

Albury Regional Job Precinct

Heritage Report

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Albury Regional Job Precinct

Heritage Report



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CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Project Description.....	1
1.2 Albury RJP Investigation Area	1
1.3 Aims and Objectives	2
1.4 Authorship.....	2
2. LEGISLATION, GUIDELINES AND POLICIES	4
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	5
2.2.3 Heritage Act 1977	6
2.2.4 Native Title Act 1994.....	7
2.2.5 Aboriginal Land Right Act 1983.....	7
2.3 Guidelines and policies	7
3. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY	9
3.1 Aboriginal Heritage Assessment Methodology	9
3.1.1 Desktop investigation.....	9
3.1.2 Aboriginal Community Consultation.....	9
3.1.3 Aboriginal Heritage Survey	9
3.1.4 Cultural heritage values assessment	10
3.1.5 Impact Assessment.....	10
3.2 Historic Heritage Assessment Methodology	10
3.2.1 Desktop Investigation.....	10
3.2.2 Historic Heritage Survey	11
3.2.3 Assessment of Historical Archaeological potential.....	11
3.2.4 Significance Assessment.....	11
3.2.5 Impact Assessment.....	11
4. COMMUNITY CONSULTATION	12
4.1 Stage 1: Notification of Project Proposal and Registration of Interest.....	12
4.2 Stage 2: Presentation of Information about the Proposed Project	13
4.3 Stage 3: Gathering Information about Cultural Significance	13
4.4 Stage 4: Review of Draft Heritage Report.....	13
5. ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND	14
5.1 Introduction	14
5.2 Topography.....	14
5.3 Geology	14
5.3.1 Hydrogeology.....	15
5.4 Soils.....	15
5.5 Climate.....	18
5.6 Waterways.....	18
5.7 Flora and Fauna	19
5.8 Natural Disturbances	19
5.9 Human Land Uses and Disturbances	19
5.10 Discussion	21
6. ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	22

6.1	Regional Archaeological Background	22
6.2	Local archaeological context.....	23
6.2.1	Crosby 1978 A Site Survey in the Albury Area.....	23
6.2.2	Braz 1980 Report on the Survey for Aboriginal Sites and Relics Along the 132 Kv Transmission Line from Jinderra to Ettamogah, NSW	23
6.2.3	Haglund 1980 Archaeological Survey in The Brocklesby - Gerogery - Tabletop - Albury Area	23
6.2.4	McIntyre 1977 Archaeological Survey Australian Newsprint Mills Site.....	23
6.2.5	Smith 1992 Archaeological Predictive Study of the Proposed Route of the Optus Fibre Optic Cable Network Between Albury and Cootamundra, NSW	24
6.2.6	Smith and Upcher 1992 Archaeological Survey for Aboriginal Sites of 'Maryvale', Albury, NSW	25
6.2.7	Williams 1993 Further Archaeological Investigations of the Proposed Route of the Optus Fibre Optic Cable Network Between Albury and Cootamundra, NSW	26
6.2.8	Yalmambirra, Clegg and O'Neill 2005 – Cultural Heritage Inspection Report	26
6.2.9	Biosis 2017a – Proposed Nexus Industrial Subdivision, Ettamogah: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report	26
6.2.10	Biosis 2017b – Nexus Industrial Subdivision, Ettamogah: Salvage Report.....	27
6.2.11	Summary of previous heritage assessments	27
6.3	AHIMS Database Search Results	27
6.3.1	AHIP Register	28
6.3.2	Colonial Frontier Massacre Mapping	28
6.4	Predictive model of Aboriginal Land Use and its Material Traces	28
7.	HISTORICAL CONTEXT.....	31
7.1	Australian and NSW Historic Themes.....	31
7.2	Ethno-Historic Background	31
7.2.1	Post Contact	31
7.3	European settlement.....	32
7.3.1	Surveying the Continent – Discovery of Albury	32
7.3.2	The Growth of Pastoralism	33
7.3.3	Frontier Violence.....	35
7.3.4	Establishment of Albury	35
7.3.5	Growth of the township	36
7.3.6	Construction of the railway line	37
7.3.7	20 th Century Development	38
7.4	Historical Timeline	40
7.5	Investigation Area History	42
7.6	Key Historic Heritage Locations within the Albury RJP Investigation Area	42
7.6.1	Ettamogah Vineyard	42
7.6.2	Maryvale	43
7.6.3	Ettamogah Railway Station.....	45
7.6.4	Hume Highway.....	46
7.6.5	Albury Paper Mill.....	46
7.7	Previous Historic Heritage Assessments	46
7.7.1	Hawking 2001, Conservation Plan for the Ettamogah Vineyard Cellars	47
7.7.2	Albury City Council 2003, Albury City Wide Heritage Study.....	47
7.7.3	Spennemann 2015, Nineteenth Century Indigenous Land Use of Albury (NSW)	47
7.7.4	Kemp 2011, Heritage Report Maryvale, Tabletop NSW.....	47
7.8	Heritage Register Search.....	48
7.8.1	Statutory heritage listings.....	49
7.8.2	Non Statutory heritage listings	49
8.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY.....	53
8.1	Survey Units	55

8.1.1	Survey Unit 1	55
8.1.2	Survey Unit 2	56
8.1.3	Survey Unit 3	57
8.1.4	Survey Unit 4	58
8.1.5	Survey Unit 5	59
8.1.6	Survey Unit 6	60
8.1.7	Survey Unit 7	61
8.1.8	Survey Unit 8	62
8.1.9	Survey Unit 9	63
8.1.10	Survey Unit 10	64
8.1.11	Survey Unit 11	65
8.1.12	Survey Unit 12	66
8.1.13	Survey Unit 13	67
8.1.14	Survey Unit 14	68
8.1.15	Survey Unit 15	69
8.1.16	Survey Coverage	70
8.2	Inspection Areas	72
8.2.1	Inspection Area 1	72
8.2.2	Inspection Area 2	72
8.2.3	Inspection Area 3	73
8.2.4	Inspection Area 4	74
9.	ABORIGINAL HERITAGE SITES	76
9.1.1	Previously recorded sites	76
9.1.2	Newly identified sites	89
9.1.3	Areas of PAD	100
10.	HISTORIC HERITAGE SITES	106
10.1.1	Registered Historic Heritage Sites	106
10.1.2	Unregistered historic heritage sites	109
11.	HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	113
11.1	Historic land use summary	113
11.2	Identified areas of Historical Archaeological Potential	116
11.2.1	Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins	116
11.2.2	Rural homestead	118
12.	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT – ABORIGINAL HERITAGE	121
12.1	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Significance Assessment Framework	121
12.2	Identifying Cultural Values	121
12.2.1	Social or Cultural Significance	123
12.2.2	Historic Significance	123
12.2.3	Scientific Significance	123
12.2.4	Aesthetic Significance	125
12.2.5	Aboriginal Heritage Statement of Significance	125
13.	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT – HISTORIC HERITAGE	126
13.1	Historic Heritage Significance Assessment Framework	126
13.2	Significance assessments	127
13.2.1	Maryvale	127
13.2.2	Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins	128
13.2.3	Wagga Road / Hume Highway Alignment	129
13.2.4	Rural homestead	130
14.	IMPACT ASSESSMENT	132
14.1	Proposed masterplan	132
14.2	Potential impacts	132

14.3	Ecological sustainable development principals.....	138
14.3.1	The Precautionary Principle.....	138
14.3.2	The Principle of Intergenerational Equity.....	138
15.	SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	139
15.1	Aboriginal heritage.....	139
15.1.1	Aboriginal heritage sensitivity mapping.....	139
15.2	Aboriginal heritage recommendations.....	140
15.3	Historic heritage.....	142
15.3.1	Historic Heritage Recommendations.....	142
16.	REFERENCES.....	144
APPENDIX A	CONSULTATION LOG	
APPENDIX B	CONSULTATION DOCUMENTS	
APPENDIX C	AHIMS SEARCH	
APPENDIX D	HERITAGE THEMES	
APPENDIX E	HERITAGE LISTINGS	

List of Tables

Table 1.1:	Summary of authors and reviewers qualifications.....	2
Table 4.1:	Registered Aboriginal Parties.....	13
Table 6.1	Summary of AHIMS sites within search area.....	28
Table 7.1	Albury Historical Timeline.....	40
Table 7.1:	Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins LEP listing.....	50
Table 7.2:	Summary of Maryvale LEP and National Trust Listings.....	52
Table 8.1:	Survey coverage summary – survey units.....	71
Table 8.2:	Survey coverage summary – landforms.....	71
Table 9.1:	Summary of artefacts identified at Albury RJP AS 01.....	89
Table 9.2:	Summary of artefacts identified at Albury RJP AS 02.....	90
Table 9.3:	Summary of artefacts identified at Albury RJP AS 03.....	91
Table 9.4:	Summary of artefacts identified at Albury RJP AS 04.....	93
Table 9.5:	Summary of artefacts identified at Albury RJP AS 05.....	94
Table 9.6:	Summary of artefact characteristics of Albury RJP IF 01.....	95
Table 9.7:	Characteristics of Albury RJP CMT 01 modification.....	95
Table 9.8:	Characteristics of Albury RJP CMT 02 modification.....	96
Table 9.9:	Characteristics of Albury RJP CMT 03 modification.....	97
Table 9.10:	Characteristics of Albury RJP CMT 04 modification.....	98
Table 9.11:	Characteristics of Albury RJP CMT 05 modification.....	99
Table 9.12:	Summary of areas of PAD.....	101
Table 12.1:	Cultural heritage values identified for the Albury RJP Investigation Area and surrounds.....	122
Table 12.2:	Scientific significance assessment of Aboriginal sites present within the Albury RJP Investigation Area.....	123
Table 13.1:	NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria.....	126
Table 14.1:	Potential impacts to Aboriginal heritage associated with proposed masterplan.....	133
Table 14.2:	Potential impacts to identified historic heritage values.....	135

List of Figures

Figure 1.1: Investigation Area	3
Figure 5.1: Geology of the Investigation Area.....	16
Figure 5.2: Soils of the Investigation Area	17
Figure 6.1: Excerpt of investigation area for Smith (1992) (dashed outline) study showing overlap with Albury RJP Investigation Area (red outline).....	25
Figure 6.2: Previously registered Aboriginal heritage sites (AHIMS) and current AHIPs within Investigation Area	30
Figure 7.1 Approximate location of the Mungabareena cattle run (adapted from Spennemann 2015)	34
Figure 7.2: Map illustrating the original route of the Hume Highway through Bowna and later deviation through Table Top (RMS 2018:100)	46
Figure 8.1: Survey units and inspection areas.....	54
Figure 9.1: Identified Aboriginal heritage sites.....	105
Figure 10.1: Identified built heritage features.....	112
Figure 11.1: Parish of Mungabarina map c~ showing location of Black Range Gold Field across Portions of the Albury RJP Investigation Area	114
Figure 11.2: British War office map showing minimal structures across Albury RJP Investigation Area as of 1933 (Great Britain War Office 1933).....	115
Figure 11.3: Map showing presence of residence as of 1933, circled in red (Great Britain War Office 1933)	118
Figure 11.4: Identified areas of historic archaeological potential	120
Figure 14.1: Potential impact to Aboriginal heritage values.....	136
Figure 14.2: Potential impact to historic heritage values	137
Figure 15.1: Aboriginal heritage sensitivity mapping	141

List of Photographs

Photograph 7.1 Ettamogah RAAF Base c 1961 (ARM 05.010.20).....	39
Photograph 7.2 Wine cellars at Ettamogah Vineyard (Source: Albury and District Historical Society)	43
Photograph 7.3 Maryvale Homestead (Kemp 2011)	44
Photograph 7.4 Maryvale Underground Dairy (Kemp 2011)	45
Photograph 7.5 Ettamogah Railway Station, circa 1930s.....	45
Photograph 7.6: View of Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins (Source: State Heritage Inventory).....	50
Photograph 7.7: View of Maryvale Homestead (ERM 2022).....	52
Photograph 8.1: View of undulating hills of Survey Unit 1 (ERM 2022)	55
Photograph 8.2: Outcropping granite within survey unit (ERM 2022)	55
Photograph 8.3: Evidence of earth movement associated with dam features (ERM 2022).....	56
Photograph 8.4: Existing homestead (ERM 2022)	56
Photograph 8.5: Gently sloped landform in close proximity to Eight Mile Creek (ERM 2022)	57
Photograph 8.6: Drainage line leading towards Eight Mile Creek (ERM 2022).....	57
Photograph 8.7: Concrete pad and shade structures associated with the Aeroclub (ERM 2022)	57
Photograph 8.8: Rubbish deposit (ERM 2022)	57
Photograph 8.9: Crest landform across Survey Unit 3 (ERM 2022).....	58
Photograph 8.10: Existing cattle yards within Survey Unit 3 (ERM 2022).....	58
Photograph 8.11: Steeply sloped landform across survey unit (ERM 2022).....	59
Photograph 8.12: Large spoil pile located in eastern portion of survey unit (ERM 2022)	59
Photograph 8.13: View south towards Eight Mile Creek showing substantial earthworks associated with existing paper mill (ERM 2022)	60
Photograph 8.14: View north east towards paper mill infrastructure (ERM 2022).....	60
Photograph 8.15: Riparian corridor surrounding Eight Mile Creek (ERM 2022).....	61
Photograph 8.16: Regrowth vegetation within survey unit (ERM 2022).....	61
Photograph 8.17: Gently undulating landform across Survey Unit 7 (ERM 2022)	62

Photograph 8.18: Historic debris within survey unit (ERM 2022)	62
Photograph 8.19: Area of exposure associated with recent pipeline infrastructure (ERM 2022)	62
Photograph 8.20: Area of exposure associated with dam infrastructure (ERM 2022)	62
Photograph 8.21: Crest landform associated with Survey Unit 8 (ERM 2022)	63
Photograph 8.22: Dam infrastructure associated with localised areas of exposure (ERM 2022)	63
Photograph 8.23: View of alignment of historic plantings (ERM 2022)	63
Photograph 8.24: Stockpile of historic debris (ERM 2022)	63
Photograph 8.25: Alluvial flat landform (ERM 2022)	64
Photograph 8.26: View east across alluvial flat landform (ERM 2022)	64
Photograph 8.27: Area of regrowth bushland across survey unit (ERM 2022)	65
Photograph 8.28: Remnant former road surface within survey unit (ERM 2022)	65
Photograph 8.29: Open paddock lands within survey unit (ERM 2022)	66
Photograph 8.30: Regrowth bushland within survey unit (ERM 2022)	66
Photograph 8.31: Heavily vegetated drainage line across survey unit (ERM 2022)	66
Photograph 8.32: Earthen mounds across survey unit (ERM 2022)	66
Photograph 8.33: Vow visibility across revegetated portions of survey unit (ERM 2022)	67
Photograph 8.34: Gravel pathways across survey unit (ERM 2022)	67
Photograph 8.35: Sloped paddock land located within survey unit (ERM 2022)	68
Photograph 8.36: Sloped paddock land located within survey unit (ERM 2022)	68
Photograph 8.37: Maryvale homestead (ERM 2022)	68
Photograph 8.38: Artificial dam of tributary of Eight Mile Creek (ERM 2022)	68
Photograph 8.39: Plantation forest within survey unit (ERM 2022)	69
Photograph 8.40: Dense grasses obscuring visibility across survey unit (ERM 2022)	69
Photograph 8.41: Dense pastoral grasses across survey unit (ERM 2022)	70
Photograph 8.42: Remnant mature vegetation across survey unit (ERM 2022)	70
Photograph 8.43: Areas of exposure associated with existing access tracks (ERM 2022)	70
Photograph 8.44: Tall grasses associated with paddock Inspection Area (ERM 2022)	72
Photograph 8.45: Heavily vegetated landscape associated with the Nexus Industrial Estate (ERM 2022)	73
Photograph 8.46: Heavily terraced landform associated with Ettamogah Rail Depot lands (ERM 2022)	74
Photograph 8.47: Modified landform along Wagga Road (ERM 2022)	75
Photograph 8.48: Modified landform along Wagga Road (ERM 2022)	75
Photograph 8.49: Light Industrial land use within Inspection Area (ERM 2022)	75
Photograph 8.50: Regrowth vegetation within Inspection Area 4 (ERM 2022)	75
Photograph 9.1: Quartz artefact recorded in 2021 (Biosis 2021)	76
Photograph 9.2: Site location revisited during the current survey (ERM 2022)	76
Photograph 9.3: Artefacts recovered from Rockwood Lane AS3 (Biosis 2019)	77
Photograph 9.4: Location of Rockwood Lane AS3 revisited during the current survey (ERM 2022)	77
Photograph 9.5: View of quartz artefact identified at Rockwood Lane AS2 (Biosis 2019)	77
Photograph 9.6: Location of Rockwood Lane AS2 revisited during current site survey (ERM 2022)	77
Photograph 9.7: Example quartz artefact recovered from Rockwood Lane AS 1 (Biosis 2019)	78
Photograph 9.8: Location of Rockwood Lane AS1 revisited during the current survey (ERM 2022)	78
Photograph 9.9: CMT as recorded in 1979 (E. Crosby 1979)	79
Photograph 9.10: Registered site location of One Tree Hill, TS5 (ERM 2022)	79
Photograph 9.11: CMT's as recorded in 1979 (E. Crosby 1979)	79
Photograph 9.12: Registered site location of One Tree Hill, TS6 (ERM 2022)	79
Photograph 9.13: Example of regrowth vegetation surrounding the potential location of One Tree Hill, TS7 (ERM 2022)	80
Photograph 9.14: View of M11, as identified during the current survey (ERM 2022)	81
Photograph 9.15: Close-up of scar feature (ERM 2022)	81
Photograph 9.16: M1 as recorded in 1991 (L Smith 1991)	82
Photograph 9.17: Current condition of M1, showing death and felling of tree (ERM 2022)	82

Photograph 9.18: Close-up showing current condition of scar (ERM 2022).....	82
Photograph 9.19: View of M9 as recorded in 1991 (L Smith 1991).....	83
Photograph 9.20: View of registered site location showing a number of dead trees along Eight Mile Creek (ERM 2022)	83
Photograph 9.21: Reassessed site location of M10 (ERM 2022).....	84
Photograph 9.22: Eroded bank of reassessed site location of M10 (ERM 2022).....	84
Photograph 9.23: One Tree Hill, Ettamogah Sanctuary, T/58 during original recording (E. Crosby 1979)	85
Photograph 9.24: One Tree Hill, Ettamogah Sanctuary, T/59 during original recording (E. Crosby 1979)	86
Photograph 9.25: One Tree Hill, Ettamogah Sanctuary, TS10 during original recording (E. Crosby 1979)	87
Photograph 9.26: Mungabareena-mm1 as re-identified by Biosis during the Rockwood Quarry investigation (Biosis 2020)	88
Photograph 9.27: View of quartz artefacts identified at Albury RJP AS 01 (ERM 2022).....	89
Photograph 9.28: Location of Albury RJP AS 01 beneath granite outcrop (ERM 2022)	89
Photograph 9.29: View of quartz artefacts identified at Albury RJP AS 02 (ERM 2022).....	90
Photograph 9.30: Location of Albury RJP AS 02 on sloped landscape adjacent to access track (ERM 2022)	90
Photograph 9.31: View of quartz artefact identified within Albury RJP AS 03 (ERM 2022)	92
Photograph 9.32: View of quartzite artefact identified within Albury RJP AS 03 (ERM 2022)	92
Photograph 9.33: View of ventral surface of ceramic artefact within Albury RJP AS 03 (ERM 2022) ..	92
Photograph 9.34: View of dorsal surface of ceramic artefact within Albury RJP AS 03 (ERM 2022) ..	92
Photograph 9.35: View of context of Albury RJP AS 03 looking uphill (ERM 2022).....	92
Photograph 9.36: Albury RJP AS 03 looking downhill (ERM 2022)	92
Photograph 9.37: Quartz artefacts identified at Albury RJP AS 04 (ERM 2022).....	93
Photograph 9.38: Location of Albury RJP AS 04 (ERM 2022)	93
Photograph 9.39: Quartz artefacts identified within Albury RJP AS 05 (ERM 2022).....	94
Photograph 9.40: Location of Albury RJP AS 05 (ERM 2022)	94
Photograph 9.41: Quartz artefact identified at Albury RJP IF 01 (ERM 2022)	95
Photograph 9.42: Location of Albury RJP IF 01 (ERM 2022).....	95
Photograph 9.43: Detail of modified feature of Albury RJP CMT 01 (ERM 2022).....	96
Photograph 9.44: Location of Albury RJP CMT 01 (ERM 2022)	96
Photograph 9.45: Detail of modified feature of Albury RJP CMT 02	97
Photograph 9.46: Location of Albury RJP CMT 02.....	97
Photograph 9.47: Detail of modification associated with Albury RJP CMT 03 (ERM 2022).....	98
Photograph 9.48: View of condition of Albury RJP CMT 03 (ERM 2022).....	98
Photograph 9.49: Detail of modification of Albury RJP CMT 04	99
Photograph 9.50: Contextual view of location of Albury RJP CMT 04	99
Photograph 9.51: Detail of modification of Albury RJP CMT 05.....	100
Photograph 9.52: Contextual view of location of Albury RJP CMT 05	100
Photograph 9.53: Albury RJP PAD 01 (ERM 2022)	101
Photograph 9.54: Albury RJP PAD 02 (ERM 2022)	101
Photograph 9.55: Albury RJP PAD 03 (ERM 2022)	102
Photograph 9.56: Albury RJP PAD 04 (ERM 2022)	102
Photograph 9.57: Albury RJP PAD 05 (ERM 2022)	103
Photograph 9.58: Albury RJP PAD 06 (ERM 2022)	103
Photograph 9.59: Albury RJP PAD 07 (ERM 2022)	104
Photograph 9.60: Albury RJP PAD 08 (ERM 2022)	104
Photograph 10.1: View of front of main homestead (ERM 2022)	107
Photograph 10.2: Side view of homestead extension (ERM 2022)	107
Photograph 10.3: View of stable (ERM 2022).....	107

Photograph 10.4: Internal view of stable showing timber supports and internal structures (ERM 2022)	107
Photograph 10.5: View of front of worker's cottage (ERM 2022)	107
Photograph 10.6: External view of semi underground dairy (ERM 2022)	107
Photograph 10.7: Internal view of semi-underground dairy (ERM 2022)	108
Photograph 10.8: External view of outdoor lavatory (ERM 2022)	108
Photograph 10.9: External view of post war homestead (ERM 2022)	108
Photograph 10.10: Dense grasses across lot	109
Photograph 10.11: View towards reported location of ruins	109
Photograph 10.12: Dammed watercourse	109
Photograph 10.13: Timber ramp on boundary of property	109
Photograph 10.14: View of remnant road surface towards continuation of Wagga Road	110
Photograph 10.15: View north towards end of former alignment	110
Photograph 10.16: Historical aerial ~1969 showing former alignment of Wagga Road (Source: Spatial Collaboration Portal)	110
Photograph 10.17: Historical aerial C~ 1987 showing realignment of Wagga Road (blue arrow) to bypass identified historic road (red arrow) (Source: Spatial Collaboration Portal)	111
Photograph 11.1: Historical aerial c~1961 showing general agricultural use of Albury RJP Investigation Area (Source: Spatial Collaboration Services)	115
Photograph 11.2: Historical aerial c~ 1996 showing the growth in industrial land use within the Albury RJP Investigation Area (Source: Spatial Collaboration Services)	116
Photograph 11.3: Historical aerial c~1961 showing presence of several structures adjacent to dam infrastructure	117
Photograph 11.4: Historical aerial c~2010 showing the demolition of former structures at Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins	117
Photograph 11.5: Historical aerial c~ 1961 showing presence of former pastoral property buildings between Gerogery Road and Wagga Road (Source: Spatial Collaboration Portal)	119
Photograph 11.6: Historical aerial c~ 1996 showing demolition of pastoral property buildings between Gerogery Road and Wagga Road (Source: Spatial Collaboration Portal)	119

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Name	Description
ACHAR Guide	Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in New South Wales
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit
AHT	Australian Historic Themes
<i>ATSIHP Act 1984 (Commonwealth)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 (Commonwealth)</i>
ANM	Australian Newsprint Mills Holdings Limited
CMT	Culturally Modified Tree
Code of Practice	Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW
Consultation Requirements	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010
DCP	Development Control Plan
Due Diligence Code of Practice	Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales
DECCW	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (former – now Heritage NSW)
<i>EPBC Act 1999 (Commonwealth)</i>	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth)</i>
ERM	Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd
<i>EP&A Act 1979 (NSW)</i>	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)</i>
ESD	<i>Ecologically Sustainable Development</i>
<i>Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)</i>	<i>Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)</i>
IHO	Interim Heritage Order
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
<i>NPW Act 1974 (NSW)</i>	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)</i>
NSWHT	New South Wales Historic Themes
NSW	New South Wales
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage (former – now Heritage NSW)
PAD	Potential Archaeological Deposit
RJP	Regional Job Precinct
RNE	Register of the National Estate (former)
SHI	State Heritage Inventory
SHR	State Heritage Register
The Burra Charter	<i>The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013</i>

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 Albury Regional Job Precinct (RJP).

This Heritage Report has been prepared to identify and assess Aboriginal and historic heritage values within the boundaries of the Albury RJP to guide development of the Albury 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 an understanding of areas within the Albury RJP which require further heritage management in advance of future development.

This Heritage 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 (ACHAR Guide) (OEH [now Heritage NSW] 2011), the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (DECCW [former] 2010) (Code of Practice) and the NSW Heritage Manual. The following conclusions and recommendations were made:

Aboriginal Heritage:

- A total of 17 previously registered (and currently valid) AHIMS Aboriginal sites are located within the Albury RJP Investigation Area. Reassessment of the current status of these has identified that:
 - 8 sites have been assessed as valid;
 - 6 sites have been assessed to be potentially valid; and
 - 3 sites have been assessed to have been destroyed.
- A total of 11 new Aboriginal sites were identified within the Albury RJP Investigation Area; and
- A total of 8 areas of Aboriginal PAD have been identified across the Albury RJP Investigation Area.

Based on the current Master Plan and proposed infrastructure upgrades, potential or likely impacts are anticipated at 29 of the 38 Aboriginal heritage features associated with proposed land uses of the Master Plan. It is noted that this figure assumes full development of all lands within the footprint of developable (non-conservation) lands as well as potential impacts associated with recommended infrastructure augmentation.

Aboriginal heritage sensitivity mapping

For the purposes of future planning controls, the Albury RJP Investigation Area has been delineated into zones of low, moderate and high Aboriginal heritage sensitivity. This zoning has delineated to guide suitable Aboriginal heritage assessment processes to be undertaken as part of future development applications. This delineation is based on the results of predictive modelling as well as the archaeological survey completed as part of this assessment.

- Areas of high archaeological sensitivity included landscapes identified as areas of PAD, land within 100m of existing watercourses and land within 50m of identified Aboriginal heritage sites. This land should be prioritised for conservation either through the Master Planning process or through proposed future developments. Any developments 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 Aboriginal cultural heritage values.
- Areas of moderate archaeological sensitivity included land which has not been identified to be subject to extensive disturbance but do not contain areas of known heritage values or PAD.

Development applications within these footprints should be supported by to a due diligence assessment as part of the development application to review any additional information which may influence the assessment of Aboriginal heritage values following the completion of the current report. It is noted that where additional Aboriginal heritage sites are identified at the due diligence stage, additional assessment in accordance with the requirements of the *NPW Act 1974* would be required.

- Areas of low archaeological sensitivity have been identified to be located within either highly disturbed landscapes or in landscapes (such a steep slopes) 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. Where an updated AHIMS search identifies Aboriginal heritage sites within an area of low archaeological potential, an ACHAR should be prepared to support the development application.

Aboriginal Heritage Recommendations

- Additional heritage survey of un-surveyed lots within the Investigation Area with reported heritage assets would be required to confirm the status of sites unable to be accessed as part of the current assessment.
- Site updates should be submitted for the AHIMS sites which have been assessed to have been destroyed by former works.
- A management policy should be developed for conservation areas which overlap with identified heritage constraints. The management policy could form a component of an overall cultural heritage management plan for the precinct or form a standalone document. The management policy should detail:
 - The location of identified heritage values and areas of potential archaeological deposit within identified conservation lands.
 - Procedures for vegetation management and land use management to ensure impact to known or potential archaeological deposits does not occur.
 - Procedures for further assessment and heritage approvals should the potential for future impacts be identified as part of conservation works.
- Areas of PAD which may be subject to harm as part of proposed land uses should subject to archaeological test excavation. The results of archaeological test excavation and feedback received during consultation with the Aboriginal community in accordance with the consultation requirements should be considered as part of assessment of any future development applications.
- Preservation and management of Aboriginal sites and heritage values should form a key objective of future development controls.
- Investigation of opportunities to preserve and protect Aboriginal sites should by prioritised as part of future development applications. Where future development applications identify mechanisms to preserve Aboriginal heritage values within their development, these areas should be subject to a cultural heritage management plan which would be valid throughout both construction and operational phases of future development.
- An AHIP will be required to harm sites which remain valid and are not currently subject to an AHIP. An AHIP application would need to be supported by a stand-alone Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report.

- Future development should be encouraged to incorporate mechanisms to acknowledge and incorporate Aboriginal cultural heritage values into design and development. Mechanisms to incorporate this may include:
 - The incorporation of Aboriginal knowledge and native plantings into the development of landscaping designs;
 - The utilisation of Wiradjuri language in the naming of places and buildings within future development; and
 - The incorporation of Aboriginal art and design into future development.

Historic Heritage:

- Two registered heritage items are located within the Albury RJP Investigation Area. These are:
 - Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins (LEP); and
 - Maryvale (LEP).
- One potentially unlisted heritage item is located within the Albury RJP Investigation Area.
 - Wagga Road (former alignment) (unlisted).
- Two areas of historic archaeological potential have been identified. These are:
 - Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins (LEP); and
 - Rural Homestead (unlisted).
- Based on the current Master Plan, impact to the following historic heritage items are anticipated:
 - Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins (LEP);
 - Maryvale (LEP); and
 - Rural homestead (Unlisted).

Historic Heritage Recommendations

Maryvale

- Proposed industrial land zoning within and immediately surrounding the Maryvale curtilage is not considered to be compatible with the heritage values of the item and should be reconsidered for the Master Plan.
- Options to incorporate adaptive reuse of the Maryvale homestead should be prioritised as part of future development applications.
- Future development within the curtilage should minimise direct and indirect impact to existing structures and features of heritage significance. Features of heritage significance include:
 - Maryvale homestead and gardens;
 - Maryvale stables;
 - Maryvale dairy/ storehouse;
 - Maryvale worker's cottage; and
 - Maryvale privy.
- Any proposed works within the Maryvale curtilage would require further detailed assessment and include a design focus which prioritises the values and views of Maryvale. Further assessment and management would include:

- Completion of a Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI) to assess the degree of impact associated with proposed modifications to both heritage fabric and its setting;
 - An adaptive reuse study;
 - Conservation Policy or Conservation Management Plan; and
 - Development approval through the chosen development pathway.
- Proposed developments within 500m of the Maryvale curtilage should include assessment of the potential for the proposed development to result in impacts to the prominence of the Maryvale homestead in the landscape as part of the development application. Development should be designed to result in minimal impact to the character and landscape values of Maryvale. Options to reduce and minimise impact should include consideration of:
 - The character, siting, bulk, height and appearance of the development;
 - The colours and materials proposed to be used in the development;
 - Landscaping and fencing of the development;
 - The impact of the proposed use of the amenity of the homestead; and
 - The potential impact of the construction phase of the heritage building.

Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins

- Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins and the associated area of archaeological potential should be preserved as part of conservation lands associated with Seven Mile Creek.
- Where potential impacts to Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins or the assessed area of archaeological potential are proposed, further detailed assessment should be undertaken in support of any development application. This would include:
 - The completion of a SoHI to assess the degree of impact associated with the proposal;
 - Areas of historic archaeological potential must be subject to a detailed Historic Archaeological Assessment and archaeological research design prior to impacts; and
 - Following the preparation of these reports there may be a requirement to undertake historic archaeological test excavation. Further investigation and later impact may need to be supported by heritage permits of exceptions under the *Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)*.
- The extant cellar of Ettamogah Vineyard ruins should be subject to a dilapidation assessment and managed in accordance with the recommendations of this assessment.
- Development within 100m of Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins should include vibration assessment to identify the potential impact of vibration to the ruins.

Wagga Road

- Where impacts to Wagga Road (historic alignment) are identified, a SoHI would be required to assess the degree of impact associated with the proposal.

Rural homestead

- Areas of historic archaeological potential associated with the Rural homestead must be subject to a detailed Historic Archaeological Assessment and archaeological research design prior to impacts; and
- Following the preparation of these reports there may be a requirement to undertake historic archaeological test excavation. Further investigation and later impact may need to be supported by heritage permits of exceptions under the *Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)*.

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 Albury Regional Job Precinct (RJP).

This Heritage Report has been prepared to identify and assess Aboriginal and historic heritage values within the boundaries of the Albury RJP to guide development of the Albury 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 an understanding of areas within the Albury RJP which require further heritage management in advance of future development.

1.1 Project Description

The RJPs 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 Albury RJP will investigate the development of the NEXUS Industrial Precinct, building on worth acquired through the Albury-Wodonga Regional Deal. Target industries include advanced manufacturing, agribusiness and food processing, freight and logistics. The NEXUS Industrial Precinct is strategically located adjacent to the Melbourne-Sydney railway and the Hume freeway corridor. Key existing and proposed developments within the precinct include:

- Ettamogah Rail Hub, covering an area of 70 hectares and including a \$22 million intermodal rail facility;
- Overall Forge site, an existing steel forge with approximately 100 staff operating on a 9 hectare site;
- Visy site, covering approximately 300 hectares and including the former Norske Skog paper mill; and
- A plastic pelletising facility.

1.2 Albury RJP Investigation Area

The Investigation Area for the Albury RJP is approximately 1199 hectares (ha) in size and is located north-east of the Albury Town Centre within the suburb of Ettamogah. The Albury RJP Investigation Area is bisected by the Hume Highway and Great Southern Railway. In addition to the above mentioned components, the Albury RJP Investigation Area currently includes the following key features:

- Ettamogah Rail Hub;
- Rural and agricultural land;
- Ettamogah dam immediately to the east of the Investigation Area;
- Areas of unexploded ordnance immediately to the south from the previous Ettamogah munitions depot and RAAF base; and
- Seven and Eight Mile Creeks and associated tributaries.

The boundary of the Albury RJP Investigation Area is shown in Figure 1.1

1.3 Aims and Objectives

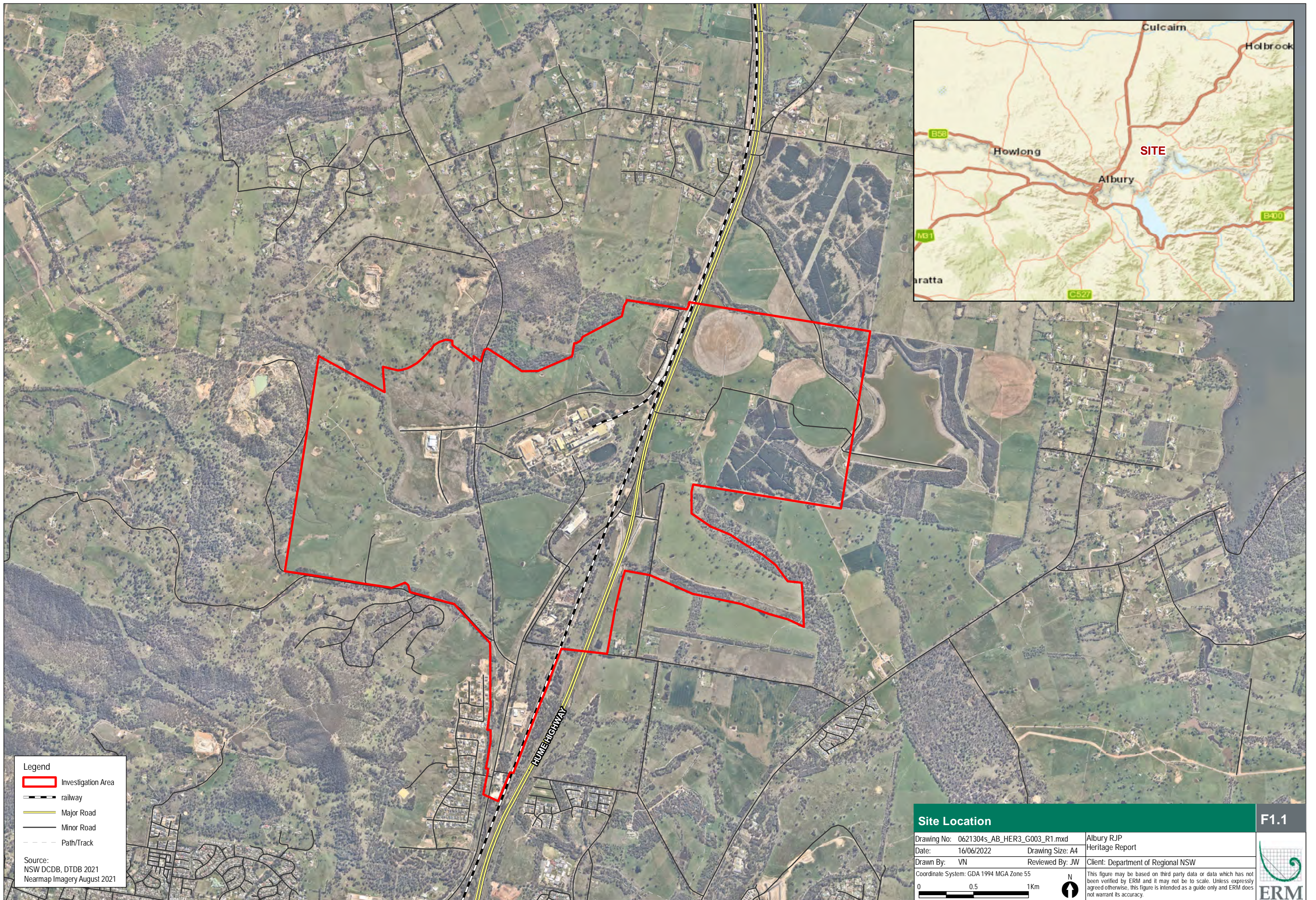
This Heritage Report aims to provide an assessment of the heritage values and constraints of the Albury RJP Investigation Area. It has been prepared in the context of the *Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)* and the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)* and their relevant codes and guidelines, including the Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (ACHAR Guide) (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
Maggie Cronin	Heritage Consultant	Author	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Bachelor of Arts (Hons), Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Queensland 2016 ■ Four years' professional experience
Alyce Haast	Senior Heritage Consultant	Author	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Bachelor of Science (Archaeology), University of Western Australia, 2012 ■ Master of Professional Archaeology, University of Western Australia, 2014 ■ Seven years' professional experience
Erin Finnegan	Principal Heritage Consultant	Technical Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Bachelor of Arts (Cultural Anthropology), Macalester, 1998 ■ Post Graduate Diploma – Museum and Heritage Studies, University of Cape Town 2003 ■ Master of Philosophy (Archaeology), University of Cape Town, 2006 ■ 17 years' experience
Mark Davey	Partner	Quality Assurance Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PhD (Marine Ecology), University of Queensland ■ Masters of Marine Science, University of Queensland ■ BAppSci, CQ University



Legend

- Investigation Area
- railway
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Path/Track

Source:
NSW DCDB, DTDB 2021
Nearmap Imagery August 2021

Site Location		F1.1
Drawing No: 0621304s_AB_HER3_G003_R1.mxd	Albury RJP	
Date: 16/06/2022	Drawing Size: A4	
Drawn By: VN	Reviewed By: JW	
Client: Department of Regional NSW		
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55		<p>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.</p>

2. LEGISLATION, GUIDELINES AND POLICIES

Heritage values and places are primarily protected under State legislation. Both the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act 1974 (NSW))* and the *Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)* 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) as well as non-statutory heritage bodies including the *National Trust of NSW* (a community-based, non-government organisation) and Register of the National Estate (RNE).

2.1 Commonwealth Legislation

2.1.1 *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*

The *EPBC Act 1999 (Commonwealth)* 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 section 528 of the EPBC Act) includes:

- a) Ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities;
- b) Natural and physical resources;
- c) The qualities and characteristics of locations, places and areas;
- d) Heritage values of places; and
- e) The social, economic and cultural aspects of a thing mentioned in a), b), c), or d) above.

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

- a) A project;
- b) A development;
- c) An undertaking;
- d) An alteration of any of the things mentioned in a), b) or c) above.

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

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

The *ATSIHP Act 1984 (Commonwealth)* is designed to deal with Aboriginal cultural property (intangible heritage). These values are not currently protected under the *NPW Act 1974 (NSW)*.

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 1984 (Commonwealth)* 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 Albury RJP.

2.2 State Legislation

2.2.1 *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*

The *EP&A Act 1979 (NSW)* 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 1979 (NSW)* 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 1979 (NSW)* 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 Albury LEP 2010 is the principal planning instruments for the LGA. The objectives of the Albury LEP 2010 in relation to heritage conservation are:

- To conserve the environmental heritage of Albury;
- 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 of Schedule 5 of the Albury LEP 2010 for local heritage items is detailed in Section 7.8.

2.2.2 *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*

The *NPW Act 1974 (NSW)* provides for the protection of Aboriginal places and object in NSW. Under the *NPW Act 1974 (NSW)* (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 1974 (NSW)* 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 1974 (NSW)*, 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 Director General of Heritage NSW. 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. In order to obtain such consent, known as an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP), an application must be submitted and approved by the Director-General. 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
- 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 1977 (NSW)* provides for the identification and preservation 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 1977 (NSW)* 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.

2.2.3.1 State Heritage Register

The SHR was established under Section 22 of the *Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)* 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 1500 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 Proposal Area and immediate surrounds is detailed in Section 7.8.

2.2.3.2 Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register (S170 Register)

Under Section 170 (S170) of the Heritage Act, NSW government agencies are required to maintain a register of the heritage assets it owns or controls. Under S170A of the *Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)*, 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 Albury RJP Investigation Area and immediate surrounds is detailed in Section 7.8.

2.2.4 Native Title Act 1994

The *Native Title Act 1994 (NSW)* was introduced to work in conjunction with the *Commonwealth Native Title Act 1993*. The *Native Title Act 1994 (NSW)* 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.

The Albury RJP Investigation Area is not located within the boundaries of a native title claim or determination.

2.2.5 Aboriginal Land Right Act 1983

The *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (NSW)* established Aboriginal Land Councils (at a State and Local Level). In relation to Aboriginal culture and heritage, these bodies have a statutory obligation under Section 52 of the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (NSW)* 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 Albury RJP Investigation Area is within the boundary of Albury and District Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC).

2.3 Guidelines and policies

2.3.1.1 Burra Charter

The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (Adopted 31 October 2013) (The Burra Charter) sets a standard of practice for those who provide advice, make decisions about, or undertake works to places of cultural significance including owners, managers and custodians. The Charter provides specific guidance for physical and procedural actions that should occur in relation to significant places.

2.3.1.2 Ask First

Ask First: A guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values prepared by the Australian Heritage Commission, provides a practical guide for land developers, land users and managers, cultural heritage professionals and many others who may have an impact on Indigenous heritage. The Ask First guidelines are considered the national best practice guidelines for cultural heritage management. This guideline sets out principles and processes to encourage the consultation with and active involvement of Indigenous people in the identification, conservation and management of

Indigenous Cultural Heritage. In particular, the document emphasises that Indigenous people should be the determinants of the significance of places in accordance with their culture.

2.3.1.3 DRAFT Albury City Council Reconciliation Action Plan.

Albury City Council is in the process of adopting an 'Innovate' level Reconciliation Action Plan. The Reconciliation Action Plan is currently on public exhibition. The principles of the Reconciliation Action Plan include:

- The rights of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to empowerment and self-determination;
- The promotion of local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage in a way that is significant and respected and desired by the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people;
- The protection of traditional and contemporary sites and artefacts;
- Recognition and support for the Aboriginal Advisory Committee in its role of advisor to Albury City Council and our people on programs and activities, related to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and cultures; and
- Recognition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elders and workers as key facilitators of consultation with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community, leading to positive ongoing relationships that enhance the capacity of Albury City, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and the community to work together towards a better future.

Specific goals of relevance to this assessment include:

- To identify in consultation with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community, cultural sites and artefacts related to traditional and contemporary Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Culture.

3. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The following section outlines the methodology undertaken to assess Aboriginal and Historic heritage values of the Albury RJP.

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 Albury RJP Investigation Area. 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 AHIP permits and reports.

Reports reviewed as part of this study are summarised in Section 6.1 and Section 6.2. Section 6.1 includes a detailed review of the Albury City-Wide Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study (Truscott 2021). Section 6.2 summarises the results of local heritage studies overlapping with the Albury RJP Investigation Area.

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 14 March 2022 – 18 March 2022 by ERM Senior Heritage Consultant Alyce Haast and ERM Heritage Consultant Maggie Cronin. Antom Rendell, representative of Albury and District LALC also participated in the site survey.

The site survey was limited to areas of which property access had been granted and in which survey could be undertaken safely. The Hume Highway road corridor and areas of dense high grasses were not subject to detailed survey. Properties where access was not available or unsafe was 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 sites 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 Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS).

3.1.3.3 Assessment of archaeological potential

Areas which were identified as having 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:

- 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 have resulted in impact or removal of any Aboriginal objects that may have been present within the assessment area.

3.1.4 Cultural heritage values assessment

Assessment of the Aboriginal cultural heritage significance of the Albury RJP Investigation Area was completed in accordance with the requirements of the ACHAR Guide. Assessment included identification of social, historic, scientific and aesthetic values which are discussed in Section 12.

Cultural heritage values for the Albury RJP 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 Maggie Cronin and Alyce Haast.

3.1.5 Impact Assessment

Following the identification of Aboriginal cultural values, an impact assessment was completed to identify whether any Aboriginal objects, places or cultural values have the potential to be harmed based on the identified land uses proposed by the Master Plan.

The impact assessment for the proposal is guided by the definition of harm under the *NPW Act 1974 (NSW)*, 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, *NPW Act 1974 (NSW)*).

The potential for harm to occur to Aboriginal objects based on proposed zoning of the Master Plan and proposed amendments to infrastructure as outlined in the Infrastructure Assessment – Technical Report Traffic and Transport (SMEC 2022a) and the Electricity Baseline Assessment (SMEC 2022b) is assessed in Section 14.

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 Albury RJP Investigation Area. Review of historic heritage registers included:

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

Desktop investigation included the review of previous built heritage and historic archaeological investigations within the Albury RJP Investigation Area.

3.2.2 Historic Heritage Survey

Historic Heritage Survey was undertaken to review the condition of existing registered Heritage Items within the Albury RJP as well as identify previously unidentified historic heritage values across the Albury RJP Investigation Area.

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 Historical Archaeological potential

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

The results of this assessment identified areas of archaeological potential which would require further detailed investigation.

3.2.4 Significance Assessment

A significance assessment of each listed or unlisted heritage item was completion in accordance with the Burra Charter and the NSW Heritage Manual. A significance assessment was also completed for all identified potential historic archaeological remains.

3.2.5 Impact Assessment

An impact assessment was undertaken of each listed or unlisted heritage item based on the proposed land uses of the Master Plan as well as proposed amendments to infrastructure in the Infrastructure Assessment – Technical Report Traffic and Transport (SMEC 2022a) and the Electricity Baseline Assessment (SMEC 2022b). These impacts are assessed in Section 14.

4. COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

This chapter contains details of the Aboriginal community consultation undertaken regarding the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the Albury RJP 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*. A copy of all consultation documentation is 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 is 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 Albury RJP Investigation Area (per 4.1.1 of the guidelines), 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 Advert stating the location and nature of the Project and seeking registration of interested Aboriginal parties was run in the Border on 1 December 2021.

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

- Albury and District LALC;
- Murray Local Land Services;
- National Native Title Tribunal;
- Native Title Services Corporation (NTS Corp);
- Heritage NSW;
- Office of the Registrar, *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (NSW)*; and
- Albury City Council.

Responses received from these agencies indicated a total of seven Aboriginal individuals or organisations 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.

At the end of the 14 days, two individuals had registered their interest in being consulted in the project. Following closure of the registration of interest period, Albury and District LALC 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
Albury and District LALC
Yalmambirra
Ken Murray

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 15 February 2022). Albury and District LALC was issued with the project methodology on the 3 March 2022 following their registration on the 2 March 2022.

Feedback received from the RAPs indicated satisfaction with the proposed methodology.

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 Albury RJP Investigation Area was requested as part of the survey and assessment methodology. Cultural values were also discussed during completion of the heritage survey which was attended by a representative from Albury and District LALC. The discussed cultural values are summarised in Table 12.1.

4.4 Stage 4: Review of Draft Heritage Report

The Draft Heritage Report was provided to RAPs on 14 July 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.

A follow-up phone call occurred on the 16 August 2022 to the RAPs with Ken Murray confirming that he received the report and his comments were that 'the report was a good one', and Andom Rendell (Albury and District LALC) confirming that he had received the report but had not reviewed it.

Further feedback was received from Antom on 31 August 2022 confirming that he had read the report and discussed with Ken Murray. He confirmed that both himself and Ken were happy with the report.

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 site locations may differ between landforms due to differing environmental constraints that result in the physical manifestation of different spatial distributions and forms of archaeological evidence, these environmental factors are used in constructing 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 and 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 past Aboriginal land use and historic settlement patterns. The Albury RJP Investigation Area is located within the South Western Slopes Bioregion, a large area of foothills and ranges comprising the western fall of the Great Dividing Range to the edge of the Riverina Bioregion. A very wide range of rock types is found across the bioregion, which is also affected by topographic and rainfall gradients that decrease toward the west. These physical differences have an impact on the nature of the soils and vegetation found across the bioregion. Inland streams pass across the slopes in confined valleys with terraces and local areas of sedimentation. Geology, soils and vegetation are complex and diverse but typified by granites and meta-sediments, texture contrast soils and a variety of eucalypt woodlands (NPWS 2003).

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 bioregion lies wholly in the eastern part of the Lachlan Fold Belt, which consists of a complex series of north to north-westerly trending folded bodies of Cambrian to Early Carboniferous sedimentary and volcanic rocks (*Figure 5.1*). Granites are common and mostly located in large-scale upfolded bodies of rock. Granite landscapes occur either as central basins surrounded by steep hills formed on contact metamorphic rocks, or as high blocky plateau features with rock outcrops and tors. Hilly landscapes developed on the sedimentary and volcanic rocks are controlled by structural features (bedding and faults) and typically form lines of hills extended along the strike of more

resistant rocks such as quartzite. The valleys between ranges are either in granite or generally softer rocks such as shale, phyllite or slate. Limited areas of Tertiary basalt with underlying river gravels and sands occur, and as the country becomes lower to the west and north, wide valleys filled with Quaternary alluvium and occasional lakes become the dominant landscape form. At the western edge of the bioregion the alluvial fans of the Riverine Plain have largely buried bedrock forms. Remnants of earlier gravel deposition on these fans, indicative of higher river discharges than today, are found as terrace features in the valleys and as gravel outwash plains. Some rock types and landscape features deserve special mention. Several limestone outcrops are known, all of which have developed karst topography and carry locally different vegetation. A narrow belt of serpentinite with chemically distinctive soil runs northwest from Tumut to Cootamundra. A very large number of mineral deposits have supported the mining industry over the past 150 years (NPWS 2003).

5.3.1 Hydrogeology

As outlined by Truscott (2021: 14) there is generally a correlation between elevated landforms, proximity to watercourses and an increased likelihood of Aboriginal cultural heritage. These landscape features were also attractive to colonial settlers and therefore increase the likelihood of finding historical features associated with homesteads and pastoralism.

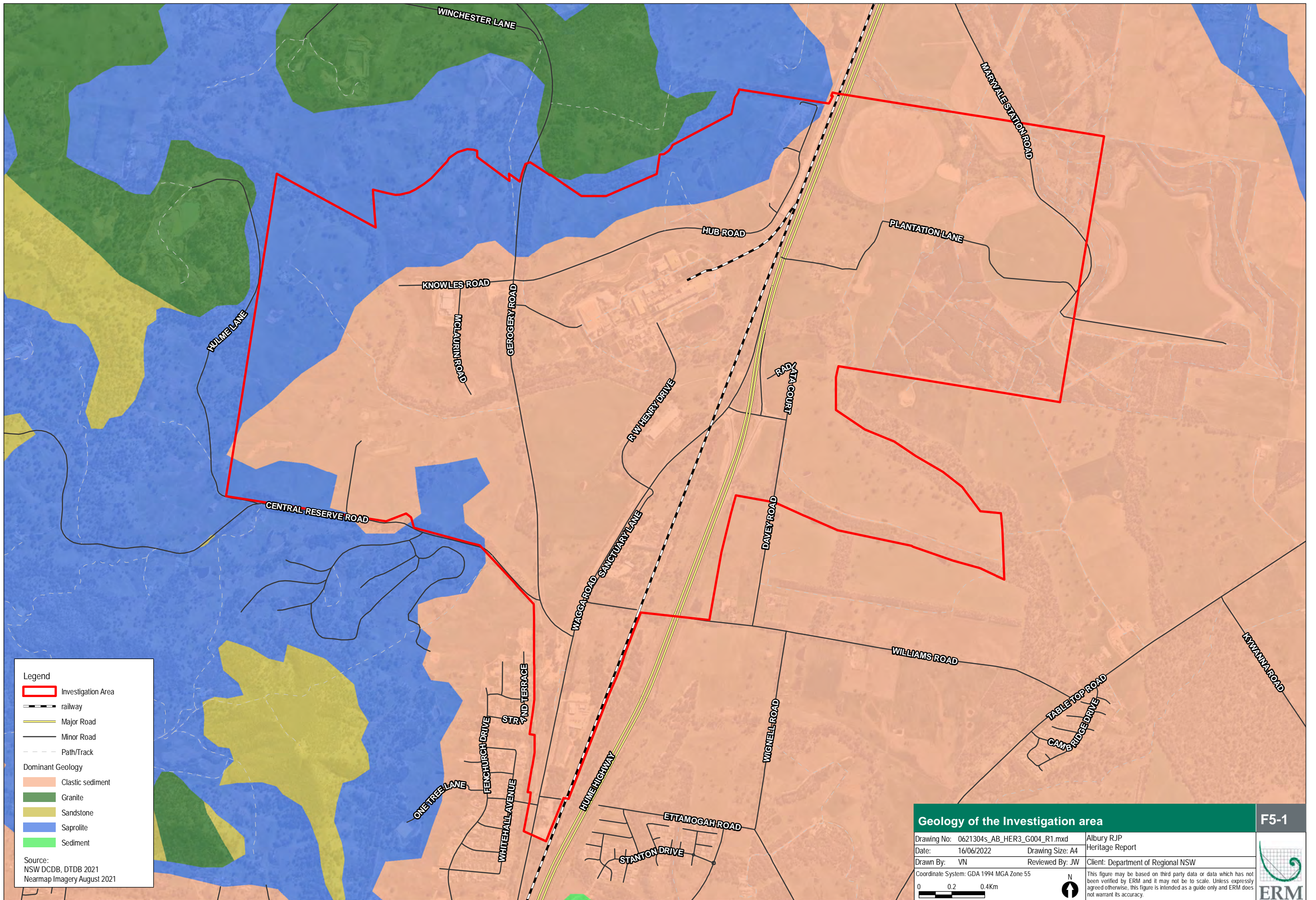
Environment NSW online mapping tool eSPADE2.1 provides more detailed hydrogeological information for the Albury RJP Investigation Area. The Albury RJP Investigation Area sits between the Burrumbuttock and Table Top hydrogeological zones.

The Table Top hydrogeological zone is moderately to deeply weathered with undulating low hills and rises having rounded crests and long gently inclined foot-slopes. Undulating plains and fans are also present. Slopes are gentle and waxing. Drainage lines are widely spaced and poorly defined. Unconsolidated colluvial and alluvial sediments associated with the surrounding rocks have been deposited on lower slopes and along flow lines that pass through. Soils on the more extensive subdued terrain are well-drained on crests, and deep and moderately well-drained on slopes. Foot-slopes and drainage lines consist of deep, poorly drained soils. Soils on the more rugged terrain are shallow and well-drained on crests and steep upper and mid-slopes; and well drained on the lower slopes (OEH n.d.).

The Burrumbuttock hydrogeological zone is moderately to highly weathered and is characterised by rolling to steep hills, undulating residual low hills and rises, long colluvial slopes, and gently inclined foot-slopes and fans. Localised depressions (swamps) within broad to extensive low plains are present at the bottom of the landscape. Broad ridge crests and rises with long, straight slopes and widely spaced, narrow drainage lines are common. Granite tors occur on crests and steeper slopes along the eastern edge of the zone, and isolated sub-crop is evident throughout. Unconsolidated colluvial and alluvial sediments derived from the surrounding rocks have been deposited on lower slopes and along streams that pass through. Lacustrine sediments occur in flatter parts of the landscape. Soils tend to be very deep and imperfectly to moderately well-drained on upper and mid-slopes. In areas of poor drainage swamps have developed. Sodic soils along drainage lines are fragile and readily erode (OEH n.d.).

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 deposit 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 Albury RJP Investigation Area is situated on a range of soil landscapes that are illustrated in *Figure 5.2*.

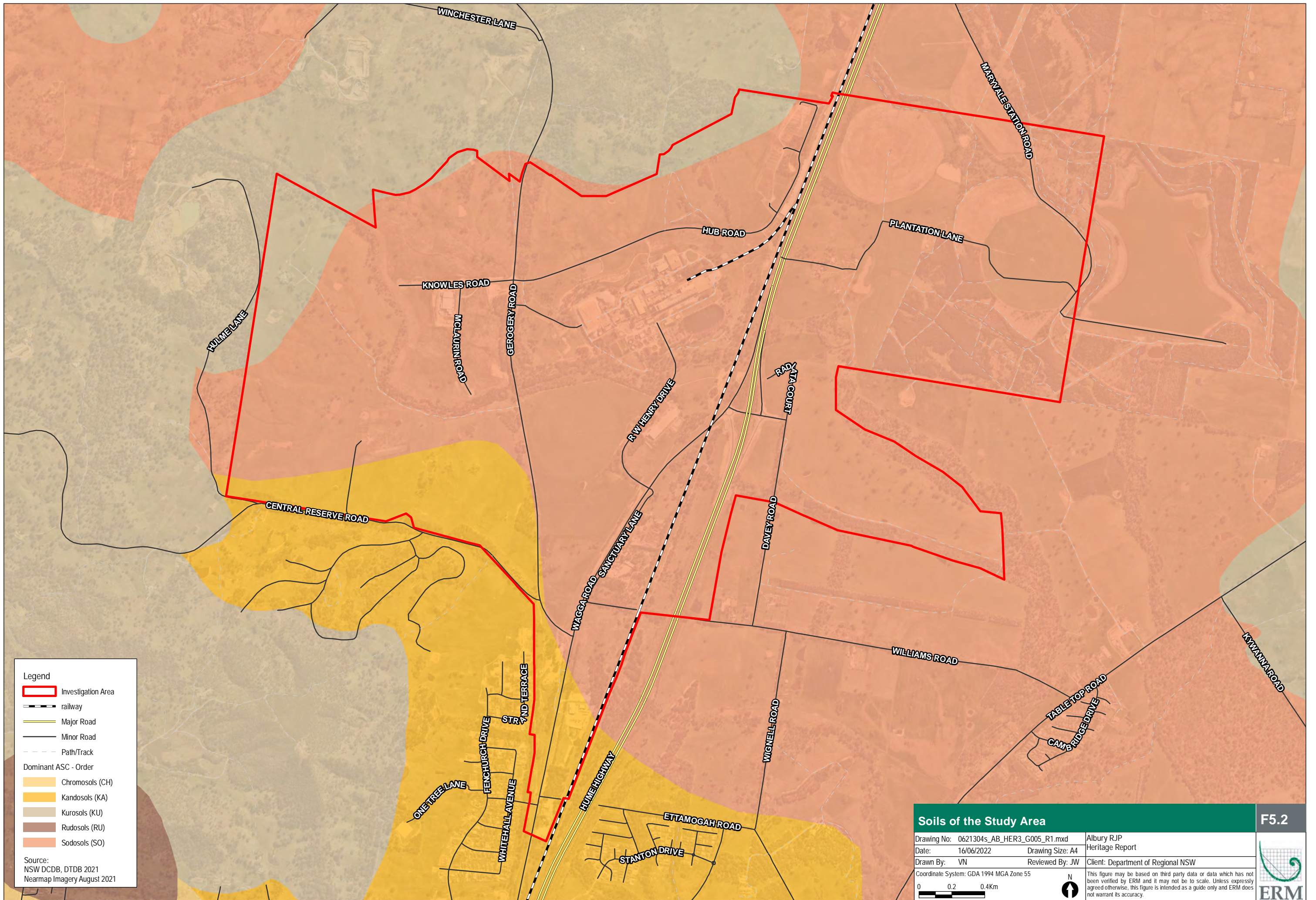


Legend

- Investigation Area
- railway
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Path/Track
- Dominant Geology**
- Clastic sediment
- Granite
- Sandstone
- Saprolite
- Sediment

Source:
NSW DCDB, DTDB 2021
Nearmap Imagery August 2021

Geology of the Investigation area		F5-1
Drawing No: 0621304s_AB_HER3_G004_R1.mxd	Albury RJP	
Date: 16/06/2022	Drawing Size: A4	
Drawn By: VN	Reviewed By: JW	Client: Department of Regional NSW
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55		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.
	N 	



Legend

- Investigation Area
- railway
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Path/Track

Dominant ASC - Order

- Chromosols (CH)
- Kandosols (KA)
- Kurosols (KU)
- Rudosols (RU)
- Sodosols (SO)

Source:
NSW DCDB, DTDB 2021
Nearmap Imagery August 2021

Soils of the Study Area		F5.2
Drawing No: 0621304s_AB_HER3_G005_R1.mxd	Date: 16/06/2022	Drawing Size: A4
Drawn By: VN	Reviewed By: JW	Client: Department of Regional NSW
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55		Albury RJP Heritage Report
0 0.2 0.4Km		<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>

Soils of the Albury region are representative of their parent material and local topography, with shallow rocky soils forming on granitic and micaceous schists of the hills and slopes (Junor *et al.* 1977), and deep sandy soils forming on colluvial slopes from accumulated sediments (Murray & Crouch 1978: 10), and then clays towards floodplains. The types of soils that form also show a strong association with the steepness of slope gradient. A survey conducted by Murray and Crouch (1978: 11) identified the following relationships between gradient and soil type (moving downslope towards river floodplain):

- Sideslope (20-30% slope gradient) – Stony soils
- Foothills (5-20% gradient) – Deep sandy soils
- Second/Upper terrace (0-1% gradient) – Olive grey clay
- Sideslope (1-5% gradient) – Red and yellow duplex soils
- First/Lower terrace (0-1% gradient) – Grey cracking clays

Soils are typically sodic as well as being strongly acidic, with pH values between 4.5 and 5.5 being recorded (Miller & Morant 2013). Generally, the soils of the region are of low quality for agricultural use, have high erodibility, low permeability especially at lower and flatter topographies, and have been associated with soil salinity issues further inhibiting plant growth (Gray & Murphy 2002).

Further details regarding soils and geology of the RJP is available in the *Albury Regional Job Precinct, Technical Report – Soils, Geology and Contamination (ERM 2022)*.

5.5 Climate

Climatic conditions have also played a part in past Aboriginal and historic occupation of the area. The climate of the South Western bioregion is mainly sub-humid with hot summers and no dry season. A temperate climate occurs at higher elevations along the eastern boundary of the bioregion. Temperature averages vary across the bioregion with higher temperatures in the north and west and lower temperatures in the south and east. Rainfall varies from 1200mm in the east to 400mm in the west (NNPWS 2003).

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 those 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 undisputedly supported by the regional archaeological investigations carried out in the region whereby such patterns are typically within 50 m 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 (NSW Department of Industry 2018).

The most dominant waterway applicable to the Study Area is the Murray River. Prior to the more recent construction of the Hume Weir and creation of Lake Hume, “the Murray River would have been a fairly dependable body of water and has only been known to dry out during extreme drought” (Truscott 2021: 20). Specific waterways applicable to the Albury RJP Investigation Area include

Seven Mile Creek, Eight Mile Creek, Nine Mile Creek and various minor unnamed tributaries of these water courses.

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 assessment of flora has two factors, the first as a guide to the range of plant resources used for food and medicine and to manufacture objects including nets, string bags, shields and canoes which would have been available to Indigenous 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.

Tree species common to the bio-region include white box, grey box, red stringybark, black cypress pine, red ironbark, yellow box and red gum. Valley flats are dominated by rough barked apple, river oak and river red gums (NNPWS 2003).

Recent disturbance in the region resulting from agricultural, urban and industrial development has severely impacted the vegetation and animal species found.

Further detail regarding the current biodiversity considerations relating to the RJP is available in the *Albury Regional Job Precinct, Biodiversity Technical Report* (ERM 2022b).

5.8 Natural Disturbances

The patterns 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 deposited in such an environment 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 biological 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).

Natural disturbances to cultural material in the Albury RJP Investigation Area include flooding and erosional events.

5.9 Human Land Uses and Disturbances

The landscape of Albury has changed dramatically since European arrival. European settlement of Albury 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.

A review of the current and historical aerial photos available for the Albury RJP Investigation Area and current land use zoning shows that the Study Area has moved from being primarily agricultural to a mix of industrial and agricultural. Over the last 150 years and until the 1980s the Albury RJP Investigation Area was predominantly used for agriculture, and consequently much of the area has been extensively cleared for paddocks, pasture or crops. Some small pockets of remnant vegetation remain along the creek lines.

Current land using zoning allows for primary producing and industrial development. Areas immediately to the south of the Albury RJP Investigation Area are zoned for residential development and the area of the former Ettamogah munitions depot retains its special activities (SP1) zoning due to the risk of unexploded ordnance.

The Albury RJP Investigation Area has suffered from significant land use impacts consequent of historical occupation including:

- large-scale clearing for agricultural purposes;
- pastoral activity;
- timber getting;
- industrial land use including landfill area;
- establishment of urban regional centres;
- creation of transport corridors including road and rail;
- damming, channeling and dredging of watercourse resulting in changes to hydrology and flooding; and
- changes in fire regime.

European settlement has had a profound and direct impact on the preservation of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites. Clearing for agriculture has resulted in the loss of large areas where culturally important plants and animals could be collected or hunted. Additionally, the clearing of the vegetation has almost certainly resulted in the destruction of carved and scarred trees. Ploughing and removal of existing vegetation also increases the effect of erosion and can also result in the direct horizontal and vertical movement of artefacts, thus causing artificial changes in artefact densities and distributions.

The hydrology of the Albury RJP Investigation Area has also been affected by the establishment of dams constructed as a result of the paper mill and agricultural development including pivot farming. Large dams have been constructed along Eight Mile Creek, additional dams occur along the branches at the headwaters on Nine Mile Creek, and some branches of Nine Mile Creek appear to have been straightened by channelling and dredging (Smith and Upcher 1992: 7).

Numerous types of archaeological sites, including stone artefact scatters, hearths, mounds and ovens, as well as ceremonial places will have been destroyed from the time of settlement through to the present day. The disturbance of top soil and increased erosion that has resulted will have seen further sites, particularly along the Murray River and Eight Mile Creek, washed clean during floods or potentially buried under sedimentary wash.

5.10 Discussion

The regional environment provides resources and landscapes which would have supported significant and continued occupation within the region.

The landforms across the Albury RJP Investigation Area are comprised of undulating plains and low hills which in conjunction with the proximity to Seven, Eight and Nine Mile Creeks suggest that the Albury RJP Investigation Area would have provided a suitable environment for Aboriginal occupation and travel. These landforms have also strongly influenced the early historic settlement of the region offering an environment suitable for livestock and agriculture as well as viticulture, which is evident in the few historic sites that remain in the area.

Based on the existing environmental context, Aboriginal archaeological sites within the Albury RJP Investigation Area are most likely to comprise of surface stone artefact sites and sub-surface archaeological deposits. It is noted that the effect of flooding may either preserve or disturb archaeological deposits depending on the velocity of flood and the underlying soil types. Clay-based soils are considered less likely to support artefact deposition and soil development due to the general impermeable nature of clay soils. Red earth and sandy soils by comparison are considered more likely to support the development of subsurface deposits. Deep alluvial soils may support the development of stratified archaeological deposits. Surface artefact sites are also likely to be present across the Albury RJP Investigation Area, however, it is noted that the effects of historical land use and flooding would suggest that where identified these surface artefact sites may not be in-situ.

A wide range of local flora and fauna has also been identified to historically be present within the Albury RJP Investigation Area with a large variety of these species identified as having cultural uses. Utilised species include a variety of tree species which are utilised to create shields, baskets and containers resulting in the creation of culturally modified trees (CMTs) in the archaeological record. Current aerial photographs identify small pockets of intact vegetation within the Albury RJP Investigation Area suggesting that CMTs may also be identified.

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 Albury RJP 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 Albury RJP Investigation Area.

6.1 Regional Archaeological Background

Few regional Aboriginal heritage studies of the Albury area have been conducted. The majority of previous Aboriginal heritage studies conducted in the Albury region have been in response to various development activities such as residential or industrial developments and as such are usually much more nuanced in their findings. Truscott undertook a regional assessment of the Albury City LGA in 2021.

As outlined in Truscott (2021), various models of Wiradjuri occupation have been proposed for the Albury-Wodonga region in the past. He begins with Witter's 1976 model that proposes that site locations are influenced by factors such as floods, droughts or bush fires. During drought, the abundance of aquatic and plant resources concentrated in areas immediately adjacent to billabongs and water made floodplains more favorable. During floods, the floodplain would be largely uninhabitable, and temporary water sources and plant resources available through valley uplands would be the focus for occupation. Under normal conditions, optimum locations would be more likely focused around terrace edges (Truscott 2021:44). Further archaeological surveys undertaken by Crosby (1979, 1980) in the region also support the theory that Aboriginal camp site locations were influenced by factors relating to food and water access, but that the availability of warm, dry sheltered locations was also an important but secondary factor (Truscott 2021: 44). Based on the regional analysis undertaken for Albury, Truscott (2021:46) proposes a sensitivity model as follows:

- High sensitivity – Locations on prominent terrace edges and rises within proximity to reliable or perennial fresh water. Aboriginal cultural heritage material could occur in densities of greater than one artefact per m². Where extant vegetation is evident, particularly mature native trees, there is also high potential for scarred or modified tree site types.
- Moderate sensitivity – Locations on vantage points and rises adjacent to ephemeral fresh water. Aboriginal cultural heritage material could occur in densities of one artefact per 10 m². Locations may also have extant vegetation and therefore potential for CMTs.
- Low sensitivity – Locations on flats away from resources. Aboriginal cultural heritage material will occur in densities of one artefact per 100 m². Locations where extant vegetation is located, and CMTs.
- Background – remainder of the landscape which is considered too steep or too far from water resources for Aboriginal occupation or where areas of disturbance have likely eliminated the potential for cultural heritage material to be present.

Truscott's (2021) proposed sensitivity model identifies locations on prominent terrace edges and rises within proximity to reliable or perennial fresh water as being highest of sensitivity where Aboriginal cultural heritage material could occur in densities of greater than one artefact per m². Where extant vegetation is evident, particularly mature native trees, there is also high potential for scarred or modified tree site types.

6.2 Local archaeological context

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

6.2.1 Crosby 1978 A Site Survey in the Albury Area

This site survey attempted to consolidate information from a number of contemporary studies providing some regional context for the Albury Wodonga area. Crosby had identified 27 artefact scatters in the Albury area and sought to determine a rationale for the location typology. The sites were predominantly located on steep banks adjacent water features, with some located on lesser slopes a greater distance from water courses. Crosby's determination was that camp locales were influenced by factors relating to ease of access to both food resource areas and water availability.

Also noted was that erosion, caused by modern agricultural practice and land clearing was a likely cause of disturbance of these sites, making them visible and accessible. The report also notes the predominance of scarred trees as a feature of the landscape, particularly around the Ettamogah area to the south of the Albury RJP Investigation Area.

6.2.2 Braz 1980 Report on the Survey for Aboriginal Sites and Relics Along the 132 Kv Transmission Line from Jinderra to Ettamogah, NSW

Following a preliminary report, the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service in association with the Electricity Commission of NSW commissioned Braz to complete a surface survey after construction had begun on the transmission line. The south-east end of the surveyed easement containing the transmission lines passes through the current Albury RJP Investigation Area traversing the site from the NW to the SE. At the time of the report, agricultural land uses were recognised as covering almost the entirety of the study area, with few exceptions.

A number of sites were identified along the easement with quartz artefacts identified. The report identifies Site JE5, located approximately 2km north-west of the current Albury RJP Investigation Area, was identified as the most significant being comprised of a scatter of quartz artefacts amongst a 'complex of boulders'. The nature of the distribution was suggestive of continued use of this location. Two other sites were also located around the base of Red Hill, identified as JE6 and JE7 in the report. No sites within the Albury RJP Investigation Area were identified in the report.

6.2.3 Haglund 1980 Archaeological Survey in The Brocklesby - Gerogery - Tabletop - Albury Area

Haglund undertook an archaeological survey of a proposed pipeline easement extending approximately 90km between Brocklesby and Tabletop. The project consisted of two separate pipelines, each with two branches. One branch from Tynan Road in the north runs along Gerogery Road, via the Table Top Reservoir, traversing the assessment area in a north-south direction.

The site survey conducted was not intensive and for the most part observational, including general descriptions of landscape and archaeological potential. The report identifies an area at a hill known as 'Knowles' where potential for 'archaeological deposits' was considered good. A series of crescent shaped pools were observed here and potential quarrying sites identified amongst 'rock shelters'.

6.2.4 McIntyre 1977 Archaeological Survey Australian Newsprint Mills Site

McIntyre undertook an archaeological investigation to determine the presence archaeological/historical remains on the site of the proposed ANM groundwood mill and newsprint complex (now Visy) within the Albury RJP Investigation Area. When surveyed, the site was traversed by numerous ephemeral stream channels, Eight Mile Creek being the predominant hydrological feature. The site had been previously cleared for agricultural use with little remnant vegetation observed, made up of scattered eucalypt species.

The survey was informed by a preliminary site visit and desktop analysis of aerial photography with priority given to areas of interest adjacent the higher order watercourses and adjacent erosion areas where stratigraphy had been exposed. More heavily vegetated areas were also addressed as a priority. Ground surface visibility was identified as poor with thick pasture covering much of the site.

Five sites of interest were identified during the survey, typed as either 'scarred trees' or 'charcoal/carbonaceous soil'. A scar tree (1), scar 2.3m high with a maximum width of 0.5m was observed along with one charcoal site (2); two examples of carbonaceous soil (3,4) and one site containing charcoal/burnt soil (5). The assessment concluded that the site would be unlikely to yield further evidence of 'significant archaeological remains'.

6.2.5 Smith 1992 Archaeological Predictive Study of the Proposed Route of the Optus Fibre Optic Cable Network Between Albury and Cootamundra, NSW

Smith undertook an archaeological predictive study of a proposed fibre optic cable in 1992. The assessment included desktop review and vehicular survey. Consultation with the Albury LALC was also undertaken at which no representations were made regarding known sites along the proposed cable easement.

The 'Table Top D4' (Figure 6.1) component of this project traverses the Albury RJP Investigation Area in a north-south direction with the cable network site study area being east of the Hume Highway between Eight Mile Creek in the south and Nine Mile Creek in the north.

An NPWS Site Register search was undertaken for registered sites within 5km of the cable route and 39 sites were found to be recorded, with a further 15 sites (all in the Albury region) pending registration. No sites were recorded within the easement itself.

The proposed route was to follow easement lines for previous infrastructure, meaning most of the route has been previously cleared/disturbed. However various locations were identified for further study and recommendations put that all trees along the route remain undisturbed. Site survey including sub-surface testing was recommended for areas of alluvial deposition. Site 60-3-0006, a scarred tree, was recommended for further evaluation.

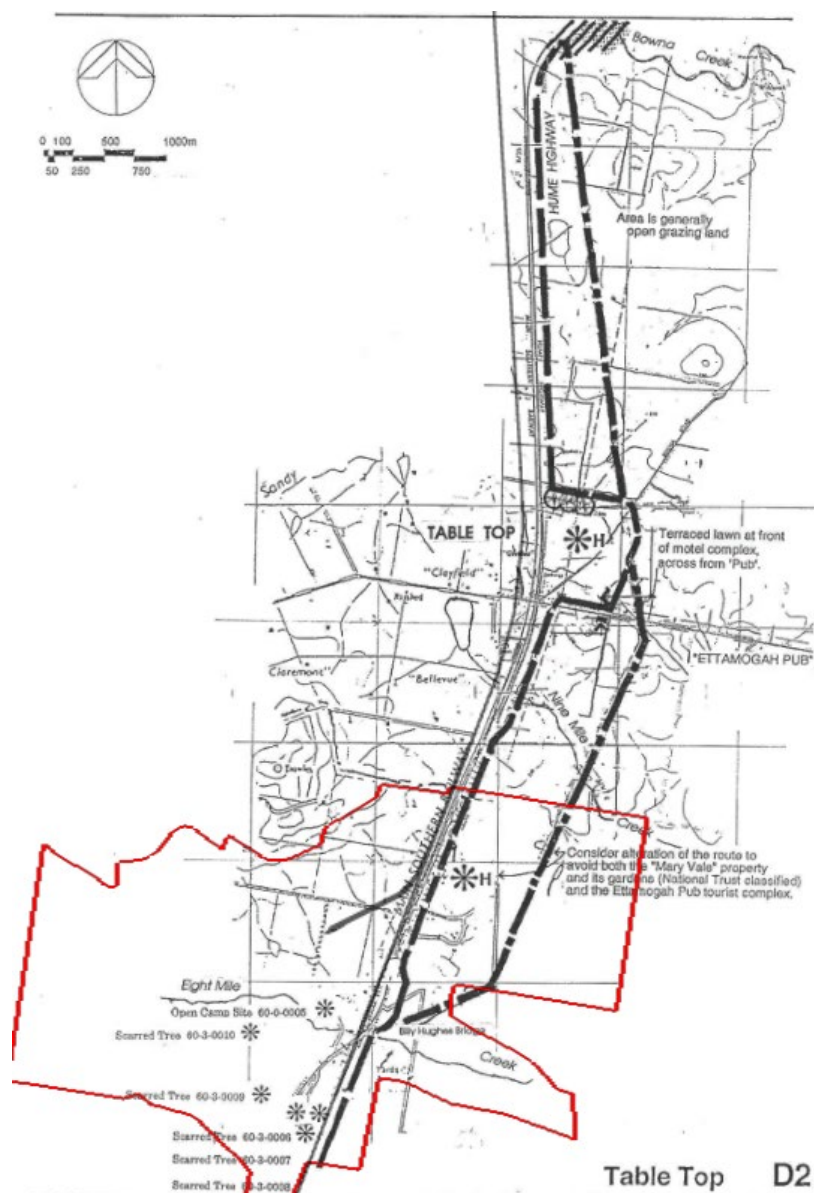


Figure 6.1: Excerpt of investigation area for Smith (1992) (dashed outline) study showing overlap with Albury RJP Investigation Area (red outline)

6.2.6 Smith and Upcher 1992 Archaeological Survey for Aboriginal Sites of ‘Maryvale’, Albury, NSW

Smith and Upcher were commissioned by GHD to undertake an ACHA of the Maryvale property. The survey area covered an area of 700 hectares and stretched from Eight Mile Creek in the south to Bowna Road to the North. The eastern boundary of the survey area was defined by the tops of low hills and east facing slopes above the headwaters of Nine Mile Creek. A total of 15 sites and 11 isolated artefacts were found during the survey. In discussing the results of their findings, Smith and Upcher note that all of the open campsites were located within 50m of creek lines (1992: 30). Scarred trees (CMTs) were observed as occurring both adjacent to creeks and on hill slopes and tops. Scarred trees included both box and river red gums.

6.2.7 Williams 1993 Further Archaeological Investigations of the Proposed Route of the Optus Fibre Optic Cable Network Between Albury and Cootamundra, NSW

The Williams (1993) study included a more detailed analysis and assessment of the 130km route of the proposed subterranean network cable previously covered in Smith's (1992) Predictive Study.

Williams identified few previous studies along the route, however referenced Djekic 1978, Crosby 1978, Hiscock 1983, Smith 1992 a and b, and noted all mentioned proximity to water sources as being the main determinant for the siting of open campsites in the locale. Williams questioned Smith's predictive analysis regarding the likelihood of tool-making sites amongst granite outcrops adjacent the network cable corridor given the lack of suitable materials, including basalt and indurated mudstone, in the area.

The site survey covered areas previously identified by Smith (1992) as being archaeologically sensitive. Sub-surface investigation was not undertaken and further monitoring of cable laying was not recommended due to the nature of the cable laying procedure.

A site survey of the Eight Mile Creek area determined that the area held an extremely low potential to contain either surface scatters or stratified sites, with much of the area being low and swampy. Subsequent to concerns expressed by Smith (1992) regarding determinant locations of scarred trees south of Eight Mile Creek, survey was done to determine actual positions of these trees. None were found to be within the project area. No further action was recommended for works in this area.

6.2.8 Yalmambirra, Clegg and O'Neill 2005 – Cultural Heritage Inspection Report

Yalmambirra, Clegg and O'Neill completed an archaeological survey of proposed development lands within former property boundaries of Norse Skog. Survey areas included lands to the south and east of the current Albury RJP Investigation Area. The survey investigated a total of 44 trees that were considered to be of age that would have been suitable for Aboriginal use in the past. Two CMT's were identified within the development area. The location of the CMT's is not clear within the report and the sites have not been able to be positively associated with existing AHIMS registrations. Survey completed for the current program was able to relocate ST2, recorded for the current assessment as Albury RJP CMT 03 (see Section 9.1.2.9). It is assumed that if ST1 remains in-situ that the site is located outside of the boundaries of the Albury RJP Investigation Area.

Assessment noted that while no stone artefacts were identified that the poor level of ground visibility limited the potential for these site types to be identified. The survey recommended that site monitors be employed in landscapes where artefacts were most likely to occur (as defined by lands within 100m of creek lines)

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken of lands proposed for impact that was within 100m of creek lines. No Aboriginal objects were identified as part of the proposed works.

6.2.9 Biosis 2017a – Proposed Nexus Industrial Subdivision, Ettamogah: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

Biosis was commissioned in 2016 by Albury City Council to undertake an ACHA for the proposed industrial subdivision at Gerogery Road, Ettamogah. The survey resulted in the identification of three previously unrecorded Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and eight areas of PAD. During the assessment the PADs were subject to test excavation, and all were found to include artefacts and are considered sites.

The PADs initially identified were on footslope terrain, being visible as a result of road grading. Ground surface visibility was poor at the time of survey with much of the site subject to earthworks and grading. The eight areas of deposit were located on high terrain overlooking water courses. Of the 68 test pits excavated across the PADs – with the exception of one, all PADs yielded subsurface archaeological material. Artefacts were located at depths between 0 and 300 mm. In total 41

subsurface artefacts were identified, along with the 22 surface artefacts also recorded. Artefact numbers were generally low, with most test pits containing 1-2 artefacts (max. 7). Artefacts were primarily quartz, the predominant source material of the area.

Based on a review of previous Aboriginal cultural heritage assessments, Biosis concluded that any undisturbed areas within 50m of permanent or seasonal water course that are associated with level landforms have the potential to contain subsurface archaeological deposits. Assemblages in these areas are likely to be dominated by quartz and are likely to be small and associated with transitory campsites and resource gathering activities (Biosis 2017: 23).

6.2.10 Biosis 2017b – Nexus Industrial Subdivision, Ettamogah: Salvage Report

Biosis was commissioned by Albury City Council to undertake an ACHA of the Nexus Industrial Subdivision near Gerogery Road, Ettamogah, during which eight sites were identified. AHIP #C0002785 was granted to undertake salvage surface collection and reburial of the identified artefacts.

Artefact analysis carried out on the archaeological material from the site identified a predominance of artefacts manufactured from quartz, with a number of crystal quartz examples, indicating the paucity of alternative superior raw material available in the area. Flakes and angular fragments made up the majority of assemblage recorded indicating onsite manufacture. Identified amongst the assemblages were utilise flake, notched flake, geometric microliths suggesting uses including general cutting, spear manufacture, suggestive of hunting activities in the area.

6.2.11 Summary of previous heritage assessments

Previous studies from the region surrounding and overlapping the Albury RJP Investigation Area have generally focussed on determining the archaeological potential of specific locations to show presence of Aboriginal cultural material. The main emphasis of most studies has been an evaluation predicated upon landform type and terrain relationship to riparian access. Terraces and rises adjacent to water sources have generally been identified as the most likely type of terrain to reveal cultural heritage material, with the stream order of the riparian feature a significant indicator of likely value. Terraces and rises are frequently identified as locations for scatters of archaeological material.

Consideration was given in most reports to the effects of erosion associated with the dramatic modification to the landscape caused by European settlement and the establishment of pastoral and agrarian development since the early 19th Century.

CMT's have been noted to occur relatively often in the Albury area, particularly in isolated pockets of remnant vegetation. Sub-surface studies have been limited, generally to more recent investigations, with some earlier assessments based on desktop study and limited survey.

6.3 AHIMS Database Search Results

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. Also, 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. Fewer studies suggest that a representative sample of sites has not been recorded. 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, and the extent of those disturbances is unknown (i.e., we do not know if a site identified at the base of an eroded slope derived from the upper crest, was washed along the bottom etc., thus altering our predictive modelling in an unknown way). Thus, the AHIMS search is limited and provides a basis which only aids in predictive modelling.

A search of the AHIMS register has shown that 106 Aboriginal sites are currently recorded within approximately two km of the Albury RJP Investigation Area (Search ID: 675400) (*Appendix C*) boundary. These sites are summarised in *Table 6.1* and their approximate location is illustrated in Figure 6.2. Of the 106 sites, 16 have been noted as partially or totally destroyed through Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permits.

Table 6.1 Summary of AHIMS sites within search area

Site Type	Number	% of Total Sites
Artefact	81	76%
Artefact, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	5	4.7%
CMT (Carved or Scarred)	18	16.9%
Artefact, CMT (Carved or Scarred)	1	0.9%
Total	106	100%

The majority of the sites within the Albury RJP Investigation Area are comprised of artefact sites (n=22, 68%) with the remaining sites comprised of artefact sites with areas of PAD (n=1, 3%) and CMT (n=9, 28%).

6.3.1 AHIP Register

Three AHIPs have been issued over portions of the Albury RJP Investigation Area; 4118, 2234 and 2246. AHIP 2234 and 2246 have both expired.

AHIP 4118 was issued on 19 June 2017 for a 20 year period. The AHIP authorised the salvage of artefacts identified within the NEXUS Industrial precinct and subsequently harm to Aboriginal objects within the AHIP boundary.

The boundary of AHIP 4118 is shown in Figure 6.2.

6.3.2 Colonial Frontier Massacre Mapping

A review of the Colonial Frontier Massacre Mapping project developed by the Newcastle University has revealed that there are no known massacre sites within the Albury RJP Investigation Area. However, a number of massacres occurred within the broader region, with the closest of these being the Dora Dora Station massacre near Table Top Mountain.

6.4 Predictive model of Aboriginal Land Use and its Material Traces

There are several factors which have the potential to bias 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 Albury RJP Investigation Area:

- Dominant site types include CMTs and artefact scatters;
- Watercourses have provided a focus of Aboriginal occupation;

- Archaeological sites are most likely to be located within 50 m of water, with creek lines reported to have been utilised as transit corridors;
- Archaeological sites are most likely to be associated with alluvial plain environments;
- Stone artefacts are most predominantly made from quartz material;
- Areas of remnant vegetation in close proximity to waterways are likely to contain CMTs;
- CMTs occur both adjacent to creek and on hill slopes and tops and include both box and river red gums; and
- Aboriginal sites are most likely to be located in landscapes which have been subject to low historic disturbance.

Figure 6.2: Previously registered Aboriginal heritage sites (AHIMS) and current AHIPs within Investigation Area

[Figure removed for Public Display]

7. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The following chapter includes a brief history of Albury and the Albury RJP Investigation Area which has been compiled utilising primary and secondary resources including available heritage assessments, ethnographic sources, historical maps and aerial imagery.

The summary is intended to contextualise Aboriginal and European land use in the region to assist in identifying areas which may contain heritage values.

7.1 Australian and NSW Historic Themes

The Australian Historic Themes (AHT) and NSW Historical Themes (NSWHT) have been utilised throughout the below historical background to provide an understanding of the key historic themes associated with the Investigation Area. These themes will assist with analysing and identifying areas of potential historic heritage significance within the Investigation Area. The historical theme framework has been applied to the historical context beginning with *Section 7.2* below. The Australian and NSW Historical Themes are presented in *Appendix D*.

7.2 Ethno-Historic Background

NSWHT Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures

Prior to the arrival of Europeans, the area was inhabited by Wiradjuri peoples. Early accounts of the Wiradjuri people are sparse and patchy with very few historical accounts to draw upon, however the few that are available provide some insights (Spennemann 2015).

Langton (2010) describes the Wiradjuri as the largest Aboriginal group in New South Wales: "They once occupied a vast area in central New South Wales, on the plains running north and south to the west of the Blue Mountains. The area was known as 'the land of the three rivers'."

Tindale (1974) estimated the territorial range of the Wiradjuri tribal lands at 127,000 km². Their eastern borders ran from north to south from above Mudgee, through Orange to the vicinity of Bathurst, and east of Cowra, Young and Tumut and south to the upper Murray at Albury and east to about Tumbarumba. The southern border ran to Howlong. Its western reaches went along Billabong Creek to beyond Mossgiel. They extended southwest to the vicinity of Hay and Narrandera. Condobolin southwards to Booligal, Carrathool, Wagga Wagga, Cootamundra, Parkes, Trundle; Gundagai, Boorowa, and Rylstone, Wellington, and Carcoar all lay within Wiradjuri territory.

The early European observers describe the area of Albury as open woodland. The area would have been a productive region, dominated by the floodplain of the Millewa (Murray) River to the south and woodlands to the north (Spennemann 2003: 6). Explorers such as Hume and Hovell noted that the population of Aboriginal people around Albury was dense and well-resourced, but otherwise did not provide a great deal of additional information (Truscott 2021: 25). Jones (1991:18) states that Albury "abounded in wildlife such as kangaroo, possum, emu, birds of every sort and abundant fish".

The Indigenous name for the area at the foot of Monument Hill was '*Bungambrawatha*' as indicated on the first map of Albury in 1839. The area at the Western foot of Eastern Hill was called Yarrowudda (Spennemann 2015: 3)

7.2.1 Post Contact

AHT Peopling Australia – Fighting for Land – Displacing Indigenous people

NSWHT Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures

Interaction with Aboriginal people during the early settlement and development of Albury varied considerably depending on the individuals involved. Some early settlers to the area were dependent on traditional knowledge for their own survival, for example William Wyse fixed his own camp close to the Indigenous camp at Mungarabeena. Regular trading of goods between the Europeans and Indigenous populations occurred (Spennemann 2015).

Conflict arose when the squatters' stock was hunted by the local Aboriginal people. Interactions between Aboriginal people and the European arrivals introduced disease into the Aboriginal community along with alcohol and tobacco, which took a serious toll on the Aboriginal population. Many Aboriginal people became servants to white settlers and local officials, performing menial tasks in return for food. Relationships between master and servant were often strained. Aboriginal men also worked on the land that the settlers had alienated them from, working as farm hands, stockmen and drovers. Relationships between Aboriginal women and European men were also commonplace, with the children of these relationships disapproved of by European settlers resulting in further alienation of the Aboriginal population (Spennemann 2015).

George Augustus Robinson observed some 250 Aboriginal people as he travelled through the area in 1844 (Spennemann 2015: 7). By 1854 however, Reverend Henry Elliot describes the Aboriginal people as almost entirely disappeared due to both deaths and dislocation. (Spennemann 2015).

The 1860s saw the establishment of Aboriginal reserves and missions, which served as centralised 'collection points' for Aboriginal people regardless of their tribal affiliations, thus mixing people who under traditional circumstances would not be permitted to mix at close quarters. Sadly, by 1882 it was noted that only a single Aboriginal person remained in Albury (Pennay 2003; Spennemann 2003:7).

7.3 European settlement

AHT Developing local, regional and national economies – surveying the continent – looking for inland seas and waterways

NSWHT Exploration

Early European settlement and occupation of the Investigation Area was influenced by the establishment, settlement and events that occurred in nearby Albury, and as such the historical information presented below draws on the wider history of the Albury region.

The first visit to the Albury region by non-Aboriginal people was by Hamilton Hume and William Hovell in 1824. The NSW government in Sydney was at first reluctant to over-extend its resources and discouraged any settlement south of Goulburn. Significant colonial land use of the area did not commence until 1835 when large runs were taken up on both sides of the Murray River and land was cleared for grazing purposes (Smith and Upcher 1992: 7).

Situated on the Sydney to Melbourne overland track, Albury emerged as the principal crossing place of the Murray, and particularly as a major livestock overland track route. Albury was officially gazetted as a town in 1838 following the establishment of a police outpost, and was included in the weekly mail route between Melbourne and Sydney in 1839. Development of Albury was initially slow, with settlement predominantly agricultural. By the 1850s the gold rush in the nearby Ovens and Indigo goldfields resulted in an increasing demand for regional produce, leading to a greater intensification of agriculture and development in Albury (Spennemann 2015:4-5).

7.3.1 Surveying the Continent – Discovery of Albury

AHT Developing local, regional and national economies – surveying the continent – looking for inland seas and waterways

NSWHT Exploration

In 1824, Hamilton Hume and William Hovell were tasked by the Governor Sir Thomas Brisbane to explore the southern regions of NSW in search of new grazing lands, and to identify where NSW's western rivers flowed. Famed European explorer John Oxley discouraged the expedition, arguing that the land south of the 34° parallel was "uninhabitable and useless for all purposes of civilised men" (Schuler 1891: 1).

After crossing the Australian Alps in early November, and in spite of Oxley's remarks prior to the expedition commencing, they came across open country teeming with life, with abundant tracks of the local Indigenous population (Jones 1991). On the 16th of November they camped on the banks of "a fine river" approximately 50 m wide and very deep, which they named the Hume River after Hamilton Hume's father (Discover Murray, 2021). Later in 1830 Charles Sturt would rename the Hume River to the Murray River, and the Murray name has remained in use ever since. Hume and Hovell carved some observations into the trunks of two trees (Spennemann, 2015). Hume's tree was destroyed in the 1840s by a teamsters' campfire but Hovell's still stands.

7.3.2 The Growth of Pastoralism

AHT Developing local, regional and national economies – farming for commercial profit

NSWHT Pastoralism

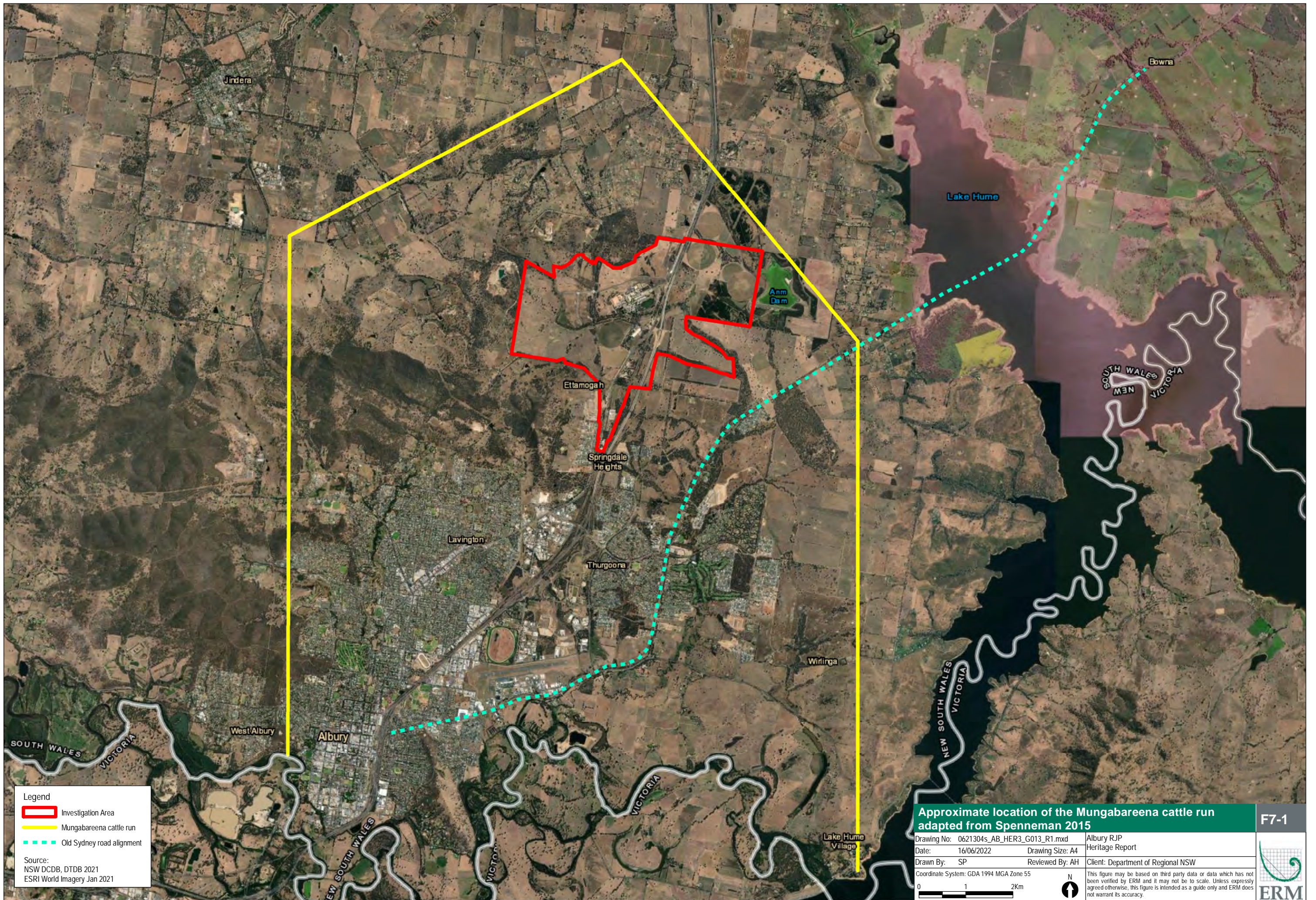
The first land in the area was settled in 1835 when William Wyse established the Mungabareena cattle runs for Charles Ebden on the northern side of the river (AWA 2021). In 1836 Ebden crossed the river and opened a station at Bonegilla, and later at Thurgoona with William Wyse as his stockman (Spennemann 2003: 7).

The 1880s saw an agricultural expansion and intensification in the areas north and north-east of Albury, which produced great economic gains for the town. Indeed, the 1880s were the boom years of Albury's development and in 1885 Albury was gazetted as a town (Bayley 1954: 94).

Pastoralism was a dominant feature in the history of the Albury RJP Investigation Area, with many of the properties in the region being established in the mid to late 1800s by Albury's pioneering families. A review of historic maps and plans of the area shows that land in the Study Area was held by the Heriot, Adams and McLaurin families.

Albury is described by NSW Government Railways and Tramways (1897) as "an important centre. Situated in the midst of a wide agricultural and still wider pastoral area, the area immediately surrounding it is the Colony's principal seat of wine production". Wine had a prominent role in the agricultural development of the Albury region and is particularly relevant to the Albury RJP Investigation Area. Between the 1850s and the 1870s several wineries were established in the Albury region, and by the early 1870s Albury was acknowledged to be the country's leading wine producing centre (Albury & District Historical Society 2019).

The majority of the Albury RJP Investigation Area formed part of the Mungabareena cattle run (*Figure 7.1*).



Legend

- Investigation Area
- Mungabareena cattle run
- Old Sydney road alignment

Source:
NSW DCDB, DTDB 2021
ESRI World Imagery Jan 2021

Approximate location of the Mungabareena cattle run adapted from Spenneman 2015

F7-1

Drawing No: 0621304s_AB_HER3_G013_R1.mxd	Albury RJP
Date: 16/06/2022	Heritage Report
Drawn By: SP	Reviewed By: AH
Client: Department of Regional NSW	
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55	
0 1 2km	
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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.	



Following the introduction of the *Robertson Land Act 1861 (NSW)* in 1861, land in the Albury RJP Investigation Area was subdivided and purchased by various pastoralists leading to further pastoral and agricultural developments in the area. Primary industries included cattle, sheep and wheat. In addition to the livestock and wheat industry, viticulture was also a dominant industry in the region in the 1850s with the majority of vineyards located between Thurgoona and Ettamogah (Smith and Upcher 1992). The Ettamogah Vineyard located in the Albury RJP Investigation Area had a particularly prominent history in Albury and is reflected upon by early visitors to the site as being beautiful and comprising over 200 acres of land, 32 of which were under vines (Australian Town and Country Journal 1896).

7.3.3 Frontier Violence

AHT Peopling Australia – Fighting for land – Resisting the advent of Europeans and their animals

Not surprisingly, the settlement of Albury resulted in multiple conflicts between Europeans and Aboriginal people, especially between the years 1839 to 1841. Termed the Wiradjuri Wars, clashes between settlers and the Wiradjuri were common and involved the removal of cattle and spearing of stockmen by the Wiradjuri people in response to the killing of their people, the loss of country and fishing grounds and access to important cultural sites (Truscott 2021:26).

As outlined by Truscott (2021:27), “by the 1850s, the Wiradjuri cultures had been violated by disease, alcohol and mass European population influx during gold rush periods. Within the Albury area specifically, the Wiradjuri came into conflict with early squatters over stock. Conflict with squatters, in addition to introduced disease and the effects of alcohol impacted significantly on the Wiradjuri people.”

Whilst no reported massacres occurred in Albury itself, a number of massacres occurred within the broader region, with the closest of these being the Dora Dora Station massacre near Table Top Mountain (Colonial Frontiers Massacres Map Version 3.0 2019).

The Dora Dora massacre was triggered when “two stockmen were killed by Wiradjuri men on Thologolong station. Settler reprisals resulted in the Dora Dora massacre of at least 12 Wiradjuri men, women and children. The attack was led by John Jobbins, owner of adjoining Cumberoona station, a man who quickly gained a reputation for his extreme violence. Cumberoona’s lands were principal camping grounds for Wiradjuri peoples, but Jobbins declared that the land was his, exclusively, and that harsh punishment would be administered to those that did not comply. Jobbins led the attack with an unknown number of armed men on horseback.” (Colonial Frontiers Massacres Map Version 3.0 2019).

In response to the perceived threat of violence from the Wiradjuri people, a police station was established in Albury in 1838 (Spennemann 2003:7).

7.3.4 Establishment of Albury

AHT Building settlements, towns and cities – planning urban settlements – selecting township sites

NSWHT Pastoralism & Agriculture, towns, suburbs and villages, land tenure, accommodation, commerce

While the expedition of Hume and Hovell first brought Europeans into the area that would be Albury in 1824, it was not until 1835 that the area was settled when William Wyse established the Mungabareena station on behalf of Charles Ebdon on the northern side of the Murray River (Andrews, 1920). In the same year, Robert Browne built a hut at the confluence of Bungambrawatha Creek and the Murray River (Spennemann, 2015: 3). Situated on the Sydney to Melbourne overland track, the site became the principal crossing place for overlanders driving stock (Spennemann 2015: 4).

In 1838, Assistant Surveyor Thomas Townsend officially surveyed the area, and produced the first map of Albury (Townsend, 1839). Originally, the Wiradjuri name for the area, Bungambrawatha, was proposed by Townsend and used in his first map. However, this decision was overruled by the Surveyor General who chose the name Aldbury and then finally Albury, named after a village near Guildford, Surrey, England. This name was, at least to the Surveyor General, more appealing to the European colonisers he hoped would follow. Interestingly, the city that would become Wodonga has a similar colonial past to that of Albury, yet it maintained its Wiradjuri-originating name (Albury City Council, 2021).

Spennemann (2015: 4) makes the observation that the selection of locations for particular activities in the new town closely follows, accidentally or otherwise, the traditional practices of the local Wiradjuri people. Spennemann (2015: 4) states:

“The appreciation of the location, and traditional use, of river crossings is important for the understanding of early European communications patterns in south-eastern Australia, which, inevitably, would follow Indigenous pathways. Early European visitors to the Riverina (such as Hume & Hovell, Sturt, Mitchell), when describing the landscape, make repeated reference to evidence of the presence of Indigenous Australians even when none were seen. In the main, this will refer to well-established pathways and travel routes, as well as evidence of campsites and the like.”

7.3.5 Growth of the township

NSWHT Towns, suburbs and villages

By 1838, Albury had been declared as the official crossing location of the Murray River by Governor Gipps. He commissioned with this proclamation a town plan and a police contingent to protect the European colonials from Aboriginal attacks – provoked or otherwise (RMS, 2018). By 1840, a mail service from Yass to Port Phillip was passing through the town, which was ultimately subsumed into the weekly mail run between Sydney and Melbourne (Spennemann 2015).

Albury was gazetted as a township in 1839 (Andrews 1912). Layout of the town followed the typical north-south oriented town grid with ten-acre blocks and streets of 1 1/2 chains (99 ft/33 m) width. It was noted that Townsend’s gazetting did not follow the natural topography of the area. (Spennemann 2015).

Population growth in Albury started slowly, with the population of the town in 1841 reported as being seven (Aussie Towns, 2021). By 1846, the population had reached 65 and then 442 by 1851 (Spennemann 2015: 4). In 1861 census results showed a population of 1,587, with 2,592 by 1871 and 5,751 in 1881. Population growth slowed towards the end of the 19th century, with censuses recording a population of 5,715 and 5,447 in 1881 and 1891 respectively (Lee, 2018).

Robert Brown was responsible for building a number of Albury’s initial infrastructure. In 1836, near the Hovell Tree, Brown established the town’s first store. In 1840, Brown obtained the license to open the Hume Inn, and two years later built and opened the Hume River Inn as well as the first “fine house” erected in Albury valued at the time at £2,000 (Lee, 2018). In 1843, Brown purchased the primitive punt used to cross the Murray River and replaced it with a log version. Apparently, despite this upgrade, the punt was reputedly too expensive and too slow (Aussie Towns, 2021). In 1845, Brown left Albury to run his Collendia cattle station (Andrews, 1912).

In 1848, Townsend returned to Albury to survey an extension to his 1839 plans. Townsend proposed the administrative centre of Albury be placed in a location then considered to be “in the middle of nowhere” (Spennemann 2003: 8). The logic, however, was sound as this new location was at a higher topography than the town of the time, thus insulating this important piece of infrastructure from the effects of the flooding Murray River and Bungambrawatha Creek. Townsend’s 1848 extension included a post office and courthouse, and with this development more shops and residences followed the new alignment of the town (Spennemann 2003: 8).

The mid-19th century saw increasing infrastructural and social development throughout Albury. German immigrants came into the area to introduce viticulture to the region. Albury Primary School opened in 1850, and the Albury District Hospital started construction in 1860, removing the need to travel 50 km to the south to Beechworth to receive medical care (Ryan, 2017). 1851 saw the border between NSW and Victoria declared, and quickly Albury and Wodonga became customs posts between the two states where tariffs could be enforced (Spennemann 2003: 8). The first paddle steamer arrived from South Australia in 1855, with the ship called the Albury. The Albury Border Post was established in 1856, and wiring of the telegraph between Melbourne and Albury/Wodonga, and another connecting the towns to Sydney were both completed in 1858 (Lee 2018). The first permanent courthouse was established in 1860 as necessitated by the expanding district courts (Heritage NSW 2021).

A regional depression hit Albury and its surrounds in the 1860s, however the local economy rebounded and by the 1870s had entirely recovered (Andrews 1912).

7.3.6 Construction of the railway line

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

NSWHT Transport & towns, suburbs & villages

In 1860, soon after Albury had been declared a municipality, a town meeting urged the Government to provide a railway to Albury. Nine years later, the Sydney line was extended to Goulburn. In January 1870, it was announced that the North-east Railway would build a line from Melbourne to Wodonga. The same year, surveyors started to map a route for an Albury to Wagga Wagga line. Slowly the Great Southern Railway was extended towards Albury, reaching Wagga Wagga in 1878. That year the contract for the 125 km (77½ miles) of the Great Southern Railway between Wagga Wagga and Albury was awarded to Cornwell, Mixner and Co, of Victoria. By April, work on cuttings and embankments on a 19 km (12 mile) stretch north from Albury was well under way. Hundreds of men working a nine-hour day with picks, shovels and wheelbarrows moved thousands of tons of rock and soil. Horse-drawn trucks were also used. One railway camp was sited near Ettamogah and had a population of 200 living in tents; with a blacksmith, carpenter, butcher, general dealer and licensed “hotel” (Albury & District Historical Society 2001). By 1881 the Great Southern line had reached Albury and included stations at Ettamogah, Albury Racecourse and Albury.

Following the construction of the railway, Albury’s population and industry diversified with the opening up of a gasworks, flour mills, iron foundry waterworks and the establishment of Albury as a wool selling centre (Smith and Upcher 1992: 7, Jones 1991).

In 1873, the North Eastern Railway from Melbourne reached Wodonga on the opposite bank of the Murray River to Albury. Following the connection of Albury to the Great Southern Railway from Sydney, a temporary wooden railway bridge (the Murray River rail bridge) was constructed in 1883 and the Melbourne line was extended to into Albury. This was later replaced by a metal bridge that was part of a series designed by Sir John Fowler for Whitton. The bridge was load-tested on 24 September and put into service on 18 October 1884. It remains in use today (Albury & District Historical Society 2001).

From 1886, passengers and freight had to change trains at Albury due to different rail gauges in each state. This was the case until 1962 when the first freight train using the new standardised track gauge travelled between Sydney and Melbourne (Laird 2001: 189).

Ettamogah Station was located in the Albury RJP Investigation Area and was opened in February 1881 and closed by May 1975 (NSW Rail n.d.). The current Ettamogah Rail Hub was constructed in 2008.

7.3.7 20th Century Development

NSWHT Land tenure & towns, suburbs and villages

NSWHT Governing - Defence

With the federation of Australia still fresh in the country's minds, the process to declare a new national capital began. The constitution declared that the capital was to be located at least 100 miles from Sydney. Towns along the railway line connecting Sydney and Melbourne were identified, with Albury being one, however it was considered too close to Melbourne to be a frontrunner in the decision (National Capital Authority 2021). It should be remarked that Albury locals were against the idea of their town becoming the national capital, considering the discussion to be largely centred on the posturing and politicking between Sydney and Melbourne (West Australian 1938: 24). Coincidentally, the day of the town inspection on February 12 was unseasonably, and also described as "hellishly" hot (Warden 2013). This ran counter to the desire of senators for a chilly, bracing climate they envisaged for the capital, and Albury was removed from the list of contenders.

While slowing towards the end of the 19th century, population growth accelerated again at the turn of the 20th century. The 1901 census recorded Albury's population as 5,821 and growing to 6,309 in 1911. In 1921, Albury's population increased to 7,751 and reached 10,543 in 1933. By 1954, Albury's population had reached 16,726. Records from 1966 showed a combined population between Albury and Wodonga of 36,000, and this doubled by 1991 (Lee 2018).

Following extended drought conditions through the later years of the 1890s, and a record dry year in 1902, the population throughout the Murray-Darling catchment pushed for water storage during the wetter months of the year to mitigate the effects of late-summer dry periods (MDBA 2021). What followed were years of negotiation between the states before the site of the present day Hume Dam was selected approximately 12 km east of Albury and Wodonga. Following the 1915 River Murray Waters Act, which negotiated water sharing privileges between NSW, Victoria and South Australia, construction of the dam began in November of 1919 (Wooding 2013). The first filling of the Hume Dam was in 1934 and it was officially opened in 1936. During construction's peak in 1927, 650 New South Welshmen and 355 Victorians participated in the works (Wooding 2013: 4).

Albury and Wodonga played important roles during WWII due to the strategic location of the towns at the break of the railway gauge, meaning army personnel could easily be dispatched north or south in case of an attack. Small army units were based at East Albury and Mungabareena. In 1926, construction started on the Ettamogah RAAF base located along Central Reserve Road off the Olympic way at One Tree Hill (Photograph 7.1). In 1942, an ammunition depot comprising 110 hectares was established in the area immediately to the south of the Study Area. In 1979, the Minister for Defence announced plans for the modernisation of the Australian army resulting in the concentration of supply activity to just a few locations (Killen 1979). By 1982 the munitions depot was closed and munitions removed by 1990.



Photograph 7.1 Ettamogah RAAF Base c 1961 (ARM 05.010.20)

In the early 1970s, Albury and Wodonga were the focus of a political commitment to decentralisation. Following World War Two, in an attempt to rein in uncontrolled population expansion and growth in the major cities (Melbourne, Sydney and Canberra specifically), Albury and Wodonga were selected as the focus of a Whitlam-government program to turn the towns into a major city (Pennay 2005, 2017). The intent was to turn the two towns into one single city called Albury-Wodonga, with the added goal of this city reaching a population of 300,000. Following the British model of ‘Garden Cities’ (e.g., Howard, 1946 and Miller, 2015), the Whitlam-government allocated \$9,000,000 for an urban growth centre in Albury-Wodonga. However, when the Whitlam-government was dissolved in 1975 the decentralisation program was overturned by the following Fraser-government, falling far short of the 300,000 population projection for the would-be city (Wright 2010). The Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation, an Australian government agency, begun operating in 1972 until 2014. The corporation has a unique tripartite legal structure – one belonging to the Commonwealth, one belonging to Victoria and the other to New South Wales. The three agencies that formed the corporation were legally distinct but in practice they acted as single entity continuing the ongoing ties between Albury and Wodonga. The program’s role was to manage and develop land during the growth of Albury and Wodonga. This growth would be part of the decentralisation agenda and the idea to make a city in the country to relieve the pressure on capital cities was a bold venture and affected by the wider political and economic context (Pennay 2005). Portions of the Albury RJP Investigation Area were purchased by the Albury Wodonga Development Corporation under this scheme.

In 1978, R. A. Henderson, Chairman of Australian Newsprint Mills Holdings Limited (ANM) announced that ANM would build a paper mill at Ettamogah just north of Albury. In 1981 the Albury Paper Mill was officially opened by then NSW Premier Neville Wran (Albury & District Historical Society 2008). The paper mill has formed part of the more recent contemporary history of the Albury RJP Investigation Area and was one of the last newsprint mills in Australia.

7.4 Historical Timeline

A condensed historical timeline is presented in Table 7.1 below as it relates to the Albury RJP Investigation Area

Table 7.1 Albury Historical Timeline

Year	Event
Pre 1824	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous Australians occupy the district. Wiradjuri Ngurambanggu country, an area known as Bungambrawatha. The Murray River was known as Milawa Billa.
1824	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hamilton Hume and William Hovell set off from Hume's father's property 'Appin,' on October 3, traveling to Port Phillip. Hume and Hovell with a party of six arrive in the district on November 16 naming the river Hume. Hovell marks a tree 'November 16/17', and re-cuts the inscription again in 1857. Hume also marks a tree with the words 'Hume River'.
1830	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charles Sturt renames the Hume River to the Murray River
1835	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charles Ebdon selects land on both sides of the river, including the 'Bonegilla Run' the 'Mungabareena Run' and the whole of the land on which Albury now stands. Ebdon erects a homestead at Bonegilla and places William Wyse, as stockman in charge. William Wyse drove the first cattle to the Murray (Hume) River and arriving in November.
1836	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Robert Brown opens the first store near the Hovell Tree in the area known as 'The Crossing Place'.
1837	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Mungabareena Run' is gazetted February 7, in the name of Captain William Mitchell of Brisbane Meadows, near Bungonia, NSW (married Elizabeth Huon 1813). William Mitchell dies in September and his son Thomas Mitchell (not the explorer) takes over management of the run. The run is later transferred to his mother, Elizabeth Mitchell. A homestead is established on the site, which later becomes the Albury Waterworks pumphouse. A tender of Joseph Hawdon for the conveyance of fortnightly horse mail between Melbourne and Yass, was accepted in November. Charles Bonney, working for Charles Ebdon, leaves Albury with a mob of sheep establishing the first track to Port Phillip; a track which was afterwards known as the Sydney-road. Early pioneers included Dr Reid, Coghill, Ryrie and Faithfull.
1838	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First mail service is established between Sydney and Melbourne. Thomas Scott Townsend drew the first town map of Albury. Faithfull Massacre takes place in the Benalla region in April, resulting in the government ordering police posts on the Murray and other sites; these were called Border Police (they were soldiers). The first police camp and station (a slab hut) is established near the river crossing in October on the river below Scotsman's Hill.
1839	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSW Governor, Sir George Gipps, approves a plan for a village on the site of 'The Crossing Place' to be known as Albury on April 11. First sale of 12 allotments for Albury township on the Murray is completed in Sydney.
1842	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First house in Albury erected by Robert Brown, and a new Hume River Inn built. Elizabeth Mitchell arrives at 'Mungabareena' with seven of her children.
1843	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post office established in Albury.
1851	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population of Albury is 442.

Year	Event
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Colony of Victoria received Royal Assent on July 1. ■ German migrants Sebastian Schubach, John Frauenfelder and Heinrich Rau arrive in May and plant the first vineyards in Albury. ■ Gold is discovered at Black Range (later called Lavington). ■ <i>Police Act</i> extended to Albury on May 27 and the First Police Barracks is established in Albury.
1852	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The site of Belvoir (later called Wodonga) is fixed on south side of Murray River, April 30.
1857	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ettamogah Vineyard is established by Phillip F. Adams, Surveyor General of NSW
1861	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ With the passing of the <i>Robertson Land Act 1961 (NSW)</i> land within the Albury RJP Investigation Area was subject to subdivision for agricultural purposes ■ Black Range gold field (including portions of the Albury RJP Investigation Area) is proclaimed ■ John and Peter McMeekin purchase the Maryvale allotment
1875	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ettamogah Vineyard is purchased Messrs. Harbottle Alsop and Co ■ Frederick J. Mitchell purchases the Maryvale property and adds to the acreage
1880	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Great Southern Railway completed connecting Sydney to Albury. The first train (carrying Sir Henry Parkes) arrives December 28.
1881	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ettamogah railway station opens
1936	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hume Highway diverted following construction of Lake Hume, new alignment includes a portion of Wagga Road
1939	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ World War II (WWII) begins
1940	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Temporary Army depots and stores opened in Albury at the Showgrounds and on August 20 the 2/23rd Battalion AIF (Albury's Own) was raised. Bonegilla and Bandiana camps laid out.
1942	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The RAAF established the Ettamogah depot on One Tree Hill.
1961	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ettamogah RAAF Base Ammunition Store, used during World War Two, closed July 30.
1975	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ettamogah Railway Station closes
1981	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Albury paper mill is constructed
1992	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Overall Forge opens at Ettamogah
2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Current Ettamogah Railhub constructed

Source: Albury & District Historical Society n.d.

7.5 Investigation Area History

The majority of the Albury RJP Investigation Area has been agricultural land until the 20th century. A review of the NSW Historic Land Records Viewer was undertaken of the Albury RJP Investigation Area in order to identify key land use changes over time. Due to the predominantly agricultural use, little change other than residential sub-divisions has occurred within the area until the more recent development in the 20th century. The 1980s in particular saw increased industrial development of the Investigation Area when the Norse Skog paper mill was established.

The Albury RJP Investigation Area was part of the Mugarabeena cattle run but also included viticulture. Notable figures that historically owned land in the Albury RJP Investigation Area include:

- P. F. Adams – Surveyor General of NSW and owner of Ettamogah vineyard;
- Mrs Ancrum Heriot, the sixth daughter of Elizabeth Mitchell; and
- James McLaurin, a magistrate in Albury.

The two heritage sites listed on the Albury LEP are associated with the agricultural settlement and development of the Albury RJP Investigation Area.

7.6 Key Historic Heritage Locations within the Albury RJP Investigation Area

7.6.1 Ettamogah Vineyard

Ettamogah Vineyard (*Photograph 7.2*) was established in 1857 by Phillip F. Adams, Surveyor General of NSW (Trove 2010). The vineyard was purchased in 1875 by Messrs. Harbottle Alsop and Co. When advertised for sale in 1889 it comprised 200 acres, and it was described in 1914 as one of the best vineyards of NSW.

The Vineyard was described in the 1886 edition of the Yearbook of Australia as:

“The estate comprises in all 200 acres - 30 acres are devoted to the culture of the vine. The firm are now planting from year to year as the demand for their wine is rapidly increasing. The appearance of the vineyard, as approached from the westward, with its cellars towards the centre, and a watercourse sheltered by a profusion of Acacias, Pinus Pinea, and Pinus Insignis trees, as well as a few walnuts, are matters calculated to create a favourable impression on the mind of a visitor.

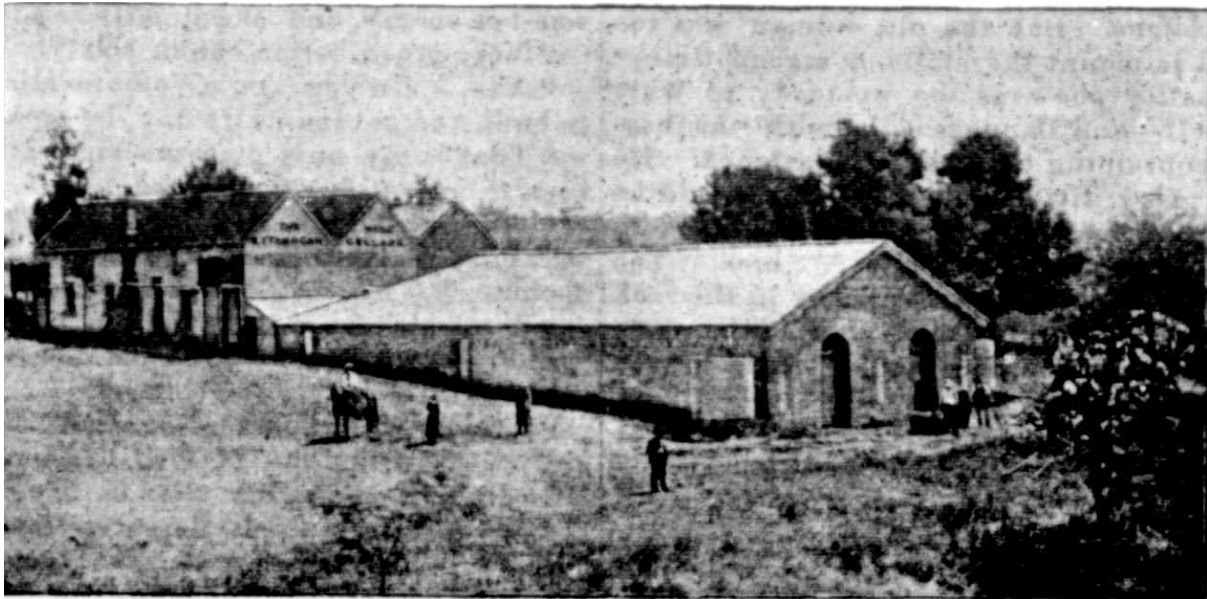
Two of the cellars have an underground floor, and all are beautifully cool. The first building shown us by Captain J. D. Laukester, who manages the estate for the proprietors, is of pise structure, it is 50 feet by 30 feet, and contains the largest casks at the vineyard. They comprise two of 1,500 gallons, seven of 1,000 gallons, and three of 650 gallons each.

The second building, attached to the pise, is more unique in appearance; built of granite, and is let into the hill-side. The casks range from 1,000 to 250 gallons, and many smaller casks are noticed. Attached to these cellars is the press house from which the wine flows into the casks.

The original cellar is furnished with casks containing 500 and 400 gallons each, with an upper floor for smaller casks. The storage capacity of all being about 60,000 gallons.”

The Great Southern Railway runs through the property, and although originally there was not a train station at Ettamogah, train drivers began making a habit of stopping in order to access the winery and ultimately led to the creation of a stop at Ettamogah (The Bulletin 1880).

The original Ettamogah vines were killed off in 1914 as a result of a mixture of drought and phylloxera. The vineyard was subsequently replanted with phylloxera resistant species. Operation of the vineyard ceased in 1938 following the sites' sale to new owners (Hawking 2001:3).



Photograph 7.2 Wine cellars at Ettamogah Vineyard (Source: Albury and District Historical Society)

7.6.2 Maryvale

In 1862, following the introduction of the *Robertson Land Act*, brothers John and Peter McMeekin selected the property of Maryvale. In 1875, Frederick J. Mitchell purchased the property and added to the acreage. It remained in the Mitchell family until 1924 when it was sold to R. P. Gibbons. The property remained in the Gibbons family until the 1980s. Following the establishment of the Albury-Wodonga Development Commission in 1975, a portion of Maryvale was acquired and later sold to ANM papermills. The remainder of Maryvale was then purchased in 1988 from the Gibbons family by ANM (Albury & District Historical Society 2008).

Maryvale is listed by the National Trust and in the Albury LEP. Limited detail is available on the LEP register in relation to its significance. A report for the Albury City Council by Kemp in 2011 provides more detail in relation to its features and historical significance. Kemp (2011:10) describes Maryvale as having high local and possible state heritage significance due to its aesthetic, technical and historical significance. The National Trust 1979 listing describes the homestead complex as “a good expression of Victorian rural domestic architecture”.

The Maryvale homestead complex comprises a number of buildings constructed in the 1870s and 1880s with additions from the 1910s and 1920s. The homestead building itself (*Photograph 7.3*) is vernacular in style and is described in the National Trust listing as “a symmetrical building of dressed and semi-dressed granite with a hipped roof of corrugated iron which has been extended to include brick additions to either end of the original building. Chamfered timber verandah posts and carved decorative valance complete the verandah which extends on three sides. Two service wings of bonded brick at the rear of the main building from a courtyard which has been covered and enclosed.” Multiple changes have occurred to the inside of the building, however many of the Victorian-era influences remain.



Photograph 7.3 Maryvale Homestead (Kemp 2011)

A service building was constructed at the rear of the homestead, which appears to date from circa 1880-90s. It is likely that this building was a laundry. Additional outbuildings on the property include a lavatory dating to the late 19th century, a sunken dairy (*Photograph 7.4*), a stable building constructed circa 1910-20s and a jackeroo/worker's cottage.



Photograph 7.4 Maryvale Underground Dairy (Kemp 2011)

7.6.3 Ettamogah Railway Station

Ettamogah Railway Station was opened in February 1881 and closed by May 1975 (NSW Rail n.d.) (Photograph 7.5). During the construction of the Great Southern line a construction workers' camp was established at Ettamogah, housing some 200 workers (Albury & District Historical Society 2001). The current Ettamogah Rail Hub was constructed in 2008.



Photograph 7.5 Ettamogah Railway Station, circa 1930s

7.6.4 Hume Highway

The Albury RJP Investigation Area is bisected by the Hume Highway. Prior to 1928 the Hume Highway was known as the Great Southern Road, Argyle Road and also as Port Phillip Road and Sydney Road in the southern areas of NSW. The name was a tribute to Hamilton Hume who, together with William Hilton Hovell, in 1824 led the first exploration party overland for Port Phillip in Victoria, and much of the present highway route is along the path followed by Hume.

The Albury to Bowna portion of the Hume highway was originally located to the south of Thurgoona and crossed the current extent of Lake Hume (Figure 7.2). This route was deviated in the 1930s as part of the construction of the Hume Dam. At this time the Hume Highway was routed throughout Table Top and Ettamogah and incorporated a portion of Wagga Road.

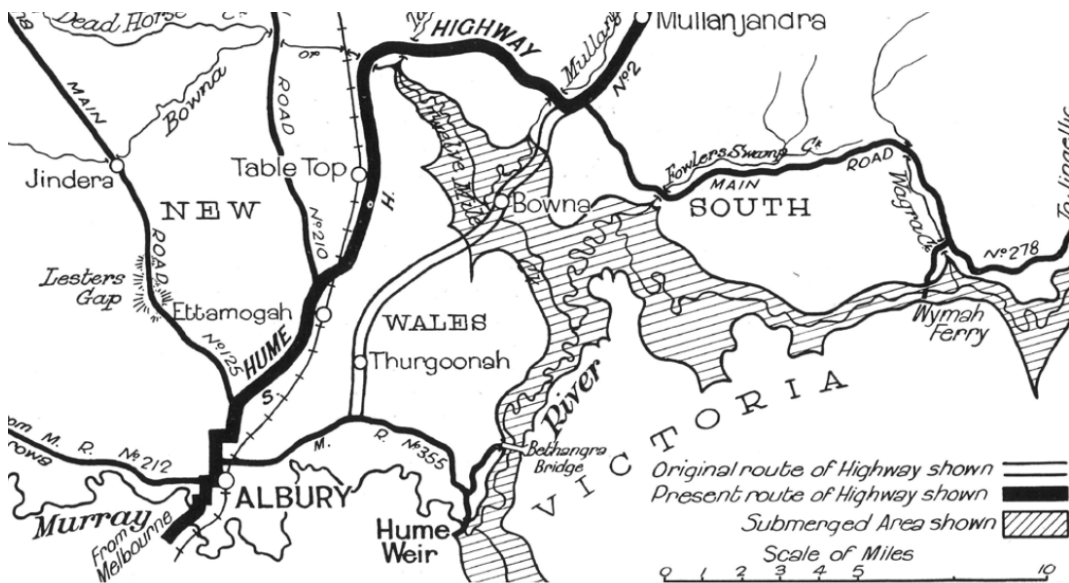


Figure 7.2: Map illustrating the original route of the Hume Highway through Bowna and later deviation through Table Top (RMS 2018:100)

The Hume Highway was deviated from the Wagga Road alignment as part of the Hume Highway duplication project which was completed in 2009. (RMS 2018).

7.6.5 Albury Paper Mill

In 1978, R. A. Henderson, Chairman of ANM announced the construction of a paper mill at Ettamogah. The Albury Paper Mill was officially opened in 1981 (Albury & District Historical Society 2008). In 2019 Norske Skog, the Norwegian owners of the paper mill, sold the site to an Australian company called Visy (Aldridge and Moon 2019). The sale came amid troubling times for the industry due to production cost, the world market and the decline in the print market. The company said the sale comes after a review of the Australasian operations found the need to reduce newsprint capacity. It was one of the last remaining newsprint mills in Australia. It is understood that the Paper Mill is not currently utilised for this purpose.

7.7 Previous Historic Heritage Assessments

Limited historic heritage assessments have been undertaken in relation to the Albury RJP Investigation Area, however a number of assessments have been conducted within the broader Albury region, the majority of these historic heritage assessments however relate to the Albury City CBD and as such are not cited here.

7.7.1 Hawking 2001, Conservation Plan for the Ettamogah Vineyard Cellars

Hawking developed a Conservation Plan for the Ettamogah Vineyard Cellars in 2001. The study included a documentary review of the site's history as well as a site inspection.

The site inspection notes that remains of the Ettamogah Vineyard were limited to the extant main cellar. The cellar was recorded to extent by 23m x 12.36m wide with an earthen floor. The cellar was reported to be constructed of sandstone blocks with the façade of the north eastern wall including two archways and three windows lined of bricks. The back wall of the cellar was noted to be collapsing in sections due to tree growth and their invasive roots as well as mechanical stressors. Movable cultural remains were noted in the form of fallen bricks, stone blocks, wire, timber posts and beams, corrugated iron sheets and tanks.

The assessment noted that the Ettamogah Vineyards was of significance due to (Hawking 2001: 5-6):

- The ability to demonstrate the importance and influence of the wine industry on the development of Albury as a regional center;
- Its association with many of Albury's leading men and women and their families;
- The opportunity for education to the community;
- The archaeological potential to provide information about past human behaviour, events, technology, changes in environment and social life, where this information cannot be gained from other sources; and
- Its aesthetically pleasing appearance, as a romanticised ruin hidden within a mass of exotic trees.

The report recommended several options for the management and potential reuse of the building including potential options for the remains to be relocated. The report further noted that a full ground survey and potential archaeological excavation of the area would need to be completed.

7.7.2 Albury City Council 2003, Albury City Wide Heritage Study

This study was undertaken by the City of Albury with assistance from the NSW Heritage Office, to examine the heritage of the whole City and to identify those places or buildings which have meaning to the community. The study applied a community based methodology in order to produce a thematic history, identify any previously listed heritage items in the LGA, identify and research historic themes and periods not included on existing registers, and nominate a potential list of heritage items, conservation areas and management strategies for the nomination in the Albury LEP. A number of recommendations are made to the Albury City Council in the report relating to further history research projects, heritage data management etc. Specific to the Albury RJP Investigation Area, the Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins and Hume Highway are identified as potential new heritage areas to be further assessed.

7.7.3 Spennemann 2015, Nineteenth Century Indigenous Land Use of Albury (NSW)

Spennemann (2015) was commissioned by the NSW OEH to undertake a heritage study in relation to Indigenous land use in Albury to provide context for the evaluation of Mungabareena Reserve as an Aboriginal place under the NPW Act. The study compiles historical sources in relation to Indigenous land use in the nineteenth century. Spennemann (2015) provides useful historical context in relation to early interactions between Wiradjuri and Albury's early settlers. Little detail specifically in relation to the Albury RJP Investigation area and Ettamogah region is presented as the primary focus in Albury.

7.7.4 Kemp 2011, Heritage Report Maryvale, Tabletop NSW

Kemp prepared a heritage report of the Maryvale homestead in 2011 to assess the condition and heritage significance of built elements of the Maryvale homestead and as well as the impact of the proposed demolition of a domestic services building at the property (since demolished).

The assessment identified several buildings as contributing to the significance of Maryvale including the homestead, domestic service building (proposed for demolition), a former dairy, a stable complex and a Jackeroo/worker's cottage. The garden setting and aspect and view from the homestead were also noted as components of the place.

The homestead was reported to initially date to the 1870s/1880s with a series of additional buildings constructed in the 20th century. The homestead in particular was noted to have been subject to a number of modifications including the addition of several rooms in the early 20th century as well as internal modifications in the 1950s/1960s.

In the assessment of the proposal to remove the domestic services building, Heritage Concepts noted that the current condition of the building would mean that a proposal to restore the building would create an unreasonable financial burden on the owners. It was further noted that it was unlikely that any original fabric would be retained should conservation be proposed.

Recommendations were instead made to ensure the preservation and longevity of remaining unused significant buildings across the property including the stable building, the dairy and the jackeroo/worker's quarters.

7.8 Heritage Register Search

A search of all heritage registers identified in Section 3.3.1 of this report was undertaken as part of the desktop assessment.

7.8.1 Statutory heritage listings

- There are no Commonwealth or State heritage items within the Albury RJP Investigation Area
- There are two heritage items listed on the Albury City LEP (2010) within the Albury RJP Investigation Area:
 - Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins; and
 - Maryvale.
- There are no S170 listings were identified within the Albury RJP Investigation Area.


7.8.2 Non Statutory heritage listings

- There were no sites listed on the RNE within the Albury RJP Investigation Area.
- Maryvale is listed on the National Trust (NSW) register

A breakdown of the key features of each heritage item is provided in Table 7.2 and

Table 7.3 below. These tables summarise information drawn from existing heritage listings. A copy of the heritage listings and National Trust report is included in Appendix E.


Table 7.2: Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins LEP listing

Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins	
Heritage listing:	LEP I316
Location:	Ettamogah Road, Table Top NSW
Description:	<p>Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins – Ettamogah Vineyard is listed in the LEP as an example of a site associated with the wine industry from the 1800s. The site relates to the introduction of immigrants and their skills to the local area. The vineyard was the first to introduce Phylloxera resistant stock and was highly regarded for its economic and social status in Albury. Its association with the Surveyor General of NSW (P.F. Adams) and prominent Albury residents past and present enhances its significance. The structure was made from red brick and granite stones in a Victorian/Georgian Regency style. The ruins are approximately 17 m wide (NS) by 24 m length (EW). Some deterioration in the structure has occurred due to exposure and age. The site has medium archaeological potential. The site is related to item I215 - Wine Vats on Maryville Way, Thurgoona and item I218 - St Hillaire. It also relates to Fallon’s winery ruins on Dallinger Rd and there is a possible association with the NSW Rail Authority. There is potential for further archaeological investigations to locate reported additional cellars on winery property.</p>
Photograph:	 <p>Photograph 7.6: View of Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins (Source: State Heritage Inventory)</p>
Existing Significance Assessment:	
a) Historical significance	<p>Only one of two vineyard ruins remaining in rural Albury which includes remnants of historical landscaping and a good example of 1800’s buildings in rural Albury combine to indicate status - economic and social - of owners and managers of the vineyard. Also, the only vineyard to have cellars outside the CBD of Albury. One cellar is located on site with one other, which has not been relocated, within the property boundaries.</p>
b) Associative Significance	<p>Association with P.F. Adams (Surveyor General of NSW) as original owner of estate. Also connected to J.D. Lankester - manager of estate from 1870 - who was internationally known for his contributions to the viticulture industry both internationally and locally. Association also present with immigrants to the area as major contributors to the wine industry.</p> <p>JD Lankester’s grave site has been located in the Albury cemetery - 1938 - died at the age of 100.</p>
c) Aesthetic/Technical Significance	<p>Remnant of style of architecture and ruins are highly aesthetic within the rural/natural environment.</p>
d) Social/cultural significance	<p>High profile vineyard in the 1800s. Connection to significant members of Albury’s past with families still present in Albury. The remaining significance would have to be tested with the local community.</p>

Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins

e) Research potential	One of the first vineyards to plant Phylloxera resistant stock to combat vine diseases. It could also be used for research into design and layout of vineyards in association with the creek and construction of the dam.
f) Rarity	One of five remaining vineyard sites with intact structures near Albury, and one of only of two which include remnants of historical landscaping and a good example of 1800s buildings. Also, the only vineyard to have cellars outside the CBD of Albury. One cellar is located on site with one other, which has not been relocated, within the property boundaries.
g) Representative	Remnant of vineyard/winery culture of Albury and association with cultural influences from migrant community.
h) Integrity/Intactness	Low - Medium

Table 7.3: Summary of Maryvale LEP and National Trust Listings

Maryvale	
Heritage listing:	LEP I310, National Trust
Location:	Table Top Road, Table Top, NSW 2640 Lot 100, DP 100761
Description:	Maryvale is a homestead complex located in the Table Top area. Parts of the homestead complex date from the 1870-80s. The homestead has been modified since the original stone building was constructed. The original homestead is vernacular in style. The complex also includes a number of additional buildings such as a domestic service building, under-ground dairy and outside lavatory.
Photograph:	 <p style="text-align: center;">Photograph 7.7: View of Maryvale Homestead (ERM 2022)</p>

Existing Significance Assessment: Maryvale is described by the National Trust as having a high local significance and possible state significance. The original homestead is a good example of the finer qualities of the period, style and building type.

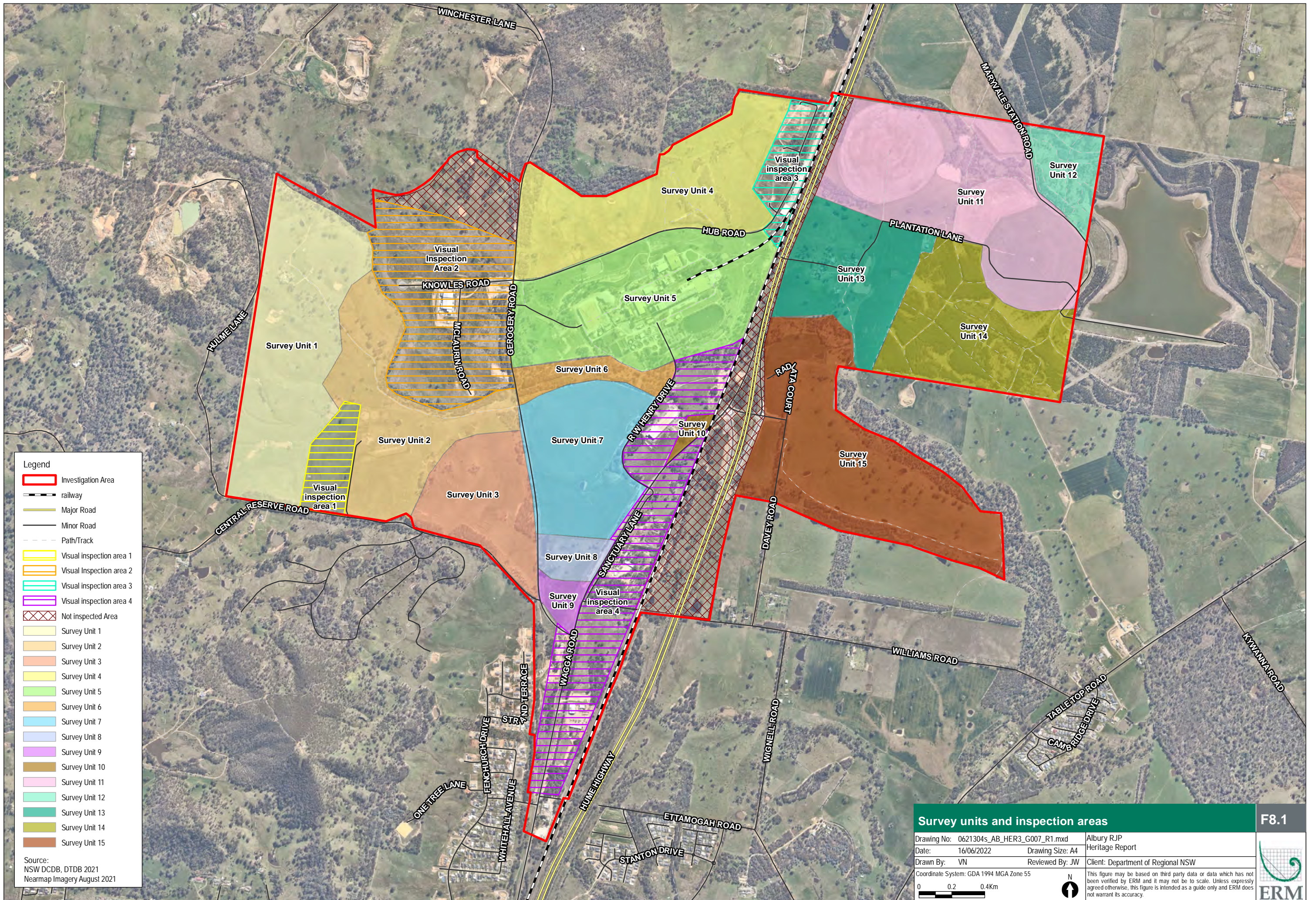
8. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

This section presents the results of the archaeological survey. In accordance with the requirements of the Code of Practice, the Albury RJP Investigation Area was delineated into 15 survey units. A summary of each survey unit is provided in Section 8.1.

Portions of the Investigation Area in which property access was not available were inspected from available vantage points with assessment of the landscape supplemented by the surrounding environment and historical aerials. A summary of these 4 'Inspection Areas' are summarised in Section 8.2.

Small sections of the survey areas were not inspected due to the lack of suitable vantage points. Where registered heritage sites were located in these areas, they were subject to desktop assessment.

The location of each survey unit and inspection area is shown in Figure 8.1.



Legend

- Investigation Area
- railway
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Path/Track
- Visual inspection area 1
- Visual inspection area 2
- Visual inspection area 3
- Visual inspection area 4
- Not inspected Area
- Survey Unit 1
- Survey Unit 2
- Survey Unit 3
- Survey Unit 4
- Survey Unit 5
- Survey Unit 6
- Survey Unit 7
- Survey Unit 8
- Survey Unit 9
- Survey Unit 10
- Survey Unit 11
- Survey Unit 12
- Survey Unit 13
- Survey Unit 14
- Survey Unit 15

Source:
NSW DCDB, DTDB 2021
Nearmap Imagery August 2021

Survey units and inspection areas		F8.1
Drawing No:	0621304s_AB_HER3_G007_R1.mxd	Albury RJP
Date:	16/06/2022	Drawing Size: A4
Drawn By:	VN	Reviewed By: JW
Coordinate System:	GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55	Client: Department of Regional NSW
0 0.2 0.4Km	N ↑	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.

8.1 Survey Units

8.1.1 Survey Unit 1

Survey Unit 1 was located in the western portion of the Albury RJP Investigation Area and is comprised of a series of undulating hill slopes (Photograph 8.1). The survey unit was bordered to the northeast by Eight Mile Creek with the southern portion of the survey unit including a series of low order drainage lines which have been dammed in several locations (Photograph 8.3). The survey unit included localised areas of outcropping granite (Photograph 8.2) which had been subject to historic disturbance associated with the construction of water tanks. Additional disturbance across the survey unit included historic land clearance across the majority of Survey Unit 1. Localised disturbances were also noted associated with construction of a homestead, as well as use of a small portion of the survey unit as a borrow pit.

Built elements across the survey unit were limited to the existing homestead (Photograph 8.4), several corrugated metal sheds and existing paddock fences.

Vegetation within the survey unit 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 survey unit with visibility limited to erosion scours surrounding existing access tracks, dams and borrow pits.

Identified historic heritage values:

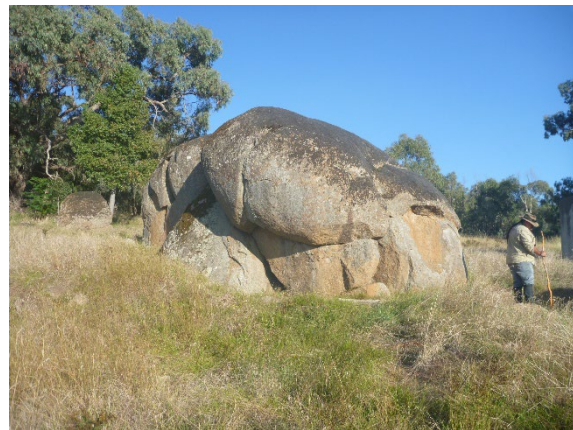
- None

Identified Aboriginal heritage values:

- Three newly identified artefact scatters (Albury RJP AS 01, Albury RJP AS 02 and Albury RJP AS 03)



Photograph 8.1: View of undulating hills of Survey Unit 1 (ERM 2022)



Photograph 8.2: Outcropping granite within survey unit (ERM 2022)



Photograph 8.3: Evidence of earth movement associated with dam features (ERM 2022)



Photograph 8.4: Existing homestead (ERM 2022)

8.1.2 Survey Unit 2

Survey Unit 2 was located in the central and southern portions of the Albury RJP Investigation Area and was comprised of gently sloped landform transitioning towards raised terrace landforms bordering Eight Mile Creek (Photograph 8.5 and Photograph 8.6). This survey unit crosses several lot boundaries with land use predominantly associated with grazing activities as well as use of a portion of Survey Unit 2 by the Twin City Model Aero Club.

Built infrastructure within Survey Unit 2 was largely associated with Aero Club use with multiple concrete landing pads as well as several recreation areas including a café, eating area, and several viewing platforms (Photograph 8.7). These built elements have resulted in localised ground disturbance to Survey Unit 2. Additional evidence of land use is limited to dam infrastructure and paddock fencing. A large deposit of hard rubbish was located within a drainage across within the survey unit which was largely comprised of plastic and metal elements.

Visibility was extremely low across the majority of the survey unit with small areas of exposure noted in erosion scours associated with creek lines and access tracks. Vegetation within the survey unit was comprised of a combination of regrowth vegetation and non-native plantings. Localised remnant old growth trees were noted primarily along creek lines.

Identified historic heritage values:

- None

Identified Aboriginal heritage values:

- Two previously registered sites (AHIMS # 60-3-0159 and AHIMS #60-3-0158),
- One newly identified culturally modified tree (Albury RJP CMT 04)
- Three areas of PAD (Albury RJP PAD 01, Albury RJP PAD 02 and Albury RJP PAD 4)



Photograph 8.5: Gently sloped landform in close proximity to Eight Mile Creek (ERM 2022)



Photograph 8.6: Drainage line leading towards Eight Mile Creek (ERM 2022)



Photograph 8.7: Concrete pad and shade structures associated with the Aeroclub (ERM 2022)



Photograph 8.8: Rubbish deposit (ERM 2022)

8.1.3 Survey Unit 3

Survey Unit 3 was located in the southern portion of the Albury RJP Investigation area which was comprised of a steeply sloped landform with several prominent crest landforms (Photograph 8.9). The survey unit was located entirely across existing grazing lands and included localised areas of both mature and young regrowth vegetation. The survey unit also included a small area of outcropping granite located on a steep slope.

Built infrastructure within Survey Unit 3 was limited to existing cattle yards (Photograph 8.10), several small dams and paddock fences. Evidence of earth movement across the survey unit was noted and interpretation as attempts to redirect or trap water within drainage depressions.

Visibility was extremely low across the majority of the survey unit with small areas of exposure noted in erosion scours associated with dam walls, beneath existing vegetation and in portions of the cattle yards heavily utilised by cattle.

Identified historic heritage values:

- None

Identified Aboriginal heritage values:

- One previously registered site (AHIMS # 60-3-0160)

- One newly identified artefact site (Albury RJP IF 01)
- One area of PAD (Albury RJP PAD 03)



Photograph 8.9: Crest landform across Survey Unit 3 (ERM 2022)



Photograph 8.10: Existing cattle yards within Survey Unit 3 (ERM 2022)

8.1.4 Survey Unit 4

Survey Unit 4 was located within the northern portion of the Albury RJP Investigation Area which was comprised of a steeply sloped landform (Photograph 8.11). The survey unit was located across existing grazing lands. Feedback from the property's land manager indicated that the survey unit was previously utilised as plantation forests which had subsequently been removed to transition the land into a grazing property. Survey identified significant areas of land clearance including a large spoil mound (Photograph 8.12) located in the eastern portion of the survey unit as well as remnant irrigation pipelines. With exception of the irrigation pipelines and dam infrastructure, no additional evidence of historic construction or land use were identified.

Visibility across the survey unit was extremely low with areas of visibility limited to portions of the landscape beneath regrowth trees. Survey included investigation of all mature trees in the survey unit as well as granite boulders which had been assessed to have been deposited from a large outcrop located to the north of the survey unit.

Identified historic heritage values:

- None

Identified Aboriginal heritage values:

- One newly identified CMT (Albury RJP CMT 04)



Photograph 8.11: Steeply sloped landform across survey unit (ERM 2022)



Photograph 8.12: Large spoil pile located in eastern portion of survey unit (ERM 2022)

8.1.5 Survey Unit 5

Survey Unit 5 was comprised of a heavily modified industrial landscape associated with the Visy paper mill operations. Due to the heavily built up nature of the industrial landscape, survey focused on accessing suitable vantage points within the survey unit to access the extent of landform modification.

Modifications to the underlying landform within this survey unit included the construction of several dams, water retention ponds and water purifying tanks (Photograph 8.13). The water purifying tanks in particular were noted to be a substantial concrete construction which extended significantly into the ground surface.

Additional land form modification was noted throughout the presence of several industrial warehouses and paper processing equipment and storage areas (Photograph 8.14). No intact landforms were identified during survey.

Identified historic heritage values:

- None

Identified Aboriginal heritage values:

- None



Photograph 8.13: View south towards Eight Mile Creek showing substantial earthworks associated with existing paper mill (ERM 2022)



Photograph 8.14: View north east towards paper mill infrastructure (ERM 2022)

8.1.6 Survey Unit 6

Survey Unit 6 was comprised of a terrace and gently sloping landform surrounding the banks of Eight Mile Creek (Photograph 8.15). The survey unit was located primarily across regrowth bushland with localised examples of mature remnant vegetation (Photograph 8.16).

Evidence of historic disturbance across the survey unit included evidence of the damming and formalisation of a portion of Eight Mile Creek associated with the adjacent Visy facilities, as well as evidence of former historic land clearance. No other evidence of historic land use was noted across the survey unit.

Ground surface visibility was largely low with extensive introduced grasses and scrub obscuring the ground surface. Localised areas of exposure were noted in areas of lower grass/ scrub and leaf litter coverage.

Identified historic heritage values:

- None

Identified Aboriginal heritage values:

- One previously registered Aboriginal site (AHIMS # 60-3-0005)
- The reassessed location of one Aboriginal site (AHIMS # 60-3-0010)
- Two newly identified CMT's (Albury RJP CMT 01 and Albury RJP CMT 02)
- One area of PAD (Albury RJP PAD 05)



Photograph 8.15: Riparian corridor surrounding Eight Mile Creek (ERM 2022)



Photograph 8.16: Regrowth vegetation within survey unit (ERM 2022)

8.1.7 Survey Unit 7

Survey Unit 7 is located across a gently undulating landform to the south of Eight Mile Creek (Photograph 8.17). The survey unit is heavily vegetated by manicured grasses which is currently utilised as a grazing paddock. Vegetation within the survey unit was largely limited to grasses with localised tree species located along boundary fences and in proximity to existing dams. No mature native vegetation was noted within the survey unit.

Evidence of historic land use across the survey unit was relatively minimal and included evidence of land clearance, paddock fencing and the construction of several small dams. A small area of historic debris was identified in the north western portion of the survey unit which included a mixture of broken bricks, stone and gravels (Photograph 8.18). Historical aerials did not identify evidence of any former construction at this location. Recent disturbance to the survey unit was noted associated with pipeline infrastructure works located along the northern and eastern boundaries of the survey unit.

Visibility across the majority of the survey unit was low with dense grasses obscuring the majority of the ground surface. Localised areas of exposure were identified associated with land subject to recent pipeline works (Photograph 8.19) as well as surrounding existing dam infrastructure (Photograph 8.20).

Identified historic heritage values:

- Stockpile of historic building debris

Identified Aboriginal heritage values:

- One registered location of one Aboriginal site (AHIMS # 60-3-0010)
- One newly identified artefact site (Albury RJP AS 04)



Photograph 8.17: Gently undulating landform across Survey Unit 7 (ERM 2022)



Photograph 8.18: Historic debris within survey unit (ERM 2022)



Photograph 8.19: Area of exposure associated with recent pipeline infrastructure (ERM 2022)



Photograph 8.20: Area of exposure associated with dam infrastructure (ERM 2022)

8.1.8 Survey Unit 8

Survey Unit 8 was located across an upper slope and crest landform located in the southern portion of the Albury RJP Investigation Area. The survey unit was heavily vegetated by manicured grasses which was being utilised as a grazing paddock. Vegetation within the survey unit was largely limited to grasses with several mature trees spread across the survey unit. Visibility across the majority of the survey unit was low with dense grasses obscuring the majority of the ground surface. Localised areas of exposure were identified associated with dam infrastructure. Recent disturbance to the survey unit was noted associated with pipeline infrastructure works located along the eastern boundaries of the survey unit.

Evidence of historic land use across the survey unit included the creation of a dam in the western portion of the survey unit, historic plantings and building debris. Building debris was focused around a small weed covered stockpile, which included a series of machine made bricks within the stockpile. No datable features were noted within visible brick fragments. Additional scattered brick fragments were noted across a large portion of the survey unit. The stockpile was identified to have been indicative of the former presence and later demolition of a farming property across the survey unit (see Section 11.2.2). It is considered likely that both the original construction and later demolition process would have removed any Aboriginal archaeological deposits previously present across this survey unit.

Identified historic heritage values:

- Scattered historic building debris and localised stockpile of building debris.

Identified Aboriginal heritage values:

- One registered location of one Aboriginal site (AHIMS # 60-3-0009)



Photograph 8.21: Crest landform associated with Survey Unit 8 (ERM 2022)



Photograph 8.22: Dam infrastructure associated with localised areas of exposure (ERM 2022)



Photograph 8.23: View of alignment of historic plantings (ERM 2022)



Photograph 8.24: Stockpile of historic debris (ERM 2022)

8.1.9 Survey Unit 9

Survey Unit 9 was comprised of a low lying alluvial flat located in the southern portion of the Albury RJP Investigation Area (Photograph 8.25 and Photograph 8.26). The survey unit is heavily vegetated by grasses and includes a channelled tributary of Seven Mile Creek.

Evidence of historic land modification within the survey unit included the creation of a small dam as well as the channelization of a small tributary of Seven Mile Creek. Based on the low lying nature of the Survey Unit, it is considered likely that the survey unit would have been subject to frequent inundation prior to the channelization which would have made the survey unit unfavourable for past occupation.

Visibility across this survey unit was extremely low with dense grasses obscuring the entire ground surface. No mature trees were noted within the survey unit.

Identified historic heritage values:

- None

Identified Aboriginal heritage values:

- None



Photograph 8.25: Alluvial flat landform (ERM 2022)



Photograph 8.26: View east across alluvial flat landform (ERM 2022)

8.1.10 Survey Unit 10

Survey Unit 10 was a gently sloping landscape located to the west of Wagga Road. The survey unit was comprised of a small area of regrowth bushland which had been heavily impacted by the construction of road batters and drainage infrastructure associated with the connection of Wagga Road to the current Hume Highway. Additional disturbances to the area were noted through the presence of irrigation lines throughout the survey unit.

The survey unit includes the remains of a former Wagga Road alignment which has been constructed of small gravels. In some areas the road alignment had been reinforced by blue metal/ road base. The intact historic portion of road surface extends approximately 40 m within the survey unit with fragments of the road surface scattered across remaining portions of the survey unit.

Visibility across the survey unit were relatively low with the ground surface obscured by dense grasses and leaf litter. Areas of exposure were limited to an eroded access track extending from the paved road surface.

Identified historic heritage values:

- Historic road surface (Wagga Road)

Identified Aboriginal heritage values:

- None



Photograph 8.27: Area of regrowth bushland across survey unit (ERM 2022)



Photograph 8.28: Remnant former road surface within survey unit (ERM 2022)

8.1.11 Survey Unit 11

Survey Unit 11 was located within a gently to moderately sloped landform surrounding Nine Mile Creek. The survey unit was split between two main land uses with a riparian area located in the portion of the survey unit surrounding Nine Mile Creek (Photograph 8.30) as well as the presence of large areas of grazing paddocks (Photograph 8.29) across the remainder of the survey unit.

Portions of the survey unit utilised as grazing lands were heavily vegetated by grasses and other pastoral feed crops with extremely low visibility noted throughout. Evidence of former land disturbance in this area included vegetation clearance as well as the remains of former underground irrigation lines. Evidence of historic land use across the survey unit was limited to existing paddock fences, gates and holding pens which have all been assessed to be associated with relatively recent farm infrastructure.

The remainder of the survey unit was comprised of a riparian corridor surrounding Nine Mile Creek (Photograph 8.31). Evidence of substantial earth movement was noted throughout the riparian corridor with a number of earthen mounds (Photograph 8.32) as well as rows of raised channels of revegetation indicative of modification within the lands immediately surrounding Nine Mile Creek.

Vegetation across the survey unit was largely limited to lands along the boundaries of paddocks and the riparian zones with the majority of species indicative of young vegetation. Several mature trees were noted within the survey unit and inspected for cultural scarring.

Identified historic heritage values:

- None

Identified Aboriginal heritage values:

- One previously registered CMT (AHIMS # 60-3-0030)



Photograph 8.29: Open paddock lands within survey unit (ERM 2022)



Photograph 8.30: Regrowth bushland within survey unit (ERM 2022)



Photograph 8.31: Heavily vegetated drainage line across survey unit (ERM 2022)



Photograph 8.32: Earthen mounds across survey unit (ERM 2022)

8.1.12 Survey Unit 12

Survey Unit 12 was located in the north eastern portion of the Albury RJP Investigation Area and was comprised of a modified landscape which has been revegetated following the construction of Ettamogah Forest Dam. The survey unit was comprised of a mixture of regrowth bushland and plantation forest and includes evidence of the creation of several artificial drainage pathways.

Visibility across the survey unit was universally low with the majority of the survey unit obscured by dense vegetation including tall grasses (Photograph 8.33). A series of access pathways are present across the survey unit with the ground surface largely obscured by imported gravels (Photograph 8.34). No evidence of earlier or existing historic structures were noted within the survey unit.

Identified historic heritage values:

- None

Identified Aboriginal heritage values:

- None



Photograph 8.33: Vow visibility across revegetated portions of survey unit (ERM 2022)



Photograph 8.34: Gravel pathways across survey unit (ERM 2022)

8.1.13 Survey Unit 13

Survey Unit 13 was comprised of an undulating landform surrounding a modified tributary of Eight Mile Creek. The majority of the survey unit is comprised of gently to moderately sloped landforms which are utilised as grazing paddocks (Photograph 8.35 and Photograph 8.36). Visibility across the grazing paddocks were largely low with areas of visibility limited to areas directly surrounding dammed portions of the tributaries of Eight Mile Creek (Photograph 8.38).

The survey unit includes a significant crest landform which provides an outlook to the surrounding environment and includes a spur line leading towards Eight Mile Creek. The spur landform features a number of buildings including several structures associated with the Maryvale Heritage Item. Surveyed built features included the Maryvale homestead (Photograph 8.37), a semi underground dairy/ cool room, stable facilities, outhouse and worker's cottage which are further discussed in Section 10.1.1.1. Several additional buildings including a more recent residence and sheds were also located within the vicinity of the Maryvale homestead. While construction of these structures is considered likely to have resulted in complete disturbance to the underlying soil profile, the surrounding landform appears to remain relatively intact.

Vegetation across the survey unit was largely limited to the boundaries of Eight Mile Creek. Several isolated mature trees were present within the riparian zone and throughout the survey unit, and were inspected for cultural scarring. The majority of the remaining vegetation within the survey unit was indicative of regrowth.

Identified historic heritage values:

- Maryvale (LEP)

Identified Aboriginal heritage values:

- One area of PAD (Albury RJP PAD 06)



Photograph 8.35: Sloped paddock land located within survey unit (ERM 2022)



Photograph 8.36: Sloped paddock land located within survey unit (ERM 2022)



Photograph 8.37: Maryvale homestead (ERM 2022)



Photograph 8.38: Artificial dam of tributary of Eight Mile Creek (ERM 2022)

8.1.14 Survey Unit 14

Survey Unit 14 was located within an undulating landscape located in the eastern portion of the Albury RJP Investigation Area. Survey Unit 14 was dominated by plantation forest (Photograph 8.39) with a small area of native vegetation located in the northern portion of the survey unit.

Due to the heavily overgrown nature of much of the plantation, access to the survey area was limited to existing vehicle tracks and the less densely vegetated area of native vegetation. The area of plantation forest appeared to be heavily disturbed with evidence of irrigation channelling as well as the continued cycle of plantation removal likely to have significantly impacted the ground surface. Visibility was extremely low with access tracks formalised with imported gravels, and vegetation and leaf litter obscuring the remainder of the ground surface (Photograph 8.40).

The small area of native vegetation was dominated by regrowth species within scattered mature species noted within this portion of the survey unit. Evidence of structural remains within Survey Unit 14 was largely limited to fencing and irrigation facilities. Small additional developments included the construction of wooden seating surround the location of a CMT. Feedback from land managers indicated that this location was formally utilised for site inductions.

Identified historic heritage values:

- None

Identified Aboriginal heritage values:

- One previously registered CMT (AHIMS # 60-3-0020)



Photograph 8.39: Plantation forest within survey unit (ERM 2022)



Photograph 8.40: Dense grasses obscuring visibility across survey unit (ERM 2022)

8.1.15 Survey Unit 15

Survey Unit 15 was located within a gently sloped landscape located in the south eastern portion of the Albury RJP Investigation Area. The survey unit was bordered by tributaries of Eight Mile Creek to the north and south and was being utilised as pastoral lands (Photograph 8.41). Portions of the survey unit included construction associated with the Wagga Road overpass and Davey Road. Construction associated with the Wagga Road overpass in particular had resulted in substantial disturbance to the lands directly surrounding this construction.

Vegetation within the survey unit was limited to scattered mature vegetation (Photograph 8.42) as well as regrowth vegetation located along both the tributaries of Eight Mile Creek and the existing road corridor. Visibility was extremely low across the survey unit due to dense and tall grasses across the survey unit. Areas of exposure were limited to the areas directly surrounding trees, erosion scours associated with existing dam features and unpaved roads (Photograph 8.43).

With exception of the presence of paddock fencing and the presence of several dams, no evidence of former structural remains or historic land use were identified.

Identified historic heritage values:

- None

Identified Aboriginal heritage values:

- One previously registered CMT (AHIMS # 60-3-0028)
- One previous registered Artefact scatter (AHIMS # 60-3-0029)
- One newly identified Artefact scatter (Albury RJP AS 05)
- Two newly identified areas of PAD (Albury RJP PAD 7 and Albury RJP PAD 8)
- One newly identified CMT (Albury RJP CMT 04)



Photograph 8.41: Dense pastoral grasses across survey unit (ERM 2022)



Photograph 8.42: Remnant mature vegetation across survey unit (ERM 2022)



Photograph 8.43: Areas of exposure associated with existing access tracks (ERM 2022)

8.1.16 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 8.1 and Table 8.2.

Table 8.1: Survey coverage summary – survey units

Survey Unit	Survey Unit Area (m ²)	Landform	Visibility (%)	Exposure (%)	Effective Coverage (m ²)	Effective Coverage (%)
Survey Unit 1	1,022,405	Slope, drainage line	5	50	25,560	2.5 %
Survey Unit 2	704,000	Slope, drainage line	5	50	17,600	2.5 %
Survey Unit 3	465,294	Slope, crest	5	50	11,632	2.5 %
Survey Unit 4	863,174	Slope	5	50	21,579	2.5 %
Survey Unit 5	1,015,389	Modified	0	0	0	0 %
Survey Unit 6	150,107	Slope	5	50	3,752	2.5 %
Survey Unit 7	594,468	Flat, slope	5	50	14,861	2.5 %
Survey Unit 8	107,398	Crest, slope	5	50	2,684	2.5 %
Survey Unit 9	70,701	Flat	5	50	1,767	2.5 %
Survey Unit 10	31,395	Slope	5	50	784	2.5 %
Survey Unit 11	1,163,557	Slope, drainage line	5	50	29,088	2.5 %
Survey Unit 12	197,992	Slope, drainage line	5	50	4,949	2.5 %
Survey Unit 13	553,572	Slope, crest, drainage line	5	50	13,839	2.5 %
Survey Unit 14	718,790	Slope	5	50	17,969	2.5 %
Survey Unit 15	1,132,814	Slope, drainage line	5	50	28,320	2.5 %

Table 8.2: Survey coverage summary – landforms

Landform	Landform Area (m ²)	Area Effectively Surveyed (m ²)	Percentage of Landform Effectively Surveyed (%)	Number of Sites ¹	Number of PADs
Crest	44,512	1,112	2.5 %	1	3
Slope	7,618,897	190,472	2.5 %	20	6
Flat	70,701	1,767	2.5 %	0	0
Drainage Line	41,557	1,038	2.5 %	1	0
Modified	1,015,389	0	0 %	0	0

¹ 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 Albury RJP Investigation Area which was subject to visual inspection only (see Section 8.2) are not included in this metric.

8.2 Inspection Areas

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

The results of the visual inspections are provided below.

8.2.1 Inspection Area 1

Inspection Area 1 is comprised of an area of paddock land located in the south western portion of the survey unit. Inspection of the Area from the surrounding properties identified the Inspection Area to be located on a slope landform transitioning from more steeply sloped landforms to the south west of the inspection area.

While the Inspection Area bordered a tributary of Eight Mile Creek, it was considered likely that the underlying slope of the landform would likely have been prohibitive to Aboriginal occupation across the landscape. The Inspection Area was obscured by dense and tall grasses (Photograph 8.44).

With exception of historic grazing activities, no evidence of historic land use was noted from accessible vantage points.

Identified historic heritage values:

- None

Identified Aboriginal heritage values:

- None



Photograph 8.44: Tall grasses associated with paddock Inspection Area (ERM 2022)

8.2.2 Inspection Area 2

Inspection Area 2 was comprised of the land within the NEXUS Industrial Estate which is subject to AHIP 4118. Inspection of the NEXUS Industrial Estate included view points from internal roads as well as access to the Riparian corridor along the southern boundary which included one currently valid AHIMS site.

Inspection noted that the majority of development within the inspection area was associated with construction of the road network and early warehousing in place. Further earth movement was

suggested throughout the overall site boundary however high grasses across the estate made further assessment of the level of works undertaken difficult to assess (Photograph 8.45).

Identified historic heritage values:

- None

Identified Aboriginal heritage values:

- One previously registered artefact site (AHIMS # 63-3-0164)



Photograph 8.45: Heavily vegetated landscape associated with the Nexus Industrial Estate (ERM 2022)

8.2.3 Inspection Area 3

Inspection Area 3 was comprised of the grounds of the Ettamogah Rail Depot. Inspection of the Inspection Area identified a heavily modified landform which had been subject to substantial terracing (Photograph 8.46). Additional portions of the Ettamogah Rail Depot active storage areas adjacent to the existing rail corridor were assessed to have been subject to a similar level of landform modification. No evidence of historic structures or remnant land uses were noted within Inspection Area 3.

Identified historic heritage values:

- None

Identified Aboriginal heritage values:

- None



Photograph 8.46: Heavily terraced landform associated with Ettamogah Rail Depot lands (ERM 2022)

8.2.4 Inspection Area 4

Inspection Area 4 was comprised of the light industrial lots located between Wagga Road and the Hume Highway for which property access was not available at the time of survey. Lots within this Inspection Area were inspected from vantage points along Wagga Road, Sanctuary Lane and Twynam Court. Inspection noted that large portions of this Inspection Area had been subject to extensive prior disturbance associated with construction of the Wagga Road (Photograph 8.47 and Photograph 8.48) and local warehousing and construction uses (Photograph 8.49). Several areas of artificial terracing were noted along the route associated with current industrial land uses.

Portions of the Inspection Area included areas of regrowth vegetation and bushland (Photograph 8.50). Three previously registered Aboriginal sites were recorded within a portion of Inspection Area 4. No evidence to suggest that these sites had been destroyed was identified from visual inspection of adjacent areas.

Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins (LEP) were located within Inspection Area 4. While access to the site was not available at the time of survey due to both access limitations and extremely tall and dense grasses, inspection from several vantage points within council lands was achieved. The results of this are further discussed in Section 10.1.1.2.

Identified historic heritage values:

- Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins including historic ramp

Identified Aboriginal heritage values:

- Three previously registered CMT's (AHIMS # 60-3-0006, AHIMS # 60-3-0007, AHIMS # 60-3-0008)



Photograph 8.47: Modified landform along Wagga Road (ERM 2022)



Photograph 8.48: Modified landform along Wagga Road (ERM 2022)



Photograph 8.49: Light Industrial land use within Inspection Area (ERM 2022)



Photograph 8.50: Regrowth vegetation within Inspection Area 4 (ERM 2022)

9. ABORIGINAL HERITAGE SITES

9.1.1 Previously recorded sites

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

9.1.1.1 Nexus ISO 1 (AHIMS # 60-3-0164)

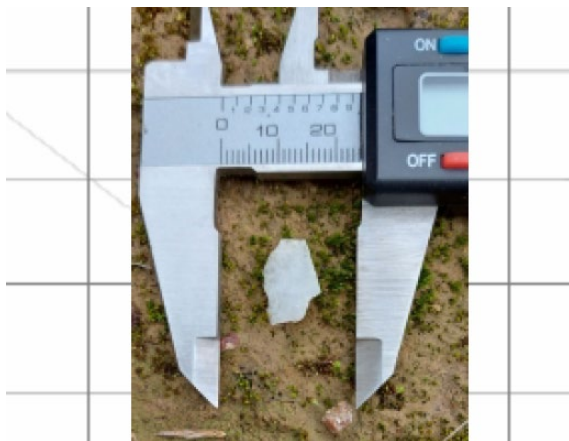
Site type: Artefact

Registered site location: [Removed from Public Display]

Current site assessment: Valid

Nexus ISO 1 was originally recorded in 2021 as an isolated find identified within a disturbed context associated with the installation of sewerage infrastructure. The site was recorded to be located on a floodplain environment approximately 20m from Eight Mile Creek.

The isolated find was reported to be a quartz flake measuring 15mm x 10mm x 4mm. The site was revisited as part of the current survey program. The site extent was heavily obscured by dense grasses and was unable to be relocated. There was no evidence to suggest that the site had been further disturbed following its initial recording.



Photograph 9.1: Quartz artefact recorded in 2021 (Biosis 2021)



Photograph 9.2: Site location revisited during the current survey (ERM 2022)

9.1.1.2 Rockwood Lane AS3 (AHIMS # 60-3-0160)

Site type: Artefact

Registered site location: [Removed from Public Display]

Current site assessment: Valid

Rockwood Lane AS3 was originally registered in 2019 as an artefact scatter comprised of three surface artefacts. The artefacts were located across 150m area and consisted of one core and two conjoined proximal flakes. A site card update in 2021 indicates that the artefacts were removed and temporarily stored at 593a Macauley Street, Albury under approval of CCMS No. 202001386.

The site was revisited as part of the current survey program. The site extent was heavily obscured by dense grasses and no additional Aboriginal objects were located.



Photograph 9.3: Artefacts recovered from Rockwood Lane AS3 (Biosis 2019)



Photograph 9.4: Location of Rockwood Lane AS3 revisited during the current survey (ERM 2022)

9.1.1.3 Rockwood Lane AS2 (AHIMS # 60-3-0159)

Site type: Artefact

Registered site location: [Removed from Public Display]

Current site assessment: Valid

Rockwood Lane AS3 was originally registered in 2019 as an artefact scatter comprised of two surface artefacts located in a surface exposure adjacent to a non-perennial creek line. The artefacts were located across 18m area and consisted of two quartz proximal flake fragments. The site card indicates that the artefacts were removed and temporarily stored at 593a Macauley Street, Albury.

The site was revisited as part of the current survey program. No additional Aboriginal objects were identified at the site location.



Photograph 9.5: View of quartz artefact identified at Rockwood Lane AS2 (Biosis 2019)



Photograph 9.6: Location of Rockwood Lane AS2 revisited during current site survey (ERM 2022)

9.1.1.4 Rockwood Lane AS1 (AHIMS # 60-3-0158)

Site type: Artefact

Registered site location: [Removed from Public Display]

Current site assessment: Valid

Rockwood Lane AS1 was originally recorded in 2019 as an artefact site. The site was comprised of a combination of surface and sub-surface artefacts. Five quartz artefacts were located on the surface across an area of 106m x 35m. One subsurface artefact was identified during a test excavation program undertaken across the site. Further information regarding the nature of the test excavation program was not available during the preparation of this report. The site card indicates that the artefacts were removed and temporarily stored at 593a Macauley Street, Albury.

The site was revisited as part of the current inspection. The inspection noted that the site was located across a gently sloped landform in proximity to Eight Mile Creek which appeared to have been subject to limited disturbance. While no Aboriginal objects were identified within the site extent as part of the current inspection, the wider landform associated with the site was identified a larger area of PAD (Albury RJP PAD 04)



Photograph 9.7: Example quartz artefact recovered from Rockwood Lane AS 1 (Biosis 2019)



Photograph 9.8: Location of Rockwood Lane AS1 revisited during the current survey (ERM 2022)

9.1.1.5 One Tree Hill, TS5 (AHIMS # 60-3-0010)

Site type: CMT

Registered site location: [Removed from Public Display]

Current site assessment: Potentially valid

One Tree Hill, TS5 was originally registered in 1979 as a potential CMT located within a group of trees standing at the north east corner of a paddock within 50m of Eight Mile Creek. The scar was identified to be located on a dead tree with the scar extending approximately 40cm.

The registered site location was revisited as part of the current survey. The registered site location appears to have been a coordinate error with the site location approximately 80m south of Eight Mile Creek at its closest point. The registered site and its immediate surrounds have been completely cleared of vegetation. Review of vegetation along the creek bank of Eight Mile Creek was unable to relocate the CMT however it was noted that a significant number of mature trees are located within 50m of Eight Mile Creek and subsequently it is considered possible that this site remains valid.



Photograph 9.9: CMT as recorded in 1979 (E. Crosby 1979)



Photograph 9.10: Registered site location of One Tree Hill, TS5 (ERM 2022)

9.1.1.6 One Tree Hill, TS6 (AHIMS # 60-3-0009)

Site type: CMT

Registered site location: [Removed from Public Display]

Current site assessment: Destroyed

One Tree Hill, TS 6 was originally registered in 1979 as a grouping of two CMT's. The site was noted to be located north of a homestead (now demolished) located near the junction of Wagga Road and the Hume Highway

The registered site location was revisited as part of the current survey. The registered site location is devoid of vegetation. All tree species within the extended vicinity of the registered site extent were reviewed for scarring with none identified. Review of historical aerials from the 1960s suggest that several mature trees have been removed from the extended vicinity of the registered site location.



Photograph 9.11: CMT's as recorded in 1979 (E. Crosby 1979)



Photograph 9.12: Registered site location of One Tree Hill, TS6 (ERM 2022)

9.1.1.7 One Tree Hill, TS7 (AHIMS # 60-3-005)

Site type: Artefact

Registered site location: [Removed from Public Display]

Current site assessment: Potentially Valid

One Tree Hill, TS7 was registered in 1979 as an isolated artefact comprised of a volcanic cobble assessed to have been used as a hammerstone. The site was identified to have been located in a paddock area bounded by Eight Mile Creek to the north.

The registered site location placed the site approximately within the RW Henry Drive Road corridor immediately north of Eight Mile Creek. It is considered likely that there is some level of coordinate error in the site's location. It is noted that there are significant areas of regrowth vegetation surrounding Eight Mile Creek. Historical aeriels indicate that this vegetation corridor was formally subject to substantial clearance and may have been located in previous paddock boundaries. While it is likely that this site is also subject to some level of coordinate error, there is insufficient information in the site card to reassess the site's location.



Photograph 9.13: Example of regrowth vegetation surrounding the potential location of One Tree Hill, TS7 (ERM 2022)

9.1.1.8 M11(AHIMS # 60-3-0030)

Site type: CMT

Registered site location: [Removed from Public Display]

Reassessed site location: [Removed from Public Display]

Current site assessment: Valid

M11 was registered in 1991 as a CMT located in a series of four box trees located on a gentle east facing slope. The tree was originally recorded to be approximately 8m in height with a girth of 3.1m. The scar was recorded to be 140cm in length, 47cm in width and have a depth of 12cm.

The registered site location was revisited as part of the current survey. The registered site location was identified to be subject to a coordinate error, with the CMT located approximately 50m south of the registered location. Evidence of fencing surrounding the CMT was noted and interpreted as an effort to preserve the CMT from impacts from livestock.

The CMT was assessed to be in good condition with significant regrowth to the scar occurring since its original recording. The current dimensions of the scar are 120cm in length, 30cm in width and have a depth of 20cm.



Photograph 9.14: View of M11, as identified during the current survey (ERM 2022)



Photograph 9.15: Close-up of scar feature (ERM 2022)

9.1.1.9 M1 (AHIMS # 60-3-0020)

Site type: CMT

Registered site location: [Removed from Public Display]

Reassessed site location: [Removed from Public Display]

Current site assessment: Valid

M1 was originally registered in 1991 as a CMT located on the northern bank of a shallow creek line which drains into Nine Mile Creek. The CMT was comprised of red box tree which contained one scar. The dimensions of the scar measured 66cm long, 17cm wide and was 4cm deep. The scar was recorded to be 80cm above the ground surface.

The registered site location was revisited as part of the current survey. The registered site location was identified to be subject to a coordinate error, with the CMT located approximately 60m east of the registered location. Since its original recording, a series of wooden seating has been placed surrounding the CMT. The tree has also since died and fallen. Dimensions of the scar during the current inspection measured 42cm long, 19cm wide and 6cm deep suggesting that the tree had continued to grow for some time following its original recording.



Photograph 9.16: M1 as recorded in 1991 (L Smith 1991)



Photograph 9.17: Current condition of M1, showing death and felling of tree (ERM 2022)



Photograph 9.18: Close-up showing current condition of scar (ERM 2022)

9.1.1.10 M9 (AHIMS # 60-3-0028)

Site type: CMT

Registered site location: [Removed from Public Display]

Reassessed site location: [Removed from Public Display]

Current site assessment: Potentially valid

M9 was originally recorded as two red gum trees. The first tree was noted to contain two definite scars while the secondary tree was recorded to contain one potential scar. The trees were noted to occur approximately 30-40m south of Eight Mile Creek and approximately 15m northeast of a series of power lines.

The registered site location was revisited as part of the current survey. The registered site location was identified to be subject to some level of coordinate error with the site card's description indicating the site was located approximately 20m south of the registered site location.

Vegetation bordering Eight Mile Creek was inspected to attempt to relocate M9, however no CMT's were identified during the survey. Further review of historic aerials however has not identified

substantial tree clearance along this portion of Eight Mile Creek following the recording. Consequently, it is considered possible that M9 remains intact along Eight Mile Creek.



Photograph 9.19: View of M9 as recorded in 1991 (L Smith 1991)



Photograph 9.20: View of registered site location showing a number of dead trees along Eight Mile Creek (ERM 2022)

9.1.1.11 M10 (AHIMS # 60-3-0029)

Site type: Artefact

Registered site location: [Removed from Public Display]

Reassessed site location: [Removed from Public Display]

Current site assessment: Valid

M10 was registered in 1991 as an artefact scatter comprised of seven quartz artefacts. The site was identified as being located at the top and foot of a wall of a dam along Eight Mile Creek. The artefacts were recorded to extend over an area of 30m x 10m and was assessed to have been heavily disturbed by the construction of the dam.

The registered site location was revisited as part of the current survey. The registered site location was identified to be subject to a coordinate error with the site card's description indicating the site was located approximately 80m east of the registered site location next to a large dam on the property. The reassessed site location was surveyed with a large area of exposure adjacent to the dam subject to detailed inspection. No Aboriginal objects were identified during the current survey.



Photograph 9.21: Reassessed site location of M10 (ERM 2022)



Photograph 9.22: Eroded bank of reassessed site location of M10 (ERM 2022)

9.1.1.12 AWH 1 PAD 10 (AHIMS # 60-3-0070)

Site type: Artefact

Registered site location: [Removed from Public Display]

Current site assessment: Destroyed

AWH 1 PAD 10 was originally registered as an artefact scatter comprised of 5 quartz flakes. The site was recorded to be located approximately 10m south of Eight Mile Creek. The site card indicates that the site was intended to be destroyed as part of upgrades to the Hume Highway.

Safe access to the site could not be identified during the current survey program. Consequently, a desktop assessment of the likely current site conditions was undertaken. Review included comparison of the site card details with its recorded site location and review of proposed and undertaken development utilising historical aerials. The site card notes that a Section 90 consent to destroy had been applied for this site. Feedback from Heritage NSW has confirmed that AHIP Permit 2334 was issued on 8 March 2006 to destroy 11 whole sites including AWH 11 PAD 10. This AHIP was issued for two years. Historical aerials indicate that construction of the Hume Highway began shortly after this AHIP was issued. Based on this assessment the site has been identified as having previously been destroyed.

9.1.1.13 AWH 11 PAD 9 (AHIMS # 60-3-0080)

Site type: Artefact

Registered site location: [Removed from Public Display]

Current site assessment: Destroyed

AWH 11 PAD 9 was registered in 2005 as an artefact scatter recovered from machine test excavation completed under a S87 permit. The test excavation program was comprised of 4 grader scrapes of 1.5m x 10m. A total of four cores, 4 flakes, 2 flakes pieces and 11 angular fragments and 2 manuports were collected from the south of the creek and northern sections of the grader scrapes.

Safe access to the site could not be identified during the current survey program. Consequently, a desktop assessment of the likely current site conditions was undertaken. Review included comparison of the site card details with its recorded site location and review of proposed and undertaken development utilising historical aerials. The site card notes that a Section 90 consent to destroy had been applied for this site. Feedback from Heritage NSW has confirmed that AHIP Permit 2334 was issued on 8 March 2006 to destroy 11 whole sites including AWH 11 PAD 9. This AHIP was issued for two years. Historical aerials indicate that construction of the Hume Highway began shortly after this AHIP was issued. Based on this assessment the site has been identified as having previously been destroyed.

9.1.1.14 *One Tree Hill, Ettamogah Sanctuary, T/58 (AHIMS # 60-3-0006)*

Site type: CMT

Registered site location: [Removed from Public Display]

Current site assessment: Potentially Valid

One Tree Hill, Ettamogah Sanctuary, T/58 was recorded in 1979 as a CMT located within the grounds of the Ettamogah Sanctuary. The site was recorded to be located on the north side of the existing lagoon. The CMT was recorded to have had a sheet of bark removed from the tree, with the removed portion extending to a height of 2m above the ground surface.

One Tree Hill, Ettamogah Sanctuary, T/58 was not accessed during the current survey. Review of historical aerials confirm the registered site location as being located directly north of a lagoon landform feature. Historical aerials do not suggest that the land immediately surrounding the site lagoon has been subject to any land clearance activities. Based on the reviewed aerials it is considered likely that the site remains valid.



Photograph 9.23: One Tree Hill, Ettamogah Sanctuary, T/58 during original recording (E. Crosby 1979)

9.1.1.15 *One Tree Hill, Ettamogah Sanctuary, T/59 (AHIMS # 60-3-0007)*

Site type: CMT

Registered site location: [Removed from Public Display]

Current site assessment: Potentially Valid

One Tree Hill, Ettamogah Sanctuary, T/59 was recorded in 1979 as a CMT located within the grounds of the Ettamogah Sanctuary. The CMT was reported to be located in close proximity to the goat house approximately 75m south of the sanctuary reception centre. The CMT was noted to contain one scar of approximately 75cm length with the stem of the tree having a diameter of approximately 50cm.

One Tree Hill, Ettamogah Sanctuary, T/59 was not accessed during the current survey. Review of historical aerials suggest some level of inaccuracy in the recorded site location with the registered site located approximately 35m east of the building most likely to have acted as the reception centre during operation of the Sanctuary. Review of the aerials in proximity of the described location suggest that while significant changes in land use have occurred that a large proportion of the vegetation in this area has remained intact. While it is considered possible that One Tree Hill, Ettamogah Sanctuary, T/59 remains valid, further survey of this area would be required to identify the likely updated site location.



Photograph 9.24: One Tree Hill, Ettamogah Sanctuary, T/59 during original recording (E. Crosby 1979)

9.1.1.16 *One Tree Hill, Ettamogah Sanctuary, TS10 (AHIMS # 60-3-0008)*

Site type: CMT

Registered site location: [Removed from Public Display]

Current site assessment: Potentially Valid

One Tree Hill, Ettamogah Sanctuary, TS10 was recorded in 1979 as a CMT located within the grounds of the Ettamogah Sanctuary. The site was reported to be located near the east end of a lagoon feature in proximity to a small hut utilised as part of the (former) Ettamogah animal sanctuary. The CMT was reported to contain one scar located approximately 1.5m above the ground surface. The tree was noted to be relatively small with a diameter of approximately 30cm.

One Tree Hill, Ettamogah Sanctuary, TS10 was not accessed during the current survey. Review of historical aerials suggest some level of inaccuracy in the site's location. While an accurate estimate of the site location is not able to be made based on the historical aerials, the aerials do suggest that land immediately surrounding the site lagoon has not been subject to any substantial land clearance activities following its original recording. Based on the reviewed aerials it is considered possible that the site remains valid.



Photograph 9.25: One Tree Hill, Ettamogah Sanctuary, TS10 during original recording (E. Crosby 1979)

9.1.1.17 *Mungabareena-mm1 (AHIMS # 55-6-0064)*

Site type: CMT

Registered site location: [Removed from Public Display]

Current site assessment: Valid

Mungabareena-mm1 was originally recorded in 2007 as a CMT. The site was subject to investigation as part of the proposed development Extension of Rockwood Quarry (Biosis 2020). Initial survey did not identify the CMT at the registered location and subsequently the site was assessed to have been destroyed.

Additional survey completed in 2020 relocated Mungabareena-mm1 at some distance from its originally recorded location. The CMT identified during this survey was identified to be comprised of a south facing shield shaped scar. The scar measured 85cm in length and 40cm wide. Regrowth was noted to extend between 10 to 35cm wide. A site update was submitted in 2020 to adjust the location of Mungabareena-mm1 in the AHIMS database.

Due to lack of property access, the site location of Mungabareena-mm1 was not revisited as part of the current survey. Review of recent aerials from the site's registered location confirm the presence of a mature tree suggesting the site remains valid.



Photograph 9.26: Mungabareena-mm1 as re-identified by Biosis during the Rockwood Quarry investigation (Biosis 2020)

9.1.2 Newly identified sites

9.1.2.1 Albury RJP AS 01 (AHIMS # 55-6-0260)

Site type: Artefact

Site location: [Removed from Public Display]

Site extent: 5m x 5m

Albury RJP AS 01 was identified as a small artefact scatter located at the base of an area of outcropping granite. The outcropping granite was located on a mid-slope environment with the granite and immediate surrounds subject to previous disturbance through the construction of water tanks within the wider outcrop.

The artefact scatter was comprised of three quartz cores which were identified within a small area of exposure surrounding the granite outcrop. Comments provided from Albury and District LALC indicated that granite outcrops in the area were often utilised as a source of quartz however noted that the main quarry source for the region was located in the surrounding hills outside the Albury RJP Investigation Area. Based on the overall slope of the landscape it was considered unlikely that the artefact scatter would correspond with an area of PAD.

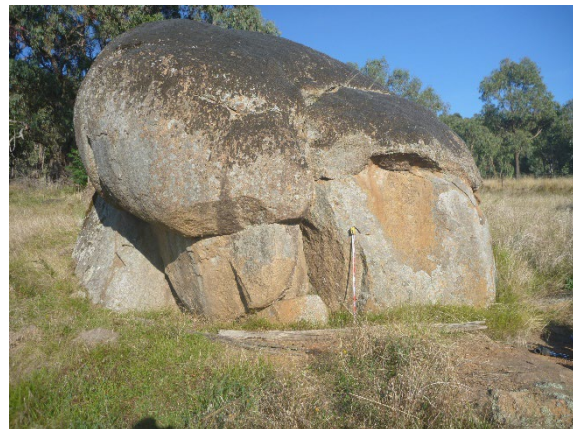
A summary of the characteristics of the identified artefacts is provided in Table 9.1.

Table 9.1: Summary of artefacts identified at Albury RJP AS 01

Artefact type	Material	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Depth (mm)	Additional information
Multi-platform core	Quartz	20	19	8	Three flake scars
Single platform core	Quartz	22	30	17	One flake scare
Multi-platform core	Quartz	24	14	10	Two flake scars



Photograph 9.27: View of quartz artefacts identified at Albury RJP AS 01 (ERM 2022)



Photograph 9.28: Location of Albury RJP AS 01 beneath granite outcrop (ERM 2022)

9.1.2.2 Albury RJP AS 02 (AHIMS # 55-6-0261)

Site type: Artefact

Site location: [Removed from Public Display]

Site extent: 5m x 5m

The site of Albury RJP AS 02 was identified as a small artefact scatter located within a sloped landform adjacent to an artificially raised access track. The raised access track was comprised of a series of imported gravels.

The site contained two quartz artefacts identified in a small area of exposure surrounding an access track. Visibility across the wider surrounds was low with dense grass coverage noted. Based on the sloped nature of the area, and previous impact to the surrounding environment associated with the construction of the access track, the site was not considered to be associated with an area of PAD.

A summary of the characteristics of the identified artefacts is provided in Table 9.2.

Table 9.2: Summary of artefacts identified at Albury RJP AS 02

Artefact type	Material	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Depth (mm)	Additional information
Proximal flake fragment	Quartz	25	18	8	
Proximal flake fragment	Quartz	24	14	10	



Photograph 9.29: View of quartz artefacts identified at Albury RJP AS 02 (ERM 2022)



Photograph 9.30: Location of Albury RJP AS 02 on sloped landscape adjacent to access track (ERM 2022)

9.1.2.3 Albury RJP AS 03 (AHIMS # 55-6-0264)

Site type: Artefact

Registered site location: [Removed from Public Display]

Site extent: 60m x 10m

Albury RJP AS 03 was identified as a small artefact scatter located along and surrounding an existing access track. The access track was located across a steeply sloped landform leading towards a crossing of Eight Mile Creek. The artefacts were dispersed over approximately 60m with artefacts located across the middle and lower slope portions of the surrounding landform.

The access track included a number of imported gravels. A total of four artefacts were identified across the access track including one artefact knapped from a ceramic piece. The small size of the ceramic piece limited the ability to positively identify the original shape or provenience of the knapped piece.

Due to the steeply sloped nature of the artefact deposit and the presence of imported gravels, the artefact scatter was assessed to have likely been redeposited into its current location. No areas of PAD were identified associated with the scatter or its immediate surrounds.

A summary of the characteristics of the identified artefacts is provided in Table 9.3.

Table 9.3: Summary of artefacts identified at Albury RJP AS 03

Artefact type	Material	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Depth (mm)	Additional information
Complete flake	Quartz	26	36	5	Evidence of platform preparation and retouch on distal edge
Multi-platform core	Quartzite	33	29	11	Three flake scars
Complete flake	Ceramic	11	17	5	Flaked ceramic, dorsal surface has linear marking associated with original ceramic form Retouch on left and distal margins
Complete flake	Quartz	16	30	6	Retouch on distal margin, backing on proximal margin



Photograph 9.31: View of quartz artefact identified within Albury RJP AS 03 (ERM 2022)



Photograph 9.32: View of quartzite artefact identified within Albury RJP AS 03 (ERM 2022)



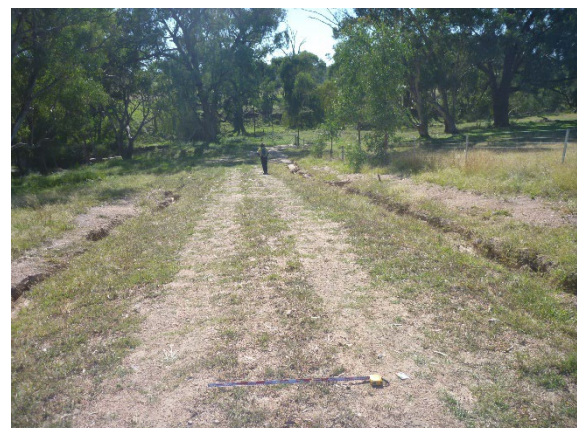
Photograph 9.33: View of ventral surface of ceramic artefact within Albury RJP AS 03 (ERM 2022)



Photograph 9.34: View of dorsal surface of ceramic artefact within Albury RJP AS 03 (ERM 2022)



Photograph 9.35: View of context of Albury RJP AS 03 looking uphill (ERM 2022)



Photograph 9.36: Albury RJP AS 03 looking downhill (ERM 2022)

9.1.2.4 Albury RJP AS 04 (AHIMS # 60-3-0176)

Site type: Artefact

Registered site location: [Removed from Public Display]

Site extent: 5m x 5m

Albury RJP AS 04 was identified as a small artefact scatter located across an area which had recently been subject to disturbance through the construction of a pipeline route. The site was located within a gently raised terrace landform approximately 55m from Eight Mile Creek.

The site was comprised of two quartz artefacts identified in a linear exposure. While visibility was relatively good within the area of disturbance, the surrounding landscape displayed relatively low levels of exposure due to dense paddock grasses.

This site is associated with a wide area of PAD which was identified along Eight Mile Creek. This is further discussed in Table 9.12.

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

Table 9.4: Summary of artefacts identified at Albury RJP AS 04

Artefact type	Material	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Depth (mm)	Additional information
Distal flake fragment	Quartz	17	12	4	
Distal flake fragment	Quartz	24	13	8	



Photograph 9.37: Quartz artefacts identified at Albury RJP AS 04 (ERM 2022)



Photograph 9.38: Location of Albury RJP AS 04 (ERM 2022)

9.1.2.5 Albury RJP AS 05 (AHIMS # 60-3-0176)

Site type: Artefact

Registered site location: [Removed from Public Display]

Site extent: 20m x 15m

Albury RJP AS 05 was identified as a small artefact scatter located along and surrounding an existing access track. The access track was located across a moderately sloped landform leading towards a crossing of Eight Mile Creek. The artefacts were dispersed over approximately 20m with artefacts located across the upper and slope portions of the surrounding landform.

The artefact scatter included five quartz artefacts which are detailed in Table 9.5.

The artefact scatter was assessed to be associated with an area of PAD delineated by the raised terrace landform surrounding and immediately west of the artefact scatter. The area of PAD is further discussed in Table 9.12.

Table 9.5: Summary of artefacts identified at Albury RJP AS 05

Artefact type	Material	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Depth (mm)	Additional information
Bipolar core	Quartz	50	35	20	
Marginal flake fragment	Quartz	51	32	20	Retouch on left proximal margin
Complete flake	Quartz	35	30	15	
Debitage	Quartz	25	15	5	
Distal flake fragment	Quartz	18	15	4	Retouch distal margin



Photograph 9.39: Quartz artefacts identified within Albury RJP AS 05 (ERM 2022)



Photograph 9.40: Location of Albury RJP AS 05 (ERM 2022)

9.1.2.6 Albury RJP IF 01 (AHIMS # 60-3-0174)

Site type: Artefact

Registered site location: [Removed from Public Display]

Site extent: 1 m x 1 m

Albury RJP IF 01 was identified as an isolated stone artefact located within a crest landform. The site was identified within an area of exposure associated with existing cattle yards.

A summary of the isolated find is provided in Table 9.6

The isolated find is associated with a large area of PAD which encompasses the high crest surrounding the location of the isolated find. The area of PAD is further discussed in Table 9.12.

Table 9.6: Summary of artefact characteristics of Albury RJP IF 01

Artefact type	Material	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Depth (mm)	Additional information
Complete flake	Quartz	18	12	5	Retouch on distal margin



Photograph 9.41: Quartz artefact identified at Albury RJP IF 01 (ERM 2022)



Photograph 9.42: Location of Albury RJP IF 01 (ERM 2022)

9.1.2.7 Albury RJP CMT 01 (AHIMS # 60-3-0173)

Site type: CMT

Registered site location: [Removed from Public Display]

Site extent: 1m x 1m

Albury RJP CMT 01 was identified as a CMT located on a gently sloped landform approximately 55m from Eight Mile Creek. The CMT was located within a raised terrace landform with an area predominantly comprised of regrowth vegetation. The immediate surrounds of the CMT were obscured by weed coverage which obscured the surrounding landscape.

The condition of the CMT was assessed as poor with the tree recorded following its death and after it had been cut at a trunk height of 1.2m above the surface. The tree was assessed likely to be a red gum species. The characteristics of the scar are summarised in Table 9.7.

The scar was comprised of an uneven but generally ovular shape. The bottom portion of the scar was noted to be particularly even which was considered unlikely if the CMT was associated with natural scarring.

Albury RJP CMT 01 was located within a wider area of PAD which is further discussed in Table 9.12.

Table 9.7: Characteristics of Albury RJP CMT 01 modification

Modified element orientation	Scar type	Height above ground (cm)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Depth (cm)	Regrowth width (cm)
North east	Unclear	8	76	17	6	10



Photograph 9.43: Detail of modified feature of Albury RJP CMT 01 (ERM 2022)



Photograph 9.44: Location of Albury RJP CMT 01 (ERM 2022)

9.1.2.8 Albury RJP CMT 02 (AHIMS # 60-3-0172)

Site type: CMT

Registered site location: [Removed from Public Display]

Site extent: 5m x 5m

Albury RJP CMT 02 was identified as a CMT located on a gently sloped landform obscured by weed coverage approximately 60m from Eight Mile Creek. The CMT was located within a raised terrace landform with an area predominantly comprised of regrowth vegetation.

The condition of the CMT was assessed as poor with the tree recorded following its death and after it had been cut at a trunk height of 2.6m above the surface. The tree was assessed likely to be a red gum species. The characteristics of the scar are summarised in Table 9.8.

The modified component of the CMT was comprised of cut out segment which appeared to have been removed utilising metal tools. Feedback from the representative of Albury and District LALC suggested that this was likely utilised similarly to a toe hold or utilised to wedge a secondary piece of wood to assist in climbing the tree. The modified element was assessed to be in fair condition.

Albury RJP CMT 02 was located within a wider area of PAD which is further discussed in Table 9.12.

Table 9.8: Characteristics of Albury RJP CMT 02 modification

Modified element orientation	Scar type	Height above ground (cm)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Depth (cm)	Regrowth width (cm)
SW	Toe hold	122	5	27	8	NA



Photograph 9.45: Detail of modified feature of Albury RJP CMT 02



Photograph 9.46: Location of Albury RJP CMT 02

9.1.2.9 Albury RJP CMT 03 (AHIMS # 55-6-0263)

Site type: CMT

Registered site location: [Removed from Public Display]

Site extent: 10m x 10m

Albury RJP CMT 03 was identified as a CMT on a gently sloped landform located centrally between two tributaries of Eight Mile Creek. The CMT was in an open paddock which had largely been cleared of vegetation. Several mature trees were scattered across the wider paddock extent. Areas of regrowth vegetation were noted in the distance surrounding both tributaries of Eight Mile Creek.

The CMT was identified as a red gum species of approximately 25m height with a girth of approximately 3m. Both the tree and the modified component were identified to be in good condition. The canopy of the tree was assessed to extend over an area of approximately 10m x 10m. The characteristics of the modified component of the CMT is summarised in Table 9.9.

Albury RJP CMT 03 was located within a large area of PAD which is further discussed in Table 9.12.

Table 9.9: Characteristics of Albury RJP CMT 03 modification

Modified element orientation	Scar type	Height above ground (cm)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Depth (cm)	Regrowth width (cm)
SW	Coolamon	80	75	20	20	10



Photograph 9.47: Detail of modification associated with Albury RJP CMT 03 (ERM 2022)



Photograph 9.48: View of condition of Albury RJP CMT 03 (ERM 2022)

9.1.2.10 Albury RJP CMT 04 (AHIMS # 55-6-0262)

Site type: CMT

Registered site location: [Removed from Public Display]

Site extent: 10m x 10m

Albury RJP CMT 04 was identified as a CMT located within a mid-slope landform. The CMT was located within an open paddock which had been largely cleared of native vegetation.

The CMT was in poor condition with the tree having been identified following its death with several large branches of the tree having broken away from the main trunk. While positive identification of the tree species was not made, the tree was assessed to have similar characteristics of a stringy bark. The tree was estimated to extend to a height of 20m with two scars noted across the trunk. The secondary scar was located at a significant height and consequently measurements for this feature were estimated. Both scars were assessed to be in good condition.

A summary of the characteristics of each modification is provided in Table 9.10

Table 9.10: Characteristics of Albury RJP CMT 04 modification

Modified element orientation	Scar type	Height above ground (cm)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Depth (cm)	Regrowth width (cm)
SW	Unknown	158	155	32	15	Unknown
W	Unknown	~300	~40	~15	~15	Unknown



Photograph 9.49: Detail of modification of Albury RJP CMT 04



Photograph 9.50: Contextual view of location of Albury RJP CMT 04

9.1.2.11 *Albury RJP CMT 05 (AHIMS # 60-3-0171)*

Site type: CMT

Registered site location: [Removed from Public Display]

Site extent: 10m x 10m

Albury RJP CMT 05 was identified within a gully slope landform directly adjacent to a low order tributary of Eight Mile Creek. The gully has been modified to create a series of dams.

The CMT was identified as a grey box in good condition with the tree extended to an approximate height of 20m.

The tree included one modified element comprised of a coolamon scar. The scar was reported to be in good condition with its characteristics summarised in Table 9.11.

Table 9.11: Characteristics of Albury RJP CMT 05 modification

Modified element orientation	Scar type	Height above ground (cm)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Depth (cm)	Regrowth width (cm)
SW	Coolamon	100	50	17	6	15



Photograph 9.51: Detail of modification of Albury RJP CMT 05



Photograph 9.52: Contextual view of location of Albury RJP CMT 05

9.1.3 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 Albury RJP Investigation Area is comprised of a landscape which transitions from gently sloped river terraces surrounding Seven Mile Creek, Eight Mile Creek and Nine Mile Creek to the surrounding hillslopes. These hillslopes connect to a series of summits to the south and west of the Albury RJP Investigation Area.

Large portions of the Albury RJP Investigation Area are comprised of moderately to steeply sloped landforms which have been assessed to be less likely to have a focus of past Aboriginal occupation and less likely to support the survivability of the archaeological record.



Several landforms within the Albury RJP Investigation Area have been identified as suitable to retain archaeological deposits based on their location within gently sloped or flat portions of the Albury RJP Investigation Area, raised slightly above the lowest lying portions of adjacent creek lines. The archaeological and ethnographic record support the focus of occupation in the area on lands surrounding creek lines which were utilised as travel routes. This is further contextualised by feedback from Albury and District LALC which suggests that the Albury RJP Investigation Area was primarily utilised as a transitional landscape for both travel and resource gathering. It was noted that landscapes utilised for both denser occupation and ceremonial uses were located outside of the current Albury RJP Investigation Area.



Additional areas of potential have been identified on broad crest landforms which provide significant outlooks towards the surrounding creek lines and mountain summits.



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 9.12 below and shown in Figure 9.1.

Table 9.12: Summary of areas of PAD

PAD	Description	Photograph
<p>Name: Albury RJP PAD 01</p> <p>Centroid: [Removed from Public Display]</p> <p>Dimensions: 400m x 200m</p> <p>Associated sites: None</p>	<p>Albury RJP PAD 01 was identified across a gently sloped landform bordering Eight Mile Creek. 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>Photograph 9.53: Albury RJP PAD 01 (ERM 2022)</p>
<p>Name: Albury RJP PAD 02</p> <p>Centroid: [Removed from Public Display]</p> <p>Dimensions: 550m x 150m</p> <p>Associated sites: None</p>	<p>Albury RJP PAD 02 was identified across a gently sloped landform located to the south of Eight Mile Creek. The area of PAD is located in a slightly raised location above the surrounding Eight Mile Creek terrace with the area of PAD mapped to be located approximately 95m from Eight Mile Creek at its closest point. The area of PAD is further bisected by multiple ephemeral drainage lines leading towards Eight Mile Creek.</p> <p>While localised disturbances associated with the construction of small dams were noted, the PAD area was assessed to be located within a relatively intact landform.</p>	 <p>Photograph 9.54: Albury RJP PAD 02 (ERM 2022)</p>

PAD	Description	Photograph
<p>Name: Albury RJP PAD 03</p> <p>Centroid: [Removed from Public Display]</p> <p>Dimensions: 260m x 125m</p> <p>Associated sites: Albury RJP IF 01</p>	<p>Albury RJP PAD 03 was identified across a crest and saddle landform located in the southern portion of the Albury RJP Investigation Area. The area of PAD was delineated by the broad crest landforms which were noted to provide a significant view line towards both Eight Mile Creek, its associated tributaries as well as the surrounding mountain landscapes which including both stone resource gathering locations and ceremonial places.</p> <p>Evidence of disturbance across the crest landform was limited to historic land clearance and minor erosion scours associated with the placement of a cattle yard across one of the crest landforms.</p> <p>The archaeological potential of Albury RJP PAD 03 is reinforced by the identification of Albury RJP IF 01 within its boundaries.</p>	 <p>Photograph 9.55: Albury RJP PAD 03 (ERM 2022)</p>
<p>Name: Albury RJP PAD 04</p> <p>Centroid: [Removed from Public Display]</p> <p>Dimensions: 230m x 120m</p> <p>Associated sites: AHIMS # 60-3-0158</p>	<p>Albury RJP PAD 04 was identified across a gently sloped landform located to the south of Eight Mile Creek. The area of PAD is in a slightly raised location above the surrounding Eight Mile Creek terrace with the area of PAD mapped to be located approximately 95m from Eight Mile Creek at its closest point. The area of PAD is located directly east of an ephemeral drainage line leading towards Eight Mile Creek. While localised disturbances associated with the construction of small dams were noted, the PAD area was assessed to be located within a relatively intact landform.</p> <p>The area of PAD extends a previously investigated area artefact scatter and area of PAD (AHIMS # 60-3-0158) and encompasses the full extent of the gentle slope landform located between an unnamed drainage line of Eight Mile Creek and Gerogery Road.</p>	 <p>Photograph 9.56: Albury RJP PAD 04 (ERM 2022)</p>

PAD	Description	Photograph
<p>Name: Albury RJP PAD 05</p> <p>Centroid: [Removed from Public Display]</p> <p>Dimensions: 850m x 150m</p> <p>Associated sites: Albury RJP CMT 01, Albury RJP CMT 02, Albury RJP AS 04, AHIMS # 60-3-0005, potentially AHIMS # 60-3-0010</p>	<p>Albury RJP PAD 05 was identified across a gently sloped landform located to the south of Eight Mile Creek. 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 PAD area is associated with a variety of associated Aboriginal sites suggesting that there may be significant evidence of Aboriginal occupation in this area.</p>	 <p>Photograph 9.57: Albury RJP PAD 05 (ERM 2022)</p>
<p>Name: Albury RJP PAD 06</p> <p>Centroid: [Removed from Public Display]</p> <p>Dimensions: 210m x 140m</p> <p>Associated sites: None</p>	<p>Albury RJP PAD 06 is located within a localised crest and gently sloping spur landform descending towards Eight Mile Creek. While the crest landform has been partially impacted through the construction of the Maryvale Homestead, the majority of the landform appears to have been utilised primarily as grazing and agricultural lands. The crest landform provides a significant outlook to the surrounding landscape with the connecting spur providing a direct link to the surrounding creek line.</p>	 <p>Photograph 9.58: Albury RJP PAD 06 (ERM 2022)</p>



PAD	Description	Photograph
<p>Name: Albury RJP PAD 07</p> <p>Centroid: [Removed from Public Display]</p> <p>Dimensions: 130m x 60m</p> <p>Associated sites: Albury RJP AS 05</p>	<p>Albury RJP PAD 07 is located in a gently sloped raised terrace landform adjacent to Eight Mile Creek. The area of PAD was identified to encompass the intact landform surrounding Albury RJP AS 05 which is eroding from the access track that bisects the raised landform. The PAD area is located in close proximity to the confluence of several drainage lines leading in to Eight Mile Creek.</p>	 <p>Photograph 9.59: Albury RJP PAD 07 (ERM 2022)</p>
<p>Name: Albury RJP PAD 08</p> <p>Centroid: [Removed from Public Display]</p> <p>Dimensions: 670m x 370m</p> <p>Associated sites: Albury RJP CMT 03</p>	<p>Albury RJP PAD 08 is located across a broad gently sloped landform between two wide tributaries of Eight Mile Creek. This area of PAD overlaps with the location of Albury RJP CMT 03 between the two tributaries, suggesting that the landform between both creek lines was utilised in addition to those portions of the landform in closer proximity to each creek line. While visual inspection noted several dams and previous uses of area for agricultural purposes, no significant evidence of ground disturbance was noted.</p>	 <p>Photograph 9.60: Albury RJP PAD 08 (ERM 2022)</p>

Figure 9.1: Identified Aboriginal heritage sites

[Figure removed from Public Display]

10. HISTORIC HERITAGE SITES

10.1.1 Registered Historic Heritage Sites

10.1.1.1 *Maryvale*

Survey of the Maryvale heritage item identified several historic farmstead structures located at a localised highpoint and surrounding sloped landform within a large pastoral and agricultural property. Key built features of the property included a homestead, stables, dairy, outhouse and worker's cottage.

Structurally the Maryvale Homestead has been constructed over two key phases, with an initial stone phase of construction located towards the front of the current homestead and a number of additional rooms constructed of brickwork added to the original structure (Photograph 10.2). The homestead is demonstrative of a vernacular style which includes localised decorative features such as a delicate timber frieze towards the front of the property (Photograph 10.1). Evidence of multiple cellars within the homestead were noted. Internally, a number of modifications have been recently undertaken including the replacement of internal floors. Remnant internal detailing includes the presence of the original fireplaces within the stonework portions of the building, raised ceilings and original timber-framed sash windows. Despite the modifications the homestead retains a strong aesthetic connection to its original construction and early twentieth century extension. The aesthetic connection of the homestead extends to the surrounding gardens as well as more broadly towards the surrounding pastoral lands and Eight Mile Creek.

An outdoor lavatory is located to the east of the homestead which has been constructed of 'faux stone' pressed metal cladding (Photograph 10.8). The roof of the lavatory has been modified and replaced with a flat corrugated metal roof system. Internal features of the lavatory were not able to be inspected during the site inspection.

A small underground dairy is located approximately 65m east of the homestead. The dairy is comprised of a small brick room which extends some distance below the surrounding ground surface. The high pitched gable roof of the dairy is timber-framed and sheeted in corrugated metal (Photograph 10.6). Internally there is clear evidence of several damaged walls, with collapsed walls and framework suggesting the overall poor condition of the structure (Photograph 10.7). The original door of the structure was noted to be present within the structure, although not attached to the overall building.

A large stable structure was located approximately 160m north east of the main homestead building. The stable is constructed of a red brick laid in utilising a common bond technique consistent with brick components of the homestead (Photograph 10.3). The stable includes internal wooden support posts as well as timber rafters and struts. The roofing structure was comprised of a combination of corrugated and pressed metal gables. Flooring within the stable was comprised of a combination of floorboards and brick flooring. Some deterioration of the wooden floor components was noted. Original internal detailing remains present within the stables with timber stalls and ladder features remaining extant (Photograph 10.4). In general, timber structural supports appeared to be in relatively good condition with localised wood deterioration noted in some of the internal stall divisions.

A small worker's cottage is located approximately 230m south west of the main homestead. The worker's cottage is comprised of a timber-framed weatherboard cottage which is surrounded by a series of cypress trees. While inspection of internal components of the structure was not undertaken, the structure appeared to be in good condition from external viewpoints.

An additional homestead is present interspersed with the wider homestead. This homestead was comprised of a large weatherboard structure with a brick base as was assessed to be consistent with post war architectural style (Photograph 10.9). The additional homestead was not assessed to be directly contributory to the significance of Maryvale.



Photograph 10.1: View of front of main homestead (ERM 2022)



Photograph 10.2: Side view of homestead extension (ERM 2022)



Photograph 10.3: View of stable (ERM 2022)



Photograph 10.4: Internal view of stable showing timber supports and internal structures (ERM 2022)



Photograph 10.5: View of front of worker's cottage (ERM 2022)



Photograph 10.6: External view of semi underground dairy (ERM 2022)



Photograph 10.7: Internal view of semi-underground dairy (ERM 2022)



Photograph 10.8: External view of outdoor lavatory (ERM 2022)



Photograph 10.9: External view of post war homestead (ERM 2022)

10.1.1.2 *Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins*

Access to Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins was limited during the current survey program by a combination of limited property access and dense vegetation (Photograph 10.10) limiting manoeuvrability across council owned portions of the surrounding landscape. Survey was unable to positively locate the Ettamogah remains from accessible vantage points (Photograph 10.11).

Review of the most recently available historic aerials identify an area of ruins present within the lot immediately adjacent to the chain of ponds running across the property (Photograph 10.12). These ruins are considered likely to correspond to the listed heritage item. It is noted that there is a discrepancy of the locations of these ruins and the identified heritage curtilage. Review of historic aerials of the curtilage do not identify any evidence of structure remains within these boundaries.

Evidence of structural remains in the vicinity of the ruins include a loading ramp (Photograph 10.13) located along the property fence line which was considered likely to be associated with the wider property use of the former vineyard.

The extensive grass coverage across the lot precluded the identification of any additional structural or archaeological remains associated with the property. The potential for additional archaeological remains is further discussed in Section 11.2.1.



Photograph 10.10: Dense grasses across lot



Photograph 10.11: View towards reported location of ruins



Photograph 10.12: Dammed watercourse



Photograph 10.13: Timber ramp on boundary of property

10.1.2 Unregistered historic heritage sites

10.1.2.1 Former Wagga Road / Hume Highway Alignment

A former road surface was identified within the Albury RJP Investigation Area during the site inspection. Intact portions of the road surface were comprised of small light coloured gravels. The road surface appeared to follow the original alignment of Wagga Road (Photograph 10.16) which has subsequently been subject to several deviations as part of upgrade works to the Hume Highway. Upgrades to the Hume Highway to bypass Wagga Road entirely were completed in 2009 as part of the Hume Highway Duplication Project.



Photograph 10.14: View of remnant road surface towards continuation of Wagga Road



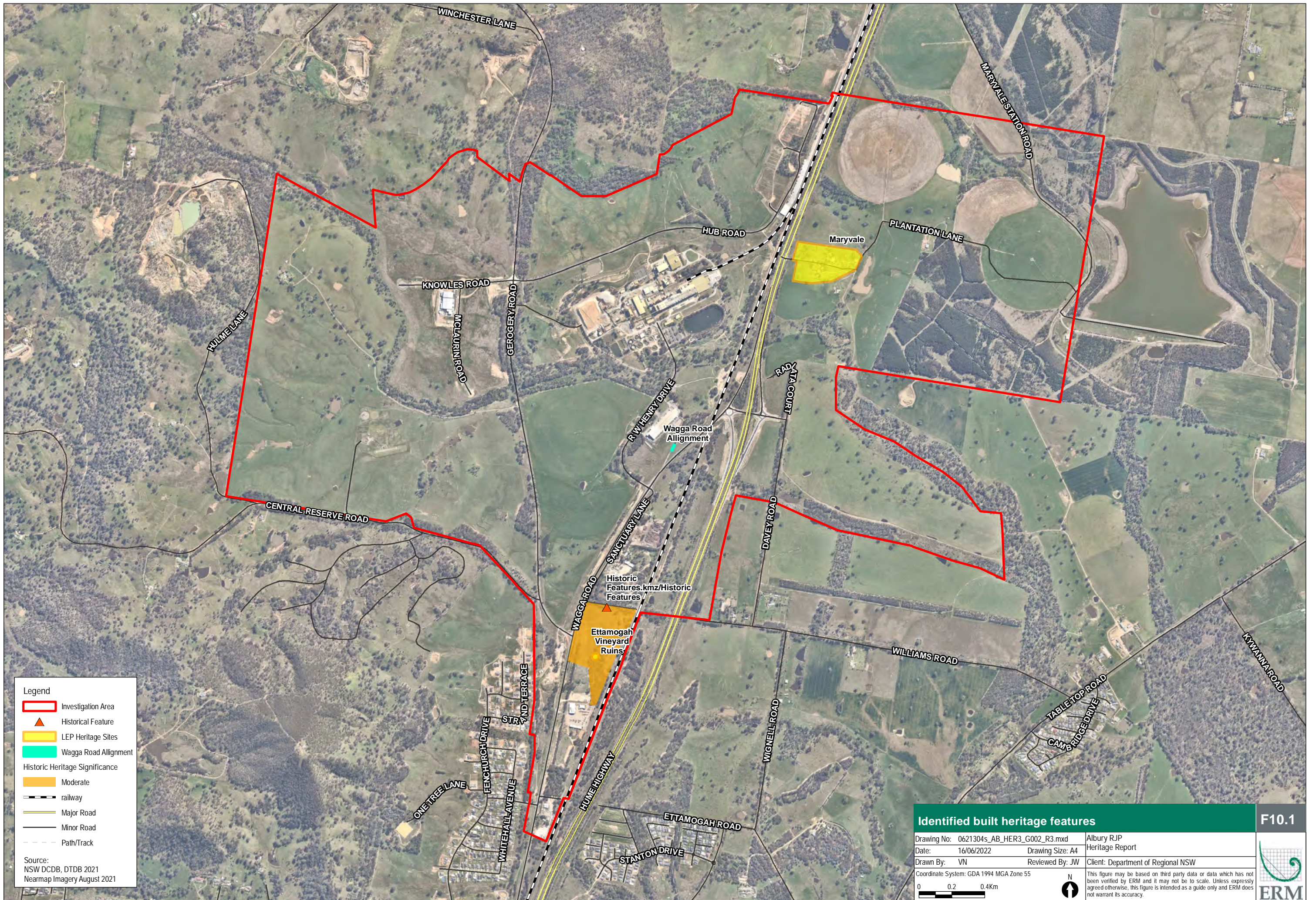
Photograph 10.15: View north towards end of former alignment



Photograph 10.16: Historical aerial ~1969 showing former alignment of Wagga Road (Source: Spatial Collaboration Portal)



Photograph 10.17: Historical aerial C~ 1987 showing realignment of Wagga Road (blue arrow) to bypass identified historic road (red arrow) (Source: Spatial Collaboration Portal)



Legend

- Investigation Area
- ▲ Historical Feature
- LEP Heritage Sites
- Wagga Road Alignment

Historic Heritage Significance

- Moderate

- railway
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Path/Track

Source:
NSW DCDB, DTDB 2021
Nearmap Imagery August 2021

Identified built heritage features		F10.1
Drawing No: 0621304s_AB_HER3_G002_R3.mxd	Albury RJP	
Date: 16/06/2022	Drawing Size: A4	
Drawn By: VN	Reviewed By: JW	
Client: Department of Regional NSW		
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55		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. HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Review of the potential for Historical Archaeological Resource to be present within the Albury RJP Investigation Area was based on a consideration of current ground conditions as identified during the archaeological survey and analysis of historic development within the Albury RJP Investigation Area.

11.1 Historic land use summary

Review of historic development within the Albury RJP Investigation Area identified several key themes relating to land use within the Albury RJP Investigation Area. These themes included:

- Pastoralism;
- Agriculture; and
- Transport.

The first recorded European land use in the area occurred with the establishment of the Mungabareena cattle run in 1835. This land use appeared to generally continue until the 1860s.

In 1861 portions of the Albury RJP Investigation Area were declared part of the Black Range Goldfield (Figure 11.1). Gold mining pursuits quickly turned to quartz with the draw of mining resulting in increased traffic and occupation in the region. Historic records suggest that mining pursuits within the Black Range Goldfield appeared to be largely restricted to portions of the Goldfield to the south and west of the Albury RJP Investigation Area with limited evidence to suggest extensive use of the Albury RJP Investigation Area for this purpose.

Agricultural and grazing pursuits steadily increased in the Albury RJP Investigation Area with a series of agricultural pursuits and vineyards operating during the 1880s. Maps from the 1930s indicate that occupation of the area remained sparse with a few buildings occupying the Albury RJP Investigation Area (Figure 11.2). During the development of the Hume Dam, there was an increase in travel throughout the area as the Hume Highway was diverted to utilise the existing Wagga Road alignment.

Historical aerials indicate that occupation of the region continued to be dominated by agricultural land uses up to the 1980s (Photograph 11.1 and Photograph 11.2). At this time the region saw an increased phase of industrial development with the establishment of the then Norse Skog Paper Mill and other small industrial uses.

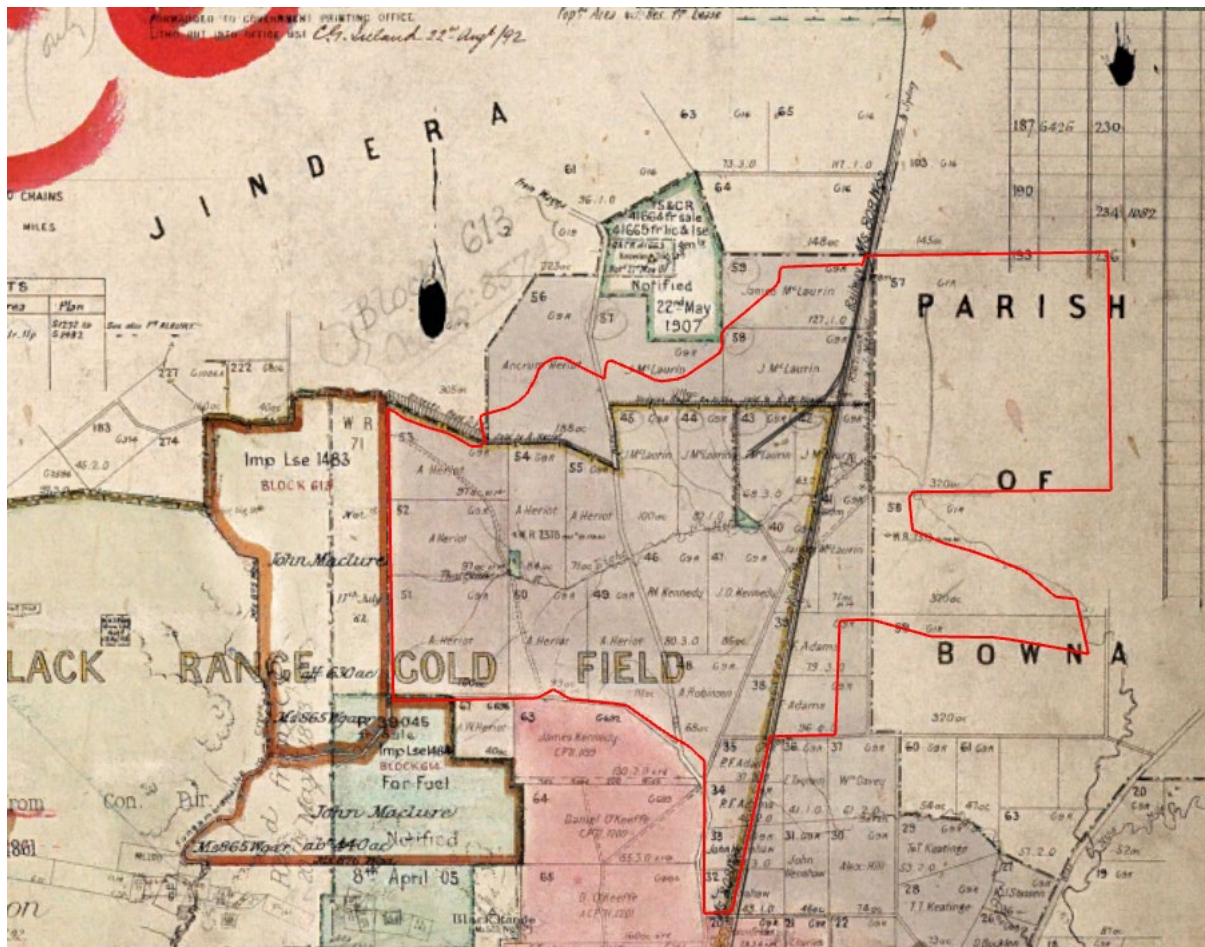


Figure 11.1: Parish of Mungabarina map c~ showing location of Black Range Gold Field across Portions of the Albury RJP Investigation Area

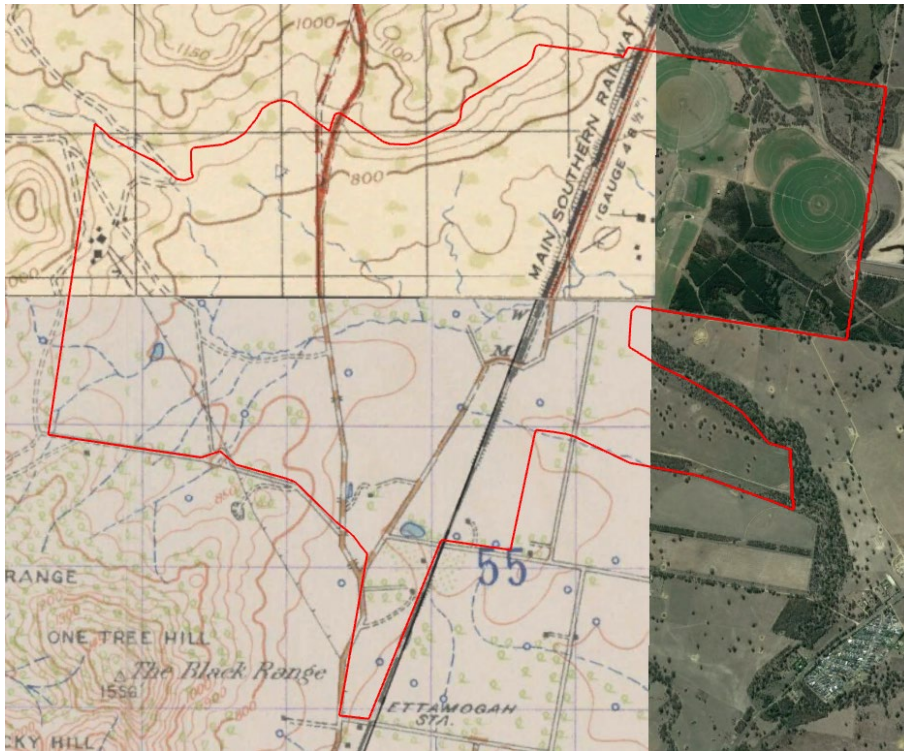


Figure 11.2: British War office map showing minimal structures across Albury RJP Investigation Area as of 1933 (Great Britain War Office 1933)



Photograph 11.1: Historical aerial c~1961 showing general agricultural use of Albury RJP Investigation Area (Source: Spatial Collaboration Services)



Photograph 11.2: Historical aerial c~ 1996 showing the growth in industrial land use within the Albury RJP Investigation Area (Source: Spatial Collaboration Services)

11.2 Identified areas of Historical Archaeological Potential

The following areas have been identified through background research and archaeological survey to demonstrate archaeological potential.

11.2.1 *Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins*

As detailed survey of Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins was unable to be undertaken, the assessment of archaeological potential for this site is predominantly based on a review of historic aerials and descriptions of the former structural remains.

Reports from 1886 identify that the vineyard was originally comprised of multiple cellars with underground flooring (Yearbook of Australia 1886). Historical aerials from 1961 identify several structures located in the immediate vicinity of the existing dam infrastructure which are considered likely to represent vineyard infrastructure (Photograph 11.3). While these structures appear to have been removed by 2010, (Photograph 11.4) it is considered possible that archaeological remains of these structures and associated land uses exist.



Photograph 11.3: Historical aerial c~1961 showing presence of several structures adjacent to dam infrastructure.



Photograph 11.4: Historical aerial c~2010 showing the demolition of former structures at Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins

11.2.2 Rural homestead

Two distinct deposits of building debris were identified within Survey Unit 7 and Survey Unit 8. Identifiable elements within these stockpiles were limited to brick fragments. Review of historical aerials note the presence of several built structures associated with the southern stockpile which appears to represent a small homestead. No structures were identified associated with the northern stockpile. Historical review has identified that the Lot was granted in 1861 to Alfred Robinson. No evidence of occupation of the lot as this time was able to be identified as part of the research undertaken for this report. Historical aerials and maps indicate that a structure was present at this location by 1931 (Figure 11.3). Review of additional aerials note the demolition of these structures by 1996 (Photograph 11.5 and Photograph 11.6). While demolition is considered likely to have severely impacted the majority of structures associated with the homestead, the potential for deeper deposits including cellars, wells and privy deposits is noted.

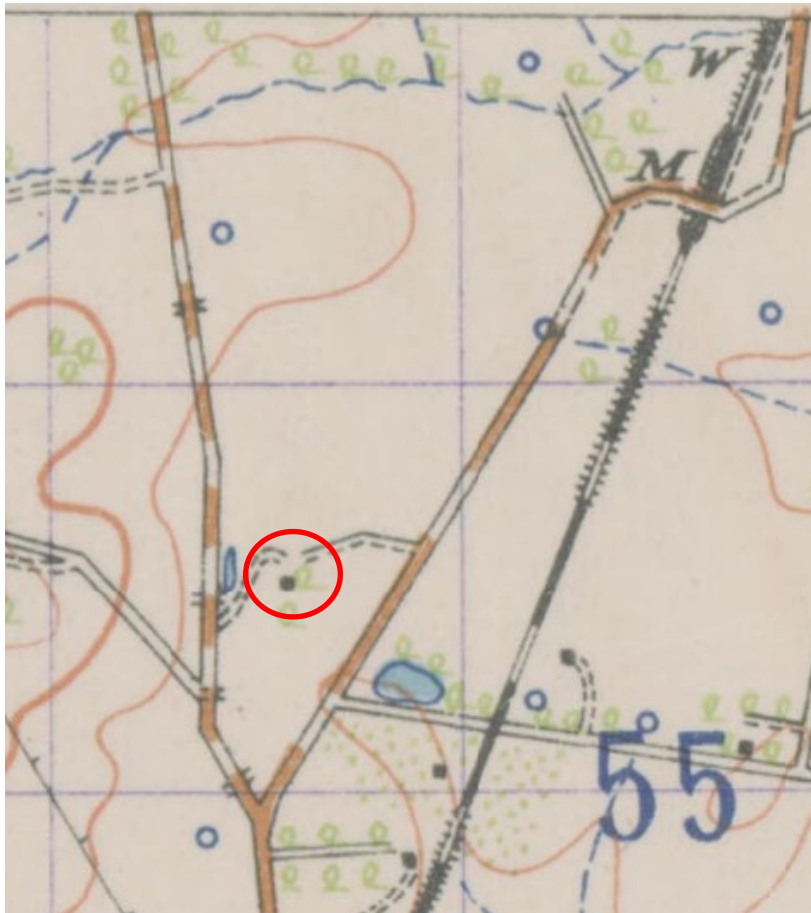


Figure 11.3: Map showing presence of residence as of 1933, circled in red (Great Britain War Office 1933)



Photograph 11.5: Historical aerial c~ 1961 showing presence of former pastoral property buildings between Gerogery Road and Wagga Road (Source: Spatial Collaboration Portal)



Photograph 11.6: Historical aerial c~ 1996 showing demolition of pastoral property buildings between Gerogery Road and Wagga Road (Source: Spatial Collaboration Portal)

Figure 11.4: Identified areas of historic archaeological potential

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 Albury RJP 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 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 and information; 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 of the nature of the site's contents.

12.2 Identifying Cultural Values

Cultural heritage values for the Albury RJP Investigation Area were identified through a combination of desktop assessment and consultation undertaken during the preparation of this Heritage Report (see Section 3.0). This information was collected by ERM Heritage Consultants (Archaeologists) Maggie Cronin 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.

Table 12.1 summarises the cultural heritage values identified for the Albury RJP Investigation Area and the surrounding region which was confirmed throughout the consultation and review process.

Table 12.1: Cultural heritage values identified for the Albury RJP Investigation Area and surrounds

Cultural heritage value	Description	Distance from Albury RJP Investigation Area	Source
Mungabareena Reserve	Traditional meeting place prior to crossing the river to collect Bogong Moths in the summer. Mungabareena is identified as an area where business and meetings of neighbours took place. It was noted to be an area where stories could be shared and trade undertaken.	16km south	Andom Rendell (Albury LALC), pers comm 18/03/2022 State Heritage Inventory
Bungambrawatha Creek and the Murray River	Gathering Place of the Wiradjuri	14km south	Jacobs 2020 Spenneman 2015
Bungambrawatha Ford	Prominent crossing point utilised by both Wiradjuri and settlers	9.5km south	Jacobs 2020 Spenneman 2015
Thurgoona	Noted as an area which was previously utilised to settle disputes.	Approximately 7km south east of Albury RJP Investigation Area	Andom Rendell (Albury LALC), pers comm 18/03/2022
High ground/ Mountains	The high ground/ mountain area to the east of the Albury RJP Investigation Area was noted to be a song line and place where the tribes would spend summer feasting on Bogong Moth. It was noted that the tribes would wait at camp sites on the low grounds and wait for a spirit man to come down from the mountains to tell each tribe which area they should travel to for the summer.	Various	Andom Rendell (Albury LALC), pers comm 18/03/2022
Travel and resource gathering area	The current Albury RJP Investigation Area was noted to primarily have been utilised as a travel and resource gathering area.	Within current Albury RJP Investigation Area	Andom Rendell (Albury LALC), pers comm 18/03/2022
Quartz quarries	Quartz resources were noted to be present in the basalt outcrops of the hills surrounding the Albury RJP Investigation Area.	Within 5km of Albury RJP Investigation Area	Andom Rendell (Albury LALC), pers comm 18/03/2022

12.2.1 Social or Cultural Significance

The Albury RJP Investigation Area has been identified to contain social significance as part of a wider cultural landscape. In particular, the significance of the Albury RJP Investigation Area has been identified to be associated with the use of the landscape as a travel and resource gathering area for the Wiradjuri people. These uses are noted particularly in the archaeological record through the prevalence of sites in close proximity to the creek lines which are reported to have formed key travel routes. The utilisation of the landscape is further supported by the presence of a number of CMT's as well as outcropping quartz in the wider landscape. This landscape formed one component of a wider cultural landscape which extended towards the Murray River and further towards the high mountain ranges of the Australian Alps.

The Albury RJP Investigation Area has been assessed to demonstrate **moderate** social significance as part of this wider cultural landscape.

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.

The ethnographic record indicates significant overlap between the Wiradjuri people and European settlers. Archaeologically this has been confirmed to extend in some capacity to the Albury RJP Investigation Area through the presence of a flaked ceramic artefact. Despite the evidence of this overlap, the current assessment has not identified a specific person or event of historic value associated with the Albury RJP Investigation Area.

The Albury RJP Investigation Area has been assessed to demonstrate **low** historic significance.

12.2.3 Scientific Significance

Scientific significance refers to the archaeological or scientific attributes of a landscape or area. These are characterised using archaeological criteria such as archaeological potential, representativeness and rarity of the archaeological resource, and education potential.

A scientific significance assessment of each site is summarised in Table 12.2. The assessment is limited to sites identified to remain valid as part of the current assessment.

A discussion of the defining characteristics of the sites assessed to demonstrate Low and Moderate scientific significance is provided below.

Table 12.2: Scientific significance assessment of Aboriginal sites present within the Albury RJP Investigation Area

Site	Research potential	Rarity	Representativeness	Education potential	Overall
Nexus ISO 1	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Rockwood Lane AS3	Moderate	Low	Low	Low	Low
Rockwood Lane AS2	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Rockwood Lane AS1	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
One Tree Hill TS5	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
One Tree Hill TS7	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
M11	Moderate	Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate

Site	Research potential	Rarity	Representativeness	Education potential	Overall
M1	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low	Low
M9	Moderate	Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate
M10	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
One Tree Hill, Ettamogah Sanctuary, T/58	Moderate	Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate
One Tree Hill, Ettamogah Sanctuary, T/59	Moderate	Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate
One Tree Hill, Ettamogah Sanctuary, TS10	Moderate	Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate
Mungabareena-mm1	Moderate	Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate
Albury RJP AS 01	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Albury RJP AS 02	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Albury RJP AS 03	Low	High	Low	Moderate	Low
Albury RJP AS 04 (PAD)	Moderate	Low	Low	Low	Low
Albury RJP AS 05	Moderate	Low	Low	Low	Low
Albury RJP IF 01	Moderate	Low	Low	Low	Low
Albury RJP CMT 01	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low	Low
Albury RJP CMT 02	Moderate	High	Low	Low	Moderate
Albury RJP CMT 03	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	Moderate
Albury RJP CMT 04	Moderate	Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate
Albury RJP CMT 05	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	Moderate
Albury RJP PAD 1 - 8	Moderate	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

12.2.3.1 Sites of low scientific significance

Identified artefact scatters within the Albury RJP Investigation Area have been assessed to demonstrate low archaeological significance. The majority of the 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 been 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 CMT's across the Albury RJP Investigation Area. Where these sites are comprised of living specimens, they are considered to demonstrate ongoing research potential to measure the nature of regrowth and change in conditions of the modified portion of the tree over time. While CMT's which have died and been otherwise modified do not present this ongoing research potential, they are 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 Albury 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

The Albury RJP Investigation Area is located across a significantly varied landscape incorporating both pastoral and industrial landscapes, and includes several vantage points and landscapes which maintain an aesthetic connection to culturally significant elements. Localised highpoints across the Albury RJP Investigation Area in particular are noteworthy in their visual connection to both the surrounding watercourses as well as the connection the mountainous areas surrounding the Albury RJP Investigation Area. Additionally, riparian landscapes associated with existing creek lines are identified to demonstrate significance associated with their connection to pre-European settlement landscape.

On a localised level, the identified stone artefact sites and CMT's are identified to demonstrate an aesthetic connection to Wiradjuri culture and ongoing custodianship of the land.

The Albury RJP Investigation Area has been assessed to demonstrate **moderate** aesthetic significance.

12.2.5 Aboriginal Heritage Statement of Significance

Cultural heritage values assessed within this report for the Albury RJP Investigation Area were identified through a combination of desktop assessment and consultation (see Section 3.0) and reveal that the Albury RJP demonstrates **moderate** cultural and social significance as a travel and resource gathering area. Aesthetically the Investigation Area demonstrates **moderate** significance as a landscape which maintains a visual connection to variety of significant landforms including existing watercourses and surrounding mountain ranges. Scientifically, identified sites across the Investigation have been assessed to demonstrate **low to moderate** scientific values although it is noted that some areas of the Investigation Area would require further investigation to assess significance.

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

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

Table 13.1: NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria

Criteria	Description
<i>Criterion (a) – Historical significance</i>	<p><i>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);</i></p> <p>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.</p>
<i>Criterion (b) – Associative significance</i>	<p><i>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);</i></p> <p>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.</p>
<i>Criterion (c) – Aesthetic significance</i>	<p><i>an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area);</i></p> <p>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.</p>
<i>Criterion (d) – Social significance</i>	<p><i>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;</i></p> <p>Note: This criterion does not cover importance for reasons of amenity or retention in preference to proposed alternative.</p>
<i>Criterion (e) – Research potential</i>	<p><i>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);</i></p> <p>Note: Under the guideline, an item can be excluded if the information would be irrelevant or only contains information available in other sources.</p>

Criteria	Description
Criterion (f) - Rarity	<p><i>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)</i></p> <p>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.</p>
Criterion (g) - Representative	<p><i>an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places, or cultural or natural.</i></p> <p>Note: An item is excluded under this criterion if it is a poor example or has lost the range of characteristics of a type.</p>

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 assessments of significance have been prepared for each identified heritage value in accordance with these guidelines.

13.2 Significance assessments

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

13.2.1 Maryvale

Criteria	Description
Criterion (a) – Historical significance	<p>Maryvale demonstrates historic significance as a key rural homestead associated with a large land holding dating to the late 1800s/ early 1900s. The landholdings of the Mitchell family including Maryvale were noted to be a significant influence of occupation in the region through both the size of the landholdings and the employment of workers in the region.</p> <p>The item meets the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>
Criterion (b) – Associative significance	<p>Maryvale demonstrates associative significance with the Mitchell Family with the homestead constructed during the ownership of Frederick J Mitchell. The Mitchell Family are noted to be one of the earliest pioneer families of Albury.</p> <p>While the homestead has been somewhat altered from its original occupation, the item retains a significant connection to its original construction and early additions associated with the ownership of the Mitchell Family.</p> <p>The item meets the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>
Criterion (c) – Aesthetic significance	<p>Maryvale homestead and associated outbuildings provides a good example of the layout and aesthetic qualities of rural homestead construction in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The homestead and associated infrastructure are good examples of Victorian vernacular styling which maintains much of the original detailing.</p> <p>The setting of the homestead among current agricultural and pastoral lands draws a strong connection to its original construction and use.</p> <p>The item meets the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>
Criterion (d) – Social significance	<p>Maryvale may hold social significance to the descendants of the Mitchell family and other families who have occupied or been employed at the property. Further liaison with the community would be required to confirm the social significance of this item.</p>

Criteria	Description
	This item is unlikely to meet the threshold for local significance under this criterion.
Criterion (e) – Research potential	<p>While investigation and review of the homesteads has been undertaken in some detail by former study, there is potential for further investigation and comparative analysis of the item to others in the region to provide additional information regarding the use of the homestead and the livelihood of those who occupy the remains. The potential for archaeological deposits particular within existing well and outhouse features in the Albury RJP Investigation Area is particularly noted.</p> <p>The item meets the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>
Criterion (f) - Rarity	<p>Maryvale is one of several homesteads within the local region which remain extant.</p> <p>This item is unlikely to meet the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>
Criterion (g) - Representative	<p>Maryvale is considered to be highly representative of the layout and facilities associated with a rural homestead in the late 1800s/ early 1900s. In addition, Maryvale is considered to be representative specifically of large landholdings associated with the Mitchell family, who were extremely prominent within the early European history of Albury.</p> <p>This item meets the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>

Summary: Maryvale has been assessed to meet the threshold for local significance under criterion a (historic), b (associative), c (aesthetic), e (research potential) and g (representativeness).

13.2.2 Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins

Criteria	Description
Criterion (a) – Historical significance	<p>Ettamogah Vineyards Ruins have historical significance as the remains of one of the largest and most influential wineries in the Albury region in the late 1800s. Currently Ettamogah Vineyards Ruins is noted to be one of two vineyard ruins remaining in rural Albury. The ruins are considered to be a good example of 1800s vineyard infrastructure buildings in rural Albury which includes detailing indicative of the status of the owners and managers of the vineyards.</p> <p>The item meets the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>
Criterion (b) – Associative significance	<p>Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins is associated with P.F. Adams (Surveyor General of NSW) as the original owner of estate. The item is also associated with J.D. Lankester - manager of estate from 1870 - who was known for his contributions to the viticulture industry both internationally and locally.</p> <p>More broadly the Ettamogah vineyards is associated with the history of immigrants to the area who acted as major contributors to the wine industry.</p> <p>The item meets the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>
Criterion (c) – Aesthetic significance	<p>The Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins are considered to contain aesthetic qualities in association with the general rural nature of the surrounding environment.</p> <p>This quality however is somewhat reduced by the encroachment of surrounding industrial land use and the overgrown nature of the surrounding rural lands.</p> <p>The item is considered unlikely to reach the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>

Criteria	Description
Criterion (d) – Social significance	<p>Ettamogah Vineyard was a high profile vineyard in Albury in the 1880s. It is possible that the vineyard retains a connection to the families of the workers and former owners of the estate, however, no strong connection has been identified at present. Further interaction with the community would be required to test the social significance of these remains</p> <p>The item is considered unlikely to reach the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>
Criterion (e) – Research potential	<p>Ettamogah Vineyards was noted to be one of the first vineyards to plant Phylloxera resistant vines.</p> <p>Further investigation of the layout and design of the vineyard through archaeological investigation could provide further information regarding the use and layout of early vineyards and its relationship to water management practices.</p> <p>The item meets the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>
Criterion (f) - Rarity	<p>Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins is one of five remaining vineyard sites with intact structures near Albury</p> <p>The item meets the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>
Criterion (g) - Representative	<p>Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins is representative of a historical vineyard economy and culture that was prominent in Albury in the late 1800s. The industry is further representative of the influence of the migrant community on local industry during this time period.</p> <p>The representativeness of the item is contextualised as part of several items in the region associated with the Albury wine industry including the Wine Vats on Maryvale Way, Thurgoona (LEP I215) and St Hillaire (LEP I218)</p> <p>This item meets the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>

Summary: Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins has been assessed to meet the threshold for local significance under criterion a (historic), b (associative), e (research potential), f (rarity) and g (representativeness).

13.2.3 Wagga Road / Hume Highway Alignment

Criteria	Description
Criterion (a) – Historical significance	<p>Wagga Road and its iteration as part of the Hume Highway has historical significance as an early transport route associated with the expansion of landholdings from the Albury town centre. The road has historical significance through its role in the transportation of people and livestock and the adaption of the transport network to the surrounding topography.</p> <p>The item may meet the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>
Criterion (b) – Associative significance	<p>The construction and use of Wagga Road has not been identified to be associated with a specific person or group.</p> <p>The item is unlikely to meet the threshold of local significance under this criterion.</p>
Criterion (c) – Aesthetic significance	<p>The portion of Wagga Road under assessment has been heavily impacted as part of former development. Both the road and the surrounding landscape are noted to have been heavily modified and are not considered to retain a strong aesthetic connection to its previous use.</p> <p>The item is unlikely to meet the threshold of local significance under this criterion.</p>
Criterion (d) – Social significance	<p>The Hume Highway is recognised as a well-known regional thoroughfare which has been the subject of numerous studies. It is possible that the road network</p>

Criteria	Description
	<p>maintains some significance to its former users. It is however unlikely that a particularly strong connection to this portion of the road is maintained.</p> <p>The item is unlikely to meet the threshold of local significance under this criterion.</p>
Criterion (e) – Research potential	<p>Further detailed investigation of this portion of Wagga Road is considered unlikely to contribute significantly to an understanding of the former alignment or construction methods of the road. Based on the heavily modified nature of the surrounding landscape, it is considered unlikely that significant archaeological deposits associated with those who constructed the road would be identified. The potential for further research questions to be answered by further investigation is considered to be low.</p> <p>The item is unlikely to meet the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>
Criterion (f) - Rarity	<p>This portion of Wagga Road/ The Hume Highway alignment has been identified as a small component of both of these road systems. Further detailed research would be required to confirm if the remains identified during the current survey are a rare example of these road alignments.</p> <p>The item may meet the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>
Criterion (g) - Representative	<p>The portion of Wagga Road within the Albury RJP Investigation Area has been heavily altered and consequently is unlikely to be considered representative of the wider Wagga Road/ Former Hume Highway alignment.</p> <p>The item is considered unlikely to meet the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>

Summary: Wagga Road may meet the threshold for local significance under criterion a (historic) and criterion f (rarity). This assessment of significance would require further detailed research to confirm.

13.2.4 Rural homestead

Criteria	Description
Criterion (a) – Historical significance	<p>Preliminary historical research has identified that the rural homestead is located within a lot first granted in 1861 to Alfred Robinson. Historical aerials suggest that the remains are associated with a small pastoral land holding. Further investigation would be required to assess the historic significance of these remains.</p> <p>The item may reach the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>
Criterion (b) – Associative significance	<p>Preliminary investigation has identified the rural homestead to be within the lands originally purchased by Alfred Robinson and later by E.A Smith. As the likely construction date of the homestead has not been identified during the current study, a strong connection between these figures cannot be drawn. There is limited information regarding the identified former owners in the historic record suggesting that the former owners are unlikely to have been significant to the history of the local area.</p> <p>The item is unlikely to meet the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>
Criterion (c) – Aesthetic significance	<p>Extant remains of the rural homestead are limited to landscape features including tree plantings and the presence of dam infrastructure. In isolation, these features maintain a limited aesthetic quality.</p> <p>The item is unlikely to meet the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>
Criterion (d) – Social significance	<p>The remains have not been identified to be of significance to a particular person or group.</p>

Criteria	Description
	<p>The item is unlikely to meet the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>
<p>Criterion (e) – Research potential</p>	<p>Archaeological investigation of the remains may provide detail on the lifeways of the occupants of the homestead including the provision of detail on its original occupation. This may provide detail on land use in the region associated with smaller land holders. In particular, the presence of deeper structures including cellars, wells and privies may have preserved artefact deposits which provide a strong opportunity to investigate lifeways of the former occupants.</p> <p>Further detailed assessment of the historic record would be required to identify whether further investigation of these remains would provide an opportunity to answer research questions about historic land use in the region.</p> <p>The item may meet the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>
<p>Criterion (f) - Rarity</p>	<p>Preliminary review of the Albury LEP suggests a number of historic homesteads remain present across the landscape. Further investigation would be required to identify if the remains of the Rural homestead are associated with an occupation phase or type which is not adequately represented across the local area.</p> <p>The item is unlikely to meet the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>
<p>Criterion (g) - Representative</p>	<p>The condition of the archaeological remains associated with this item is currently unknown however is considered unlikely to be significantly intact. Consequently, the remains are unlikely to be considered representative of this type.</p> <p>The item is unlikely to meet the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>
<p>Summary: Wagga Road may meet the threshold for local significance under criterion a (historic) and criterion e (research potential). This assessment of significance would require further detailed research to confirm.</p>	

14. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

14.1 Proposed Master Plan

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

The proposed Master Plan has been staged to enable the gradual growth of infrastructure. The staging has been designed to accommodate the operational intentions of Visy, the largest land holder in the precinct. Master Plan development is intended to be staged over a 20 year timeframe.

Approximate land areas of each stage:

- Stage 1 – 324 ha
- Stage 2 – 360 ha
- Stage 3 – 360 ha

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

- Conservation;
- General Industry;
- Heavy Industry; and
- Productivity.

Specific proposed land uses including an intermodal terminal and a service station have also been incorporated into the Master Plan.

Key to the design is the incorporation of large areas of land zoned conservation which provides opportunities to preserve intact natural and cultural heritage landscapes.

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 14.1 and Figure 14.2.

This impact has assumed that all land uses outside of planned/proposed conservation zones have a high potential for impact to sites to occur when they are located within these boundaries. Heritage sites located on the boundary of these landscapes and proposed development areas have been assessed to contain moderate potential to be impacted by either direct or indirect impacts 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.

The impact assessment has also considered the potential for proposed infrastructure upgrades (including road, electricity and water) to result in impact to identified sites. Assessment of this is based on review of the Albury RJP – Infrastructure Assessment: Technical Report Traffic and Transport (SMEC 2022a) and Albury RJP – Infrastructure Assessment: Utilities Technical Report (SMEC 2022b). It is noted that consideration of infrastructure upgrades is limited to upgrades which have been spatially delineated within these reports. It is noted that further additional infrastructure upgrades may be required to facilitate land uses within the Albury RJP. These additional infrastructure uses may result in a greater impact to heritage values than identified within this assessment.

Where sites overlap with the boundaries or are located within close proximity (~10m) of identified infrastructure, they have been identified as having the potential to be impacted by these upgrades.

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

Aboriginal heritage site	Proposed zoning in Master Plan	Overlap with recommended infrastructure upgrades	Potential for impact	Degree of Impact
Nexus ISO 1	Road	Water, Road	High	Total loss of value
Rockwood Lane AS3	Conservation/ Riparian	Possible electricity feeder upgrades	Moderate	Potential loss of value
Rockwood Lane AS2	Conservation/ Riparian		Low	Potentially no loss of value
Rockwood Lane AS1	Boundary of Conservation/ Riparian and Heavy Industry		Moderate	Potential loss of value
One Tree Hill TS5 *Tentative pending relocation of site	Conservation/ Riparian		Low	Potentially no loss of value
One Tree Hill TS7 *Tentative pending relocation of site	Conservation/ Riparian		Low	Potentially no loss of value
M11	Conservation/ Riparian		Low	Potentially no loss of value
M1	Conservation/ Riparian		Low	Potentially no loss of value
M9 *Tentative pending relocation of site	Conservation/ Riparian		Low	Potentially no loss of value
M10	General Industry		High	Total loss of value
One Tree Hill, Ettamogah Sanctuary, T/58 *Tentative pending relocation of site	General Industry		High	Total loss of value
One Tree Hill, Ettamogah Sanctuary, T/59 *Tentative pending relocation of site	General Industry		High	Total loss of value
One Tree Hill, Ettamogah Sanctuary, TS10 *Tentative pending relocation of site	General Industry		High	Total loss of value
Mungabareena-mm1	Heavy Industry		High	Total loss of value
Albury RJP AS 01	Conservation/ Riparian		Low	No loss of value
Albury RJP AS 02	Heavy Industry		High	Total loss of value

Aboriginal heritage site	Proposed zoning in Master Plan	Overlap with recommended infrastructure upgrades	Potential for impact	Degree of Impact
Albury RJP AS 03	Conservation/ Riparian		Low	Potentially no loss of value
Albury RJP AS 04	Boundary of Conservation/ Riparian And General Industry		Moderate	Potential total loss of value
Albury RJP AS 05	Boundary of Conservation/ Riparian And Productivity		Moderate	Potential total loss of value
Albury RJP IF 01	Productivity		High	Total loss of value
Albury RJP CMT 01	Conservation/ Riparian		Low	Potentially no loss of value
Albury RJP CMT 02	Conservation/ Riparian	Cycle Path	Moderate	Potential loss of value
Albury RJP CMT 03	General Industry		High	Total loss of value
Albury RJP CMT 04	Heavy Industry		High	Total loss of value
Albury RJP CMT 05	Conservation/ Riparian	Road, Water, Reticulation	Moderate	Potential total loss of value
Albury RJP PAD 1	Multiple land uses including areas of Conservation/ Riparian, Road corridor, general industry and heavy industry	Road, Water, Reticulation	High	Partial loss of value
Albury RJP PAD 2	Multiple land uses including areas of Conservation/ Riparian, Road corridor and heavy industry	Road, Water, Reticulation	High	Partial loss of value
Albury RJP PAD 3	Multiple land uses including Productivity and Conservation/ Riparian	Cycle Path	High	Partial loss of value
Albury RJP PAD 4	Multiple areas including areas of Conservation/ Riparian, Road corridor and general industry	Road, Water, Reticulation, Cycle Path	High	Partial loss of value
Albury RJP PAD 5	Multiple land uses including General Industry and	Cycle Path	High	Partial loss of value

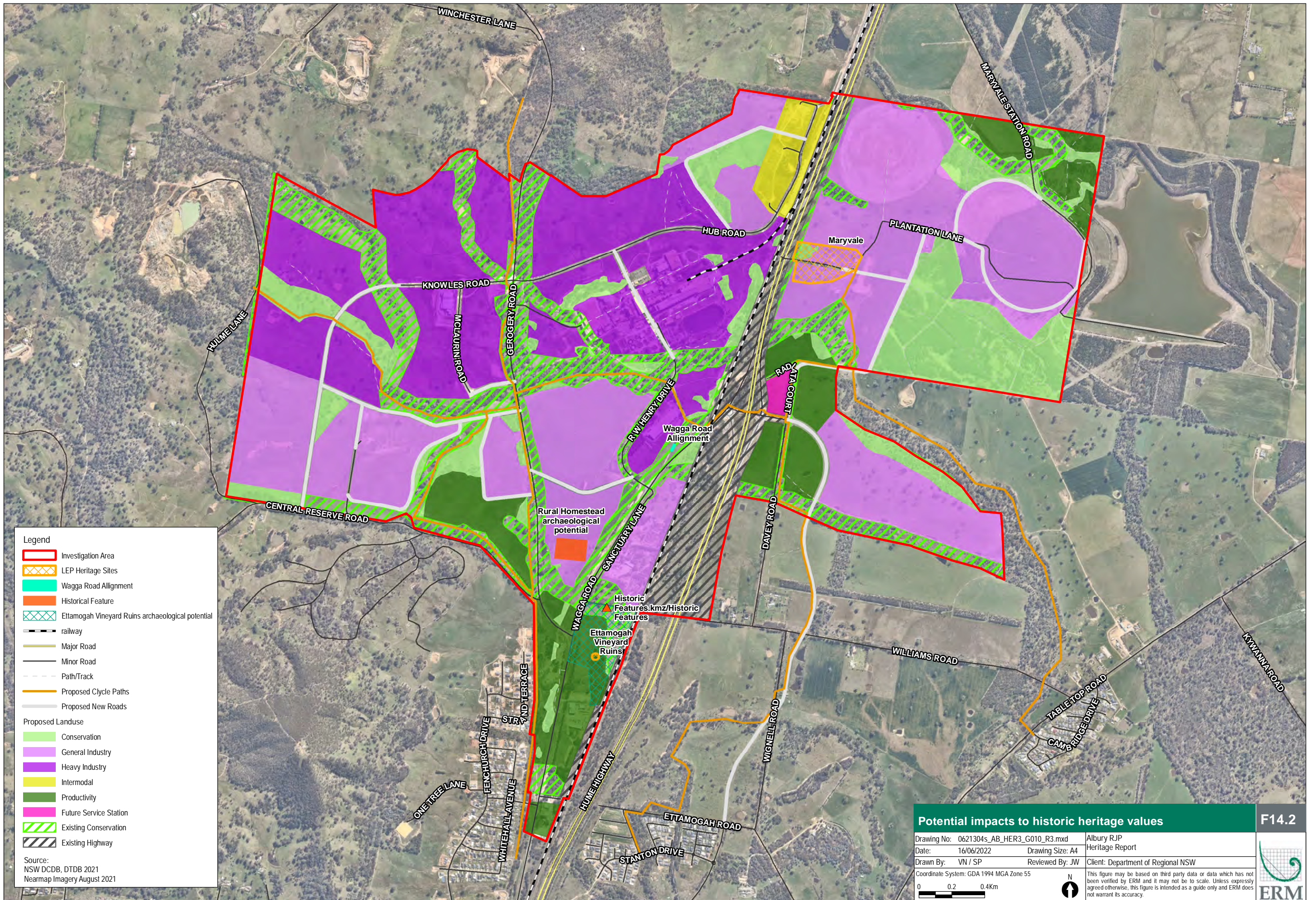
Aboriginal heritage site	Proposed zoning in Master Plan	Overlap with recommended infrastructure upgrades	Potential for impact	Degree of Impact
	Conservation/ Riparian			
Albury RJP PAD 6	Recreation		High	Total loss of value
Albury RJP PAD 7	Multiple areas including areas of Conservation/ Riparian and Productivity		High	Partial loss of value
Albury RJP PAD 8	Multiple areas including areas of Conservation/ Riparian and General Industry		High	Partial loss of value

Table 14.2: Potential impacts to identified historic heritage values

Historic heritage site	Proposed zoning in Master Plan	Overlap with potential infrastructure upgrades	Potential for impact	Potential for heritage value enhancement (reuse, interpretation etc)
Maryvale	General Industry	Road	High	High
Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins *Pending confirmation of location of ruins and associated archaeological potential	Conservation/ Riparian and General Industry		Moderate	Moderate
Wagga Road/ Hume Highway Allignment	Conservation/ Riparian	Possible electricity feeder upgrades	Low	Low
Rural Homestead	General industry		High	Low

Figure 14.1: Potential impact to Aboriginal heritage values

[Figure removed from Public Display]



- Legend**
- Investigation Area
 - LEP Heritage Sites
 - Wagga Road Alignment
 - Historical Feature
 - Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins archaeological potential
 - railway
 - Major Road
 - Minor Road
 - Path/Track
 - Proposed Cycle Paths
 - Proposed New Roads
 - Proposed Landuse**
 - Conservation
 - General Industry
 - Heavy Industry
 - Intermodal
 - Productivity
 - Future Service Station
 - Existing Conservation
 - Existing Highway

Source:
NSW DCDB, DTDB 2021
Nearmap Imagery August 2021

Potential impacts to historic heritage values		F14.2
Drawing No: 0621304s_AB_HER3_G010_R3.mxd	Albury RJP	
Date: 16/06/2022	Drawing Size: A4	
Drawn By: VN / SP	Reviewed By: JW	
Client: Department of Regional NSW		
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55		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;">0.2</div> <div style="margin-right: 5px;">0.4Km</div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;"> N </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 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 investigations 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 which has included the incorporation of significant conservation areas aimed at preserving identified biodiversity and heritage values.

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.

15. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

15.1 Aboriginal heritage

- A total of 17 previously registered (and currently valid) AHIMS Aboriginal sites are located within the Albury RJP Investigation Area. Reassessment of the current status of these has identified that:
 - 8 sites have been assessed as valid;
 - 6 sites have been assessed to be potentially valid; and
 - 3 sites have been assessed to have been destroyed.
- A total of 11 new Aboriginal sites were identified within the Albury RJP Investigation Area;
- A total of 8 areas of Aboriginal PAD have been identified across the Albury RJP Investigation Area;
- Based on the current Master Plan and proposed infrastructure upgrades, potential or likely impacts are anticipated at 29 of the 38 Aboriginal heritage features associated with proposed land uses of the Master Plan. It is noted that this figure assumes full development of all lands within the footprint of developable (non-conservation) lands as well as potential impacts associated with recommended infrastructure augmentation. Mechanisms to promote reduction of these impacts have been incorporated into Section 15.1.1 and 15.2 below.

15.1.1 Aboriginal heritage sensitivity mapping

For the purposes of future planning controls, the Albury RJP Investigation Area has been delineated into zones of low, moderate and high Aboriginal heritage sensitivity. This zoning has been delineated to guide suitable Aboriginal heritage assessment processes to be undertaken as part of future development applications. This delineation is based on the results of predictive modelling as well as the archaeological survey completed as part of this assessment.

- Areas of high archaeological sensitivity included landscapes identified as areas of PAD, land within 100m of existing watercourses and land within 50m 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 Aboriginal cultural heritage values.
- Areas of moderate archaeological sensitivity included land which has not been identified to be subject to extensive disturbance but do not contain areas of known heritage values or PAD. Development applications within these footprints should be supported by to a due diligence assessment as part of the development application to review any additional information which may influence the assessment of Aboriginal heritage values following the completion of the current report. It is noted that where additional Aboriginal heritage sites are identified at the due diligence stage, additional assessment in accordance with the requirements of the *NPW Act 1974* would be required.
- Areas of low archaeological sensitivity have been identified to be located within either highly disturbed landscapes or in landscapes (such a steep slopes) 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. Where an updated AHIMS search identifies Aboriginal heritage sites within an area of low archaeological potential, an ACHAR should be prepared to support the development application.

15.2 Aboriginal heritage recommendations

- Additional heritage survey of un-surveyed lots within the Investigation Area with reported heritage assets would be required to confirm the status of sites unable to be accessed as part of the current assessment.
- Site updates should be submitted for the AHIMS sites which have been assessed to have been destroyed by former works.
- A management policy should be developed for conservation areas which overlap with identified heritage constraints. The management policy could form a component of an overall cultural heritage management plan for the precinct or form a standalone document. The management policy should detail:
 - The location of identified heritage values and areas of potential archaeological deposit within identified conservation lands.
 - Procedures for vegetation management and land use management to ensure impact to known or potential archaeological deposits does not occur.
 - Procedures for further assessment and heritage approvals should the potential for future impacts be identified as part of conservation works.
- Areas of PAD which may be subject to harm as part of proposed land uses should be subject to archaeological test excavation. The results of archaeological test excavation and feedback received during consultation with the Aboriginal community in accordance with the consultation requirements should be considered as part of assessment of any future development applications.
- Preservation and management of Aboriginal sites and heritage values should form a key objective of future development controls.
- Investigation of opportunities to preserve and protect Aboriginal sites should be prioritised as part of future development applications. Where future development applications identify mechanisms to preserve Aboriginal heritage values within their development, these areas should be subject to a cultural heritage management plan which would be valid throughout both construction and operational phases of future development.
- An AHIP will be required to harm sites which remain valid and are not currently subject to an AHIP. An AHIP application would need to be supported by a stand-alone Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report.
- Future development should be encouraged to incorporate mechanisms to acknowledge and incorporate Aboriginal cultural heritage values into design and development. Mechanisms to achieve this may include:
 - The incorporation of Aboriginal knowledge and native plantings into the development of landscaping designs;
 - The utilisation of Wiradjuri language in the naming of places and buildings within future development; and
 - The incorporation of Aboriginal art and design into future development.

Figure 15.1: Aboriginal heritage sensitivity mapping

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15.3 Historic heritage

- Two registered heritage items are located within the Albury RJP Investigation Area. These are:
 - Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins (LEP); and
 - Maryvale (LEP).
- One potentially unlisted heritage item is located within the Albury RJP Investigation Area.
 - Wagga Road (former alignment) (unlisted).
- Two areas of historic archaeological potential have been identified. These are:
 - Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins (LEP); and
 - Rural Homestead (unlisted).
- Based on the current Master Plan impact to the following historic heritage items are anticipated
 - Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins (LEP);
 - Maryvale (LEP); and
 - Rural homestead (unlisted)

15.3.1 Historic Heritage Recommendations

Maryvale

- Proposed industrial land zoning within and immediately surrounding the Maryvale curtilage is not considered to be compatible with the heritage values of the item and should be reconsidered for the Master Plan.
- Options to incorporate adaptive reuse of the Maryvale homestead should be prioritised as part of future development applications.
- Future development within the curtilage should minimise direct and indirect impact to existing structures and features of heritage significance. Features of heritage significance include:
 - Maryvale homestead and gardens;
 - Maryvale stables;
 - Maryvale dairy/ storehouse;
 - Maryvale worker's cottage; and
 - Maryvale privy.
- Any proposed works within the Maryvale curtilage would require further detailed assessment and should include a design focus which prioritises the values and views of Maryvale. Further assessment and management would include:
 - Completion of a Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI) to assess the degree of impact associated with proposed modifications to both heritage fabric and its setting;
 - An adaptive reuse study;
 - Conservation Policy or Conservation Management Plan; and
 - Development approval through the chosen development pathway.
- Proposed developments within 500m of the Maryvale curtilage should include assessment of the potential for the proposed development to result in impacts to the prominence of the Maryvale homestead in the landscape as part of the development application. Development should be designed to result in minimal impact to the character and landscape values of Maryvale. Options to reduce and minimise impact should include consideration of:

- The character, siting, bulk, height and appearance of the development;
- The colours and materials proposed to be used in the development;
- Landscaping and fencing of the development;
- The impact of the proposed use of the amenity of the homestead; and
- The potential impact of the construction phase of the heritage building.

Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins

- Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins and the associated area of archaeological potential should be preserved as part of conservation lands associated with Seven Mile Creek.
- Where potential impacts to Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins or the assessed area of archaeological potential are proposed further detailed assessment should be undertaken in support of any development application. This would include:
 - The completion of a SoHI to assess the degree of impact associated with the proposal;
 - Areas of historic archaeological potential must be subject to a detailed Historic Archaeological Assessment and archaeological research design prior to impacts; and
 - Following the preparation of these reports there may be a requirement to undertake historic archaeological test excavation. Further investigation and later impact may need to be supported by heritage permits of exceptions under the *Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)*.
- The extant cellar of Ettamogah Vineyard ruins should be subject to a dilapidation assessment and managed in accordance with the recommendations of this assessment.
- Development within 100m of Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins should include vibration assessment to identify the potential impact of vibration to the ruins.

Wagga Road

- Where impacts to Wagga Road (historic alignment) are identified, a SoHI would be required to assess the degree of impact associated with the proposal.

Rural homestead

- Areas of historic archaeological potential associated with the Rural homestead must be subject to a detailed Historic Archaeological Assessment and archaeological research design prior to impacts; and
- Following the preparation of these reports, there may be a requirement to undertake historic archaeological test excavation. Further investigation and later impact may need to be supported by heritage permits of exceptions under the *Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)*.

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APPENDIX A CONSULTATION LOG

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APPENDIX B CONSULTATION DOCUMENTS

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APPENDIX C AHIMS SEARCH

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APPENDIX D 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 E HERITAGE LISTINGS

Item Details

Name

Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins

Other/Former Names

Address

Ettamogah Road TABLE TOP NSW 2640

Local Govt Area

Albury City

Item Classification

Item Type

Archaeological-Terrestrial

Group Name

Item Group

Farming and Grazing



Item Category

Vineyard/Winery

Statement Of Significance

The vineyard ruins form part of a small selection of sites associated with the wine industry from the 1800's and early 1900's. The site relates to the introduction of immigrants and their skills to the local area. The vineyard was also the first to introduce Phylloxera resistant stock and was highly regarded for both its economical and social status in Albury. Its association with the Surveyor General of NSW (PF Adams) and prominent Albury residence, both past and present, also enhances its significance.

Assessed Significance Type

Local

Endorsed Significance

Local

Date Significance Updated

10/6/2010

Listings

Listing Name	Listing Date	Instrument Name	Instrument No.	Plan No.	Gazette Page	Gazette Number
Local Environmental Plan	13/0/2010	Albury Local Environmental Plan 2010	1316			105

Heritage Item ID

1000319

Source

Local Government

Location

Addresses

Records Retrieved: 1

Street No	Street Name	Suburb/Town/Postcode	Local Govt. Area	LALC	Parish	County	Electorate	Address Type
	Ettamogah Road	TABLE TOP/NSW/2640	Albury City	Unknown	Albury	Goulburn	Unknown	Primary Address

Description

Designer

Unknown

Builder/Maker

Unknown

Construction Year Start & End

1863 - 1874

Circa

NO

Period

1851 to 1900

Physical Description

Updated

The structure was made from red brick and granite stones in a Victorian/Georgian Regency style. The ruins are approximately 17m wide (N to S) and 24m in length (E to W). Some deterioration in the structure has been occurred due to exposure and age, where sections of all four exterior walls have missing bricks, stones and mortar. The ceiling and roof are no longer present, although evidence of the height of the ceiling is visible from the remaining support bolts in the walls.

The cellar, on the western side of the structure, was filled in the late 1970's for safety precautions.

The interior of the ruins are over grown with vegetation, mainly introduced species, including Elms (*Ulmus* sp.). Some foundation stones and remnants of winery tools and technologies are visible in the ruins.

Physical Condition

Updated 10/06/2010

Poor and deteriorating with medium archaeological potential

Modifications And Dates

1874 - addition of buildings for increase of production and update of technologies. (Design by Gordon Snr)

Further Comments

Related to item I215 - Wine Vats on Maryville Way, Thurgoona and item I218 - St Hillaire. Also relates to Fallon's winery ruins on Dallinger Rd and possible association with NSW Rail Authority. Possibility for further archaeological investigations to locate reported additional cellars on winery property.

History

Historical Notes or Provenance

Updated

The vineyard originally consisted of a residence and additional outbuildings, including a cooperage, cellars and fermentation rooms. There is also evidence of the construction of a dam on 7 Mile Creek. The vineyard was established by P F Adams (Esq) in 1863. Adams was the Surveyor General for NSW. The estate was 240 acres, with only 32 acres used for grape growing.

Managers of the winery included J Beatts in 1874, when the additional buildings were constructed, and J Delappe Lankester in 1876. Lankester, the former manager of Lindemann winery and Murray Valley Vineyards, was employed when the winery was purchased by Harbottle, Allsop and Co.

Octium and Black blight diseased the grapes in 1872-1873.

Historic Themes

Records Retrieved: 1

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
Developing local, regional and national economies	Leisure	Vineyards/Winery

Assessment

Criteria a)

Historical Significance

Include

Exclude

Only one of two vineyard ruins remaining in rural Albury which includes remnants of historical landscaping and a good example of 1800's buildings in rural Albury combine to indicate status - economic and social - of owners and managers of the vineyard. Also the only vineyard to have cellars outside the CBD of Albury. One cellar is located on site with one other, which has not been relocated, within the property boundaries.

Criteria b)

Historical Association Significance

Include

Exclude

Association with PF Adams (Surveyor General of NSW) as original owner of estate. Also connected to JD Lankester - manager of estate from 1870 - who was internationally known for his contributions to the viticulture industry both internationally and locally. Association also present with immigrants to the area as major contributors to the wine industry. JD Lankester's grave site has been located in the Albury cemetery - 1938 - died at the age of 100.

Criteria c)

Aesthetic/Technical Significance

Include

Exclude

Remnant of style of architecture and ruins are highly aesthetic within the rural/natural environment.

Criteria d)

Social/Cultural Significance

Include

Exclude

High profile of vineyard in 1800's. Connection to significant members of Albury's past with families still present in Albury.

Criteria e)

Research Potential

Include

Exclude

One of the first vineyards to plant Phylloxera resistant stock to combat vine diseases. Could also be used for research into design and layout of vineyards in association with the creek and constructed of dam.

Criteria f)

Rarity

Include

Exclude

One of five remaining vineyard sites with intact structures near Albury

Criteria g)

Representative

Include

Exclude

Remnant of vineyard/winery culture of Albury and association with cultural influences from migrant community.

Integrity/Intactness

Updated 10/06/2010

Low - Medium

References

References

Records Retrieved: 0

Title	Author	Year	Link	Type
No Results Found				

Heritage Studies

Records Retrieved: 1

Title	Year	Item Number	Author	Inspected By	Guidelines Used
Albury Heritage Study 2003	2003	1000319	AlburyCity Council	C O'Halloran	Yes

Procedures / Workflows / Notes

Records Retrieved: 0

Application ID / Procedure ID	Section of Act	Description	Title	Officer	Date Received	Status	Outcome
No Results Found							

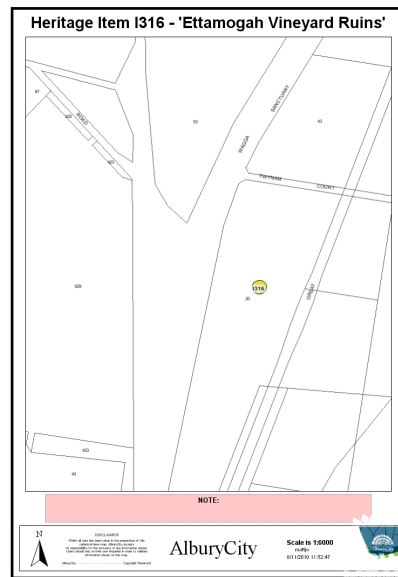
Management

Management

Records Retrieved: 0

Management Category	Management Name	Date Updated
No Results Found		

Management Summary



Caption: Ettamogah Vineyards Ruins

Photographer: M. Johnson

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 11/9/2010 12:00:00 AM

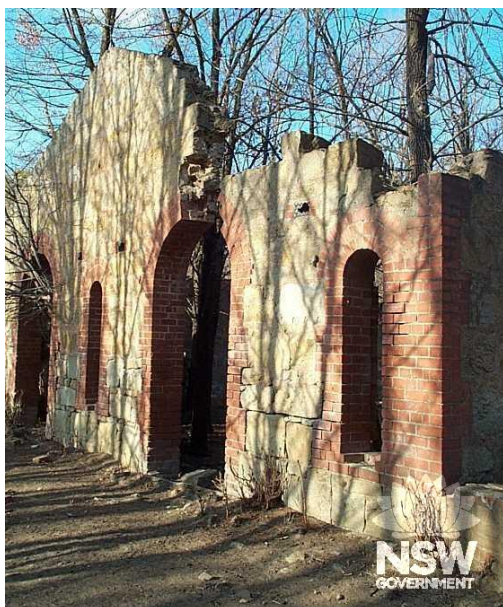


Caption: Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins - North elevation of ruins

Photographer: C. O'Halloran

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 5/10/2003 12:00:00 AM



Caption: Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins - North west elevation of ruins

Photographer: C. O'Halloran

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 5/10/2003 12:00:00 AM



Caption: Ettamogah Vineyard Ruins - Interior of ruins

Photographer: C. O'Halloran

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 5/10/2003 12:00:00 AM

Item Details

Name

Maryvale

Other/Former Names

Address

Table Top Road TABLE TOP NSW 2640

Local Govt Area

Albury City

Item Classification

Item Type

Built

Statement Of Significance

Assessed Significance Type

Local

Group Name

Item Group

Residential buildings (private)

Endorsed Significance

Local



Item Category

Homestead building

Date Significance Updated

Listings

Listing Name	Listing Date	Instrument Name	Instrument No.	Plan No.	Gazette Page	Gazette Number
Local Environmental Plan	13/0/2010	Albury Local Environmental Plan 2010	I310			105

Heritage Item ID

1000359

Source

Local Government

Location

Addresses

Records Retrieved: 1

Street No	Street Name	Suburb/Town/Postcode	Local Govt. Area	LALC	Parish	County	Electorate	Address Type
	Table Top Road	TABLE TOP/NSW/2640	Albury City	Unknown	Albury	Goulburn	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).

20/12/2021 12:44 PM 4 of 7

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							

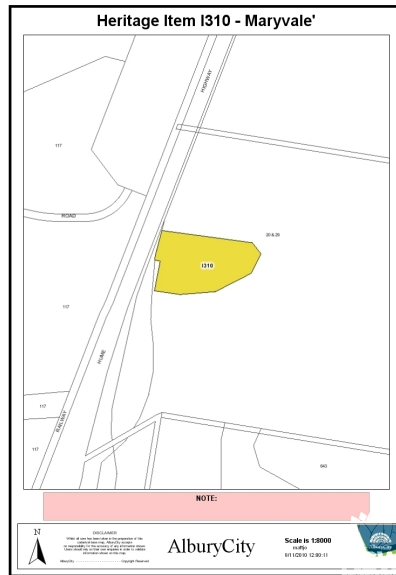
Management

Management

Records Retrieved: 0

Management Category	Management Name	Date Updated
No Results Found		

Management Summary



Caption: Maryvale

Photographer: M. Johnson

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 11/9/2010 12:00:00 AM



Caption: Maryvale

Photographer: R. Clancy

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 11/23/2010 12:00:00 AM

25239

TABLE TOP VIA ALBURY (Town or District)	MARYVALE	on the Hume Highway approx. 1km south of Table Top
Post Code 2640 Local Govt Area Shire of Hume	Pending inspection	
Author of Proposal		
Date of Proposal March, 1979		(Name or Identification of Listing)
Suggested Listing Category RECORDED	Bibliography	Owner and Address
Committee (Trust Use) SEE OVER HBC		Mr. D.R.H. Gibbons
Council (Trust Use) APPROVED R 25/6/79		Advised 24/7/79

Description Briefly cover the points on the following check list where they are relevant and within your knowledge.

Style A symmetrical building of dressed and semi-dressed granite with a hipped roof

Construction Use of corrugated iron which has been extended to include bonded brick additions

Architect/s to either end of the original building. Chamfered timber verandah posts and

Builder/s carved valance complete the verandah which extends on three sides. Two service

Date of Construction wings of bonded brick at the rear of the main building form a courtyard which

Present has been covered and enclosed.

Condition The house was built in 1862 by Mr McMeekin who owned 300 acres at Table Top.

History The property was purchased by the Mitchell family who sold it to the present

Owners owner's grandfather in 1924.

Boundaries of proposed listing Internally many doorways have been altered and some walls removed with the installation of picture rails, a room divider and chimney piece all with strong Art Nouveau influence. Elsewhere Victorian joinery including a chimney piece and cupboards remain. A moulded archway divides the central hallway.

Shingles remain under the iron roofing and there is evidence of an extensive Victorian garden with a fountain opposite the front door.

Brick stables with loft, underground meat room, two separate cellars

~~under the house and round rimbered circular horse yard remain.~~

Reasons for listing

A good expression of Victorian rural domestic architecture. Although some alterations have been made the building retains its character. Now vacant the building will require maintenance to prevent further deterioration.

Sketch plan and photos
Attach additional photos if any.

COMMITTEE REFERENCES:

LSC/82: 19/ 3/79: recommended CLASSIFY
HBC/248: 2/ 4/79: " RECORD pending inspection
Council: 25/6/79: approved "



"MARYVALE"
FRONT

07097805432

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