involve approval to undertake earthworks, no harm can occur associated with this process and an AHIP is not required to support completion of the rezoning and Master Plan process.
- Any future AHIP application across the Precinct must be supported by development consent as required under the EP&A Act or other necessary approvals. An AHIP may also be sought where impacts to Aboriginal Objects are proposed as part of ongoing-continued use of the site which does not require development consent. A precinct wide AHIP would need to be supported by a development consent which details the nature of works which would result in harm to the Aboriginal objects/ sites to be subject to the AHIP application. It is noted that the current master planning process would not meet the precondition for a precinct wide AHIP as it currently stands.
- A total of nine previously registered valid Aboriginal sites are within the Investigation Area. All previously registered sites are within the boundaries of AHIP C0001253 and are subject to the requirements of that AHIP permit. It is noted that should future development intend to undertake activities that would result in harm to identified Aboriginal objects under the approval of AHIP C0001253, those works would need to exhibit consistency of both proposed works and adherence to the AHIP conditions. Permission from the AHIP holder would also be required. Where this cannot occur, the existing AHIP should be surrendered and a new AHIP sought for any future proposed impacts to Aboriginal objects within the AHIP area.
- A total of six new Aboriginal sites were identified during the survey within the Investigation Area:
  - 2 CMTs;
  - 3 artefact scatters; and
  - 1 isolated artefact.
- Of these, one site (RVRJP CMT 01) was located within the boundaries of existing AHIP C0001253. This site can be managed in accordance with the provision of the AHIP while the AHIP remains valid. In addition, one site (RVRJP IF 01) was destroyed following survey. This impact has been reported to the Environment Line by Everick Heritage as part of the peer review process. A site update card has been submitted and approved which confirms that this site has been formally registered as destroyed. The site no longer poses a heritage constraint.
- The current Master Plan provides for conservation land around the existing wetland in Precinct 1. This landscape has been identified as demonstrating cultural significance.
- A total of six areas of PAD were identified across the Investigation Area. Where future developments propose impacts to these areas, further investigation through test excavation would be required to confirm the presence and nature of archaeological deposits prior to any earthworks in these areas.
- Based on the current Master Plan and the proposed associated land use the following impacts to currently known sites are likely:
  - 3 sites will be preserved in accordance with the requirements of AHIP C0001253
  - 6 sites have been approved for impact in accordance with the approval of AHIP C0001253
  - 1 site has been destroyed without approval under the NPW Act following its identification as part of the current assessment. This site cannot be subject to further impact.
  - 1 site is located within lands proposed to be zoned for conservation and is unlikely to be subject to harm based on the Master Plan zoning
  - 10 sites have moderate to high potential to be impacted based on Master Plan zoning.

**Opportunities to conserve a higher proportion of these sites should be considered as part of the current Master Plan as well as part of future land development. In particular, options to preserve identified CMTs should be prioritised based on the increasingly rare nature of this site type.**

### 15.1.1 Aboriginal Heritage Sensitivity Mapping

For the purposes of future planning controls, the Investigation Area has been delineated into zones of low, moderate and high Aboriginal heritage sensitivity (Figure 15.1). This zoning has been delineated to guide suitable Aboriginal heritage assessment processes to be undertaken as part of future development applications and should form the basis of future planning controls for the precinct. This delineation is based on the results of predictive modelling as well as the archaeological survey completed as part of this and previous assessments. It is noted that this map may be updated based on the results of archaeological test excavation at the locations of identified areas of PAD.

It is noted that additional heritage reporting may be required to support any approvals required under the NPW Act 1974.

- Areas of high archaeological sensitivity include landscapes identified as areas of PAD and land within 50 m of identified Aboriginal heritage sites. This land should be prioritised for conservation either through Master Planning process or through proposed future developments. Any development applications with boundaries which overlap with these areas should be supported by an ACHAR and Cultural Heritage Management Plan which details measures to manage and preserve the identified Aboriginal cultural heritage values.
- Areas of moderate archaeological sensitivity include land which has not been identified to be subject to extensive previous disturbance but do not contain areas of known heritage values or PAD. Development applications within these footprints should at a minimum be supported by a due diligence assessment. They should also include a review of the AHIMS database to confirm that the assessment of potential of the current report remains consistent with the known Aboriginal heritage record. Should an updated AHIMS search identify newly recorded Aboriginal heritage sites which may be subject to impact as part of the proposed works, a stand-alone ACHAR should be prepared to support the development application.
- Areas of low archaeological sensitivity have been identified to be located within either highly disturbed landscapes or in landscapes (such as clay based alluvial flood deposits) which have not been assessed to be conducive to the survivability of Aboriginal archaeological deposits. These areas have not been identified to contain any known Aboriginal or potential Aboriginal heritage sites. Development applications within these boundaries should include a review of the AHIMS database to confirm that the assessment of potential of the current report remains consistent with the known Aboriginal heritage record. Should an updated AHIMS search identify newly recorded Aboriginal heritage sites which may be subject to impact as part of the proposed works within an area of low archaeological potential, a stand-alone ACHAR should be prepared to support the development application.

### 15.1.2 Implications of identified Aboriginal Heritage Values for complying development.

There are several controls within the State and Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008 which identify limitations in what developments may be considered Complying Development based on existing environmental conditions.

Of relevance to Aboriginal heritage values, land which is identified by an environmental planning instrument as being within environmentally sensitive land such as land identified as being of 'high Aboriginal cultural significance' cannot be complying development. (Section 1.19 (e)).

Based on the results of the current assessment it is recommended that all land identified as having high Aboriginal heritage sensitivity in the above sensitivity mapping be considered to be located within an environmentally sensitive landscape which should not be assessed as a complying development.

Additionally, complying development may not be undertaken on land that comprises, or on which there is, a draft heritage item (Section 1.18a). A draft heritage item is defined as a

*'Building, work, archaeological site, tree or Aboriginal object identified in a local environmental plan that has been subject to community consultation'*



At present no Aboriginal heritage values are specifically recognised within the Richmond Valley LEP. It is recommended that identified CMTs from the current assessment are incorporated into the Richmond Valley LEP as Aboriginal places of heritage significance within Section 5.10 of the Richmond Valley LEP. This initiative would provide an additional opportunity to have formal recognised protection of these sites. Where this is undertaken, developments which overlap within these sites would not be able to be assessed as complying developments.

## Figure 15.1: Aboriginal Heritage Sensitivity Mapping

[Removed for public display]

## 15.2 Aboriginal Heritage Recommendations

- Opportunities to conserve areas of high archaeological sensitivity should be considered as part of Master Planning activities or as part of assessment of future development applications. To support this several proposed mechanisms to recognise and assess Aboriginal cultural values has been recommended to be incorporated into the Richmond Valley LEP or the Development Control Plan for the precinct. In particular it is recommended any development applications within areas of high archaeological sensitivity (including landscapes identified as areas of PAD and land within 50 m of identified Aboriginal heritage sites) should be supported by an ACHAR and Cultural Heritage Management Plan.
- While AHIP C0001253 remains active and valid all physical earthworks within the boundaries of SU1 must be undertaken in accordance with the existing conditions and in accordance with the proposed works outlined in the AHIP. Permission from the AHIP holder would also be required. Where this cannot occur, the existing AHIP should be surrendered and a new AHIP sought for any future proposed impacts to Aboriginal objects within the AHIP area.
- Currently total impact to the identified Cypress trees are approved under the existing DA and existing AHIP across Precinct 1 with no further heritage constraints surroundings the removal of the trees as per the age and location within the landscape identified within the arborist report.
- Master Plan assessment should ensure proposed development would not result in an adverse impact to the health of the Richmond River and existing wetland area within Precinct 1.
- Access to Inspection Area 1 was not available during survey for the current assessment. Desktop assessment of Inspection Area 1 has identified areas which may represent intact landscapes which may include remnant woodland. Archaeological survey of Inspection Area 1 would be required to assess the potential of the Investigation Area to contain Aboriginal heritage values.
- Aboriginal archaeological test excavation would be required in areas of PAD with the potential to be subject to harm as part of future land uses. Test excavation would be required to be undertaken to support any future AHIP applications across the relevant landscapes. Test excavation may be undertaken as part of either the Master Planning process or as part of investigation undertaken to support future development applications associated with the Investigation Area.
- Current landowners who have had Aboriginal Objects identified on their properties should be notified of their presence. As part of this, landowners should be made aware of the statutory protections provided to Aboriginal Objects under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.
- Ongoing consultation and involvement of the Aboriginal stakeholders will be required for any future Aboriginal heritage investigation.
- Options to incorporate Aboriginal heritage values into design of public spaces within the Richmond Valley RJP should be considered. Future development should also be encouraged to consider mechanisms to incorporate recognition of Aboriginal culture into design and operations

## 15.3 Historic Heritage

- One registered historic heritage item (Richmond River) was located within the Investigation Area. The boundary of the RJP Master Plan has since been scaled to remove lands to the south of the Bruxner Highway, including those lands which border the Richmond River. Consequently, this area is unlikely to be directly impacted by proposed land uses associated with the Master Plan.
- Three registered historic heritage items are located immediately adjacent the Investigation Area. Of these:
  - One site (Nammoona Lawn Cemetery) has been identified to be subject to potential visual impacts associated with the proposed land uses; and
  - Two sites (Victory Camp and Casino Station and Yard Group) have been identified to be subject to Neutral visual impacts associated with the proposed Master Plan land uses.

- One area with unlisted heritage values have been identified within the Investigation Area.
  - Northern Cooperative Industrial landscape.

Richmond Valley Council have advised that they will not be pursuing local heritage listing for this element.
- One area within unlisted heritage values has been identified immediately adjacent to the Investigation Area.
  - Irvington Wharf 1

Based on the current Master Plan impact to the following historic heritage values are anticipated:

  - Nammoona Lawn Cemetery; and
  - Northern Cooperative Industrial landscape.

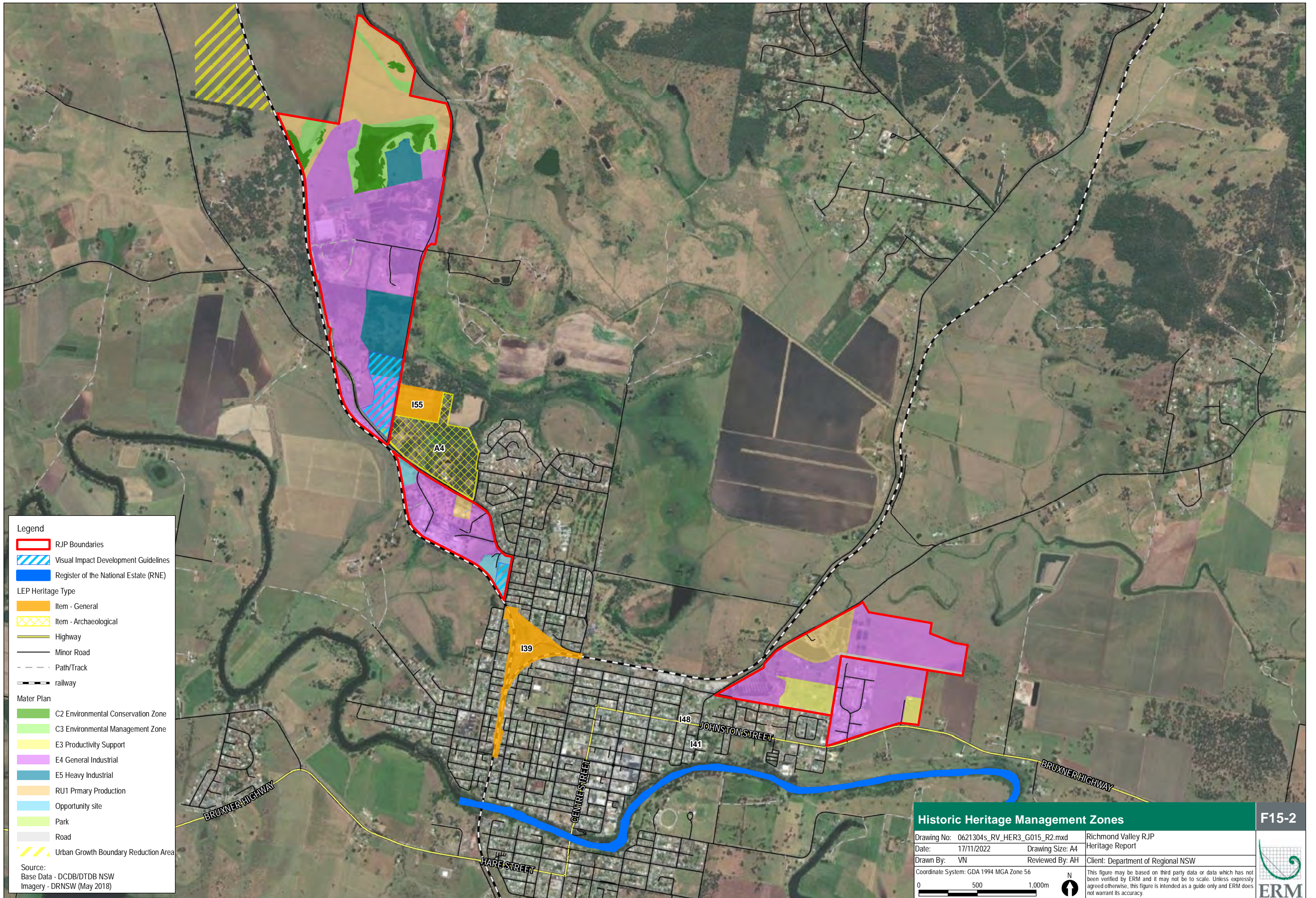
### 15.3.1 Implications of identified Historic Heritage Values for complying development

Complying development cannot be undertaken in land which is identified as an item of environmental heritage or a heritage item by an environmental planning instrument. There are no listed heritage items within the boundaries of the Richmond Valley RJP. Consultation with Richmond Valley Council has confirmed that heritage listing of the Northern Cooperative Industrial Landscape will not be pursued.

Controls to offset against potential visual impacts to the Nammoona Lawn Cemetery and Casino Station and Yard Group have been proposed as part of the Master Plan. Where these controls are adhered to development in these areas may be assessed as complying development. Where these controls are not adhered to, a formal development application should be submitted which considers potential visual impacts to these items.

## 15.4 Historic Heritage Recommendations

- Potential visual impacts to the Nammoona Lawn Cemetery associated with the Reynolds Road Industrial subdivision have been assessed and managed as part of the existing subdivision proposal which has resulted in the development of screening vegetation between the industrial subdivision and the Nammoona Lawn Cemetery. It is noted that existing building height controls for industrial development within this landscape limits buildings heights to 8.5m. Where individual development within this industrial subdivision exceeds existing controls on building heights a SoHI would be required to provide advice on additional visual impacts and management measures to mitigate impacts to the Nammoona Lawn Cemetery.
- Development controls should be developed for the portion of Precinct 2 which abuts the Casino Railway Station and Yard Group to manage potential visual impacts to the item from future proposed development. Future development should be of a size and scale in keeping with the surrounding landscape which limits buildings heights to 8.5m. Controls may include limits on building height, colour schemes. Vegetation buffers may also be required where buildings heights are proposed to extend past 8.5m height.
- Any future development within the Catalyst education site which exceeds proposed development controls should be assessed for potential visual impacts to the Casino Railway Station and Yard Group as part of the future development applications.
- Irvington Wharf should be submitted to Richmond Valley Council for consideration of inclusion on the Richmond Valley LEP. Prior to heritage listing an updated condition report should be prepared for Irvington Wharf to confirm whether recent weather events have impacted the previously reported condition of the item.
- Areas of the Richmond Valley RJP which should include historic heritage consideration as part of future development applications have been identified within *Figure 15.2*.



**Legend**

- RJP Boundaries
- Visual Impact Development Guidelines
- Register of the National Estate (RNE)

**LEP Heritage Type**

- Item - General
- Item - Archaeological

**Other Features**

- Highway
- Minor Road
- Path/Track
- railway

**Mater Plan**

- C2 Environmental Conservation Zone
- C3 Environmental Management Zone
- E3 Productivity Support
- E4 General Industrial
- E5 Heavy Industrial
- RU1 Primary Production
- Opportunity site
- Park
- Road
- Urban Growth Boundary Reduction Area

Source:  
Base Data - DCDB/DTDB NSW  
Imagery - DRNSW (May 2018)

Historic Heritage Management Zones		F15-2
Drawing No: 0621304s_RV_HER3_G015_R2.mxd	Date: 17/11/2022	Richmond Valley RJP Heritage Report
Drawn By: VN	Reviewed By: AH	Client: Department of Regional NSW
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56		This figure may be based on third party data or data which has not been verified by ERM and it may not be to scale. Unless expressly agreed otherwise, this figure is intended as a guide only and ERM does not warrant its accuracy.
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 5px;">0</div> <div style="margin-right: 5px;">500</div> <div style="margin-right: 5px;">1,000m</div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 5px;">N</div> <div style="font-size: 1.2em;">↑</div> </div>	



## 16. REFERENCES

Australian Army. Topographical Survey Company, 2/1st., cartographer & Australia. Army. Field Survey Company, 2nd, surveyor & New South Wales. Department of Lands, surveyor. 1942, Lismore, New South Wales [2/1 Aust. Army Topo. Svy. Coy.], [Melbourne] viewed 10 May 2022 <http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-397256815>

Baker N. 2000, Mungerie Park town centre archaeological salvage excavations near Kellyville, Cumberland Plain, report to the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, Sydney

Barton 1998, Archaeological Survey for Proposed Extension to Carlill Quarry Cedar Point, Northern NSW;

Brunker and Cameron. 1969,. Tweed Heads 1:250 000 Geological Map, available from: <https://gmaps.geoscience.nsw.gov.au/250K/TweedHeads/>.

Byrne D. 1987. *The Aboriginal and archaeological significance of the New South Wales rainforests*. A report to the forestry commission of New South Wales and the Australian Heritage Commission.

Clarkson, C., Z. Jacobs, B. Marwick, R. Fullagar, L. Wallis, M. Smith, R.G. Roberts, E. Hayes, K. Lowe, X. Carah, S.A. Florin, J. McNeil, D. Cox, L.J. Arnold, Q. Hua, J. Huntley, H.E.A. Brand, T. Manne, A. Fairbairn, J. Shulmeister, L. Lyle, M. Salinas, M. Page, K. Connell, G. Park, K. Norman, T. Murphy & C. Pardoe 2017, 'Human Occupation of Northern Australia by 65,000 Years Ago'. *Nature* 547:306-310.

Daley T. 1966, Men and a River: Richmond River District 1828-1895, Melbourne University Press: London

DECCW [former] 2010a, Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010

DECCW [former] 2010b, Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales

DECCW [former] 2010c, The due diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW.

DECCW 2010d, *Northern Rivers Regional Biodiversity Management Plan, National Recovery Plan for the Northern Rivers Region*, Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW, Sydney available from: <https://www.awe.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/northern-rivers.pdf>

eSpade 2021a, Leycester soil landscape report, available from: <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/Salis5app/resources/spade/reports/9540le.pdf>

eSpade 2021b, Nammoona soil landscape report, available from: <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/Salis5app/resources/spade/reports/9540na.pdf>

eSpade 2021c, North Casino soil landscape report, available from: <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/Salis5app/resources/spade/reports/9540nc.pdf>

eSpade 2021d, North Casino Variant A soil landscape report, available from: <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/Salis5app/resources/spade/reports/9540nca.pdf>

eSpade 2021e, Yorklea soil landscape report, available from: <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/Salis5app/resources/spade/reports/9540yo.pdf>

eSpade 2021f, Yorklea Variant A soil landscape report, available from: <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/Salis5app/resources/spade/reports/9540yoa.pdf>

Evans J. 2003, *Environmental archaeological and the social order*, Routledge, London

Everick 2008, Heritage Assessment at Champions Quarry Tuckurimba via Lismore, NSW, prepared for Champions Quarry Wyrallah Road, Lismore

Everick 2009, Cultural Heritage Assessment, Nammoona 'Summerdowns' Rail Terminal Casino, NSW, report prepared for Plateway Pty Ltd

- Everick 2019, Casino Industrial Rezoning Casino NSW: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment, prepared for JM & CA Imeson
- Foley, R. (1981) "A Model of Regional Archaeological Structure," Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society. Cambridge University Press, 47, pp. 1–17. doi: 10.1017/S0079497X00008823.
- Gardiner J. 2007, Richmond Valley Council Community Based Heritage Study Volume 1: Co-ordinators report to Richmond Valley Council
- Geoscience Australia n.d, Clarence-Moreton Basin, available from: <http://www.ga.gov.au/scientific-topics/energy/province-sedimentary-basin-geology/petroleum/onshore-australia/clarence-moreton-basin>, accessed on 16 December 2021
- Hughes, P.J. & M.E. Sullivan (1984) 'Environmental Approaches to the Assessment of Archaeological Significance'. In S. Sullivan & S. Bowdler (eds.) *Site Surveys and Significance Assessments in Australian Archaeology*, p34-47
- Jamieson, E., D.N. Jeans and J.J.H. Forster. 1983. The spatial scale of European colonization and land alienation in northern New South Wales, 1850-1910. *Australian Geographer* 15:322-325.
- Koettig M. 1986, *Test Excavations at Six Locations along the Proposed Pipeline Route between Glennies Creek Dam, Hunter Valley Region, NSW*. A report to the Public Works Department, NSW.
- Kuskie P. and J. Kamminga 2000, Salvage of Aboriginal archaeological sites in relation to the F3 Freeway near Lenaghans Drive, Black Hill
- Moggridge B., R. Thompson and P. Radoll 2021, Indigenous Research Methodologies in Water Management: Learning from Australia and New Zealand for Applications on Kamilaroi Country. Pre-Print for Wetlands Ecology and Management
- National Parks and Wildlife Service 1995, *Vertebrates of Upper North East New South Wales*, report prepared for the Natural Resources Audit Council, NPWS, Hurstville, NSW.
- National Parks and Wildlife Service 1995, *Vertebrates of Upper North East New South Wales*, report prepared for the Natural Resources Audit Council, NPWS, Hurstville, NSW.
- Northern Star 1938 'North Casino Drainage Area', *Northern Star (Lismore, NSW : 1876 - 1954)*, 1 January, p. 5. , viewed 10 Dec 2021, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article225546113>
- NSW Heritage Office [former] 2005, Interpreting Heritage Places and Items Guidelines
- NSW Heritage Office [former] nd, Assessing Heritage Significance
- NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service. & NSW Department of Planning 1989, Aboriginal heritage of the north coast : a discussion paper / prepared by the Department of Planning and the National Parks and Wildlife Service Dept. of Planning Grafton, N.S.W.
- NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service. 1995. *Vertebrates of Upper North East New South Wales*, report prepared for the Natural Resources Audit Council, NPWS, Hurstville, NSW
- NSW SES n.d, Richmond River available from: <https://www.ses.nsw.gov.au/flood-awareness-nsw/northern-rivers-where-do-you-live/richmond-valley-lga/>, accessed 16 December 2021
- OEH [former] 2011, The Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW
- Piper, A. & R. Robins 2005. An Archaeological Assessment of Lot 4 DP 708496, Gregors Road, North Casino NSW, Prepared for Aspect North, Lismore
- Piper, A. 2004. An Archaeological Assessment at Spring Grove, Gregors Road, North Casino, NSW. Prepared for to Aspect North Pty Ltd, Ballina
- Potter, K.N. & H. Torbert, H. & Morrison, J. 1995. Tillage and Residue Effects on Infiltration and Sediment Losses on Vertisols. Transactions of the ASAE. 3
- Rassam D, Raiber M, McJannet D, Janardhanan S, Murray J, Gilfedder M, Cui T, Matveev V, Doody T, Hodgen M and Ahmad ME. (2014.) Context statement for the Clarence-Moreton bioregion. Product

1.1 from the Clarence-Moreton Bioregional Assessment. Department of the Environment, Bureau of Meteorology, CSIRO and Geoscience Australia, Australia. Available from: <https://www.bioregionalassessments.gov.au/assessments/11-context-statement-clarence-moreton-bioregion/113-geology>

Robins et al 2012, Cultural Heritage Assessment. Casino Meatworks Water Treatment Upgrade Casino, NSW. Unpublished report for Northern Cooperative Meat Company

Stubbs, B. 2007. Thematic History of Richmond Valley Local Government Area, Richmond Valley Council.

The Casino Food Co-Op (2021a) *Our Story*. Available from: [Our Story - The Casino Food Co-op \(thecasinofoodcoop.com.au\)](http://thecasinofoodcoop.com.au). Accessed 30/09/2022.

The Casino Food Co-Op (2021b) *Hides*. Available from: [Hides - The Casino Food Co-op \(thecasinofoodcoop.com.au\)](http://thecasinofoodcoop.com.au). Accessed 30/09/2022.

The Sydney Morning Herald (2 Nov 1933) *Meat Works to be Established at Casino, Employment for 50 Men*. Available from: [02 Nov 1933 - MEAT WORKS - Trove \(nla.gov.au\)](https://nla.gov.au/nla:gov:1136133). Accessed 30/09/22.

Umwelt 2017, Technical Report – Non-Aboriginal Heritage Impact Statement, ARTC Narrabri to North Start Project – Environmental Impact Statement.

Waters, M. & D. Kuehn (1996) 'The Geoarchaeology of Place: The Effect of Geological Processes on the Preservation and Interpretation of the Archaeological Record'. *American Antiquity* 61(3):483-496.

Waters, M. 2000, 'Alluvial Stratigraphy and Geoarchaeology in the American Southwest'. *Geoarchaeology* 15(6):537-557.

Wood S. 1982, 'Mechanical Treatment Impacts to Cultural Resources in Central Arizona: The Marden Brush Cutter'. Presented at the Symposium on Dynamics and Management of Mediterranean-Type Ecosystems, June 22-26, 1981, San Diego, California.

Yorston, R.M., V.L. Gaffney & P.J. Reynolds 1990, 'Simulation of Artefact Movement Due to Cultivation'. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 17:67-83.



**APPENDIX A      CONSULTATION LOG**

## Consultation Log – Richmond Valley

Date	Method	Addressee	Organisation	Sender	Sender Organisation	Details
<b>Agency Letters Out</b>						
29/11/2021	Email	N/A	Heritage NSW	Maggie Cronin	ERM	Sent request to agencies to identify potentially interested stakeholders for the Richmond Valley RJP
29/11/2021	Email	N/A	Richmond Valley Council	Maggie Cronin	ERM	Sent request to agencies to identify potentially interested stakeholders for the Richmond Valley RJP
29/11/2021	Email	N/A	NNTT	Maggie Cronin	ERM	Sent request to agencies to identify potentially interested stakeholders for the Richmond Valley RJP. Requested search of Native title claims, determinations and ILUA in Investigation Area
29/11/2021	Email	N/A	NTS Corp	Maggie Cronin	ERM	Sent request to agencies to identify potentially interested stakeholders for the Richmond Valley RJP
29/11/2021	Email	N/A	Casino Boolangle Local Aboriginal Land Council	Maggie Cronin	ERM	Sent request to agencies to identify potentially interested stakeholders for the Richmond Valley RJP
29/11/2021	Email	N/A	North Coast Local Land Services	Maggie Cronin	ERM	Sent request to agencies to identify potentially interested stakeholders for the Richmond Valley RJP
29/11/2021	Email	N/A	Office of the Registrar	Maggie Cronin	ERM	Sent request to agencies to identify potentially interested stakeholders for the Richmond Valley RJP
<b>Agency Letters In</b>						
1/12/2021	Email	Maggie Cronin	ERM	Geospatial services	NNTT	Provided results of search of the National Native Title Registers
07/12/2021	Email	Maggie Cronin	ERM	Paul Houston	Heritage NSW	Email containing potential RAP list
07/12/2021	Email	Maggie Cronin	ERM	Leonie Williamson/ Louise Orr	North Coast LLS	Email with letter response attachment. Recommended ERM contact Coffs Harbour office of the Biodiversity and Conservation Division of DPIE as the primary source of information. In addition Identified three potential Aboriginal parties.
<b>Advert</b>						
8/12/2021	Newspaper Notice		Northern River Times		ERM	Invited registrations of interest, requested interested parties register their interest by 23 December 2021

Date	Method	Addressee	Organisation	Sender	Sender Organisation	Details
<b>Invitation to register</b>						
11/01/2022	Email/phone	Andrew Hedegus	Durahrwa Training and Development Aboriginal Corporation	Maggie Cronin	ERM	<p>Emailed invitation to register requesting registration of interest by 28 January 2022</p> <p>Email delivery failed. Phone number provided also failed to connect, so recipient was added to the physical mailout list. Letter posted on 12/01/2021. 27/01/22 – Follow up phone call failed.</p>
11/01/2022	Email	Ash Moran	Knowledge Holder	Maggie Cronin	ERM	<p>Emailed invitation to register requesting registration of interest by 28 January 2022</p> <p>27/01/22 - Follow up phone follow up went to voicemail for "George Worthington"</p>
11/01/2022	Email	Banjalang People	Bandjalang Aboriginal Corporation Prescribed Body Corporate RNTBC c/ NTSCORP Limited	Maggie Cronin	ERM	Emailed invitation to register requesting registration of interest by 28 January 2022
11/01/2022	Email	Desrae Rotunah	Tweed Aboriginal Co-operative Society Pty Ltd	Maggie Cronin	ERM	<p>Emailed invitation to register requesting registration of interest by 28 January 2022</p> <p>Email delivery failed. Phone number provided also failed to connect, so recipient was added to the physical mailout list. Letter posted on 12/01/2021. 27/01/22 - Follow up phone call failed</p>
11/01/2022	Email	Lois Cook	N/A	Maggie Cronin	ERM	<p>Emailed invitation to register requesting registration of interest by 28 January 2022</p> <p>27/01/22 – Follow up phone call, No answer on phone.</p>
11/01/2022	Email	Marcus Ferguson	N/A	Maggie Cronin	ERM	<p>Emailed invitation to register requesting registration of interest by 28 January 2022</p> <p>27/01/22 – Follow up phone call, No answer on phone.</p>
11/01/2022	Email	Natalene Mercy	Aaron Talbott & Natalene Mercy	Maggie Cronin	ERM	Emailed invitation to register requesting registration of interest by 28 January 2022

Date	Method	Addressee	Organisation	Sender	Sender Organisation	Details
11/01/2022	Email	Veronese Burgess	Canowindra Tweed Byron Aged and Disabled Aboriginal Corporation	Maggie Cronin	ERM	Emailed invitation to register requesting registration of interest by 28 January 2022  27/01/22 – Follow up phone call, Voicemail left.
12/01/2022	Mailed letter	Simone Barker	Banjalang Aboriginal Corporation	Maggie Cronin	ERM	Mailed invitation to register requesting registration of interest by 28 January 2022  27/01/22 – Follow up phone call, No answer on phone.
12/01/2022	Mailed letter	Scott Monaghan	Baryulgil Square Co-operative Society Ltd	Maggie Cronin	ERM	Mailed invitation to register requesting registration of interest by 28 January 2022  27/01/22 - Follow up phone call failed
12/01/2022	Mailed letter	Bertha Kapeen	Bundjalung Elders Council Aboriginal Corporation	Maggie Cronin	ERM	Mailed invitation to register requesting registration of interest by 28 January 2022  27/01/22 - Follow up phone call failed
12/01/2022	Mailed letter	Lewis Cook	Cook Family	Maggie Cronin	ERM	Mailed invitation to register requesting registration of interest by 28 January 2022  27/01/22 - Follow up phone call failed
12/01/2022	Mailed letter	Dave Walker	Burra:Waj:Ad	Maggie Cronin	ERM	Mailed invitation to register requesting registration of interest by 28 January 2022  No additional contact details available
12/01/2022	Mailed letter	N/A	Casino Boolangle Local Aboriginal Land Council	Maggie Cronin	ERM	Mailed invitation to register requesting registration of interest by 28 January 2022  27/01/22 – Follow up phone call, No answer on phone.
04/02/2022	Email and phone	Troy Freeburn	Pirru Thangkuray	Maggie Cronin	ERM	No Answer on phone. Emailed invitation to register requesting registration of interest by 18 February 2022

Date	Method	Addressee	Organisation	Sender	Sender Organisation	Details
04/02/2022	Email and phone	Norma Collins	Casino-Boolangle LALC	Maggie Cronin	ERM	No Answer on phone. Emailed invitation to register requesting registration of interest by 18 February 2022. Also issued additional agency letter request based on receipt of updated contact details for Casino Boolangle LALC.
<b>Registration of Interest from advert or letter</b>						
24/01/2022	Email	Maggie Cronin	ERM	Natalene Mercy & Aaron Talbott	Aaron Talbott & Natalene Mercy	Registered interest in project
02/02/2022	Email	Maggie Cronin	ERM	Clare Barcham on behalf of Bandjalang Aboriginal Corporation	NTS Corp	Registered interest on behalf of Bandjalang Native Title body corporate
<b>Section 4.1.6 Letter</b>						
22/3/2022	Email		Heritage NSW	Alyce Haast	ERM	Provided Section 4.1.6 Notification of registered RAPs
22/3/2022	Email	Norma Collins	Casino Boolangle LALC	Alyce Haast	ERM	Provided Section 4.1.6 Notification of registered RAPs
<b>Comments on Project Methodology</b>						
17/02/2022	Email	Natalene Mercy & Aaron Talbott	Aaron Talbott & Natalene Mercy	Maggie Cronin	ERM	Emailed Richmond Valley Assessment Methodology letter
17/02/2022	Email	Clare Barcham on behalf of Bandjalang	NTS Corp	Maggie Cronin	ERM	Emailed Richmond Valley Assessment Methodology letter
22/2/2022	Email	Maggie Cronin	ERM	Clare Barcham on behalf of Bandjalang	NTS Corp	Acknowledgement of methodology letter and advice that email has been provided to the Bandjalang People
<b>Fieldwork logistics</b>						
04/03/2022	Email	Clare Barcham on behalf of Bandjalang	NTS Corp	Maggie Cronin	ERM	Follow up email requesting info re RAPs for fieldwork and providing details on potential fieldwork availability and insurances
04/03/2022	Email	Natalene Mercy & Aaron Talbott	Aaron Talbott & Natalene Mercy	Maggie Cronin	ERM	Follow up email requesting info re RAPs for fieldwork and providing details on potential fieldwork availability and insurances
04/03/2022	Email	Maggie Cronin	ERM	Natalene Mercy & Aaron Talbott	Aaron Talbott & Natalene Mercy	Noted interest in participating in survey as Natalene's mother was from Coraki and subsequently has a local connection.

Date	Method	Addressee	Organisation	Sender	Sender Organisation	Details
04/03/2022	Email	Maggie Cronin	ERM	Clare Barcham on behalf of Bandjalang	NTS Corp	Confirmed that Bandjalang Aboriginal Corporation regularly engage in site officer activities. Noted that the offices for the Bandjalang has likely been effected by flooding,
10/03/2022	Email	Clare Barcham on behalf of Bandjalang	NTS Corp	Maggie Cronin	ERM	Follow up email confirming rescheduled fieldwork due to floods, proposed delay until 4-6 April 2022, Requested confirmation of availability by 25 March 2022
10/03/2022	Email	Natalene Mercy & Aaron Talbott	Aaron Talbott & Natalene Mercy	Maggie Cronin	ERM	Follow up email confirming rescheduled fieldwork due to floods, proposed delay until 4-6 April 2022, Requested confirmation of availability by 25 March 2022
11/03/2022	Email	Maggie Cronin	ERM	Clare Barcham on behalf of Bandjalang	NTS Corp	Confirmed email had been passed onto Bandjalung
05/04/2022	Phone	Norma Collins	Casino Boolangle LALC	Alyce Haast & Jocelyn Cockbain	ERM & DPE	<p>Alyce and Jocelyn discussed the project with Norma and noted that we had been attempting to get in contact regarding the project for several months.</p> <p>Alyce asked if Casino LALC were interested in participating in the heritage assessment and if they had site officers available to participate in the survey.</p> <p>Norma confirmed that they had site officers available,</p>
06/04/2022	Phone	Clare Barcham on behalf of Bandjalang	NTS Corp	Maggie Cronin	ERM	Phone call to confirm fieldwork has been delayed and that rescheduled dates would be issued shortly
08/04/2022	Email	Natalene Mercy & Aaron Talbott	Natalene Mercy & Aaron Talbott	Maggie Cronin	ERM	Email to notify of survey delay due to weather, advised that rescheduled dates to follow shortly.
11/04/2022	Email	Alyce Haast	ERM	Norma Collins via Jocelyn Cockbain	Casino Boolangle LALC via DPE	Confirmed Marcus Ferguson and Graham Randell locked in fieldwork on behalf of Casino Boolangle LALC
11/04/2022	Email	Clare Barcham on behalf of Bandjalang	NTS Corp	Maggie Cronin	ERM	Emailed to confirm rescheduled field dates for 19-21 April 2022
11/04/2022	Email	Natalene Mercy & Aaron Talbott	Aaron Talbott & Natalene Mercy	Maggie Cronin	ERM	Emailed to confirm rescheduled field dates for 19-21 April 2022
12/04/2022	Email	Norma Collins	Casino and Boolangle LALC	Alyce Haast	ERM	Sent Norma a copy of survey and invoicing details and provided a copy of the project methodology

Date	Method	Addressee	Organisation	Sender	Sender Organisation	Details
13/4/2022	Email	Maggie Cronin	ERM	Rebecca Woods	Bandjalang Aboriginal Corporation	Confirmed availability and interest for participating in survey
14/4/2022	Email	Rebecca Woods	Bandjalang Aboriginal Corporation	Alyce Haast	ERM	Alyce provided details of site survey and invoicing and requested names of site officers proposed to participate
14/4/2022	Email	Natalene Mercy & Aaron Talbott	Aaron Talbott & Natalene Mercy	Alyce Haast	ERM	Alyce provided details of site survey and invoicing and requested names of site officers proposed to participate

#### Survey participation

20 April 2022		Aaron Talbott	Natalene Mercy & Aaron Talbott			Participated in site survey
19-21 April 2022		Tony Wilson, Afzal Khan and Jake Gomes	Bandjalang Aboriginal Corporation			Participated in site survey
19-21 April 2022		Marcus Ferguson and Graham Rendell	Casino Boolangle LALC			Participated in site survey

#### RAP comments revision

19/7/2022	Email	Alyce Haast	ERM	Marcus Ferguson	Casino LALC	Marcus asked for an update on the report and noted that he was no longer working directly with the LALC and that he no longer wished any of the cultural information collected from him to be used in the report. Marcus requested a call to confirm receipt of email
19/7/2022	Email and Phone call	Marcus Ferguson	Casino Boolangle LALC	Alyce Haast	ERM	<p>Alyce sent an email to Marcus confirming that the report had not yet been issued to the LALC or the RAPs more broadly. Alyce acknowledged request and followed up with a phone call.</p> <p>Over the phone Marcus noted that his main concern was making sure that the LALC was happy with the knowledge as was provided given the change in leadership. In particular he requested it be made clear that he was not the primary knowledge holder for this region.</p>
27/07/22 – 28/07/2022	Phone and email	Marcus Ferguson	Casino Boolangle LALC	Lorien Perchard	ERM	Lorien called Marcus to discuss his cultural knowledge input in the reports. Lorien discussed and receive approval from Marcus to show Casino land council the report including his

Date	Method	Addressee	Organisation	Sender	Sender Organisation	Details
						<p>cultural knowledge as currently stands to enable the LALC to provide any additional feedback/ agreement/ disagreement or clarifying comments. Lorien emailed a copy of the report to Marcus and identified the sections where his information had been inserted.</p> <p>Marcus clarified that he had spoken to Paula (from casino land council) and that he didn't want to be seen as speaking for them. He said that he felt comfortable with Paula's response and that the cultural knowledge in the reports shared by him could remain in the report.</p>
10/08/22	Phone and email	Marcus Ferguson	Casino Boolangle LALC	Lorien Perchard	ERM	<p>Lorien called Marcus to touch base with him and see if he had received the email and had any further queries or comments on his input into the report. Marcus mentioned he had received the link, but hadn't accessed the file. He also mentioned that he didn't have any comments or want his information removed.</p> <p>Lorien sent a follow up email with a new link to file again to allow him to read over his section in the report is wished. Lorien offered to send hard copy if required.</p>
10.8.22	Email	Lorien Perchard	ERM	Marcus Ferguson	Casino LALC	Marcus requested a hard copy of the report.
11.8.22	Post	Marcus Ferguson	Casino LALC	Alyce Haast	ERM	Marcus was posted a hard copy of the report.
16.8.22	Email	Jocelyn Cockbain	Regional NSW	Paula Coghill	Casino LALC	<p>Confirmed that she had read the report and confirmed that she was pleased with the report and the overall presentation. Advised that they were most pleased with the contribution, advice and expertise of Marcus Ferguson.</p>
24.8.22	Text message	Lorien Perchard	ERM	Marcus Ferguson	Casino LALC	Marcus text Lorien to confirm that he had read the report and everything looked fine
<b>Comments on Draft Report</b>						
30.09.2022	Email	Aaron Talbott	Natalene Mercy & Aaron Talbott	Alyce Haast	ERM	Issued copy of draft ACHAR, requested feedback by 31 October 2022.
30.09.2022	Email	Rebecca Woods	Bandjalang Aboriginal Corporation	Alyce Haast	ERM	Issued copy of draft ACHAR, requested feedback by 31 October 2022.



Date	Method	Addressee	Organisation	Sender	Sender Organisation	Details
30.09.2022	Email	Paula Coghill	Casino Boolangle LALC	Alyce Haast	ERM	Issued copy of draft ACHAR, requested feedback by 31 October 2022.
4.11.2022	Email	Alyce Haast	ERM	Tara Mercy	Bandjalang Aboriginal Corporation	Bandjalang Aboriginal Corporation provided a letter response to report objecting to the findings of the report and requesting further clarification and details of the site which was destroyed following survey
9.11.2022	Phone/ Email	Tara Mercy	Bandjalang Aboriginal Corporation	Jocelyn Cockbain	Regional NSW	Jocelyn reached out to Bandjalang AC by phone and email to arrange to set up a meeting to discuss the letter prepared in response to the draft ACHAR.
11.11.2022	Phone	Jocelyn Cockbain	Regional NSW	Tara Mercy	Bandjalang Aboriginal Corporation	Tara left a message for Jocelyn to arrange a meeting in the Week of 21 November
11.11.2022	Email	Tara Mercy	Bandjalang Aboriginal Corporation	Jocelyn Cockbain	Regional NSW	Jocelyn emailed confirming receipt of phone message. Jocelyn requested that Tara confirm a day and time for meeting on week of 21 November
14.11.2022	Email	Jocelyn Cockbain	Regional NSW	Tara Mercy	Bandjalang Aboriginal Corporation	Tara let Jocelyn know that she may need to wait until week of the 21 <sup>st</sup> to provide an available time and date for meeting
14.11.2022	Email	Tara Mercy	Bandjalang Aboriginal Corporation	Jocelyn Cockbain	Regional NSW	Thanked Tara for update, noted that following the meeting that Regional NSW would be in a position to provide a formal response to the letter dated 4/11/2022

#### Final Report- 2023 consultation regarding cypress trees

28.03.2023	Phone call and email	CEO at Casino Boolangle Local Aboriginal Land Council	Casino Boolangle Local Aboriginal Land Council	Lorien Perchard	ERM	<p>Lorien phoned Joanne at Casino Boolangle Local Aboriginal Land Council and asked if the LALC or RAPs had any comments or questions regarding the removal of cypress trees within Precinct 1. Lorien explained that the trees are within an area under an existing AHIP and are able to be removed under the valid AHIP. Prior to their removal the Department of Regional NSW wanted to give the LALC the opportunity to comment or suggest specific request for the trees regarding replanting or re-use of the wood. Joanne said she would try contact the RAPs who complete the survey and gather more information.</p> <p>No response received.</p>
------------	----------------------	---	--	-----------------	-----	--

Date	Method	Addressee	Organisation	Sender	Sender Organisation	Details
11.04.2023	Email	ceo@cblalc.com.au	Casino Boolangle Local Aboriginal Land Council	Peter Cameron – Department Regional NSW	DRNSW	Update on the Aboriginal Heritage studies
11.04.2023	Email	Aaron Talbot	AT Gomilaroi Cultural Consultancy	Peter Cameron– Department Regional NSW	DRNSW	Update on the Aboriginal Heritage studies
11.04.2023	Email	Bandjalangmanager@gmail.com	Bandjalang Aboriginal Corporation PBC NTBC	Peter Cameron– Department Regional NSW	DRNSW	Update on the Aboriginal Heritage studies
17.04.2023	Email	CEO at Casino Boolangle Local Aboriginal Land Council	Casino Boolangle Local Aboriginal Land Council	Lorien Perchard	ERM	Lorien contacted the CEO at Casino Boolangle Local Aboriginal Land Council to see if they had any recommendations or requirements regarding the cypress trees within the Precinct 1 as no response had been received to the previous email or phone call.  No response received.
21.06.2023	Phone call	Graham Randall	Sites Manager Casino Boolangle LALC	Peter Cameron– Department Regional NSW	DRNSW	Follow up after inspection of 794 Reynold Road. Advice received that Cypress tree matter was reported to Elders on 15/06/2023.
05.07.2023	Email	<a href="mailto:Bandjalangmanager@gmail.com">Bandjalangmanager@gmail.com</a> <a href="mailto:ceo@cblalc.com.au">ceo@cblalc.com.au</a> Aaron Talbot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Bandjalang Aboriginal Corporation PBC NTBC</li> <li>· Casino Boolangle Local Aboriginal Land Council</li> <li>· AT Gomilaroi Cultural Consultancy</li> </ul>	Peter Cameron– Department Regional NSW	DRNSW	Request for feedback re Arborists report re Cypress trees on 794 Reynold Road (Arborists report attached).
31.07.2023	Email	<a href="mailto:Bandjalangmanager@gmail.com">Bandjalangmanager@gmail.com</a> <a href="mailto:ceo@cblalc.com.au">ceo@cblalc.com.au</a> Aaron Talbot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Bandjalang Aboriginal Corporation PBC NTBC</li> <li>· Casino Boolangle Local Aboriginal Land Council</li> <li>· AT Gomilaroi Cultural Consultancy</li> </ul>	Peter Cameron– Department Regional NSW	DRNSW	Advice to RAPs that ERM will finalise their draft report, including consideration of arborist report.

---

## **APPENDIX B      CONSULTATION DOCUMENTS**

[Removed from Public Display]

---

---

## **APPENDIX C      AHIMS SEARCH**

[Removed from Public Display]

---

---

## **APPENDIX D      EXISTING AHIPS**

[Removed from Public Display]

---

**APPENDIX E      HERITAGE THEMES**

# AUSTRALIAN HISTORIC THEMES FRAMEWORK

## KEY

Theme Groups (1-9)

Themes (2.1, 2.2, ...)

**2**

**PEOPLING AUSTRALIA**

*This theme group recognises the pre-colonial occupations of Indigenous people, as well as the ongoing history of human occupation from diverse areas.*

- 2.1** Living as Australia's earliest inhabitants
- 2.2** Adapting to diverse environments
- 2.3** Coming to Australia as a punishment
- 2.4** Migrating
  - 2.4.1 Migrating to save or preserve a way of life
  - 2.4.2 Migrating to seek opportunity
  - 2.4.3 Migrating to escape oppression
  - 2.4.4 Migrating through organised colonisation
  - 2.4.5 Changing the face of rural and urban Australia through migration

Examples of sub-themes.  
Others may be added  
to suit particular regions

1



## TRACING THE EVOLUTION OF THE AUSTRALIAN ENVIRONMENT

*The environment exists apart from being a construct of human consciousness. However, a thematic approach recognises the human factor in the natural environment, and how our understanding and appreciation of the environment has changed over time.*

- 1.1 Tracing climatic and topographical change
- 1.2 Tracing the emergence of Australian plants and animals
- 1.3 Assessing scientifically diverse environments
- 1.4 Appreciating the natural wonders of Australia

2



## PEOPLING AUSTRALIA

*This theme group recognises the pre-colonial occupations of Indigenous people, as well as the ongoing history of human occupation from diverse areas.*

- 2.1 Living as Australia's earliest inhabitants
- 2.2 Adapting to diverse environments
- 2.3 Coming to Australia as a punishment
- 2.4 Migrating
  - 2.4.1 Migrating to save or preserve a way of life
  - 2.4.2 Migrating to seek opportunity
  - 2.4.3 Migrating to escape oppression
  - 2.4.4 Migrating through organised colonisation
  - 2.4.5 Changing the face of rural and urban Australia through migration
- 2.5 Promoting settlement
- 2.6 Fighting for land
  - 2.6.1 Resisting the advent of Europeans and their animals
  - 2.6.2 Displacing Indigenous people

3



## DEVELOPING LOCAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL ECONOMIES

*While Geoffrey Blainey conceived of Australian history as dominated by the 'tyranny of distance' this concept is alien to Indigenous Australians. Eighteenth and nineteenth century developments in technology made it possible to link the continent to distant marketplaces, and the incentive for almost every expedition by the first European 'explorers' was the search for valuable resources. Much subsequent Australian history has revolved around the search for a staple on which to base regional economic development.*

- 3.1 Exploring the coastline
- 3.2 Constructing capital city economies
- 3.3 Surveying the continent
  - 3.3.1 Looking for inland seas and waterways
  - 3.3.2 Looking for overland stock routes
  - 3.3.3 Prospecting for precious metals
  - 3.3.4 Looking for land with agricultural potential
  - 3.3.5 Laying out boundaries
- 3.4 Utilising natural resources
  - 3.4.1 Hunting
  - 3.4.2 Fishing and whaling
  - 3.4.3 Mining
  - 3.4.4 Making forests into a saleable resource
  - 3.4.5 Tapping natural energy sources
- 3.5 Developing primary production
  - 3.5.1 Grazing stock
  - 3.5.2 Breeding animals
  - 3.5.3 Developing agricultural industries
- 3.6 Recruiting labour
- 3.7 Establishing communications
  - 3.7.1 Establishing postal services
  - 3.7.2 Developing electric means of communication
- 3.8 Moving goods and people
  - 3.8.1 Shipping to and from Australian ports
  - 3.8.2 Safeguarding Australian products for long journeys
  - 3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
  - 3.8.4 Making economic use of inland waterways
  - 3.8.5 Moving goods and people on land
  - 3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
  - 3.8.7 Building and maintaining roads
  - 3.8.8 Getting fuel to engines
  - 3.8.9 Moving goods and people by air
- 3.9 Farming for commercial profit
- 3.10 Integrating people into the cash economy
  - 3.10.1 Assisting Indigenous people into the cash economy
  - 3.10.2 Encouraging women into employment
  - 3.10.3 Encouraging fringe and alternative businesses
- 3.11 Altering the environment
  - 3.11.1 Regulating waterways
  - 3.11.2 Reclaiming land
  - 3.11.3 Irrigating land
  - 3.11.4 Clearing vegetation
  - 3.11.5 Establishing water supplies
- 3.12 Feeding people
  - 3.12.1 Using indigenous foodstuffs
  - 3.12.2 Developing sources of fresh local produce
  - 3.12.3 Importing foodstuffs
  - 3.12.4 Preserving food and beverages
  - 3.12.5 Retailing foods and beverages
- 3.13 Developing an Australian manufacturing capacity
- 3.14 Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry
  - 3.14.1 Building to suit Australian conditions
  - 3.14.2 Using Australian materials in construction
- 3.15 Developing economic links outside Australia
- 3.16 Struggling with remoteness, hardship and failure
  - 3.16.1 Dealing with hazards and disasters
- 3.17 Inventing devices
- 3.18 Financing Australia
  - 3.18.1 Raising capital
  - 3.18.2 Banking and lending
  - 3.18.3 Insuring against risk
  - 3.18.4 Cooperating to raise capital (co-ops, building societies, etc.)
- 3.19 Marketing and retailing
- 3.20 Informing Australians
  - 3.20.1 Making, printing and distributing newspapers
  - 3.20.2 Broadcasting
- 3.21 Entertaining for profit
- 3.22 Lodging people
- 3.23 Catering for tourists
- 3.24 Selling companionship and sexual services
- 3.25 Adorning Australians
  - 3.25.1 Dressing up Australians
- 3.26 Providing health services
  - 3.26.1 Providing medical and dental services
  - 3.26.2 Providing hospital services
  - 3.26.3 Developing alternative approaches to good health
  - 3.26.4 Providing care for people with disabilities

4



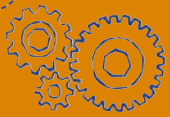
## BUILDING SETTLEMENTS, TOWNS AND CITIES

*Although many people came to Australia in search of personal gain, they realised the need to co-operate in the building of safe, pleasant urban environments. Australian urbanisation and suburbanisation have special characteristics which set them apart from similar phenomena elsewhere in the world.*

- 4.1 Planning urban settlements
  - 4.1.1 Selecting township sites
  - 4.1.2 Making suburbs
  - 4.1.3 Learning to live with property booms and busts
  - 4.1.4 Creating capital cities
  - 4.1.5 Developing city centres
- 4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
- 4.3 Developing institutions
- 4.4 Living with slums, outcasts and homelessness
- 4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia
- 4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns and cities



5



## WORKING

*Although a lot of what we call work is related to the economy, most of it is not undertaken for profit. A great deal of the work done in the home is neither paid nor counted as part of the national economy. Some of the most interesting recent social history written about Australia concerns work and workplaces.*

- 5.1 Working in harsh conditions
  - 5.1.1 Coping with unemployment
  - 5.1.2 Coping with dangerous jobs and workplaces
- 5.2 Organising workers and work places
- 5.3 Caring for workers' dependent children
- 5.4 Working in offices
- 5.5 Trying to make crime pay
- 5.6 Working in the home
- 5.7 Surviving as Indigenous people in a white-dominated economy
- 5.8 Working on the land

6



## EDUCATING

*Every society educates its young. While European education places a great emphasis on the formal schooling system, education encompasses much more.*

- 6.1 Forming associations, libraries and institutes for self-education
- 6.2 Establishing schools
- 6.3 Training people for the workplace
- 6.4 Building a system of higher education
- 6.5 Educating people in remote places
- 6.6 Educating Indigenous people in two cultures

7



## GOVERNING

*This theme group is as much about self-government as it is about being governed. It includes all the business of politics, including hostility to acts of government.*

- 7.1 Governing Australia as a province of the British Empire
- 7.2 Developing institutions of self-government and democracy
  - 7.2.1 Protesting
  - 7.2.2 Struggling for inclusion in the political process
  - 7.2.3 Working to promote civil liberties
  - 7.2.4 Forming political associations
- 7.3 Making City-States
- 7.4 Federating Australia
- 7.5 Governing Australia's colonial possessions
- 7.6 Administering Australia
  - 7.6.1 Developing local government authorities
  - 7.6.2 Controlling entry of persons and disease
  - 7.6.3 Policing Australia
  - 7.6.4 Dispensing justice
  - 7.6.5 Incarcerating people
  - 7.6.6 Providing services and welfare
  - 7.6.7 Enforcing discriminatory legislation
  - 7.6.8 Administering Indigenous Affairs
  - 7.6.9 Conserving Australian resources
  - 7.6.10 Conserving fragile environments
  - 7.6.11 Conserving economically valuable resources
  - 7.6.12 Conserving Australia's heritage
- 7.7 Defending Australia
  - 7.7.1 Providing for the common defence
  - 7.7.2 Preparing to face invasion
  - 7.7.3 Going to war
- 7.8 Establishing regional and local identity

8



## DEVELOPING AUSTRALIA'S CULTURAL LIFE

*Australians are more likely to express their sense of identity in terms of a way of life rather than allegiance to an abstract patriotic ideal. One of the achievements of this society has been the creation of a rich existence away from the workplace. While some of the activities encompassed in this theme are pursued for profit - horse racing and cinema, for instance - their reason for being is the sheer enjoyment of spectators. While many people could not pursue careers in art, literature, science, entertainment or the church without being paid, those activities do not fit easily into the categories of economy or workplace.*

- 8.1 Organising recreation
  - 8.1.1 Playing and watching organised sports
  - 8.1.2 Betting
  - 8.1.3 Developing public parks and gardens
  - 8.1.4 Enjoying the natural environment
- 8.2 Going to the beach
- 8.3 Going on holiday
- 8.4 Eating and drinking
- 8.5 Forming associations
  - 8.5.1 Preserving traditions and group memories
  - 8.5.2 Helping other people
  - 8.5.3 Associating for mutual aid
  - 8.5.4 Pursuing common leisure interests
- 8.6 Worshipping
  - 8.6.1 Worshipping together
  - 8.6.2 Maintaining religious traditions and ceremonies
  - 8.6.3 Founding Australian religious institutions
  - 8.6.4 Making places for worship
  - 8.6.5 Evangelising
  - 8.6.6 Running city missions
  - 8.6.7 Running missions to Australia's indigenous people
- 8.7 Honouring achievement
- 8.8 Remembering the fallen
- 8.9 Commemorating significant events
  - 8.9.1 Remembering disasters
  - 8.9.2 Remembering public spectacles
- 8.10 Pursuing excellence in the arts and sciences
  - 8.10.1 Making music
  - 8.10.2 Creating visual arts
  - 8.10.3 Creating literature
  - 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
  - 8.10.5 Advancing knowledge in science and technology
- 8.11 Making Australian folklore
  - 8.11.1 Celebrating folk heroes
  - 8.11.2 Myth making and story-telling
- 8.12 Living in and around Australian homes
- 8.13 Living in cities and suburbs
- 8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements
- 8.15 Being homeless

9



## MARKING THE PHASES OF LIFE

*Although much of the experience of growing up and growing old does not readily relate to particular heritage sites, there are places that can illustrate this important theme. Most of the phases of life set out below are universal experiences.*

- 9.1 Bringing babies into the world
  - 9.1.1 Providing maternity clinics and hospitals
  - 9.1.2 Promoting mothers' and babies' health
- 9.2 Growing up
  - 9.2.1 Being children
  - 9.2.2 Joining youth organisations
  - 9.2.3 Being teenagers
  - 9.2.4 Courting
- 9.3 Forming families and partnerships
  - 9.3.1 Establishing partnerships
  - 9.3.2 Bringing up children
- 9.4 Being an adult
- 9.5 Living outside a family/partnership
- 9.6 Growing old
  - 9.6.1 Retiring
  - 9.6.2 Looking after the infirm and the aged
- 9.7 Dying
  - 9.7.1 Dealing with human remains
  - 9.7.2 Mourning the dead
  - 9.7.3 Remembering the dead

### New South Wales Historical Themes

**Table showing correlation of national, state and local themes,  
with annotations and examples  
Dated 4 October 2001**

Australian Theme	NSW Theme		Notes	Examples
1 Tracing the natural evolution of Australia,	Environment - naturally evolved	Local themes	There are two aspects to this theme: (1) Features occurring naturally in the physical environment which have significance independent of human intervention (2) Features occurring naturally in the physical environment which have shaped or influenced human life and cultures.	A geological formation, fossil site, ecological community, island, soil site, river flats, estuary, mountain range, reef, lake, woodland, seagrass bed, wetland, desert, alps, plain, valley, headland, evidence of flooding, earthquake, bushfire and other natural occurrences.
2 Peopling Australia	Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures	Local themes	Activities associated with maintaining, developing, experiencing and remembering Aboriginal cultural identities and practises, past and present; with demonstrating distinctive ways of life; and with interactions demonstrating race relations.	Place name, camp site, midden, fish trap, trade route, massacre site, shipwreck contact site, missions and institutions, whaling station, pastoral workers camp, timber mill settlement, removed children's home, town reserve, protest site, places relating to self-determination, keeping place, resistance & protest sites, places of segregation, places of indentured labour, places of reconciliation

2 Peopling Australia	Convict	Local themes	Activities relating to incarceration, transport, reform, accommodation and working during the convict period in NSW (1788-1850) – does not include activities associated with the conviction of persons in NSW that are unrelated to the imperial 'convict system': use the theme of Law & Order for such activities	Prison, convict shipwreck, convict system document, ticket-of-leave and probationary living quarters, guards uniform, landscapes-of-control, lumber yard, quarry, gallows site, convict-built structure, convict ship arrival site, convict barracks, convict hospital, estate based on convict labour, place of secondary punishment.
2 Peopling Australia	Ethnic influences	Local themes	Activities associated with common cultural traditions and peoples of shared descent, and with exchanges between such traditions and peoples.	Blessing-of-the-fleet site, ethnic community hall, Chinese store, place or object that exhibits an identifiable ethnic background, marriage register, Coat of Arms, olive grove, date palm plantation, citizenship ceremony site, POW camp, register of ship crews, folk festival site, ethnic quarter in a town.
2 Peopling Australia	Migration	Local themes	Activities and processes associated with the resettling of people from one place to another (international, interstate, intrastate) and the impacts of such movements	Migrant hostel, customs hall, border crossing, immigration papers, bus depot, emigrant shipwreck, Aboriginal mission, quarantine station, works based on migrant labour, detention centre.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture	Local themes	Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	Hay barn, wheat harvester, silo, dairy, rural landscape, plantation, vineyard, farmstead, shelterbelt, silage pit, fencing, plough markings, shed, fish farm, orchard, market garden, piggery, common, irrigation ditch, Aboriginal seasonal picking camp.

3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Commerce	Local themes	Activities relating to buying, selling and exchanging goods and services	Bank, shop, inn, stock exchange, market place, mall, coin collection, consumer wares, bond store, customs house, trade routes, mint, Aboriginal trading places, Aboriginal ration/blanket distribution points, Aboriginal tourism ventures
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Communication	Local themes	Activities relating to the creation and conveyance of information	Post office, telephone exchange, printery, radio studio, newspaper office, telegraph equipment, network of telegraph poles, mail boat shipwreck, track, airstrip, lighthouse, stamp collection.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape	Local themes	Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings	A landscape type, bushfire fighting equipment, soil conservation structures, national park, nature reserve, market garden, land clearing tools, evidence of Aboriginal land management, avenue of trees, surf beach, fishing spot, plantation, place important in arguments for nature or cultural heritage conservation.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Events	Local themes	Activities and processes that mark the consequences of natural and cultural occurrences	Monument, photographs, flood marks, memorial, ceremonial costume, honour board, blazed tree, obelisk, camp site, boundary, legislation, place of pilgrimage, places of protest, demonstration, congregation, celebration.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Exploration	Local themes	Activities associated with making places previously unknown to a cultural group known to them.	Explorers route, marked tree, camp site, explorer's journal, artefacts collected on an expedition, captain's log, surveyor's notebook, mountain pass, water source, Aboriginal trade route, landing site, map.

3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Fishing	Local themes	Activities associated with gathering, producing, distributing, and consuming resources from aquatic environments useful to humans.	Fishing boat, whaling station, marine reserve, fisher camp, seafood factory, fish shop, oyster lease, artificial reef, fishing boat wreck, mooring, dock, marina, wharf, fish farm, fish trap
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Forestry	Local themes	Activities associated with identifying and managing land covered in trees for commercial timber purposes.	Forested area, forest reserve, timber plantation, forestry equipment, saw mill, mill settlement, arboretum, charcoal kiln, coppiced trees, forest regrowth, timber tracks, whim.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Health	Local themes	Activities associated with preparing and providing medical assistance and/or promoting or maintaining the well being of humans	Hospital, sanatorium, asylum, surgical equipment, ambulance, nurses quarters, medical school, baby clinic, hospital therapy garden, landscaped grounds, herbalist shop, pharmacy, medical consulting rooms.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Industry	Local themes	Activities associated with the manufacture, production and distribution of goods	Factory, workshop, depot, industrial machinery, timber mill, quarry, private railway or wharf, shipbuilding yard, slipway, blacksmithy, cannery, foundry, kiln, smelter, tannery, brewery, factory office, company records.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Mining	Local themes	Activities associated with the identification, extraction, processing and distribution of mineral ores, precious stones and other such inorganic substances.	Mine, quarry, race, mining field or landscape, processing plant, manager's office, mineral specimen, mining equipment, mining license, ore laden shipwreck, collier, mine shaft, sluice gate, mineral deposit, slag heap, assay office, water race.

3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Pastoralism	Local themes	Activities associated with the breeding, raising, processing and distribution of livestock for human use	Pastoral station, shearing shed, slaughter yard, stud book, photos of prize-winning stock, homestead, pastoral landscape, common, fencing, grassland, well, water trough, freezer boat shipwreck, wool store.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Science	Local themes	Activities associated with systematic observations, experiments and processes for the explanation of observable phenomena	Laboratory, experimental equipment, text book, observatory, botanical garden, arboretum, research station, university research reserve, weather station, soil conservation area, fossil site, archaeological research site.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Technology	Local themes	Activities and processes associated with the knowledge or use of mechanical arts and applied sciences	Computer, telegraph equipment, electric domestic appliances, underwater concrete footings, museum collection, office equipment, Aboriginal places evidencing changes in tool types.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Transport	Local themes	Activities associated with the moving of people and goods from one place to another, and systems for the provision of such movements	Railway station, highway, lane, train, ferry, wharf, tickets, carriage, dray, stock route, canal, bridge, footpath, aerodrome, barge, harbour, lighthouse, shipwreck, canal, radar station, toll gate, horse yard, coach stop.
4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages	Local themes	Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	Town plan, streetscape, village reserve, concentrations of urban functions, civic centre, subdivision pattern, abandoned town site, urban square, fire hydrant, market place, abandoned wharf, relocated civic centre, boundary feature, municipal Coat of Arms

4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure	Local themes	Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal	Fence, survey mark, subdivision pattern, land title document, boundary hedge, stone wall, shelterbelt, cliff, river, seawall, rock engravings, shelters & habitation sites, cairn, survey mark, trig station, colonial/state border markers.
4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Utilities	Local themes	Activities associated with the provision of services, especially on a communal basis	Water pipeline, sewage tunnel, gas retort, powerhouse, County Council office, garbage dump, windmill, radio tower, bridge, culvert, weir, well, cess pit, reservoir, dam, places demonstrating absence of utilities at Aboriginal fringe camps
4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Accommodation	Local themes	Activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation – does not include architectural styles – use the theme of Creative Endeavour for such activities.	Terrace, apartment, semi-detached house, holiday house, hostel, bungalow, mansion, shack, house boat, caravan, cave, humpy, migrant hostel, homestead, cottage, house site (archaeological).
5 Working	Labour	Local themes	Activities associated with work practises and organised and unorganised labour	Trade union office, bundy clock, time-and-motion study (document), union banner, union membership card, strike site, staff change rooms, servants quarters, shearing shed, green ban site, brothel, kitchen, nurses station, hotel with an occupational patronage.
6 Educating	Education	Local themes	Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.	School, kindergarten, university campus, mechanics institute, playground, hall of residence, text book, teachers college, sail training boat wreck, sportsfield, seminary, field studies centre, library, physical evidence of academic achievement (e.g. a medal or certificate).

7 Governing	Defence	Local themes	Activities associated with defending places from hostile takeover and occupation	Battle ground, fortification, RAAF base, barracks, uniforms, military maps and documents, war memorials, shipwreck lost to mines, scuttled naval vessel, POW camp, bomb practice ground, parade ground, massacre site, air raid shelter, drill hall,
7 Governing	Government and administration	Local themes	Activities associated with the governance of local areas, regions, the State and the nation, and the administration of public programs – includes both principled and corrupt activities.	Municipal chamber, County Council offices, departmental office, legislative document, symbols of the Crown, State and municipal flags, official heraldry, ballot box, mayoral regalia, places acquired/disposed of by the state, customs boat, pilot boat, site of key event (eg federation, royal visit), protest site, physical evidence of corrupt practises.
7 Governing	Law and order	Local themes	Activities associated with maintaining, promoting and implementing criminal and civil law and legal processes	Courthouse, police station, lock-up, protest site, law chambers, handcuffs, legal document, gaol complex, water police boat, police vehicle, jail, prison complex (archaeological), detention centre, judicial symbols
7 Governing	Welfare	Local themes	Activities and process associated with the provision of social services by the state or philanthropic organisations	Orphanage, retirement home, public housing, special school, trades training institution, employment agency,
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Domestic life	Local themes	Activities associated with creating, maintaining, living in and working around houses and institutions.	Domestic artefact scatter, kitchen furnishings, bed, clothing, garden tools, shed, arrangement of interior rooms, kitchen garden, pet grave, chicken coop, home office, road camp, barrack, asylum.



8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Creative endeavour	Local themes	Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.	Opera house, theatre costume, film studio, writer's studio, parade tableau, manuscripts, sound recording, cinema, exemplar of an architectural style, work of art, craftwork, and/or public garden, bandstand, concert hall, rock art site, rotunda, library, public hall; and/or a, particular place to which there has been a particular creative, stylistic or design response.
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Leisure	Local themes	Activities associated with recreation and relaxation	Resort, ski lodge, chalet, cruise ship, passenger rail carriage, swimming pool, dance hall, hotel, caravan park, tourist brochures, park, beach, clubhouse, lookout, common, bush walking track, Aboriginal Christmas camp site, fishing spot, picnic place, swimming hole.
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Religion	Local themes	Activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship	Church, monastery, convent, rectory, presbytery, manse, parsonage, hall, chapter house, graveyard, monument, church organ, synagogue, temple, mosque, madrasa, carved tree, burial ground
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Social institutions	Local themes	Activities and organisational arrangements for the provision of social activities	CWA Room, Masonic hall, School of Arts, Mechanic's Institute, museum, art gallery, RSL Club, public hall, historical society collection, public library, community centre, Aboriginal mission hall or school room.
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Sport	Local themes	Activities associated with organised recreational and health promotional activities	Oval, race course, swimming pool, bowling club, bowling green, trophies, calendar of fixtures, cricket set, yacht pens, tennis court, rugby field, speedway, sporting equipment, bocce court.

9 Marking the phases of life	Birth and Death	Local themes	Activities associated with the initial stages of human life and the bearing of children, and with the final stages of human life and disposal of the dead.	Birth control clinic, maternity hospital, nursery, baby clinic, baptism register, circumcision equipment, and Hospice, nursing home, funeral parlour, grave furnishings, cremation site, cemetery, burial register, disaster site, memorial plantings, shipwreck with loss of life,
9 Marking the phases of life	Persons	Local themes	Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	A monument to an individual, a family home, a dynastic estate, private chapel, a birthplace, a place of residence, a gendered site, statue, Coat of Arms, commemorative place name, place dedicated to memory of a person (e.g. hospital wing).

## **Notes:**

### **Editorial**

- The table is arranged numerically in the order of the national themes, and then within each national theme alphabetically in order of the state themes – no other particular order is intended.

### **Thematic usages**

- The inclusion of an example against one theme does not exclude its consideration against one or more of the other themes (e.g. Asylum) to indicate that the physical development of an item can be shaped by more than one historical process of theme during its existence.
- Aboriginal histories can be analysed using any theme(s) relevant to the place or object being considered – it is not necessary to restrict analysis to the theme of 'Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures' only
- The theme of 'Domestic Life' can be used to explore the historical contexts for interior or private, domestic spaces and objects.
- The theme of 'Forestry' can be used for the active management of natural and regrowth trees for timber production while the theme of 'Agriculture' can be used for the intensive cultivation of exotic trees for purposes other than timber production.

### **Correlations**

- The placement of the 36 State themes against the National themes was informed by the arrangement of the 84 national sub-themes and 116 national sub-sub-themes developed by the AHC for each of its National themes – the placements are not random.
- The development of local themes is accommodated within this framework with each local theme regarded as a correlation to a State theme in a similar manner to the relationship between the State and National themes
- Generally, local = local government area, but can also be used in other ways, such as a particular ethnic or social community, or a locality that is smaller than an LGA or straddles an LGA boundary, or a locality larger than an LGA such as a SHR historical region or an ecclesiastical diocese or an area smaller than the whole state but larger than an LGA, such as the area within an Aboriginal nation or Land Council.

**APPENDIX F      HERITAGE LISTINGS**

## Item Details

### Name

Residence

### Other/Former Names

### Address

72-74 Johnston Street CASINO NSW 2470

### Local Govt Area

Richmond Valley

### Group Name

### Item Classification

#### Item Type

Built

#### Item Group

Residential buildings (private)

#### Item Category

House

### Statement Of Significance

This imposing Federation style dwelling is architecturally significant and provides a good example of the more elaborate housing built at the turn of the century. It is also significant for its location on Swamp Street (now Johnson Street) which at that time was not considered a prestige residential area. It is likely to have historic significance and further research is warranted.

### Assessed Significance Type

Local

### Endorsed Significance

Local

### Date Significance Updated

2/26/2007

### Listings

Listing Name	Listing Date	Instrument Name	Instrument No.	Plan No.	Gazette Page	Gazette Number
Local Environmental Plan	21/0/2012	Richmond Valley Local Environmental Plan 2012	148			

### Heritage Item ID

2850377

### Source

Local Government

## Location

---

### Addresses

Records Retrieved: 2

Street No	Street Name	Suburb/Town/Postcode	Local Govt. Area	LALC	Parish	County	Electorate	Address Type
72-74	Johnston Street	CASINO/NSW/2470	Richmond Valley	Unknown	North Casino	Rous	Unknown	Primary Address
72-74	Johnston Street	CASINO/NSW/2470	Richmond Valley	Unknown	North Casino	Rous	Unknown	Primary Address

## Description

---

### Designer

### Builder/Maker

### Construction Year Start & End

### Circa

### Period

- 1900

YES

Unknown

### Physical Description

### Updated

Located in the centre of a large (perhaps double block) this is a typical Federation styled weatherboard residence with steeply pitched hipped iron roof with gablets. The residence is surrounded on three sides by a bull nosed verandah and appears to contain original French doors and an elaborate front door. The front door is surrounded with panelled glass. The verandah has a small gable over the front steps inline with the entrance. The chimneys are still intact but at least one pot is missing.

The yard contains mature plantings at the rear but the front fence is missing.

A new garage has been placed sympathetically to the rear.

Interior not viewed in this study.

### Physical Condition

Updated 11/03/2006

Well maintained.

### Modifications And Dates

This report was produced using the State Heritage Inventory managed by Heritage NSW. Check with your relevant local council or NSW government agency for the most up-to-date information. This report does not replace a Section 167 certificate or a Section 10.7 Certificate (formerly Section 149).

13/12/2021 09:55 PM 2 of 9

New roof and restored timber work.

#### Further Comments

It would assist restoration if an original photograph of this residence could be found. Reinstatement of the front fence would enhance the street scape appearance of this residence.

## History

---

#### Historical Notes or Provenance

Updated

History unknown. Norma Anderson (pers.com 2006) thinks it could have been owned in the 1930s by Mr Stoner, manager of the Butter Factory. During the 1950s the property was owned by Mr Tomkinson a Real Estate agent.

#### Historic Themes

Records Retrieved: 1

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
Building settlements, towns and cities	Agriculture	Unknown

## Assessment

---

<b>Criteria a)</b> <b>Historical Significance</b> This building is likely to have historic significance.	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
<b>Criteria b)</b> <b>Historical Association Significance</b>	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
<b>Criteria c)</b> <b>Aesthetic/Technical Significance</b> This imposing dwelling is aesthetically pleasing and is a good example of the Federation Style.	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
<b>Criteria d)</b> <b>Social/Cultural Significance</b>	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
<b>Criteria e)</b> <b>Research Potential</b>	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
<b>Criteria f)</b> <b>Rarity</b>	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
<b>Criteria g)</b> <b>Representative</b> It is representative of its type.	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
<b>Integrity/Intactness</b> Largely intact		<b>Updated 02/26/2007</b>

## References

---

This report was produced using the State Heritage Inventory managed by Heritage NSW. Check with your relevant local council or NSW government agency for the most up-to-date information. This report does not replace a Section 167 certificate or a Section 10.7 Certificate (formerly Section 149).



## References

Records Retrieved: 0

Title	Author	Year	Link	Type
No Results Found				

## Heritage Studies

Records Retrieved: 2

Title	Year	Item Number	Author	Inspected By	Guidelines Used
Richmond Valley Heritage Study	2004	2850377	Jane Gardiner		Yes
Richmond Valley Heritage Study	2004	2850377	Jane Gardiner		Yes

## Procedures / Workflows / Notes

---

Records Retrieved: 0

Application ID / Procedure ID	Section of Act	Description	Title	Officer	Date Received	Status	Outcome
No Results Found							

## Management

---

## Management

Records Retrieved: 0

Management Category	Management Name	Date Updated
No Results Found		

## Management Summary

Further research is warranted on this building.



Caption: 72 Johnson Street Residence -side elevation

Photographer: Jane Gardiner

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 11/6/2006 12:00:00 AM



Caption: 72 Johnson Street Residence - front door

Photographer: Jane Gardiner

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 11/6/2006 12:00:00 AM



Caption: 72 Johnson Street Residence - western side

Photographer: Jane Gardiner

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 11/6/2006 12:00:00 AM



Caption: 72 Johnson Street Residence - front

Photographer: Jane Gardiner

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 11/6/2006 12:00:00 AM

## Item Details

### Name

Casino Railway Station and yard group

### Other/Former Names

### Address

North Coast railway CASINO NSW 2470

### Local Govt Area

Richmond Valley

### Group Name

### Item Classification

#### Item Type

Complex / Group

#### Item Group

Unknown

#### Item Category

Unknown

### Statement Of Significance

Casino station group is an imposing and significant group of buildings in a major country location. The station building is one of the largest standard buildings and with the adjacent refreshment rooms constructed at the same time form the best surviving later period station groups in the state.

The locomotive facilities are of high significance, particularly the timber coal loader, which is the last of several of these unique structures on the rail system.

#### Assessed Significance Type

State

#### Endorsed Significance

State

#### Date Significance Updated

### Listings

Listing Name	Listing Date	Instrument Name	Instrument No.	Plan No.	Gazette Page	Gazette Number
Heritage Act - State Heritage Register	2/0/1999		01111	2727	1546	27
Heritage Act - s.170 NSW State agency heritage register						

### Heritage Item ID

5011969

### Source

Heritage NSW

## Location

---

### Addresses

Records Retrieved: 2

Street No	Street Name	Suburb/Town/Postcode	Local Govt. Area	LALC	Parish	County	Electorate	Address Type
	Dyraaba Street	CASINO/NSW/2470	Richmond Valley	Unknown			CLARENCE	Alternate Address
	North Coast railway	CASINO/NSW/2470	Richmond Valley	Casino			CLARENCE	Primary Address

## Description

---

### Designer

### Builder/Maker

### Construction Year Start & End

1930 - 1956

### Circa

NO

### Period

1901 to 1950

### Physical Description

### Updated

## BUILDINGS

station building - type 13, brick, 1930, LEP  
refreshment rooms - brick, 1930  
signal box - fibro elevated, 1946 - demolished 2012  
roundhouse - standard 1915 design, constructed 1933

## STRUCTURES

platform face - brick, 1930  
water column in locomotive depot yard  
water tank - steel with column attached  
turntable - 75', 1933  
coal stage - timber and steel `Harmon`, 1956

### Physical Condition

Updated

### Modifications And Dates

### Further Comments

## History

---

### Historical Notes or Provenance

Updated



## Historic Themes

Records Retrieved: 13

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
Governing	Land tenure	State government
Governing	Land tenure	Developing roles for government - conserving cultural and natural heritage
Governing	Land tenure	Developing roles for government - building and administering rail networks
Working	Migration	Railway work culture
Building settlements, towns and cities	Welfare	Impacts of railways on urban form
Developing local, regional and national economies	Aboriginal pre-contact	Railway Station
Developing local, regional and national economies	Aboriginal pre-contact	Building the railway network
Developing local, regional and national economies	Government and Administration	Developing local landmarks
Developing local, regional and national economies	Events	Landscapes of institutions - productive and ornamental
Developing local, regional and national economies	Events	Developing local, regional and national economies
Tracing the evolution of a continent's special environments	Exploration	Other open space
Tracing the evolution of a continent's special environments	Exploration	Cultural: Plains and plateaux supporting human activities
Tracing the evolution of a continent's special environments	Exploration	Changing the environment

## Assessment

---

<b>Criteria a)</b> <b>Historical Significance</b>	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
<b>Criteria b)</b> <b>Historical Association Significance</b>	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
<b>Criteria c)</b> <b>Aesthetic/Technical Significance</b>	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
<b>Criteria d)</b> <b>Social/Cultural Significance</b>	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
<b>Criteria e)</b> <b>Research Potential</b>	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
<b>Criteria f)</b> <b>Rarity</b> This item is assessed as historically rare. This item is assessed as scientifically rare. This item is assessed as arch. rare. This item is assessed as socially rare.	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
<b>Criteria g)</b> <b>Representative</b>	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
<b>Integrity/Intactness</b>		<b>Updated</b>

## References

---

### References

Records Retrieved: 1

Title	Author	Year	Link	Type
Casino Old Railway Museum	Tourism NSW	2007	<a href="http://www.visitnsw.com.au/Operator.aspx?ProductId=9010742">http://www.visitnsw.com.au/Operator.aspx?ProductId=9010742</a>	Tourism

### Heritage Studies

Records Retrieved: 0

Title	Year	Item Number	Author	Inspected By	Guidelines Used
No Results Found					

## Procedures / Workflows / Notes

---

Records Retrieved: 1

Application ID / Procedure ID	Section of Act	Description	Title	Officer	Date Received	Status	Outcome
31580	57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Standard Exemptions	Minister Cowied	11/09/2020		

## Management

---

## Management

Records Retrieved: 3

Management Category	Management Name	Date Updated
Recommended Management	Produce a Conservation Management Plan (CMP)	
Recommended Management	Prepare a maintenance schedule or guidelines	
Recommended Management	Carry out interpretation, promotion and/or education	

## Management Summary



Caption: SHR Plan No 2727

Photographer: Heritage Division

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 4/2/1999 12:00:00 AM

## Item Details

### Name

Casino River crossing site

### Other/Former Names

### Address

West Street CASINO NSW 2470

### Local Govt Area

Richmond Valley

### Group Name

### Item Classification

#### Item Type

Landscape

#### Item Group

Exploration, Survey and Events

#### Item Category

Exploration Route

### Statement Of Significance

The site is historically significant as the location of the ford where early European settlers were able to cross the Richmond River. A stone cairn monument has been erected atop the northern river bank in West Street to also mark the location of the Durham Ox Inn, however, the Inn stood closer to Richmond Street.

#### Assessed Significance Type

Local

#### Endorsed Significance

Local

#### Date Significance Updated

6/2/2020

### Listings

Listing Name	Listing Date	Instrument Name	Instrument No.	Plan No.	Gazette Page	Gazette Number
Local Environmental Plan	21/0/2012	Richmond Valley Local Environmental Plan 2012	I61			

### Heritage Item ID

2850015

### Source

Local Government

### Location

## Addresses

Records Retrieved: 3

Street No	Street Name	Suburb/Town/Postcode	Local Govt. Area	LALC	Parish	County	Electorate	Address Type
	West Street	CASINO/NSW/2470	Richmond Valley	Unknown	South Casino	Richmond	Unknown	Alternate Address
	West Street	CASINO/NSW/2470	Richmond Valley	Unknown	North Casino	Rous	Unknown	Primary Address
	Richmond River, adjacent to Memorial Park and Coronation Park, and inclusive of part of West Street	CASINO/NSW/2470	Richmond Valley	Unknown	North Casino	Rous	Unknown	Primary Address

## Description

---

### Designer

### Builder/Maker

### Construction Year Start & End

### Circa

### Period

- 1840

YES

Unknown

### Physical Description

### Updated

In this section of the Richmond River there is a rocky ford. Today the river banks are vegetated. Only a memorial cairn consisting of a portion of the rock from the bed of the river and erected by the Casino and District Historical Society (1967) that marks the spot that is traditionally accepted as the crossing place used by the first settlers Henry Clay and George Stapleton. The rock from the river bed contains two bronze plaques: one bears the logo of the Richmond River Historical Society Inc (a representation of the frigate "Rainbow", and a second is inscribed with the words "This cairn marks the place of the first crossing of the Richmond River and the site of the Durham Ox Inn. C& DHS 1966 N. Baker President."

### Physical Condition

### Updated 05/23/2012

The cairn is in good condition. Manyweathers Weir that was located within this precinct was removed by NSW Fisheries in 2010.

## Modifications And Dates

Manyweathers Weir was demonlished in 2010.

## Further Comments

## History

---

### Historical Notes or Provenance

Updated

It is near this site that Clay and Stapleton established Cassino Station. The "Crossing Place", as the ford was known, became a vital link in the original track from Grafton and Lawrence on the Clarence to the Upper Richmond and thence via Unumgar and Mount Lindesay to Limestone (Ipswich) and Moreton Bay (Brisbane). It may have been a crossing place for the Aboriginal people of the area.

In 1966 the Casino & District Historical Society placed a plaque on a rock at the site of the crossing and in subsequent years the Richmond River Historical Society attached their logo and referred to the site in their booklet Historic Sites of Lismore and District. This booklet refers to the site as No 2 and has the following description "This was the ford where horsemen and vehicles were able to cross the Richmond River from Cassino Station. The Durham Ox Inn was built at this river crossing on the route from Grafton to Limestone (Ipswich). In 1855 Surveyor F.S. Peppercorn selected the site for the township of Casino near the crossing and John Meanleys' Durham Ox Inn."

### Historic Themes

Records Retrieved: 1

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
Building settlements, towns and cities	Mining	Unknown



## Assessment

---

<b>Criteria a)</b> <b>Historical Significance</b>	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
The site is historically significant as the location of both the ford where early European settlers were able to cross the Richmond river and the Durham Ox Inn.		
<b>Criteria b)</b> <b>Historical Association Significance</b>	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
<b>Criteria c)</b> <b>Aesthetic/Technical Significance</b>	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
<b>Criteria d)</b> <b>Social/Cultural Significance</b>	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
<b>Criteria e)</b> <b>Research Potential</b>	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
<b>Criteria f)</b> <b>Rarity</b>	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
<b>Criteria g)</b> <b>Representative</b>	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
<b>Integrity/Intactness</b>		<b>Updated 09/19/2005</b>
Intact		

## References

---

### References

Records Retrieved: 4

Title	Author	Year	Link	Type
Casino Weir to be Demolished		2009	<a href="https://www.northernstar.com.au/news/fish-win-as-work-begins-to-demolish-casino-weir/275937/">https://www.northernstar.com.au/news/fish-win-as-work-begins-to-demolish-casino-weir/275937/</a>	Written
Casino Weir to be Demolished		2009	<a href="https://www.northernstar.com.au/news/fish-win-as-work-begins-to-demolish-casino-weir/275937/">https://www.northernstar.com.au/news/fish-win-as-work-begins-to-demolish-casino-weir/275937/</a>	Written
Historic Sites of Lismore & District	Richmond River Historical Society Inc			Written
Historic Sites of Lismore & District	Richmond River Historical Society Inc			Written

### Heritage Studies

Records Retrieved: 2

Title	Year	Item Number	Author	Inspected By	Guidelines Used
Richmond Valley Heritage Study	2004	2850015	Jane Gardiner		Yes
Richmond Valley Heritage Study	2004	2850015	Jane Gardiner		Yes

## Procedures / Workflows / Notes

---

Records Retrieved: 0

Application ID / Procedure ID	Section of Act	Description	Title	Officer	Date Received	Status	Outcome
No Results Found							

## Management

---

### Management

Records Retrieved: 0

Management Category	Management Name	Date Updated
No Results Found		

### Management Summary



Caption: Richmond River - Crossing Site - Manyweathers Weir

Photographer: Tony McAteer  
Copyright Owner: No Credit  
Date: 9/7/2009 12:00:00 AM



Caption: Richmond River - Crossing Site with Manyweathers Weir

Photographer: Tony McAteer  
Copyright Owner: No Credit  
Date: 11/28/2007 12:00:00 AM



Caption: Casino River Crossing Site - Cairn

Photographer: Tony McAteer

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 8/23/2005 12:00:00 AM



Caption: Casino River Crossing Site - plaque

Photographer: Tony McAteer

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 8/23/2005 12:00:00 AM

## Item Details

### Name

East Street fig tree planting

### Other/Former Names

### Address

East Street CASINO NSW 2470

### Local Govt Area

Richmond Valley

### Group Name

### Item Classification

#### Item Type

Landscape

#### Item Group

Parks, Gardens and Trees

#### Item Category

Tree groups - avenue of

### Statement Of Significance

This avenue of tree provides a refreshing green corridor along historic East street, one of the key street defining the built-up area of Casino in 1883. It is one of the more aesthetically pleasing streets in Casino and is representative of the many streets in Casino which once were lined with fig and other shade trees.

#### Assessed Significance Type

Local

#### Endorsed Significance

Local

#### Date Significance Updated

3/27/2007

### Listings

Listing Name	Listing Date	Instrument Name	Instrument No.	Plan No.	Gazette Page	Gazette Number
Local Environmental Plan	21/0/2012	Richmond Valley Local Environmental Plan 2012	141			

### Heritage Item ID

2850309

### Source

Local Government

### Location

## Addresses

Records Retrieved: 2

Street No	Street Name	Suburb/Town/Postcode	Local Govt. Area	LALC	Parish	County	Electorate	Address Type
	East Street	CASINO/NSW/2470	Richmond Valley	Unknown	North Casino	Rous	Unknown	Primary Address
	East Street (between Johnstone and North Streets)	CASINO/NSW/2470	Richmond Valley	Unknown	North Casino	Rous	Unknown	Primary Address

## Description

---

### Designer

### Builder/Maker

### Construction Year Start & End

### Circa

### Period

- 1900

YES

Unknown

### Physical Description

### Updated

Eleven mature fig trees line both sides of East Street between Johnson Street and Wharf Street. This is a particularly wide street with grassed verge either side of the pavement.

### Physical Condition

### Updated 10/12/2005

Healthy

### Modifications And Dates

### Further Comments

These trees provide much shade on a hot Casino day.



# History

---

## Historical Notes or Provenance

## Updated

According to Mr C. Rayner (Woods, 1976 p19) the built -up area of Casino in 1883 extended from East Street to Hotham Street and from Johnson Street to the river. The Australian Hotel was apparently operating from the river end of East Street at this time. East Street was a major thoroughfare and the route taken by travellers going to Lismore. It is not known when the fig trees were planted along this street but they indicate it was once a major road and were possibly part of a town beautification project. Most fig street trees were removed in the 1980s by Council as part of improvements to road pavement and street drainage works. Today this is the only avenue of trees remaining. it is a quite street lined by houses of Federation and Inter war styles.

According to the Bulletin of the Casino & District Historical Society (March,1988, 8) the trees were planted by Mr Harold (Boss) Imerson. Mr Imerson was a butcher, keep supporter of the Historical Society, member of the Ambulance Committee and owned race horses. Mr Imerson died in 1971 so the trees where planted before this date. Further historic research is warranted to determine the age of these trees.

In 1988 there was talk of cutting the trees down much to the horror of the historical society. According to the Society Johnson Street had never recovered from the removal of its trees "which had made a shady entrance to the town".

## Historic Themes

Records Retrieved: 1

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
Building settlements, towns and cities	Welfare	Unknown

## Assessment

---

<b>Criteria a)</b> <b>Historical Significance</b>	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
<b>Criteria b)</b> <b>Historical Association Significance</b> They are associated with Mr H. Imerson.	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
<b>Criteria c)</b> <b>Aesthetic/Technical Significance</b> This avenue of tree provides a refreshing green corridor along historic East street. It is one of the more aesthetically pleasing streets in Casino.	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
<b>Criteria d)</b> <b>Social/Cultural Significance</b> These trees are well known by residents of Casino.	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
<b>Criteria e)</b> <b>Research Potential</b>	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
<b>Criteria f)</b> <b>Rarity</b> Avenues of mature trees were common in Casino but are now rare.	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
<b>Criteria g)</b> <b>Representative</b>	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
<b>Integrity/Intactness</b> Largely intact		<b>Updated 03/27/2007</b>

## References

---

### References

Records Retrieved: 2

Title	Author	Year	Link	Type
The History of Casino	W.G. Woods	1979		Written
The History of Casino	W.G. Woods	1979		Written

### Heritage Studies

Records Retrieved: 2

Title	Year	Item Number	Author	Inspected By	Guidelines Used
Richmond Valley Heritage Study	2004	2850309	Jane Gardiner		Yes
Richmond Valley Heritage Study	2004	2850309	Jane Gardiner		Yes

## Procedures / Workflows / Notes

---

Records Retrieved: 0

Application ID / Procedure ID	Section of Act	Description	Title	Officer	Date Received	Status	Outcome
No Results Found							

## Management

---

## Management

Records Retrieved: 0

Management Category	Management Name	Date Updated
No Results Found		

## Management Summary



Caption: East Street Fig Trees

Photographer: Jane Gardiner

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 10/6/2005 12:00:00 AM

## Item Details

---

**Name**

Namoona Lawn Cemetery

**Other/Former Names****Address**

Reynolds Road CASINO NSW 2470

**Local Govt Area**

Richmond Valley

**Group Name****Item Classification****Item Type**

Unknown

**Item Group**

Unknown

**Item Category**

Unknown

**Statement Of Significance****Assessed Significance Type****Endorsed Significance**

Unknown

**Date Significance Updated****Listings**

Listing Name	Listing Date	Instrument Name	Instrument No.	Plan No.	Gazette Page	Gazette Number
Local Environmental Plan	29/0/1992		1992		3669	64

**Heritage Item ID**

3234

**Source**

Gazette NSW Statutory Listings

## Location

---

## Addresses

Records Retrieved: 1

Street No	Street Name	Suburb/Town/Postcode	Local Govt. Area	LALC	Parish	County	Electorate	Address Type
	Reynolds Road	CASINO/NSW/2470	Richmond Valley	Unknown			Unknown	Primary Address

## Description

---

**Designer**

**Builder/Maker**

**Construction Year Start & End**

**Circa**

**Period**

NO

Unknown

**Physical Description**

**Updated**

**Physical Condition**

**Updated**

**Modifications And Dates**

**Further Comments**

## History

---

**Historical Notes or Provenance**

**Updated**

## Historic Themes

Records Retrieved: 0

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
No Results Found		



## Assessment

---

Criteria a) Historical Significance	Include	Exclude
Criteria b) Historical Association Significance	Include	Exclude
Criteria c) Aesthetic/Technical Significance	Include	Exclude
Criteria d) Social/Cultural Significance	Include	Exclude
Criteria e) Research Potential	Include	Exclude
Criteria f) Rarity	Include	Exclude
Criteria g) Representative	Include	Exclude
Integrity/Intactness		Updated

## References

---

This report was produced using the State Heritage Inventory managed by Heritage NSW. Check with your relevant local council or NSW government agency for the most up-to-date information. This report does not replace a Section 167 certificate or a Section 10.7 Certificate (formerly Section 149).

## References

Records Retrieved: 0

Title	Author	Year	Link	Type
No Results Found				

## Heritage Studies

Records Retrieved: 0

Title	Year	Item Number	Author	Inspected By	Guidelines Used
No Results Found					

## Procedures / Workflows / Notes

---

Records Retrieved: 0

Application ID / Procedure ID	Section of Act	Description	Title	Officer	Date Received	Status	Outcome
No Results Found							

## Management

---

### Management

Records Retrieved: 0

Management Category	Management Name	Date Updated
No Results Found		

### Management Summary



## Item Details

### Name

Old Casino Railway Station

### Other/Former Names

### Address

Casino-Murwillumbah railway CASINO NSW 2470

### Local Govt Area

Richmond Valley

### Group Name

### Item Classification

#### Item Type

Complex / Group

#### Item Group

Transport - Rail

#### Item Category

Railway Platform/ Station

### Statement Of Significance

Old Casino site is significant as the first railway station in the area opening in 1903 and changing to Old Casino with the opening of the new facilities when the main line was opened to Brisbane in 1930. It is a good example of a pioneer building at a large location. The crane is a rare and preserved example of this type of early timber and steel structure.

#### Assessed Significance Type

State

#### Endorsed Significance

State

#### Date Significance Updated

8/22/2013

### Listings

Listing Name	Listing Date	Instrument Name	Instrument No.	Plan No.	Gazette Page	Gazette Number
Heritage Act - State Heritage Register	2/0/1999		01216	2720	1546	27
Heritage Act - s.170 NSW State agency heritage register						

### Heritage Item ID

5012126

### Source

Heritage NSW



## History

---

Historical Notes or Provenance

Updated

Historic Themes

Records Retrieved: 4

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
Developing local, regional and national economies	Aboriginal pre-contact	Unknown
Developing local, regional and national economies	Aboriginal pre-contact	Railway Station
Developing local, regional and national economies	Aboriginal pre-contact	Rail transport
Developing local, regional and national economies	Aboriginal pre-contact	Building the railway network

## Assessment

---

<b>Criteria a)</b> <b>Historical Significance</b>	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
<b>Criteria b)</b> <b>Historical Association Significance</b>	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
<b>Criteria c)</b> <b>Aesthetic/Technical Significance</b>	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
<b>Criteria d)</b> <b>Social/Cultural Significance</b>	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
<b>Criteria e)</b> <b>Research Potential</b>	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
<b>Criteria f)</b> <b>Rarity</b> This item is assessed as historically rare. This item is assessed as arch. rare. This item is assessed as socially rare.	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
<b>Criteria g)</b> <b>Representative</b>	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
<b>Integrity/Intactness</b>		<b>Updated</b>

## References

---

This report was produced using the State Heritage Inventory managed by Heritage NSW. Check with your relevant local council or NSW government agency for the most up-to-date information. This report does not replace a Section 167 certificate or a Section 10.7 Certificate (formerly Section 149).

## References

Records Retrieved: 0

Title	Author	Year	Link	Type
No Results Found				

## Heritage Studies

Records Retrieved: 0

Title	Year	Item Number	Author	Inspected By	Guidelines Used
No Results Found					

## Procedures / Workflows / Notes

---

Records Retrieved: 1

Application ID / Procedure ID	Section of Act	Description	Title	Officer	Date Received	Status	Outcome
31708	57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Standard Exemptions	Minister Cowied	11/09/2020		

## Management

---

### Management

Records Retrieved: 0

Management Category	Management Name	Date Updated
No Results Found		

### Management Summary





Caption: SHR Plan No 2720

Photographer: Heritage Division

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 4/2/1999 12:00:00 AM

## Place Details

[Send Feedback](#)

### Richmond River (Casino to Broadwater), Coraki, NSW, Australia

Photographs	None
List	Register of the National Estate (Non-statutory archive)
Class	Natural
Legal Status	<a href="#">Indicative Place</a>
Place ID	225
Place File No	1/01/113/0004

#### Nominator's Statement of Significance

A hundred or so years ago, the swamps in this area were frequented by vast flocks of magpie geese, which are now only found in the far north of the continent. In the opinion of CSIRO Wildlife Division these could be reintroduced to this area with a little environmental management. This is also one of the few areas in which typically inland fish species such as murray cod and golden perch are found in the east coast drainage.

#### Official Values Not Available

#### Description

Good stands of mangroves are found around the Broadwater in the lower reaches of the area in question.

#### History Not Available

#### Condition and Integrity

Much of the Tuckean Swamp has been interfered with by irrigation and by drainage in the name of so called flood mitigation. Cattle are raised and crops grown in the upper reaches of this area, and in the lower reaches, many of the original mangrove areas have been destroyed and planted with sugar cane.

#### Location

From Casino in the west to the Broadwater in the east, including the Tuckean Swamp.

#### Bibliography Not Available

## Item Details

### Name

Victory Camp site (former)

### Other/Former Names

### Address

Summerland Way CASINO NSW 2470

### Local Govt Area

Richmond Valley

### Group Name

### Item Classification

#### Item Type

Archaeological-Terrestrial

#### Item Group

Law Enforcement

#### Item Category

Internment Camp

### Statement Of Significance

This site is historically significant as the location of a Dutch - Javanese internment camp which operated between 1944 and 1946. The site is one component of a national body of evidence that documents the physical impact of the WW II on Australian soil.

It is said to have had even greater international significance at the "site of the first strike by Indonesian nationals against Dutch colonialism" and as such it is said "the camp offers a rare opportunity to examine Australian perceptions of Asia in the immediate post war period as well as being a microcosm of Australian/Dutch/Indonesian relations" (Graham Irvine, 1991). There is a wealth of documentary evidence to provide interpretation of this site.

### Assessed Significance Type

Local

### Endorsed Significance

Local

### Date Significance Updated

9/17/2015

### Listings

Listing Name	Listing Date	Instrument Name	Instrument No.	Plan No.	Gazette Page	Gazette Number
Local Environmental Plan	21/0/2012	Richmond Valley Local Environmental Plan 2012	A4			

### Heritage Item ID

### Source

## Location

---

### Addresses

Records Retrieved: 4

Street No	Street Name	Suburb/Town/Postcode	Local Govt. Area	LALC	Parish	County	Electorate	Address Type
	Reynolds Road	CASINO/NSW/2470	Richmond Valley	Unknown			Unknown	Alternate Address
	Rosewood Avenue	CASINO/NSW/2470	Richmond Valley	Unknown			Unknown	Alternate Address
	Summerland Way	CASINO/NSW/2470	Richmond Valley	Unknown			Unknown	Primary Address
	Reynolds Road, Rosewood Avenue and Summerland Way	CASINO/NSW/2470	Richmond Valley	Unknown			Unknown	Primary Address

## Description

---

### Designer

### Builder/Maker

### Construction Year Start & End

### Circa

### Period

1941 - 1946

YES

1901 to 1950

### Physical Description

### Updated

The site of the former Victory camp lies on the Kyogle Road between Rosewood Road and Reynolds Road. The site now incorporates Casino's most recent lawn cemetery "Narooma". Looking east from Reynolds road the site consists of a grassy paddock with some pine regrowth extending towards Kyogle road. Not far from the Kyogle - Reynolds Road intersection the trace of an older road can be seen crossing the paddock. Beyond the cemetery (to the north) is a holding paddock for cattle from the abattoir. Concrete pads are located just beyond the cemetery fence both on the southern side and northern side of the cemetery (see images). On the northern side the concrete has been use to store iron work and a small concrete bunker/hut is located on this block.

#### **Physical Condition**

**Updated 11/27/2006**

Little evidence of this temporary camp remains.

#### **Modifications And Dates**

#### **Further Comments**

A corrugated hut removed from the site is located in the rear yard of a house at the corner of Hotham Street and Queensland Road. Other huts may have been re locate in Casino.

## **History**

---

#### **Historical Notes or Provenance**

**Updated**

Camp Carrington, as it was originally known, was set up c1941 to house the 7th Division of the AIF and the Victorian Infantry who were being relocated from the Middle East to New Guinea. It was basically a tent camp, facing Kyogle Road between Rosewood Road and Reynolds Road. The site had been Crown Land and its management vested in the Pastures Protection Board. Today the site is partially occupied by the Narooma Cemetery and some land has reverted to the Pastures Protection Board. Most structures at the camp were of a semi permanent nature but there were some iron sheds such as one now located at the rear of a property in Hotham street. (see separate entry)

When the Australian troops were moved on the camp was allocated to Dutch and Indonesian troops and others who had escaped from the Japanese invasion of the then Dutch East Indies. The Camp was one of twelve internment camps established in Australia (pers. comm.. Graham Irvine 23/6/2006) and operated from mid 1944 to December 1946. It is said to have accommodated about 470 people but as a transit camp it is likely that a greater number of both Indonesian and Dutch passed through.

The Australian Government gave the Royal Netherlands East India Forces territorial rights over the camp and considered camp residents Dutch subjects. Residents at the camp came from various backgrounds. Some had been working for the Royal Shell Company as oil drillers, others were soldiers and marines, some were professionals, others servants, some were political prisoners and some had come from the West Indies.

At first conditions at the Camp were fairly free. Both Dutch and Indonesians visited Casino buying goods and services. Some made friends with Casino residents and were invited into their homes. The officers of the Royal Netherlands East Indies Army held a ball at the Casino Civic Hall on the 1st September 1944 to celebrate the birthday of their Queen. Over 500 guests were invited. At the same time the Casino Red Cross were raising money for the Javanese. Not all residents were happy to have the camp adjacent to town and according to Ryan (1980,p82)" the R.S. & S Imperial League wrote to Casino Council passing on reports of decent and respected women and girls being molested and indecently approached by coloured troops. A resolution asked that the C.O. of the R.N.E.I. Forces in Casino be requested to place the town of Casino out of bounds to all coloured troops between the hours of 5pm each evening and 9am each morning."

To keep the men occupied training was given which was intended to be useful in re-building, re-constructing and re- organising the Netherland East Indies. A journalist Scott

This report was produced using the State Heritage Inventory managed by Heritage NSW. Check with your relevant local council or NSW government agency for the most up-to-date information.This report does not replace a Section167 certificate or a Section 10.7 Certificate (formerly Section 149).

13/12/2021 03:10 PM 3 of 10

described the Indonesians making gutters and hooks for tapping the next season's rubber crop and oil drilling practice. Several drill holes were sunk at the camp and at McKee's hill.

However, as the war drew to a close in August 1945 400 Indonesians at the camp went on strike and asked to be returned to Indonesia. They had heard Indonesians were fighting for independence from the Dutch and could see no reason why they should be interned by the Dutch in Australia. The Dutch responded to this by building a barbed-wire compound approximately 150 yards by 100yds within the camp grounds to hold initially the 104 members of the Technical Battalion. Some soldiers were held in corrugated iron sheds. Conditions in this compound were then hotly debated around Australia. Some said conditions were poor and these buildings were so hot and overcrowded that one Indonesian died of exfixiation. Various unions were reporting that the prisoners had been "ill treated by the Dutch" and that the only food available was dry rice and water however a surprise visit by Mr Anthony, the local member, found their was ample food. Nevertheless the Richmond River Express (17/4/1946 ) reports that 3 prisoners were shot by guards (1 fatally) and on the 12/9/1946 a hanging was reported so not all was well at the camp. It was also reported that 13 leaders of the Indonesians were transported under guard to Evans Head and flown by the Dutch to Timor to face court-martial. Apparently the Immigration Minister at the time considered that this incident was a grave abuse of Australian hospitality and requested the thirteen be returned to Australia. After this (according to Irvine) there was much public pressure to remove the Dutch and Indonesians from the Victory Camp.

Members of various unions and Casino residents sent partitions and lobbied the Prime Minister, Mr Chifley, to return the Indonesians to their homeland. By November 29th 1945 the NSW Waterside Workers Union was banning work on Dutch ships in sympathy with the Indonesian independence movement. In October 1946 227 Indonesians were released by the Dutch authorities and sent by train to Brisbane where they were encamped at Chermside. The remainder of the Dutch and Indonesians moved out of the Victory Camp on the 15th December 1946. The remaining 319 Indonesians were sent to Chermside where they waited for a ship to take them to home.

When the internment camp was abandoned squatters moved in and these temporary buildings became home to locals desperate for housing. According to D. O'Reilly (Pers. Comm. 2006) she remembers the Council in 1947 starting to dismantle the site and selling the huts to local residents. However, an article in the Northern Star (Trove,23 March 1949) refers to a special meeting of Council to address demands from the Army to compel the squatters from the area. Mayor R.W. Manyweathers said "We must stand four-square against the army in its instruction that the 'Victory Camp' squatters be deprived of water services." He said "The army is seeking to compel us to force the squatters from the area. These people have no alternative accommodation and few amenities." Council unanimously voted to replace water mains at the camp and to refer the matter to Sir Earle Page who could bring the matter up under notice to the Minister for the Army (Mr Chambers).

Much of the material in this history has been obtained from an unpublished paper kindly provided by Graham Irvine (1991).

## Historic Themes

Records Retrieved: 2

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
Governing	Education	Unknown
Peopling the continent	Fishing	Unknown

## Assessment

---

<b>Criteria a)</b>		
<b>Historical Significance</b>	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
This site is historically significant as the location of one of several Dutch internment camps which operated in Australia between 1944 and 1946. The camp contained Indonesian "military personnel" and Dutch officers of the Netherlands East Indies Government. It is said to have had greater significance at the "site of the first strike by Indonesian nationals against Dutch colonialism" and as such can be linked to the Indonesian Independence Movement.		
<b>Criteria b)</b>		
<b>Historical Association Significance</b>	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
It is associated with world events namely World War 11, the interment of foreign nationals in Australia and the Indonesian Independence Movement.		
<b>Criteria c)</b>		
<b>Aesthetic/Technical Significance</b>	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
<b>Criteria d)</b>		
<b>Social/Cultural Significance</b>	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
The camp was not the only place where the Javanese were interned in Australia. However it is associated with the Javanese strike against the Dutch officers. This has international political significance but as yet the story has not been widely told. The Casino community has not voiced its opinion about this camp but some of the Dutch and Javanese married Casino women and in 1946 residents of Casino were actively campaigning to have the Javanese liberated from the hands of the Dutch and returned to Java. At that time there was local sympathy for the Javanese.		
<b>Criteria e)</b>		
<b>Research Potential</b>	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
<b>Criteria f)</b>		
<b>Rarity</b>	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
<b>Criteria g)</b>		
<b>Representative</b>	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>
This camp is not the only location where Javanese refugees were held in Australia during World War 11. However there is a substantial body of documentary evidence that enables it to demonstrate the interment experience of the Javanese in Australia during World War 11 and the political		

**Integrity/Intactness** **Updated** 11/28/2006

This report was produced using the State Heritage Inventory managed by Heritage NSW. Check with your relevant local council or NSW government agency for the most up-to-date information. This report does not replace a Section 167 certificate or a Section 10.7 Certificate (formerly Section 149).

The site is not well preserved, with few original features remaining above ground level. It does have extensive documentary resources that add significantly to its interpretive potential.

## References

---

### References

Records Retrieved: 2

Title	Author	Year	Link	Type
The Role of the Casino Internment Camp on Indonesia's Independence.	Graham Irvine	1991		Written
The Role of the Casino Internment Camp on Indonesia's Independence.	Graham Irvine	1991		Written

### Heritage Studies

Records Retrieved: 2

Title	Year	Item Number	Author	Inspected By	Guidelines Used
Richmond Valley Heritage Study	2004	2850348	Jane Gardiner		Yes
Richmond Valley Heritage Study	2004	2850348	Jane Gardiner		Yes

## Procedures / Workflows / Notes

---



Records Retrieved: 0

Application ID / Procedure ID	Section of Act	Description	Title	Officer	Date Received	Status	Outcome
No Results Found							

## Management

---

### Management

Records Retrieved: 0

Management Category	Management Name	Date Updated
No Results Found		

### Management Summary

This site should be interpreted and signage erected to tell the story of the Camp.



Caption: Kyogle Road Victory Camp site - northern footings

Photographer: Jane Gardiner

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 6/12/2006 12:00:00 AM



Caption: Kyogle Road Victory Camp site

Photographer: Jane Gardiner

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 6/12/2006 12:00:00 AM



Caption: Kyogle Road Victory Camp site - cement store/hut

Photographer: Jane Gardiner

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 11/12/2006 12:00:00 AM

**APPENDIX G      ARBORIST REPORT**

---

**ERM has over 160 offices  
across the following  
countries and territories  
worldwide**

Argentina  
Australia  
Belgium  
Brazil  
Canada  
Chile  
China  
Colombia  
France  
Germany  
Ghana  
Guyana  
Hong Kong  
India  
Indonesia  
Ireland  
Italy  
Japan  
Kazakhstan  
Kenya  
Malaysia  
Mexico  
Mozambique  
The Netherlands

New Zealand  
Norway  
Panama  
Peru  
Poland  
Portugal  
Puerto Rico  
Romania  
Senegal  
Singapore  
South Africa  
South Korea  
Spain  
Sweden  
Switzerland  
Taiwan  
Tanzania  
Thailand  
UAE  
UK  
US  
Vietnam

**ERM's Brisbane Office**

Level 9, 260 Queen Street  
Brisbane QLD 4000

PO BOX 1400  
Spring Hill QLD 4004

T: +61 7 3839 8393

F: +61 7 3839 8381

[www.erm.com](http://www.erm.com)