



View west at the study area showing the houses along Dennis Crescent.

ABORIGINAL & HISTORIC HERITAGE DUE DILIGENCE ASSESSMENT REPORT

TOLLAND URBAN RENEWAL PROJECT

WAGGA WAGGA

SEPTEMBER 2022

Report prepared by
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for Stantec

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Acknowledgement

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

OzArk Environment & Heritage (OzArk) has been engaged by Stantec on behalf of the NSW Land and Housing Corporation (LAHC, the proponent) to complete an Aboriginal and historic heritage due diligence assessment for the proposed Tolland Renewal Project (the proposal).

The study area consists of approximately 55 hectares of flat and gently sloping land within the existing social housing area, Tolland Estate, in Wagga Wagga.

The visual inspection of the study area was undertaken by OzArk Archaeologist Sophia Grubnic on 5 September 2023. No Aboriginal objects were identified within the study area. No items with significant historic heritage values were identified.

The undertaking of the due diligence process resulted in the conclusion that the proposed works will have an impact on the ground surface, however, no Aboriginal objects or intact archaeological deposits will be harmed by the proposal. This moves the proposal to the following outcome:

Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit application not necessary. Proceed with caution. If any Aboriginal objects are found, stop work, and notify Heritage NSW (02) 9873 8500 (heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au). If human remains are found, stop work, secure the site, and notify NSW Police and Heritage NSW.

The following recommendations are made:

- 1) The proposed work may proceed at Tolland, Wagga Wagga without further archaeological investigation.
- 2) All land and ground disturbance activities must be confined to within the study area, as this will eliminate the risk of harm to Aboriginal objects that may be in adjacent landforms. Should the parameters of the proposal extend beyond the assessed areas, then further archaeological assessment may be required.
- 3) This assessment has concluded that there is a low likelihood that the proposed work will adversely harm Aboriginal cultural heritage items or sites. If during works, however, Aboriginal artefacts or skeletal material are noted, all work should cease and the procedures in the *Unanticipated Finds Protocol* (**Appendix 2**) should be followed.
- 4) Inductions for work crews should include a cultural heritage awareness procedure to ensure they recognise Aboriginal artefacts (see **Appendix 3**) and are aware of the legislative protection of Aboriginal objects under the NPW Act and the contents of the *Unanticipated Finds Protocol*.
- 5) The information presented here meets the requirements of the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*. It should be retained

as shelf documentation for five years as it may be used to support a defence against prosecution in the event of unanticipated harm to Aboriginal objects.

- 6) With regard to historic heritage, no items with significant heritage values were identified. In the unlikely event that items with potential historic heritage significance are encountered during the proposal, the *Unanticipated Finds Protocol* (**Appendix 4**) should be followed.

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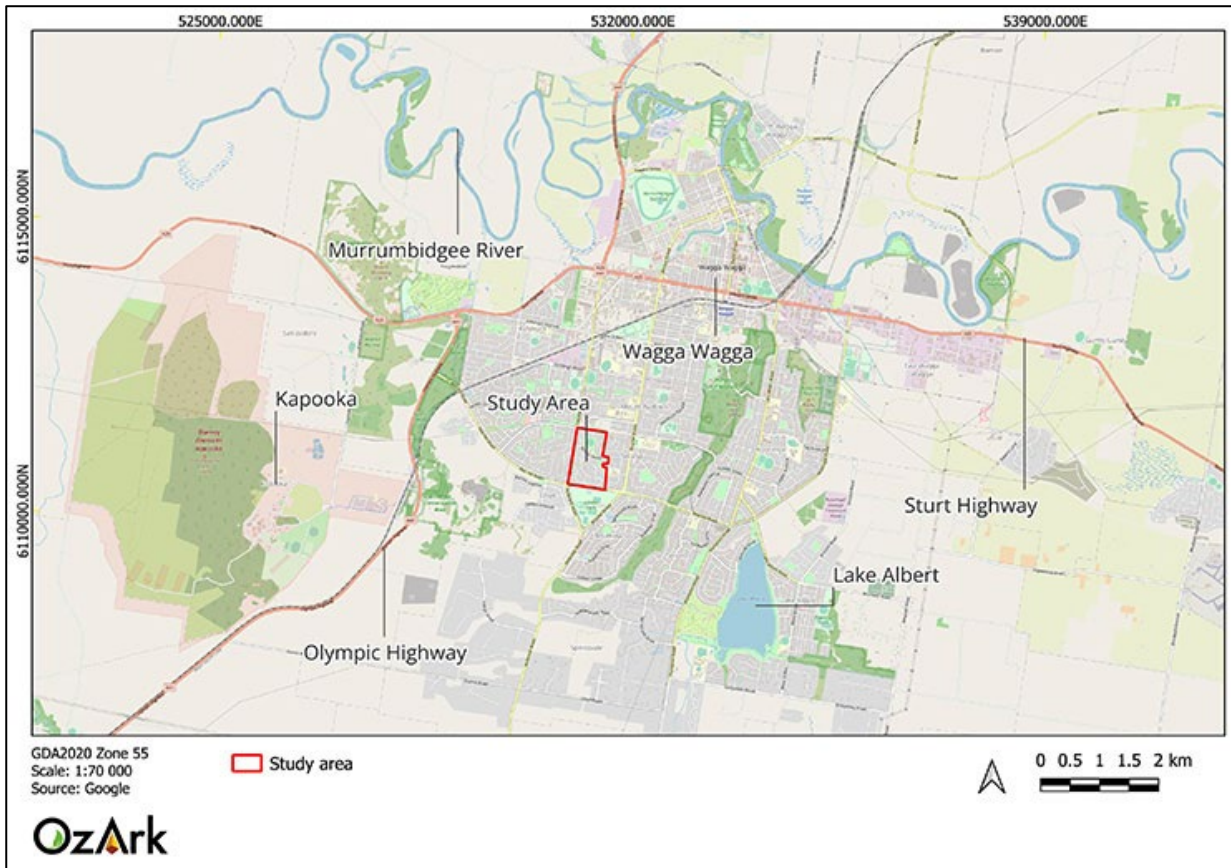
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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSAL

OzArk Environment & Heritage (OzArk) has been engaged by Stantec (the client), on behalf of the NSW Land and Housing Corporation (LAHC, the proponent) to complete an Aboriginal and historic heritage due diligence assessment for the proposed Tolland Renewal Project (the proposal). The proposal is in the Wagga Wagga Local Government Area (LGA) (**Figure 1-1**).

Figure 1-1. Map showing the location of the proposal.



1.2 STUDY AREA

The study area is the existing Tolland Estate social housing area in Wagga Wagga. The study area comprises approximately 55 hectares (ha) of flat landforms that have been substantially modified by urban development (**Figure 1-2**). The study area has been cleared of remnant vegetation and does not contain any hydrological features. The Murrumbidgee River is the nearest major waterway 2.8 kilometres (km) to the north.

1.3 ASSESSMENT APPROACH

Aboriginal cultural heritage

The assessment of the study area follows the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (due diligence; DECCW 2010). The field inspection followed the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in New South Wales* (OEH 2011).

Historic Heritage

The historic heritage assessment will apply the Heritage Council *Historical Archaeology Code of Practice* (Heritage Council 2006) and the International Council on Monuments and Sites' *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* (Burra Charter 2013), including field investigations.

Figure 1-2: Aerial showing the study area.



2 ABORIGINAL DUE DILIGENCE ASSESSMENT

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Section 57 of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019 (NPW Regulation) made under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) advocates a due diligence process to determining likely impacts on Aboriginal objects. Carrying out due diligence provides a defence to the offence of harming Aboriginal objects and is an important step in satisfying Aboriginal heritage obligations in NSW.

2.2 DEFENCES UNDER THE NPW REGULATION 2019

2.2.1 Low impact activities

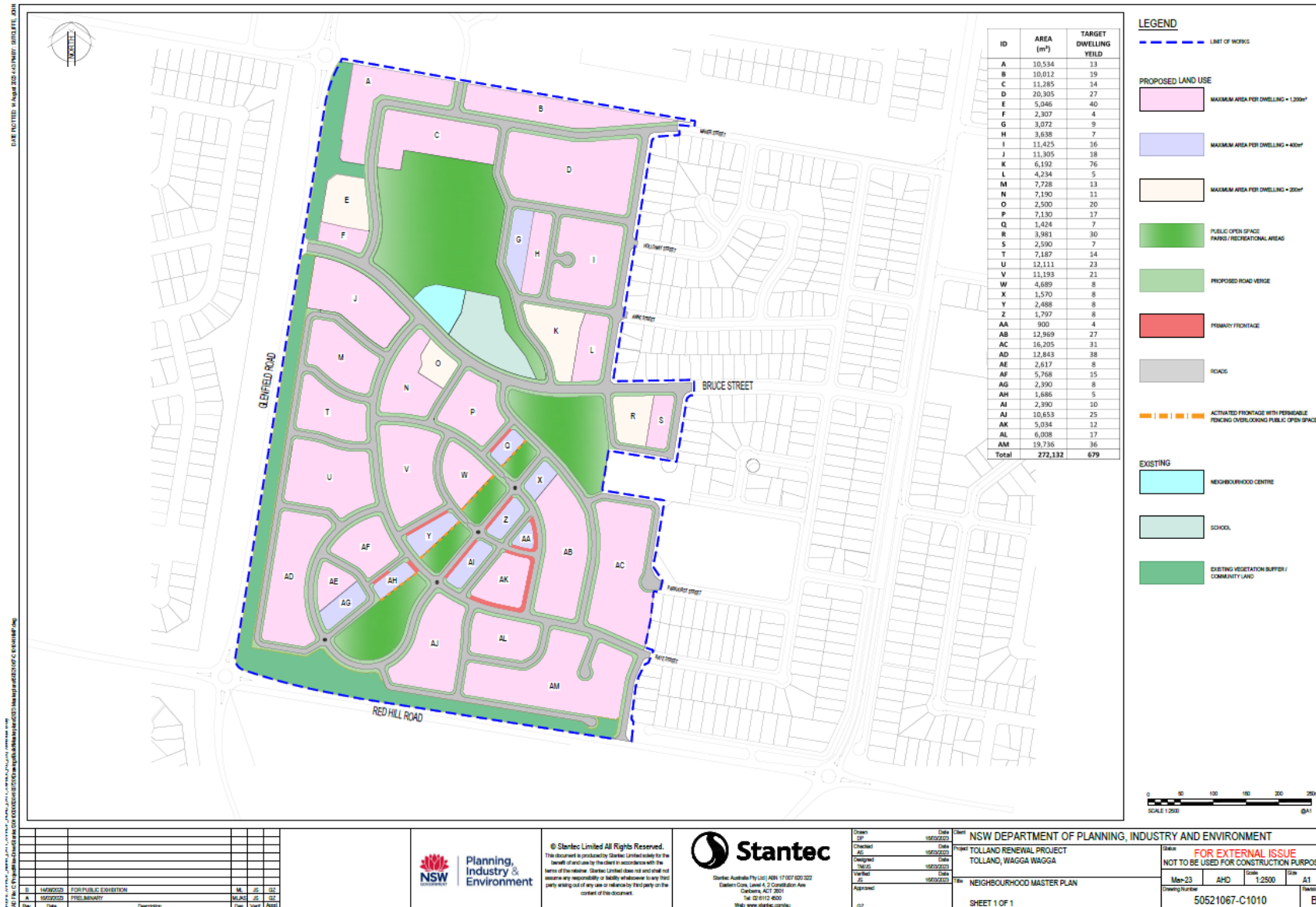
The first step before application of the due diligence process itself is to determine whether the proposed activity is a “low impact activity” for which there is a defence in the NPW Regulation. The exemptions are listed in Section 58 of the NPW Regulation (DECCW 2010: 6).

It is understood that the masterplan for the proposal includes:

- Construction of approximately 500 new residential homes
- Redevelopment and improvement works at community parklands
- Infrastructure upgrades to support the proposed development including roads, utilities, drainage basins, footpaths and landscaping.

The excavation, earthworks and construction required for these activities at the study area are not considered a low impact activity and the due diligence process must be applied. An overview of the masterplan for the proposed works is shown on **Figure 2-1**.

Figure 2-1: Masterplan for the proposal



2.2.2 Disturbed lands

Relevant to this process is the assessed levels of previous land-use disturbance.

The NPW Regulation Section 58 (DECCW 2010: 18) define disturbed land as follows:

Land is disturbed if it has been the subject of a human activity that has changed the land's surface, being changes that remain clear and observable.

Examples include ploughing, construction of rural infrastructure (such as dams and fences), construction of roads, trails and tracks (including fire trails and tracks and walking tracks), clearing vegetation, construction of buildings and the erection of other structures, construction or installation of utilities and other similar services (such as above or below ground electrical infrastructure, water or sewerage pipelines, stormwater drainage and other similar infrastructure) and construction of earthworks.

The study area is within previously cleared landforms which have been disturbed by long term suburban use including the construction of residences, roads, parks and other infrastructure (**Figure 1-2**). It could, therefore, be considered that the proposed work is occurring in 'disturbed land'. However, the proponent has elected to apply the precautionary principle and proceed with the due diligence process.

In summary, it is determined that the proposal is to be assessed under the Due Diligence Code of Practice. The reasoning for this determination is set out in **Table 2-1**.

Table 2-1: Determination of whether Due Diligence Code of Practice applies.

Item	Reasoning	Answer
Is the activity to be assessed under Division 4.7 (state significant development) or Division 5.2 (state significant infrastructure) of the EP&A Act?	The proposal will go through multiple planning and rezoning applications, but will not go through the state significant development or state significant infrastructure pathways.	No
Is the activity exempt from the NPW Act or NPW Regulation?	The proposal is not exempt under this Act or Regulation.	No
Do either or both apply: Is the activity in an Aboriginal place? Have previous investigations that meet the requirements of this Code identified Aboriginal objects?	The activity will not occur in an Aboriginal place. No previous investigations have been undertaken for this proposal.	No
Is the activity a low impact one for which there is a defence in the NPW Regulation?	The proposal is not a low impact activity for which there is a defence in the NPW Regulation.	No
Is the activity occurring entirely within areas that are assessed as 'disturbed lands'?	While the proposal is within areas of high modification, the proponent has elected not to apply this exemption and the Due Diligence assessment will be undertaken..	Yes, however the Proponent wishes to apply the precautionary principle and assess.
Due Diligence Code of Practice assessment is required		

2.3 APPLICATION OF THE DUE DILIGENCE CODE OF PRACTICE TO THE PROPOSAL

To follow the generic due diligence process, a series of steps in a question/answer flowchart format (DECCW 2010: 10) are applied to the proposed impacts and the study area, and the responses documented.

2.3.1 Step 1

Will the activity disturb the ground surface or any culturally modified trees?

Yes, the proposal will impact the ground surface and may impact culturally modified trees, if they are present.

The proposed works involve the redevelopment and redistribution of housing within an existing suburb. Ground disturbance is assumed to be possible anywhere in the study area, including vegetation clearance. Historic aerial imagery suggests some trees within the study area may predate the suburban development, which means there is potential (albeit low) for culturally modified trees to be present and affected by the proposal.

2.3.2 Step 2a

Are there any relevant confirmed site records or other associated landscape feature information on AHIMS?

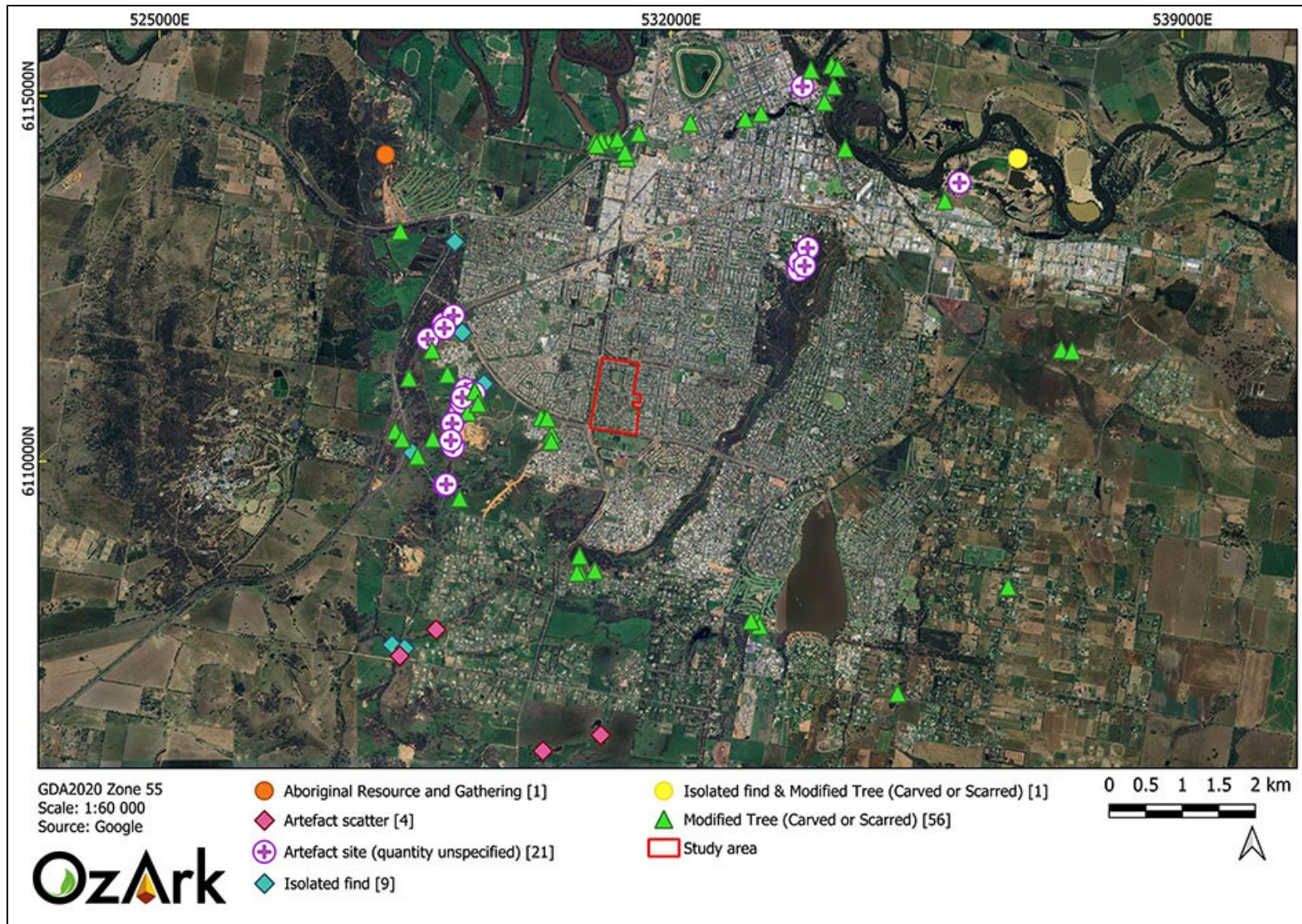
No, there are no previously recorded sites within the study area.

A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) was undertaken on 31 August 2023 over a 10 x 10 km search area centred on the study area (GDA 2020 Zone 55 Eastings: 528000-538000, Northings: 6105800-6115800). The search returned 92 results, none of which are in the study area. **Figure 2-2** shows all previously recorded sites in relation to the study area and **Table 2-2** shows the types of sites recorded in the search.

Table 2-2: Site types and frequencies of AHIMS sites near the study area.

Site Type	Number	% Frequency
Modified tree (Carved or Scarred)	56	61%
Artefact site (quantity unspecified)	21	23%
Isolated find	9	10%
Artefact scatter	4	4%
Isolated find & modified tree (carved or scarred)	1	1%
Aboriginal resource and gathering	1	1%
Total	92	100%

Figure 2-2: Previously recorded sites in relation to the study area.



The AHIMS data shows that the most frequently recorded site type near the study area are modified trees, which comprise 61% (56) of all recorded sites within the search area. The second most frequently recorded site type within the vicinity of the study area is artefact sites (quantity unspecified), which make up 23% (21) of the previously recorded sites. **Figure 2-2** indicates that artefact sites tend to be located on the hills and ridges to the south of the study area or nearer to the Murrumbidgee River to the north. Modified trees have been recorded on both flat landforms near the Murrumbidgee River and in the elevated landforms to the south. The AHIMS data suggests that modified trees are the most likely site type to be present within the study area, although the likelihood has been significantly reduced by prior land clearing. The likelihood of artefact sites being present, based on the AHIMS results, is low as few such sites have been previously recorded on low-lying landforms distant from the Murrumbidgee River.

2.3.3 Step 2b

Are there any other sources of information of which a person is already aware?

No, there are no other sources of information that would indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects in the study area.

Ethnohistoric Context

The study area is situated on Wiradjuri country (Horton 1996). The Wiradjuri area is situated within the Murray Darling Basin and extends across three general physiographic regions: the highlands or central tablelands in the east, the riverine plains in the west, and the transitional western slopes zone in-between. The name Wagga Wagga is derived from Wiradjuri language.

Before colonial settlement, the Murrumbidgee River basin was home to vast woodlands and forest habitats, which provided the local Aboriginal people with a variety of resources. These resources included possums, which were ideal for meat and fur for cloaks. The frequent floods of the Murrumbidgee provided the local Indigenous population with an abundance of resources: as the flood waters receded, they left the drying pools stocked with freshwater mussels, yabbies, fish and waterfowl as well as aquatic plants (Kabaila 1998: 12).

Kinship systems were the primary way for the Wiradjuri people to maintain social organisation and were based on totem names and associations. This system governed and controlled marriage and determined ceremonial kinship obligations. Skin cloaks, elaborate carvings, and wooden implements were some of the ways different clans would identify clan affiliation (White and Cane 1986: 61).

Following colonisation, diseases began spreading into the rivers of south-eastern Australia (i.e. the Murrumbidgee River) as early as the 1790s. These diseases devastated indigenous populations even before physical contact with the British. In the 1830s, some Aboriginal groups began wearing western-style clothing, eating British food types such as flour, and sharing their

goods, particularly steel axes and other iron implements. However, this increase in contact caused violent disputes between the Aboriginal people and colonial settlers, resulting in massacres and wars. As a consequence, it has been proposed that by the 1900s there may have been as few as 20 local Aboriginal people left in the Wagga Wagga district (Green 2002: 105¹).

Regional Archaeological Context

Systematic, regional based archaeological studies have not been undertaken in this area. Development driven studies have, however, comprised the bulk of archaeological assessment within the Wagga Wagga district over the past 30 years. The following archaeological data is useful from the perspective of building an understanding of the types of Aboriginal sites that have been recorded in the region surrounding the study area, and hence what site types have the greatest likelihood of being present in the area.

Archaeological assessment undertaken for a proposed pipeline between Wagga Wagga and Young by Witter in 1980 recorded fourteen open camp sites, twenty-one isolated finds, a scarred tree and a possible Aboriginal rock well. Although this was a development driven study, Witter developed a model of settlement in the region. Witter's model suggests that occupation was economically oriented toward the major stream valleys with perhaps occasional forays into the drier uplands. Movement over the area was triggered by rainfall events. Consequently, during dry periods, occupation was confined to the major watercourse valleys, whilst in wetter periods Aboriginal people were able to move along the temporarily watered headwaters of minor water courses and onto the plateau areas. When conditions became dry again, people retreated back to the wetter valleys.

Witter and Hughes (1983: 12–13) also proposed another factor in site location: that of cold air drainage. According to this hypothesis, on the plains Aboriginal sites are found adjacent to drainage channels partly because of proximity to fuel, and partly because the denser vegetation is where bodies of warm air still develop in the morning. In hilly country, sites will more often occur on low ridges or benches overlooking watercourses that are away from the cold night air flowing into the valleys. As topography increases, sites tend to be above the cold air drainage but below the cloudy inversion layer. Consequently, a northeast aspect becomes important. Witter and Hughes' (1983) survey results supported this concept.

Silcox (1987) undertook test excavations at Gumly Gumly on the southern bank of the floodplain bordering the Murrumbidgee River. Test excavation resulted in the recovery of 52 quartz artefacts that were sparsely occurring across the lower floodplain with a slightly denser distribution along the adjoining terraces. Most artefacts were small with a high incidence of bipolar cores and were

¹ OzArk accepts that, prior to 1967, population estimates of Aboriginal people was very subjective and likely not to include all in the Aboriginal community at the time.

associated with the late Holocene, less than 1500 years before present. Silcox noted that the high percentage of quartz was consistent with other excavations in the area and that other stone material (notably silcrete, quartzite and chert) whilst present, occurred in very low numbers. Shell deposits were also found in one trench in small concentrations below the plough zone.

A proposed pipeline extending from Wodonga to Wagga Wagga was surveyed by Sinclair Knight Merz in 1996 (SKM 1996), recording 25 Aboriginal sites: 10 isolated finds, 12 open artefact scatters and three scarred trees. Results of the survey deemed that artefact scatters were recorded primarily in well-drained contexts within riparian zones adjacent to water sources, however scarred trees occurred across multiple landforms and that areas that had been heavily used for agriculture and were distant from water had low archaeological potential (SKM 1996: 9–5).

Navin Officer (2002) conducted archaeological investigations in the southern suburb of Lloyd, 1 km southwest of the study area. Five Aboriginal archaeological sites were recorded, comprising three artefact scatters, one isolated find and one scarred tree. Three Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs) were also identified. The majority of sites were identified adjacent to minor drainage lines across the undulating slopes of the semi-rural landscape.

OzArk (2017) undertook an Aboriginal and Historic assessment of 13 transmission lines across 15 Local Government Areas in the southern region of NSW and the Australian Capital Territory. The TransGrid easement containing Line 994 from Wagga Wagga to Yanco overlaps with the northern boundary of the current study area for a 500 m stretch. No Aboriginal objects were found during the inspection of Line 994, and the report concluded that the archaeological potential of the landscape was low.

Implications for the study area

The archaeological record of the Wagga Wagga area indicates that artefact sites and modified trees are the most frequently recorded sites. The distribution of modified trees does not appear to have a clear association with landforms or distance from waterways. In contrast, the distribution of artefact sites appears to be correlated with proximity to a major water source, such as the Murrumbidgee River (Silcox 1987, SKM 1996) or on elevated, hilly landforms that may conform to Witter's (1980) model that suggests that elevation above colder plains was a priority at certain times of year. As indicated by OzArk (2017) the study area does not appear to be in either of the landscapes that are associated with higher instances artefact site identification. As such, the likelihood of most site types being present within the study area is low.

2.3.4 Step 2c

Are there any landscape features that are likely to indicate presence of Aboriginal objects?

No, the study area does not contain landforms with identified archaeological sensitivity.

The study area is located in the South Western Slopes Bioregion. According to the descriptions by Mitchell (2002), the study area falls within the Wonga Hills and Ranges landscape, which is characterised by rolling hills, low rises and ridges. However, the study area appears to be at the northern edge of this landscape unit, where it transitions to the flatter plains of the Murrumbidgee – Tarcutta lakes and footslopes.

Soils in this landform are stony, thin red and brown at higher elevations becoming yellower with harsh texture-contrast soils on valley floors. Subsoils have a high salinity and some brackish water flows in the smaller creeks. Woodlands are comprised of tumbledown red gum, red stringybark, and grey box on slopes. Meanwhile, yellow box, white box and occasionally Blakely's red gum are present on flats.

The study area itself is located in a cleared and developed urban environment, and many of the natural topographic features of the landscape will not remain or are not easily observed as the landforms have undergone considerable modification.

In pre-settlement times, the study area would have supported an open woodland which would have provided some resources for Aboriginal subsistence in the past. However, resources likely to have supported a large population of people would have been present closer to the banks of the permanent water sources several kilometres away, namely the Murrumbidgee River. The history of broad-scale vegetation clearance and more recent suburban developments which have taken place across the study area have reduced the likelihood that any culturally modified trees remain present. However, should mature native vegetation remain, culturally modified trees may be present.

The activities caused by the long-term vegetation clearance and suburban development may have displaced Aboriginal objects and have reduced the potential for intact subsurface archaeological material. However, disturbance at a given location does not necessarily mean that there will be no cultural material present, as, in some cases, a disturbed context will reveal objects which may have previously been subsurface.

2.3.5 Step 3

Can harm to Aboriginal objects or disturbance of archaeologically sensitive landscape features be avoided?

There are no AHIMS registered sites or landforms with identified archaeological sensitivity within or near the study area.

There are no AHIMS registered sites within or near the study area. Additionally, there are no landforms with heightened archaeological potential at the study area. Although not required by the due diligence process, the proponent has elected to apply the precautionary principle and proceed to visual inspection of the study area (**Section 2.3.6**).

2.3.6 Step 4

Does a desktop assessment and visual inspection confirm that there are Aboriginal objects or that they are likely?

No, there were no Aboriginal objects identified within the study area.

The visual inspection of the study area was undertaken by OzArk Archaeologist Sophia Grubnic on 5 September 2023. No Aboriginal community members accompanied the visual inspection.

Standard archaeological field survey and recording methods were employed. Opportunities to conduct traditional pedestrian survey transects were severely limited due to the study area being comprised of private properties. Pedestrian transects were walked throughout the public access areas (roads, footpaths and parks). Pedestrian coverage is shown on **Figure 2-3**.

The entirety of the study area can be described as disturbed land. In the open spaces observed, the ground surface is dominated by paved roads and paths leaving ground surface exposure and ground surface visibility at 0%.

The surrounding suburban landscape, for the most part, feature classic quarter-acre plots with late 20th century, single-storey houses. The road corridors are tree lined with both native gums and exotic species shading the houses and streets (**Plate 1**). However, these were all confirmed to be too young to bear culturally significant modifications.

The suburban landscape included two areas of artificial park spaces, Chambers Park and Emblen Park. Within these park areas ground exposure increased to 10% in areas of vegetation, particularly under trees, although generally these spaces were obscured by leaf litter (**Plate 2** and **Plate 3**). Mostly, the park grounds were covered by low, well-tended lawn grass. Previous disturbances were apparent by the accompanying park structures, including play equipment, goal posts, a batting cage, sheltered recreational areas and a skate park (**Plate 4** and **Plate 5**).

Figure 2-3: Survey coverage within the study area.



Discussion

No Aboriginal sites were identified within the study area. The absence of identified Aboriginal objects is likely a result of the overall low archaeological sensitivity of the landscape at the study area. The predictive model developed for the study area suggested that lower elevation landforms in the region, including the study area, were not a favoured part of Aboriginal occupation strategies. In addition, the high level of impact to the natural landscape by urban development is likely to have disrupted any observable archaeological signature of past activities within the study area. As no Aboriginal objects or landforms with heightened archaeological potential were identified, a 'no' answer for Step 4, results in the following outcome (DECCW 2010):

AHIP (Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit) application not necessary. Proceed with caution. If any Aboriginal objects are found, stop work, and notify Heritage NSW (02) 9873 8500 (heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au). If human remains are found, stop work, secure the site, and notify NSW Police and Heritage NSW.

2.4 CONCLUSION

The due diligence process has resulted in the outcome that an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is not required. The reasoning behind this determination is set out in **Table 2-3**.

Table 2-3: Due Diligence Code of Practice application.

Step	Reasoning	Answer
Step 1 Will the activity disturb the ground surface or any culturally modified trees?	The proposed works will disturb the ground surface through construction activities. The proposal may impact mature, native vegetation (if present) and therefore could harm culturally modified trees.	Yes
If the answer to Step 1 is 'yes', proceed to Step 2		
Step 2a Are there any relevant records of Aboriginal heritage on AHIMS to indicate presence of Aboriginal objects?	AHIMS indicated that there are no Aboriginal sites within the study area.	No
Step 2b Are there other sources of information to indicate presence of Aboriginal objects?	There are no other sources of information to indicate that Aboriginal objects are likely in the study area.	No
Step 2c Will the activity impact landforms with archaeological sensitivity as defined by the Due Diligence Code?	There are no landforms with identified archaeological sensitivity located within the study area.	No.
If the answer to any stage of Step 2 is 'yes', proceed to Step 3 (or if proponent wants to apply the precautionary principle)		
Step 3 Can harm to Aboriginal objects listed on AHIMS or identified by other sources of information and/or can the carrying out of the activity at the relevant landscape features be avoided?	Yes, harm can be avoided as there are no AHIMS sites or landforms with heightened archaeological sensitivity at the study area.	Yes
If the answer to Step 3 is 'no', a visual inspection is required. Proceed to Step 4.		
Step 4 Does the visual inspection confirm that there are Aboriginal objects or that they are likely?	The visual inspection recorded no Aboriginal objects in the study area. The landforms of the study area were determined during the inspection to have low archaeological potential.	No
Conclusion		
AHIP not necessary. Proceed with caution.		

3 HISTORIC HERITAGE ASSESSMENT: BACKGROUND

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The current assessment will apply the Heritage Council *Historical Archaeology Code of Practice* (Heritage Council 2006) and the International Council on Monuments and Sites' *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* (Burra Charter 2013) in the completion of a historical heritage assessment, including field investigations.

The desk-top investigation noted no previously recorded historic heritage items within proximity of the current study area. Additionally, the land-use history of the study area indicates a very low likelihood for non-Aboriginal heritage remains. As such, the brief non-Aboriginal heritage background below provides adequate context for the assessment.

3.2 BRIEF HISTORY OF WAGGA WAGGA

The Tolland study area is located within Wagga Wagga, NSW.

John Oxley, a surveyor-general, travelled through the Murrumbidgee region (passing just near Griffith) in 1817 and was said to be unimpressed by the region describing it as a “howling wilderness” (Kabaila 2005: 41). Similarly, Charles Sturt, thought to be one of the first Europeans to have travelled through the Murrumbidgee region in 1829 and Darlington Point in 1833, also had quite a negative view of the region (Kabaila 2005: 41).

Initial European settlement of the Riverina region and Wagga Wagga area began in the 1830s as pastoral landholders from Sydney began to expand south, first into Goulburn area and by 1836 into the Wagga Wagga area. While these first settlers were considered illegal squatters, they eventually were able to obtain licences to graze stock on their runs (Freeman 2002).

During the early pastoral period, settlement increased in the area and major routes between Sydney and Melbourne and west to Adelaide were also established. By the 1840s these routes had become well defined tracks or roads. The route used by the early explorer Sir Thomas Mitchell during his 1836 journey, eventually became the Port Phillip Road, the main overland route from Sydney to Melbourne passing through Wagga Wagga (Freeman 2002). The Adelaide Road, later Sturt Highway, branched off from the Port Phillip Road at Lower Tarcutta, and the road followed the Murrumbidgee River through the sites of Wagga Wagga, Narrandera, Hay and Balranald.

Cattle and sheep farmers established pastoral runs near Yanco and on the Murrumbidgee and Murray Rivers as far west as Hay between 1835 and 1839 (Eardley 1999 cited in Sahukar et al. 2003:96). In the 1840s, cattle were the primary industry; however, by the 1860s sheep were the predominant stock (Eardley 1999 cited in Sahukar et al. 2003:96). Pastoral settlement in the Wagga Wagga area intensified during this period as well.

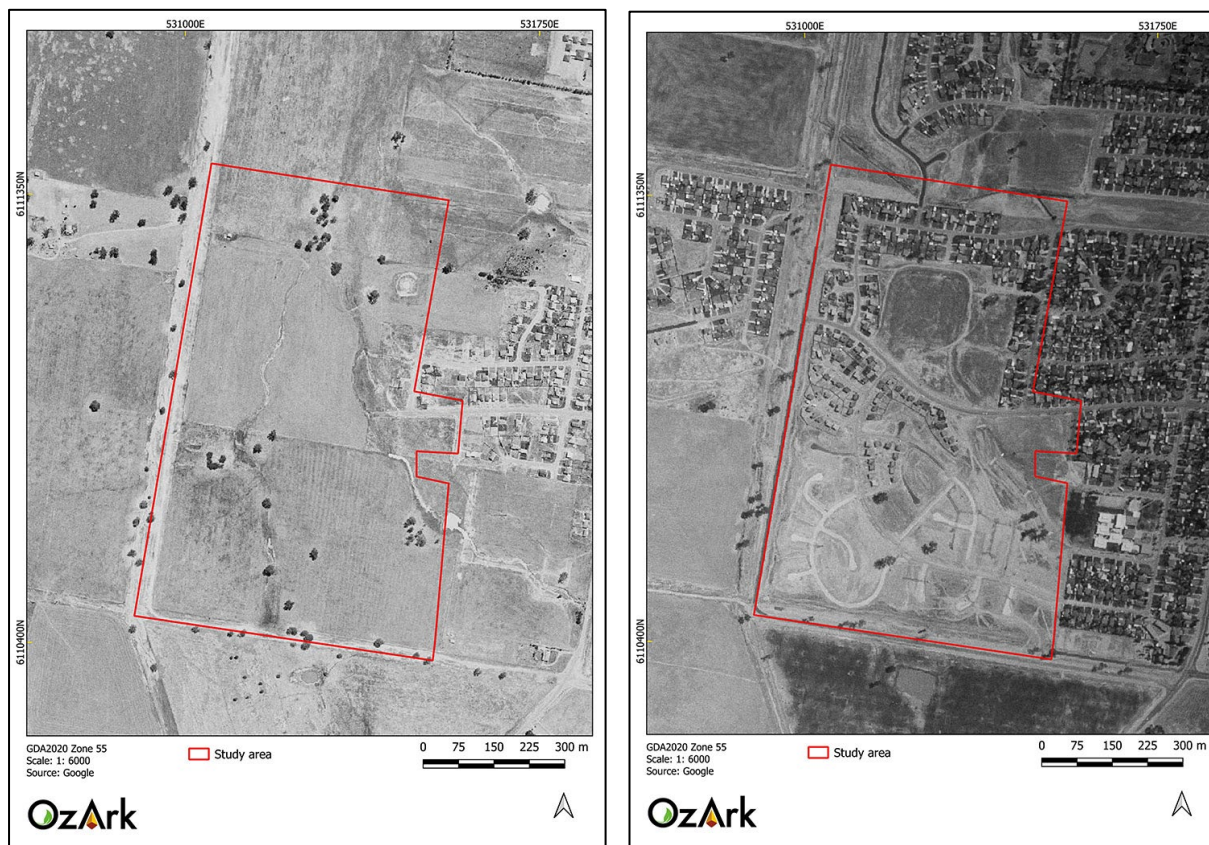
While early traffic through the Riverina region was by horse and wagon, by the 1860s river born steam ships began to enter the area and provided a link to South Australia. Rail transport further opened up the Riverina region in 1864 as a railway was constructed from Melbourne to Echuca, which intersected the already established steam ship route. In 1869, the Wagga Wagga Steam Navigation Company was established and made several trips each year to South Australia.

The squatting era was replaced in the 1860s by mass migration initially caused by the Victorian gold rush (Kabaila 2005:47). This saw to the Colonial government subdividing land through the Robertson Land Acts which in turn created a new kind of settler, the 'small selector'. By the late 1860s, the New South Wales government became aware of the increasing settlement and agricultural production in the Riverina region. The Wagga Wagga area was incorporated into a municipality in 1870 as the population had reached more than 1200. In light of this, the NSW government expanded the railway from Sydney, eventually reaching North Wagga in 1878.

As Wagga Wagga continued to grow so did its need for increasing services and transport. While an early timber bridge was constructed over the Murrumbidgee River in 1862 to replace the ford and accommodate wagon, horse and foot traffic, this was replaced at the behest of the of the NSW government by a much larger timber truss bridge in 1895. The Hampden Bridge, as it was called, served foot, wagon, horse, and eventually vehicle traffic for nearly 100 years until its eventual closure in 1995 when it was replaced by the concrete Wiradjuri Bridge.

Wagga Wagga experienced another growth period in the years during and immediately after the Second World War (NGH 2013). Royal Australian Air Force bases were set up in surrounding localities at Forest Hill and Uranquinty in 1940 and 1941, respectively. In 1942, Kapooka Army Base opened as a key training centre for recruits, including members of the Australian Women's Army Service. In the post-war period, it became necessary to improve Wagga Wagga's transport and services infrastructure to meet the demands of the towns increasing population, prosperity, and the popularity of motor cars (NGH 2013: 23). These trends furthermore encouraged the development of the town's suburbia, and, by the 1960s, residencies were expanding into the area of Tolland (**Figure 3-1**).

Figure 3-1: Aerials of the study area in 1965 (left) and 1980 (right)



3.3 LOCAL CONTEXT

3.3.1 Desktop database searches conducted

A desktop search was conducted on the following databases to identify any potential previously recorded heritage within the study area. The results of this search are summarised in **Table 3-1**.

Table 3-1: Historic heritage: desktop-database search results.

Name of Database Searched	Date of Search	Type of Search	Comment
Australian Heritage Database	31/8/23	Wagga Wagga LGA	No places fall within the study area.
State Heritage Register (SHR)	31/08/23	Wagga Wagga LGA	No places fall within the study area.
Local Environment Plan (LEP)	31/08/23	Wagga Wagga LEP 2010	No places fall within the study area.

A search of the Heritage Council of NSW administered heritage databases and the Wagga Wagga LEP 2010 returned no records for historical heritage sites within the designated study areas.

While there were no results within the study area, numerous sites are listed across the databases for the surrounding areas including four sites registered under the NSW Heritage Act. The closest

of these sites to the study area is the State heritage listed Wagga Wagga Railway Station and yard group which is located 3.5 km northeast of the study area.

As listed in the Wagga Wagga LEP 2010, the three closest local heritage sites are the Charles Sturt University South Campus and a historical private residence to the northeast, and the former Mount Austin Homestead to the east, all sites being over 1 km from the study area.

The regional history and results of the database search indicate that most non-Aboriginal heritage is centred on settlements and infrastructure. The rural expansion of the Riverina is a significant historical theme in New South Wales.

3.4 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Standard archaeological field survey and recording methods were employed in this study (Burke & Smith 2004). The assessment for historic heritage items was conducted at the same time and by the same staff as the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment set out in **Section 2**.

3.5 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During the assessment no items of historic heritage were recorded. The absence of heritage items within the study area is unsurprising as the current social housing development post-dates the lifestyles, architecture, and materials which reflect cultural and historical significance associated with the historical themes of pastoralism and regional life relevant to Wagga Wagga. The pastoral history of the Tolland suburb, including the designated study area, is likely to have been wholly displaced by decades of high impact suburban development in the late 20th Century (**Figure 3-1**).

4 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE

The undertaking of the due diligence process resulted in the conclusion that the proposed works will have an impact on the ground surface, however, no Aboriginal objects or intact archaeological deposits will be harmed by the proposal. This moves the proposal to the following outcome:

AHIP application not necessary. Proceed with caution. If any Aboriginal objects are found, stop work, and notify Heritage NSW (02) 9873 8500 (heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au). If human remains are found, stop work, secure the site, and notify NSW Police and Heritage NSW.

To ensure the greatest possible protection to the area's Aboriginal cultural heritage values, the following recommendations are made:

- 1) The proposed work may proceed at Tolland, Wagga Wagga without further archaeological investigation.
- 2) All land and ground disturbance activities must be confined to within the study area, as this will eliminate the risk of harm to Aboriginal objects that may be in adjacent landforms. Should the parameters of the proposal extend beyond the assessed areas, then further archaeological assessment may be required.
- 3) This assessment has concluded that there is a low likelihood that the proposed work will adversely harm Aboriginal cultural heritage items or sites. If during works, however, Aboriginal artefacts or skeletal material are noted, all work should cease and the procedures in the *Unanticipated Finds Protocol* (**Appendix 2**) should be followed.
- 4) Inductions for work crews should include a cultural heritage awareness procedure to ensure they recognise Aboriginal artefacts (see **Appendix 3**) and are aware of the legislative protection of Aboriginal objects under the NPW Act and the contents of the *Unanticipated Finds Protocol*.
- 5) The information presented here meets the requirements of the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*. It should be retained as shelf documentation for five years as it may be used to support a defence against prosecution in the event of unanticipated harm to Aboriginal objects.

4.2 HISTORIC HERITAGE

Recommendations concerning the historic values within study area are as follows.

- 6) No items with significant heritage values were identified. In the unlikely event that items with potential historic heritage significance are encountered during the proposal, the *Unanticipated Finds Protocol* (**Appendix 4**) should be followed.

REFERENCES

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PLATES



Plate 1: View west on O'Connor St.



Plate 2: View of the northwestern of Chambers Park showing typical ground surface exposure.



Plate 3: View northeast across Emblen Park.




Plate 4: View of the southern end at Chambers Park.




Plate 5: View northeast at Emblen Park showing modifications of paving and play equipment.

APPENDIX 1: AHIMS SEARCH RESULTS

 AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Your Ref/PO Number : 4113 Client Service ID : 815252										
Extensive search - Site list report										
SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
56-1-0706	Springvale IF01	GDA	55	528182	6107489	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		105281.10528 2
	Contact			Recorders	Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Mrs.Samantha Keats			Permits		
56-1-0645	L-AFT-2	GDA	55	529188	6110985	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact :-		
	Contact			Recorders	Mr.Matthew Barber,Mr.Matthew Barber,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick			Permits	4638	
56-1-0097	L-IF-2	GDA	55	529440	6111060	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		102413
	Contact			Recorders	Jim Kelton,Mr.Matthew Barber,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick			Permits	4638	
56-1-0549	Lloyd 530368	GDA	55	530368	6110366	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	Contact			Recorders	Mr.Mark Saddler			Permits		
56-1-0690	Wisteria Place 1	GDA	55	530758	6108470	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	Contact			Recorders	Mr.Mark Saddler			Permits		
56-1-0353	Wagga Wagga Pounds Flat TSR Scar Tree 2	GDA	55	531305	6114349	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	Contact			Recorders	Mr.Peter Ingram			Permits		
56-1-0051	LN 5	AGD	55	528110	6110230	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact			Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd			Permits		
56-1-0707	Springvale IF02	GDA	55	528355	6107439	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		105281.10528 2
	Contact			Recorders	Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Mrs.Samantha Keats			Permits		
56-1-0096	L-IF-1	GDA	55	528460	6110120	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		102413,10241 4,102415
	Contact			Recorders	Jim Kelton			Permits		
56-1-0050	LN 4	AGD	55	528770	6111700	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		
	Contact			Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd			Permits	4638	
56-1-0049	LN 3	GDA	55	529024	6111994	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact			Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd			Permits	4638	
56-1-0675	Wagga caravan park CMT	GDA	55	534100	6114917	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	Contact			Recorders	Mr.Euroka Gilbert,Euroka on Country			Permits		
56-1-0667	Lloyd Scar Underpass	GDA	55	529144	6111796	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	Contact			Recorders	Mr.Mark Saddler			Permits		

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 AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Your Ref/PO Number : 4113 Client Service ID : 815252										
Extensive search - Site list report										
SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
56-1-0572	Lloyd 529306 L-ST-6 (duplicate copy 56-1-0102)	GDA	55	529306	6110948	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	Contact			Recorders	Mr.Mark Saddler			Permits	4638	
56-1-0090	Wollundry	AGD	55	532150	6114450	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact			Recorders	Wagga Wagga LALC			Permits		
56-1-0548	Lloyd 530361	GDA	55	530361	6110276	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	Contact			Recorders	Mr.Mark Saddler			Permits		
56-1-0348	Wagga Wagga Pounds Flat TSR Scar Tree 7	GDA	55	530962	6114382	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		104784
	Contact			Recorders	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo,Mr.Peter Ingram,Doctor,Mr.Peter Ingram			Permits		
56-1-0520	Springvale 957	GDA	55	530957	6108504	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	Contact			Recorders	Mr.Mark Saddler			Permits		
56-1-0714	Lloyd Road Artefact Scatter 1	GDA	55	531038	6106254	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact			Recorders	Urbis Pty Ltd - Angel Place L8 123 Pitt Street,Mr.Owen Barrett			Permits		
56-1-0350	Wagga Wagga Pounds Flat TSR Scar Tree 5	GDA	55	531260	6114406	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	Contact			Recorders	Mr.Peter Ingram			Permits		
56-1-0708	Springvale AS02	GDA	55	528288	6107337	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		105281.10528 2
	Contact			Recorders	Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Mrs.Samantha Keats			Permits		
56-1-0721	Birrimum 001	GDA	55	528532	6110057	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	Contact			Recorders	Mr.Mark Saddler			Permits		
56-1-0580	L-AFT-1	GDA	55	528671	6111673	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact			Recorders	Mr.Matthew Barber,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick			Permits	4638	
56-1-0099	L-ST-2	GDA	55	528740	6110310	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		102413,10241 5
	Contact			Recorders	Jim Kelton			Permits		
56-1-0047	LN 1	AGD	55	528790	6109490	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		
	Contact			Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd			Permits		

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Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 4113
Client Service ID : 815252

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
56-1-0436	Willan's Hill IF1	GDA	55	533886	6112840	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact								Permits	4930
56-1-0688	RWSP-PTREE01	GDA	55	535748	6113565	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	Contact								Permits	
56-1-0573	Lloyd 529096	GDA	55	529096	6110854	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	Contact								Permits	4638
56-1-0632	L-AFT-4	GDA	55	529107	6110657	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact								Permits	
56-1-0579	L-IF-3	GDA	55	529143	6111761	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact								Permits	4638
56-1-0631	L-IF-4	GDA	55	529150	6110868	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact :-		
	Contact								Permits	4638
56-1-0674	Lloyd Artefact Repatriation 1	GDA	55	529308	6110930	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact								Permits	
56-1-0575	Lloyd 529359 L-ST-6 (duplicate copy 56-1-0103)	GDA	55	529359	6110815	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	Contact								Permits	4638
56-1-0712	Hollbrook Road Artefact Scatter 2	GDA	55	530247	6106036	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact								Permits	
56-1-0724	Boat Club 001	GDA	55	533183	6107823	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	Contact								Permits	
56-1-0313	Flowerdale 3	GDA	55	531143	6114380	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	Contact								Permits	
56-1-0682	Silverlite Scar 2	GDA	55	529065	6113072	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	Contact								Permits	
56-1-0571	Lloyd 529137	GDA	55	529137	6110805	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact :-		
	Contact								Permits	4638

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Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 4113
Client Service ID : 815252

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
56-1-0100	L-ST-3	GDA	55	529220	6110670	Open site	Destroyed	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		102413
	Contact T Russell								Permits	
56-1-0102	L-ST-5 (duplicate copy 56-1-0572)	GDA	55	529300	6110950	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		102413
	Contact T Russell								Permits	4638
56-1-0576	Lloyd 529314	GDA	55	529314	6110914	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	Contact								Permits	4638
56-1-0311	Flowerdale 1	GDA	55	530713	6108473	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	Contact								Permits	
56-1-0349	Wagga Wagga Pounds Flat TSR Scar Tree 6	GDA	55	531042	6114386	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		104784
	Contact								Permits	
56-1-0496	Gabuga Overpass Scar 1	GDA	55	528318	6110307	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	Contact								Permits	
56-1-0052	Lloyd Neighbourhood 1	AGD	55	528790	6109490	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact								Permits	
56-1-0634	L-AFT-6	GDA	55	529018	6110199	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact								Permits	
56-1-0683	Silverlite Quartz Core 1	GDA	55	529042	6113001	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact								Permits	
56-1-0692	Tasman Rd Ercildone Rd	GDA	55	537339	6111526	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	Contact								Permits	
56-1-0088	WW129	GDA	55	533232	6114764	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	Contact								Permits	
56-1-0676	Ring Tree Boat Club Wagga	GDA	55	533213	6107748	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		

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Extensive search - Site list report

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Client Service ID : 815252

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
56-1-0670	Willans Hill AFT 4 Contact	GDA	55	533744	6112616	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Recorders Mr.Mark Saddler							Permits		
56-1-0680	Wagga Beach 1 Contact	GDA	55	534227	6115132	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	4930	
	Recorders Mr.Mark Saddler							Permits		
56-1-0544	Marrambidya Wagga 534384 Contact	GDA	55	534384	6114278	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Recorders Mr.Mark Saddler							Permits		
56-1-0617	Pominalarna Park CA-01 (PP CA-01) Contact	GDA	55	528094	6114197	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : -		104312
	Recorders OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo,Doctor.Alyce Cameron							Permits		
56-1-0351	Wagga Wagga Pounds Flat TSR Fire Scar Tree 1 Contact	GDA	55	531269	6114415	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Recorders Mr.Peter Ingram							Permits		
56-1-0352	Wagga Wagga Pounds Flat TSR Scar Tree 4 Contact	GDA	55	531395	6114150	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Recorders Mr.Peter Ingram							Permits		
56-1-0354	Wagga Wagga Pound Flat Scar Tree 1 Contact	GDA	55	531560	6114490	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Recorders Mr.Peter Ingram							Permits		
56-1-0723	Biirimul 004 Contact	GDA	55	528412	6111140	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Recorders Mr.Mark Saddler							Permits		
56-1-0716	Springvale A501 Contact	GDA	55	528786	6107695	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		105281,105282
	Recorders Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Mrs.Samantha Keats							Permits		
56-1-0101	L-ST-4 Contact T Russell	GDA	55	528940	6111190	Open site	Destroyed	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		102413
	Recorders Jim Kelton							Permits	4638	
56-1-0633	L-AFT-5 Contact	GDA	55	529007	6110516	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Recorders Mr.Matthew Barber,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick							Permits		
56-1-0691	Tasman/Ercildoune Rd Contact	GDA	55	537490	6111508	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Recorders							Permits		

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Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 4113
Client Service ID : 815252

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
56-1-0130	Wiradjuri 1 Contact	GDA	55	533801	6115130	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 23		102973
	Recorders Mr.James Ingram							Permits		
56-1-0727	Wagga Beach 003 Contact	GDA	55	534199	6115421	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	3673,5042	
	Recorders Ms.Kym McNamara							Permits		
56-1-0125	LLOYD SITE 1 Contact	GDA	55	529106	6109494	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Recorders Mr.Mark Saddler							Permits		
56-1-0574	Lloyd 530222 Contact	GDA	55	530222	6110597	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Recorders Ms.Rose O'Sullivan							Permits		
56-1-0122	Wollundry Tree Contact	GDA	55	533015	6114688	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Recorders Mr.Roy Darker							Permits		
56-1-0425	Red Hill Rd West 1 Contact	GDA	55	530306	6110588	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Recorders Mr.Mark Saddler							Permits		
56-1-0347	Wagga Wagga Pounds Flat TSR Fire Scar 2 Contact	GDA	55	530981	6114331	Closed site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		104784
	Recorders Mr.Mark Saddler							Permits		
56-1-0312	Flowerdale 2 Contact	GDA	55	531266	6114410	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Recorders OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo,Mr.Peter Ingram,Doctor.J.							Permits		
56-1-0570	Lloyd 528729 (Not an Aboriginal Object) Contact	GDA	55	528729	6111521	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Recorders Mr.Mark Saddler							Permits	4638	
56-1-0569	Lloyd 528899 Contact	GDA	55	528899	6111820	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Recorders Mr.Matthew Barber,Mr.Mark Saddler,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick							Permits	4638	
56-1-0483	Mitchell Rd 240 Canoe Tree Contact	GDA	55	536614	6108282	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Recorders Mr.Mark Saddler							Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 31/08/2023 for Sophia Grubic for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 528000.0 - 538000.0, Northings : 6105800.0 - 6115800.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 92

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

Your Ref/PO Number : 4113
Client Service ID : 815252

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
56-1-0124	TARCOOLA QUARRY ISOLATED FIND 1	GDA	55	536748	6114143	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		
	Contact									
	Recorders									
56-1-0689	RWSP-AFT01	GDA	55	535948	6113813	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Permits	3914
	Contact									
	Recorders									
56-1-0345	Wagga Wagga Pounds Flat TSR Scar Tree 3	GDA	55	531371	6114230	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Permits	4965
	Contact									
	Recorders									
56-1-0098	L-ST-1	GDA	55	528530	6110070	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		102413.102414.102415
	Contact									
	Recorders									
56-1-0048	LN 2	AGD	55	528870	6110100	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 19		
	Contact									
	Recorders									
56-2-0124	TQ-1F1	GDA	55	536748	6114143	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -, Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact									
	Recorders									
56-1-0673	Willans Hill AFT 1	GDA	55	533758	6112739	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact									
	Recorders									
56-1-0668	Willans Hill AFT 2	GDA	55	533872	6112919	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Permits	4930
	Contact									
	Recorders									
56-1-0725	Wagga Beach 001	GDA	55	533914	6115356	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Permits	4930
	Contact									
	Recorders									
56-1-0726	Wagga Beach 002	GDA	55	534286	6115383	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Permits	
	Contact									
	Recorders									
56-1-0456	Crooked Creek Ring Tree 1	GDA	55	535101	6106824	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Permits	
	Contact									
	Recorders									
56-1-0646	L-AFT-3	GDA	55	529143	6110875	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact									
	Recorders									
56-1-0578	Lloyd 529316	GDA	55	529316	6110957	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Permits	4638
	Contact									
	Recorders									

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

Your Ref/PO Number : 4113
Client Service ID : 815252

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
56-1-0103	L-ST-6 (duplicate copy 56-1-0575)	GDA	55	529360	6110790	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		102413
	Contact									
	Recorders									
56-1-0677	Wagga Boat Club Crown Land Scar Tree	GDA	55	533096	6107817	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Permits	4638
	Contact									
	Recorders									
56-1-0577	Springvale 530749	GDA	55	530749	6108705	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Permits	
	Contact									
	Recorders									
56-1-0488	Olympic Highway Ashmont 1	GDA	55	528292	6113152	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Permits	
	Contact									
	Recorders									
56-1-0722	Birrimul 002	GDA	55	528923	6109683	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Permits	
	Contact									
	Recorders									
56-1-0669	Willans Hill AFT 3	GDA	55	533829	6112674	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Permits	
	Contact									
	Recorders									

Site Status
Valid - The site has been recorded and accepted onto the system as valid
Destroyed - The site has been completely impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There is nothing left of the site on the ground but proponents should proceed with caution.
Partially Destroyed - The site has been only partially impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There might be parts or sections of the original site still present on the ground
Not a site - The site has been originally entered and accepted onto AHIMS as a valid site but after further investigations it was decided it is NOT an aboriginal site. Impact of this type of site does not require permit but Heritage NSW should be notified

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APPENDIX 2: ABORIGINAL HERITAGE: UNANTICIPATED FINDS PROTOCOL

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

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

Protocol to be followed if previously unrecorded or unanticipated Aboriginal object(s) are encountered:

1. If any Aboriginal object is discovered and/or harmed in, or under the land, while undertaking the proposed development activities, the proponent must:
 - a. Not further harm the object
 - b. Immediately cease all work at the particular location
 - c. Secure the area to avoid further harm to the Aboriginal object
 - d. Notify Heritage NSW as soon as practical on (02) 9873 8500 (heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au), providing any details of the Aboriginal object and its location; and
 - e. Not recommence any work at the particular location unless authorised in writing by Heritage NSW.
2. If Aboriginal burials are unexpectedly encountered during the activity, work must stop immediately, the area secured to prevent unauthorised access and NSW Police and Heritage NSW contacted.
3. Cooperate with the appropriate authorities and relevant Aboriginal community representatives to facilitate:
 - a. The recording and assessment of the find(s)
 - b. The fulfilment of any legal constraints arising from the find(s), including complying with Heritage NSW directions
 - c. The development and implementation of appropriate management strategies, including consultation with stakeholders and the assessment of the significance of the find(s).
4. Where the find(s) are determined to be Aboriginal object(s), recommencement of work in the area of the find(s) can only occur in accordance with any consequential legal requirements and after gaining written approval from Heritage NSW (normally an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit).

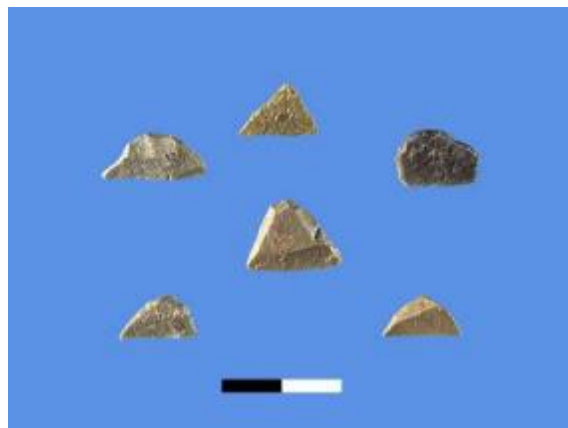
APPENDIX 3: ABORIGINAL HERITAGE: ARTEFACT IDENTIFICATION



A retouched silcrete flake



A quartz flake



Microliths (scale = 1 cm)



Volcanic flakes



Flake characteristics (scale = 1 cm)



A mudstone/tuff core from which flakes have been removed

APPENDIX 4: HISTORIC HERITAGE: UNANTICIPATED FINDS PROTOCOL

A historic artefact is anything which is the result of past activity not related to the Aboriginal occupation of the area. This includes pottery, wood, glass, and metal objects as well as the built remains of structures, sometimes heavily ruined.

Heritage significance of historic items is assessed by suitably qualified specialists who place the item or site in context and determine its role in aiding the community's understanding of the local area, or their wider role in being an exemplar of state or even national historic themes.

The following protocol should be followed if previously unrecorded or unanticipated historic objects are encountered:

1. All ground surface disturbance in the area of the finds should cease immediately, then:
 - a) The discoverer of the find(s) will notify machinery operators in the immediate vicinity of the find(s) so that work can be halted
 - b) The site supervisor will be informed of the find(s).
2. If finds are suspected to be human skeletal remains, then NSW Police must be contacted as a matter of priority.
3. If there is substantial doubt regarding the historic significance for the finds, then gain a qualified opinion from an archaeologist as soon as possible. This can circumvent proceeding further along the protocol for items which turn out not to be significant. If a quick opinion cannot be gained, or the identification is that the item is likely to be significant, then proceed to the next step.
4. Notify Heritage NSW as soon as practical on (02) 9873 8500 (heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au), providing any details of the historic find and its location.
5. If in the view of the heritage specialist or Heritage NSW that the finds appear not to be significant, work may recommence without further investigation. Keep a copy of all correspondence for future reference.
6. If in the view of the heritage specialist or Heritage NSW that the finds appear to be significant, facilitate the recording and assessment of the finds by a suitably qualified heritage specialist. Such a study should include the development of appropriate management strategies.
7. If the find(s) are determined to be significant historic items (i.e. of local or state significance), any re-commencement of ground surface disturbance may only resume following compliance with any legal requirements and gaining written approval from Heritage NSW.