



Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment

Proposed South East Regional Hospital Site
Bega Local Government Area

Prepared by:

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Executive Summary

RPS has been engaged by Johnstaff Projects Pty Limited to prepare a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (CHIA) for the proposed construction of the South East Regional Hospital on a parcel of land on Tathra Road, Bega. This report has considered the environmental and archaeological context of the project area and developed a predictive model of archaeological sites. It also reports on the results of an archaeological survey of the project area, providing an assessment of archaeological significance for Aboriginal heritage, as well as management recommendations which address potential impacts of the proposed works.

The project area comprises that parcel of land described as Lots 1, 2 and 3 of Deposited Plan 827161; Lot 9 in Deposited Plan 750190 and Lot 1 in Deposited Plan 169801 and located on Tathra Road, Bega in the Bega Local Government Area (LGA). The project area comprises an area of approximately 17.5ha.

The proposed South East Regional Hospital site is located centrally to the Yuin peoples dreaming landscape. It has significant linkages and dependencies on the surrounding region and remains culturally important with strong oral history traditions reverberating through and around it.

A search was undertaken of the OEH Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) on 27 March 2012 for a 5 km radius centred on the project area. A total of 66 sites were identified within that search radius. Only two sites are recorded inside the project area; these are AHIMS sites #62-6-0707 and 62-6-0724. On closer inspection they were found to be duplicates of each other having the same site name and co-ordinates on the AHIMS database. Hence there is only one site inside the project area, an isolated artefact described as a grey volcanic flake.

An archaeological survey was conducted on July 17th 2012 in conjunction with Graeme Moore, Chairman of Bega Local Aboriginal Land Council (BLALC). During the archaeological survey two elevated spur landforms were identified. These potentially would have formed an easy natural pathway connecting the Bega River and floodplain to more elevated parts of the Bega Valley, with Spur 2 overlooking a natural depression (outside the project area) that is currently filled with water.

The current designs of the proposed Hospital will in no way impact upon AHIMS site# 62-6-0724. Two sensitive archaeological spur landforms will be partially affected. Irrespective of this a Cultural Heritage Management Plan will need to be developed before on site excavation or construction activity begins to provide guidance on management of these areas. Conservation of Aboriginal sites and areas of archaeological sensitivity is the preferred heritage outcome. As a result of this archaeological investigation and on-site discussions with the participating Aboriginal community stakeholders, the following general recommendations were made for the project area:

Recommendation 1

The proponent will need to develop a Cultural Heritage Management Plan before on site excavation or construction activity begins that takes into account the following:

- Salvage and/or management of AHIMS site# 62-6-0724;
- Test pitting of Spur 1 & 2 landforms where impact is to occur under OEH Code of Practice methodology guidelines (September 2010);
- Opportunity for monitoring by BLALC during trenching and other related construction works to the spur landform;
- Mechanism for ongoing Aboriginal cultural input into the proposed hospital development.
- Should the proposed hospital plan change, it should be assessed against Figure 6-2 to identify if impact to spur landforms will increase and if so appropriate mitigation measures be put in place to ameliorate these.

Recommendation 2

All relevant staff, i.e. contractors and subcontractors, should be made aware of their statutory obligations for heritage under NSW *National Parks and Wildlife Act (1974)* and the NSW *Heritage Act (1977)*.

Recommendation 3

If, during the course of development works, suspected European cultural heritage material is uncovered, work should cease in that area immediately. The OEH Enviroline 131 555 should be contacted and works only recommence when an appropriate and approved management strategy instigated.

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I. Introduction

RPS has been engaged by Johnstaff Projects Pty Limited to prepare a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (AHIA) for the proposed construction of South East Regional Hospital on a parcel of land at Tathra Road, Bega. The land is described as Lots 1, 2 and 3 in Deposited Plan 827161, Lot 9 in Deposited Plan 750190 and Lot 1 in Deposited Plan 169801 (“the Project Area”).

This report has considered the environmental and archaeological context of the project area and developed a predictive model of archaeological sites. It also reports on the results of an archaeological survey of the project area, provided an assessment of archaeological significance for Aboriginal heritage, as well as providing management recommendations which address potential impacts of the proposed works. This report has been prepared in accordance with the relevant legislation and regulations, including the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (“Code of Practice”)(DECCW 2010).

1.2 The Project Area

The project area is located approximately 2 km south east of the township of Bega, which is located approximately 80 km north of the New South Wales-Victoria border in south east New South Wales. The subject land is on the east side of Tathra Road approximately 700 metres from the main channel of the Bega River and is wholly within the Bega Local Government Area (LGA). The project area measures approximately 17.5 hectares.

1.3 Background

This AHIA has been prepared to address potential impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage as a result of the proposed construction of a new South East Regional Hospital and associated infrastructure. It will form part of a Development Application under Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979*.

WARNING
No part of this plan should be used for critical design dimensions. Confirmation of critical positions should be obtained from RPS Newcastle.

Legend

- Project Area
- Drainage
- 10m Contour



TITLE: FIGURE 1-1: LOCALITY MAP

LOCATION: BEGA

DATUM: (GDA 94)
PROJECTION: MGA ZONE 55

DATE: 20/07/2012
PURPOSE: HERITAGE

LAYOUT REF: J:\V085\112\112599 Bega Valley\
10 - Drafting\Mapinfo Workspaces
VERSION (PLAN BY) A A4 (DF-NW)

CLIENT: JOHNSTAFF PROJECTS PTY LTD
JOB REF: 112599

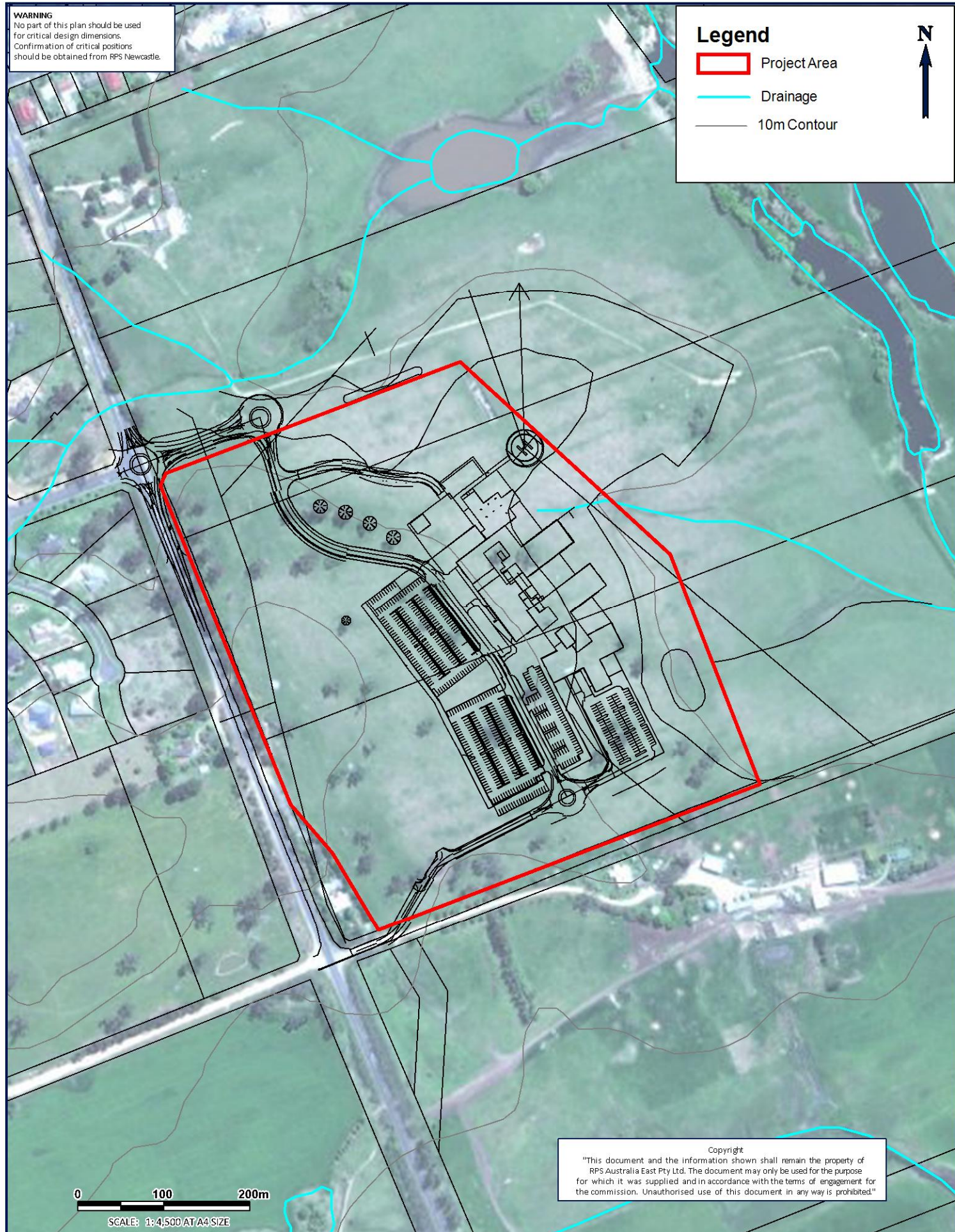
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RPS

WARNING
No part of this plan should be used
for critical design dimensions.
Confirmation of critical positions
should be obtained from RPS Newcastle.

Legend

-  Project Area
-  Drainage
-  10m Contour



TITLE: FIGURE 1-2: PROJECT AREA
INCLUDING HOSPITAL LAYOUT

LOCATION: BEGA

DATUM: (GDA 94)
PROJECTION: MGA ZONE 55

DATE: 20/07/2012
PURPOSE: HERITAGE

LAYOUT REF: J:\V085\112K\112599 Bega Valley\
10 - Drafting\Mapinfo Workspaces
VERSION (PLAN BY): A4 (DF-NW)

CLIENT: JOHNSTAFF PROJECTS PTY LTD
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1.4 Legislative Context

The following overview of the legal framework is provided solely for information purposes for the client, it should not be interpreted as legal advice. RPS will not be liable for any actions taken by any person, body or group as a result of this general overview, and recommend that specific legal advice be obtained from a qualified legal practitioner prior to any action being taken as a result of the summary below.

Aboriginal heritage (places, sites and objects) in NSW are protected by the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* which is overseen by the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) (formerly Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW)), now a part of the Department of Premier and Cabinet. In some cases, Aboriginal heritage may also be protected under the *Heritage Act 1977*, which is also overseen by OEH (formerly the Heritage Branch of the Department of Planning). The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (1979)*, overseen by the Department of Planning and Infrastructure, along with other environmental planning instruments, trigger the requirement for the investigation and assessment of Aboriginal heritage as part of the development approval process. For crown land, provisions under the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act (1983)* and the *Native Title Act (1993)* (overseen by the Office of the Registrar of the Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983) may also apply.

1.4.1 *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*

The NSW Government is working toward standalone legislation to protect Aboriginal cultural heritage which will be a significant reform for NSW. The first stage of this work has been completed and includes significant changes to the primary state legislation relating to Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW (*National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*) (NPW Act).

Changes to the NPW Act made effective on 1 October 2010 include:

- increased penalties for Aboriginal heritage offences, in some cases from \$22,000 to up to \$1.1 million in the case of companies who do not comply with the legislation;
- provisions so that companies or individuals cannot claim 'no knowledge' in cases of serious harm to Aboriginal heritage places and objects by creating new strict liability offences under the Act;
- remediation provisions to ensure people who illegally harm significant Aboriginal sites are forced to repair the damage, without need for a court order;
- unified Aboriginal heritage permits into a single, more flexible permit; and
- strengthened offences around breaches of Aboriginal heritage permit conditions.

1.4.2 *Heritage Act 1977*

Historical archaeological relics, buildings, structures, archaeological deposits and features are protected under the *Heritage Act 1977* and may be identified on the State Heritage Register (SHR) or by an active Interim Heritage Order. Certain types of historic Aboriginal sites may be listed on the SHR or subject to an active Interim Heritage Order; in such cases they would be protected under the *Heritage Act 1977* and may require approvals or excavation permits from the NSW Heritage Branch.

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

This Act regulates a system of environmental planning and assessment for NSW. Land use planning requires that environmental impacts are considered, including the impact on cultural heritage and specifically Aboriginal heritage. Assessment documents prepared to meet the requirements of the *EP&A Act 1979* including Reviews of Environmental Factors (REF), Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) and Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) should address Aboriginal heritage, and planning documents such as Local Environment Plans (LEP) and Regional Environmental Plans (REP) typically contain provisions for Aboriginal heritage where relevant.

1.4.4 Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

The purpose of this legislation is to provide land rights for Aboriginal people within New South Wales and to establish Local Aboriginal Land Councils. The land able to be claimed by Aboriginal Land Councils on behalf of Aboriginal people is certain Crown land that (s36):

- (a) Is able to be lawfully sold, leased, reserved or dedicated;
- (b) Is not lawfully used or occupied;
- (c) Will not, or not likely, in the opinion of the Crown Lands minister, be needed for residential purposes;
- (d) Will not, or not likely, be needed for public purposes;
- (e) Does not comprise land under determination by a claim for native title;
- (f) Is not the subject of an approved determination under native title.

Claims for land are by application to the Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983.

1.4.5 Native Title Act 1993

The Commonwealth Government enacted the *Native Title Act 1993* to formally recognise and protect native title rights in Australia following the decision of the High Court of Australia in *Mabo & Ors v Queensland (No. 2)* (1992) 175 CLR 1 ("Mabo").

Although there is a presumption of native title in any area where an Aboriginal community or group can establish a traditional or customary connection with that area, there are a number of ways that native title is taken to have been extinguished. For example, land that was designated as having freehold title prior to 1 January 1994 extinguishes native title, as does any commercial, agricultural, pastoral or residential lease. Land that has been utilised for the construction or establishment of public works also extinguishes any native title rights and interests for as long as they are used for that purpose. Other land tenure, such as mining leases, may be subject to native title, depending on when the lease was granted.

Further details on the relevant legislative Acts are provided in Appendix 1.

1.5 Authorship and Acknowledgements

This report was prepared by Deborah Farina, Project Archaeologist, with assistance from Jeremy Hill, Graduate Archaeologist, Natalie Wood, GIS/Draftsperson and reviewed by Darrell Rigby, Archaeology Manager. The on site walkover was conducted by Darrell Rigby.

The study team acknowledges the assistance in preparing this report of various organisations and individuals, including but not limited to:

Table 1-1: Acknowledgements

Name	Organisation
Brody Atterby	Johnstaff Projects Pty Ltd
Graham Moore	Bega Local Aboriginal Land Council
Peter Titmuss	BVN Architects
Michael Brooks	Health Infrastructure

2 Aboriginal Consultation

The purpose of Aboriginal community consultation is to provide an opportunity for the relevant Aboriginal stakeholders to have input into the heritage management process. OEH encourages consultation with Aboriginal people for matters relating to Aboriginal heritage. If an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is required, then specific OEH requirements are triggered in respect to Aboriginal consultation. In some circumstances OEH consultation requirements are also used as a framework for Aboriginal consultation, even if not specifically triggered by the preparation of an AHIP application.

In the case of this project, the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements (ACHCRs) for Proponents* (DECCW, 2010a) have been followed. The ACHCRs include a four stage Aboriginal consultation process and stipulates specific timeframes for each stage. Stage 1 requires that Aboriginal people who hold cultural information are identified, notified and invited to register an expression of interest in the assessment. This identification process should draw on reasonable sources of information including: the relevant OEH regional office, the relevant Local Aboriginal Land Council(s), the Register of Aboriginal Owners, the Native Title Tribunal, Native Title Services Corporation Limited, the relevant local council(s) and the relevant Catchment Management Authority, as well as placing an advertisement in a local newspaper circulating in the general location of the project area. Aboriginal organisations and/or individuals identified should be notified of the project and invited to register an expression of interest for Aboriginal consultation. Once a list of Aboriginal stakeholders has been compiled from the expression of interest process they need to be consulted in accordance with stage 2, 3 and 4 of the ACHCRs.

An advertisement was placed in the Bega District News on 11 May 2012 calling for registration of interest for Aboriginal Cultural Knowledge Holders in the Bega area. Letters were also sent to Bega LALC, Bega Local Council, Native Title Tribunal, Native Title Services Corporation Ltd, OEH Southern Region, the Registrar of Aboriginal Owners and the Southern Rivers Catchment Management Authority. As a result of the responses from both the letters and advertisement, letters inviting expressions of interest were sent to organisations identified as potentially holding cultural information (Table 2-1).

Table 2-1: Letters inviting expressions of interest

Organisation	Name of Representative	Date contacted
Bega Local Aboriginal Land Council	Graham Moore	7 June 2012
Eden Local Aboriginal Land Council	-	7 June 2012
Merrimans Local Aboriginal Land Council	-	7 June 2012
South East Coast Gadu Elders Corporation	-	7 June 2012
Yuin Traditional Owner	Lionel P. Mongta	7 June 2012
Begal Traditional Aboriginal Elders Council	John Dixon	7 June 2012
Yukembruk Merung Ngarigo Consultancy Pty Ltd	-	7 June 2012
-	Colleen Dixon	7 June 2012
Twofold Aboriginal Corporation	-	7 June 2012

Organisation	Name of Representative	Date contacted
Yukkumbruk	-	7 June 2012
Walbunja Aboriginal Corporation	-	7 June 2012

As a result of the invitation for expression of interest letters and the advertisement one (1) Aboriginal Community Stakeholders registered their interest in the project (see below table).

Table 2-2: Aboriginal community stakeholders registering their interest

Organisation	Name of Representative	Date of Registration
Bega Local Aboriginal Land Council	Graham Moore	1 June 2012

Information regarding the proposed heritage assessment methodology and strategy for collecting information on cultural heritage significance was provided in writing to the Aboriginal stakeholders on the on 5 July 2012. The following group(s) returned their comments on the methodology by the closing date for comments.

Table 2-3: Aboriginal stakeholders responding to methodology by due date

Organisation	Name of Representative	Date of Reply for Methodology due 2/8/2012
Bega Local Aboriginal Land Council	Graham Moore	5 July 2012

On 5 July 2012 a call was taken from Graham Moore of Bega Local Aboriginal Land Council, advising that he would like to speak in person with an archaeologist regarding the project and surrounding cultural landscape.

According to the ACHCR process a site survey should be undertaken with reference to the nature, scale and complexity of the project. The following representatives were invited to take part in the survey, which took place on 17 July 2012:

Table 2-4: Stakeholders invited to take part in the survey

Organisation	Name of Representative
Bega Local Aboriginal Land Council	Graham Moore

On 23 July 2012, Walbunja Aboriginal Corporation contacted RPS stating that they wished to be consulted. They were informed that the survey had taken already place. Walbunja appeared content with this and supportive of Bega Local Aboriginal Land Council.

On 27 July 2012, a draft report was submitted to Bega LALC for their review. Comments were sought from the Land Council with regard to the content and recommendations

contained in the report. It was requested that these comments be provided to RPS by 24 August 2012. On 24 August 2012, Russell Cook, Chairperson of Bega LALC, provided his feedback, contained at Appendix 3 below.

Table 2-5: Comments received from Aboriginal community on draft report

Organisation	Name of Representative	Date of Comments received on draft report
Bega Local Aboriginal Land Council	Russell Cook	24 August 2012
Walbunja Aboriginal Corporation	-	-

3 Environmental Context

An understanding of environmental context is important for the predictive modelling and interpretation of Aboriginal sites. The local environment provided natural resources for Aboriginal people, such as stone (for manufacturing stone tools), food and medicines, wood and bark (for implements such as shields, spears, canoes, bowls, shelters, amongst others), as well as areas for camping and other activities. The nature of Aboriginal occupation and resource procurement is related to the local environment and it therefore needs to be considered as part of the cultural heritage assessment process. The reporting of environmental context is required under the Code of Practice.

3.1 Geology and Soils

Aboriginal people often made stone tools using siliceous, metamorphic or igneous rocks and therefore understanding the local geology can provide important information regarding resources in a project area. The nature of stone exploitation by Aboriginal people depends on the characteristics of the source, for example whether it outcrops on the surface (a primary source), or whether it occurs as gravels (a secondary source) (Doelman, Torrence et al. 2008).

The geology of the area is chiefly the Early to Middle Devonian Bega Batholith Igneous Suite, in particular the Brogo suite, and dominated by Brogo Granodiorite (Lewis & Glen 1995). The granatics are intruded by aplite and andesite dykes and by pegmatites (Tulau 1997:118). This geology is found on higher ground, with the rivers and floodplains made up of quaternary deposits of gravel, sand, silt and clay (Lewis & Glen 1995).

There are two soil landscapes in the vicinity of the project area: the Lower Brogo and Towamba River soil landscapes. The Lower Brogo soil landscape occurs on the elevated land comprising the project area and is described as moderately deep, moderately well-drained and well-drained leached Red Earths and leached Yellow Earths and shallow (<50cm) well-drained, leached Yellow Earths on crests and midslopes (Talua, 1997:118). The Towamba River soil landscape is found mainly along floodplains and rivers and is mainly made up of quaternary alluvium. It is described as being deep (>150cm) and well-drained coarse sand and sandy loams with gravel and cobble layers (Talua, 1997:140).

The soil landscapes of the project area indicate that any subsurface deposits are likely to remain *in situ*. Any subsurface artefact(s) in the Lower Brogo soil, located on higher ground within the project area is likely to occur in the top 50 cm, whereas those along floodplains may be found within the top 150 cm.

3.2 Topography and Hydrology

Bega is located approximately 12km inland on the NSW south coast. It is located in a valley between two ranges, The Murrah-Timbillica Coastal Ranges to the east of the Bega Valley parallel to the coast and the Tantawangalo Escarpment to the west of the Bega Valley. The project area is located in the Bega Valley Rainshadow, which is the largest physiographic region in the Bega area, comprising undulating low hills and rises to moderately inclined hills formed on deeply weathered granitics and Ordovician metasediments (Bega Valley, 2009).

The project area comprises a hill top and a gentle, east-trending hill slope leading down to a floodplain of the Bega River. The hilltop is approximately 20-30m above the level of the floodplain. A tributary of the Bega River marks the eastern boundary of the project area, beyond which is the Bega River running parallel to the tributary. Several small ponds and a drainage channel also lead from the tributary.

The site falls approximately 25 metres from a high point adjacent to Tathra Road down to the river floodplain in the north and east. There is a local fall to the south down to Boundary Road. Gradients are generally 1 in 13, except in the northern and southern boundaries where the fall is steeper at approximately 1 in 7 and 1 in 9 respectively.

The topography and hydrology suggest that the local environment would have been favourable to past Aboriginal occupation and in most cases utilised for transitory activity through the landscape. The availability of fresh water in the Project Area locality would have contributed to a diverse local habitat providing a variety of food and other exploitable resources.

3.3 Climate

Approximately 18,000 years ago, climatic conditions began to alter which affected the movement and behaviour of past populations within their environs. During this time, notably at the start of the Holocene (more than 11,000 years ago), the melting of the ice sheets in the Northern Hemisphere and Antarctica caused the sea levels to rise, with a corresponding increase in rainfall and temperature. The change in climatic conditions reached its peak about 6,000 years ago (Short, 2000:19-21). Between 6,000 and 1,500 years ago there was a slight decrease in average temperature, which then stabilised about 1,000 years ago and has remained, since then, similar to the temperatures currently experienced. Consequently, the climate of the project area for the past 1,000 years would probably have been much the same as present day, providing a year round habitable environment.

The weather in the Bega area can be described as cool marine temperate. It can be characterised by warm summers and cool winters. The mean maximum temperature in January and February is 27°C with the mean minimum temperatures in July at 1.4°C. The highest rainfall is recorded in March with the mean at 95.3 mm, with the lowest rainfall recorded in August at 50.4mm (Bureau of Meteorology 2012:Online).

3.4 Flora and Fauna

The native flora in the vicinity of the project area is chiefly that of the Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands community, however two others, the Southern Hinterland Dry Sclerophyll Forests and Coastal Floodplain Wetlands occur in the vicinity (Keith, 2006:maps).

Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands are principally found in NSW, with smaller concentrations in Victoria's Gippsland (ibid:85). The forest red gum is a signature species of this community and occurs in abundance with other species, such as rough-barked apple, spotted gum, narrow-leaved ironbark, narrow-leaved stringybark and grey box. The understorey has scattered or clumped shrubs, with blackthorn, Hickory wattle and black wattle common. This community was targeted by early European settlers for clearance as they recognised the forest red gum, boxes and grassy understorey as good indicators of fertile soil. Bega Valley contains one endangered ecological community, the Bega Dry Grass Forest (Keith, 2006:86-87).

The Southern Hinterland Dry Sclerophyll Forests are found in a limited area being the hinterland and escarpment foothills of the far south coast of New South Wales. They are found on sandy loams of moderate fertility derived from various granitic substrates, which correlates to the project area. Dominant species occurring in this community include Apple-topped gum, Coast grey box, Monkey gum, white stringybark, Maiden's blue gum and red box. The understory is populated by species such as native cranberry, blackthorn, and pink heath (Keith, 2006:128).

The Coastal Floodplain Wetlands community are found in patches along the entire NSW coast (Keith, 2006:226). It is classified as a Forested Wetland, therefore some of the flora species in this community are also found in other communities, such as rough-barked apple and forest red gum. Low-lying flats with saline soils north from Bega also contain swamp oak. Understorey species include cheese tree and swamp paperbark and vines such as the common silkpod. Patches of this community may be found on the floodplain to the east of the project area.

The full extent of native fauna in the Bega area is unknown, however approximately 790 species have been recorded (ACT Office of the Commissioner for Sustainability and the Environment:). These are chiefly made up of birds (n=300), followed by fish (n=145), mammals (n=73), reptiles (n=44) and amphibians (n=27). A total of 71 are endangered or vulnerable. Native fauna recorded in the Bega Valley Shire include thornbills, goshawks, parrots, cockatoo, ducks, gliders, seals, whales, bats, bandicoot, kangaroo, wallaby, possum, snakes, lizards, turtle, frogs and eels (Office of the Commissioner for Sustainability and the Environment, ud).

The diversity of flora and fauna species may have provided seasonal food resources for small Aboriginal groups or communities moving throughout the region.

3.5 Synthesis

A review of the environmental context indicates that there are rich food and raw material sources available in the vicinity of the project area and thus would have been a favourable area for Aboriginal occupation.

4 Historic Heritage Context

4.1 Regional History

The south coast area was seen by Cook in his voyage along the east coast of New South Wales on his way to Botany Bay. His journal described the area as having:

“a very agreeable and promising aspect. The land is of moderate height, diversified with hills, ridges, plans and valleys with some few small lawns, but for the most part the whole was covered with wood, the hills and ridges rise with a gentle slope, they are not high neither are there many of them.”
(Cook, 1770a).

The following day, near the mountain Cook named Mt Dromedary (approximately 43 kilometres north east of Bega), he spotted “the smook (sic) of fire in several places, a certain sign that the Country is inhabited” (Cook, 1770b).

The first Europeans to set foot in the area were survivors of a shipwreck in 1797. The East India Company's *Sydney Cove* ran aground on Preservation Island off Tasmania during its journey from Calcutta to Sydney Cove. Its captain sent 17 of the ship's crew in a longboat, led by the first Mate Hugh Thompson and the supercargo William Clarke, to Port Jackson to seek help. The longboat was then wrecked on the northern end of Ninety Mile Beach, near Point Hicks, in Victoria. The crew walked along the coast to Port Jackson, with only three of the 17 crew surviving the two month journey (Collins, 1802).

In December 1797, George Bass explored the southern coastline in a whaleboat, visiting the Shoalhaven River, Jervis Bay and Twofold Bay, which he named because of the two bights. On 18 December 1797 he wrote of seeking safe haven from a gale in Pambula River, some 30 km south east of Bega, which he named “Barmouth Creek”. Of the country around it, he described as “rocky and barren in front, and low and salt at the head of it.” (Bladen, F M (ed), 1895:318).

A year later, in 1798, Matthew Flinders arrived in Snug Cove in Twofold Bay, the current site of the town of Eden. There, he exchanged food with a middle-aged Aboriginal man, who gave Flinders a piece of whale fat in exchange for a ship's biscuit. Flinders wrote in his log:

“This I tasted, but watching an opportunity to spit it out when he should not be looking, I perceived him to be doing precisely the same thing with our biscuit, whose taste was probably no more agreeable to him than his whale was to me.”
(Flinders, quoted in HO & DUAP, 1996:164).

Following the initial exploration ventures, European settlement in the region began slowly. Cattlemen began bringing their herds into the region from around the 1820s. Between 1832 and 1835 Alexander, George and Peter Imlay established a single, large, pastoral property stretching from Bega in the north to Cape Howe in the south. In 1828,

entrepreneur Thomas Raine began a shore-based whaling station at Twofold Bay, with boats rowing out whales off-shore, harpooning them and towing the carcasses back to shore. There, the carcass was dismembered and the blubber rendered for oil. Due to the success of this venture, several other permanent installations set up in the Kiah-Twofold Bay area, including the Imlay Brothers in the 1830s.

A drought in 1844 led to the foreclosure of many of the Imlay properties, with Kameruka taken by their creditors, the Walkers. The early 1850s saw the establishment of the "Twofold Bay Pastoral Association", made up of a group of wealthy investors including John Edye Mannering, James Alexander Mannering and Sir William Montagu Mannering, Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, John Croft, Edwin Tooth and Robert Tooth. Each of these people gradually bought out the Imlay-Walker properties in the region, including Kameruka, which was bought in 1857 by the Tooth family, the founders of Toth's Brewery, whose descendants held it until 2007 (HO&DUAP, 1996:167).

In the 1860s an outbreak of pleura-pneumonia amongst cattle precipitated a switch to dairying, particularly in the Bega Valley. Over that period until the 1880s, six dairy farms were created and Tooth introduced a new method of cream separation. By 1904, the majority of farms created in the Bega and Bemboka valleys were for dairy.

4.2 Local history

Following a drought in the Braidwood area in 1833, a number of settlers in that area moved towards Bega. These settlers found the Bega Valley an attractive area for sheep-grazing, having good water and natural grassland, whilst the Imlays had established a successful property to the south of Bega named Kameruka (HO&DUAP, 1996:166).

The County of Auckland was proclaimed in 1846, extending from the Brogo River in the north down to the Victorian border. At this time, it was declared that only a thousand people resided in the area. By 1850, the area consisted of:

"ridge-top bridle tracks, clusters of shepherds' huts on a few hilltops and some wheat fields associated with the Bega homesteads and the occasional stockyard and stone-walled sheep fold."

(Ryan, 1964 quoted in HO&DUAP, 1996:166).

By the 1880s, dairy farming became the industry for which the Bega Valley became known. Small, private cheese factories had already opened by 1870s, but were primarily used to process the Tooth's Kameruka milk. Once the drought broke in 1886, a large number of farmers moved from beef to dairy cattle, leading to the butter and cheese industry flourishing. The first big factory was located at Yarranung, just north of Bega, which opened in 1894. The first farmers' co-operative butter factory in Bega opened in 1900-1901. By 1903, all non-cooperative butter factories in the Bega Valley had closed, with the exception of the Kameruka factory. As an indication of the growth of the dairy industry in Bega, the number of dairy farmers supplying the co-operative factories had grown from 110 in 1901 to 162 in 1902, but due to consolidation, by 1942 only 7 cheese factories left (HO&DUAP, 1996:168).

According to the Parish Map for the Parish of Auckland, the land comprising the project area, Portions 10-12, were originally owned by John Hibburd, W I White and H G King (Parish Preservation Project, ud; Figure 4-1). An advertisement in the Sydney Morning Herald of 29 October 1856 purporting to be a letter to James Manning thanking him for constructing a new line of road by way of the Tangawangala Mountain to Bombala was signed by a group of Bega inhabitants, including John Hibburd, A White and H G King. That advertisement states that the road materially assisted the inhabitants “by giving us another market for our grain” (Trove a, ud). This suggests that the project area was used for grain cropping, in particular, maize. H G King, the owner of Portion 10, may be Harding Gifford King, the local Magistrate of Bega and Eden (Trove b, ud).

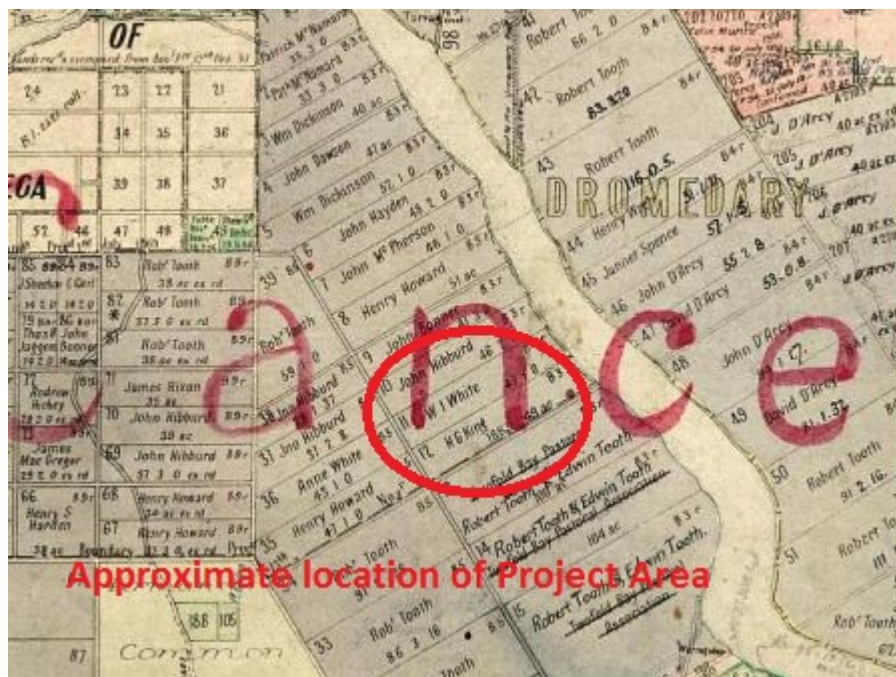


Figure 4-1: Parish map of Auckland, showing approximate area of project area and original land grants

Other industries in the Bega local area included mining and timber getting. Mining took place on a moderate scale for gold and silver after the discovery of alluvial gold in the 1850s near Eden. The Dromedary Gold Field extended to the eastern side of the Bega River, near the township of Bega (see partial note on Figure 4-1 above), however most of the mining took place near Mt Dromedary, 43 km north of Bega.

4.3 Analysis of physical and documentary research

The Australian Heritage Database is an online database of items listed under the Commonwealth Heritage List, National Heritage List and the Register of the National Estate. The Commonwealth Heritage List relates to Commonwealth owned property and is not applicable for this assessment.

The National Heritage List is now the lead statutory document for the protection of places considered to have national importance. Previous to this the Register of the National Estate was the primary document, however has not had statutory status since 19 February 2012.

The State Heritage Inventory database is maintained by the NSW Heritage Office and lists all items that have been identified as of heritage value throughout NSW. Items listed on the Heritage Inventory include those which have been listed by local councils (local significance) and also those which are listed on the State Heritage Register (items of state significance).

4.3.1 National Heritage

The [National Heritage List](#) is now the lead statutory document for the protection of heritage places considered to have national importance. This list comprises Indigenous, natural and historic places that are of outstanding national heritage significance to Australia. Listed places are protected under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)*. There are **no items** within the Bega LGA on the National Heritage List.

Prior to this the [Register of the National Estate](#) was the primary document, however has not had statutory status since 19 February 2012. The Register of the National Estate includes 20 sites within the Bega LGA (Appendix 4).

The [Commonwealth Heritage List](#) comprises natural, Indigenous and historic heritage places owned or controlled by the Commonwealth. These include places connected to defence, communications, customs and other government activities that also reflect Australia's development as a nation. Places on this list are also protected under the *EPBC Act*. There are **no items** within the Bega LGA on the Commonwealth Heritage List.

A search of the Australian Heritage Database which incorporates all the above lists shows no items registered on these lists.

4.3.2 NSW Heritage

Heritage items in NSW may be registered as important at the State level and/or at the local level. The Heritage Council has developed criteria to help establish whether an item is State significant. Items of State significance are registered by the NSW Heritage Council under the NSW Heritage Act. Those items are listed on the State Heritage Register as being under an Interim Heritage Order or protected under section 136 of the NSW Heritage Act.

Some heritage places and items that do not reach the threshold for listing on the State Heritage Register may be of heritage significance within a local government area. These places are listed by local council under their Local Environment Plans (LEP) and additionally may be included on the NSW Heritage Inventory database.

The NSW Heritage Inventory database is maintained by the NSW Heritage Office and lists items that have been identified as of State and local heritage value throughout NSW.

A search of the NSW Heritage Inventory shows nine heritage items listed within the Bega Valley Shire, however the closest item (former CBC Bank building) is located in the town of Bega approximately 2km to the north west of the project area.

4.3.3 Bega Valley Shire Council Local Environmental Plan 2002

The Local Environment Plan (LEP) for Bega Shire Council contains a number of provisions protecting heritage. Part 10 (ss 56-64) provide legislative protection for any listed or potential heritage items. Schedule 5 lists the heritage items within the Shire. A total of 30 items are listed within the township of Bega. None are listed within the project area, with the closest item being Warragaburra Homestead, located 1.9 km south.

4.4 Discussion

Research of listed Heritage Items has shown that there are no heritage items in the vicinity of the proposed project area.

4.5 Conclusion

As there are no registered heritage items within the vicinity of the project area, it is considered that there are no European heritage constraints associated with the project.

5 Aboriginal Heritage Context

It is important that Aboriginal sites are contextualised within the local and regional landscape in order to inform the assessment of significance. The Aboriginal heritage context is also needed in order to develop a predictive model of Aboriginal sites in the project area. Historical information also provides additional information for the interpretation of archaeological sites. A glossary of Aboriginal site types is provided in Appendix 3.

5.1 Historic Records of Aboriginal Occupation

It is important to acknowledge that early historical documents were produced for a number of reasons and thus may contain inaccuracies and/or bias in their reporting of events or other aspects of Aboriginal culture (L'Oste Brown 1998). Nonetheless, some historical documents provide important information and insights into local Aboriginal customs and material culture at the time of non-Indigenous settlement and occupation of region.

5.2 Ethnohistory

5.2.1 Pre European contact

The project area is located in the South Coast of NSW. This was the country of the Yuin (Djuwin) nation, which stretched along the coast from the Shoalhaven in the north, the New South Wales-Victoria border to the south and inland to the Great Dividing Range (The Living Knowledge Project, 2008a). Of the larger Yuin nation, there were 13 sub tribal groupings. A dreaming story of the mythical ancestor, Bundoola, who had 13 wives, explains this division, as each of the wives represented the sub tribal groupings (Donaldson, 2006:2). According to Howitt, the people from the Bega area were part of the South Yuin sub tribe of *Guyabgai-Yuin* and the clan of *Tadera-manji* (Howitt, 1904 in Egloff et al, 2005:13).

The principal creation being in the south east coastal region is Biame and his wife, Birrahgnooloo. These beings created waterways, landforms, animals, humans, appointed clever people and the overarching Aboriginal lore. The rivers and valleys also marked the route taken by them and other ancestral Dreaming beings. These routes are commonly called "Dreaming Tracks". Where a Dreaming being stopped and camped, or where Dreaming beings met, are often referred to as "Sacred Sites" and often are marked by natural features such as waterholes or mountains (Donaldson, 2006:9).

A number of sacred mountains are located within a relatively short distance of Bega, being Gulaga (Mt Dromedary), Najanuka (Little Mt Dromedary) and Baranguba (Montague Island). Gulaga is a place of ancestral origin for the Yuin people. Gulaga was a mother, whilst Najanuka and Baranguba were her two sons (Egloff, et al., 2005:). Ethnographic data states that Dreaming tracks would be walked as a "ritual retracing of ancestral Dreaming tracks" (Donaldson, 2006:10). One Aboriginal man describes the pathways and their importance to past and contemporary Aboriginal culture:

"Walking tracks are similar to the pathways created by Biamban/Biambee, the God.... Everything comes from Biambee, the lore and all, they talk to us today to give us lores and the language, place names... it is all still going on, it's not just in the past... Some walking tracks are more religious than others, but they still get you from A to B... the tracks along the coast show you the easiest way to find food and a good place to camp. Other pathways lead you to ceremonial places, like the circular track starting at Mumbulla (Biamanga) to Gulaga Mountain, to Hanging Mountain, to Pigeon House Mountain, to a place near Goulburn, Cooma and eventually Mt Kosciuszko..."

(John Mumbler in Donaldson, 2006:12).

There were complex marriage networks between the various Yuin groups. One of the earliest ethnographic accounts of the region came from George Augustus Robinson, the Chief Protector of Aborigines for Port Phillip from 1839-1849, who also travelled through the south coast and Monaro in 1844. Although limited information is recorded, Robinson did note that men from the Bega tribe drew wives from Bemboka, Waokoon (Twofold Bay) and Buckajo, whereas women from Bega were married to men from Murrah (Egloff et al, 2005:10).

Although a separate nation, the Yuin shared some similarities with other Aboriginal groups in south-eastern Australia. Plants were used for food, as well as in the manufacture utilitarian items, decorative items and medicines, with some species providing more than one resource. Grass stalks could be used for weaving or basketry. One such grass was Lomandra. Jigamy, a place north of Eden, meant "place of basket grass" (Living Knowledge Project, 2008b).

Large trees provided bark and fibres which were used for shelters, tools, containers and possibly the construction of watercraft, whilst resinous saps from Grass Trees, for example, were an adhesive used in the hafting process. Bark fibres were twisted into twine which could then be woven into traps, containers or baskets and a variety of wooden tools. Stone was also used for tools. As the most durable of the raw materials used, stone tools and associated waste products from knapping are the most common items left in the archaeological record.

Traditional knowledge by the Yuin of their environment directly related to their survival. Trisha Ellis of the Cobowra Local Aboriginal Land Council at Moruya explained:

"We know that when the Black Wattle is flowering the Blackfish are running; when the seas are rough, the mullet are running; when the cobwebs are flying, it's time to get swan eggs; as farmers know, the floods are coming when the birds start nesting higher in the trees. Also we know it's not the time to light a fire if you drop a leaf and the wind blows it away. Just a case of being more aware of your environment."

(Living Knowledge Project, 2008c)

The coastal Yuin were adept at fishing with spears. The spears were made from the step of the Xanthorrhoea (Grass Tree) and garaara (Brush Kurrajong), both of which dry out very light and therefore float on the water, making them easier to retrieve (Living

Knowledge Project, 2008d). The Yuin of the Twofold Bay area were also adept at whaling, as observed by later European explorers (see below). There is some suggestion that the Twofold Bay people considered the killer whales as embodiments of their ancestors, which serves as an indication of their kinship with the whales

5.2.2 Post European contact

The first contact between Europeans and the local Aboriginal people occurred in 1798, Matthew Flinders arrived in Snug Cove in Twofold Bay, the current site of the town of Eden. There, he exchanged food with a middle-aged Aboriginal man, who gave Flinders a piece of whale fat in exchange for a ship's biscuit. Flinders wrote in his log:

"This I tasted, but watching an opportunity to spit it out when he should not be looking, I perceived him to be doing precisely the same thing with our biscuit, whose taste was probably no more agreeable to him than his whale was to me."
(Flinders, quoted in HO & DUAP, 1996:164).

Following the establishment of the shore-whaling operations in Twofold Bay, the Imlay Bros. began employing a number of the local Yuin people, who proved themselves to be talented whalers (HO & DUAP, 1996:165). As mentioned above, it was thought that the Yuin believed whales, particularly killer whales, were the physical embodiment of the spirits of their ancestors. The traditional knowledge of the behaviour and migration patterns of the whales would have been highly useful to the European whalers and may explain the success of both the whaling operations and their Yuin employees (Eden Community Site, 2012).

George Augustus Robinson also chronicled the success of the Yuin at the Twofold Bay whaling ventures. He noted that the Aboriginal people of Twofold Bay were:

"...(an) industrious and intelligent race but diminutive compared with Aborigines of the interior. Their huts like the other Natives of the coast are simple and rude being a mere sheet of bark in a triangular shape with barely sufficient room to sit under. Their canoes like the Gipps Land Natives are folded at the ends and though buoyant are very frail... they are expert fishers. Three boats manned entirely with Aborigines were employed on the Whaling Station at the time of my visit, they are among the first for quickness of vision and expertness. Eight whales in one season had been killed by them and were (I was informed) worth from three to four hundred pounds sterling."
(Robinson, 1844:19).

By the 1840s, the number of whales in the area had dwindled, exacerbated by new stations opening. Whilst most stations declined before closing in the late 1840s and 1850s, Davidson's station opened in the 1860s and continued until 1929. Alexander Davidson's longevity and success probably lay in his utilisation of the infrastructure of previous stations and his employment of largely Aboriginal crews in the whaling boats (HO & DUAP, 1996:166).

By the 1840s, Aboriginal men in the area not involved in the coastal whaling industry were employed at sheep washing and agricultural labourers, whilst the women worked as

domestic servants. Whilst relations between Aboriginal people and Europeans in the whaling industry around Eden were largely harmonious, by contrast the extensive European exploitation of the best fishing and agricultural lands along the South Coast led to the gradual disintegration of traditional Aboriginal life. The incidence of syphilis was high among Aboriginal people. The 1844 Census showed a population of 535 in the South Coast area, with a high concentration in the Bega Valley (HO & DUAP, 1996:164). By the 1921 census, no Aboriginal people were recorded as living within the Bega Local Government Area (Australian Bureau of Statistics, ud).

5.3 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Context

Prior to beginning field work at the proposed Hospital site, Graeme Moore of BLALC took the time to escort Darrell Rigby around the immediate surrounds explaining the relevance of the cultural landscape to the site itself.

In Yuin language, the valley is known as “Bigga” or “Biggah” which roughly translates as big beautiful open valley. There is much remaining Yuin language knowledge in the Bega community. For most English geographic feature name there is at least one Yuin equivalent.

Generally the landscape is interconnected with levels of access governed by a person’s responsibility to it. The Yuin regard the Great Dividing Range as a spinal cord with ribs running off both sides of it. Between the ribs and along them there are pathways to carry people on their way and linking places. Cultural items such as scarred trees are often used as signs to direct the people through country or to impart knowledge of what lies nearby or beyond, such as permanent water or access to country rights.

It was explained that the Bega valley contained permanent populations, but, also regularly hosted people passing through it with summer and winter pathways used. Indicators such as celestial occurrences, the appearance of certain birds and animals, or plants and flowers indicate the changing of the seasons of which there are twelve. In all there is a strong and continuing knowledge of the cultural landscape with the proposed South East Regional Hospital site an integral part of it.

In later times there were bean farms and sawmills in the vicinity of the proposed site at which Aboriginal people often worked. Several Aboriginal fringe camps were also located nearby.

5.4 Local Archaeological Heritage Context

The local Aboriginal heritage context provides a review of previous archaeological work conducted in the local landscape, determines whether Aboriginal sites have been previously identified (AHIMS search) and informs the predictive model of Aboriginal sites. The review of previous archaeological work includes relevant local research publications and archaeological consultancy reports. Two types of archaeological investigations are generally undertaken: excavations and surveys. Archaeological excavations can provide high resolution data regarding specific sites, such as the dates or chronology of Aboriginal

occupation and information on stone tool technology (reduction sequences, raw material use, tool production, usewear and similar). Archaeological surveys generally cover wider areas than excavations and can provide important information on the spatial distribution of sites. The detection of sites during survey can be influenced by the amount of disturbance or erosion and therefore sensitivity mapping is sometimes also required to interpret survey results. The local Aboriginal heritage context also provides a context for assessing archaeological significance of sites.

5.4.1 Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS)

A search was undertaken of the OEH Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) on 27 March 2012 for a five kilometre radius centred on the project area. A total of 66 sites were identified within that search radius. Two of those sites, both isolated finds, were deemed to be located within the project area. On closer inspection of the information surrounding these two listings, they were found to be duplicates of each other having the same site name and co-ordinates (Table 5-1).

Table 5-1: Duplicated AHIMS sites

Site Name	AHIMS #	Co-ordinates	Site Type
Jerang SU5/L1	62-6-0724	E 55 755208 / N 5934384	isolated artefact
Jerang SU5/L1	62-6-0707	E 55 755208 / N 5934384	isolated artefact

Table 5-1: AHIMS results summarised by site types.

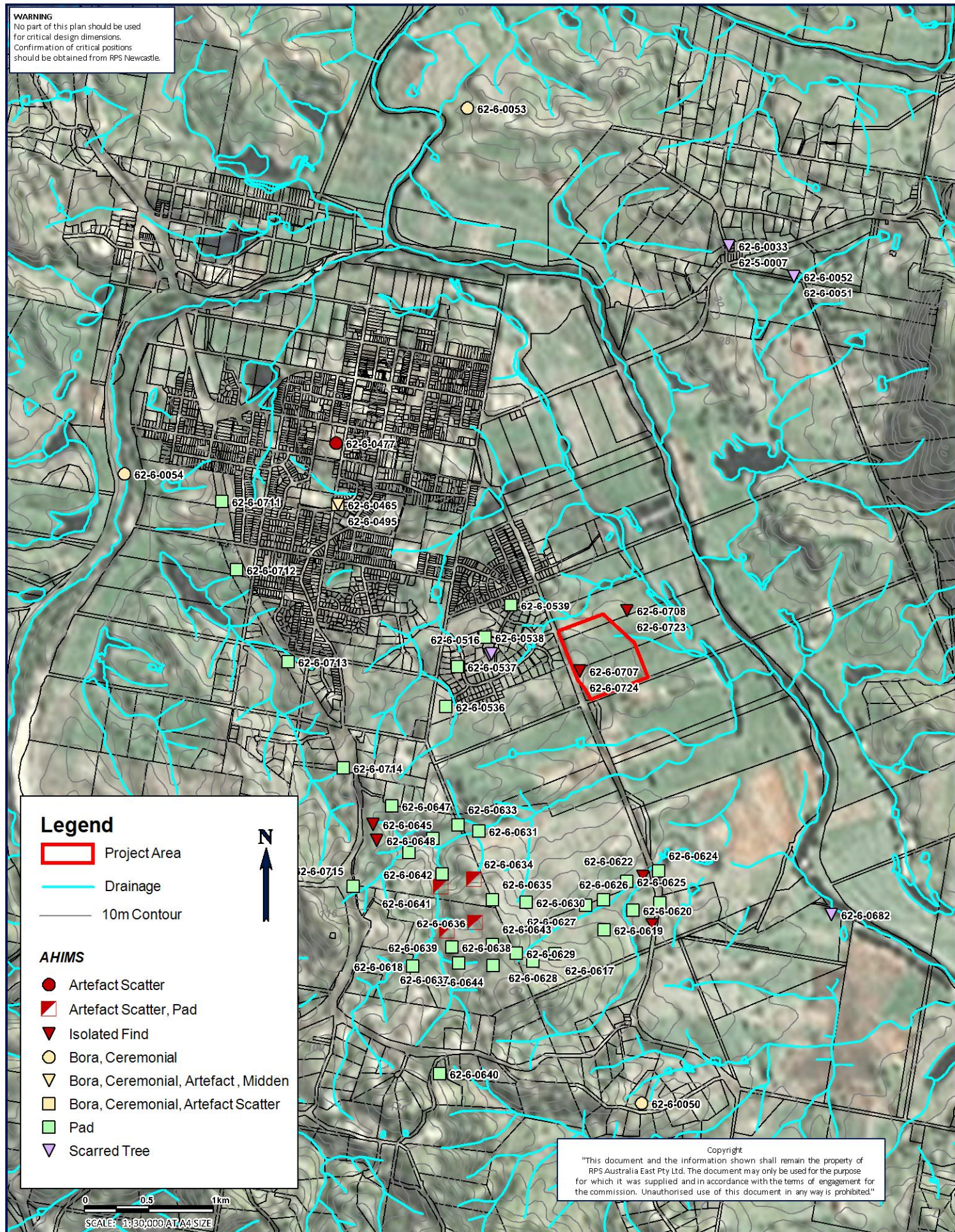
Site Type	Frequency	Percent
Potential archaeological deposits (PAD)	33	50%
Isolated finds	11	17%
Scarred tree	7	11%
Bora/ceremonial	7	11%
Artefact scatter & PAD	4	6%
Artefact scatter	2	3%
Restricted site	2	3%
Total	66	100%

As can be seen from Table 5-6 above, the most common site type previously recorded in the area is a potential archaeological deposit (PAD). Of the 33 PAD sites and (4) four artefact scatters with PAD identified, all have had permits issued against them, which could mean that they have all been destroyed (see Appendix 2 – AHIMS results).

Of the remaining 29 sites, the most common site type is the isolated find (n=11), followed by scarred trees (n=7) and bora/ceremonial sites (n=7) and artefact scatters (n=2). The remaining two sites are restricted sites. These are sites that for cultural reasons are kept confidential, such as gender sites. To obtain details of such sites, an application for access must be made to OEH and local Aboriginal community groups. Further enquiries with OEH have ascertained that the restricted sites are not located near the project area and will not be impacted by the proposed works.

The total number of sites identified must be reduced to 65 however to account for the previously mentioned duplicated sites (62-6-0724 & 62-6-0707).

WARNING
No part of this plan should be used
for critical design dimensions.
Confirmation of critical positions
should be obtained from RPS Newcastle.



TITLE: FIGURE 5-1: PROJECT AREA
WITH AHIMS

LOCATION: BEGA

DATUM: (GDA 94)
PROJECTION: MGA ZONE 55

DATE: 20/07/2012
PURPOSE: HERITAGE

LAYOUT REF: J:\V085\112\112599 Bega Valley\10 - Drafting\Mapinfo Workspaces
VERSION (PLAN BY) A4 (DF-NW)

CLIENT: JOHNSTAFF PROJECTS PTY LTD
JOB REF: 112599

RPS AUSTRALIA EAST PTY LTD (ABN 44 140 292 762)
241 DENISON STREET BROADMEADOW PO BOX 428 HAMILTON NSW 2303
T: 02 4940 4200 F: 02 4961 6794 www.rpsgroup.com.au

RPS

5.4.2 Local Archaeological Studies

Saunders, P (2003). "Glen Mia", Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment, Bega, NSW

This assessment was carried out ahead of a proposed subdivision of land comprising the 35 ha property known as "Glen Mia". This property was located on the western side of Tathra Road, opposite the current project area. The investigation comprised a desktop study and a pedestrian survey in conjunction with the Bega Local Aboriginal Land Council and Bega Traditional Aboriginal Elders Council Incorporated.

The survey area comprised a series of spurs and gently to moderately inclined slopes separated by intermittent streams draining into Parberry Creek, a tributary of the Bega River. The survey area was described as having undergone extensive disturbance due to agricultural pursuits, land clearance and construction of dams, farm buildings and fences.

The pedestrian survey identified two scarred trees and four areas of PAD. Whilst exposure and visibility varied across the site, ground cover was described as "dense, lush grass", therefore general visibility was reported as low. Saunders recommended that the scarred trees be retained and that a targeted program of subsurface test excavations be carried out prior to any development taking place.

Saunders, P (2004). "Glen Mia", Archaeological Subsurface Testing and Artefact Salvage in four PADs

This report describes the program of targeted test excavations at the four areas of PAD identified in Saunders (2003) above. Each of the four areas of PAD were located on spur crests and slopes above 1st order streams. The PADs had each been impacted by vegetation clearance, episodes of ripping for improved pasture and grazing. PADs 1 & 2 measured an area of approximately 100m x 75m (7,500m²), PAD 3 125m x 100m (12,500m²) and PAD 4 measured 70m x 50m (3,500m²).

The excavation was conducted over two days by mechanical means, with a backhoe and 2.6m wide bucket being used on the first day and an excavator with a 3.5m wide blade used on the second day. Test transects were excavated, with the spoil placed on the side of the transect and a sample dry-sieved through a 4mm mesh sieve. If artefacts were recovered, sieving would continue until no further artefacts were identified. Artefacts were bagged and catalogued, with their position recorded using a GPS.

Each PAD area was investigated by 2-3 scrapes. The total number of artefacts recovered as a result of the excavation was 32. A total of 15% (n=5) were recovered from the surface, whilst the remaining 85% (n=27) were identified subsurface. Of the subsurface artefacts, 87% were recovered at a depth of 5-30cm, with only 13% coming from the upper 5-15% of the deposit. It is suspected that as only a sample of the spoil was sieved that further artefacts remained undetected. The artefact density varied from 0.001/m² to 8/m². This density is assessed as low. As a result of the test excavations, the archaeological potential for the remaining area of "Glen Mia" was therefore assessed as low.

Dibden, J (2009). Potential New Hospital Sites, Bega, NSW, Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment.

This report was commissioned by NSW Health Infrastructure ahead of the proposed construction of a new hospital at Bega. Two potential sites, Site 1 at Boundary Road and Site 3 at Tathra Road, were assessed for the proposed hospital. Both sites were situated south of the township of Bega, with Site 3 being the same as the site subject to this due diligence assessment.

Both potential sites were surveyed in conjunction with Aboriginal community stakeholders. No sites were located at Site 1. At Site 3, however, two isolated find sites were identified. The isolated find sites are now registered as AHIMS sites #62-6-0707 and #62-6-0724. Both isolated find sites were located on a hill crest overlooking Bega River and the associated riverine swamps.

Dibden concluded that due to the location of the sites on elevated ground above the Bega River and associated swamps that there was potential for subsurface artefacts. It was predicted that artefact density across the impact area would vary, with flat ground closer to the river yielding moderate density and lower density on simple slopes. Dibden recommended archaeological testing to take place prior to any construction taking place on the site.

5.5 Predictive Model for Archaeology in the Project Area

A predictive model is created to provide an indication of Aboriginal sites likely to occur within the project area. It draws on the review of the existing information from the regional and local archaeological context and from the environmental context. The predictive model is necessary for the formulation of appropriate field methodologies and to provide information for the assessment of archaeological significance.

There are a number of factors which influence Aboriginal occupation of an area. These include essential subsistence resources such as food (flora and fauna) and fresh water. However, other resources such as raw stone materials, wood and bark, animal skins and reeds for basket weaving, string, clothing and similar, were also used. Landscape features such as ridges, flat elevated areas, rockshelters and similar, may have also influenced Aboriginal occupation of an area. In addition, cultural activities may have also taken place at certain locations in the landscape; for example corroborees, mythological and initiation sites. Section 6.6 below takes into account the above mentioned characteristics allowing the propensity for sites to occur be devised.

5.6 Site Predictions

The following site predictions for the project area have been made on the basis of the environmental context, available historic observations of Aboriginal people in the region, archaeological studies, as well as, analysis of the AHIMS data.

5.6.1 Site Type

Based on previous archaeological investigations and Aboriginal sites recorded on the AHIMS database, the most likely site type to be encountered within the project area are artefact sites, either as scatters (>2 artefacts) or isolated finds. In areas where old growth vegetation remains, scarred trees are also possible.

5.6.2 Site Locations

Artefact scatters and isolated finds may be found in any landscape, but more often within 100m of a watercourse. As the project area is on relatively level, elevated ground overlooking the Bega River, it is therefore predicted that the locations near watercourses within the project area will have a higher potential for containing artefact scatters and/or isolated finds.

5.6.3 Site Contents

A review of previous archaeological investigations indicates that artefact scatters and isolated finds generally comprise flaked stone artefacts made from the following stone raw materials: chert, silicified tuff, quartzite and silcrete. It is therefore predicted that sites with artefacts within the project area will comprise flaked stone tools, cores and flakes and that they will likely be made from chert, silicified tuff, quartzite and silcrete.

6 Archaeological Field Survey

6.1 Survey Methodology

The project area was surveyed in accordance with the requirements set out in the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010).

6.1.1 Survey Aim

The purpose of the survey was to inspect visible ground surfaces, observe exposed soil profiles or other visible features such as scarred trees and rock art, in addition to assessing whether potential archaeological deposits were present in the study area. The survey also aimed to record any cultural sites or Aboriginal landscapes, if identified by the Aboriginal stakeholders.

6.1.2 Sampling Strategy

The purpose of a sampling strategy is to provide a framework for conducting archaeological surveys in a manner which can be quantified and thus can be compared to other survey reports in the local landscape and for regional comparison (Burke and Smith 2004). The sampling strategy used for this assessment targeted all relevant landforms which may be impacted by the proposed development.. The landforms in the study area are: mid slope, upper slope/spur and crest landforms; and thus have been included in the survey sampling strategy. These landforms were subjected to pedestrian survey. In addition efforts were made to relocate two previously recorded sites identified within the project area, these being AHIMS#62-6-0707 and #62-6-0724 one of which is the duplicate of the other. Hence it was only necessary to check a single site location.

6.1.3 Field Methods

The survey was conducted on foot (pedestrian) and targeted the landforms identified in the survey strategy above. The area surveyed was recorded in survey units. On return to the office, each survey unit was mapped and recorded in accordance with landforms, project area boundaries, impact area boundaries, changes in survey conditions (such as visibility or ground surface exposure) and/or other relevant considerations. The mapping of survey units was undertaken on the basis of GPS recorded data and with reference to aerial and topographic information. The recording of survey units was done by using representative digital photographs and field notes which included observations of soils, ground surface exposure and visibility, vegetation cover, rock outcrops, levels of ground surface disturbance, erosion and similar observations. The field notes provide a basis for the reporting of survey coverage and calculating survey effectiveness as presented in the survey results section. It is required that any Aboriginal sites identified are recorded and submitted to the AHIMS database.

6.2 Survey Units

A pedestrian survey of the project area was undertaken in fine, clear and sunny conditions on July 17th by RPS archaeologist Darrell Rigby in conjunction with Graeme Moore of BLALC. Opinions regarding the landscape, cultural values and potential for archaeological sites were sought at various stages throughout the survey.

The project area was surveyed in three separate survey units. Exposure and visibility for each survey unit was assessed in the field according to the criteria listed in Table 6-1, giving the effective survey coverage as listed in Table 6-2.

6.2.1 Current condition of the Project Area

The surrounding landscape is well watered both in terms of rainfall and permanent water sources such as rivers, streams and dams. The Bega River is approximately 700 metres east of the proposed hospital site.

Tathra Road forms the western boundary and is the highest point with a nicely elevated central section running from there into a spur down through the project area towards the Bega River floodplain. Power lines traverse the project area north-south and east-west in addition to a Telstra cable running north-south through it. There is a grid formation of water sprinklers which are obviously fed by below ground irrigation piping and it appears the predominant use is for grazing cattle. The grass was not long, but provided good coverage.

6.2.2 Survey Unit 1

Situated on a crest adjacent and parallel to Tathra Road this survey unit displayed the most disturbances either in the form of road maintenance activities or farming practices. Entrance to the proposed hospital site was gained via a gate off Tathra Road. Ground close to the gate and along the fence line of the house yard in the south was muddy and sodden leading off the crest down to Boundary Road (Plate 1).

In this survey unit was situated AHIMS site 62-6-0724 (duplicate of 62-6-0707). Efforts at relocating this single grey volcanic flake failed despite the site card mentioning it was near a cattle trough which was relocated (Plate 2).

Ground visibility generally was negligible and covered by thick Kikuyu pasture grass. The survey unit landform conforms to that of a crest, with slopes either side.

No previously recorded Aboriginal sites were located in this survey unit, nor new sites identified.

6.2.3 Survey Unit 2

Once again heavy grass cover limited any opportunity for detailed surface inspection except on cattle tracks. Vegetation included several mature trees with no scarring evident on them as well as clumps of scotch thistle. European modification of the landscape was noted by the presence of cut tree stumps (Plate 3) and also a water sprinkler system that

may be related to the bean cropping historically carried out in the district. The sprinkler system covered all the survey units (Plate 4) in a grid pattern.

There were several granite outcrops present which were inspected for signs of cultural modification with nothing noted. Situated on a midslope the granite outcropping in the form of rounded boulders also featured some flatter surfaces. Just outside of the Project area the granite had been quarried at some time in the past, possibly for tombstones in the local cemetery, amongst other uses (Plate 5).

Just inside the northern project area boundary was a tyre dump (Plate 6) which had been cut into the hillside allowing for inspection of the soil stratification. There are five to 10 centimetres of humic/organic topsoil, overlaying 35 centimetres of decomposed granite gravels in compacted silty clay. Immediately underlying this is a well delineated cemented silt layer indicative of a flood event which is approximately 20 centimetres deep. This is atop another deeper layer of decomposed granite gravels in compacted silty clay measuring about 60 centimetres deep (which appears of similar matrix and inclusions as the upper decomposed granite soil level). All appear quite cemented and well sorted by fluvial activity (Plate 7).

The cut that holds the dumped tyres is approximately 50 metres long and 10 metres wide. Soil stratification on all exposed surfaces correlated with that described earlier and as such it is thought that it is typical and characteristic of what lies subsurface at similar elevations.

Just above the tyre dump and leading back up slope gently is a spur (Figure 6-2, Spur 2) which broadens out closer to the crest landform adjacent to Tathra Road.

No Aboriginal sites were located in this survey unit; however the spur (Plate 8) has potential for subsurface archaeological deposit.

6.2.4 Survey Unit 3

A large elevated and well defined spur (Plate 9) was the focal point of this survey unit. The central section is mostly flat or gently sloped and is approximately 30 metres wide. Its length is approximately 200 – 250 metres and slopes very gently east south east towards the Bega River (Figure 6-2, Spur 1). It is quite conceivable that this would potentially have formed an easy natural pathway connecting the river and floodplain to more elevated parts of the Bega Valley.

As with the other survey units heavy grass cover made surface visibility negligible. The spur is bordered in places by granite outcrops which may have prevented erosion from washing away soils downslope and thereby any inclusions they may hold (Plate 10). Remnant mature trees were present but none exhibited cultural scarring characteristics.

No Aboriginal sites were located in this survey unit; however the spur has potential for subsurface archaeological deposit.

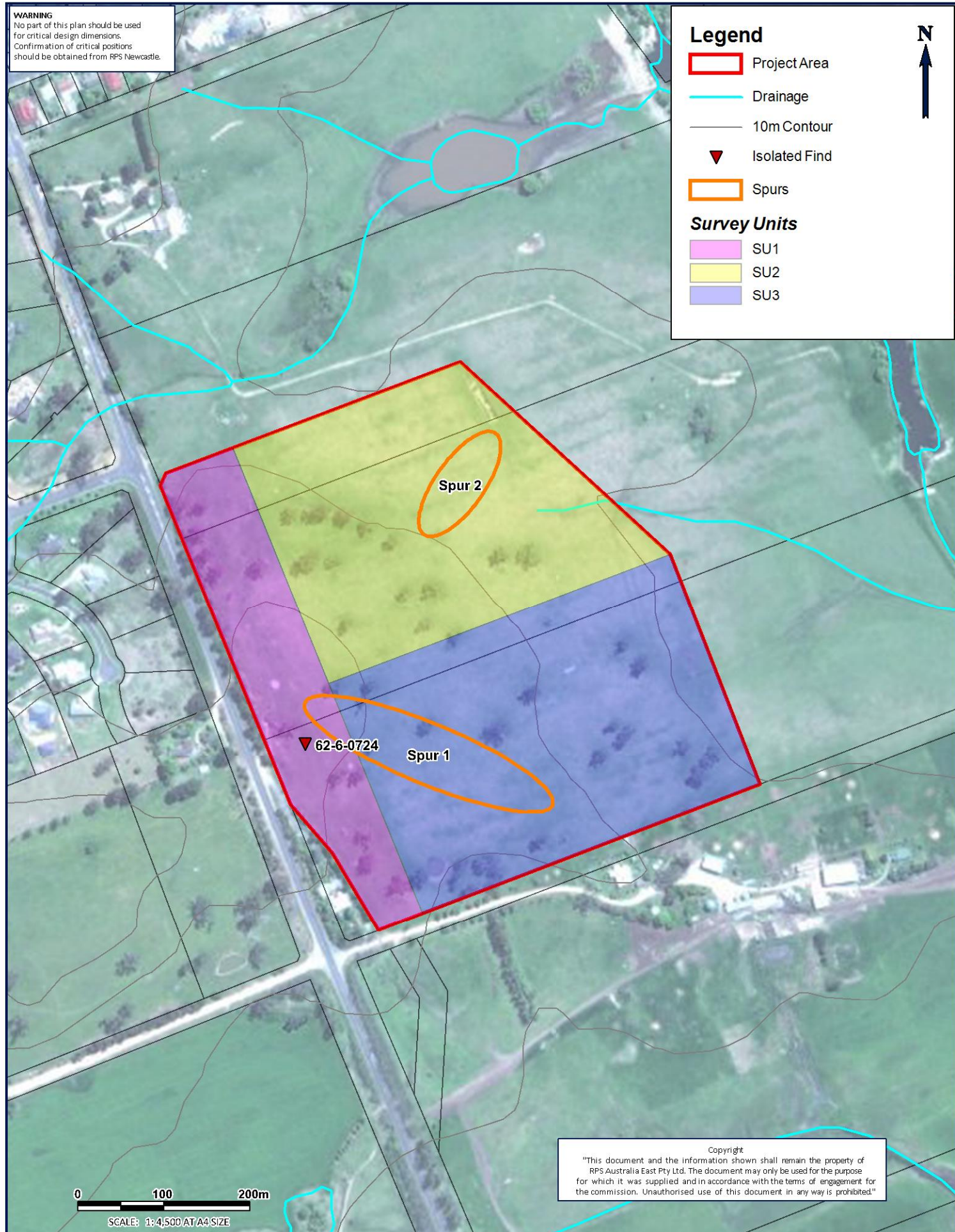
WARNING
No part of this plan should be used
for critical design dimensions.
Confirmation of critical positions
should be obtained from RPS Newcastle.

Legend

- Project Area
- Drainage
- 10m Contour
- ▼ Isolated Find
- Spurs

Survey Units

- SU1
- SU2
- SU3



TITLE: FIGURE 6-1: SURVEY UNITS
AND SPURS

LOCATION: BEGA

DATUM: (GDA 94)
PROJECTION: MGA ZONE 55

DATE: 20/07/2012
PURPOSE: HERITAGE

LAYOUT REF: J:\V085\112\112599 Bega Valley\
10 - Drafting\Mapinfo Workspaces
VERSION (PLAN BY)A A4 (DF-NW)

CLIENT: JOHNSTAFF PROJECTS PTY LTD
JOB REF: 112599

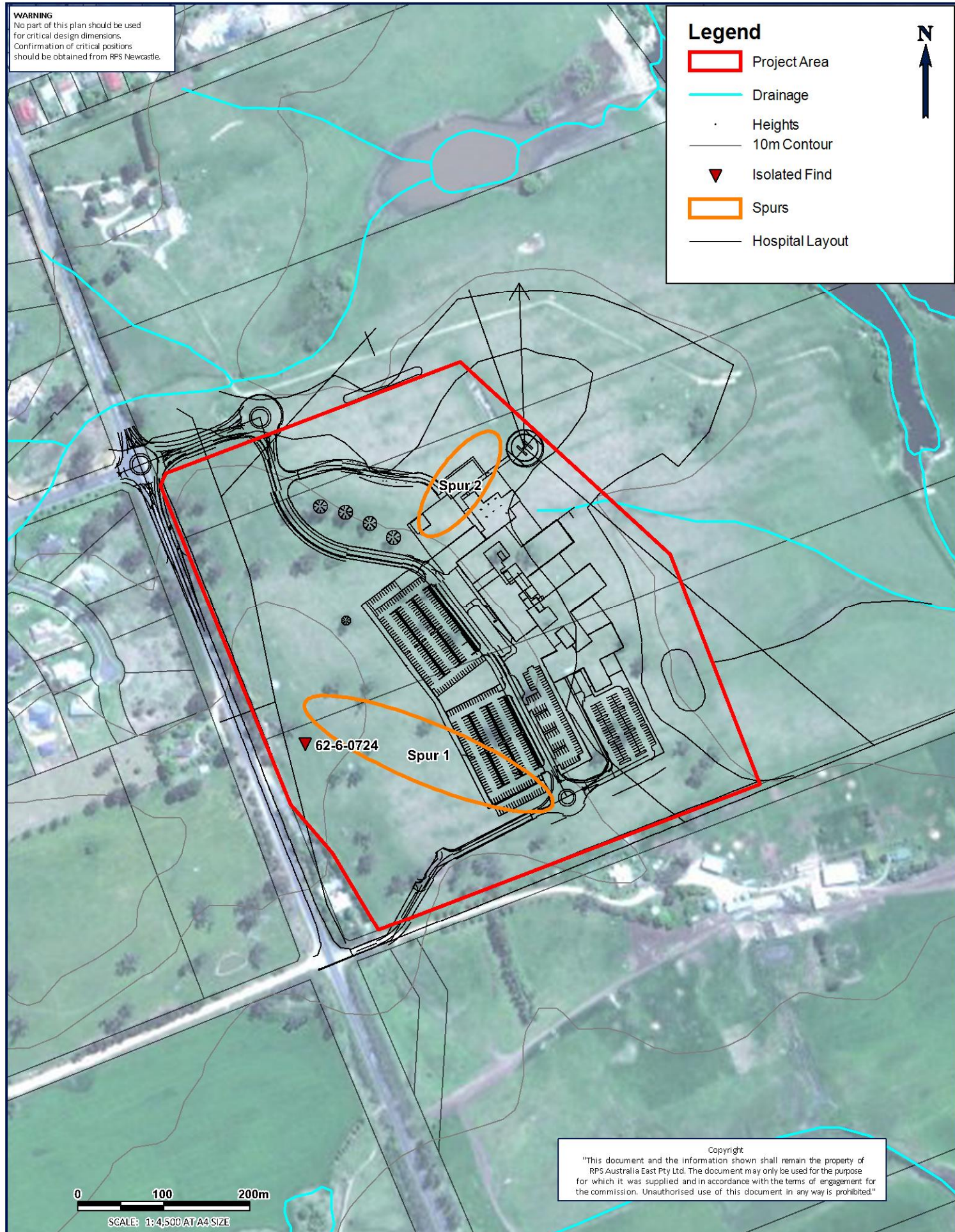
RPS AUSTRALIA EAST PTY LTD (ABN 44 140 292 762)
241 DENISON STREET BROADMEADOW PO BOX 428 HAMILTON NSW 2303
T: 02 4940 4200 F: 02 4961 6794 www.rpsgroup.com.au

RPS

WARNING
No part of this plan should be used
for critical design dimensions.
Confirmation of critical positions
should be obtained from RPS Newcastle.

Legend

- Project Area
- Drainage
- Heights
- 10m Contour
- ▼ Isolated Find
- Spurs
- Hospital Layout



TITLE: FIGURE 6-2: SPURS WITH
HOSPITAL LAYOUT OVER

LOCATION: BEGA

DATUM: (GDA 94)
PROJECTION: MGA ZONE 55

DATE: 20/07/2012
PURPOSE: HERITAGE

LAYOUT REF: J:\V085\112\112599 Bega Valley\
10 - Drafting\Mapinfo Workspaces
VERSION (PLAN BY): A4 (DF-NW)

CLIENT: JOHNSTAFF PROJECTS PTY LTD
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RPS

Table 6-1: Ground Surface Visibility Rating

GSV Rating	Overall Rating	Description
0 – 9%	Low	Heavy vegetation with scrub foliage, debris cover and/or dense tree cover. Ground surface not clearly visible.
10 – 29%	Low	Moderate level of vegetation, scrub or tree cover. Small patches of soil surface visible resulting from animal tracks, erosion or blowouts. Patches of ground surface visible.
30 – 49%	Moderate	Moderate levels of vegetation, scrub and/or tree cover. Moderate sized patches of soil surface visible possibly associated with animal tracks, walking tracks and erosion surfaces. Moderate to small patches across a larger section of the project area.
50 – 59%	Moderate	Moderate to low level of vegetation, tree and/or scrub. Greater amounts of areas of ground surface visible in the form of erosion scalds, recent ploughing, grading or clearing.
60 – 79%	High	Low levels of vegetation and scrub cover. High incidence of ground surface visible due to recent or past land-use practices such as ploughing, grading and mining. Moderate level of ground surface visibility due to sheet wash erosion, erosion scalds and erosion scours.
80 – 100%	High	Very low to nonexistent levels of vegetation and scrub cover. High incidence of ground surface visible due to past or recent land use practices, such as ploughing, grading and mining. Extensive erosion such as rill erosion, gilgai, sheet wash, erosion scours and scalds.

Table 6-2: Survey Coverage Data.

Survey Unit	Landform	Survey Unit Area (Square metres)	Exposure (%)	Visibility (%)	Effective Coverage Area (square metres)	Effective Coverage (percent)
1	crest	32692.7	<5%	<9%	26154	80%
2	Spur, midslope	67284.9	<5%	<9%	55828	80%
3	Spur, midslope	77931.5	<5%	<9%	62345	80%
TOTALS		177,909.1			142,327	

6.3 Survey Coverage

As can be seen from table 6-2 above, the survey coverage was overall low, varying from 0% to 9% depending on ground cover.

6.4 Survey Results

No new Aboriginal archaeological sites were identified during the survey. The location of AHIMS site 62-6-0724 (duplicate of 62-6-0707) was inspected, but the single grey volcanic flake associated with this site was not identified. Two spur landforms were identified as being areas of archaeological sensitivity and may have potential to contain subsurface archaeological deposits. These two spur landforms must be subject to archaeological test excavations in accordance with the Code of Practice (DECCW 2010) and with Aboriginal consultation as per the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements (ACHCRs) 2010.

No permit is required from OEH to undertake the test excavations; however, the Aboriginal community must be allowed 28 days to comment on the excavation methodology and OEH needs to be notified at least 14 days before test excavations commence (DECCW 2010:25).

6.5 Discussion of Survey Results

The majority of the project area is open pasture and farmed paddock situated atop a crest with spur and midslope sections. It presents as a reasonable location to pass through or camp at for past Aboriginal populations. It should be borne in mind that the heavy grass cover experienced across the project area obscured much of the ground surface, thereby limiting the ability to identify sites such as artefact scatters and/or isolated finds.

The archaeological field survey indicated that the project area has been subject to minor levels of impact associated with grazing, fencing, the installation of power lines and vegetation clearance. Whilst scarred/modified trees are present in AHIMS results,

evidence of tree cutting on site reduced the likelihood of culturally modified trees being present; none were located.

Based on previous archaeological investigations and the AHIMS search results, it was predicted that the most likely site type to be encountered within the project area would be artefact sites, either as scatters (>2 artefacts) or isolated finds. Whilst scarred trees were able to be discounted through physical inspection of each, the same could not be said for artefact sites and there is potential for artefacts to occur in the two spurs (Figures 6&7). Consequently, it is thought that if the proposed project will partially impact upon these spur locations in any way, test pitting in compliance with the OEH Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (2010:3/24) must occur before on site excavation or construction activity commences to determine if Aboriginal artefacts subsurface are present. The reason that these landforms are more sensitive than others in the project area is because the archaeological record shows a pattern for artefact occurrence to increase in elevated landforms close to permanent water sources. In addition, and as stated earlier, it is quite conceivable that the spurs in question would potentially have formed an easy natural pathway connecting the river and floodplain to more elevated parts of the Bega Valley, with Spur 2 overlooking a natural depression (outside the project area) that is currently filled with water.

Further, as a result of the test excavations opposite the project area by Saunders in 2004, the archaeological potential for "Glen Mia" was assessed as low, but, given that the excavation site was located further west and away from the Bega River than the current project area, there remains the likelihood for artefact densities to increase closer to the river and connecting traditional pathways. Supporting this view is the recorded presence of an Aboriginal flake (AHIMS#62-6-0724), which whilst not found during the current field work, does indicate previous use of the immediate area by Aboriginal people. Consequently, despite the excavation work of Saunders (2004) assessing the density of artefacts recovered as low, there is the potential for the proposed project to impact on subsurface Aboriginal heritage causing harm to them.

In addition, given the depth of cultural knowledge about the project area itself and the surrounding environs it is highly likely that subsurface artefacts will occur. It is conceivable that the spurs acted as a link from low ground near the Bega River to more elevated sections of the valley and to districts beyond.

Having overlaid the proposed hospital layout over the archaeological landscape in Figure 6-2 it is unlikely that any of the recorded or potential sites will be affected by the proposed works as they largely fall outside the area of impact. However, as noted above there is an elevated risk for a section of Spur 2, with a much smaller section of Spur 1 to be partially impacted by car park works.

6.6 Impact Assessment

The current designs of the proposed Hospital will not impact upon AHIMS site# 62-6-0724. There will be partial impact the sensitive archaeological spur landforms.

Table 6-3-1 – Impact assessment summary

Site Number/Name	Type of Harm	Degree of Harm	Consequence of harm
62-6-0724 (62-6-0707)	None	None	No loss of value
Spur Landform 1	Indirect	Partial	Partial loss of value
Spur Landform 1	Indirect	Partial	Partial loss of value

7 Conclusions and Recommendations

This report has considered the environmental and archaeological context of the project area, developed a predictive model and reported on the results of an archaeological survey of the project area.

As stated previously, the current designs of the proposed Hospital will not impact upon AHIMS site# 62-6-0724, but, there will be partial impact to the sensitive archaeological spur landforms. Irrespective of this a CHMP will need to be developed to provide guidance on management of these areas should the current plans be modified. Conservation of Aboriginal sites and areas of archaeological sensitivity is the preferred heritage outcome.

However, other mitigation options have been developed in case this is not feasible as part of the proposed development.

As a result of this archaeological investigation and on-site discussions with the participating Aboriginal community stakeholders, the following general recommendations were made for the project area:

Recommendation 1

The proponent will need to develop a Cultural Heritage Management Plan before on site excavation or construction activity begins that takes into account the following:

- Salvage and or management of AHIMS site# 62-6-0724;
- Test pitting of Spur 1 & 2 landforms where impact is to occur under OEH Code of Practice methodology guidelines (September 2010);
- Opportunity for monitoring by BLALC during trenching and other related construction works to the spur landform;
- Mechanism for ongoing Aboriginal cultural input into the proposed hospital development.
- Should the proposed hospital plan change, it should be assessed against Figure 6-2 to identify if impact to spur landforms will increase and if so appropriate mitigation measures be put in place to ameliorate these.

Recommendation 2

All relevant staff, i.e. contractors and subcontractors, should be made aware of their statutory obligations for heritage under NSW *National Parks and Wildlife Act (1974)* and the NSW *Heritage Act (1977)*.

Recommendation 3

If, during the course of development works, suspected European cultural heritage material is uncovered, work should cease in that area immediately. The OEH Enviroline 131 555 should be contacted and works only recommence when an appropriate and approved management strategy instigated.

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9 Plates



Plate 1: View from Boundary Road (in foreground) looking NNW upslope. Trees extreme left of frame border a residential property.



Plate 2: Cattle trough mentioned in site card for AHIMS site# 62-6-0724. No sign of the artefact was found



Plate 3: Cut tree stump indicating land clearing practices used in the past.



Plate 4: Representative single water sprinkler of which there are many across the study area.



Plate 5: Granite quarry



Plate 6: Tyre dump in cutting

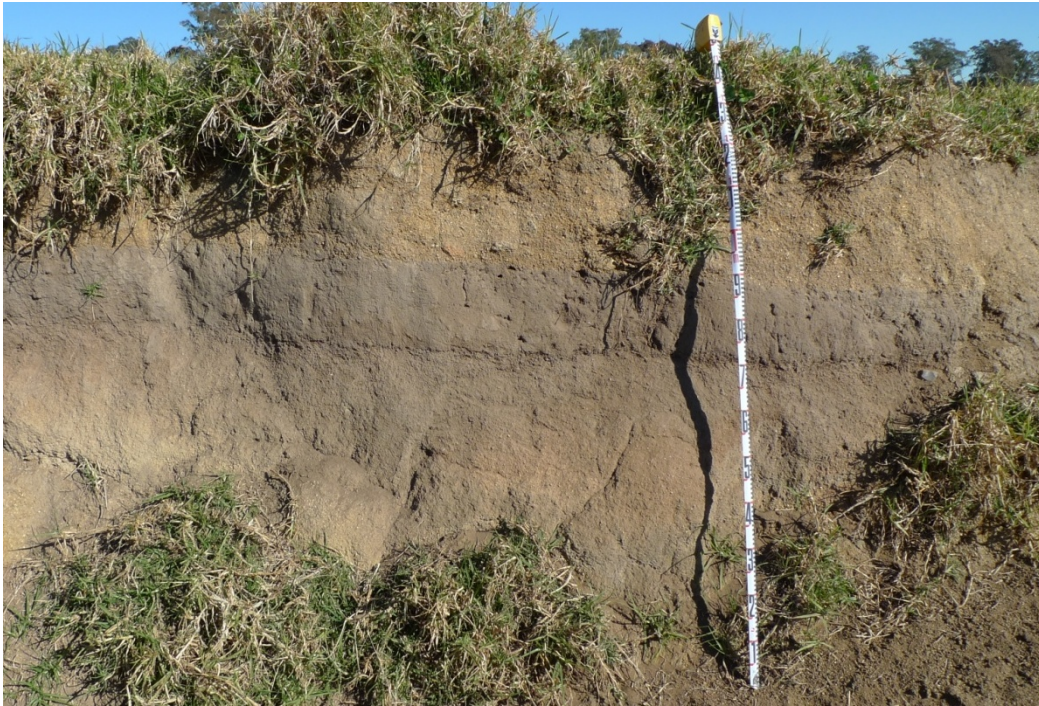


Plate 7: Soil stratification in tyre dump cutting



Plate 8: Spur 2 looking towards water depression feature and Bega River in background as delineated by the tree line.



Plate 9: Central spur in Survey unit three.



Plate 10: Spur is to the left of the granite outcrop (central frame).

Appendix I

Legislative Requirements

SUMMARY OF STATUTORY CONTROLS

The following overview of the legal framework is provided solely for information purposes for the client, it should not be interpreted as legal advice. RPS will not be liable for any actions taken by any person, body or group as a result of this general overview and recommend that specific legal advice be obtained from a qualified legal practitioner prior to any action being taken as a result of the summary below.

COMMONWEALTH

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 (ATSHP Act)

The purpose of this Act is to preserve and protect all heritage places of particular significance to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. This Act applies to all sites and objects across Australia and in Australian waters (s4).

It would appear that the intention of this Act is to provide national baseline protection for Aboriginal places and objects where State legislation is absent. It is not to exclude or limit State laws (s7(1)). Should State legislation cover a matter already covered in the Commonwealth legislation and a person contravenes that matter, that person may be prosecuted under either Act, but not both (s7(3)).

The Act provides for the preservation and protection of all Aboriginal objects and places from injury and/or desecration. A place is construed to be injured or desecrated if it is not treated consistently with the manner of Aboriginal tradition or is or likely to be adversely affected (s3).

Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975

The *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975* established the Australian Heritage Commission which assesses places to be included in the National Estate and maintains a register of those places. Places maintained in the register are those which are significant in terms of their association with particular community or social groups and they may be included for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. The Act does not include specific protective clauses.

The *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003* together with the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* includes a National Heritage List of places of National heritage significance, maintains a Commonwealth Heritage List of heritage places owned or managed by the Commonwealth and ongoing management of the Register of the National Estate.

STATE

It is incumbent on any land manager to adhere to state legislative requirements that protect Aboriginal Cultural heritage. The relevant legislation in NSW includes but is not limited to:

National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act)

The *NPW Act (1974)* provides statutory protection for all Aboriginal heritage, places and objects (not being a handicraft made for sale), with penalties levied for breaches of the Act. This legislation is overseen by the Office of Environment & Heritage (OEH). Part 6 of this Act is the relevant part concerned Aboriginal objects and places, with the Section 86 and Section 90 being the most pertinent. In 2010, this Act was substantially amended, particularly with respect to Aboriginal cultural heritage requirements. Relevant sections include:

Section 86

This section now lists four major offences:

- (2) A person must not harm an object that the person knows is an Aboriginal object;
- (3) A person must not harm an Aboriginal object;
- (4) For the purposes of s86, "circumstances of aggravation" include (a) the offence being committed during the course of a commercial activity; or (b) that the offence was the second or subsequent offence committed by the person.
- (5) A person must not harm or desecrate an Aboriginal place.

Offences under s86 (2) and (4) are now strict liability offences, i.e., knowledge that the object or place harmed was an Aboriginal object or place needs to be proven. Penalties for all offences under Part 6 of this Act have also been substantially increased, depending on the nature and severity of the offence.

Section 87

This section now provides defences to the offences of s86. These offences chiefly consist of having an appropriate Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP), not contravening the conditions of the AHIP or demonstrating that due diligence was exercised prior to the alleged offence.

Section 87A & 87B

These sections provide exemptions from the operation of s86: Section 87A for authorities such as the Rural Fire Service, State Emergency Services and offices of the National Parks & Wildlife Service in the performance of their duties and s87B for Aboriginal people performing traditional activities.

Section 89A

This section provides that a person who knows of an Aboriginal object or place and does not advise the Director-General of that object or place within a reasonable period of time, is guilty of an offence.

Section 90

This section authorises the Director-General to issue an AHIP.

Section 90A-90R

These sections govern the requirements relating to applying for an AHIP. In addition to the amendments to the Act, OEH have issued three new policy documents clarifying OEH's requirements with regards to Aboriginal archaeological investigations: *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*, *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* and *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations in NSW*. The Consultation Requirements formalise the consultation with Aboriginal community groups into four main stages and include details regarding the parties required to be consulted and the methods of establishing the necessary stakeholders to be consulted, advertisements inviting Aboriginal community groups to participate in the consultation process, requirements regarding the provision of methodologies, draft and final reports to the Aboriginal stakeholders and timetables for the four stages. The Due Diligence Code of Practice sets out the minimum requirements for investigation, with particular regard as to whether an AHIP is required. The Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation sets out the minimum requirements for archaeological investigation of Aboriginal sites.

Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permits (AHIP)

OEH encourages consultation with relevant Aboriginal stakeholders for all Aboriginal Heritage assessments. However, if an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is required for an Aboriginal site, then specific OEH guidelines are triggered for Aboriginal consultation.

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents

In 2010, the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (ACHCRs) were issued by OEH. These consultation requirements replace the previously issued *Interim Community Consultation Requirements* (ICCR) for Applicants (DEC 2004). These guidelines apply to all AHIP applications prepared after 12 April, 2010; for projects commenced prior to 12 April, 2010 transitional arrangements have been stipulated in a supporting document, Questions and Answers 2: Transitional Arrangements.

The ACH Consultation Requirements 2010, include a four stage Aboriginal consultation process and stipulates specific timeframes for each stage. Stage 1 requires that Aboriginal people who hold cultural information are identified, notified and invited to register an expression of interest in the assessment. Stage 1 includes the identification of Aboriginal people who may have an interest in the project area and hold information relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects or places. This identification process should draw on reasonable sources of information including: the relevant OEH EPRG regional office, the relevant Local Aboriginal Land Council(s), the registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983, the Native Title Tribunal, Native Title Services Corporation Limited, the relevant local council(s) and the relevant catchment management authority. The identification process should also include an advertisement placed in a local newspaper circulating in the general location of the project area. Aboriginal organisations and/or individuals identified should be notified of the project and invited to register an expression of interest (EoI) for Aboriginal consultation. Once a list of Aboriginal stakeholders has been compiled from the EoIs, they need to be consulted in accordance with ACH Consultation Requirements Stages 2, 3 and 4.

For projects commenced before the 12 April, 2010, Section 1 (Q1) of the transitional arrangements indicates that if Aboriginal consultation was commenced prior to the 12 April 2010 (including advertising and notification of stakeholders) then consultation is to be continued under the previous ICCR guidelines.

Interim Community Consultation Requirements (ICCR) for Applicants (DEC 2004) required a three stage process of which timeframes were stipulated for specific components. Stage 1 required the notification and registration of interests. Notification included an advertisement in a local print media, as well as, as contacting the Local Aboriginal Land Council(s), the registrar of Aboriginal Owners, Native Title Services, local council(s) and the Department of Environment and Conservation. Stage 1 also required the invitation for expressions of interest (Eoi) to be sent to interested Aboriginal parties and an Aboriginal stakeholder list compiled. Stage 2 required the preparation of an assessment design to be sent to the Aboriginal stakeholders for comment and review. Stage 3 required that the assessment report be provided to registered Aboriginal stakeholders for review and comment.

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

This Act regulates a system of environmental planning and assessment for New South Wales. Land use planning requires that environmental impacts are considered, including the impact on cultural heritage and specifically Aboriginal heritage. Within the *EP&A Act 1979*, Parts 3, 4 and 5 relate to Aboriginal heritage.

Part 3 regulates the preparation of planning policies and plans. Part 4 governs the manner in which consent authorities determine development applications and outlines those that require an environmental impact statement. Part 5 regulates government agencies that act as determining authorities for activities conducted by that agency or by authority from the agency. The National Parks & Wildlife Service is a Part 5 authority under the *EP&A Act 1979*.

In brief, the *NPW Act 1974* provides protection for Aboriginal objects or places, while the *EP&A Act 1979* ensures that Aboriginal cultural heritage is properly assessed in land use planning and development.

Heritage Act 1977

This Act protects the natural and cultural history of NSW with emphasis on non-indigenous cultural heritage through protection provisions and the establishment of a Heritage Council. Although Aboriginal heritage sites and objects are primarily protected by the *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974*, if an Aboriginal site, object or place is of great significance, it may be protected by a heritage order issued by the Minister subject to advice by the Heritage Council.

Other legislation of relevance to Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW includes the *NSW Local Government Act 1993*. Local planning instruments also contain provisions relating to indigenous heritage and development conditions of consent.

Appendix 2

Aboriginal Consultation – Published Advertisement

Public Notices	Deaths & Funerals	Public Notices	Public Notices	Positions Vacant	Positions Vacant	Positions Vacant	
CLASSIFIEDS INFORMATION CLASSIFIED DEADLINE 5PM 2 DAYS PRIOR TO PUBLICATION OFFICE HOURS: 8.30am-5.00pm MON-FRI HOW TO PLACE YOUR AD 1 Talk to any of our friendly staff. Phone 6492 1177 OR 2 If it's more convenient, simply fax us. Fax 6492 4154 OR 3 You can Email admin.beganews@ruralpress.com OR 4 Drop the classified form in today's paper into 128-132 Carp Street, BEGA. OR 5 Book your ad online www.begadistrictnews.com.au MAJOR CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED All Bega District News Classifieds can be viewed on our website: www.begadistrictnews.com Positions Vacant ads appearing in the Bega District News can be viewed at: www.jobs.com.au PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. We know how inconvenient mistakes can be, so each ad is verified for accuracy at the time of placement. We request that you check your ad carefully the first day it appears. Please report any errors or misunderstanding about your ad to us on the first day of publication so we can make necessary corrections. NO ALLOWANCE WILL BE MADE FOR ERRORS UNLESS ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO THEM ON THE DAY OF PUBLICATION. GENERAL POLICY While every effort will be made to publish advertisements as ordered, no liability can be accepted for the misplacement, amendment, omission or failure to publish in the form ordered. The publishers reserve the right to classify an advertisement, edit or delete any wording considered objectionable or reject advertising which in their opinion may be considered unsuitable for publication. Notice to advertisers. In lodging an advertisement with us we agree that we may publish the advertisement in our website. We provide this service at no additional cost. The general terms and conditions that apply to publication of classified advertisements apply also to publication on our website.	GARRY BOULTON "Gazza" Died 7/05/2012 Aged 62 yrs Craig, Donna and Melissa would like family and friends to attend his funeral service to be held by the graveside at the Narooma Cemetery on Thursday 10th May, commencing at 11am. Please bring a chair and esky. We will be having light refreshments after the service. Narooma Funerals Ph:(02)4476-3888 AFDA	AUSTRALIA'S Biggest Morning Tea Monday 14th May, 11am, Tathra Beach Country Club. COMPUTER PROBLEMS? 10 years experience. Honest and reliable. Microsoft Applications. Installing / uninstalling software. Hardware issues and other computer problems. Pensioner discounts available. Phone: 0413-992-202. DIGITAL TV Antenna and Satellite system installations. For remote areas receive the new Digital Vast F.T.A. Sat reception. Call Fraser: 0429-881-836. (02) 6494-3243a.h. FARM FENCING COURSE at Springvale 19th & 20th May. Bookings essential. Phone 6493-7103 or 0428-770-131. MR PIZZA will close from Monday 14th May & will reopen 5pm Thursday 24th May. Apologies for any inconvenience.	PIANOS, tuning, sales & service. Mark Bolsius. Ph:0412-029-599. Positions Vacant A full time Office Administration position is available in a busy Real Estate Office. Excellent organisational, computer and people skills are required. Immediate start. All applications treated in confidence. Chris Wilson Real Estate, C/PO Box 636, Eden NSW 2551. CASUAL DRIVER required for roadside assist in Bega area. Some mechanical knowledge. May suit semi-retired. Phone Peter 0439-591-395. CHILD Care Teacher needed. Bachelor of Education in Early Childhood completed or studying towards. At Dalmeny Long Day Care Centre. Please call Belinda (02)4476-7111 for interview.	SKIDDER / Excavator Operator required for logging company. Based on South Coast NSW for the harvesting of native hardwood. Must be experienced, reliable and hold relevant licences. 0400-161916. TRUCK Driver/Labourer position available to install guard rails and rural fencing. Ph:0419-639-724. Positions Vacant A la carte Chef required for leading winery restaurant. Great location and conditions. Excellent opportunity for motivated applicant. Ph:(02)6494-0164	AVON Want to work 10 to 2 not 9 to 5? Earn money and still be home when your children get back from school. Become an Avon Representative today. 1300 301 371 (toll free) TRADINGPOST .COM.AU 6492 1177 Positions Vacant	EXCAVATOR OPERATOR wanted for Batemans Bay/Narooma area. Must be experienced, reliable clean & tidy. Above award wages; plus benefits. Own vehicle an advantage. Start late May. Phone: 0423131826. TRADINGPOST .COM.AU 6492 1177 Positions Vacant	LUMEN CHRISTI CATHOLIC COLLEGE Pambula Beach Teacher Assistant (Indigenous), 49 hours/fortnight, award rates. Temporary contract until December 21, 2012. Please contact Pauline Armstrong, Office & Finance Manager, Phone 6495 8888. Email: Pauline.Armstrong@ccatholic.edu.au in the first instance for application forms and selection criteria. Closing Date: 14 May 2012. ASPLUNDH We are a Company in the Powerline Vegetation Control Industry who are seeking trained EWP Tree Trimmers, for full time work in the Bega, Moruya and surrounding areas. Truck Licence, Chainsaw Level 2 & Chemspray certificates are desirable. Training will be provided for the right candidates. Please email your resume to: ssadler@asplundh.com.au or contact Scott on 0409 739 863. www.asplundh.com.au Legal Notices In the Supreme Court of New South Wales Probate Division. After 14 days from publication of this notice and application for administration of the estate of REECE PAUL GORREL late of QUEENBEY-AN, labourer, will be made by DAVID ROBERT GORREL, the Father. Creditors are required to send particulars of their claims upon his estate to David Robert Gorrel, P.O. Box 4A Bermagui NSW 2546. NOTICE OF INTENDED DISTRIBUTION. ESTATE OF NORMAN UBRHIN. NSW GRANT MADE 12/10/2011. Any person having any claim upon the estate of Norman Ubrihin, late of Bega who died on 17 April 2011 must send particulars of the claim to the legal representative for the estate at care of Andrew Warren Associates, 128-132 Carp Street, Bega NSW 2550, ref JC:122453, within 30 days from publication of this notice. After that time and after 6 months from the date of death of the deceased the legal representative intends to distribute the property in this estate having regard only to the claims of which the legal representative had notice at the time of distribution. IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES EQUITY DIVISION AFTER 14 days from publication of this notice an application for PROBATE of the Will dated 17 May 2006 of PEGGY EDITH BLESSINGTON late of Dalmeny, Pensioner will be made by NOEL JOHN BLESSINGTON, PETER LEONARD BLESSINGTON and PAUL GRAHAM BLESSINGTON the Executors named in the said Will. Creditors are required to send particulars of their claims upon her Estate to: KP Carmody & Co, Solicitors & Attorneys, 20 Neil Street, Harden NSW 2587, DX 255/4 Young, Ph:(02)6386-2606, Ref: FER:MPL: 14982.
		Cobargo Horse and Trailriders Club Annual Horse and Gear Sale on this Saturday 12th May. 16 yo, 15.2hnds White Arab MARE Callee 8 yo, 14 hnds grey Stock horse x Arab Jimmy 8 yo 15.3 hnds Brown Gelding Whisper 1 T/B mare, 8yo, 16hnds 1 T/B gelding, 8yo, 16hnds 1 grey pony, 12 hands 1 brown stock horse, gelding, 3yo, 15.1hnds T/B gelding, 15.2hnds, 3yo There are more horses coming on Saturday we don't have details yet. Horse parade commences at 10 am. Pavilion will open following parade. Gear can be booked in from 4pm Friday and up till 10am Saturday. Phone Pauline 0419 938 403.	1080 BAITING The NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service will be conducting a 1080 wild dog aerial baiting program in Wadbilliga and in the northern section of South East Forest National Parks. The baiting program will occur on, or shortly after, Tuesday 15th May 2012. For further enquiries please call the NSW National Parks office on (02) 6495-5023.	WANTED TO Buy - Books, Maps, Postcards, Photos, Pre-1970 Magazines, Sheet Music, Sporting Memorabilia - Anything old and paper. Shed Clearances, Estates, Collections. Phone Ross & Sarah - 6495 3384	FOOTY TIPPING RULES AND INFORMATION - All tips are to be entered on the form provided in Tuesday's BDN and placed in the box at the Bega District News office. - Only one entry accepted per name per week. (no photocopies accepted) no later than Friday 5pm. - If multiple entries are submitted for one name the lowest score will be given. - One point for a win - Zero for a loss - Six points for a selected draw after extra time. - If no tips are received from an entrant they will receive no points for that particular round. - An updated leaderboard will be published in every Friday's BDN. - If a tie occurs a countback starting at the last round will decide the winner. Staff and families of BDN employees are not eligible to enter. - The promoter of this competition is the Bega District News and all decisions regarding validity of entries is final. Privacy Statement - the information provided by you is used by the Bega District News to administer your entry into this competition and provide competition benefits. We may use your information to advise you about other services or products offered by Rural Press Limited and its associated entities. You may elect to stop receiving such information at any time. Your information will not be disclosed without consent, unless it is required by law. You may request access to your information and request that it is corrected at any time by contacting us directly in writing at Bega District News 128-132 Carp St, Bega. Permit No. LTPM/10/05706.	CALL FOR REGISTRATIONS ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT SOUTH EAST REGIONAL HOSPITAL (PART OF THE BEGA VALLEY HEALTH SERVICE REDEVELOPMENT) RPS Australia East Pty Ltd (RPS), on behalf of Health Infrastructure, is calling for Aboriginal stakeholders to register an interest in a process of community consultation for the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the proposed South East Regional Hospital (part of the Bega Valley Health Service Redevelopment Project). RPS is seeking registrations from any Aboriginal persons or groups who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or place(s) in the "Areas of Interest" shown below.  The Aboriginal community consultation process will assist RPS prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the South East Regional Hospital (part of the Bega Valley Health Service Redevelopment Project), and will be carried out in accordance with the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (DECCW, April 2010). Interested persons and organisations are invited to register until 25/05/2012. Registrations should be sent Deb Farina, RPS Australia East Pty Ltd, GPO Box 4401 Sydney NSW 2001. Email: deb.farina@rpsgroup.com.au. If you have special needs and require assistance to register, please call 02 6270 6300. Further information regarding the Project will be provided upon registration. The details of any Aboriginal person or group who registers an interest will be forwarded to the Office of Environment and Heritage and the Bega Local Aboriginal Land Council, unless requested otherwise at the time of registration.	

Appendix 3

Aboriginal Consultation – Written Responses from the Aboriginal Community Stakeholders

Jeremy Hill

From: Bega LALC [begalalc@sctelco.net.au]
Sent: Friday, 24 August 2012 9:24 AM
To: Jeremy Hill
Subject: Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment - Bega

Hello Jeremy,

Graham Moore, the Chairperson of Bega Aboriginal Land Council, has asked me to email confirmation of our acceptance of the report, Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment – Proposed Sth East Regional Hospital Site – Bega Local Government Area.

As discussed, we have taken particular interest in recommendation 2 on page 44. We believe it will aid the implementation of this project and guarantee the meeting of statutory obligations if we were to conduct the cultural aspects of the site induction for all contractors and their employees. To this end, we are keen to enter into a discussion with you regarding the nature of the induction and its delivery.

We have many years experience in the delivery of such induction training to clients such as NSW National Parks, Catchment Management Authorities, local government and a range of other organisations. Such training would involve our chairperson Mr Graham Moore and local elders.

We look forward to discussing this further with you.

Yours sincerely,

Russell Cook
Chief Executive Officer

Bega Local Aboriginal Land Council,
17 Bunyarra Drive,
PO Box 11,
Bega NSW 2550
ABN: 60 937 578 961
Phone: (02) 6492 3950
Fax: (02) 6492 4087
Email: begalalc@sctelco.net.au

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Disclaimer

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integrity of this communication has been maintained nor that the communication is free of errors, virus, interception, inference or interference.

Appendix 4

Aboriginal Consultation Log

Date	Consultation Description	Method of Contact	Outcomes
8/05/2012	JH - Sent Big 7 letters to client for signing	Email	Asked to have them sent back ASAP quote of \$454.40
8/05/2012	JH - Asked for a quote regarding Job advert in paper	Email	
8/05/2012	Email sent to Willow - asked her to contact newspaper and get	Email	
9/05/2012	JH - Big 7 letters sent out	Mail	Proof sent. Awaiting tear sheet Suggest we notify Bega LALC
9/05/2012	Ad for newspaper put in Bega Valey District News	Email	
14/05/2012	DF - ORALRA Big 7 Response	Email	
17/05/2012	Tear sheet sent for job advert recieved (.pdf and hard copy)	Email	Identified some applications/registers Suggested we contact Bega LALC
21/05/2012	DF - NNTT Big 7 Response	Email	
29/05/2010	DF - Bega Valley Shire Council Big 7 response	Email	
29/05/2012	JH - Contacted Sharlene Freeburn (95856345) and 95856471 with reagrd to their progress on getting ACS information to	Phone	Left phone messages with both numbers. Requested they call JH back with info
29/05/2012	DR - Rang Coffs Harbour OEH office to chase up OEH response	Phone	
29/05/2012	JH - Rang Coffs Harbour OEH office to chase up response. Was	Phone	
29/05/2012	JH - Rang Queanbeyan office several times	Phone	Told to ring Queanbeyan Office Left phone messages with office. Requested they call JH back with info
30/05/2012	JH - Rang Queanbeyan office and left a message with Bronwyn	Phone	
31/05/2012	JH recieved call from Grahame Moore at OEH and BLALC	Phone	
1/06/2012	JH - Sent email to Grahame Moore	Email	Sent BLALC and OEH Big 7 letters to Grahame Moore asking that urgent action be taken with regards to getting a list from OEH
1/06/2012	DF received call from Graham Moore, chair of BLALC	Phone	
6/06/2012	DR - Russell from BLALC	Phone	

6/06/2012 JH - Sandie Jones OEH	Phone	JH talked to Sandie Jones at OEH in Queanbeyan. Emailed Big 7 letter to her. Indicated that it would take a day to create
7/06/2012 SJ - JH recieved OEH response	Email	Letter identified registered groups. Letter will also be mailed
7/06/2012 Bega LALC, Eden LALC, Merrimans LALC, South East Gadu Elders Aboriginal Corporation, Yuin Traditional Owner, Bega Aboriginal Elders Council Inc, Yukkembruk Merung Ngarigo	Mail	Eol response due by 05/07/2012
14/06/2012 Walbunja AC and Yukkembruk Eol letters returned to Newcastle office (PO Box has been closed).	Mail	Walbunja Letter will be sent to alternate address
14/06/2012 JH - Walbunja letter sent to alternate adress	Mail	
14/06/2012 JH - Yukkembruk Merung Ngarigo Consultancy Pty Ltd letter will	Email	
22/06/2012 Walbunja AC Eol letter was returned to Newcastle Office. This was the letter that was sent to the alternate address. JH will	Mail	JH will email letter
25/06/2012 JH - Wlabunja AC	Email	JH emailed letter to the WAC.
5/07/2012 DF from Graham Moore of Bega LALC	Phone	Said he agreed with our methodology but didn't agree with the system. Said he had some culturally sensitive (gender-based) information and wished to speak to a male. Said he was very busy until August and wasn't sure when he could do the fieldwork.
10/07/2012 DF from Russell Cooke, CEO of Bega LALC	Phone	Said the they did not receive a copy of the ad. Asked if we could send it to them.
17/07/2012 Ali Byrne (AB) of RPS apoke to Hicka of Walbunja Aboriginal Cor	Phone	Wanted to know if they were too late to put in their Eol. AB said JH would call back when he was back in the office on Mon 23 July. Eol noted.
23/07/2012 JH - Spoke to the Chair of Walbunja	Phone	Expressed their interest. Is in support of the Bega LALCs position. Would like to have a Eol re-emailed. Report is to be sent to Walbunja

23/07/2012 JH - Email EoI walbunja
27/07/2012 RPS Sent out Report to Bega LALC and Walbunja AC
27/07/2012 JH - Walbunja AC
24/08/2012 Received comments from Bega LALC

Email
Email/Mail
Phone
Email

Re-emailed EoI to Walbunja
Comments due by the 24th August 2012
JH called to clarify details of address
Particularly agreed with Recommendation 2;
would like to conduct heritage indication if
adopted.

Appendix 5

AHIMS Search

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref Number : 112599

Client Service ID : 66676

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
62-6-0033	Bega-Goalen pt;	AGD	55	756100	5938100	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	C Wheeler					<u>Permits</u>		
62-6-0050	Jellat South	AGD	55	755400	5932800	Open site	Valid	Ceremonial Ring (Stone or Earth) : -	Bora/Ceremonial	193,99905
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		
62-6-0052	Bega Bega Golf Links	AGD	55	756500	5937900	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	193
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		
62-6-0053	Coridgeree ceremonial ground	AGD	55	754500	5939000	Open site	Valid	Ceremonial Ring (Stone or Earth) : -	Bora/Ceremonial	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		
62-6-0054	Bega;West Bega;	AGD	55	752300	5936800	Open site	Valid	Ceremonial Ring (Stone or Earth) : -	Bora/Ceremonial	99905
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		
62-6-0055	Black Range Ceremonial Grnd;	AGD	55	753600	5931300	Open site	Valid	Ceremonial Ring (Stone or Earth) : -	Bora/Ceremonial	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		
62-5-0007	Bega;	AGD	55	756100	5938100	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		
62-6-0465	33 Girrween Crescent, Bega	AGD	55	753620	5936570	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Ceremonial Ring (Stone or Earth) : -		99905
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Philip Boot					<u>Permits</u>		
62-6-0477	BHS1	AGD	55	753620	5936950	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 19		99905
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting					<u>Permits</u>		
62-6-0638	South Bega - Survey Unit 36	AGD	55	754250	5933800	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99725
	<u>Contact</u> Searle	<u>Recorders</u>	Bega Traditional Aboriginal Elders Heritage Council					<u>Permits</u>	2433,2434	
62-6-0495	33 Girraween Cres. Bega (duplicate refer to 62-6-0465)	AGD	55	753620	5936570	Open site	Deleted	Ceremonial Ring (Stone or Earth) : -, Artefact : -, Shell : -		99905
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Philip Boot,Mr.Graham Moore					<u>Permits</u>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 27/03/2012 for Deborah Farina for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 750490 - 760490, Northings : 5930806 - 5940806 with a Buffer of 50 meters.Additional Info : As part of a due diligence assessment.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 66

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

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref Number : 112599

Client Service ID : 66676

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
62-6-0011	Bega Bora Ground	AGD	55	751600	5940000	Open site	Valid	Ceremonial Ring (Stone or Earth) : -	Bora/Ceremonial	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		
62-6-0516	GMST1	AGD	55	754537	5935606	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		98418,99905
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Trish Saunders					<u>Permits</u>		
62-6-0517	GMST2	AGD	55	754547	5935616	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		98418,99905
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Trish Saunders					<u>Permits</u>		
62-6-0536	Glen Mia (PAD 1)	GDA	55	754370	5935480	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		98874,99905
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Trish Saunders					<u>Permits</u>	1814,1815,1880	
62-6-0537	Glen Mia (PAD 2)	GDA	55	754450	5935725	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		98874,99905
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Trish Saunders					<u>Permits</u>	1814,1815,1880	
62-6-0538	Glen Mia (PAD 3)	GDA	55	754625	5935900	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		98874,99905
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Trish Saunders					<u>Permits</u>	1814,1815,1880	
62-6-0539	Glen Mia (PAD 4)	GDA	55	754790	5936100	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		98874,99905
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Trish Saunders					<u>Permits</u>	1814,1815,1880	
62-6-0634	South Bega - Survey Unit 30, including site Survey Unit 30/Locale 1	AGD	55	754400	5934220	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99725
	<u>Contact</u> Searle	<u>Recorders</u>	Miss.Julie Dibden					<u>Permits</u>	2433,2434	
62-6-0635	South Bega - Survey Unit 31	AGD	55	754510	5934090	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99725
	<u>Contact</u> Searle	<u>Recorders</u>	Miss.Julie Dibden					<u>Permits</u>	2433,2434	
62-6-0636	South Bega - Survey Unit 33, Including sites Survey Unit 33 / Locale 2 & Survey Unit 33/ locale 3	AGD	55	754400	5933950	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 5, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99725

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 27/03/2012 for Deborah Farina for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 750490 - 760490, Northings : 5930806 - 5940806 with a Buffer of 50 meters.Additional Info : As part of a due diligence assessment.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 66

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref Number : 112599

Client Service ID : 66676

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u> Searle	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	2433,2434	
62-6-0637	South Bega - Survey Unit 35	AGD	55	754290	5933700	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99725
	<u>Contact</u> Searle	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	2433,2434	
62-6-0633	South Bega - Survey Unit 26	AGD	55	754310	5934560	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99725
	<u>Contact</u> Searle	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	2433,2434	
62-6-0629	South Bega - Survey Unit 17	AGD	55	754650	5933750	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99725
	<u>Contact</u> Searle	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	2433,2434	
62-6-0639	South Bega Survey Unit 37, including site survey Unit 37/ Locale 1	AGD	55	754220	5933900	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 12, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99725
	<u>Contact</u> Searle	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	2433,2434	
62-6-0640	South Bega Survey Unit 39	AGD	55	754150	5933020	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99725
	<u>Contact</u> Searle	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	2433,2434	
62-6-0631	South Bega - Survey Unit 23	AGD	55	754440	5934520	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99725
	<u>Contact</u> Searle	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	2433,2434	
62-6-0617	South Bega - Survey Unit 1	AGD	55	754890	5933740	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99725
	<u>Contact</u> Searle	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	2433,2434	
62-6-0618	South Bega - Survey Unit 2	AGD	55	754000	5933690	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99725
	<u>Contact</u> Searle	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	2433,2434	
62-6-0630	South Bega - Survey Unit 18	AGD	55	754720	5934070	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99725
	<u>Contact</u> Searle	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	2433,2434	

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Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref Number : 112599

Client Service ID : 66676

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
62-6-0641	South Bega - Survey Unit 40, including site Survey Unit 40 / Locale 1	AGD	55	754190	5934180	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 5, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99725
	Contact Searle	Recorders	Miss.Julie Dibden					Permits	2433,2434	
62-6-0642	South Bega - Survey Unit 41	AGD	55	754200	5934260	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99725
	Contact Searle	Recorders	Miss.Julie Dibden					Permits	2433,2434	
62-6-0647	South Bega - Survey Unit 47	AGD	55	753900	5934690	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact Searle	Recorders	Miss.Julie Dibden					Permits	2433,2434	
62-6-0648	South Bega - Survey Unit 52, including site Survey Unit 52 / Locale 1	AGD	55	753800	5934480	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact Searle	Recorders	Miss.Julie Dibden					Permits	2433,2434	
62-6-0649	South Bega - Survey Unit 56	AGD	55	754000	5934400	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact Searle	Recorders	Miss.Julie Dibden					Permits	2433,2434	
62-6-0650	South Bega - Survey Unit 58	AGD	55	754150	5934480	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact Searle	Recorders	Miss.Julie Dibden					Permits	2433,2434	
62-6-0619	South Bega - Survey Unit 4	AGD	55	755200	5933880	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99725
	Contact Searle	Recorders	Miss.Julie Dibden					Permits	2433,2434	
62-6-0620	South Bega - Survey Unit 5	AGD	55	755380	5934000	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99725
	Contact Searle	Recorders	Miss.Julie Dibden					Permits	2433,2434	
62-6-0621	South Bega - Survey Unit 6/Locale 1	AGD	55	755497	5933906	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		99725
	Contact Searle	Recorders	Miss.Julie Dibden					Permits		
62-6-0622	South Bega - Survey Unit 6/Locale 2	AGD	55	755450	5934208	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		99725
	Contact Searle	Recorders	Miss.Julie Dibden					Permits		

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Client Service ID : 66676

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
62-6-0623	South Bega - Survey Unit 7	AGD	55	755550	5934040	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99725
	<u>Contact</u> Searle							<u>Permits</u>	2433,2434	
62-6-0624	South Bega - Survey Unit 8	AGD	55	755550	5934240	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99725
	<u>Contact</u> Searle							<u>Permits</u>	2433,2434	
62-6-0625	South Bega - Survey Unit 9	AGD	55	755350	5934180	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99725
	<u>Contact</u> Searle							<u>Permits</u>	2433,2434	
62-6-0626	South Bega - Survey Unit 10	AGD	55	755200	5934070	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99725
	<u>Contact</u> Searle							<u>Permits</u>	2433,2434	
62-6-0627	South Bega - Survey Unit 12	AGD	55	755090	5934040	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99725
	<u>Contact</u> Searle							<u>Permits</u>	2433,2434	
62-6-0643	South Bega - Survey Unit 42	AGD	55	754500	5933810	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99725
	<u>Contact</u> Searle							<u>Permits</u>	2433,2434	
62-6-0644	South Bega - Survey Unit 43	AGD	55	754500	5933680	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99725
	<u>Contact</u> Searle							<u>Permits</u>	2433,2434	
62-6-0645	South Bega - Survey Unit 46, including site Survey Unit 46 / Locale 1	AGD	55	753780	5934580	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		99725
	<u>Contact</u> Searle							<u>Permits</u>		
62-6-0628	South Bega - Survey Unit 16	AGD	55	754750	5933700	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99725
	<u>Contact</u> Searle							<u>Permits</u>	2433,2434	
62-6-0672	Thornhill Road Survey Unit 5/Locale 1	AGD	55	755537	5931697	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell							<u>Permits</u>		

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
62-6-0673	Thornhill Road Survey Unit 1/Locale 1	AGD	55	755818	5931633	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact T Russell	Recorders Miss.Julie Dibden						Permits		
62-6-0674	Thornhill Road Survey Unit 4 /Locale 1	AGD	55	755764	5931430	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact T Russell	Recorders Miss.Julie Dibden						Permits		
62-6-0682	Warragarburra	AGD	55	756612	5933936	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact T Russell	Recorders Mr.Graham Moore						Permits		
62-6-0683	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact T Russell	Recorders Mr.Graham Moore						Permits		
62-6-0051	Bega Bega Golf Links canoe tree	AGD	55	756500	5937900	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	193
	Contact	Recorders ASRSYS						Permits		
62-6-0703	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders Miss.Julie Dibden						Permits	3178	
62-6-0697	Daisy Hill Rd SU1/L1	GDA	55	751326	5936055	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 24		
	Contact	Recorders Miss.Julie Dibden						Permits	3090	
62-6-0711	High St to Rawlinson St PAD (Bega Bypass)	GDA	55	753013	5936793	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		101720,101945
	Contact John Dixon	Recorders Mr.Lance Syme						Permits	3227,3319	
62-6-0712	Rawlinson St to Prospect St PAD (Bega Bypass)	GDA	55	753092	5936369	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		101720,101945
	Contact John Dixon	Recorders Mr.Lance Syme						Permits	3227,3319	
62-6-0713	Prospect St to Applegum Cl PAD (Bega Bypass)	GDA	55	753398	5935788	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		101720,101945
	Contact John Dixon	Recorders Mr.Lance Syme						Permits	3227,3319	
62-6-0714	Applegum Cl to Reservoirs PAD (Bega Bypass)	GDA	55	753719	5935119	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		101720,101945
	Contact John Dixon	Recorders Mr.Lance Syme						Permits	3227,3319	

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Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref Number : 112599

Client Service ID : 66676

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
62-6-0715	Sediment Control PAD (Bega Bypass)	GDA	55	753761	5934384	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		101720,101945
	<u>Contact</u> John Dixon	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Lance Syme					<u>Permits</u>	3227,3319	
62-6-0707	Jerang SU5/L1	GDA	55	755208	5935675	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Miss.Julie Dibden					<u>Permits</u>		
62-6-0708	Jerang SU8/L1	GDA	55	755513	5936042	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Miss.Julie Dibden					<u>Permits</u>		
62-6-0723	Jerang SU8/ L1	GDA	55	755513	5936042	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Miss.Julie Dibden					<u>Permits</u>		
62-6-0724	Jerang SU5/ L1	GDA	55	755208	5935675	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Miss.Julie Dibden					<u>Permits</u>		

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Appendix 6

Glossary of Site Types

Aboriginal site types

The following is a brief description of most Aboriginal site types.

Artefact Scatters

Artefact scatters are defined by the presence of two or more stone artefacts in close association (i.e. within fifty metres of each other). An artefact scatter may consist solely of surface material exposed by erosion, or may contain sub-surface deposit of varying depth. Associated features may include hearths or stone-lined fireplaces and heat treatment pits.

Artefact scatters may represent:

- Camp sites: involving short or long-term habitation, manufacture and maintenance of stone or wooden tools, raw material management, tool storage and food preparation and consumption;
- Hunting or gathering activities;
- Activities spatially separated from camp sites (e.g. tool manufacture or maintenance); or
- Transient movement through the landscape.

The detection of artefact scatters depends upon conditions of surface visibility, including vegetation cover, ground disturbance and recent sediment deposition. Factors such as poor light, vegetation, leaf litter may obscure artefact scatters and prevent their detection during surface surveys.

Bora Grounds

Bora grounds are a ceremonial site associated with initiations. They are usually comprise two circular depressions in the earth and may be edged with stone. Bora grounds generally occur on soft sediments in river valleys, although they may also be located on high, rocky ground in association with stone arrangements.

Burials

Human remains were often placed in hollow trees, caves or sand deposits and may have been marked by carved or scarred trees. Burials have been identified eroding out of sand deposits or creek banks, or when disturbed by development. The probability of detecting burials during archaeological fieldwork is extremely low.

Culturally Modified Trees

Culturally modified trees include scarred and carved trees. Scarred trees are caused by the removal of bark for use in manufacturing canoes, containers, shields or shelters. Notches were also carved in trees to permit easier climbing. Scarred trees are only likely to be present on mature trees remaining from original vegetation. Carved trees, the easiest to identify, are caused by the removal of bark to create a working surface on which engravings are incised. Carved trees were used as markers for ceremonial and symbolic purposes, including burials. Although, carved trees were relatively common in NSW in the early 20th century, vegetation removal has rendered this site type extremely rare. Modified trees, where bark was removed for often domestic use are less easily identified. Criteria for identifying modified trees include: the age of the tree; type of tree (the bark of many trees is not suitable, also introduced species would be unlikely subjects); axe marks (with the need to determine the type of axe - stone or steel – though Aborigines after settlement did use steel); shape of the scar (natural or culturally scarred); height of the scar above the ground (reasonable working height with consideration given to subsequent growth).

Fish Traps

Fish traps comprised arrangements of stone, branches and/or wickerwork placed in watercourses, estuaries and along coasts to trap or permit the easier capture of aquatic fauna.

Grinding Grooves

Grinding grooves are elongated narrow depressions in soft rocks (particularly sedimentary), generally associated with watercourses, that are created by the shaping and sharpening of ground-edge implements. To produce a sharp edge the axe blank (or re-worked axe) was honed on a natural stone surface near a source of water. The water was required for lubricating the grinding process. Axe grinding grooves can be identified by features such as a narrow short groove, with greatest depth near the groove centre. The grooves also display a patina developed through friction between stone surfaces. Generally a series of grooves are found as a result of the repetitive process.

Isolated Finds

An isolated find describes a site where only one artefact is visible. These finds are not found in apparent association with other evidence for prehistoric activity or occupation. Isolated finds occur anywhere and may represent loss, deliberate discard or abandonment of an artefact, or may be the remains of a dispersed artefact scatter. Numerous isolated finds have been recorded within the project area. An isolated find may flag the occurrence of other less visible artefacts in the vicinity or may indicate disturbance or relocation after the original discard.

Middens

Shell middens comprise deposits of shell remaining from consumption and are common in coastal regions and along watercourses. Middens vary in size, preservation and content, although they often contain artefacts made from stone, bone or shell, charcoal and the remains of terrestrial or aquatic fauna that formed an additional component of Aboriginal diet. Middens can provide significant information on land-use patterns, diet, chronology of occupation and environmental conditions.

Mounds

Aboriginal mounds are places where people lived and reflect a record of that living space. Mounds may be places where Aboriginal people lived over long periods of time. Mounds often contain charcoal, burnt clay or stone heat retainers from cooking ovens, animal bones, shells, stone tools and occasionally Aboriginal burials.

Mythological / Traditional Sites

Mythological and traditional sites of significance to Aboriginal people may occur in any location, although they are often associated with natural landscape features. They include sites associated with dreaming stories, massacre sites, traditional camp sites and contact sites. Consultation with the local Aboriginal community is essential for identifying these sites.

Ochre quarries

Ochre, iron oxide may in colours through brown, yellow to red. Ochre may have been used dry for colouring hair or skin or ground to a fine powder and mixed with mediums such as water, blood, fat, etc as a fixative. Ochre was used for decorating the body, artefacts and rock shelters. Quality deposits provided a valuable resource with evidence of wide spread trade of the substance.

Rock Shelters may contain Art and / or Occupation Deposit

Rock shelters occur where geological formations suitable for habitation or use are present, such as rock overhangs, shelters or caves. Rock shelter sites generally contain artefacts, food remains and/or rock art and may include sites with areas of potential archaeological deposit, where evidence of rock-art or human occupation is expected but not visible. The geological composition of a project area will indicate the likelihood for rock shelters to occur.

Stone Arrangements

Stone arrangements include lines, circles, mounds, or other patterns of stone arranged by Aboriginal people. These may be associated with bora grounds, ceremonial sites, mythological or sacred sites. Stone arrangements are more likely to occur on hill tops and ridge crests that contain stone outcrops or surface stone. Preservation of those sites is dependent on minimal impact from recent land use practices.

Stone Quarries

A stone quarry is a place at which stone resource exploitation has occurred. Quarry sites are only located where the exposed stone material is suitable for use either for ceremonial purposes (e.g. ochre) or for artefact manufacture.