

APPENDICES

Appendix i - Correspondence from Anaiwan Aboriginal Traditional Owners.

05-JUN-2006 15:28

RHONDA.KITCHENER7e.

02 67713329

P.02

**Anaiwan Aboriginal Traditional Owners Natural Resource and Cultural
Heritage Management Association Incorporated**

John Appleton
Archaeological Survey & Reports Pty Ltd
16 Curtis Street,
Armidale NSW 2350

31st May, 2006

Dear John,

**RE: Archaeological and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Investigation of "Proposed Land Fill,
Gara", Armidale**

Survey Examination:

Archaeological Survey & Report Pty Ltd conducted an archaeological investigation of the study area on the 29th May with the assistance of a representative of the Anaiwan Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation to identify any Aboriginal sites and relics that might be present. The investigation was undertaken with Rhonda Kitchener, Senior Sites Officer.

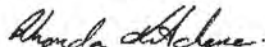
Two artefacts were recorded within the study area.

Recommendations:

The Anaiwan TOAC has cultural knowledge of the study area and surrounding areas of the proposed Land Fill. The study area is located within a known travel route of the local Aboriginal community and the Aboriginal community from the coastal area. It is considered significant because of the known sites which are in close proximity to the study area and the continued use of the land east of the study area for cultural purposes. It is advised that the area is cultural significant and that further investigation is recommended.

The ATOAC objects to the current development until further investigations are carried out. That we further recommend a representative the Anaiwan TOAC be onsite when grading of top soil commences.

Yours sincerely,



Rhonda Kitchener
Chairperson

265 Rusden Street, Armidale NSW Phone (02) 6771 3329
Fax (02) 6771 3329 ABN 88064518658

Appendix ii – Detail from “The Armidale Express” 2nd February 2009.

SELL IT SOONER!

'Good as Sold'

Classifieds

PRODUCE

CHAFF Lucerne Oaten Wheaton \$25. Lucerne hay \$15. Lucerne mulch \$8.80. 6775 3790 ah.

MEETINGS

HOCKEY NEW ENGLAND AGM, Thursday Feb 19th, Services Club, 7pm. All Welcome.

PUBLIC NOTICES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

Application is to be made for Part 3A Approval for the Armidale Regional Landfill site, Waterfall Way.

An archaeological investigation of the site for sites of Indigenous cultural significance was undertaken with Aboriginal Community representatives in May 2006.

In accordance with "Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment and Community Consultation", Part 6 Approvals of the National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974 (as amended) Aboriginal stakeholders with an interest in the project are invited to register their interest within 14 days, with John Appleton, Archaeological Consultant, Tel. 02 6772 6512, Fax. 02 6772 4567, Mob. 0428 651 789.

GALLERY CAFE @ NERAM, trading hours, Wed - Sun from 10am - 3pm. Dinner by appointment only. Call Daniel or Barbara 6771 4425 for bookings.

LEARN TO DANCE CLASSES
Armidale & Uralla resumes Tues 3rd Feb. Fully licensed & registered dance teacher (2053TDI). Teaching all styles of dance inc Salsa. PH Robyn Kaluder 6764 0133 or 0427 468 317.

TABLE TENNIS players of any standard interested in teams social competition. Contact Brian 6771 2986. Practice available. Grading 12th February. Competition starts 19th Febru-

POSITIONS VACANT

Program Consultant

Armidale/Inverell - Full Time

●●●●●●●●

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- Enthusiasm for assisting and mentoring
- Communication skills to consult with people from diverse backgrounds
- Focus on achieving results
- Computer/admin skills

Desirable:

- Ability to actively promote clients in the employment market

For further information about this role, visit our website www.joblinkplus.com.au or contact our HR dept on (02) 6764 6678.

Applications close
COB 12th February 2009.



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Focused on our Community

PP
P/T (One diploma months) Drummo Armidale 6772 554

SALES
potential calling. T message

Appendix iii - Detail from “The Armidale Independent” 4th February 2009.

n. \$14,500ono, Phone 02
B 588 or 0428 791 652.

ler renegade, a/c, cruise,
AXN59H, \$25000 ono ph

rayback, 4WD, 2.3 Diesel,
275,000kms, runs well, top
offers considered, Phone

STR 2004 dualcab Turbo
any extras bullbar, snorkel,
neau + more. 67,000km.
sider trade for trayback
6775 1831

tockman 94, bull, tow bars,
ls, VG cond \$6000 ph 6775

Diesel, 08/02 Trayback,
1/09, XWMB48, \$19,500 ph

Trucks

ne to prime movers and
chinery located on the New
ilbuster. Phone 6772 2145

or Cycles

ae 50 as new and 04 suzuki
6775 0087 or 0428711181

KLX 300cc, 14,800 KLM
new tyres, rego to Feb 09
ono Ph 02 6771 3355 or

xcellent condition, white,
new black tyre \$3200 ph

i model, not rego, ph 0402

OE 1000, 2005, 9,000kms,
e, sports rack, excellent
Phone 0417 650 381.

996 model, \$4,500ono or
14 wheel motorbike. Phone

IF 08, excellent condition,
raphics \$7700 ono ph 0411

good condition, good tyres,
neg ph 6772 7771

50 scooter, good condition,
ntil: November 08, \$1,800.

Pro circuit pipe carbi, \$3000,
10,000 ph 0427994959

finder, very good condition, XH78ON,
\$9,500ono, Phone 0417 750 596.

Farm Machinery

MASSEY FERGUSON 135 Tracor with Daken
slasher, in excellent condition with accessories.
\$12,000 ono. Ph 0408 699 917.

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8 YEAR OLD Australian Jack Donkey mule
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beautiful, with wonderful natures; catch easily,
s, f, w, easily. All handled without pain; all ready
to work. 6778 7065

Pets

The Companion Animals Act

All kittens, cats, puppies and dogs must be
microchipped before being sold or given away. All
kittens and puppies to be microchipped by the
breeder before they reach 12 weeks of age. Kittens
may not be sold or given away before 10 weeks of
age. Puppies may not be sold or given away before
8 weeks of age.

Public Notices

AGM GIRL Guides assoc Armidale Uralla 139
Allingham Street Armidale 6pm Wednesday
4th March, RSVP to Joy Harrison 0421 318
939

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION
Application is to be made for Part 3A Approval
for the Armidale Regional landfill site, Waterfall
way. An archaeological investigation for the site
for sites of Indigenous cultural significance was
undertaken with Aboriginal Community
representatives in May 2006. In accordance
with 'Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage
Impact Assessment and Community
Consultation', Part 6 Approvals of the National
Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (as amended)
Aboriginal stakeholders with an interest in the
project are invited to register their interest within
14 days, with John Appleton, Archaeological
Consultant, ph 6772 6512, fax 6772 4567 mob
0428 651 789

ARMIDALE LALC Notice of General Meeting
Tuesday 17th February 2009 5.30pm to 6.30pm
CWA Hall Rusden Street Armidale

FOR ALL your dog grooming needs, call New
England Mobile Dog Wash. 6778 5163.

Course. OHS Construction Genera
Armidale. Quality +++ program. Nex
30th January 2009, Friday 27th Fe
Tuesday 17th March. PRICING: \$12
0418 113 301 or 0428 221 929

WORKCOVER ACCREDITED
Course. OHS Construction Genera
Armidale. Quality +++ program. Nex
30th January 2009, Friday 27th Fe
Tuesday 17th March. PRICING: \$12
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general), Business Studies, Geo
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teacher Call Tim on 67720164

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sale, beds, blinds, furniture, car g
more

85A DOUGLAS st, Sat 7th froi
books, toys, furniture, garden, tool
more

GARAGE SALE - HELD I
DECEASED ESTATE. QUALI
/ANTIQUE WARDROBES/BOOI
ETC. FRIDGE/WASHING I
/MICROWAVE/BLENDERS/CROCK
POT PLANTS/GARDEN
HOUSEHOLD ITEMS, KNICKNA
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9AM. 178 ALLINGHAM ST.

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BEN LOMOND. Century Cottage or
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roof. 2 open fires; fuel stove. Origir
Cypress - lined rooms. Peaceful, P
location. Will Exchange for house I
All offers considered. Phone 6733 21

To Let

2 RMS AVAILBLE in 4 rm house, cl
and buses, partly furnished, from
0435123351

4 BED HOUSE, close to UNE, si
\$300p/w, refs required ph 67
0412304315

ROOM TO rent in fully furnished hor
UNE \$110 a week + expenses ph 67

Appendix iv – Results of AHIMS search.



Department of
**Environment
and Conservation (NSW)**



Your reference : Dorrigo
Our reference : AHIMS #13467

Archaeological Surveys and Reports
16 Curtis Street
Armidale NSW 2350

Monday, 18 July 2005

Attention: John Appleton

Dear Sir or Madam:

Re: AHIMS Search for the following area at E:380000-388000;N:6615000-6625000

I am writing in response to your recent inquiry in respect to Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places registered with the NSW Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) at the above location.

A search of the DEC Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) has shown that 5 Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places are recorded in or near the above location. Please refer to the attached report for details.

The information derived from the AHIMS search is only to be used for the purpose for which it was requested. It is not to be made available to the public.

The following qualifications apply to an AHIMS search:

- AHIMS only includes information on Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places that have been provided to DEC;
- Large areas of New South Wales have not been the subject of systematic survey or recording of Aboriginal history. These areas may contain Aboriginal objects and other heritage values which are not recorded on AHIMS;
- Recordings are provided from a variety of sources and may be variable in their accuracy. When an AHIMS search identifies Aboriginal objects in or near the area it is recommended that the exact location of the Aboriginal object be determined by re-location on the ground; and
- The criteria used to search AHIMS are derived from the information provided by the client and DEC assumes that this information is accurate.

All Aboriginal places and Aboriginal objects are protected under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) and it is an offence to destroy, damage or deface them without the prior consent of the DEC Director-General. An Aboriginal object is considered to be known if:

- It is registered on AHIMS;
- It is known to the Aboriginal community; or
- It is located during an investigation of the area conducted for a development application.

PO Box 1967 Hurstville NSW 2220
43 Bridge Street Hurstville NSW 2220

Telephone (02) 9585 6345
Facsimile (02) 9585 6094


ABN 30 841 387 271
ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au
www.environment.nsw.gov.au

If you considering undertaking a development activity in the area subject to the AHIMS search, DEC would recommend that an Aboriginal Heritage Assessment be undertaken. You should consult with the relevant consent authority to determine the necessary assessment to accompany your development application.

Yours Sincerely



Gordon, David Owen
Administrator
Information Systems Section
Cultural Heritage Division
Phone: 02 9585 6513
Fax: 02 9585 6094



AHIMS
Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System

**Department of
Environment
& Conservation**

List of Sites (List - Short)

Dorrigo

Grid Reference Type = AGD (Australian Geodetic Datum), Zone = 56, Easting From = 386000, Easting to = 386000, Northing From = 6615000, Northing to = 6625000, Feature Search Type = AHIMS Features, Populate AHIMS Map? = Yes

Site ID	Site Name	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Site Features	Site Types (recorded prior to June 2001)	Recording (Primary)	Reports (Catalogue Number)
21-4-0026	TH/JA 3:	AGD	56	382750	6619340	AFT,	Open Camp Site	Appleton, J (30-OCT-91)	2172,
Status Valid									
Primary Contact									
21-4-0027	TH/JA 5:	AGD	56	386000	6620280	AFT,	Open Camp Site	Appleton, J (30-OCT-91)	2172,
Status Valid									
Primary Contact									
21-4-0042	BGC 1:	AGD	56	380450	6619970	AFT,	Open Camp Site		
Status Valid									
Primary Contact									
21-4-0059	TH/JA 4	AGD	56	385000	6620010	AFT,		Appleton, J (30-OCT-91)	2172,
Status Valid									
Primary Contact									
21-4-0060	TH/JA 6	AGD	56	387150	6620500	AFT,		Appleton, J (30-OCT-91)	2172,
Status Valid									
Primary Contact									

Number of Sites :5

Page 1 of 1

Printed By Gordon, David Owen

18/07/2005 10:39:

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. The Department of Environment and Conservation and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

Appendix v – Site Types

Site types associated with Indigenous activities and culture

The definitions that follow are for terms used in this report, and do not necessarily apply to their use in different contexts.

Art sites are defined as places where any medium has been applied to a rock surface either as symbols, characters, drawings, paintings, or any other rendition, recognisable as not being a natural discolouration or feature. They also include markings to a rock surface, either by engraving, abrading, or pecking, and which cannot be identified as being a natural feature.

Bora rings are circles of 2-30 metres diameter of compressed earth (from repeated treading or dancing), or stone arrangements, at which men performed initiation ceremonies, and are the most frequently recorded ceremonial sites. Sometimes they occur as two rings joined by a central track in a barbel configuration. They usually occur on level or low-lying country, which is usually the first topographical unit to be cultivated, or utilised for highways and roads, but they may also occur as circular stone arrangements on elevated rock platforms and hilltops. If they are or were present then they are usually either already known and have been recorded, or they have long since been destroyed.

Carved trees are readily recognised by even the untrained observer. The carving is incised either into the outer bark, or more commonly, into the living wood after removal of a section of the bark. The designs frequently consist of 'diamond cross-cuts', but may also consist of stylised animal motifs. Previously unrecorded carved trees are still discovered in relatively remote or inaccessible areas. Carved trees frequently occur near burial sites and/or Bora rings, but in some regions they may have been tribal boundary markers.

Fish traps may occur either in rivers or on seashores. They are recognisable as unnaturally formed stone arrangements that were constructed to trap fish (or eels or turtles) carried into the enclosure in deep water, and which are left stranded within the enclosure as the water level drops. The fish were then caught by nets, hand, or by spear.

Grinding grooves are usually observed on the surfaces of large sedimentary boulders or exposed shelves and outcrops of sedimentary rock along creek banks and beds, or near water. They have been produced by Aborigines using the rock surface to shape and sharpen the edges of stone to produce ground-edged axes, or to sharpen wooden spears (the latter tend to be narrow and deep). Water was used to lubricate the surface of the rock. The grooves frequently occur as linear abraded depressions in the rock, and may each be between 10 and 50 centimetres long, up to 15 centimetres wide, and 2 to 5 centimetres deep. Some sedimentary rock surfaces may exhibit shallow ground depressions of roughly round or elliptical shape, and these are more likely to be associated with seed grinding, root crushing, or other food preparation.

Middens may be identified variously as beach, lagoon, lacustrine, or estuarine, and are most likely to be observed at or above the water line where erosion, topsoil removal, or mining has exposed the shell. The size of the midden can vary enormously, with the smallest comprising a 'one off', "dinner-time camp" (Meehan. 1982), with as few as two or three shells, or a shallow lens of only a few centimetres. The largest middens may extend for many kilometres and may comprise of a number of lenses and layers of shell and ash up to several metres deep. These large middens may be evidence of continuous exploitation of the resource over many thousands of years. Middens of fresh water mussel shell may be found in eroding creek banks or in eroding terraces, particularly near both existing and defunct water holes.

Isolated shell or fragments may occur on any surface and in any situation. A single shell may have been discarded by a bird, but the presence of use-wear would indicate Aboriginal use of the shell as a tool, which was discarded after use. Such occurrence is likely to be where there is no immediate source of stone material suitable for tool manufacture.

Natural Mythological sites are places of significance to Aborigines, either because they are described in mythological stories or songlines, or because they were used in religious ceremonies. They may occur anywhere and while some are more predictable than others – as for example, permanent water holes, waterfalls, rock promontories, etc., others may have no particularly remarkable features. Seldom is there any recognisable artefactual evidence or anything to distinguish it from similar features in the vicinity. These sites must of necessity be identified by Aboriginal people with an association with the place.

Open sites, campsites, knapping floors, scatters, and isolated artefacts, are most likely to occur on eroded and exposed creek banks, particularly where slope wash or stock trails has removed the humic layer, or on eroded ridges and spurs, particularly near the junctions in watercourses.

Open sites are most likely to be present in greatest numbers near a source of either raw stone material, or potential food resources, or in a natural corridor between two differentially preferred environmental zones, or at the contact between two environmental zones containing different resources.

Artefacts in open scatters are likely to be manufactured from the dominant raw material available; i.e. Greywacke on greywacke-sourced soils, quartz on granite-sourced soils, silcrete and chert on relict sedimentary soils.

Artefact assemblages in open scatters are likely to consist predominantly of discard material, i.e., cores, flakes, flaked pieces, and debitage.

Artefacts exhibiting retouch scars and backing are most likely to occur in sites where secondary activity took place peripheral to the central camp site, although this is a generality and can only be observed where there is sufficient surface visibility to identify peripheral sites. Fragments of flakes with retouch or backing may occur on knapping floors indicating breakage occurring during manufacture, or maintenance areas in which damaged tools have been replaced and discarded.

Isolated artefacts are likely to be most frequently observed where the groundcover obscures all but the larger artefacts, such as cores, and large flakes, or where there is little contrast between the texture of artefactual material and the surface upon which it lies. Artefacts of materials contrasting with the matrix may be visible regardless of size; eg. quartz artefacts may be far more visible than much larger basalt artefacts against a background of dark humic terrace soils.

PADs or Potential Archaeological Deposits are deposits, usually in shelters (but they may also be identified where there are intact deposits in open areas), which although not containing any visible archaeological material, are considered likely to contain archaeological material below the surface. These 'sites' are not recorded as sites on the Aboriginal Site Register, but are identified as places that require subsurface testing to establish whether a site exists or not.

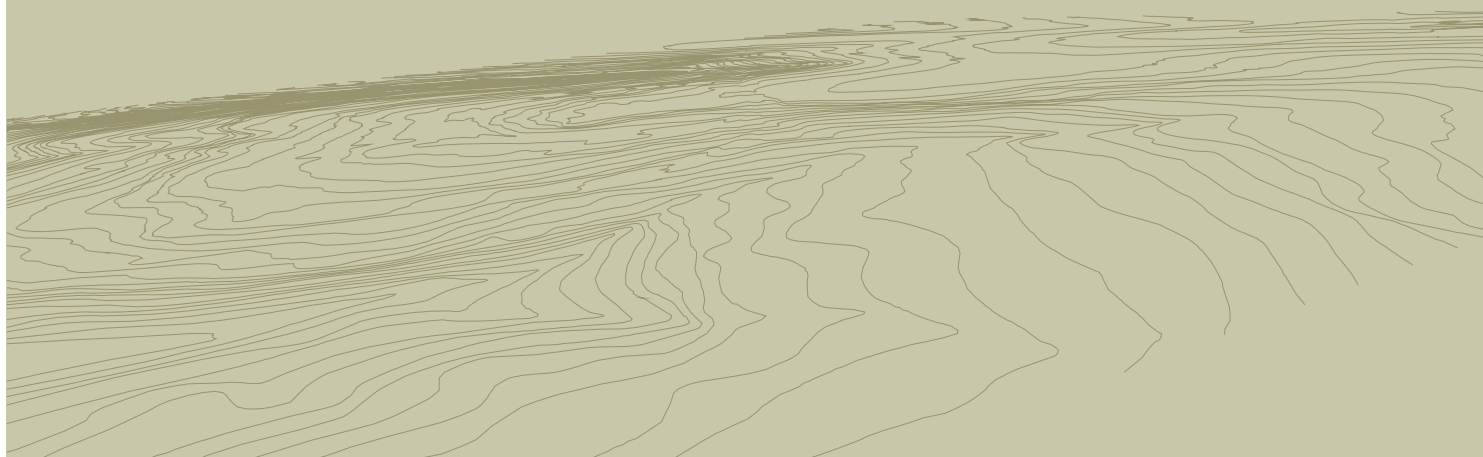
Rock shelters with art or occupation deposits, are most likely to occur where the character of the parent rock is sufficiently massive or consolidated for it to retain a structure that weathers differentially to form shelters and overhangs.

Scarred trees are perhaps the most difficult site type to determine as having been caused by deliberate removal of the bark by humans and not as a consequence of natural events; such as abrasion from falling trees or branches, natural branch attrition, fire damage, or contact from vehicles or stock. They may occur in places wherever there are tree species that produce bark suitable for tool and implement manufacture. While some scars are clearly the consequence of deliberate bark removal by Aborigines (either evidenced by stone axe marks, or identified by Knowledge Holders), some scars were made by settlers, and stockmen, and surveyors who frequently blazed trails and property boundaries by scarring the trees, and by timber men who removed a strip of bark to test the suitability of a tree for logging.

Other site types such as hearths, burials, etc., are less easily predicted, although burials are frequently associated with carved trees, and Bora rings, and hearths with campsites, shelters, and shell middens.

ARMIDALE REGIONAL LANDFILL

Environmental Assessment





ARMIDALE REGIONAL LANDFILL

Environmental Assessment Publications

Volume 1

Main Document

Volume 2

- Appendix A Director-General's Requirements, 2005 and 2008; and Government Consultation
- Appendix B AECOM, 2006: Armidale Regional Landfill Environmental Management Plan (Draft)
- Appendix C Maunsell AECOM, 2004: Regional Landfill Siting Study Final Report
- Appendix D EA Systems, 2006: Hydrogeological Study

Volume 3

- Appendix E EA Systems, 2009: Flora and Fauna Assessment
- Appendix F RCA Australia, 2007: Hydrogeological Investigation
- Appendix G AECOM, 2010: Landfill Concept Design Drawings
- Appendix H EA Systems, 2009: Biodiversity Offset Management Plan

Volume 4

- Appendix I AECOM, 2010: Landfill Liner Literature Review and Hydrogeological (Leachate) Assessment
- Appendix J NSW Department of Public Works and Services, 2002: Landfill Siting Study, Aerial Photographic Survey
- Appendix K EA Systems, 2006: Preliminary Contaminated Site Investigations
- Appendix L EA Systems, 2006: Salinity Assessment
- Appendix M PM Ashley, 2006: Geological Report on proposed Armidale Dumaresq Council landfill site, with emphasis on investigation of a possible geological fault
- Appendix N PM Ashley, 2005: Report on Geological Logging of Diamond Drill Core from the Proposed Armidale Landfill Site
- Appendix O Holmes Air Sciences, 2009: Air Quality Assessment Report
- Appendix P AECOM, 2010: Greenhouse Gas Inventory
- Appendix Q AECOM, 2010: Armidale Regional Landfill Noise Impact Assessment
- Appendix R Archaeological Surveys & Reports Pty Ltd, 2009: The Archaeological Investigation For Sites Of Indigenous Cultural Significance For Part 3A Approval New England Regional Landfill Waterfall Way, East of Armidale, Northern Tablelands NSW