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DRAFT ABORIGINAL OBJECTS DUE DILIGENCE ASSESSMENT

Tamworth Mental Health Unit,
31 Dean Street, North
Tamworth, NSW

Prepared for

**ROOT PARTNERSHIPS ON BEHALF OF HEALTH
INFRASTRUCTURE**

10 February 2023

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GLOSSARY

Term	Definition
Aboriginal cultural heritage	The tangible (objects) and intangible (dreaming stories, legends and places) cultural practices and traditions associated with past and present-day Aboriginal communities.
Aboriginal Object	As defined in the NPW Act, any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises NSW, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.
Aboriginal place	As defined in the NPW Act, any place declared to be an Aboriginal place (under s.84 of the NPW Act) by the Minister administering the NPW Act, by order published in the NSW Government Gazette, because the Minister is of the opinion that the place is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture. It may or may not contain Aboriginal Objects.
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System: a register of previously reported Aboriginal Objects and places managed by the DPC
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit. A permit issued under Section 90, Division 2 of Part 6 of the <i>NPW Act</i> .
Archaeology	The scientific study of human history, particularly the relics and cultural remains of the distant past.
Art	Art sites can occur in the form of rock engravings or pigment on sandstone outcrops or within shelters. An engraving is some form of image which has been pecked or carved into a rock surface. Engravings typically vary in size and nature, with small abstract geometric forms as well as anthropomorphic figures and animals also depicted. Pigment art is the result of the application of material to a stone to leave a distinct impression. Pigment types include ochre, charcoal and pipeclay.
Artefact	An object made by human agency (e.g. stone artefacts).
Code of Practice	<i>Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales</i> (DECCW, 2010).
DCP	Development Control Plan
DECCW	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW.
DPC	Department of Premier and Cabinet
EP&A Act	<i>NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> .
Grinding Grooves	The physical evidence of tool making, or food processing activities undertaken by Aboriginal people. The manual rubbing of stones against other stones creates grooves in the rock; these are usually found on flat areas of abrasive rock such as sandstone.
Harm	As defined in the NPW Act, to destroy, deface, damage or move an Aboriginal Object or destroy, deface or damage a declared Aboriginal place. Harm may be direct or indirect (e.g. through increased visitation or erosion). Harm does not include something that is trivial or negligible.
Isolated find	A single artefact found in an isolated context.

Term	Definition
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council: corporate body constituted under the <i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983</i> , having a defined boundary within which it operates.
LEP	Local Environment Plan.
Midden	Midden sites are indicative of Aboriginal habitation, subsistence and resource extraction. Midden sites are expressed through the occurrence of shell deposits of edible shell species often associated with dark, ashy soil and charcoal. Middens may or may not contain other archaeological materials including stone tools.
NPW Act	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>
NPW Regulation	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019</i>
PAD	Potential archaeological deposit. A location considered to have a potential for subsurface archaeological material.
Scarred / Modified Trees	Trees which display signs of human modification in the form of scars left from intentional bark removal for the creation of tools, or which are carved for ceremonial purposes.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Urbis has been engaged by Root Partnerships ('the Proponent') to conduct a desktop Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence Assessment (ADD) for proposed redevelopment at the Tamworth Base Hospital, located at 31 Dean Street, North Tamworth NSW.

The proposed redevelopment extends across five areas within Lot 1 DP 1181268 ('the subject area'). This desktop ADD supports a Review of Environmental Factors (REF) that seeks approval for the construction of a new mental health unit building (which is called the Banksia Unit) and four additional designated carparking areas, being Zone 1 (Carpark D - North East), Zone 2 (Carpark B - North West), Zone 3 (Carpark A - Road) and Zone 4 (Carpark A - South).

The ADD was undertaken in accordance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW, 2010) ('Due Diligence Code'), and included the following:

- Search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) register.
- Searches of statutory and non-statutory heritage listings.
- Analysis of previously conducted archaeological assessments in the vicinity of the subject area.
- Landscape analysis.
- Analysis of historical land use and its impact on the subject area.

The assessment concluded that:

- No Aboriginal Objects or Aboriginal places are registered within the subject area.
- No previous Aboriginal archaeological investigations have been identified that directly address the subject area.
- Previous investigations of sites with similar landscape conditions to the subject area have all had previously recorded Aboriginal Objects found scattered across the ground surface.
- The predictive model demonstrate that evidence of high-density Aboriginal occupation is likely to be in areas with archaeologically sensitive landscape features, such as permanent freshwater sources. Evidence of low-density Aboriginal occupation is likely to be retained in areas of minimal disturbance and in proximity to ephemeral water sources.
- Zone 1 is located approximately 170m to the west of Spring Creek, which is a first-order ephemeral stream draining into the Peel River, which is approximately 1.9 km south-west from the subject area. The remainder of the subject area is not currently located in proximity to any waterways or streams. This includes the area of the proposed Banksia Unit building, and Zones 2-4.
- Historical activities, including vegetation clearance, ground levelling and the construction of the existing buildings are determined to have caused a high level of ground disturbance across the subject area, which has therefore significantly reduced the likelihood Aboriginal objects being retained in a subsurface capacity or as surface expression.
- A recent geotechnical investigation conducted at the Tamworth Base Hospital, which contains boreholes within most of the subject area. The subject area contains topsoil/filling of approximately 0.2-1.2m which overlies hard residual clay (i.e., gravelly sandy clay – anticipated to be below 1.2-2.85m). The shallow topsoil/filling soil profile within Zone 1 and Zone 4 consists of clayey silt [extending 0.2-0.3m (20-30cm) below the ground surface] which overlies hard residual clay. The topsoil/fill would have been truncated while the hospital was constructed and is most likely deposited fill and unlikely to retain Aboriginal objects with the archaeological sensitive soil profiles being removed.
- The likelihood for Aboriginal objects is low, as there are no known Aboriginal sites within the subject area and historical human activity has removed any archaeological sensitive topsoil. In addition, previous archaeological assessments have shown that there is no evidence to suggest that Aboriginal Objects could be retained in subsurface residual clay deposits.
- The Due Diligence Code does not require further archaeological assessment of the subject area (i.e., an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment). The proposed works may proceed based on this ADD assessment.

Based on the above conclusions, Urbis recommends the following:

- This ADD report should be kept as evidence of the Due Diligence Process having been applied to the subject area.
- No further archaeological assessment of the subject area is required in accordance with the Due Diligence Code. An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment will not be required.
- The development may proceed with caution, subject to the following archaeological chance finds and human remains procedures being implemented and followed:

Archaeological Chance Finds Procedure

Should any archaeological deposits be uncovered during any site works, the following steps must be followed:

1. All works within the vicinity of the find must immediately stop, and the location of the find cordoned-off with signage installed to avoid accidental harm to the archaeological resource. The find must not be moved 'out of the way' without assessment.
2. The site supervisor or another nominated site representative must contact either the project archaeologist (if relevant) or Heritage NSW (Enviroline 131 555) to contact a suitably qualified archaeologist.
3. The nominated archaeologist must examine the find, provide a preliminary assessment of significance, record the item and decide on appropriate management measures. Such management may require further consultation with Heritage NSW, preparation of a research design and archaeological investigation/salvage methodology and registration of the find with the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS).
4. Depending on the significance of the find, reassessment of the archaeological potential of the subject area may be required and further archaeological investigation undertaken.
5. Reporting may need to be prepared regarding the find and approved management strategies.
6. Works in the vicinity of the find can only recommence upon receipt of approval from Heritage NSW.

Human Remains Procedure

In the unlikely event that human remains are uncovered during the proposed works, the following steps must be followed:

1. All works within the vicinity of the find must immediately stop and the location should be cordoned-off with signage installed to avoid accidental harm to the remains.
2. The site supervisor or other nominated manager must notify the NSW Police and Heritage NSW (Enviroline 131 555).
3. The find must be assessed by the NSW Police, which may include the assistance of a qualified forensic anthropologist.
4. Management recommendations are to be formulated by the NSW Police, Heritage NSW and site representatives.
5. Works are not to recommence until the find has been appropriately managed.

1. INTRODUCTION

Urbis has been engaged by Root Partnerships on behalf of Health Infrastructure ('the Proponent') to conduct a desktop Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence Assessment (ADD) for proposed developments at the Tamworth Base Hospital, 31 Dean Street, NSW. The land of the Tamworth Base Hospital is legally referred to as Lots 1, 8 and 9 of DP 1181268 and Lot 7306 of DP 1159338. The subject area is confined to the northern and western sections of the Tamworth Base Hospital and associated carparking zones comprising part of Lot 1 DP 1181268.

NSW Health Infrastructure are proposing an Early Works package on the site to upgrade the current hospital services. This desktop ADD supports a Review of Environmental Factors (REF) that seeks approval for the construction of a new mental health unit building (which is called the 'Banksia Unit') and four additional designated carparking areas, being Zone 1 (Carpark D - North East), Zone 2 (Carpark B - North West), Zone 3 (Carpark A - Road) and Zone 4 (Carpark A - South) ('the subject area').

The ADD was undertaken to investigate whether development of the subject area will harm Aboriginal Objects or places and determine whether the subject area presents any Aboriginal archaeological and heritage constraints. The current report presents the results of the ADD.

The ADD followed the generic steps of the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW, 2010) ('Due Diligence Code') shown in Figure 1 below. The ADD included the following:

- Searches of statutory and non-statutory heritage listings.
- Search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) register.
- Analysis of previously conducted archaeological assessments in the vicinity of the subject area.
- Landscape analysis.
- Analysis of historical land use and its impact on the subject area.

1.1. SUBJECT AREA

Tamworth Base Hospital is located at 31 Dean Street, North Tamworth, NSW. Tamworth Base Hospital is within the local government area (LGA) of Tamworth Regional Council, within the bounds of the Tamworth Local Aboriginal Land Council (TLALC).

The subject area comprises of the area proposed for the Banksia Unit as well as four additional zones to be used as car parking facilities (Figure 2 and Figure 3). The subject area is bound by Dean Street to the north-east and south and comprises part of Lot 1 DP 1181268. The subject area is currently occupied by facilities associated with the Tamworth Base Hospital, such as the Ronald McDonald House, the Rotary Lodge, staff accommodation and parking.

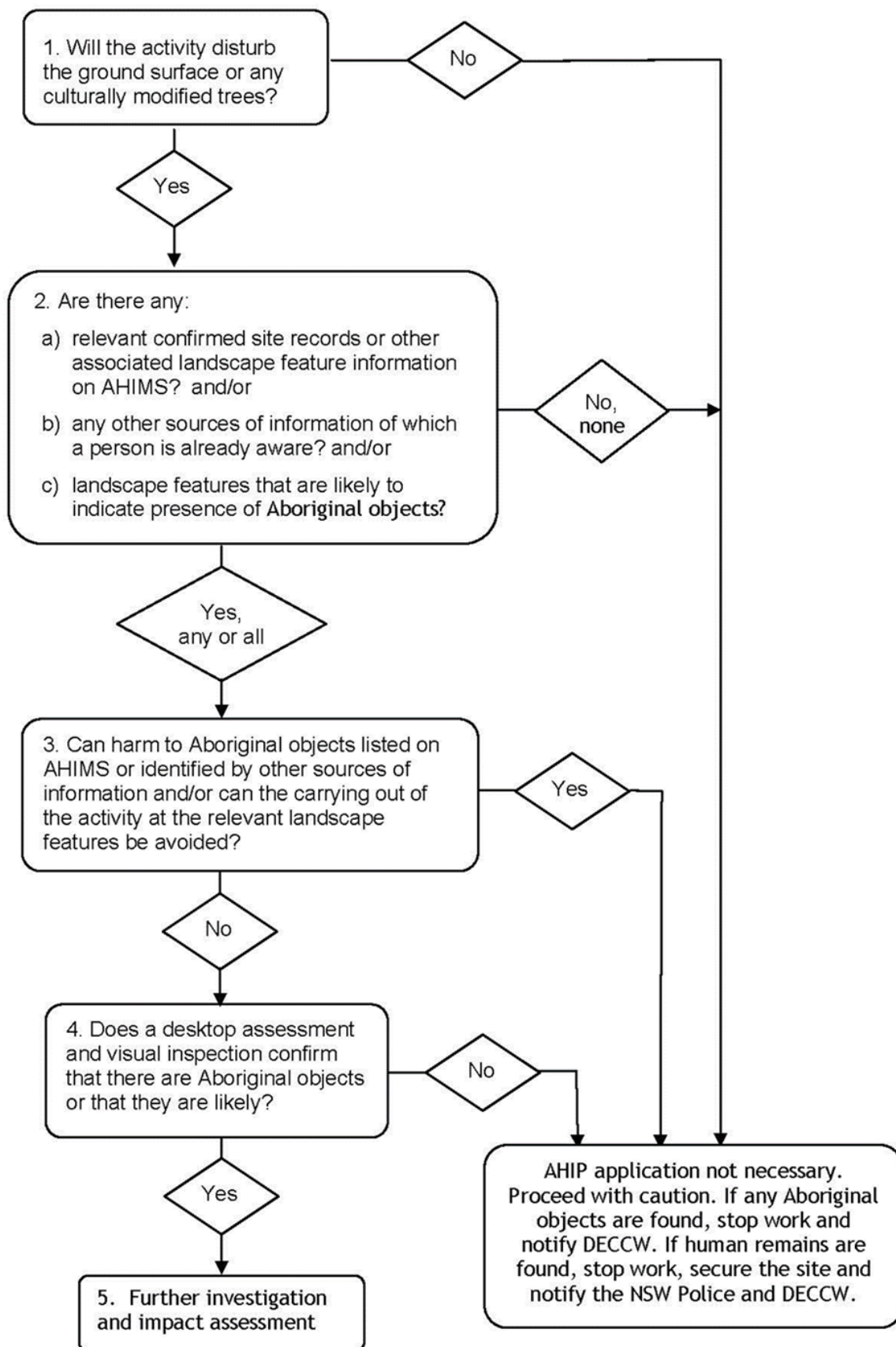
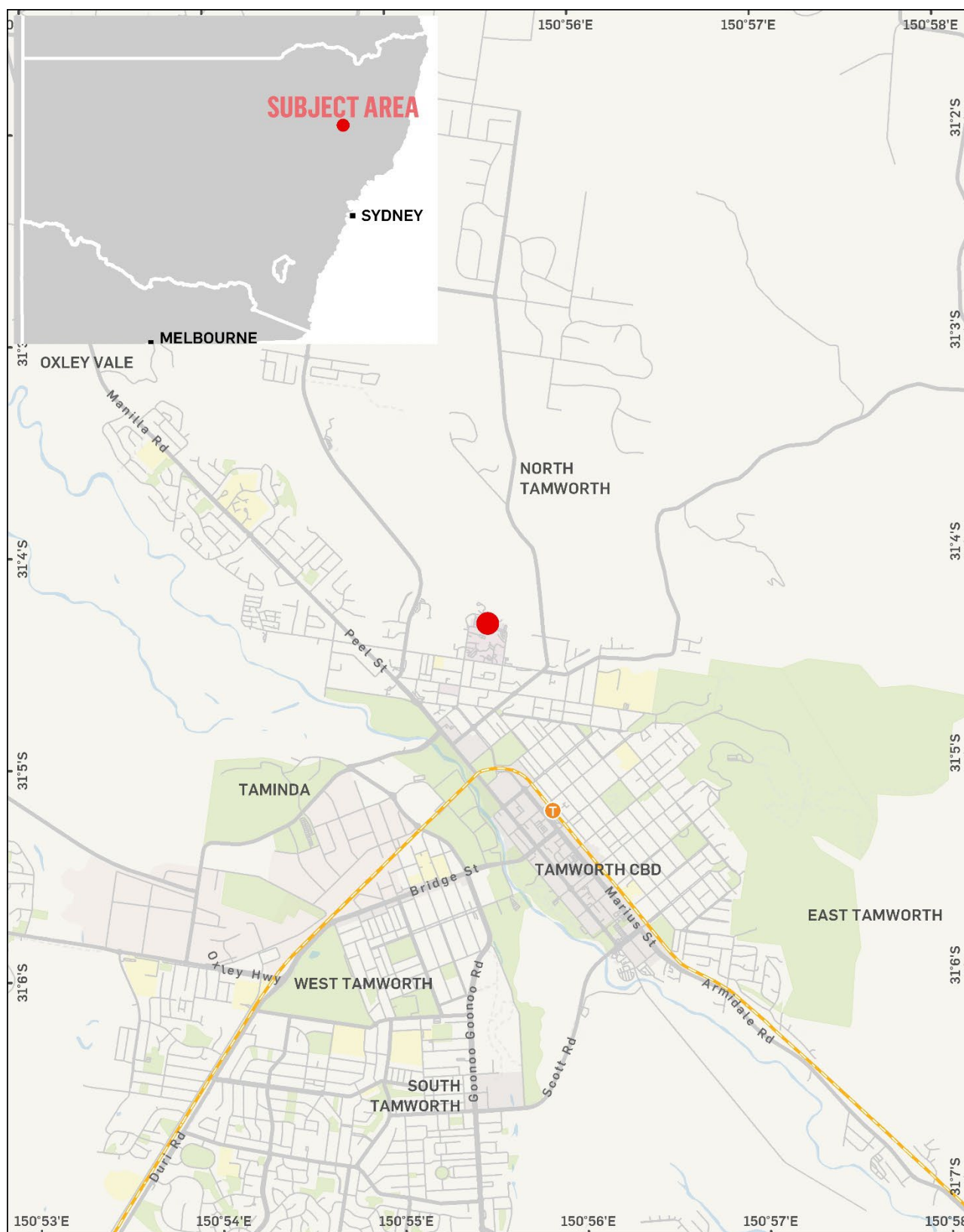


Figure 1 – Generic due diligence assessment.
Source: DECCW, 2010



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

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1 KM

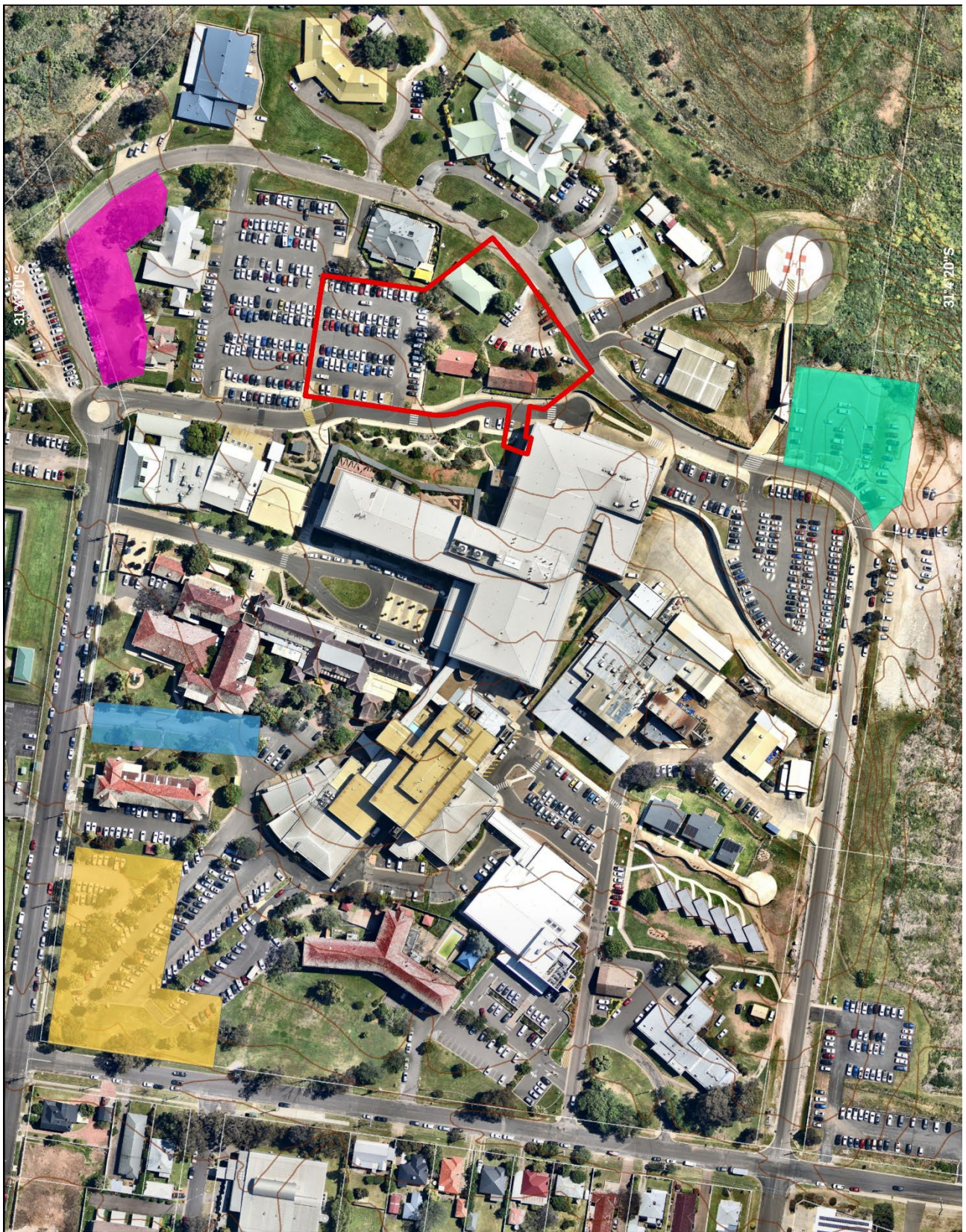
Project No: P0040935

Project Manager: Sam Richards

Subject Area

REGIONAL LOCATION
Tamworth Hospital, North Tamworth
Root Partnerships

Figure 2 – Regional location.



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Project No: P0040935

Project Manager: Sam Richards

■ Banksia Unit — Contours ■ Zone 1 ■ Zone 2 ■ Zone 3 ■ Zone 4

Location of the Subject Area

Tamworth Hospital, North Tamworth
Root Partnerships

Figure 3 – Location of the subject area.

1.2. PROPOSED WORKS

In summary the proposed Early Works package will include:

Banksia Unit

- Demolition of the three (3) existing buildings, sixteen (16) trees and a carpark, including the staff accommodation area and the Rotary Lodge, located to the north of the existing Acute Services Building (ASB) (Figure 4 to Figure 5).
- Construction of a new three-levelled mental health building, which has been named the Banksia Unit. The Banksia Unit building will include access to the south, an atrium garden and forecourt garden (Figure 6 to Figure 8).

Zone 1 (Carpark D - North East)

- Landscaping works, including vegetation removal of two (2) trees.
- Grading to existing ground level.
- Installation of surface 2 surface inlet pits (approximately 3m below ground surface).
- The construction of an on-site detection tank and treatment chamber.
- Construction of medium duty asphalt paving across the eastern side (approximately 0.424m depth).
- Carpark is to consist of thirty-two (32) spaces.
- The proposed layout for Zone 1 is provided in Figure 9.

Zone 2 (Carpark B - North West)

- Landscaping works, including vegetation removal of six (6) trees and the planting of six (6) trees to the embankment.
- The retention of existing water pits and pipes.
- Installation of four (4) grated drains (3.15m below ground surface) and stormwater drainage lines.
- The construction of an on-site detection tank and treatment chamber.
- Construction of medium duty asphalt paving across most of the area (approximately 0.424m depth).
- Demolition of existing stormwater pits and pipes along western section.
- The northern section remains same level, the mid-section to be relevelled and excavated to approximately 1.6m below the ground surface.
- Carpark is to consist of fifty (50) spaces.
- The proposed layout for Zone 2 is provided in Figure 10.

Zone 3 (Carpark A - Road)

- Landscaping works, including vegetation removal of one (1) tree.
- Installation of a surface inlet pit (approximately 3m depth) and a stormwater drainage line.
- Demolition of the existing pram ramp and footpath.
- Construction of a new footpath pavement to the south (approximately 0.2m depth), asphalt resheeting (approximately 0.004m depth), and medium duty asphalt paving (approximately 0.424m depth).
- Carpark is to consist of seventeen (17) spaces.
- The proposed layout for Zone 3 is provided in Figure 11.

Zone 4 (Carpark A - South West)

- Landscaping works, including vegetation removal of eight (8) trees, and the planting of ten (10) trees.
- Demolition of existing pits and pipes.
- Installation of nine (9) surface inlet pits and one (1) junction pit (approximately 3m below ground surface).
- The construction of an on-site detection tank and treatment chamber.
- Construction of medium duty asphalt paving across most of the area (approximately 0.424m depth).
- Carpark is to consist of forty-three (43) spaces.
- The proposed layout for Zone 4 is provided in Figure 12.

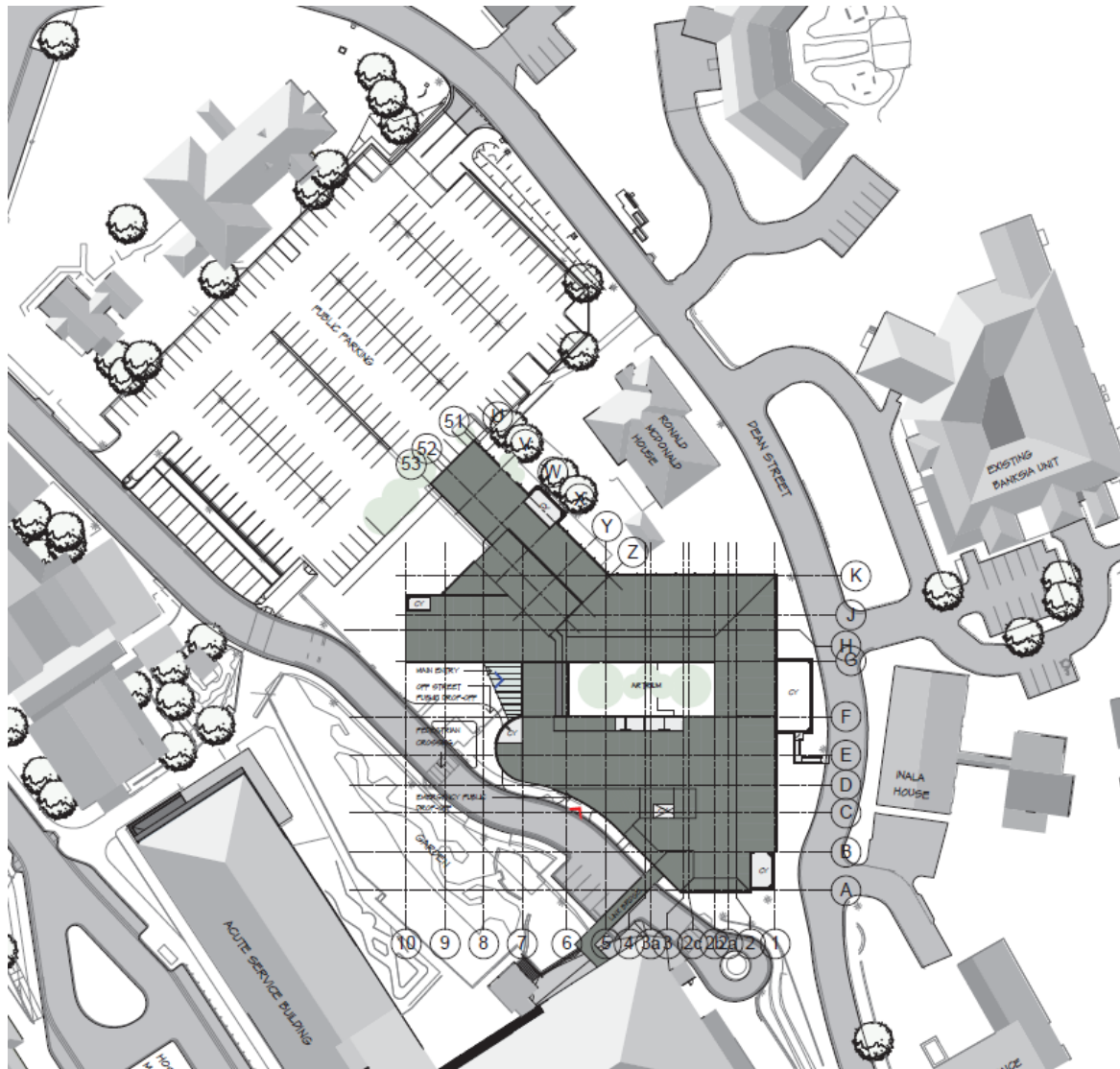
Urbis has been provided with drawing documentation prepared by Silver Thomas Hanley Architects in 2022. These plans are illustrated below in Figure 4 to Figure 12.



1 EARLY WORKS LANDSCAPE STAGING PLAN TENDER ISSUE
1:1000

Figure 4 – Site plan of subject area showing proposed development of Tamworth Mental Health Unit Building and associated carparking zones. The Acute Services Building (ASB) is located to the south of the proposed Mental Health Unit.

Source: Taylor Brammer Landscape Architects, 2022



NO.	DESCRIPTION	NO.	DATE
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2	REVISION 2	2	15/01/2022
3	REVISION 3	3	15/01/2022
4	REVISION 4	4	15/01/2022
5	REVISION 5	5	15/01/2022
6	REVISION 6	6	15/01/2022
7	REVISION 7	7	15/01/2022
8	REVISION 8	8	15/01/2022
9	REVISION 9	9	15/01/2022
10	REVISION 10	10	15/01/2022
11	REVISION 11	11	15/01/2022
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Hunter New England Local Health District

TAMWORTH MENTAL HEALTH UNIT

Figure 6 – Site Plan for the Tamworth Mental Health Unit.

Source: Silver Thomas Hanley Pty Ltd 2022, A12-001



Figure 8 – Section plan showing the proposed elevations for the new Banksia Unit building.

Source: Silver Thomas Hanley Pty Ltd 2022, A51-002

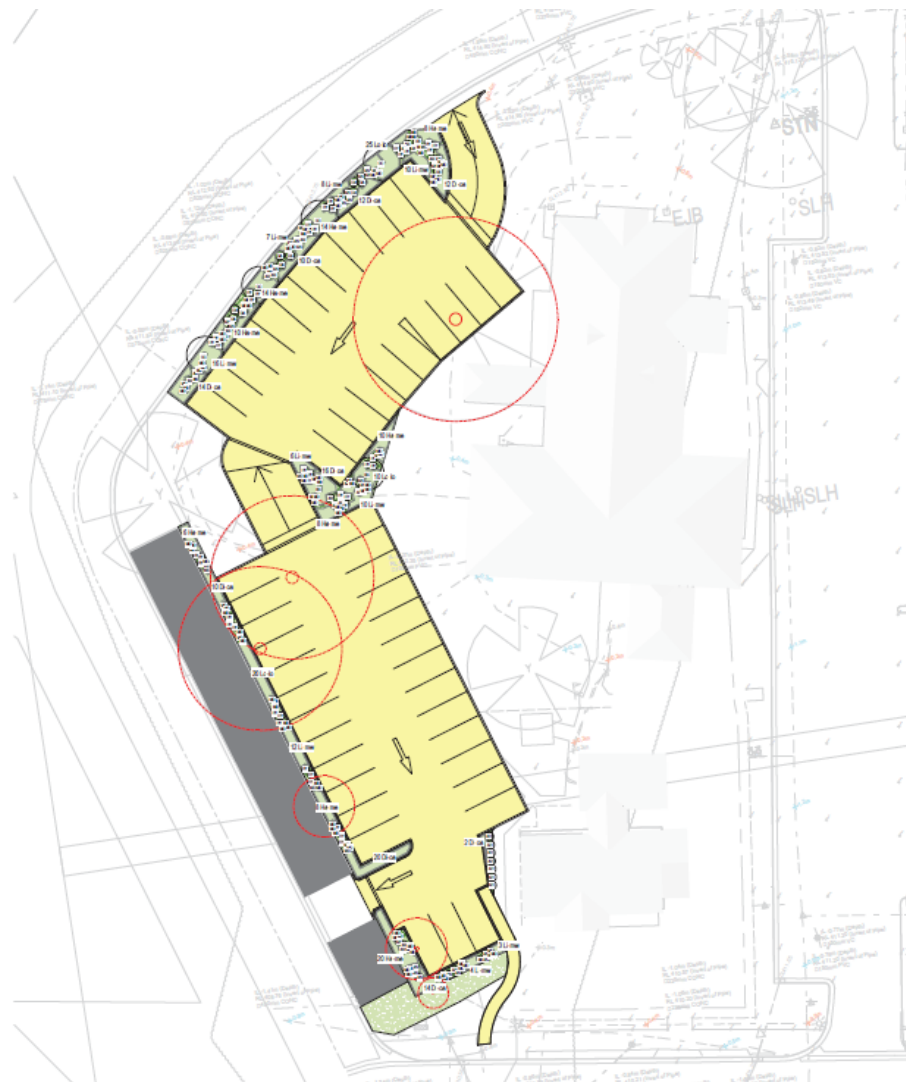


Figure 10 – Proposed carparking development for Zone 2.
Source: Taylor Brammer Landscape Architects, 2022





Figure 11 – Proposed carparking development for Zone 3.
Source: Taylor Brammer Landscape Architects, 2022

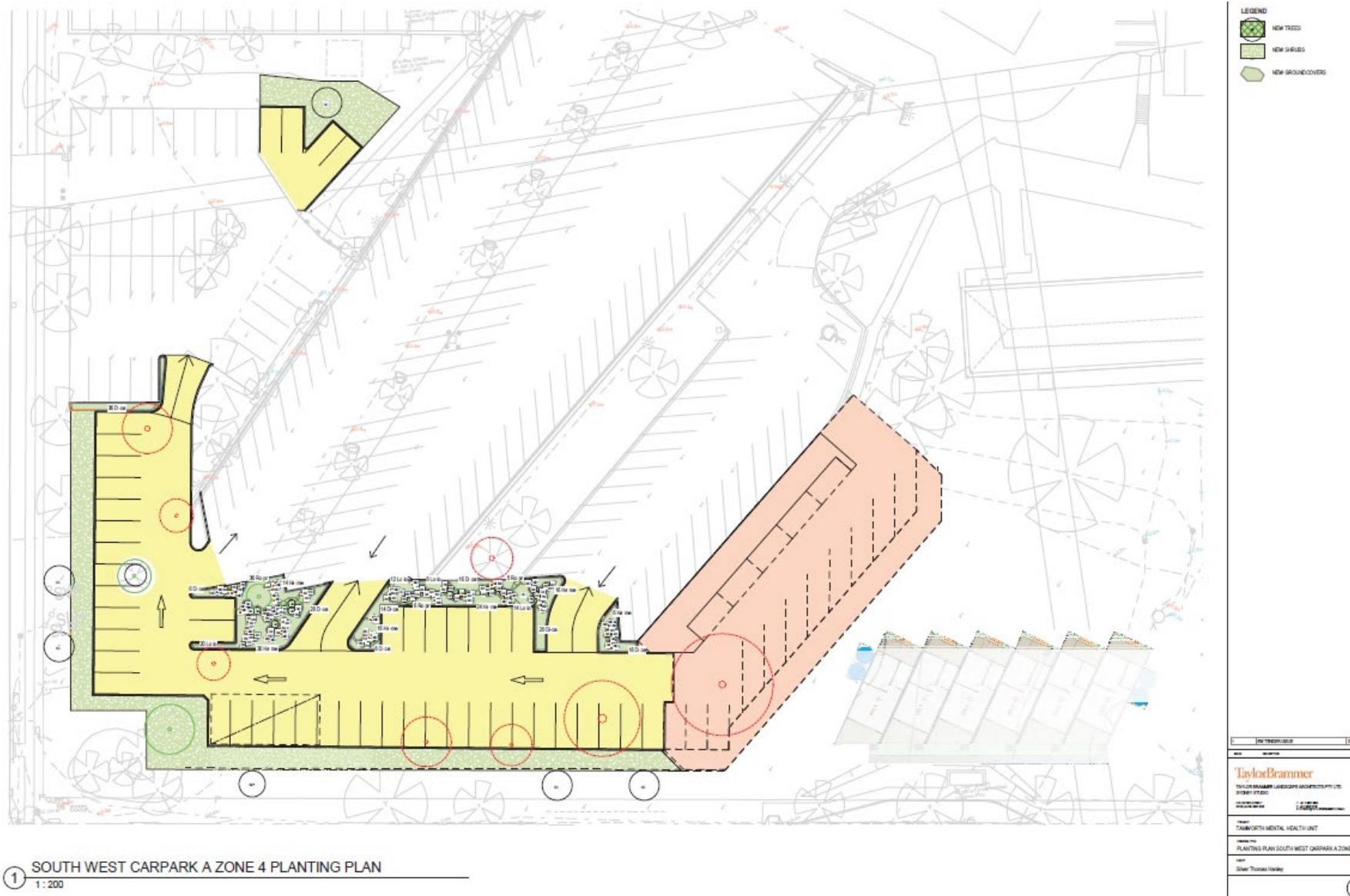


Figure 12 – Proposed carparking development for Zone 4
Source: Taylor Brammer Landscape Architects, 2022

1.3. AUTHORSHIP

The present report has been prepared by Wade Goldwyer (Consultant) with review and quality control undertaken by Sam Richards (Associate Director) and Balazs Hansel (Director).

1.4. LIMITATIONS

The desktop ADD was undertaken to investigate the potential for Aboriginal Objects to be retained within the subject area and to ascertain whether further investigation is required under the Due Diligence Code. Aboriginal community consultation was not undertaken as part of the ADD, nor was any assessment of significance of the subject area undertaken.

This ADD does not include a site inspection and is carried out as a desktop assessment.

The ADD was limited to Aboriginal archaeological resources and does not consider historical archaeological remains or built heritage items.

2. STATUTORY CONTEXT

2.1. HERITAGE CONTROLS

The protection and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage items, places and archaeological sites within New South Wales is governed by the relevant Commonwealth, State or local government legislation. These are discussed below in relation to the present subject area.

2.1.1. Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW) (EP&A Act) requires that consideration is given to environmental impacts as part of the land use planning process. In NSW, environmental impacts are interpreted as including cultural heritage impact. Proposed activities and development are considered under different parts of the EP&A Act, including:

- Major projects (State Significant Development under Part 5.1 and State Significant Infrastructure under Part 5.2), requiring the approval of the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces.
- Minor or routine developments, requiring local council consent, are usually undertaken under Part 4. In limited circumstances, projects may require the Minister's consent.
- Part 5 activities which do not require development consent. These are often infrastructure projects approved by local councils or the State agency undertaking the project.

The EP&A Act also controls the making of environmental planning instruments (EPIs) such as (LEPs) and State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs). LEPs commonly identify and have provisions for the protection of local heritage items and heritage conservation areas.

The present assessment is being undertaken under Part 5 of the EPA Act to support a REF.

2.1.2. The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

Management of Aboriginal Objects and places in NSW falls under the statutory control of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act). Application of the NPW Act is in accordance with the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019* (NPW Reg).

Section 5 of the NPW Act defines Aboriginal Objects and Aboriginal places as follows:

Aboriginal Object means any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.

Aboriginal place means any place declared to be an Aboriginal place under section 84 of the NPW Act.

The NPW Act provides statutory protection for Aboriginal Objects, defining two tiers of offence against which individuals or corporations who harm Aboriginal Objects or Aboriginal places can be prosecuted. The highest tier offences are reserved for knowledgeable harm of Aboriginal Objects or knowledgeable desecration of Aboriginal places. Second tier offences are strict liability offences - that is, offences regardless of whether or not the offender knows they are harming an Aboriginal Object or desecrating an Aboriginal place - against which defences may be established under the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009* (NSW) (the NPW Regulation).

Section 86 of the NPW Act identifies rules and penalties surrounding harming or desecrating Aboriginal Objects and Aboriginal places. These are identified as follows:

- (1) *A person must not harm or desecrate an object that the person knows is an Aboriginal Object*

Maximum penalty:

- (a) *in the case of an individual—2,500 penalty units or imprisonment for 1 year, or both, or (in circumstances of aggravation) 5,000 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years, or both, or*

(b) in the case of a corporation—10,000 penalty units.

- (2) *A person must not harm an Aboriginal Object.*

Maximum penalty:

(a) in the case of an individual—500 penalty units or (in circumstances of aggravation) 1,000 penalty units, or

(b) in the case of a corporation—2,000 penalty units.

- (4) *A person must not harm or desecrate an Aboriginal place.*

Maximum penalty:

(a) in the case of an individual—5,000 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years, or both, or

(b) in the case of a corporation—10,000 penalty units.

- (5) *The offences under subsections (2) and (4) are offences of strict liability and the defence of honest and reasonable mistake of fact applies.*
- (6) *Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply with respect to an Aboriginal Object that is dealt with in accordance with section 85A.*
- (7) *A single prosecution for an offence under subsection (1) or (2) may relate to a single Aboriginal Object or a group of Aboriginal Objects.*
- (8) *If, in proceedings for an offence under subsection (1), the court is satisfied that, at the time the accused harmed the Aboriginal Object concerned, the accused did not know that the object was an Aboriginal Object, the court may find an offence proved under subsection (2).*

Section 87 (1), (2) and (4) of the NPW Act establishes defences against prosecution under s.86. The defences are as follows:

- The harm was authorised by an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) (s.87(1)).
- Due diligence was exercised to establish Aboriginal Objects will not be harmed (s.87(2)).

Due diligence may be achieved by compliance with requirements set out in the NPW Regulation or a code of practice adopted or prescribed by the NPW Regulation (s.87(3)).

The present ADD follows the Due Diligence Code and aims to establish whether any Aboriginal Objects would be harmed by the proposed redevelopment of the subject area, consistent with s.87(2) of the NPW Act.

2.1.3. Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

In 2004, a new Commonwealth heritage management system was introduced under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). The EPBC Act protects any items listed in the National Heritage List (NHL) and the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL).

The National Heritage List (NHL) is a list of natural, historic and Indigenous places of outstanding significance to the nation. It was established to protect places that have outstanding value to the nation.

The Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) was established to protect items and places owned or managed by Commonwealth agencies. The Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (DSEWPC) is responsible for the implementation of national policy, programs and legislation to protect and conserve Australia's environment and heritage and to promote Australian arts and culture. Approval from the Minister is required for controlled actions which will have a significant impact on items and places included on the NHL or CHL.

The Tamworth Base Hospital is listed as 'Main Block' on the Department of Health Section 170 Heritage Register and the (now defunct) Register of the National Estate.

2.1.4. Tamworth Regional Local Environment Plan 2010

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) requires each LGA to produce a Local Environment Plan (LEP). The LEP identifies items and areas of local heritage significance and outlines development consent requirements.

The subject area falls within Northern Tamworth and is subject to the Tamworth Regional Local Environmental Plan 2010 Under Section 5.10(2) of the LEP, development consent is required for:

(a) demolishing or moving any of the following or altering the exterior of any of the following (including, in the case of a building, making changes to its detail, fabric, finish or appearance)—

(i) a heritage item,

(ii) an Aboriginal Object,

(iii) a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area,

(b) altering a heritage item that is a building by making structural changes to its interior or by making changes to anything inside the item that is specified in Schedule 5 in relation to the item,

(c) disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed,

(d) disturbing or excavating an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,

(e) erecting a building on land—

(i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or

(ii) on which an Aboriginal Object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,

(f) subdividing land—

(i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or

(ii) on which an Aboriginal Object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance.

The ADD was undertaken to determine whether or not Aboriginal archaeological resources are present within the subject area.

The subject area is located within one heritage item, namely 'Main group of hospital buildings' (item #I361), which is listed under Schedule 5 of the Tamworth Regional LEP 2010. This listing does not relate to Aboriginal archaeology and is primarily associated with European architecture to the south of the subject area. The subject area is also located in proximity to one other heritage item, namely 'Tamworth Correctional Centre' (item #I406), which is approximately 15m to the west of Zone 3 and Zone 4 (Figure 13).

2.1.5. Tamworth Regional Development Control Plan 2010

The EP&A Act requires each LGA to produce a Development Control Plan (DCP).

The subject area is subject to the Tamworth Regional DCP 2010. Section 3.2 Heritage Considerations states:

Items of the environmental heritage are defined in the Tamworth Local Environmental Plan 2010 and development applications require consideration of the requirements of clause 5.10.

The Tamworth Regional DCP 2010 contains development controls for selected areas. None of these areas are located within or in proximity to the subject area. The subject area therefore does not contain any development controls regarding Aboriginal Cultural Heritage.

The ADD was undertaken to determine whether or not Aboriginal archaeological sites and places of Aboriginal heritage significance are present within the subject area.

2.2. HERITAGE LISTS & REGISTERS

A review of relevant heritage lists and registers was undertaken to determine whether any Aboriginal cultural heritage items are located within the curtilage of, or in proximity to, the subject area.

2.2.1. Australian Heritage Database

The Australian Heritage Database is a database of heritage items included in the World Heritage List, the National Heritage List (NHL), the Commonwealth Heritage list (CHL) and places in the Register of the National Estate. The list also includes places under consideration, or that may have been considered, for any one of these lists.

A search of the Australian Heritage Database was undertaken on 6 July 2022. No items of Aboriginal Heritage within or in proximity to the subject area were identified.

2.2.2. NSW State Heritage Inventory

The State Heritage Inventory (SHI) is a database of heritage items in NSW which includes declared Aboriginal Places, items listed on the SHR, listed Interim Heritage Orders (IHOs) and items listed of local heritage significance on a local council's LEP.

A search of the SHR was completed on 6 July 2022. The search showed no Aboriginal heritage listings.

2.3. SUMMARY

The statutory context of the subject area is summarised as follows:

- Searches of the Australian Heritage Database and State Heritage Inventory did not identify any Aboriginal heritage items within the curtilage of the subject area.
- The present ADD will be supporting an REF under Part 5 of the EP&A Act
- The present ADD follows the Due Diligence Code and aims to establish whether any Aboriginal Objects would be harmed by the proposed development of the subject area, thus addressing s.87(2) of the NPW Act, Section 5.10 (2) of the Tamworth LEP 2010 and Section 3 of the Tamworth Regional DCP 2010.
- Tamworth Base Hospital is listed as a Heritage Item on Schedule 5 of the Tamworth Regional Local Environmental Plan 2010 as "Main Group of Hospital Buildings" (Item #I361) and located at 31 Dean Street. The "Main Block" is also listed on the Department of Health Section 170 Heritage Register and is listed on the (now defunct) Register of the National Estate. The site is not on the State heritage register.

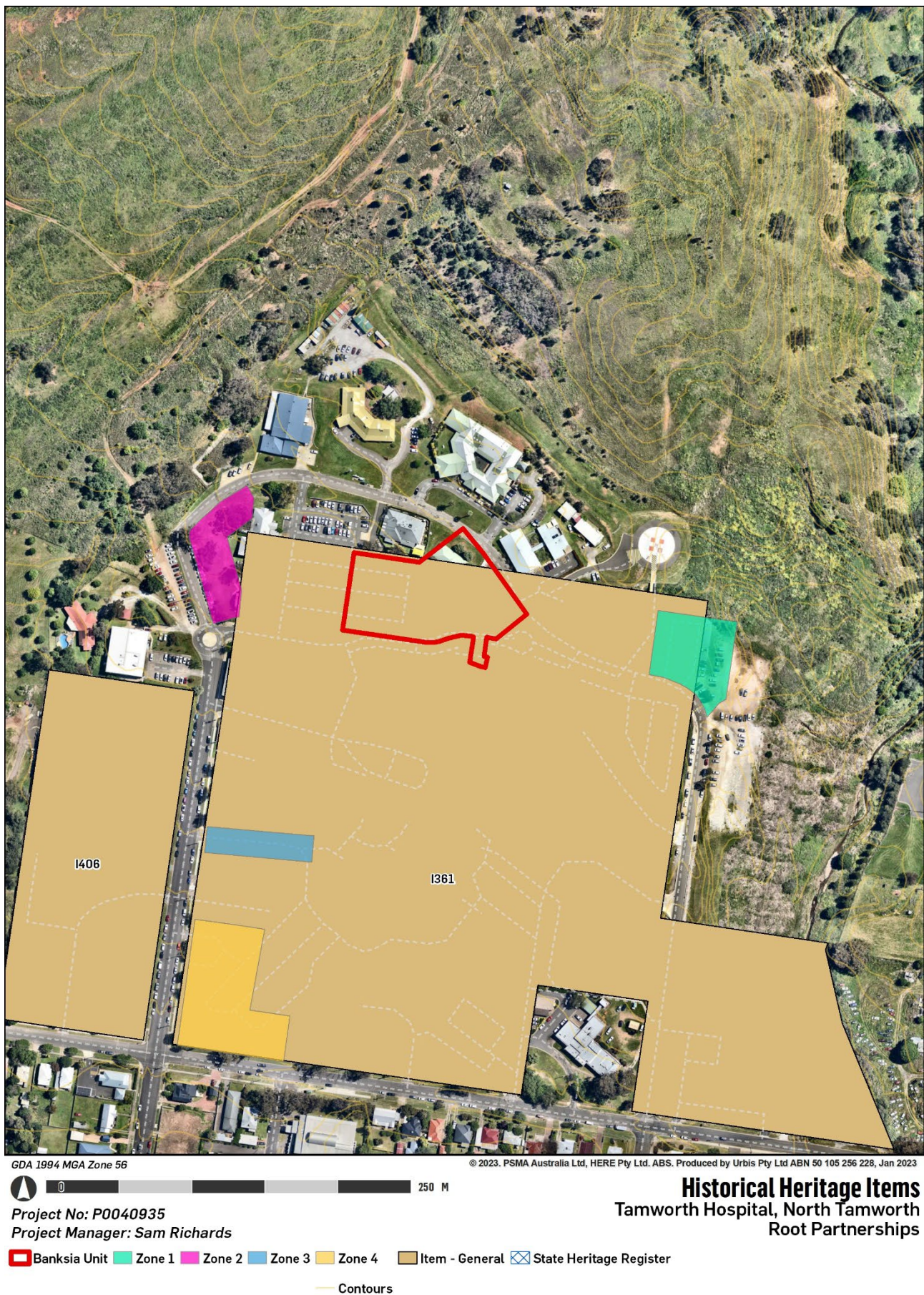


Figure 13 – Heritage items in proximity to subject area.

3. ABORIGINAL HERITAGE BACKGROUND

An assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage within a particular subject area requires an understanding of the archaeological and environmental contexts in which the area is situated. The following is a review and analysis of those contexts for the present subject area.

3.1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

A summary of background research for Aboriginal cultural heritage resources within and around the subject area is provided below, including search results from the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) and consideration of previous archaeological investigations pertinent to the subject area.

3.1.1. Past Aboriginal Land Use

Previous archaeological assessments across the Tamworth regional landscape provide important data on Aboriginal archaeological site distribution and typology. An understanding of the archaeological landscape within the subject area can be developed through this analysis.

The local Aboriginal people living in the Tamworth region originally named the area 'Calala', which translated to 'place of battle' (Exploring Tamworth's Past, 2018). The Tamworth regional landscape has been occupied by Aboriginal people for tens of thousands of years with the earliest evidence dated to approximately 20,000 years BP. Archaeological investigations carried out further north in south-eastern Queensland have dated a site to 20,000 years BP, called the Wallen Wallen site (Belshaw, J., 2020). However, Aboriginal occupation of the region is anticipated to be over 40,000 years BP.

The Tamworth regional landscape is the traditional Country of the Kamilaroi. The Kamilaroi people (also called Kai'ymaygal, Gayamaygal, Gamaragal or Cameragal) are the primary group occupying this area (Karskens 2015). The life of the Aboriginal people in this area is further described by Paul Irish:

'Aboriginal people lived on a daily basis in groups known as bands, which were made up of the male members of a clan, their wives (married in from other clans) and children, and unmarried female clan members. As such, they were multilingual groups comprising members of different clans, given them connections and rights to much broader areas than single-clan estates' (Irish 2017).

The Kamilaroi people were based inland and utilised a variety of terrestrial resources including their diet, which primarily included Kangaroos, Wallaroo, Short-beaked Echidna, Ringtail Possum, Goanna, Blue-tongue Lizard, Skink, Brown and Black Snakes (Gaynor, 2020:6).

The Tamworth regional landscape is located in the Baldwin Geological Formation, which contains raw lithic materials that are specifically used by Aboriginal people for stone tool production. The Peel River and associated tributaries were also culturally significant for fishing and access raw materials for stone tool production. The pebble beds in the Peel River would have provided raw materials, such as quartz, chert, jasper, chalcedony, argillite and greywacke (Gaynor 2014:6).

The Tamworth region was impacted by colonial expansion in the early 19th century. Apart from the available resources in the region, the Kamilaroi were also part of a complex traditional belief system. One of the earliest ethnographic accounts in the region from the 1840s, mention a large corroboree and initiation ceremony being held in proximity to a permanent water source, with hundreds of Aboriginal people present (Milliss 1980, citing Telfer:29). Despite the impact of colonial settlement from the early 19th century onwards, the local Aboriginal people of the Tamworth region were able to survive and have maintained their strong cultural connections to Country. These cultural connections and values have been passed down through subsequent generations.

3.1.2. Previous Assessments in Proximity

Table 1 – Regional archaeological context.

Report	Summary of Assessment	Relevance to subject area
Gaynor, P., 2020. The Collection of Stone Artefacts from an Area Extending from the Reservoir Area in Victoria Park and then into an Area Running East and Parallel to Long Gully and then the Western Section of the Botanic Gardens in North-Western NSW – Under AHIMS Permit 4635.	<p>Salvage collection of stone artefacts and monitoring of earthworks were carried out at Victoria Park and the Botanical Gardens, which is located approximately 1.4 km south-east from the subject area.</p> <p>The area to be redeveloped was resurveyed as part of the AHIP to maximise chances of recovering all stone artefacts in the area. A total of 750 artefacts were re-located with no new artefacts found. The most common raw material was greywacke at 50%. There were no artefacts found in areas of disturbance, such as the men's shed and Botanic Gardens.</p>	<p>Close proximity to subject area.</p> <p>Artefacts only located on surface. None suggested to be within subsurface deposits.</p> <p>No artefacts were found in areas of disturbance, which is indicative of there being low potential in the subject area.</p>
Kelleher Nightingale Consulting, 2020. Hills of Gold Wind Farm SSD-9679 – ACHA.	<p>An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) was carried out over a large area at the Upper Hunter, Liverpool Plains and Tamworth Regional Council LGA, which is located approximately 50 km south-east from the subject area.</p> <p>The proposed location for the development was set to be on a prominent ridgeline and within 200m of major water sources and minor drainage lines, which are archaeologically sensitive landscape features. A survey was carried out and 7 Aboriginal sites consisting of Artefact Scatters and Isolated Finds were found and recorded. The proposed developments would subsequently impact the recorded Aboriginal AHIMS sites. It was therefore recommended to redesign the layout to avoid subsequent impacts.</p>	<p>Suggests that subsequent disturbance has impacted the integrity of Aboriginal Objects.</p> <p>Areas within proximity to archaeologically sensitive landscape features have high potential to retain Aboriginal Objects. This suggests that areas with no sensitive landscape features have lower potential to retain Aboriginal Objects.</p>
Gaynor, P., 1995. The Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Botanic Gardens, on Endeavor Drive Tamworth, N.S.W.	<p>This archaeological investigation provides a useful predictive model which shows that most large Aboriginal camp sites are located in proximity to permanent freshwater sources.</p> <p>Ephemeral water sources are likely to represent transient (short-term) occupation. The site was found to be in proximity to Long Gully, an ephemeral waterway. Additionally, the site contained minimal disturbance from subsequent</p>	<p>Close proximity to subject area.</p> <p>Similar soil landscape.</p> <p>Unlike this study, the subject area has undergone moderate disturbance and is not located in proximity to any archaeologically sensitive landscape features. The predictive model therefore suggests that the subject area contains low</p>

Report	Summary of Assessment	Relevance to subject area
	<p>developments. As a result of the above factors, one Artefact Scatter was located.</p> <p>The topsoil profile was found to be shallow and underlain by harder clay (B-horizon).</p>	<p>potential for low density stone artefacts.</p>
<p>Resources Planning Pty Ltd, 1990. Archaeological survey of the foreshore of the Chaffey Dam.</p>	<p>An archaeological survey was carried out in 1990 at the foreshore of Chaffey Dam on the Peel River, which is located approximately 35 km south-east from subject area.</p> <p>The survey was carried out over the part of the foreshore that is a flood zone. The survey area was in proximity to permanent fresh water sources. The survey found evidence indicative of high-density Artefact Scatters.</p>	<p>This example supports the predictive model of there being high artefact densities in proximity to permanent freshwater sources. It is therefore suggested that areas in proximity to low order ephemeral streams have potential for lower artefact densities.</p>

3.1.3. AHIMS Database

The Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database comprises previously registered Aboriginal archaeological objects and cultural heritage places in NSW, and it is managed by the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC) under Section 90Q of the NPW Act. 'Aboriginal Objects' is the official term used in AHIMS for Aboriginal archaeological sites. The terms 'Aboriginal sites', 'AHIMS sites' and 'sites' are used herein to describe the nature and spatial distribution of archaeological resources in relation to the subject area.

A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) was carried out on 27 June 2022 (AHIMS Client Service ID: 696068) for an area of approximately 8 km x 11 km. A summary of all previously registered Aboriginal sites within the extensive search area is provided in Table 2 and Figure 14 and their spatial distribution is shown in Figure 15 and Figure 16. The Basic and Extensive AHIMS search results are included in Appendix A. The results of the search are discussed below.

Table 2 – Summary of extensive AHIMS search (AHIMS Client Service ID: 696068).

Site Type	Context	Total	Percentage
Artefact Scatter and Scar Tree	Open	1	1%
Artefact Scatter, Grinding Groove and Scar Tree	Open	1	1%
Historic Site	Open	1	1%
Shelter with Artefacts	Closed	1	1%
Quarry	Open	4	3%
Scar Tree	Open	14	12%
Isolated Find	Open	31	26%
Artefact Scatter	Open	64	55%
Total		117	100%

AHIMS CSID: 696068

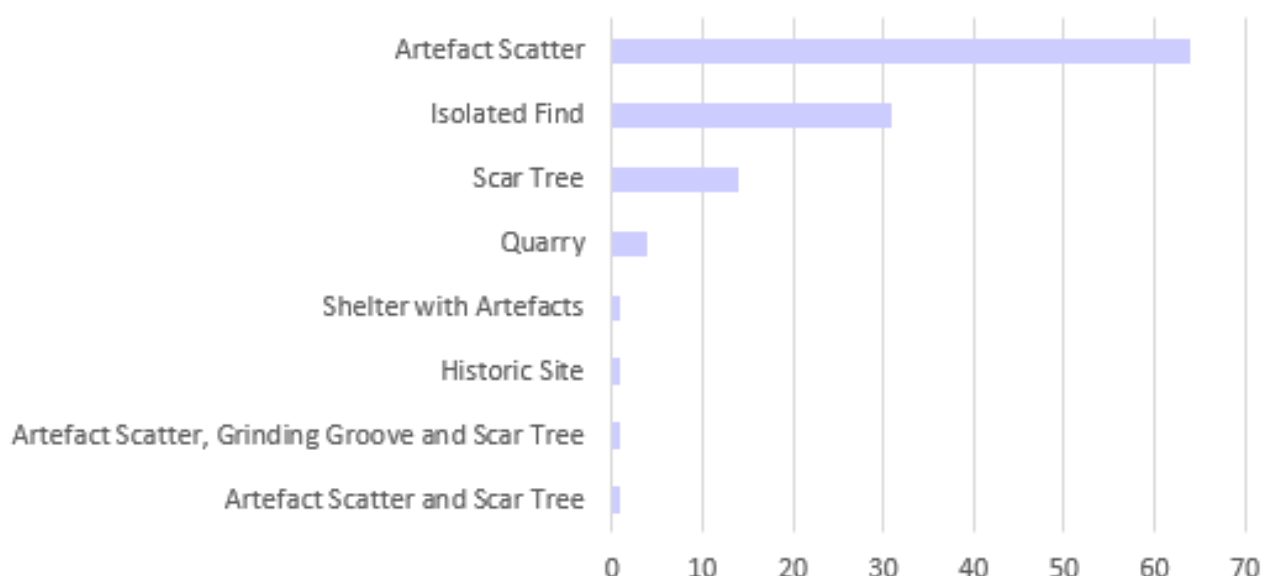


Figure 14 – AHIMS site types within the extensive search area.

It should be noted that the AHIMS register does not represent a comprehensive list of all Aboriginal Objects or sites in a specified area as it lists recorded sites only identified during previous archaeological assessments. The wider surroundings of the subject area and the region in general have been the subject of various levels and intensity of archaeological investigations during the last few decades. Most registered sites have been identified through targeted, pre-development surveys for infrastructure and maintenance works, with the restrictions on extent and scope of those developments.

In the broader search area, a total of 119 Aboriginal Objects and 0 Aboriginal places are registered (see Table 2). One site was recorded as not being a site and one was deleted as it was a duplicate site, therefore reducing the total number of sites to 117. There was one restricted AHIMS site (AHIMS ID# 29-2-0309) which has been confirmed to not be located within or in proximity to the subject area.

There are no registered AHIMS sites located within or in proximity to the subject area. The closest registered AHIMS site is located approximately 777m to the east of the subject area.

The majority of the sites identified within the search area, 99% (n=116) were open sites with 1% (n=1) being closed sites. The most common type of site identified within the search area were Artefact Scatters which comprised of 55% (n=64) of the total site types. Isolated Finds were the second most common type of site identified comprising 26% (n=31). 12% (n=14) of identified sites included Scar Trees which shows the prevalence of the site type in the area due to its inland location which was previously covered in woodland.

Generally, disturbance across the Tamworth area has impacted the type of sites encountered and registered with AHIMS, with much of the development in the region occurring prior to the 1970s, when the AHIMS database commenced.



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

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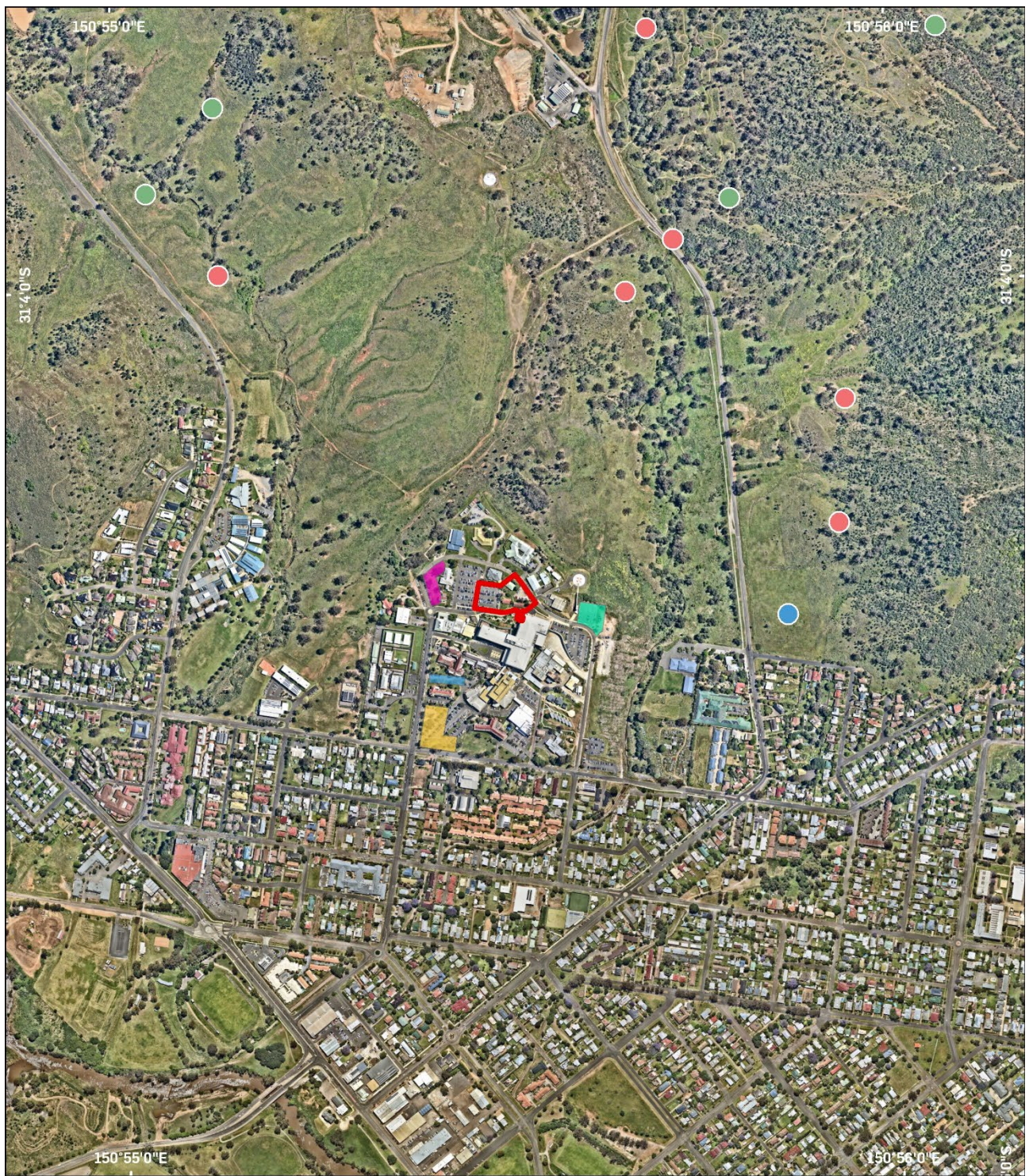
Project Manager: Sam Richards

AHIMS Sites in Extensive Search area

Tamworth Hospital, North Tamworth
Root Partnerships

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| ■ Banksia Unit | ● Artefact Scatter | ● Historic Site | ● Scar Tree |
| — Contours | ● Artefact Scatter and Scar Tree | ● Isolated Find | ● Shelter with Artefacts |
| ■ Hydrology | ● Artefact Scatter, Grinding Groove and Scar Tree | ● Quarry | |

Figure 15 – Map of AHIMS sites in extensive search area.



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

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Project No: P0040935

Project Manager: Sam Richards

AHIMS Sites in proximity Tamworth Hospital, North Tamworth Root Partnerships

- Banksia Unit
- Zone 2
- Zone 3
- Zone 4
- Zone 1
- Contours
- Hydrology
- Artefact Scatter
- Isolated Find
- Scar Tree

Figure 16 – Map of AHIMS sites in proximity to subject area.

3.1.4. Conclusions Drawn from Archaeological Context

The following conclusions are drawn from the archaeological background information, including AHIMS results and pertinent regional archaeological investigations:

- The Tamworth area was rich in natural resources and was occupied by the Kamilaroi people.
- Previous archaeological studies in proximity to the subject area contain a shallow soil profile overlying thick clay subsoils. There are only examples for salvage collections for surface finds, such as Artefact Scatters and Isolated Finds. Additionally, historical disturbances can have a significant impact on the retention and integrity of Aboriginal Objects.
- Previous archaeological reports in the area show that evidence of high-density Aboriginal occupation is likely to be in areas with archaeologically sensitive landscape features, such as permanent freshwater sources.
- The AHIMS Extensive search found 117 Aboriginal sites were present within a search area of approximately 8 km x 11 km, with the most frequent site type being Artefact Scatters and Isolated Finds. There are zero Aboriginal Places that are registered within or in proximity to the subject area.
- No Aboriginal sites from the AHIMS Extensive Search were located within or in proximity to the subject area.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The environmental context of a subject area is relevant to its potential for Aboriginal Objects and places. Aboriginal Objects may be associated with certain landscape features that played a part in the everyday lives and traditional cultural activities of Aboriginal people. Landscape features that are considered indicative of archaeological potential include rock shelters, sand dunes, waterways, waterholes and wetlands. Conversely, disturbance to the landscape after Aboriginal use may reduce the potential for Aboriginal Objects and places. An analysis of the landscape within and near to the subject area is provided below.

4.1. TOPOGRAPHY

Certain landform elements are associated with greater archaeological potential for Aboriginal Objects and places. Areas that are located on a ridge top, ridge line or headland, located within 200m below or above a cliff face or within 20m of or in a cave, rock shelter or cave mouth are considered sensitive areas for Aboriginal Objects and places.

The subject area is located on the southern side of a mid-slope and is approximately 402-419m above sea level.

4.2. SOIL LANDSCAPE AND GEOLOGY

The subject area is located within the Nandewar bioregion and primarily within the Orchard Creek Soil Landscape (oc). The Orchard Creek Soil Landscape is described as gently to moderately inclined foot slopes on alluvium and colluvium terrain. Soils are described as having low variability with soil depth generally becoming deeper and more sodic downslope. The Tamworth regional landscape contains highly erodible Solodic soils which are primarily located along creeks, with a high sand content on alluvial plains and alluvial pebble bed loads along drainage lines (Gaynor 2014:6).

The eastern section of Zone 1 is within the Spring Creek Soil Landscape(sc), which is described as having variable soil depths according to depth of weathered limestone material across the slope but are typically shallow at 0.4m (40 cm) on mid-slopes. The southern section of Zone 4 is within The Forest Soil Landscape (fo) with soils described as very deep extending below approximately 1.1m (110 cm).

4.3. HYDROLOGY

Proximity to a body of water is a factor in determining archaeological potential. Areas within 200m of the whole or any part of a river, stream, lake, lagoon, swamp, wetlands, natural watercourse or the high-tide mark of shorelines (including the sea) are considered sensitive areas for Aboriginal Objects and places.

Zone 1 (Carpark D) is located approximately 170m to the west of Spring Creek. Spring Creek is a first-order ephemeral stream which drains into the Peel River, which is approximately 1.9 km south-west from the subject area. The remainder of the subject area is not currently located in proximity to any waterways or streams. This includes the area of the proposed Banksia Unit building, and Zones 2-4.

4.4. VEGETATION

There is no remnant vegetation currently present within the subject area due to historical land clearance. At the time of European settlement, the subject area would likely have been covered by woodland, including tree species include *Eucalyptus albens* (white box) and *Angophora floribunda* (rough-barked apple). Resources would include a variety of floral and faunal species that may have been utilised by Aboriginal people for medicinal, ceremonial and subsistence purposes.

In addition, an Aborigicultural impact assessment was carried out in the subject area in 2021. The assessment found the existing trees to be mostly semi-mature and juvenile. These types of trees are indicative of secondary regrowth, which are unlikely to contain evidence of cultural modification.

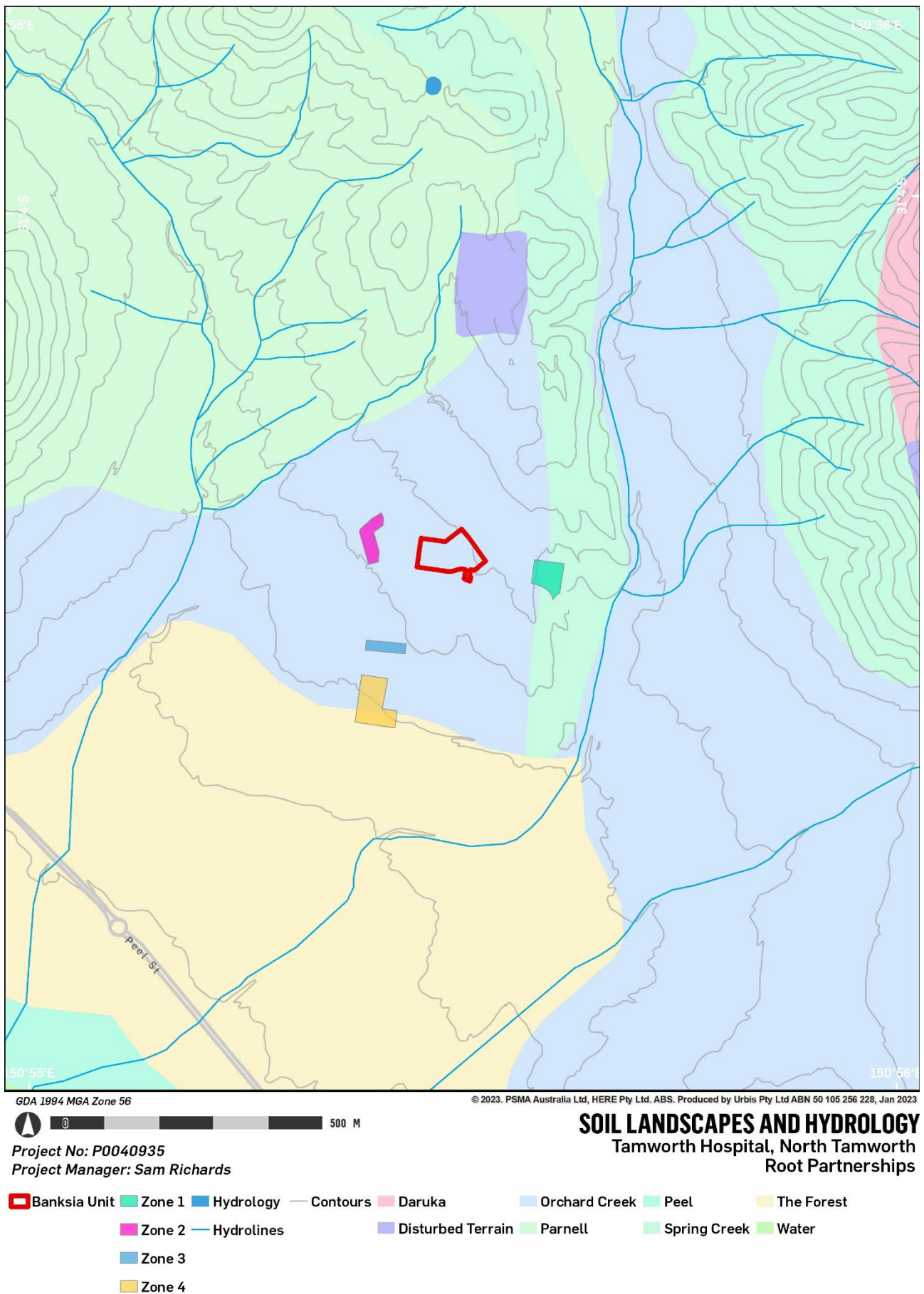


Figure 17 – Soil Landscapes and Hydrology.

4.5. HISTORICAL GROUND DISTURBANCE

Historical ground disturbance, either through human activity (e.g. soil ploughing, construction of buildings and clearing of vegetation) or natural processes (e.g. erosion), can reduce the archaeological potential of a site. Ground disturbance may reduce the spatial and vertical integrity of archaeological resources and expose sub-surface deposits.

The below history is summarised from the HIS carried out by Urbis in 2022.

- The first hospital in Tamworth was a small slab hut with a bark roof and earth floor and is believed to have opened in the late 1840s (Ebsworth St hospital).
- By the 1850s the demand for hospital accommodation had increased because of the increase in the workforce of the Australian Agricultural Company, and because of the increasing number of travellers and those using Tamworth as a base to work the diggings gold at nearby Peel, Bingara and Rocky River.
- The hospital affairs were controlled by the Hospital and Benevolent Society until 1862 when the hospital was incorporated as Tamworth District Hospital.
- A number of additional structures were added throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries, such as the Isolation Ward (1922), Dean House (1934), the Private and Intermediate Wards (circa 1938), the Children's Ward and Obstetric block (1938), the new kitchen wing (circa 1951), the TB ward with associated nursing accommodation (circa 1956), the nurses training school (now Physiotherapy department) (1960s), Johnston House (1965), Brudelin Wing (1973), new laundry and boiler house (circa 1968 and extended in 1979), the rehabilitation pool (circa 1970), the circular blood bank (1979 with later extension), the Ambulance workshop (1979) and the dental clinic and pathology buildings (1970s).
- Post 1970s works also included expansion of the hospital site into the north-eastern and north-western quadrants of the site. More recent works have included the development of the Diabetic Centre, the CADE and Banksia Mental Health Units and probably the Koolkuna building and the UDRH building (in front of the Brudelin wing) all of which were likely to have been constructed in the 1990s. The Rotary Hostel and Lodge were also constructed sometime between 1983 and 2000. The PADP shed and Ronald MacDonald House accommodations were constructed since 2000. It is understood that the PADP shed was only recently completed (circa 2009).
- The subject area of the proposed Banksia Unit did not contain any structures until the later 20th century. Some examples include the construction of the Rotary Hostel and Lodge in c.1983 and the Ronald MacDonald House in c.2000. Historical mapping from 1953 shows that the earlier extent of the hospital buildings did not extend into the subject area (Figure 18). Aerial imagery from 1957 shows the approximate location of the subject area as consisting of vacant land that has historically been cleared of vegetation (Figure 19).
- Figure 18 shows that by 1953, Zone 3 and 4 have already been cleared and modified to facilitate roads. Zone 1 and Zone 2 remain vacant until the later twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. A detailed analysis of Zones 1-4 is provided below in Section 4.5.1.

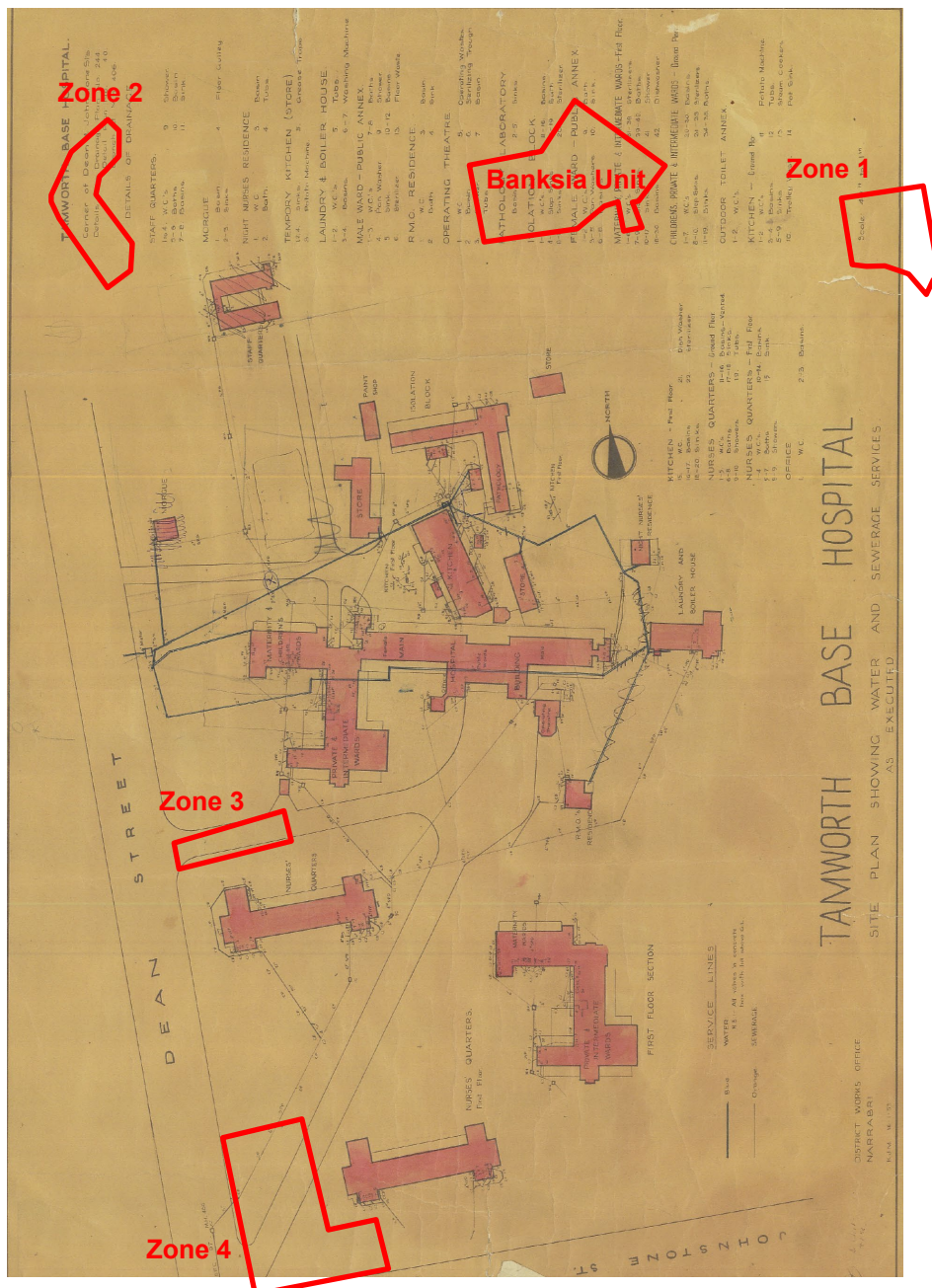


Figure 18 – 1953 site plan showing the extent of the hospital grounds. The approximate location of the subject area is shown outlined in red.

Source: Tamworth Base Hospital.

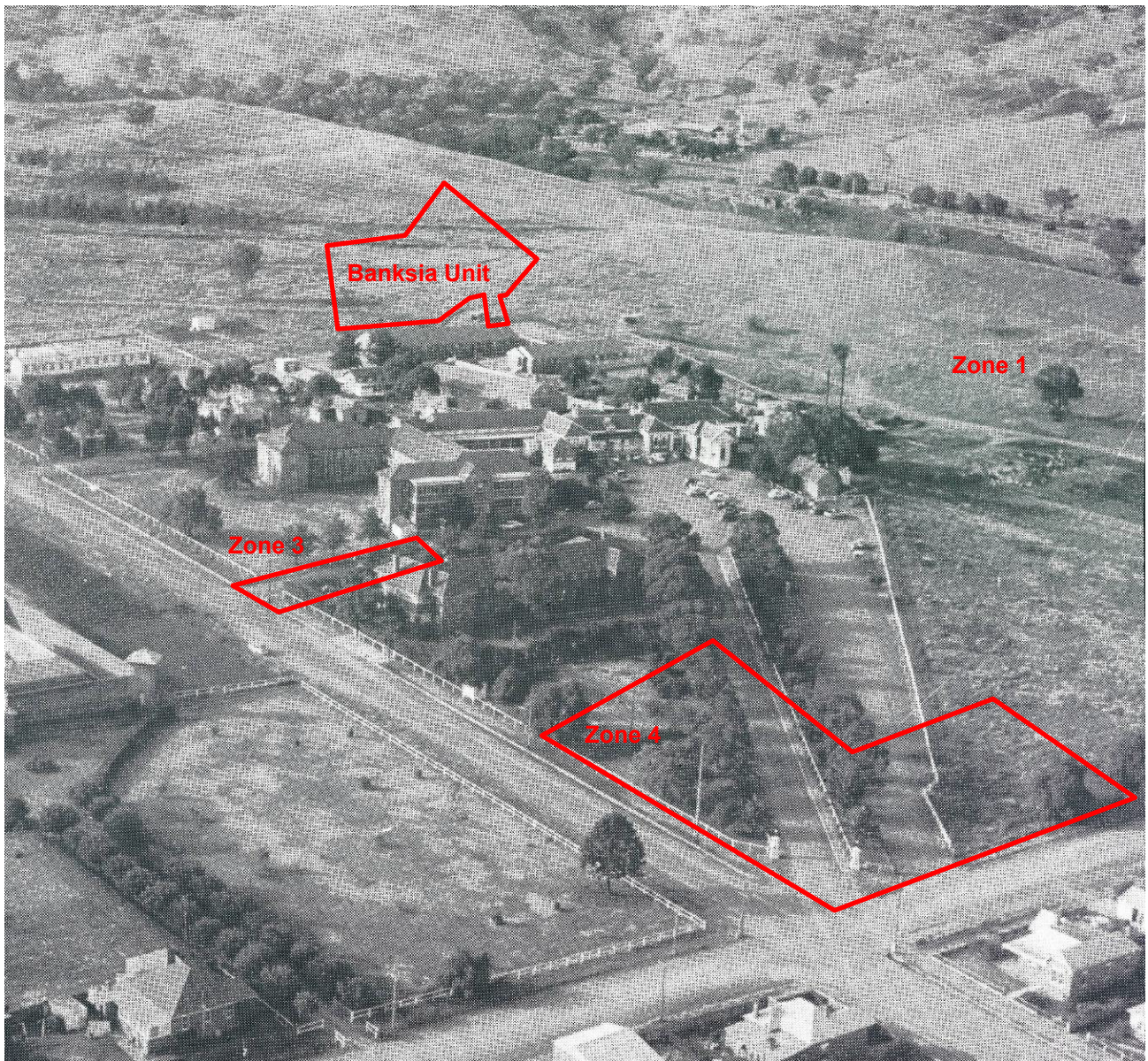


Figure 19 – 1957 Aerial view of Tamworth Base Hospital showing the approximate location of the subject area (outlined in red).

Source: *From Bark Hut to Base Hospital: A History of Tamworth Base Hospital 1840-1983. page 5.*

4.5.1. Analysis of Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs from 1986, 1997, 2014 and 2022 (See Figure 20 to Figure 23) were analysed to develop an understanding of ground disturbance within the subject area. Observations from analysis of the aerial photographs are provided in Table 3 below.

Table 3 – Analysis of historic aerial imagery.

Year	Observation
1986	The subject area for the Banksia Unit has since been cleared of native vegetation and contains structures in the southern section, such as the Rotary Hostel and Lodge. The northern portion is still largely vacant. Zone 1 consists of cleared and vacant land. Zones 2-4 show evidence of modification to facilitate roads as well as replanted trees.

Year	Observation
1997	By 1997 there are no significant changes within the subject area. However, the north-eastern boundary of the Banksia Unit has undergone modifications to include a road.
2014	By 2014, there are additional structures present within the Banksia Unit area (i.e., Staff Accommodation), as well as in Zone 2 (i.e., Project Office). Zones 3 and 4 remain unchanged. The most significant development is observed in Zone 1, which had been cleared and developed to facilitate a carpark and additional storage space for containers and rubbish.
2022	<p>By 2022 there has been some minor vegetation removal within the Banksia Unit area to facilitate the construction of the Ronald MacDonald House (constructed circa 2000). The previously identified structures in the southern section of the Banksia Unit area remain extant. A carpark has been added in the eastern section of the Banksia Unit area.</p> <p>The storage area in Zone 1 has been relocated and the carpark is extant and still operational. The Project Office previously identified in Zone 2 has since been demolished. There are no noticeable changes observed in Zones 3 and 4.</p>

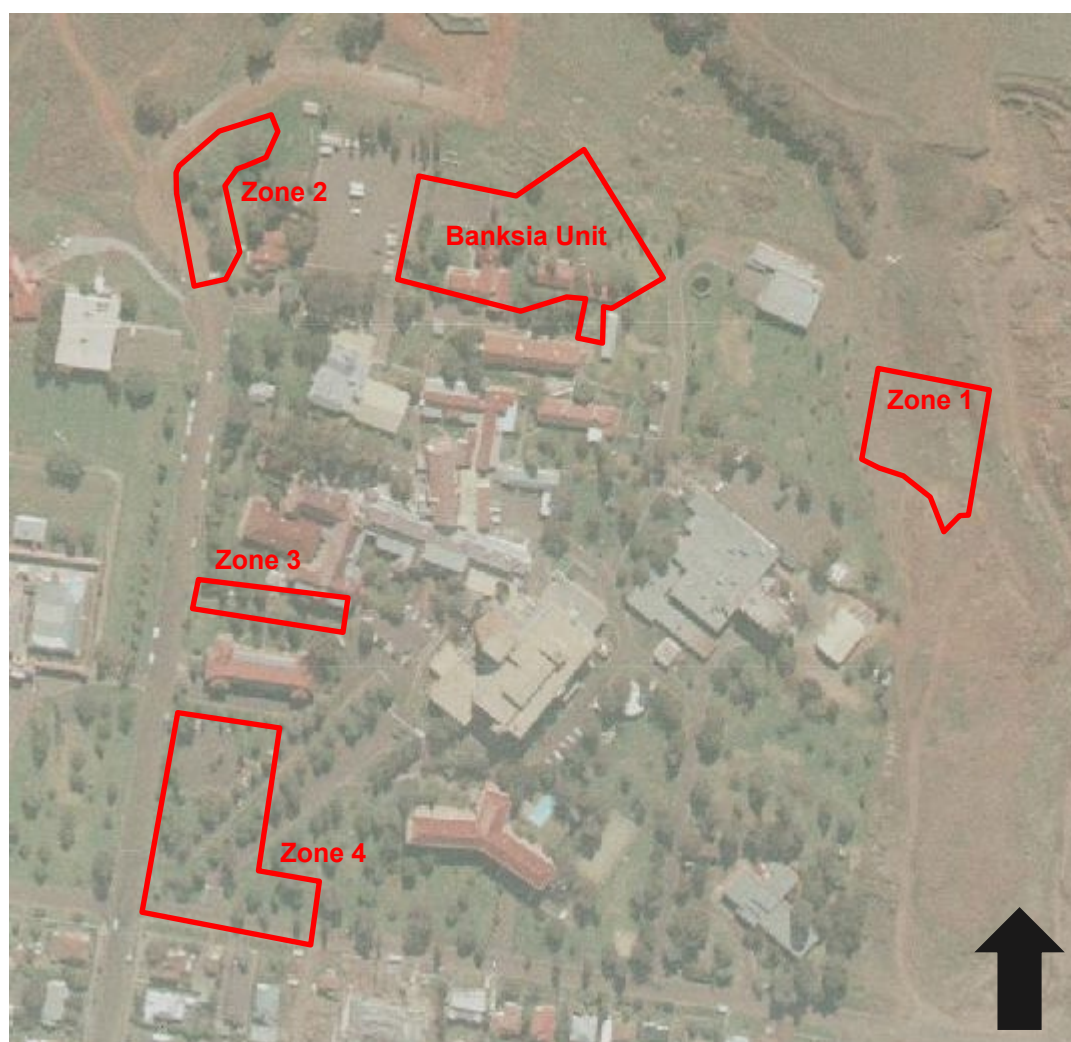


Figure 20 – 1986 Aerial showing the subject area (outlined in red). The black arrow indicates north.

Source: Spatial Services NSW, 2022

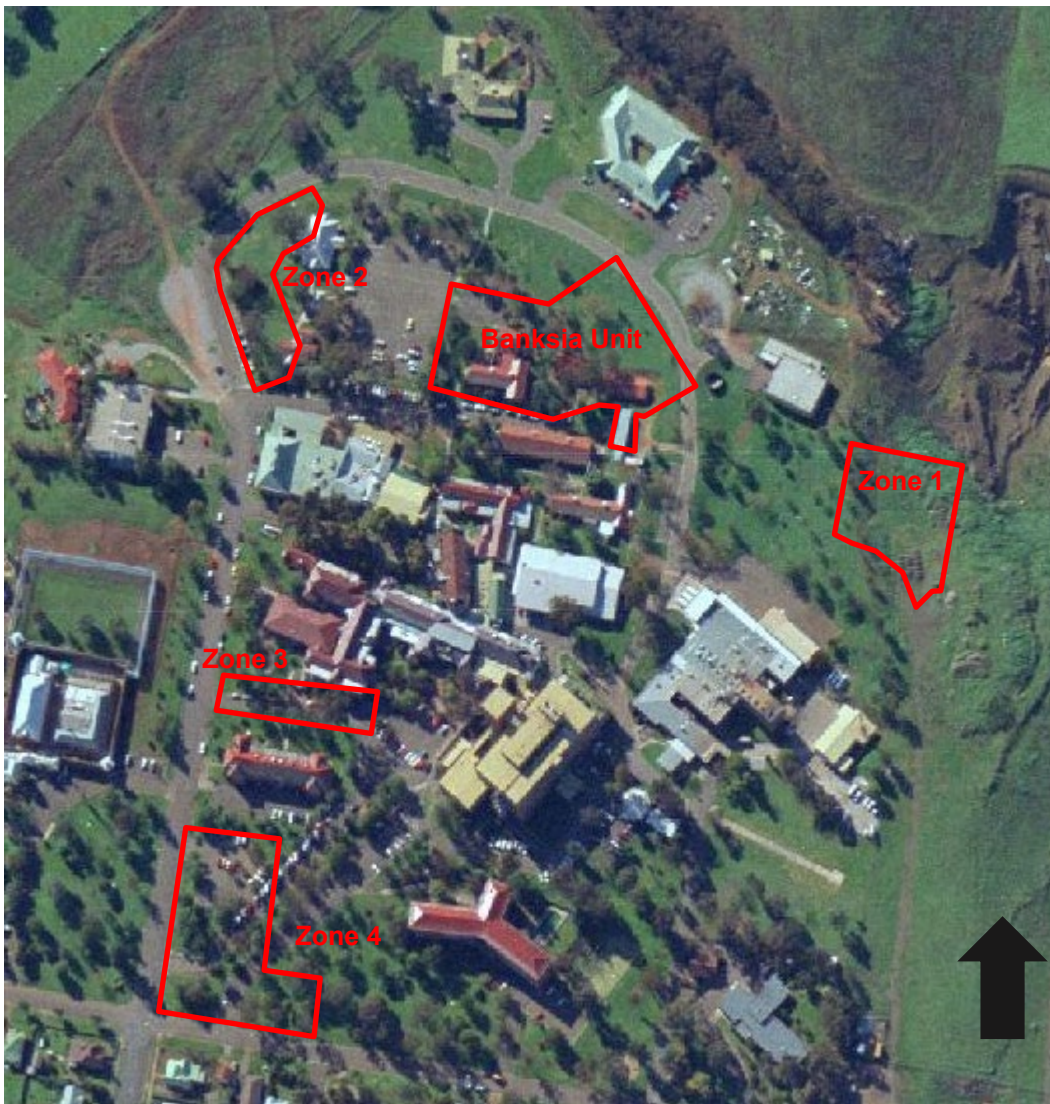


Figure 21 – 1997 Aerial showing the subject area (outlined in red). The black arrow indicates north.

Source: *Spatial Services NSW, 2022*

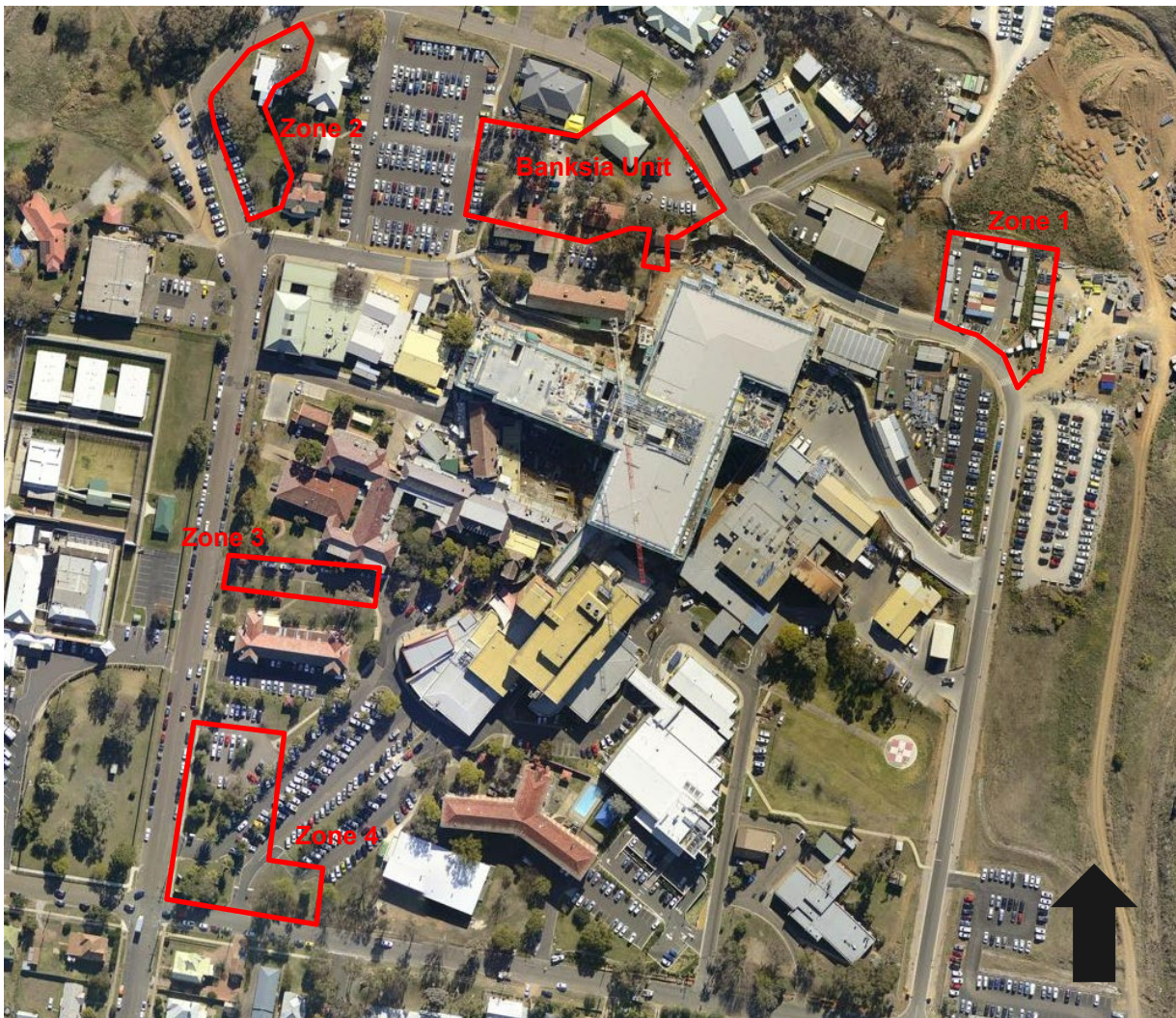


Figure 22 – 2014 Aerial showing the subject area (outlined in red). The black arrow indicates north.
 Source: NearMaps, 2022

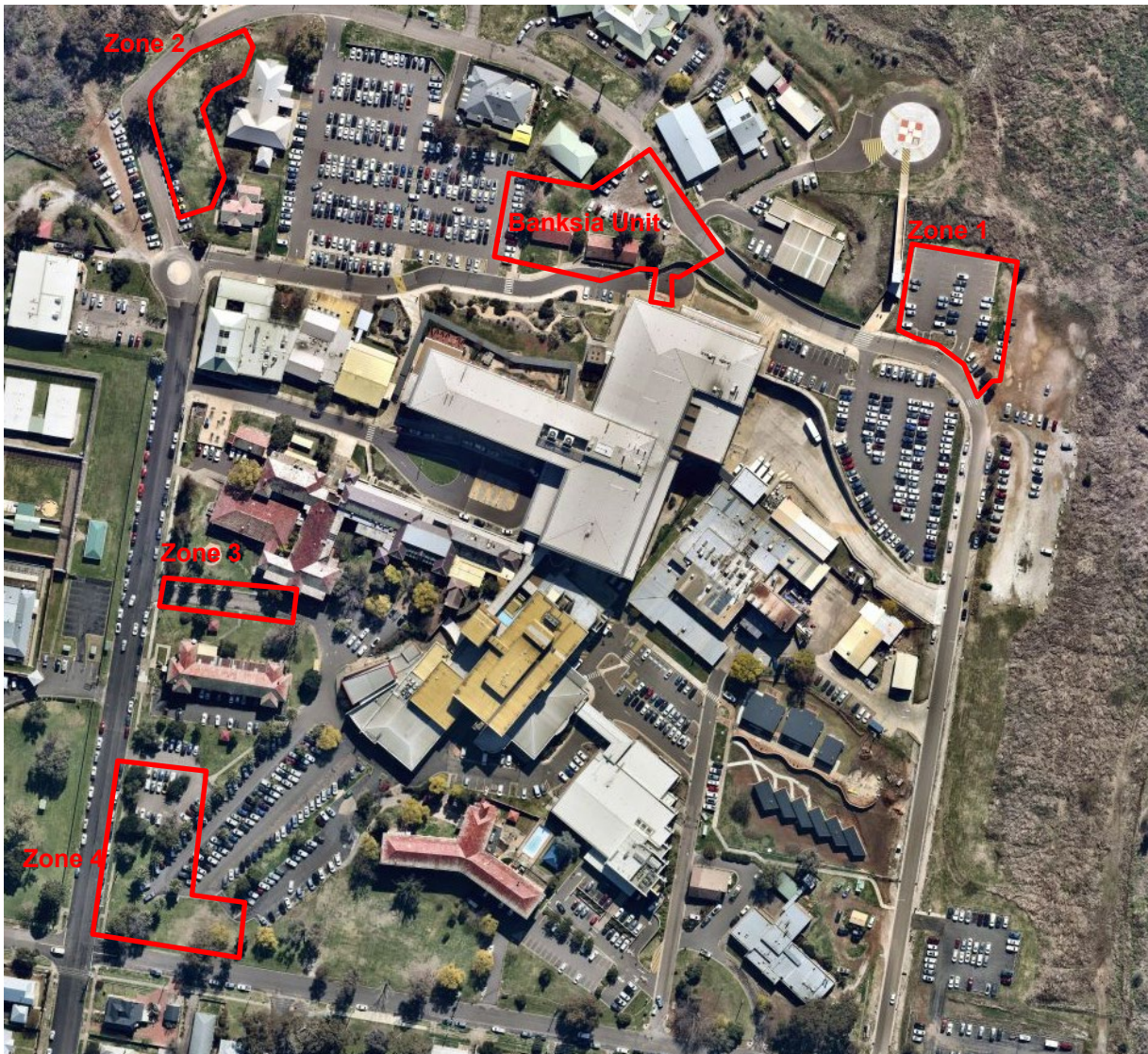


Figure 23 – 2022 Aerial showing the subject area (outlined in red). The white arrow indicates north.

Source: NearMaps, 2022

4.5.2. Conclusions Drawn from Environmental Context

The following conclusions are drawn from the above assessment of the environmental context of the subject area:

- The landscape features within the Banksia Unit area and Zones 2-4 are not consistent with landscape features identified in the Due Diligence Code of Practice as containing potential Aboriginal Objects. Zone 1 (Carpark D) is located approximately 170m to the west of Spring Creek, which is a first-order ephemeral stream.
- No original vegetation remains due to historical land clearance, reducing the potential for modified trees to be retained to nil.
- The historical aerial analysis concluded that that the entire ground surface of the subject area has been subject to historical ground disturbance through vegetation clearance, ground levelling, the construction of buildings and earthworks. The topsoil/fill deposit is likely to have been truncated while the hospital was constructed and is most likely deposited fill.

5. TECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS

The following investigations of the subject area were undertaken to test the validity of the desktop assessment findings. These investigations were undertaken by appropriately qualified personnel.

5.1. SITE INSPECTION

An inspection of the subject area was undertaken on 22 January 2021 by Jack Lee (Consultant) in attendance and client representatives.

This site inspection was conducted for the HIS and primarily focussed on built heritage components within the area for the proposed Banksia Unit. Zones 1-4 were not surveyed during this site inspection.

However, photos taken during the site inspection are able to provide further understanding of the landscape and historical land use for this ADD (see Figure 24 to Figure 27).

Based on the below imagery, areas of exposure are present within the subject area and largely consist of gravels (mainly within the carpark area). The ground surface across the subject area is shown to be significantly modified, with the slope being cut in the southern section of the subject area to facilitate ground levelling.



Figure 24 – General view looking towards the Rotary Lodge which is downslope.



Figure 25 – General view showing subsurface disturbances (service installations).



Figure 26 – General view of slope which has been cut and modified for ground levelling. The Rotary Lodge is visible in the distance.



Figure 27 – General view of the Ronald McDonald House from the eastern carpark within the subject area.

5.2. GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION

There have been multiple geotechnical investigations conducted across the Tamworth Base Hospital. In 2012, Douglas Partners excavated a total of 30 boreholes and four (4) test pits across the Tamworth Base Hospital site, primarily within the central, northern and eastern sections (including within the subject area) (see Figure 28). The closest boreholes to the Banksia Unit area are BH107 and BH111, which are located along the south-western and south-eastern boundary (Figure 28). The southern section of the Banksia Unit area contains fill material of approximately 0.2-0.3m (20-30 cm) below the ground surface. Both BH107 and BH111 were discontinued at 1.2m and did not reach bedrock. Based on other boreholes in proximity to the Banksia Unit, such as BH110 and BH206, the bedrock is approximately 1.2m to 2.85m below the ground surface.

BH108 was excavated within the centre of Zone 1 and was found to contain fill with evidence of historical disturbance up to 1.2m depth (plastic timber, and metal).

The nearest borehole in proximity to Zone 2 is BH113, which is approximately 50m north-west from Zone 2. BH113 was found to be absent of topsoil with filling extending to 0.05m (5 cm) depth.

In the south-eastern boundary of Zone 3, BH104 contained asphalt overlying historical fill material approximately 0.3m (30 cm) below the ground surface. BH104 was discontinued at 1.2m.

The nearest borehole to Zone 4 is BH100, which is approximately 230m away to the east. BH100 was found to be very shallow consisting of sandy gravelly clay at 0.85m (85 cm) where it reached bedrock.

In 2022, further geotechnical investigations were undertaken by Regional Geotechnical Solutions (RPS) which consisted of four (4) boreholes within Zone 2 and six (6) boreholes within Zone 4 (see Figure 29 and Figure 30). Both Zones were found to contain fill extending to 1m depth, which overlies colluvial soils (silty clay) and bedrock. Two boreholes, namely TP-N3 and TP-S3, contained topsoil/fill extending 0.2-0.3m (20-30 cm) below the ground surface and comprising of clayey silt. The topsoil/fill overlies hard residual clay.

An additional soil sample collection to assess contamination was undertaken by RPS which consisted of the excavation of eight (8) shallow test pits within Zone 1 (Figure 31). The test pits in Zone 1 were excavated to a depth of between 0.1-0.2m (10-20 cm), which consisted of fill and residual clay. The results of the test pits correspond to the results obtained from the previous geotechnical results carried out in 2012 by Douglas Partners.

The results of the geotechnical investigations confirm that the natural surface levels across the Tamworth Base Hospital have been significantly modified by subsequent historical developments and land use.

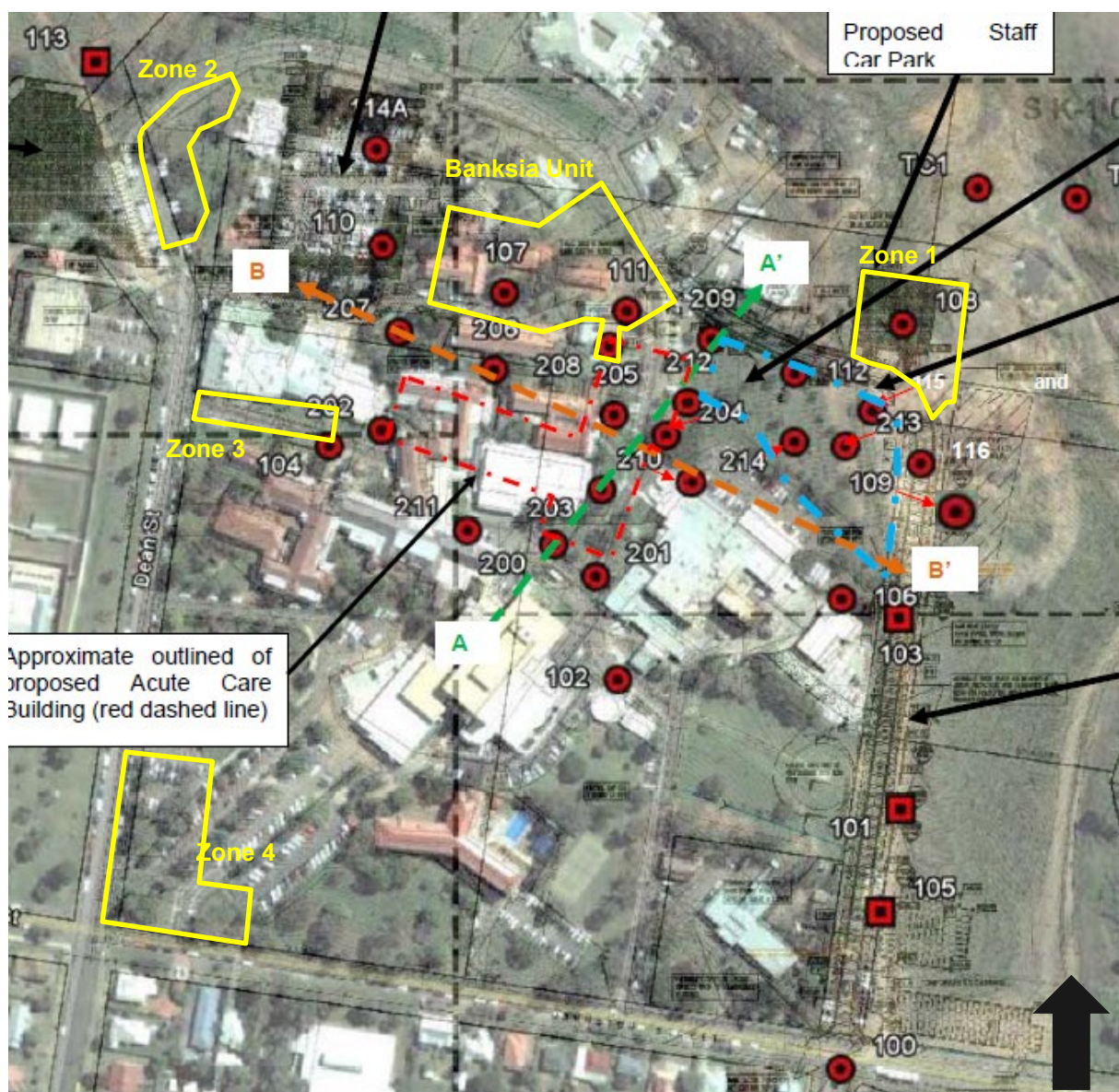


Figure 28 – General view of BH locations (indicated by red circles and squares). The subject area is outlined in yellow. Only the Banksia Unit area, Zone 1 and Zone 3 contain boreholes. The black arrow indicates north.

Source: Douglas Partners, 2012 with Urbis overlay of subject area

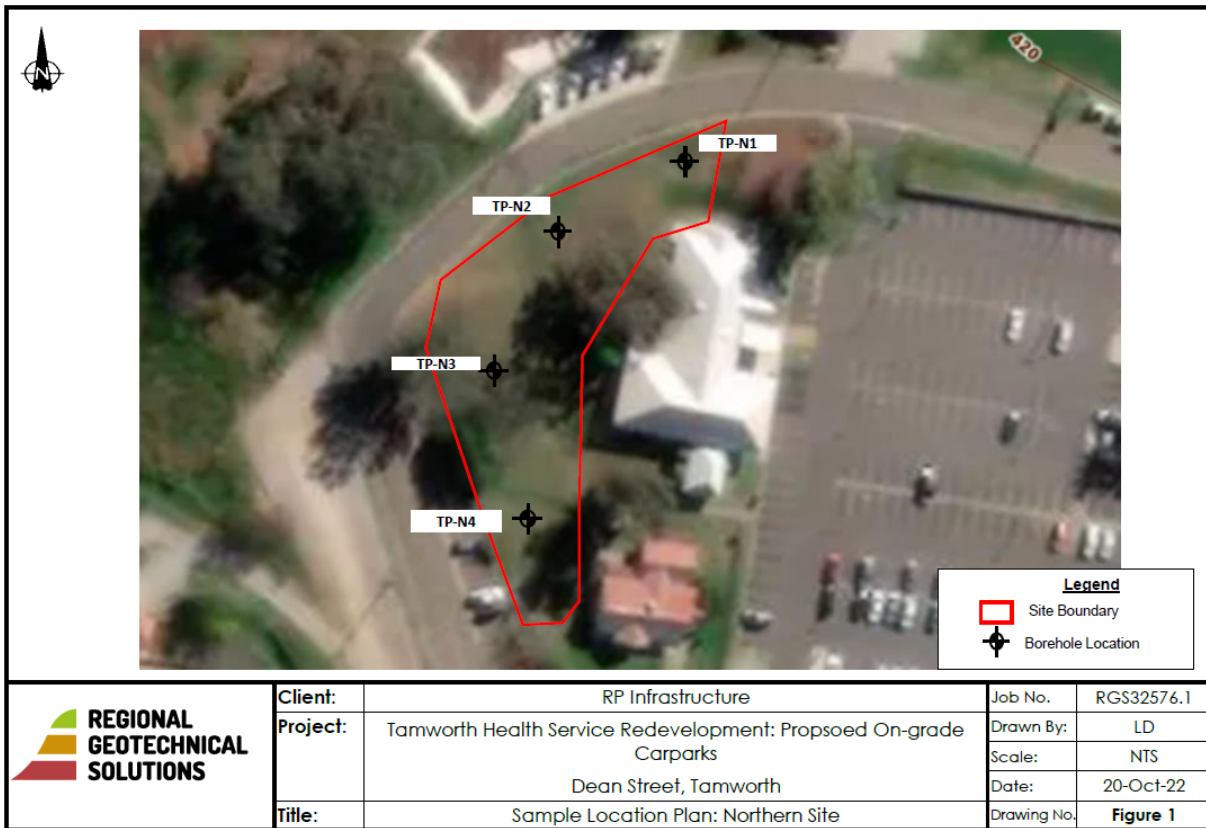


Figure 29 – General view of the four (4) BH locations within Zone 2.

Source: Regional Geotechnical Solutions, 2022a

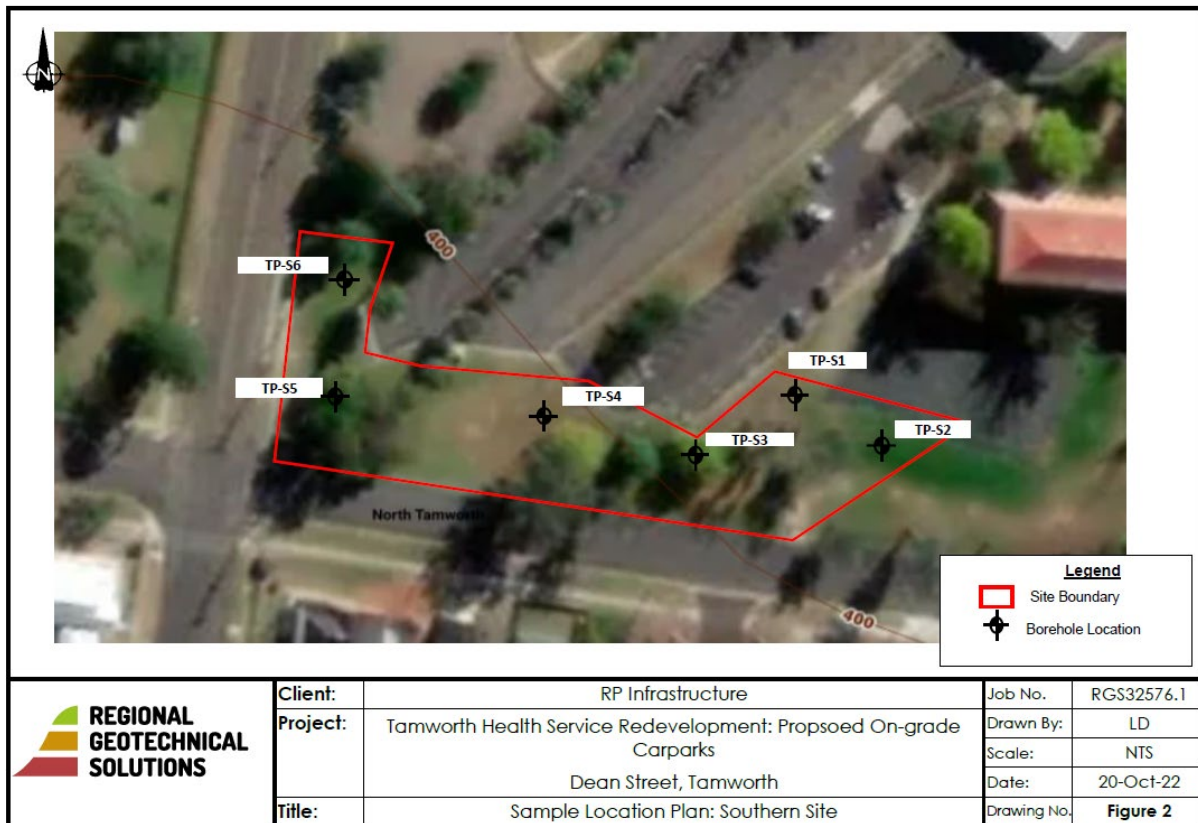


Figure 30 – General view of the six (6) BH locations within Zone 4.

Source: Regional Geotechnical Solutions, 2022a

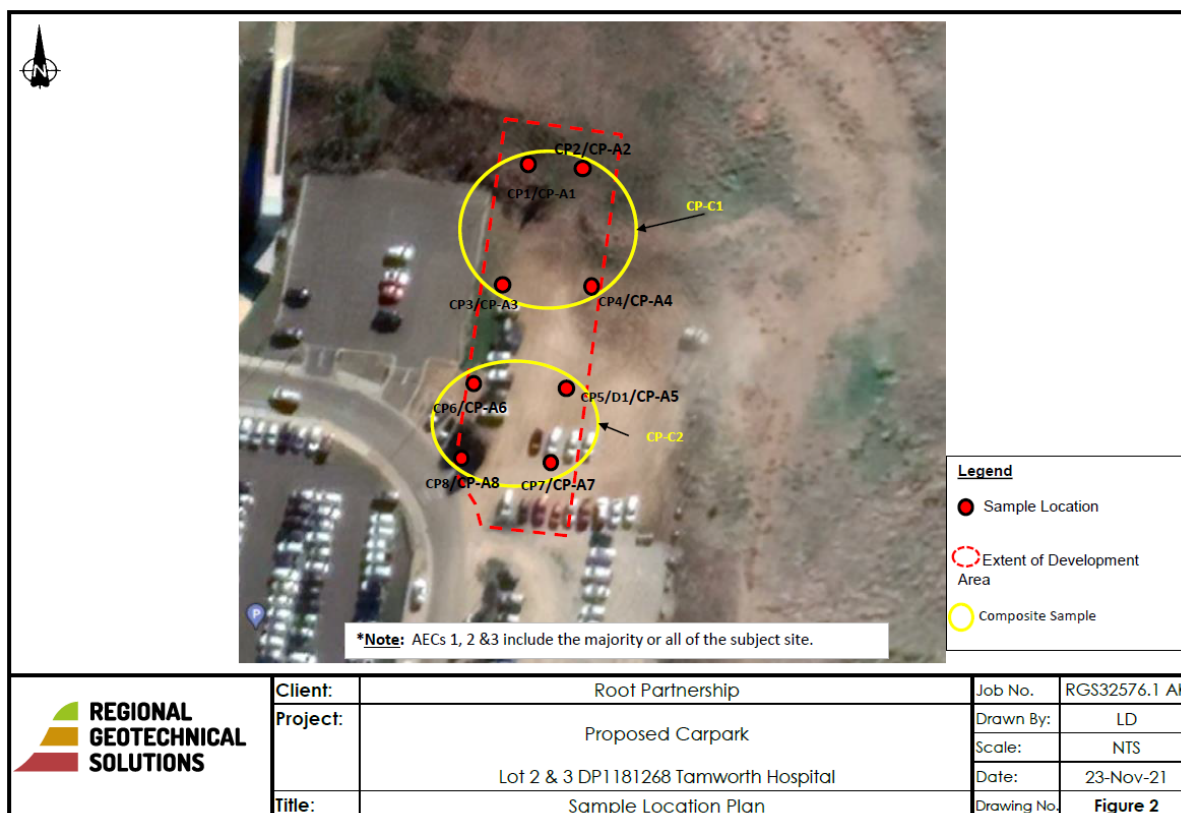


Figure 31 – General view of the eight (8) test locations within Zone 1, used to collect soil samples for a contamination assessment.

Source: *Regional Geotechnical Solutions, 2022b*

5.2.1. Conclusions Drawn from Site Inspection and Geotechnical Results

The following conclusions are drawn from the above site inspection and geotechnical results within the subject area:

- The site inspection was focussed on the Banksia Unit area which showed visible evidence of significant disturbances caused by historical activities and development, such as earthworks resulting in the excavation of a slope to facilitate ground levelling.
- The geotechnical analysis concluded that the natural surface levels across the subject area have been significantly modified by subsequent historical developments and land use.

6. PREDICTIVE MODEL

A predictive model may be used to estimate the nature and distribution of evidence of Aboriginal land use in a subject area. A predictive model should consider variables that may influence the location, distribution and density of sites, features or artefacts within a subject area. Variables typically relate to the environment and topography, such as soils, landscape features, slope, landform and cultural resources.

The general process archaeologists employ to determine the likelihood of any particular site type (artefact scatter, shelter, midden etc) occurring within a given subject area requires the synthesis of information for general distribution of archaeological sites within the wider area including:

- Detailed analysis of previous archaeological investigations within the same region.
- Presence or absence of landscape features that present potential for archaeological resources (human occupation, use) such as raised terraces adjacent to permeant water.
- Analysis of the geology and soil landscape within the subject area which allows for a determination to be made of the type of raw material that would have been available for artefact production (silcrete, tuff, quartz etc) and the potential for the accumulation of archaeological resource within the subject area.
- Investigation of and determination of the level of disturbance/historical land use within the subject area which may impact on or remove entirely any potential archaeological material.

An indicative process of determining the likelihood of a given site occurring within a subject area is provided in Table 4 below.

Table 4 – Indicative process for determining the potential presence of a site.

Likelihood	Indicative subject area context	Indicative action
High	Low level of ground disturbance in combination with at least one archaeologically sensitive landscape feature or Aboriginal Object (either registered or newly identified) within the subject area.	Detailed archaeological investigation including but not limited to survey, test excavation and potentially (depending on density and/or significance of archaeological deposit) salvage excavation.
Moderate	Moderate level of ground disturbance in combination with at least one archaeologically sensitive landscape feature or Aboriginal Object (either registered or newly identified) within the subject area.	Detailed archaeological investigation including but not limited to survey, test excavation and potentially (depending on density and/or significance of archaeological deposit) salvage excavation.
Low	High level of ground disturbance in combination with at least one archaeologically sensitive landscape feature or Aboriginal Object (either registered or newly identified) within the subject area.	Employ chance finds procedure and works can continue without further archaeological investigation.
Nil	Complete ground disturbance (i.e. complete removal of natural soil landscape); or no archaeologically sensitive landscape features and no archaeological sites within subject area.	Employ chance finds procedure and works can continue without further archaeological investigation.

6.1. TYPICAL SITE TYPES

A range of Aboriginal site types are known to occur within New South Wales. Site types that are typically encountered in the Cumberland Plain are described below.

Art sites can occur in the form of rock engravings or pigment on sandstone outcrops or within shelters. An engraving is some form of image which has been pecked or carved into a rock surface. Engravings typically vary in size and nature, with small abstract geometric forms as well as anthropomorphic figures and animals also depicted. In the Sydney region engravings tend to be located on the tops of Hawkesbury Sandstone ridges where vistas occur. Pigment art is the result of the application of material to a stone to leave a distinct impression. Pigment types include ochre, charcoal and pipeclay. Pigment art within the Sydney region is usually located in areas associated with habitation and sustenance.

Artefact Scatters/Camp Sites represent past Aboriginal subsistence and stone knapping activities and include archaeological remains such as stone artefacts and hearths. This site type usually appears as surface scatters of stone artefacts in areas where vegetation is limited, and ground surface visibility increases. Such scatters of artefacts are also often exposed by erosion, agricultural events such as ploughing, and the creation of informal, unsealed vehicle access tracks and walking paths. These types of sites are often located on dry, relatively flat land along or adjacent to rivers and creeks. Camp sites containing surface or subsurface deposit from repeated or continued occupation are more likely to occur on elevated ground near the most permanent, reliable water sources. Flat, open areas associated with creeks and their resource-rich surrounds would have offered ideal camping areas to the Aboriginal inhabitants of the local area.

Bora / Ceremonial Sites are locations that have spiritual or ceremonial values to Aboriginal people. Aboriginal ceremonial sites may comprise natural landforms and, in some cases, will also have archaeological material. Bora grounds are a ceremonial site type, usually consisting of a cleared area around one or more raised earth circles, and often comprised of two circles of different sizes, connected by a pathway, and accompanied by ground drawings or mouldings of people, animals or deities, and geometrically carved designs on the surrounding trees.

Burials of the dead often took place relatively close to camp site locations. This is due to the fact that most people tended to die in or close to camp (unless killed in warfare or hunting accidents), and it is difficult to move a body long distance. Soft, sandy soils on, or close to, rivers and creeks allowed for easier movement of earth for burial; and burials may also occur within rock shelters or middens. Aboriginal burial sites may be marked by stone cairns, carved trees or a natural landmark. Burial sites may also be identified through historic records or oral histories.

Contact Sites are most likely to occur in locations of Aboriginal and settler interaction, such as on the edge of pastoral properties or towns. Artefacts located at such sites may involve the use of introduced materials such as glass or ceramics by Aboriginal people or be sites of Aboriginal occupation in the historical period.

Grinding Grooves are the physical evidence of tool making or food processing activities undertaken by Aboriginal people. The manual rubbing of stones against other stones creates grooves in the rock; these are usually found on flat areas of abrasive rock such as sandstone. They may be associated with creek beds, or water sources such as rock pools in creek beds and on platforms, as water enables wet grinding to occur.

Isolated Finds represent artefactual material in singular, one-off occurrences. Isolated finds are generally indicative of stone tool production, although can also include contact sites. Isolated finds may represent a single item discard event or be the result of limited stone knapping activity. The presence of such isolated artefacts may indicate the presence of a more extensive, in situ buried archaeological deposit, or a larger deposit obscured by low ground visibility. Isolated artefacts are likely to be located on landforms associated with past Aboriginal activities, such as ridgelines that would have provided ease of movement through the area, and level areas with access to water, particularly creeks and rivers.

Middens are indicative of Aboriginal habitation, subsistence and resource extraction. Midden sites are expressed through the occurrence of shell deposits of edible shell species often associated with dark, ashy soil and charcoal. Middens often occur in shelters, or in eroded or collapsed sand dunes. Middens occur along the coast or in proximity to waterways, where edible resources were extracted. Midden may represent a single meal or an accumulation over a long period of time involving many different activities. They are also often associated with other artefact types.

Modified Trees are evidence of the utilisation of trees by Aboriginal people for various purposes, including the construction of shelters (huts), canoes, paddles, shields, baskets and bowls, fishing lines, cloaks, torches and bedding, as well as being beaten into fibre for string bags or ornaments. The removal of bark exposes the

heart wood of the tree, resulting in a scar. Trees may also have been scarred in order to gain access to food resources (e.g. cutting toeholds so as to climb the tree and catch possums or birds), or to mark locations such as tribal territories. Such scars, when they occur, are typically described as scarred trees. These sites most often occur in areas with mature, remnant native vegetation. The locations of scarred trees often reflect an absence of historical clearance of vegetation rather than the actual pattern of scarred trees. Carved trees are different from scarred trees, and the carved designs may indicate totemic affiliation; they may also have been carved for ceremonial purposes or as grave markers.

Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs) are areas where there is no surface expression of stone artefacts, but due to a landscape feature there is a strong likelihood that the area will contain buried deposits of stone artefacts. Landscape features which may feature in PADs include proximity to waterways, particularly terraces and flats near third order streams and above; ridge lines, ridge tops and sand dune systems.

Shelters are places of Aboriginal habitation. They take the form of rock overhangs which provided shelter and safety to Aboriginal people. Suitable overhangs must be large and wide enough to have accommodated people with low flooding risk. Due to the nature of these sites, with generic rock overhangs common particularly in areas with an abundance of sandstone, their use by Aboriginal people is generally confirmed through the correlation of other site types including middens, art, PAD and/or artefactual deposits.

6.2. ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The likelihood of the site types described above occurring within the present subject area is assessed in Table 5 below. The assessed archaeological potential of the subject area is mapped in Table 5 below.

Table 5 – Predictive Model.

Site type	Assessment	Potential
Art	The subject area does not include any visible sandstone outcrops or rock overhangs that would be indicative of the potential for rock art. The likelihood of any concealed rock overhangs or sandstone outcrops being present within the subject area is nil.	Nil
Artefact Scatters / Campsites	Although Artefact Scatters are one of the most common site types in the Tamworth region, the subject area is not located in proximity to any landscape features indicative of high-density Artefact Scatters. Additionally, the subject area has undergone historical disturbances across the ground surface. The likelihood of Artefact Scatters and campsites is therefore low.	Low
Bora / Ceremonial	The topography and hydrology of the subject area is not indicative of likely past Aboriginal land use and the potential for bora / ceremonial sites. Additionally, historical ground disturbance across the entire subject area reduces the potential for bora / ceremonial sites to be retained on the surface, and due to their surface presentation would likely not be identifiable in a sub-surface capacity.	Nil
Burial	Although there are known burials in the Tamworth area, the subject area contains a shallow soil profile and is not located in proximity to archaeologically sensitive landscape features. There is therefore nil potential for burials to occur.	Nil
Contact site	The location of the subject area and known contact in the region between Aboriginal owners and European colonisers indicates potential for contact sites to occur.	Low

Site type	Assessment	Potential
Grinding Grooves	The subject area does not include any visible sandstone outcrops or rock overhangs that would be indicative of the potential for Grinding Grooves. However, there are recorded AHIMS sites nearby. The likelihood of any concealed rock overhangs or sandstone outcrops being present within the subject area is low.	Low
Isolated Finds	Although Zone 1 is in proximity to a first-order ephemeral stream, the subject area has undergone historical disturbances across the ground surface. The likelihood of Isolated Finds and campsites is therefore low. The remaining subject area (Banksia Unit, Zones 2-4) is not located in proximity to any landscape features indicative of likely past Aboriginal land use.	Low
Midden	The subject area contains a shallow soil profile and does not display any landscape features that would indicate middens, such as proximity to permanent water sources.	Nil
Modified Trees	The subject area location could have been indicative of the potential for modified trees however, the land clearance associated with European development has reduced the potential for this to occur to nil.	Nil
PAD	The subject area contains a shallow soil profile overlying hard clay subsoils. Additionally, the subject area has undergone moderate levels of disturbance across the ground surface. The subject area is therefore unlikely to contain PADs.	Nil
Shelters	The subject area does not include any visible sandstone outcrops or rock overhangs that would be indicative of the potential for shelters. The likelihood of any concealed rock overhangs or sandstone outcrops being present within the subject area is nil.	Nil

7. DUE DILIGENCE ASSESSMENT

7.1. OVERVIEW OF DUE DILIGENCE PROCESS

The NPW Act provides statutory protection for Aboriginal Objects and places in NSW. Section 87 (2), Part 6 of the NPW Act ensures that a person who exercises 'due diligence' in determining that their actions will not harm Aboriginal Objects has a defence against prosecution for the strict liability offence, outlined by Section 86 of Part 6 of the NPW Act, if they later unknowingly harm an object without an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP).

The Due Diligence Code (DECCW, 2010) was developed to help individuals and/or organisations to establish whether certain activities have the potential to harm Aboriginal Objects within a given proposed activity footprint. Following the generic due diligence process (Figure 1), which is adopted by the NPW Regulation, would be regarded as 'due diligence' and consequently would provide a defence under the NPW Act.

The due diligence process outlines a set of practicable steps for individuals and organisations to:

1. Identify whether or not Aboriginal Objects are, or likely to be, present in an area.
2. Determine whether or not their activities are likely to harm Aboriginal Objects (if present).
3. Determine whether an AHIP application is required to carry out the harm.

The present assessment follows the steps of the due diligence process and provides clear and concise answers. Where necessary the present assessment provides detailed description to every aspect of the due diligence code to ensure the compliance of the proposed development and assessment of any Aboriginal heritage constraints.

7.2. IS THE ACTIVITY A LOW IMPACT ACTIVITY FOR WHICH THERE IS A DEFENCE IN THE REGULATIONS?

NO.

The NPW Regulation removes the need to follow the due diligence process if the proposed activity is a low impact activity which is prescribed as a defence against prosecution for an offence under section 86(2) of the NPW Act. The following low impact activities are prescribed in the NPW Regulation:

- Certain maintenance work on land that has been disturbed.
- Certain farming and land management work on land that has been disturbed.
- Farming and land management work that involved the maintenance of certain existing infrastructure.
- The grazing of animals.
- An activity on land that has been disturbed that comprises exempt development or was the subject of a complying development certificate issued under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.
- Certain mining exploration work on land that has been disturbed.
- Certain geophysical work.
- The removal of isolated, dead or dying vegetation, but only if there is minimal disturbance to the surrounding ground surface.
- Seismic surveying on land that has been disturbed.
- The construction and maintenance of ground water monitoring bores on land that has been disturbed.
- Environmental rehabilitation work including temporary silt fencing, tree planting, bush regeneration and weed removal, but not including erosion control or soil conservation works (such as contour banks).

It is important to note that this defence does not apply to situations where you already know there is an Aboriginal Object and does not authorise harm to known Aboriginal Objects.

The proposed works involves earthworks associated with construction and therefore is not listed as a low impact activity for which a defence against prosecution under section 86(2) of the NPW Act is prescribed under the NPW Regulation.

7.3. STEP 1 – WILL THE ACTIVITY DISTURB THE GROUND SURFACE?

YES.

The proposed works include vegetation removal, demolition and construction of a new three-levelled mental health building and additional carpark space.

7.4. STEP 2A – ARE THERE ANY RELEVANT CONFIRMED SITE RECORDS OR OTHER ASSOCIATED LANDSCAPE FEATURE INFORMATION ON AHIMS?

NO.

The AHIMS database records no Aboriginal sites within the curtilage of, or near to, the subject area (see Section 3.1.3 above). There is no information recorded in the AHIMS database about landscape features of relevance to the determining the presence of Aboriginal Objects or Aboriginal places within the subject area (see Section 3.1.3 above).

7.5. STEP 2B – ARE THERE ANY OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION OF WHICH A PERSON IS AWARE?

YES.

The Due Diligence Code requires identification of any other sources of information, such as previous studies, reports or surveys, relevant to identifying the presence of Aboriginal Objects within the subject area.

There is a previous geotechnical study by Douglas Partners and RPS that indicated the subject area containing fill extending 0.2-1.2m below the ground surface and overlain by hard residual clay (Gravelly Sandy Clay) (see Section 5.1 above). There is some topsoil present within Zone 1 and Zone 4 extending to a depth of 0.2-0.3m (20-30 cm). The shallow topsoil/filling soil profile of 20-30 cm (consisting of clayey silt) would have been truncated while the hospital was constructed and is most likely deposited fill and unlikely to retain Aboriginal objects with the archaeological sensitive topsoil being removed.

7.6. STEP 2C – ARE THERE ANY LANDSCAPE FEATURES THAT ARE LIKELY TO INDICATE THE PRESENCE OF ABORIGINAL OBJECTS?

NO.

The Due Diligence Code specifies the following landscape features are indicative of the likely presence of Aboriginal Objects: areas within 200 m of waters including freshwater and the high tide mark of shorelines; areas located within a sand dune system; areas located on a ridge top, ridge line or headland; areas located within 200m below or above a cliff face; and areas within 20m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or a cave mouth.

Zone 1 is located within 200m of a first-order ephemeral stream which is indicative of likely past Aboriginal land use. However, subsequent historical disturbance has reduced the potential for Aboriginal objects.

The remainder of the subject area (Banksia Unit, Zones 2-4) is located on a mid-slope and does not contain archaeologically sensitive landscape features listed under the Due Diligence Code. The lack of suitable landscape features and subsequent historical disturbances therefore indicate that there is low potential for Aboriginal Objects to be retained according to the Due Diligence Code and as such, further investigation is not required.

7.7. STEP 3 – CAN HARM TO ABORIGINAL OBJECTS LISTED ON AHIMS OR IDENTIFIED BY OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION AND/OR CAN THE CARRYING OUT OF THE ACTIVITY AT THE RELEVANT LANDSCAPE FEATURES BE AVOIDED?

N/A.

The Due Diligence Code specifies that this step only applies if the proposed activity is on land that is not disturbed or contains known Aboriginal Objects. The subsequent historical development and land use of the subject area is determined to have caused high levels of ground disturbance across the surface of the subject area. This disturbance has likely reduced the likelihood of Aboriginal Objects to low.

Furthermore, the desktop assessment confirmed that there are no Aboriginal Objects listed on AHIMS or identified by other sources of information within the subject area (see Sections 3.1 above).

7.8. STEP 4 – DOES THE DESKTOP ASSESSMENT AND VISUAL INSPECTION CONFIRM THAT THERE ARE ABORIGINAL OBJECTS OR THAT THEY ARE LIKELY?

NO

The subject area is not located on archaeologically sensitive landscape features under the Due Diligence Code and contains a shallow soil profile of 20-30 cm, which would have been truncated while the hospital was constructed and is most likely deposited fill as outlined in the geotechnical report. Additionally, it is evident from the desktop assessment that subsequent historical disturbances have visibly modified the ground surface (see Section 4.5 above). Historical ground disturbance has therefore significantly reduced the likelihood Aboriginal Objects being retained. The desktop assessment of the subject area therefore indicates low potential for the likely presence of Aboriginal Objects according to the Due Diligence Code.

7.9. OUTCOME OF DUE DILIGENCE ASSESSMENT

In accordance with the due diligence process described in the Due Diligence Code and outlined in Figure 1, the above assessment has determined that no further investigation is required for the subject area. Urbis recommends that the development may proceed with caution, subject to chance find procedures described in Section 5 below being implemented and followed.

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The present report was prepared to investigate whether development of the subject area has the potential to harm Aboriginal Objects and/or places that may exist within the subject area. The assessment was undertaken in accordance with the Due Diligence Code, and included the following:

- Search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) register.
- Searches of statutory and non-statutory heritage listings.
- Analysis of previously conducted archaeological assessments in the vicinity of the subject area.
- Landscape analysis.
- Analysis of historical land use and its impact on the subject area.

The assessment concluded that:

- No Aboriginal Objects or Aboriginal places are registered within the subject area.
- No previous Aboriginal archaeological investigations have been identified that directly address the subject area.
- Previous investigations of sites with similar landscape conditions to the subject area have all had previously recorded Aboriginal Objects found scattered across the ground surface.
- The predictive model demonstrate that evidence of high-density Aboriginal occupation is likely to be in areas with archaeologically sensitive landscape features, such as permanent freshwater sources. Evidence of low-density Aboriginal occupation is likely to be retained in areas of minimal disturbance and in proximity to ephemeral water sources.
- Zone 1 is located approximately 170m to the west of Spring Creek, which is a first-order ephemeral stream draining into the Peel River, which is approximately 1.9 km south-west from the subject area. The remainder of the subject area is not currently located in proximity to any waterways or streams. This includes the area of the proposed Banksia Unit building, and Zones 2-4.
- Historical activities, including vegetation clearance, ground levelling and the construction of the existing buildings are determined to have caused a high level of ground disturbance across the subject area, which has therefore significantly reduced the likelihood Aboriginal objects being retained in a subsurface capacity or as surface expression.
- A recent geotechnical investigation conducted at the Tamworth Base Hospital, which contains boreholes within most of the subject area. The subject area contains topsoil/filling of approximately 0.2-1.2m which overlies hard residual clay (i.e., gravelly sandy clay – anticipated to be below 1.2-2.85m). The shallow topsoil/filling soil profile within Zone 1 and Zone 4 consists of clayey silt [extending 0.2-0.3m (20-30cm) below the ground surface] which overlies hard residual clay. The topsoil/fill would have been truncated while the hospital was constructed and is most likely deposited fill and unlikely to retain Aboriginal objects with the archaeological sensitive soil profiles being removed.
- The likelihood for Aboriginal objects is low, as there are no known Aboriginal sites within the subject area and historical human activity has removed any archaeological sensitive topsoil. In addition, previous archaeological assessments have shown that there is no evidence to suggest that Aboriginal Objects could be retained in subsurface residual clay deposits.
- The Due Diligence Code does not require further archaeological assessment of the subject area. (i.e., an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment). The proposed works may proceed based on this ADD assessment.

Based on the above conclusions, Urbis recommends the following:

- This ADD report should be kept as evidence of the Due Diligence Process having been applied to the subject area.
- No further archaeological assessment of the subject area is required in accordance with the Due Diligence Code. An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment will not be required.

- The development may proceed with caution, subject to the following archaeological chance finds and human remains procedures being implemented and followed:

Archaeological Chance Finds Procedure

Should any archaeological deposits be uncovered during any site works, the following steps must be followed:

1. All works within the vicinity of the find must immediately stop, and the location of the find cordoned-off with signage installed to avoid accidental harm to the archaeological resource. The find must not be moved 'out of the way' without assessment.
2. The site supervisor or another nominated site representative must contact either the project archaeologist (if relevant) or Heritage NSW (Enviroline 131 555) to contact a suitably qualified archaeologist.
3. The nominated archaeologist must examine the find, provide a preliminary assessment of significance, record the item and decide on appropriate management measures. Such management may require further consultation with Heritage NSW, preparation of a research design and archaeological investigation/salvage methodology and registration of the find with the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS).
4. Depending on the significance of the find, reassessment of the archaeological potential of the subject area may be required and further archaeological investigation undertaken.
5. Reporting may need to be prepared regarding the find and approved management strategies.
6. Works in the vicinity of the find can only recommence upon receipt of approval from Heritage NSW.

Human Remains Procedure

In the unlikely event that human remains are uncovered during the proposed works, the following steps must be followed:

1. All works within the vicinity of the find must immediately stop and the location should be cordoned-off with signage installed to avoid accidental harm to the remains.
2. The site supervisor or other nominated manager must notify the NSW Police and Heritage NSW (Enviroline 131 555).
3. The find must be assessed by the NSW Police, which may include the assistance of a qualified forensic anthropologist.
4. Management recommendations are to be formulated by the NSW Police, Heritage NSW and site representatives.
5. Works are not to recommence until the find has been appropriately managed.

9. REFERENCES

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DISCLAIMER

This report is dated 10 February 2023 and incorporates information and events up to that date only and excludes any information arising, or event occurring, after that date which may affect the validity of Urbis Pty Ltd (**Urbis**) opinion in this report. Urbis prepared this report on the instructions, and for the benefit only, of Root Partnerships (**Instructing Party**) for the purpose of ADD (**Purpose**) and not for any other purpose or use. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Urbis expressly disclaims all liability, whether direct or indirect, to the Instructing Party which relies or purports to rely on this report for any purpose other than the Purpose, and to any other person which relies or purports to rely on this report for any purpose whatsoever (including the Purpose).

In preparing this report, Urbis was required to make judgements which may be affected by unforeseen future events, the likelihood and effects of which are not capable of precise assessment.

All surveys, forecasts, projections and recommendations contained in or associated with this report are made in good faith and on the basis of information supplied to Urbis at the date of this report, and upon which Urbis relied. Achievement of the projections and budgets set out in this report will depend, among other things, on the actions of others over which Urbis has no control.

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This report has been prepared with due care and diligence by Urbis and the statements and opinions given by Urbis in this report are given in good faith and in the reasonable belief that they are correct and not misleading, subject to the limitations above.

APPENDIX A

AHIMS RESULTS

Urbis Pty Ltd - Angel Place L8 123 Pitt Street

Date: 27 June 2022

Level 8 123 Angel Street
Sydney New South Wales 2000

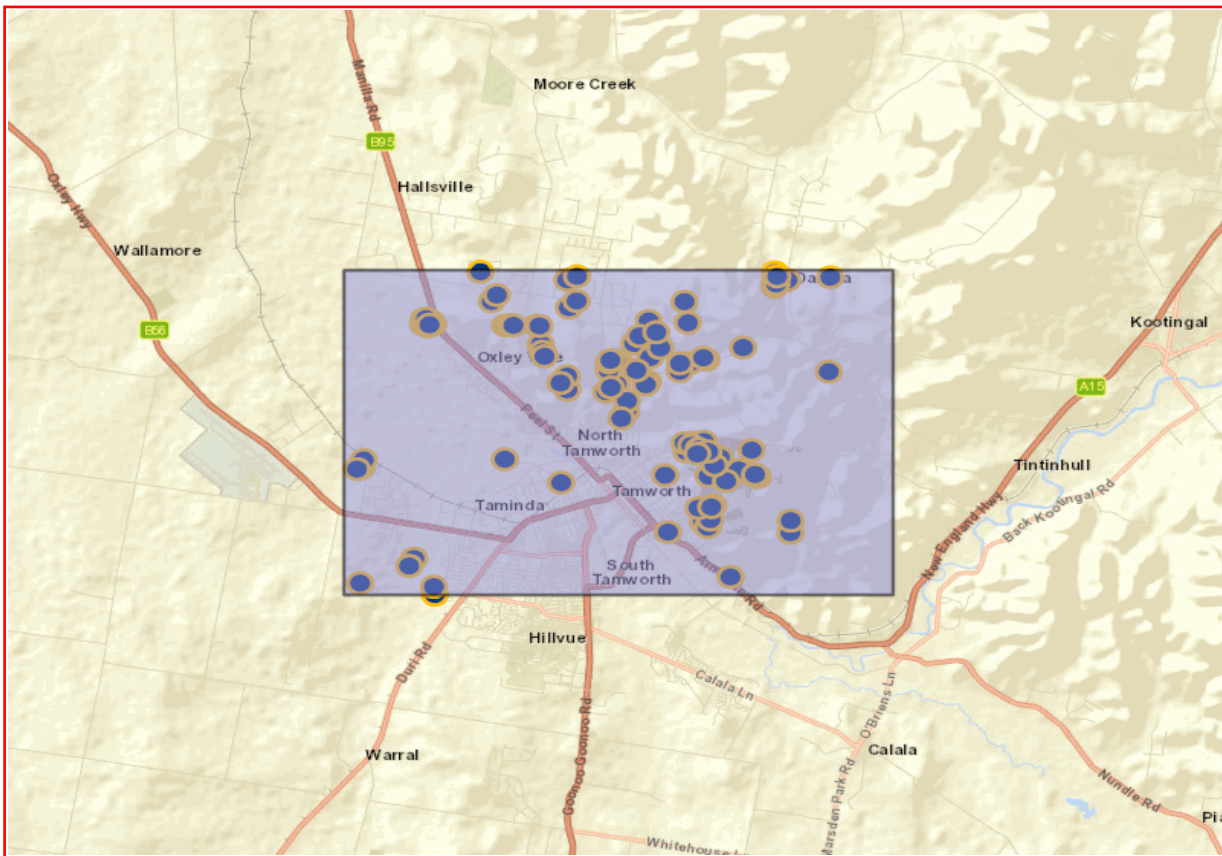
Attention: Wade Goldwyer

Email: wgoldwyer@urbis.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lat, Long From : -31.1128, 150.8687 - Lat, Long To : -31.0393, 150.9923, conducted by Wade Goldwyer on 27 June 2022.

The context area of your search is shown in the map below. Please note that the map does not accurately display the exact boundaries of the search as defined in the paragraph above. The map is to be used for general reference purposes only.



A search of Heritage NSW AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

119	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
0	Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location. *

If your search shows Aboriginal sites or places what should you do?

- You must do an extensive search if AHIMS has shown that there are Aboriginal sites or places recorded in the search area.
- If you are checking AHIMS as a part of your due diligence, refer to the next steps of the Due Diligence Code of practice.
- You can get further information about Aboriginal places by looking at the gazettal notice that declared it. Aboriginal places gazetted after 2001 are available on the [NSW Government Gazette \(https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/gazette\)](https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/gazette) website. Gazettal notices published prior to 2001 can be obtained from Heritage NSW upon request

Important information about your AHIMS search

- The information derived from the AHIMS search is only to be used for the purpose for which it was requested. It is not be made available to the public.
- AHIMS records information about Aboriginal sites that have been provided to Heritage NSW and Aboriginal places that have been declared by the Minister;
- Information recorded on AHIMS may vary in its accuracy and may not be up to date. Location details are recorded as grid references and it is important to note that there may be errors or omissions in these recordings,
- Some parts of New South Wales have not been investigated in detail and there may be fewer records of Aboriginal sites in those areas. These areas may contain Aboriginal sites which are not recorded on AHIMS.
- Aboriginal objects are protected under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 even if they are not recorded as a site on AHIMS.
- This search can form part of your due diligence and remains valid for 12 months.

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
29-2-0158	Moore Creek Road 5	AGD	56	301343	6560990	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
29-2-0173	Hills Plain IP/11	AGD	56	299982	6562580	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		
	<u>Contact</u> Searle	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u> 3153,3154							
29-2-0144	Garawul Gurar 3	AGD	56	305329	6559553	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 17		102239
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
29-2-0308	Oxley Park Scarred Tree 2	AGD	56	305348	6558946	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 2		
	<u>Contact</u> Mr.Brian Allan	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
29-2-0115	D/JA 16	AGD	56	306020	6563830	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		2125
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
29-2-0026	Fox Gully_(Nemingha) Mt Falcon duplicate of 29-2-0279	AGD	56	306200	6557500	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	2124,102239
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
29-2-0360	Victoria Park 3	GDA	56	303590	6559077	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u> 4635							
29-2-0347	Victoria Park 2	GDA	56	303676	6557653	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
29-2-0138	Spring Creek 5 (SC 5)	AGD	56	302395	6561151	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
29-2-0150	Garrieties Gully 3	AGD	56	304489	6558108	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		102239
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
29-2-0281	Hill Plain 4	GDA	56	302870	6562370	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
29-2-0156	Moore Creek Road 3	AGD	56	300756	6562125	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 18		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
29-2-0358	Oxley Vale Site 11	GDA	56	298334	6562884	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
29-2-0353	Oxley Vale Site 6	GDA	56	298422	6562805	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
29-2-0356	Oxley Vale Site 9	GDA	56	298502	6562838	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
29-2-0071	Marengo 2	AGD	56	303750	6561500	Open site	Valid	Stone Quarry : -, Artefact : -	Quarry	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
29-2-0174	Hills Plain IP/12	AGD	56	300073	6562594	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		
	<u>Contact</u> Searle	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u> 3153,3154							

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
29-2-0147	Garawul Gurar 6	AGD	56	303934	6559492	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		102239
	Contact	Recorders	Janice Wilson					Permits		
29-2-0126	Kamilaroi Walking Track 1	AGD	56	304418	6558883	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 7		102239
	Contact	Recorders	Janice Wilson,Leila McAdam,Ivan Johnson					Permits		
29-2-0159	Moore Creek Road 6	AGD	56	301332	6561335	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Janice Wilson					Permits		
29-2-0285	WAB ST 1 (Wallamore Anabranth Scarred Tree 1)	GDA	56	300143	6559413	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	Contact	Recorders	Janice Wilson,Leila McAdam					Permits		
29-2-0127	Kamilaroi Walking Track 3	AGD	56	305061	6559050	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 4		102239
	Contact	Recorders	Janice Wilson,Leila McAdam,Ivan Johnson					Permits		
29-2-0070	Marengo 3.	AGD	56	303950	6561700	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	
	Contact	Recorders	J.M Wilson,Archaeological Surveys & Salvage					Permits		
29-2-0136	Spring Creek 3 (SC 3)	AGD	56	303075	6561229	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 16		
	Contact	Recorders	Janice Wilson					Permits		
29-2-0106	Hills Plain 1	AGD	56	303060	6562750	Open site	Valid	Stone Quarry : -, Artefact : -	Open Camp Site,Quarry	
	Contact	Recorders	Janice Wilson					Permits		
29-2-0094	DTG/ST1 - Timbumburi Creek	AGD	56	298140	6556700	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	Scarred Tree	
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Mark Rawson					Permits		
29-2-0001	Tamworth;West Tamworth;	AGD	56	298600	6555800	Open site	Not a Site	Artefact : -	Not an Aboriginal Site	1474
	Contact	Recorders	Harry Creamer,Davies Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					Permits		
20-2-0008	Red Hill 1	AGD	56	306950	6561550	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders	Bill Allen,Janice Wilson					Permits		
29-2-0155	Moore Creek Road 2	AGD	56	300796	6561935	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 4		
	Contact	Recorders	Janice Wilson					Permits		
29-2-0038	D/JA 17;Daruka Station;	AGD	56	305750	6563660	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	2125
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.John Appleton					Permits		
29-2-0351	Oxley Vale Site 4	GDA	56	298321	6562770	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Paul Houston,Mr.Donnice (Chris) Fermor,Mr.Steven Booby					Permits		
29-2-0141	Spring Creek ST2	AGD	56	302622	6560484	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Janice Wilson					Permits		

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : P0040935 - Basic Search 1

Client Service ID : 696068

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
29-2-0059	Marengo 2;	AGD	56	303750	6561500	Open site	Valid	Stone Quarry : -, Artefact : -	Quarry	
	Contact	Recorders	J.M Wilson,Archaeological Surveys & Salvage					Permits		
29-2-0151	MacPherson Hill 1	AGD	56	304324	6557729	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 8		102239
	Contact	Recorders	Janice Wilson					Permits		
29-2-0068	Marengo 5.	AGD	56	304320	6561800	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	
	Contact	Recorders	J.M Wilson,Archaeological Surveys & Salvage					Permits		
29-2-0153	MacPherson Hill 3	AGD	56	304426	6557602	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 33		102239
	Contact	Recorders	Janice Wilson					Permits		
29-2-0178	Barnes Gully IP/1	AGD	56	301256	6558659	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		99292
	Contact T Russell	Recorders	Archaeological Surveys & Salvage					Permits		
29-2-0240	THP 7	GDA	56	301445	6563240	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact T Russell	Recorders	Mrs.Angela Besant,OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo,Mr.Br					Permits		
29-2-0279	Fox Gully 1 (Nemingha) duplicate of 29-2-0026	AGD	56	306200	6557500	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Anne Lloyd					Permits		
29-2-0309	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			103085,103086
	Contact	Recorders	Barry Cain,Mr.Russell Reid					Permits		
29-2-0306	Tamworth Botanical Gardens Cultural Artefact Area & Scarred Tree Sections 1 & 2	GDA	56	304130	6559908	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 200, Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 6		
	Contact Mr.Brian Allan	Recorders	Barry Cain					Permits		
29-2-0299	Wallamore Road ST 4	GDA	56	304140	6559839	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		104815
	Contact	Recorders	P.J Gaynor Consultant Archaeologist,Ivan Johnson					Permits	3146,3152	
29-2-0262	Wentworth Ridge	AGD	56	303110	6561836	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : 2, Artefact : 5		
	Contact T Russell	Recorders	Mr.Bruce Cohen					Permits		
29-2-0339	RPS COMMON EAST 3	GDA	56	302540	6561926	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	RPS Australia East Pty Ltd - Hamilton,Ms.Laraine Nelson					Permits		
29-2-0160	Timbumburi Creek Coledale	AGD	56	298575	6556000	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 34		
	Contact	Recorders	Janice Wilson					Permits		
29-2-0241	THP6	GDA	56	301609	6563412	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact T Russell	Recorders	Mrs.Angela Besant,OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo,Mr.Br					Permits		
29-2-0039	D/JA 18;Daruka Station;	AGD	56	305740	6563710	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	2125
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.John Appleton					Permits		
29-2-0062	Marengo 5	AGD	56	304320	6561800	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 27/06/2022 for Wade Goldwyer for the following area at Lat, Long From : -31.1128, 150.8687 - Lat, Long To : -31.0393, 150.9923. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 119

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

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	Recorders	J.M Wilson,Archaeological Surveys & Salvage					Permits		
29-2-0288	Garrieties Gully Historic Site	GDA	56	304637	6558345	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		102239
	Contact	Recorders	Janice Wilson,Leila McAdam					Permits		
29-2-0236	Tamworth Hills Plain 2 (THP 2)	AGD	56	301292	6563749	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 7		
	Contact T Russell	Recorders	Mrs.Angela Besant					Permits		
29-2-0128	Kamilaroi Walking Track 4	AGD	56	305475	6558880	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 22		102239
	Contact	Recorders	Janice Wilson,Leila McAdam,Ivan Johnson					Permits		
29-5-0028	Marengo 1	AGD	56	303820	6563250	Open site	Valid	Stone Quarry : -, Artefact : -	Quarry	
	Contact	Recorders	Archaeological Surveys & Salvage ,Mr.Jason Wilson					Permits		
29-2-0072	Marengo 1;	AGD	56	303820	6563250	Open site	Valid	Stone Quarry : -, Artefact : -	Quarry	
	Contact	Recorders	J.M Wilson,Archaeological Surveys & Salvage					Permits		
29-2-0103	Hills Plain 6	AGD	56	303030	6561150	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders	Janice Wilson,Leila McAdam,Ivan Johnson					Permits	2313,2356	
29-2-0145	Garawul Gurar 4	AGD	56	304482	6559324	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 16		102239
	Contact	Recorders	Janice Wilson					Permits		
29-2-0084	OLIVE VALE 1	AGD	56	306940	6563920	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	
	Contact	Recorders	L McAdam,Janice Wilson					Permits		
29-2-0352	Oxley Vale Site 5	GDA	56	298383	6562777	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		
	Contact	Recorders	Paul Houston					Permits		
29-2-0354	Oxley Vale Site 7	GDA	56	298447	6562806	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Paul Houston,Mr.Donnice (Chris) Fermor,Mr.Steven Booby					Permits		
29-2-0355	Oxley Vale Site 8	GDA	56	298454	6562817	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 8		
	Contact	Recorders	Paul Houston,Mr.Donnice (Chris) Fermor,Mr.Steven Booby					Permits		
29-2-0135	Spring Creek 2 (SC 2)	AGD	56	302819	6561506	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Janice Wilson					Permits		
29-2-0258	Rockleigh 1P/3	AGD	56	299425	6563918	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Archaeological Surveys & Salvage ,Tamworth LALC,Ivan Johnson					Permits	3125,3148	
29-2-0369	Windmill Hill SGE 11 Artefact	GDA	56	299786	6563368	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	PJ Gaynor (consultant),Mr.Patrick Gaynor					Permits		
29-2-0172	Hills Plain IP/10	AGD	56	299790	6563340	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		
	Contact Searle	Recorders	Archaeological Surveys & Salvage					Permits	3153,3154	
29-2-0061	Marengo 4	AGD	56	304250	6561850	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : -		
	Contact	Recorders	J.M Wilson,Archaeological Surveys & Salvage					Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 27/06/2022 for Wade Goldwyer for the following area at Lat, Long From : -31.1128, 150.8687 - Lat, Long To : -31.0393, 150.9923. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 119

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

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
29-2-0063	Marengo 6; Contact	AGD	56	305100	6562120	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
29-2-0040	D/JA 19;Daruka Station; Contact	AGD	56	305780	6563730	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	2125
29-2-0296	Wallamore Road ST1 Contact	GDA	56	304132	6559906	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		104815
29-2-0300	Wallamore Road ST 5 Contact	GDA	56	304140	6559833	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	3146,3152	104815
29-2-0140	Spring Creek 7 - Tamworth Contact	AGD	56	302181	6560958	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 7		
29-2-0348	Oxley Vale Site 1 Contact	GDA	56	298535	6562762	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		
29-2-0152	MacPherson Hill 2 Contact	AGD	56	304476	6557795	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		102239
29-2-0177	Hills Plain IP/15 Contact Searle	AGD	56	300658	6562595	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
29-2-0037	D/JA 15;Daruka Station; Contact	AGD	56	305750	6564020	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	2125
29-2-0277	DTG/ST 1-Timbumburi Ck Contact	GDA	56	298140	6556700	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
29-2-0338	RPS COMMON EAST 2 Contact	GDA	56	302463	6561926	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
29-2-0139	Spring Creek 6-Tamworth Contact	AGD	56	302634	6560739	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 5		
29-2-0107	Hills Plain 2 Contact	AGD	56	303900	6562720	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	
29-2-0078	Marsupial Park Endeavour Drive Marsupial Park Contact	AGD	56	304550	6559400	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102239
29-2-0143	Garawul Gurar 2 Contact	AGD	56	304650	6559354	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 600		102239
29-2-0336	Heather brea 3 Contact	GDA	56	297071	6559146	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : P0040935 - Basic Search 1

Client Service ID : 696068

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
29-2-0297	Wallamore Road ST2	GDA	56	304132	6559905	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		104815
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ivan Johnson,Mr.Patrick Gaynor					<u>Permits</u>	3146,3152	
29-2-0148	Garrieties Gully 1	AGD	56	304217	6558077	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Janice Wilson					<u>Permits</u>		
29-2-0137	Spring Creek 4 (SC 4)	AGD	56	302224	6561500	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 9		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Janice Wilson					<u>Permits</u>		
29-2-0134	Spring Creek 1 (SC 1)	AGD	56	302227	6561696	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 355		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Janice Wilson					<u>Permits</u>		
29-2-0330	Spring Creek Bridge Site 1	AGD	56	302279	6561066	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u> Tamworth LALC	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Patrick Gaynor					<u>Permits</u>		
29-2-0149	Garrieties Gully 2	AGD	56	304489	6558108	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 4		102239
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Janice Wilson					<u>Permits</u>		
29-2-0125	Kamilaroi Walking Track 2	AGD	56	304797	6558769	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 4		102239
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Janice Wilson,Leila McAdam,Ivan Johnson					<u>Permits</u>		
29-2-0364	Global Gateway Drainage Isolated Find E (GGD IF E)	GDA	56	297114	6559339	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	AREA Environmental & Heritage - Dubbo,Mrs.Anna Darby					<u>Permits</u>		
29-2-0357	Oxley Vale Site 10	GDA	56	298367	6562895	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Paul Houston,Mr.Donnice (Chris) Fermor,Mr.Steven Booby					<u>Permits</u>		
29-2-0350	Oxley Vale Site 3	GDA	56	298416	6562711	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Paul Houston					<u>Permits</u>		
29-2-0104	Hills Plain 4	AGD	56	302870	6562370	Open site	Valid	Stone Quarry : -, Artefact : -	Quarry	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	L McAdam					<u>Permits</u>		
29-2-0060	Marengo 3	AGD	56	303750	6561700	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	J.M Wilson,Archaeological Surveys & Salvage					<u>Permits</u>		
29-2-0175	Hills Plain IP/13	AGD	56	300158	6562586	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u> Searle	<u>Recorders</u>	Archaeological Surveys & Salvage					<u>Permits</u>	3153,3154	
29-2-0069	Marengo 4.	AGD	56	304250	6561850	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	J.M Wilson,Archaeological Surveys & Salvage					<u>Permits</u>		
29-2-0073	Garawul Gurar	AGD	56	304300	6559750	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	3487,102239
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Archaeological Surveys & Salvage					<u>Permits</u>	1129,1645	
25-2-0009	Marsupial Park 2	GDA	56	304648	6559347	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	PJ Gaynor (consultant),Mr.Patrick Gaynor					<u>Permits</u>	3798	
29-2-0154	Moore Creek Road 1	AGD	56	300841	6561821	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 11		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Janice Wilson					<u>Permits</u>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 27/06/2022 for Wade Goldwyer for the following area at Lat, Long From : -31.1128, 150.8687 - Lat, Long To : -31.0393, 150.9923. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 119

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : P0040935 - Basic Search 1

Client Service ID : 696068

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
29-2-0142	Armidale Road 1	AGD	56	304936	6556365	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		97360,102239
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Janice Wilson <u>Permits</u>							
29-2-0365	Global Gateway Drainage Isolated Find D (GGD IF D)	GDA	56	296973	6559105	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	AREA Environmental & Heritage - Dubbo,Mrs.Anna Darby <u>Permits</u>							
29-2-0110	Figtree Gully (Nemingha) duplicate of 29-2-0278	AGD	56	306200	6557800	Open site	Deleted	Artefact : -		102239
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Anne Lloyd <u>Permits</u>							
29-2-0346	VICTORIA PARK SITE 1	GDA	56	303994	6559895	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		104419,104427
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Tamworth LALC,Mr.Donnie (Chris) Fermor <u>Permits</u> 4378							
29-2-0036	D/JA 14;Daruka Station;	AGD	56	305800	6563920	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	2125
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.John Appleton <u>Permits</u>							
29-2-0298	Wallamore Road ST 3	GDA	56	304140	6559835	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		104815
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Patrick Gaynor <u>Permits</u> 3146,3152							
29-2-0280	Garawul Gurar 1	GDA	56	304300	6559750	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Janice Wilson <u>Permits</u>							
29-2-0124	Hills Plain 5	AGD	56	303320	6562077	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Janice Wilson,Leila McAdam,Ivan Johnson <u>Permits</u>							
29-2-0337	RPS COMMON EAST 1	GDA	56	302362	6561938	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	RPS Australia East Pty Ltd - Hamilton,Ms.Laraine Nelson <u>Permits</u>							
29-2-0282	Spring Creek ST 2	GDA	56	302622	6560484	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Janice Wilson,Leila McAdam <u>Permits</u>							
29-2-0176	Hills Plain IP/14	AGD	56	300717	6562584	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u> Searle	<u>Recorders</u>	Archaeological Surveys & Salvage <u>Permits</u>							
29-2-0359	Oxley Vale Site 12	GDA	56	298387	6562910	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Paul Houston,Mr.Donnie (Chris) Fermor,Mr.Steven Booby <u>Permits</u>							
29-2-0349	Oxley Vale Site 2	GDA	56	298461	6562756	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Paul Houston <u>Permits</u>							
29-2-0012	Tamworth Oxley Lookout	AGD	56	304400	6559500	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102239
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Eugene Stockton <u>Permits</u>							
29-2-0157	Moore Creek Road 4	AGD	56	301194	6561158	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Janice Wilson <u>Permits</u>							

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : P0040935 - Basic Search 1

Client Service ID : 696068

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
29-2-0361	Potential Scarred Tree TQS-ST1	GDA	56	297096	6556251	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
29-2-0067	Marengo 6.	AGD	56	305100	6562120	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
29-2-0307	Oxley Park Scarred Tree 1	AGD	56	305416	6558943	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 3		
	<u>Contact</u> Mr.Brian Allan							<u>Permits</u>		
29-2-0278	Figtree Gully 1 duplicate of 29-2-0110	AGD	56	306200	6557800	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
29-2-0146	Garawul Gurar 5	AGD	56	304166	6559439	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 22		102239
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
29-2-0105	Hills Plain 3	AGD	56	303230	6562470	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
29-2-0239	THP 3	AGD	56	301500	6563843	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell							<u>Permits</u>		
	<u>Recorders</u> Miss.Rachel (Elle) Lillis,Virtus Heritage Pty Ltd - Pottsville									
	<u>Recorders</u> J.M Wilson,Archaeological Surveys & Salvage									
	<u>Recorders</u> Barry Cain									
	<u>Recorders</u> Anne Lloyd									
	<u>Recorders</u> Janice Wilson									
	<u>Recorders</u> Janice Wilson									
	<u>Recorders</u> Mrs.Angela Besant									

** Site Status

Valid - The site has been recorded and accepted onto the system as valid

Destroyed - The site has been completely impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There is nothing left of the site on the ground but proponents should proceed with caution.

Partially Destroyed - The site has been only partially impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There might be parts or sections of the original site still present on the ground

Not a site - The site has been originally entered and accepted onto AHIMS as a valid site but after further investigations it was decided it is NOT an aboriginal site. Impact of this type of site does not require permit but Heritage NSW should be notified

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