



## ABORIGINAL HERITAGE DUE DILIGENCE ASSESSMENT

PROJECT	Proposed Mixed Use Tourist Facility, The Dog On The Tuckerbox, near Gundagai NSW
LOCATION	LOT 2 DP160191 AND LOT 529B DP103601
REPORT TO	The DOTT Developments Pty Ltd
DATE	21 May 2023

### SUMMARY

**No AHIP or further assessment is required. The project may proceed with caution.**

- Register searches show there are no recorded Aboriginal Objects in the development footprint, although there is one valid site recorded on the northern boundary.
- There are no areas of high archaeological potential on undisturbed land.

**It is recommended that:**

1. The project may **PROCEED WITH CAUTION. An AHIP is not required.**
2. During development the location of DTB4 must be isolated site fencing with a minimum 5m distance from the artefact. Works crews must be advised of its existence and the importance of not breaching the visible barrier.
3. The proponent must take steps to ensure any person working on the project is made aware of the range of material that might be expected to occur in the project area to assist in the identification of *ad hoc* discoveries.
4. If any Aboriginal object is discovered and/or harmed in or under the land while undertaking proposed development activities, the proponent must:
  - a. Not further harm the object;
  - b. Immediately cease work at that particular location;
  - c. Secure the area so as to avoid further harm to the Aboriginal object;
  - d. Contact an archaeologist to inspect the find.
  - e. If the find is an Aboriginal Object notify HNSW as soon as practical on 131555, providing any details of the Aboriginal object and its location, and
  - f. Not recommence any work at the particular location unless authorised in writing by HNSW.
5. If any object is found suspected to be human remains the proponent must enact Recommendation 2, but in addition,
  - a. Not further disturb the remains or surrounds within 50 metres;
  - b. Immediately cease work at that particular location;
  - c. Secure the area so as to avoid further harm to the suspected remains;
  - d. Contact the NSW Police.
  - e. Notify HNSW immediately on 131555, providing any details of the remains and their location, and
  - f. Not recommence any work at the particular location unless authorised in writing by HNSW.
6. A copy of this document should be retained in the event it is required to produce evidence of having undertaken due diligence.

## PART 1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

ASSESSMENT ADDRESS	Annie Pyers Drive, The Dog on the Tuckerbox, NSW
CADASTRAL DETAILS	Lot 2 DP160191 and Lot 529B DP103601
ASSESSMENT AREA (HA)	~2.63Ha
PROJECT MANAGER	Jessica Saunders, Ethos Urban
CLIENT	Mr Brendan Price, The DOTT Developments Pty Ltd
ADVISOR/QUALIFICATIONS	Doug Williams BA (Hons), Grad Dip App Sci (CHM). M.ICOMOS
PROJECT DETAILS	Proposal to construct a multi-purpose tourist facility at the current location of The Dog On The Tuckerbox (TDOTT). Would involve demolition of existing modern buildings, removal of ground tanks and construction of four main buildings housing retail and hospitality facilities and associated landscaping (Figures 2-3)
PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION	Level to very gently inclined spur and slopes. The northern boundary is 85m south of 5 Mile Creek, with an unnamed drainage line 30m south of the southern boundary.
WILL THE ACTIVITY DISTURB THE GROUND SURFACE OR ANY CULTURALLY MODIFIED TREES?	<b>YES (GROUND SURFACE)</b>

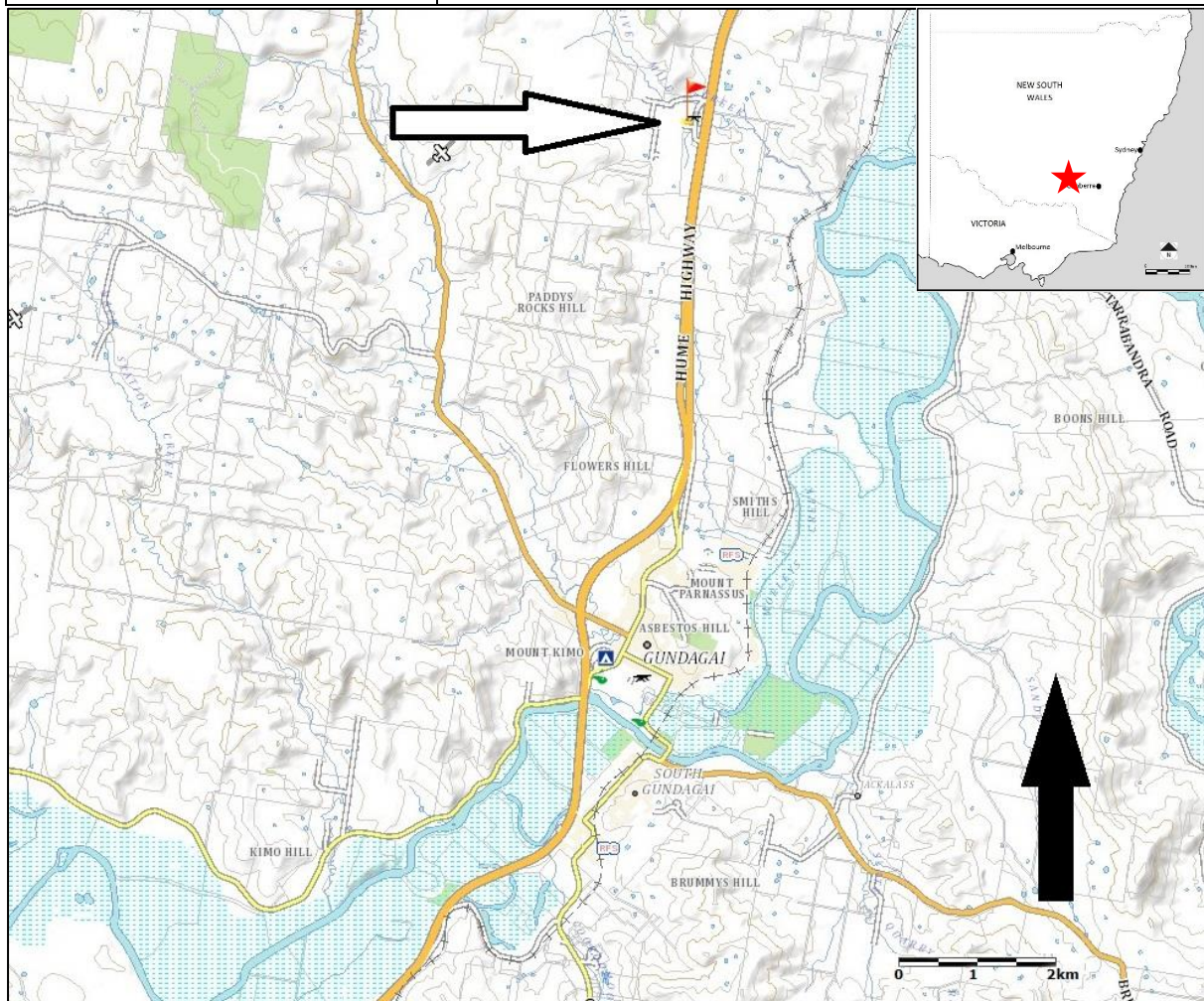


Figure 1. Location of the Study Area



Figure 2. The Study Area



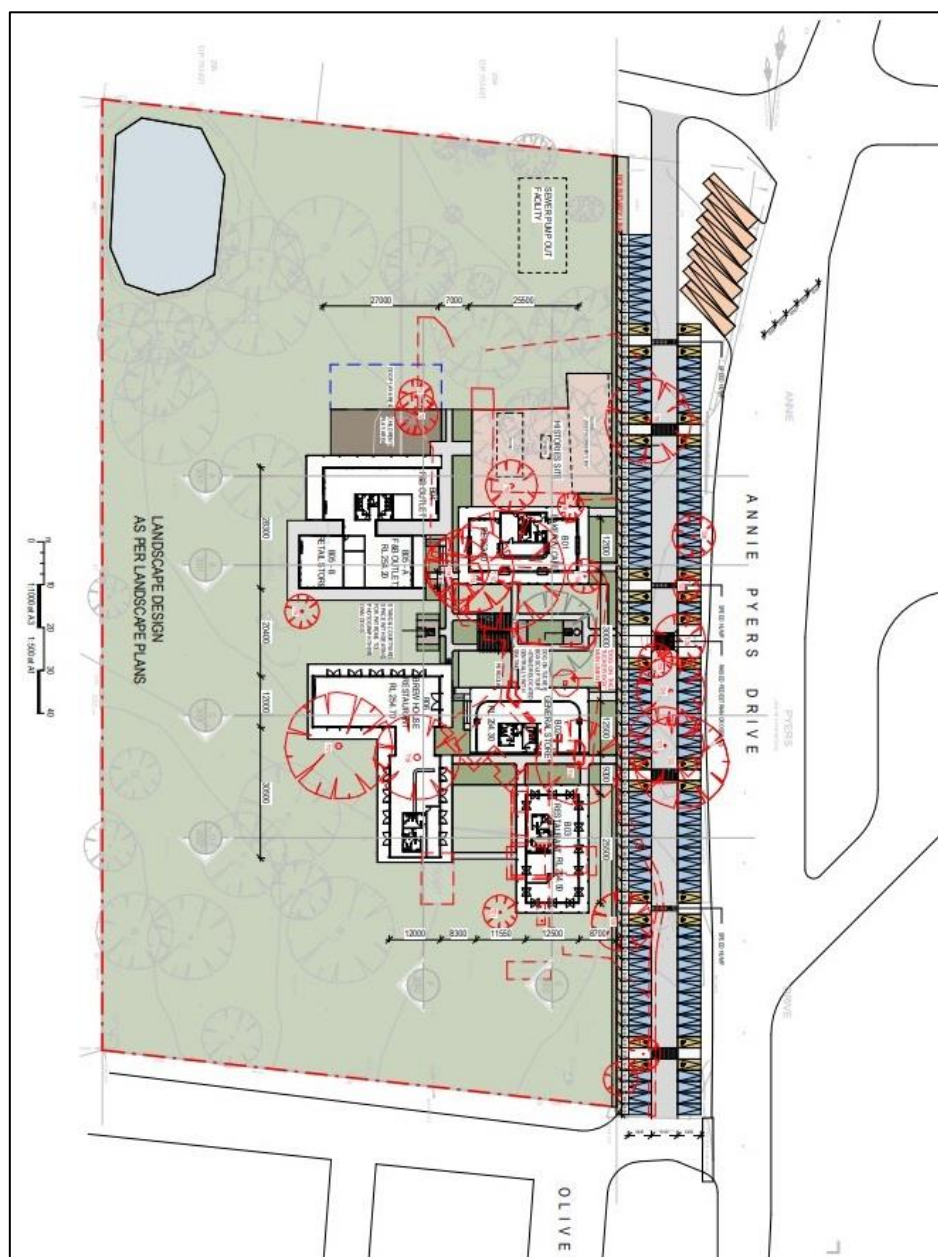


Figure 3. Concept Layout

## PART 2. RATIONALE

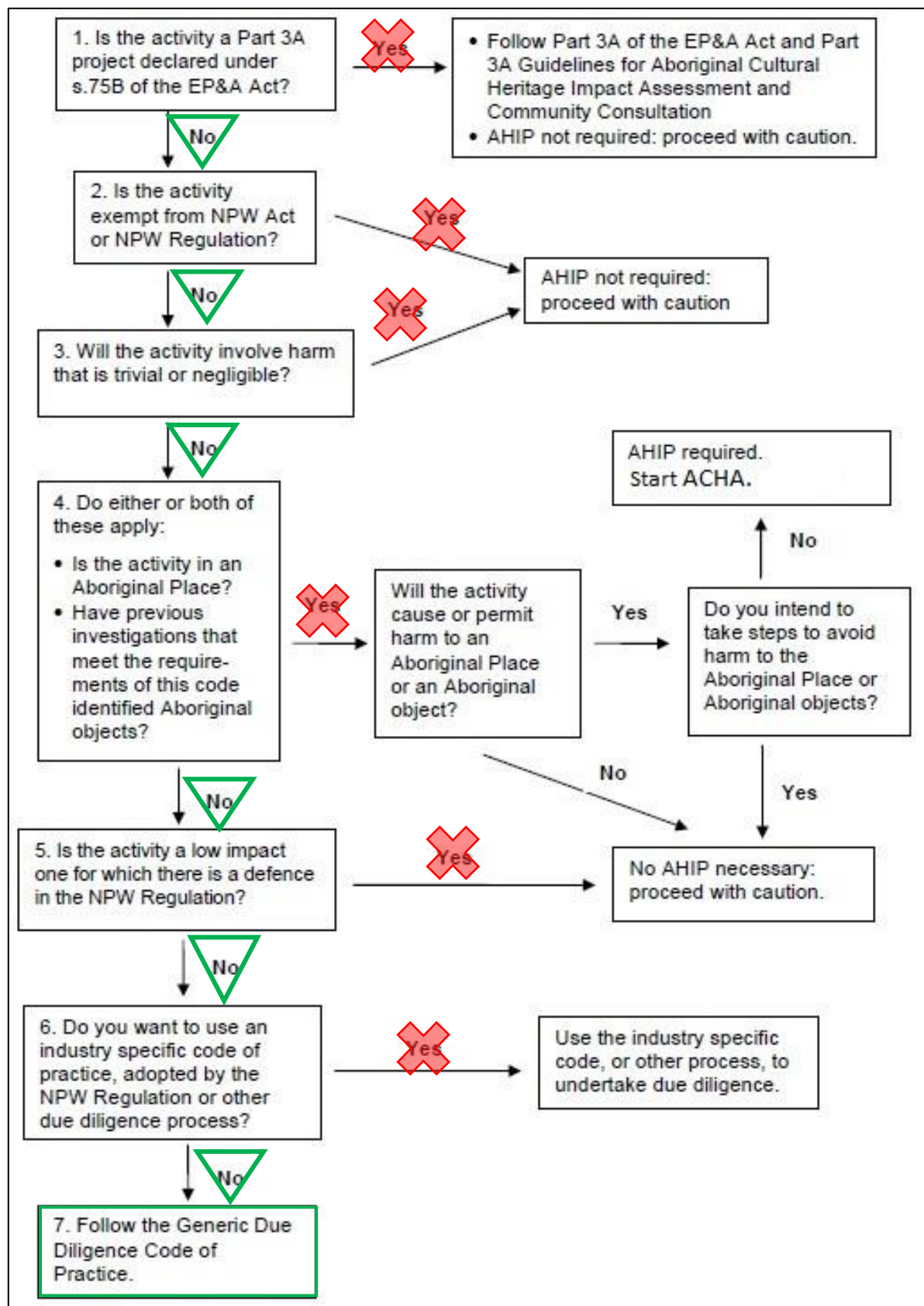
A summary of the legislative provisions protecting Aboriginal Heritage in NSW is provided in Annex 1. It is an offence to harm an Aboriginal Object or Place unless the following can be demonstrated:

- An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) authorising the harm (s.87(1)).
- The project is State Significant Development or State Significant Infrastructure and harm is authorised by the Secretary for the Environment.
- Due diligence investigation has been undertaken to establish Aboriginal objects will not be harmed (s.87(2)).

Due diligence may be demonstrated by following requirements described in the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009 (the Regulation) or a code of practice adopted or prescribed by the NPW Regulation (s.87(3)).



## Box 1. Rationale for Due Diligence Assessment



### PART 3. PROJECT AREA ENVIRONMENT

<b>LOCAL TOPOGRAPHY</b>	The elevation of the study area is ~255AHD, with very gently undulating topography and a relief of ~2m. It slopes gently, mainly from west to east.
<b>LOCAL GEOLOGY</b>	Bedrock is Upper Silurian Tumut Pond Group conglomerate sandstone, siltstone and minor volcanics. Alluvial deposits occur in lower areas and along watercourses (Wagga Wagga 1:250,000 Geological Mapsheet, S1 55-15).
<b>LOCAL HYDROLOGY</b>	The main hydrological feature of the locality is Five Mile Creek ~85m north of the northern end of the study area. It is a 3 <sup>rd</sup> order semi-permanent creek. Ephemeral drainage lines occur in close proximity, the closest being ~30m south of the south east corner of the study area. The Murrumbidgee River is ~2.15km east of the study area.
<b>LOCAL SOILS</b>	Soils in the study area are classified as Kurosols (Australian Soil Classification (geo.seed.nsw.gov.au)). These soils are described as having a “strong texture contrast between A horizons and strongly acid B horizons. Many of these soils have some unusual subsoil chemical features (high magnesium, sodium and aluminium)” (Isbell 2003:65). They occur mainly in uplands in areas of higher rainfall.
<b>LOCAL VEGETATION REGIME</b>	The study envelope has been completely cleared in the past with eucalypt regrowth in the order of 30-100 years occurring at isolated locations. Original vegetation would have been Box-Gum Woodland (Mulvaney et al 2005), described as open woodlands to approximately 20 metres tall with a predominantly grassy understorey and very sparse shrub layer. In Gundagai Shire the woodlands are characterised by the dominance of White Box ( <i>Eucalyptus albens</i> ), Blakely’s Red Gum ( <i>E.blakelyi</i> ) Yellow Box ( <i>E. melliodora</i> ) and Apple Box ( <i>E. bridgesiana</i> ). Box Gum woodlands generally occur on alluvial soils and other deep, moderately fertile soils. They occupy the lower and more moderate slopes from about 200 – 500m.
<b>LANDUSE/ZONING</b>	<u>SP3 – Tourist</u> . This zone permits a range of tourist related developments including businesses, camp grounds, cellar door premises, food and drink premises, function centres and information/education facilities. The location has been heavily used by European people since the 1850’s. Lot 2 DP160191 has undergone significant disturbance to its entire surface through the establishment of the wayside inn, through to the current Dog on the Tuckerbox tourist attraction (buildings, ground tanks, car parks, landscaping). Lot 529B DP203601 has also undergone significant modification. Part of the tourist development has been constructed within its boundary, including some more recently demolished and evident only in historical aerial imagery
<b>MATURE TREES IN PROJECT AREA</b>	Yes, in the order of 30-100 years old, but none of an age where traditional Aboriginal cultural scarring might be expected.
<b>LANDSCAPE FEATURES LIKELY TO INCLUDE PRESENCE OF ABORIGINAL OBJECTS?</b>	The low minor spur on which the development is proposed moderate potential to exhibit Aboriginal objects, but has undergone significant modification and disturbance.

With regard to an assessment of the degree of disturbance undergone by the study area, recent aerial photography is relevant. A significant building complex at the south of the currently developed area has recently been demolished and the footprint of this now grown over area is highly disturbed.



Figure 4. Left, earlier, showing building complex at south, and right, current, showing building complex significantly reduced.



## PART 4. HERITAGE INFORMATION BACKGROUND

### 4A. REGISTER SEARCHES FOR ABORIGINAL SITES AND PLACES (SEE ANNEX 2)

AHIMS SEARCH # AND DATE	Client Service ID: 784003, 22/05/23
AHIMS SEARCH AREA	~19.5km x ~15km (Figure 5)
AHIMS RESULTS	37 sites in wider search.
NEAREST AHIMS SITE OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA	750m to the north.
NSW STATE HERITAGE REGISTER SITES	NIL
LGA HERITAGE OVERLAY SITES	NIL
NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST SITES	NIL
REGISTER OF NATIONAL ESTATE SITES	NIL

An AHIMS search of ~290 km<sup>2</sup> (19.5km x 15km) was undertaken to inform the study with regard to site types found in the local area (Client Service ID: 784003, Figure 3). This search showed:

- 14 artefact scatters or isolated artefacts
- 2 Artefact scatters and modified trees
- 16 Modified Trees
- 2 Ceremonial Rings (earth Bora Rings)
- 3 recordings deemed 'Not a Site'.

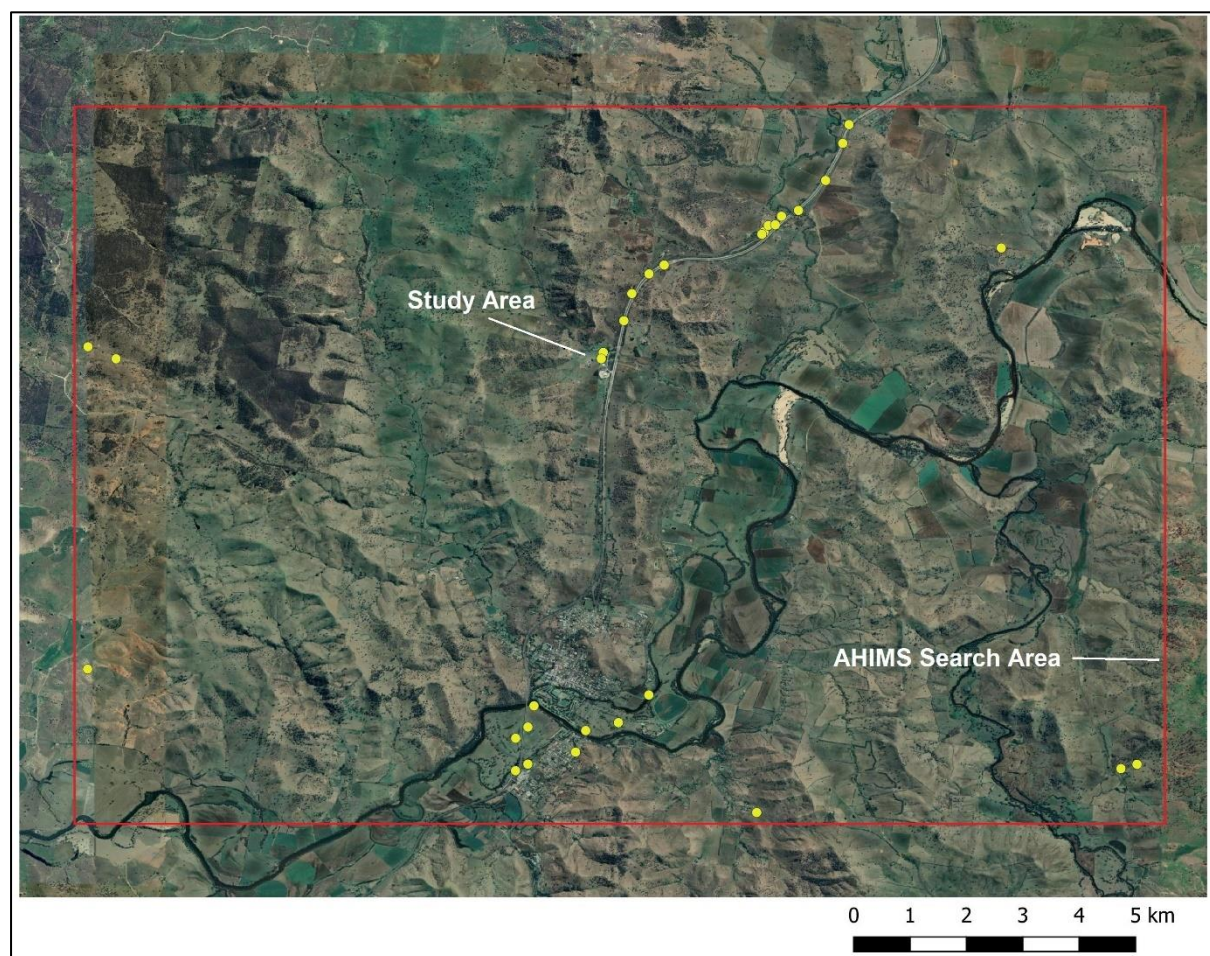


Figure 5. AHIMS Records from wider area.

There are four AHIMS locations recorded in the study area (Figure 6). These locations were recorded by Curio Projects in early 2023. Access Archaeology was engaged to undertake a re-assessment of these locations and to complete this current Due Diligence Assessment. The results of the re-assessment of the recorded locations is attached as Annex 3. In summary, three of the recorded locations (DBT1, DTB2 and DTB3) were assessed as **not being sites**. The fourth, DTB4, was confirmed as being an isolated Aboriginal artefact.

#### 4B. HERITAGE CONTEXT

HISTORICAL RECORDS IDENTIFYING ABORIGINAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH THE SPECIFIC PROJECT AREA?	NIL
PUBLISHED ABORIGINAL ACCOUNTS OF THE PROJECT AREA?	Gundagai is located in Wiradjuri country (Howitt 1996, Tindale 1974, AIATSIS 1994). In 1824 Hume and Hovell recorded Aboriginal people, fires, camps and tracks as 'numerous' (Keefe et al 2002).
PREVIOUS HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS	SEE ANNEX 4.

The results of previous archaeological research in the area suggest topographic elements in the subject area have moderate potential to contain Aboriginal archaeological material, mainly in the form of isolated artefacts or small, sparse artefact scatters. Stands of mature native trees may contain scarred trees, but prior land use would suggest that trees of sufficient age and size would be unlikely to remain. The geology of the locality does not suggest the presence of stone quarries and rock shelters will not occur at the study location.

#### MODEL OF SITE LOCATION:

- Elements of the study area have undergone high levels of disturbance.
- The topography of the subject is gently sloping topography; artefact scatters are possible.
- Isolated artefacts may occur.
- Outcrops of stone do not occur in the subject area, stone quarries will not occur.
- Due to historical clearing, scarred trees of an age suitable to have scars made by Aboriginal people living a traditional lifestyle are unlikely to occur in the subject area.
- The occurrence of human burials is highly unlikely.
- Evidence of ceremonial use of the location is unlikely to be present.

## PART 5. LANDSCAPE IMPACT

WILL THE PROJECT DISTURB KNOWN OBJECTS/PLACES?	No
DOES THE SITE LOCATION MODEL INDICATE POTENTIAL FOR ABORIGINAL OBJECTS	Yes
IS THE PROJECT WITHIN 200m OF WATERS?	Yes
IS THE PROJECT LOCATED WITHIN A SAND DUNE SYSTEM?	No
IS THE PROJECT LOCATED ON A RIDGE TOP, RIDGE LINE OR HEADLAND?	No
IS THE PROJECT LOCATED WITHIN 200m BELOW OR ABOVE A CLIFF FACE?	No
IS THE PROJECT WITHIN 20m OF OR IN A CAVE, ROCK SHELTER OR CAVE MOUTH?	No
IS THE PROJECT ON LAND THAT IS DISTURBED LAND?	Yes
CAN RECORDED SITES BE AVOIDED?	Yes
CAN HIGHER POTENTIAL AREAS BE AVOIDED?	N/A
DOES THE AREA REQUIRE VISUAL INSPECTION?	Yes, out of caution due to proximity to estuary.

## PART 6. VISUAL INSPECTION

### 6A. METHOD

The Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) site register was consulted to determine if any sites had been previously recorded in, and near, the subject area. Previous archaeological studies were reviewed to familiarise the consultant with local archaeology, and recent investigations in the area. Aerial images were consulted to confirm land use and level of surface disturbance. NSW and national heritage databases were consulted in order to determine if the proposed project will have an impact on non-Aboriginal heritage resources.

A field inspection was undertaken by one experienced archaeologist (Williams). The inspection had two primary aims which were 1) to re-assess stone objects at four locations previously recorded, and 2) assess the study area for potential to contain Aboriginal Objects. All objects assessed in this project were classified using technological criteria outlined in standard texts on stone technology (Dickson 1977, Cottrell and Kamminga 1990, Odell 2003, Holdaway and Stern 2004, Andrefsky 2007), and an assessment of the stone material from which they were made. Identification was made using a stereomicroscope with 30X magnification, which was taken into the field and set up on the tray of a utility vehicle (Annex 3).

The field inspection of the study area was undertaken noting conditions of topography and surface visibility while examining the ground for stone artefacts, mature trees for scars, and the general area for other site types such as quarries. The field survey was guided by use of a GPS-enabled hand held tablet running GIS software and comprised a continuous traverse of approximately north south and east west transects.



## 6B. RESULTS

Table 1 summarises approximate archaeological visibility and effective coverage of the study area.

**Table 1. Survey Coverage**

Survey Unit	Topography	Distance (m)	Transect Width	Area Examined (m <sup>2</sup> )	% of study area	Visibility	Effective Coverage (m <sup>2</sup> )	Effective Coverage (%)
Low spur	Gentle slopes	2935	2	5870	22.3	1%	587	2.2



**Figure 6. Survey traverse and AHIMS Locations**

The field inspection was undertaken on 20/04/2023. Surface visibility was poor, but reasonable in some places, particularly the north west corner occupied by a small dam. This analysis shows that of the ~2.63Ha<sup>2</sup> study area 2935m<sup>2</sup> (22.3%) was examined and of that 587 m<sup>2</sup> (2.2.4%) was effectively covered. This represents reasonably common survey coverage compared to most surface archaeological surveys.

One Aboriginal Object was located during the survey, that being DTB4 (56-3-0280), originally recorded by Curio Projects. Its is an isolated quartz artefact on the northern boundary of the study area at the base of a stand of Poplar trees (Figures 6, 7).

- Quartz Flake 15mm x 12mm x 5mm. Focal unifacial (flat) platform, hertzian initiation, step termination, 4 dorsal surface scars.



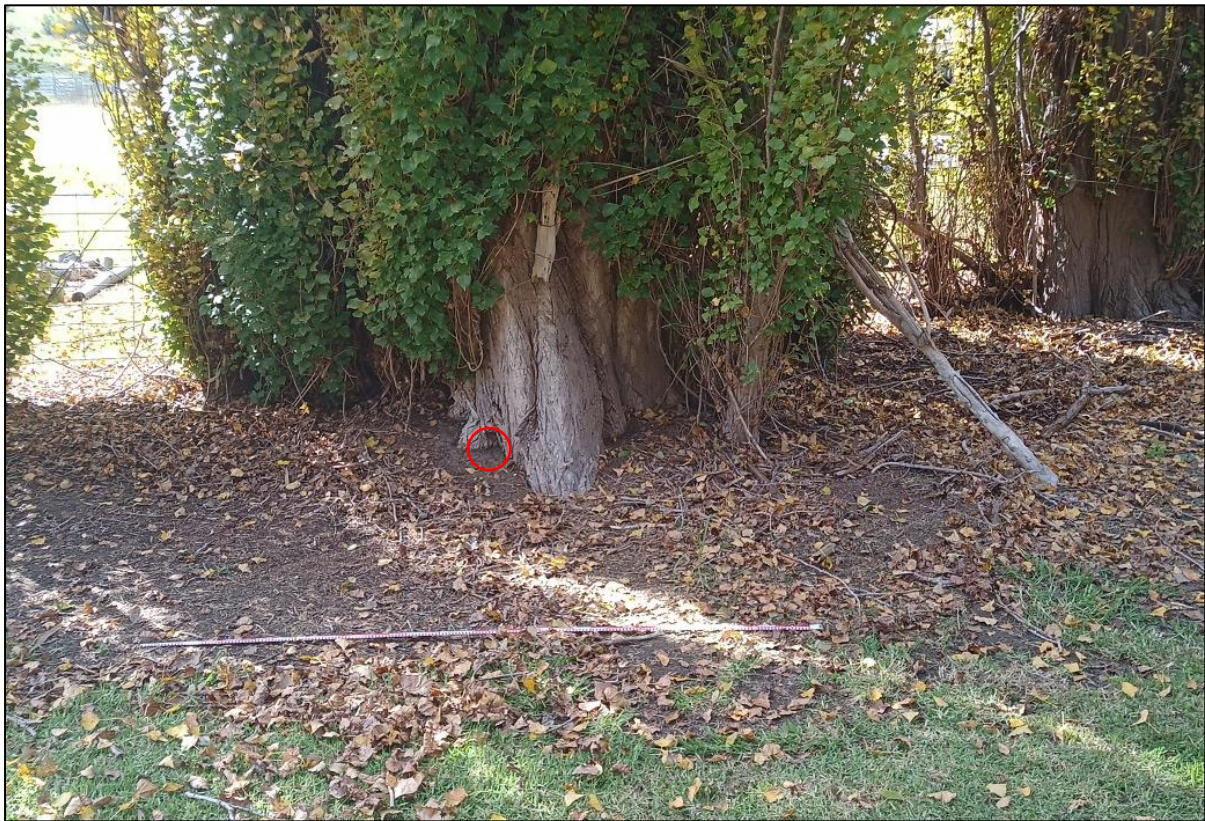


Figure 7. DTB 4 – Artefact Location

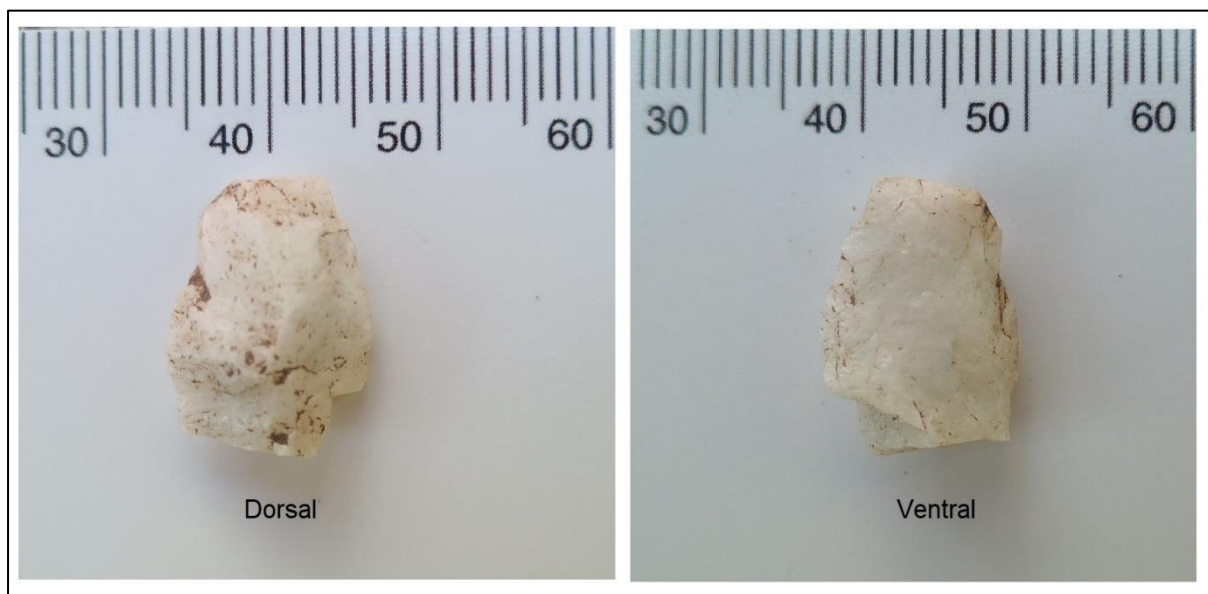


Figure 8. DTB4 Artefact. Quartz flake

Overall, the study area is of low archaeological potential. It is highly disturbed by European land use, contains no mature trees with cultural scarring and had such existed, what trees do occur are too young to be considered to be traditional Aboriginal scars. No stone outcrops occur. In addition to the obviously developed footprint of the existing tourist facility and historic inn ruins, high disturbance is demonstrated by:



- The dam in the north west corner,
- The benched and levelled central area, currently used for camping/van accommodation and
- The area of demolished buildings to the south west of the existing tourist buildings (Figures 4 and 9).

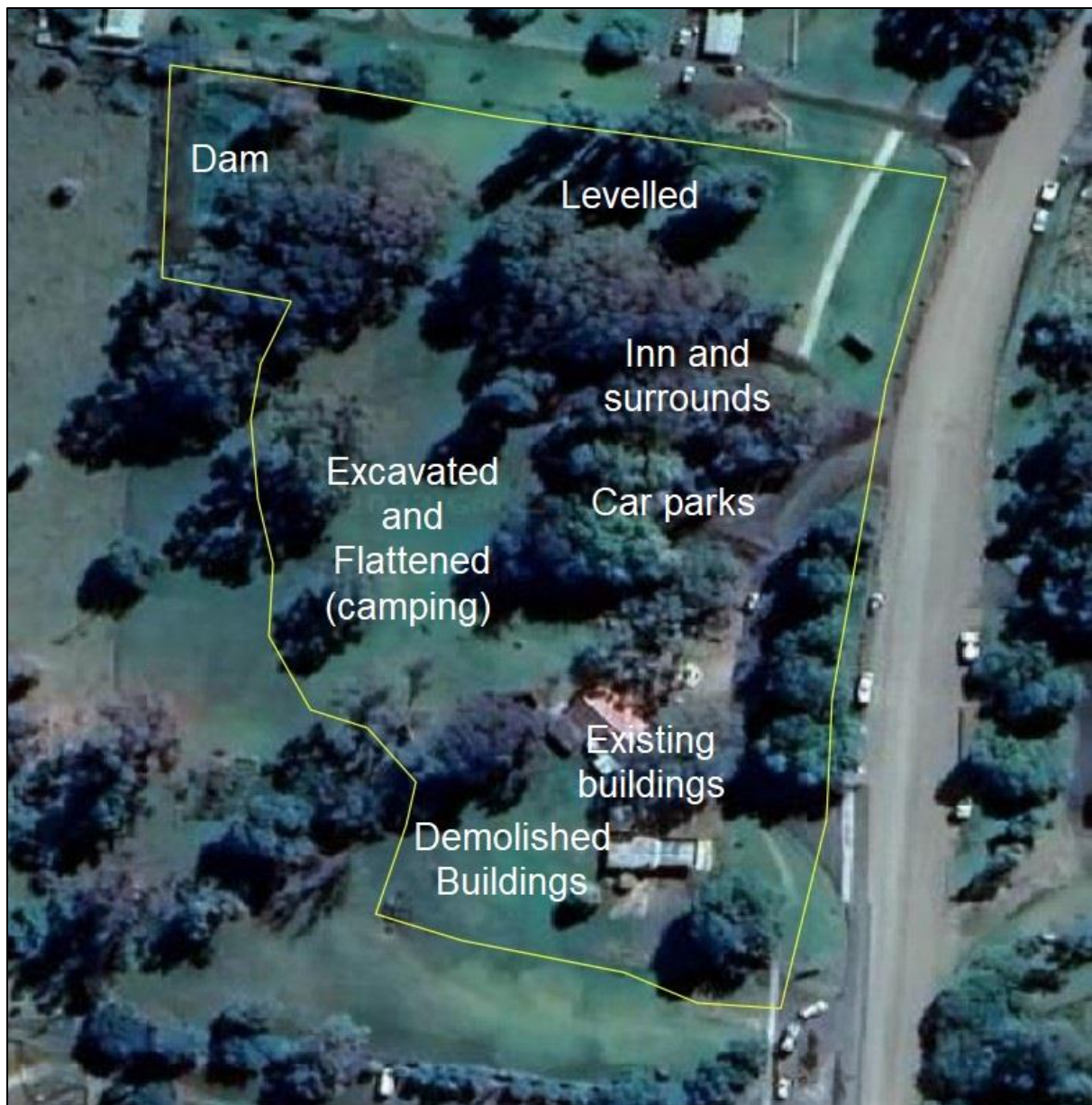


Figure 9. High disturbance area.



## PART 7. RISK ANALYSIS AND DECISION PROCESS

We have applied a risk analysis approach to determining ongoing requirements of this project. The analysis is summarised in the following matrix which considers likelihood of Aboriginal Objects occurring, in comparison to their potential significance if they occur.

**Box 2. Aboriginal Heritage Risk Matrix.**

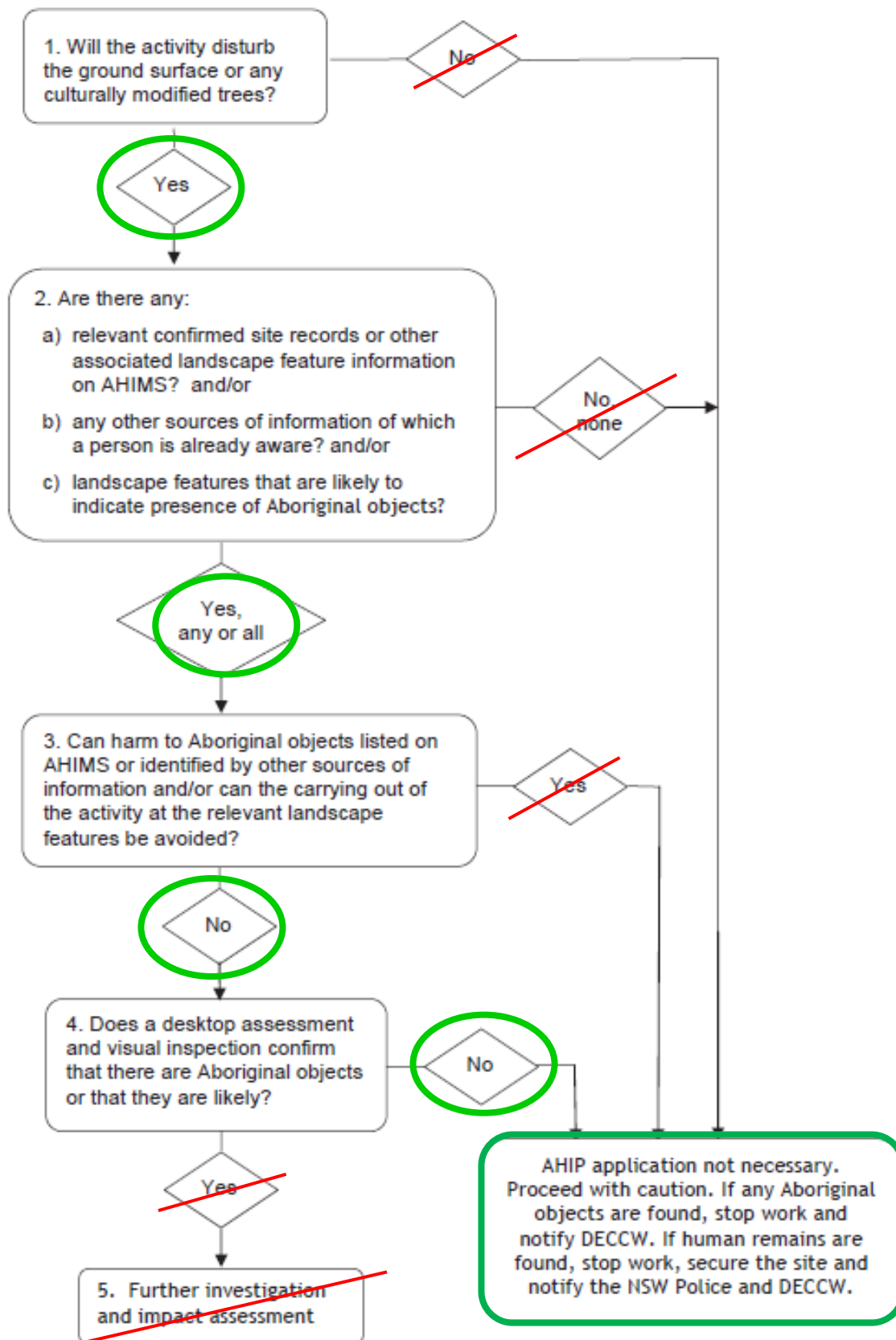
Significance	High 3	3	4	5	6
	Moderate 2	2	3	4	5
	Low 1	1	2	3	4
		0 Very Low	1 Low	2 moderate	3 High
		Likelihood			
1-3. PROCEED WITH CAUTION - NO AHIP REQUIRED					
4-5. PROGRESS TO ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT					
6. PROJECT MODIFICATIONS REQUIRED					

SCORE – DISTURBANCE OF KNOWN ABORIGINAL OBJECTS OR PLACES	1
SCORE - DISTURBANCE OF CULTURALLY MODIFIED TREES	N/A
SCORE - DISTURBANCE OF HUMAN BURIALS	1
SCORE - DISTURBANCE OF CEREMONIAL SITES	1
SCORE - DISTURBANCE OF STONE ARTEFACTS	2

**The risk of encountering Aboriginal objects during the implementation of this project is low.**

The site DTB4 is isolated on the northern boundary of the study area. The current development proposal does not encroach on this area and its presence can be managed to avoid unauthorised impact.

This decision tree has been developed by the NSW OEH as one that provides satisfactory process for the purposes of undertaking due diligence (NSW DECCW 2010:10). It is our opinion that this project does not require an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and **can proceed with caution**.



## PART 8. RECOMMENDATIONS

### It is recommended that:

1. The project may **PROCEED WITH CAUTION. An AHIP is not required.**
2. During development the location of DTB4 must be isolated site fencing with a minimum 5m distance from the artefact. Works crews must be advised of its existence and the importance of not breaching the visible barrier.
3. The proponent must take steps to ensure any person working on the project is made aware of the range of material that might be expected to occur in the project area to assist in the identification of *ad hoc* discoveries.
4. Monitoring works for Aboriginal Objects is not a requirement, but the proponent may choose to do so.
5. If any Aboriginal object is discovered and/or harmed in or under the land while undertaking proposed development activities, the proponent must:
  - a. Not further harm the object;
  - b. Immediately cease work at that particular location;
  - c. Secure the area so as to avoid further harm to the Aboriginal object;
  - d. Contact an archaeologist to inspect the find.
  - e. If the find is an Aboriginal Object notify HNSW as soon as practical on 131555, providing any details of the Aboriginal object and its location, and
  - f. Not recommence any work at the particular location unless authorised in writing by OEH.
6. If any object is found suspected to be human remains the proponent must enact Recommendation 2, but in addition,
  - a. Not further disturb the remains or surrounds within 50 metres;
  - b. Immediately cease work at that particular location;
  - c. Secure the area so as to avoid further harm to the Aboriginal object;
  - d. Contact the NSW Police.
  - e. Notify HNSW immediately on 131555, providing any details of the remains and their location, and
  - f. Not recommence any work at the particular location unless authorised in writing by OEH.
7. A copy of this document should be retained in the event it is required to produce evidence of having undertaken due diligence.

The proponent, their employees and agents are reminded that the National Parks and Wildlife Act (NSW) 1974 is a strict liability act and under its provisions it is an offence to destroy, deface or otherwise disturb an Aboriginal Object without first obtaining the consent of the Director General of the NSW NPWS.



**Disclaimer**

Any representations, statements, opinions or advice expressed or implied in this document is made in good faith but provided on the condition that Access Archaeology its Principal, agents or employees are not liable for any damage or loss whatsoever which has occurred or may occur, in relation to taking or not taking (as the case may be) action on the basis of those representations, statements or advice.



**Doug Williams**  
**Principal Consultant**

## REFERENCES

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Navin, K	1994	<i>Archaeological Survey Proposed Sheahan Bridge Duplication, Gundagai, NSW</i> . Report to R.A. Young and Associates Pty Ltd.
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Tindale, N.B.	1974	<i>Aboriginal tribes of Australia: their terrain, environmental controls, distribution, limits, and proper names.</i> Australian National University Press Canberra.
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## LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

**The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)**

In NSW, Aboriginal heritage objects and places are protected mainly by the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW) (the Act) which contains provisions making it illegal to harm Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places without appropriate defence or permission. The Act is presently administered by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH). Under definitions provided in the Act:

- **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.

Individuals or corporations may be prosecuted against two levels of offence. Knowingly or deliberately harming or desecrating Aboriginal places/objects is the higher of the two levels. Lower level offences are known as 'strict liability' offences - offences regardless of whether or not the offender knows they are harming an Aboriginal object or desecrating an Aboriginal place. A person or corporation may have a defence against such prosecution where they have:

- An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) authorising the harm (s.87(1))
- Exercised due diligence to establish Aboriginal objects will not be harmed (s.87(2))

Due diligence may be demonstrated by following requirements described in the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009 (the Regulation) or a code of practice adopted or prescribed by the NPW Regulation (s.87(3)).

**The Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW 2010**

The Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (the Code) describes the process that must be followed to demonstrate due diligence in assessing potential harm to Aboriginal objects by a proposed development or action. The Due Diligence Code sets out steps required to make an assessment of whether or not proposed activities may impact Aboriginal objects. These are:

Step 1. Will the activity disturb the ground surface?

Step 2a. Search the AHIMS database and use any other sources of information of which you are already aware

Step 2b. Is the Activity in an area or areas where landscape features indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects?

Step 3. Can any harm or the activity itself be avoided?

Step 4. Desktop assessment, visual inspection if deemed necessary

Step 5. Further investigations and impact assessment

Addressing these questions will determine whether or not Due Diligence obligations for the protection of Aboriginal objects are satisfied. If they are not, further approval (an AHIP) under the NPW Act is required, and this may be a recommendation of the Due Diligence study.

**2.3. The Heritage Act (NSW) 1977**

The Heritage Act 1977 (NSW) provides a number of mechanisms by which items and places of heritage significance may be protected. The Heritage Act is designed to protect both known heritage items (such as

standing structures) and items that may not be immediately obvious (such as potential archaeological remains or 'relics'). One of the primary mechanisms is listing of a place on the State Heritage Register or a Local Heritage Register. This latter register or overlay is normally maintained by the relevant local government authority.

## **2.4 The Environment Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)**

The Environment Planning & Assessment Act (NSW) 1979 (EPAA) establishes a planning structure that requires consideration of environmental impacts of new projects, including impact to Aboriginal cultural heritage. Proposals classified as State Significant Development (SSD) or State Significant Infrastructure (SSI) under the EPAA are exempt from the requirement to obtain AHIPs to undertake works that may harm Aboriginal Objects. Definitions of harm outlined in The Act are obviated once a development is classified as SSD or SSI and permission instead rests with the Secretary of the Department of Planning and Environment.

## **ANNEX 2.**

### **REGISTER SEARCHES**

Doug Williams

Date: 22 May 2023

76 Hilder Street

WESTON, ACT, 2611 Australian Capital Territory 2611

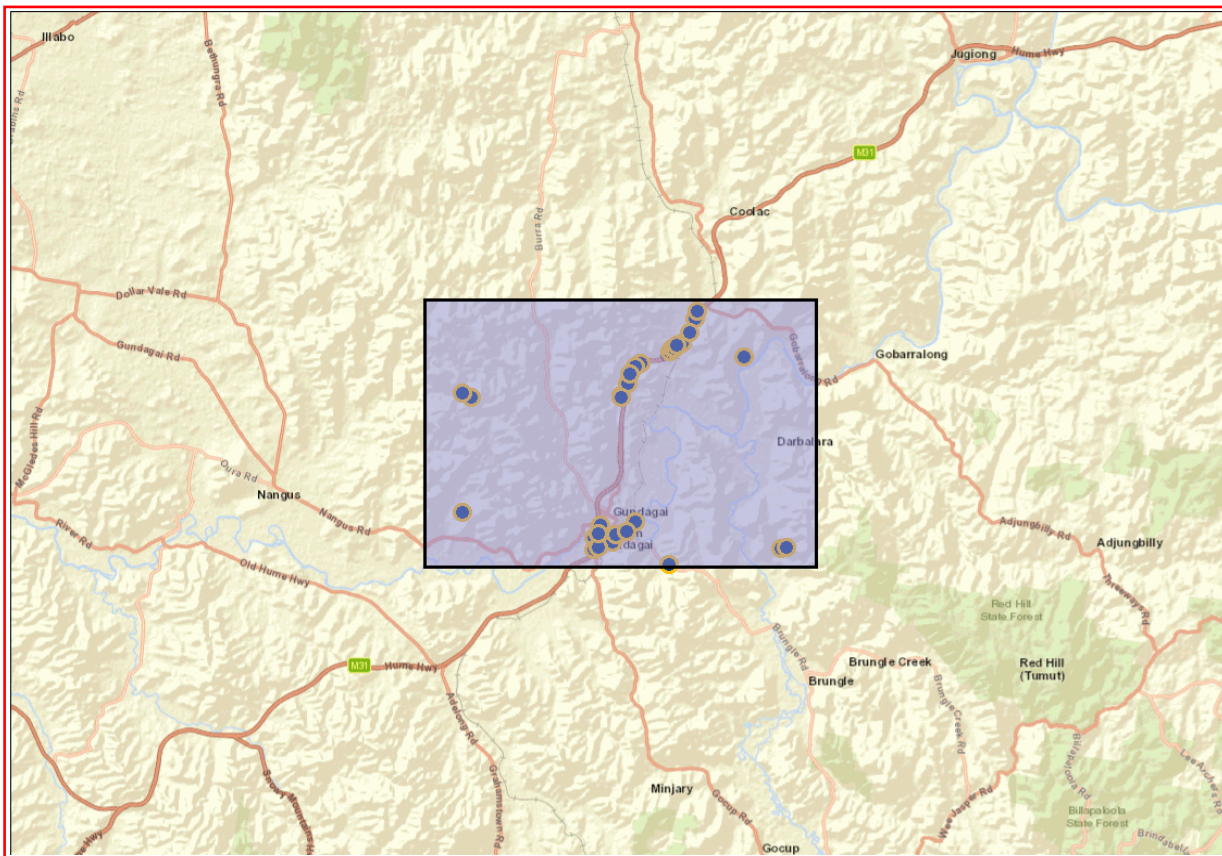
Attention: Doug Williams

Email: dwilliams@accessarc.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

**AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lat, Long From : -35.0901, 147.9858 - Lat, Long To : -34.9495, 148.2329, conducted by Doug Williams on 22 May 2023.**

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:

37	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 to 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.

# AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

## Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : DOTTB\_3

Client Service ID : 784003

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
56-3-0005	Eagle St.1;Gundagai;	AGD	55	600610	6117600	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	914
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Margrit Koettig				<u>Permits</u>		
50-6-0145	Golf Links TSR Scar Tree 3	GDA	55	604199	6128975	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Mr.Peter Ingram				<u>Permits</u>		
50-6-0044	Coolac Bypass 3	AGD	55	604700	6129240	Open site	Deleted	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	100365,10203 3
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Kerry Navin				<u>Permits</u>	2473	
50-6-0045	Coolac Bypass 4/	AGD	55	605190	6129880	Open site	Deleted	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	100365,10203 3
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Kerry Navin				<u>Permits</u>		
56-3-0148	kimo Rock Flint 1	GDA	55	592081	6119666	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Mr.Peter Ingram				<u>Permits</u>		
56-3-0147	Fleetwood Scar Tree 2	GDA	55	592655	6126354	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Mr.Peter Ingram				<u>Permits</u>		
50-6-0146	Golf Links TSR Scar Tree 1	GDA	55	604157	6128917	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Mr.Peter Ingram				<u>Permits</u>		
50-6-0046	Coolac Bypass 5	AGD	55	605620	6131080	Open site	Deleted	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	98572,100365, 102033
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Kerry Navin				<u>Permits</u>	2473	
56-3-0282	DTB2	GDA	55	601279	6126297	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Mr.Michael Therin,Curio Projects Pty Ltd,Mr.Douglas Williams,Access Archaeology				<u>Permits</u>		
50-6-0027	Coolac Bypass 3;	AGD	55	604700	6129240	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	3023,99911,10 0365,102033
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Kerry Navin,Mr.Kelvin Officer				<u>Permits</u>	774,2473,2628,2629,2716,3449,3450,3451	
56-3-0280	DTB4	GDA	55	601310	6126400	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Mr.Michael Therin,Curio Projects Pty Ltd				<u>Permits</u>		
50-6-0042	Coolac Bypass 1	AGD	55	601720	6127480	Open site	Deleted	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	100365,10203 3
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Kerry Navin				<u>Permits</u>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 22/05/2023 for Doug Williams for the following area at Lat, Long From : -35.0901, 147.9858 - Lat, Long To : -34.9495, 148.2329. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 37

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# AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

## Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : DOTTB\_3

Client Service ID : 784003

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
56-3-0136	Gundagai Pump Shed TSR Scar Tree 1	GDA	55	602037	6119002	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Mr.Peter Ingram					<b>Permits</b>		
56-3-0146	Fleetwood Scar Tree 1	GDA	55	592158	6126619	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Mr.Peter Ingram					<b>Permits</b>		
56-3-0078	South Gundagai 4 (SG4)	AGD	55	599550	6117910	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		3629,100074,1 00474
	<b>Contact</b> T Russell	<b>Recorders</b>	Kerry Navin					<b>Permits</b>	2530	
56-3-0140	Withers TSR Rock Scatter 1	GDA	55	603923	6116444	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Mr.Peter Ingram					<b>Permits</b>		
50-6-0074	CBA 16 (Coolac Bypass 16)	AGD	55	605504	6130678	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : 6		100365,10203 3
	<b>Contact</b> S Scanlon	<b>Recorders</b>	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Ms.Meaghan Russell					<b>Permits</b>	2628,2629,3449,3450,3451	
50-6-0075	DBC 1 (Daisy Bed Creek 1)	AGD	55	608295	6128388	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		100955
	<b>Contact</b> T Russell	<b>Recorders</b>	Kayandel Archaeological Services					<b>Permits</b>		
56-3-0075	South Gundagai 1 (SG1)	AGD	55	599540	6117210	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 6		3629,100074,1 00474
	<b>Contact</b> Sarah Colley	<b>Recorders</b>	Kerry Navin					<b>Permits</b>	2530	
50-6-0147	Golf Links TSR Scar Tree 2	GDA	55	604273	6129106	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Mr.Peter Ingram					<b>Permits</b>		
50-6-0072	CBA 15 (Coolac Bypass 15)	AGD	55	601571	6126896	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : 13, Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 2		99911,100365, 102033,10264 5
	<b>Contact</b> M Sharp	<b>Recorders</b>	Wilfred Shawcross					<b>Permits</b>	2628,2629,2630,3449,3450,3451	
50-6-0071	CBA 14 (Coolac Bypass 14)	AGD	55	602301	6128089	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : 18, Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		99911,100365, 102033,10264 5
	<b>Contact</b> M Sharp	<b>Recorders</b>	Wilfred Shawcross					<b>Permits</b>	2473,2628,2629,2630,3449,3450,3451	
56-3-0080	Sheahan Bridge	GDA	55	599996	6118789	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 61		100474
	<b>Contact</b> Sarah Colley	<b>Recorders</b>	Mr.Lance Syme					<b>Permits</b>	2703	
50-6-0043	Coolac Bypass 2	AGD	55	602030	6127900	Open site	Deleted	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	100365,10203 3

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 22/05/2023 for Doug Williams for the following area at Lat, Long From : -35.0901, 147.9858 - Lat, Long To : -34.9495, 148.2329. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 37

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Kerry Navin					<u>Permits</u>		
50-6-0028	Coolac Bypass 4	AGD	55	605190	6129880	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	3023,99911,10 0365,102033
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Kerry Navin,Mr.Kelvin Officer					<u>Permits</u>	775	
56-3-0076	South Gundagai 2 (SG2)	AGD	55	599760	6117350	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		3629,100074,1 00474
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>	Kerry Navin					<u>Permits</u>	2530	
56-3-0077	South Gundagai 3 (SG3)	AGD	55	599770	6118150	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		3629,100074,1 00474
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>	Kerry Navin					<u>Permits</u>	2530	
50-6-0073	Coolac Bypass Aboriginal Site 11 (CBA11)	GDA	55	604397	6129117	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 6		
	<u>Contact</u> Searle	<u>Recorders</u>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					<u>Permits</u>		
50-6-0029	Cooloc Bypass 5	AGD	55	605620	6131080	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -, Stone Quarry : 1	Open Camp Site	3023,99911,10 0365,102033
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Kerry Navin,Mr.Kelvin Officer					<u>Permits</u>	774,2473,2628,2629,2630,3449,3450,3451	
50-6-0026	Coolac Bypass 2;	AGD	55	602030	6127900	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	3023,99911,10 0365,102033
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Kerry Navin,Mr.Kelvin Officer					<u>Permits</u>	774,2628,2629,2630	
56-3-0261	Gundagai Contemporary Bora Ring	GDA	55	600908	6118246	Open site	Valid	Ceremonial Ring (Stone or Earth) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Shane Herrington					<u>Permits</u>		
50-6-0065	CBA 11	AGD	55	604397	6129117	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : 6		98960,99911,1 00365,102033
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					<u>Permits</u>	2473,2628,2629,2630,3449,3450,3451	
56-3-0158	Warragobilly TSR Scar Tree 2	GDA	55	610398	6117315	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Peter Ingram					<u>Permits</u>		
56-3-0159	WagragobillyTSR Scar Tree 1	GDA	55	610684	6117404	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Peter Ingram					<u>Permits</u>		
56-3-0283	DBT1	GDA	55	601274	6126264	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Michael Therin,Curio Projects Pty Ltd,Mr.Douglas Williams,Access Archaeology					<u>Permits</u>		
56-3-0057	Gundagai Burbung Site	GDA	55	601490	6118411	Open site	Valid	Ceremonial Ring (Stone or Earth) : 2		99069
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		



<u>SiteID</u>	<u>SiteName</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Site Status **</u>	<u>SiteFeatures</u>	<u>SiteTypes</u>	<u>Reports</u>
50-6-0025	Coolac Bypass 1;	AGD	55	601720	6127480	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	Scarred Tree	3023,99911,10 0365,102033
	<u>Contact</u>							-	<u>Permits</u>	774,2628,2629,2630
		<u>Recorders</u>	Kerry Navin,Mr.Kelvin Officer							

### \*\* 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

<u>SiteID</u>	<u>SiteName</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Site Status **</u>	<u>SiteFeatures</u>	<u>SiteTypes</u>	<u>Reports</u>
56-3-0282	DTB2	GDA	55	601279	6126297	Open site	Not a Site	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>									
56-3-0280	DTB4	GDA	55	601310	6126400	Open site	Not a Site	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>									
56-3-0283	DBT1	GDA	55	601274	6126264	Open site	Not a Site	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>									
		<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Michael Therin,Curio Projects Pty Ltd,Mr.Douglas Williams,Access Archaeology & Heritage							<u>Permits</u>

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## **Annex 3.**

### **Re-assessment of objects recorded in the study area by Curio Projects**



Brendan Price  
The Dott Developments Pty Ltd  
By email to [brendan@thepricegroup.com.au](mailto:brendan@thepricegroup.com.au)

Dear Mr Price,

**ASSESSMENT OF 'ABORIGINAL OBJECTS' RECORDED AT LOT 2 DP 160191 AND LOT 529B DP203601,  
THE DOG ON THE TUCKERBOX LOCALITY, NEAR GUNDAGAI, NSW**

**BACKGROUND**

The Dott Developments Pty Ltd (the proponent) proposes to undertake a redevelopment of the locality of The Dog on the Tuckerbox (Lot 2 DP 160191 and Lot 529B DP203601 – the study area, Figures 1 and 2), and the Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional Council has requested an Aboriginal Heritage assessment. The proponent engaged Curio Projects (CP) to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Due Diligence Assessment for the locality. Mr Michael Therin of CP undertook a field assessment and recorded four Aboriginal sites in the study area, which were registered on the AHIMS database. These were:

- 56-3-0283. DBT1. Two quartz artefacts at the base of a large Eucalypt. Note 'DBT1' is the registered name of the site, not a typographic error in this letter.
- 56-3-0282. DTB2. An isolated silcrete artefact in the vicinity of a small shelter over a point of interest.
- 56-3-0281. DTB3. Two quartz artefacts on the bank of a small dam or ground tank.
- 56-3-0280. DTB4. An isolated quartz artefact on the northern boundary of the study area at the base of mature poplar trees.

In addition to these objects Mr Therin recorded these sites as being within an extent of Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) described as being "delineated by the bounds of the study area (the area surveyed) but likely extends beyond the bounds of the study area to the west" (see attached AHIMS cards prepared by Mr Therin – Attachment 1, and extended 'site notes' also prepared by Mr Therin – Attachment 2).

The Dott Developments Pty Ltd sought a second opinion on the identification of the Aboriginal Objects recorded by Curio Projects. This document reports the results of that assessment.

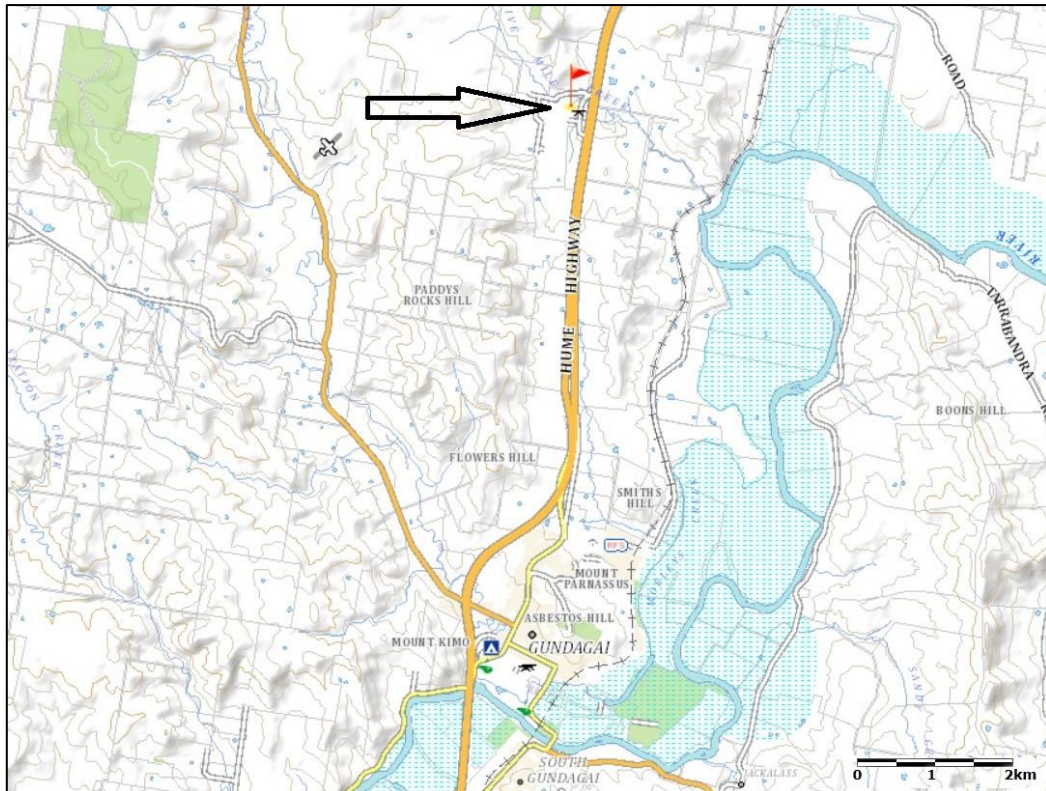


Figure 1. Location of the Study Area



Figure 2. Location of recorded sites in the study area (red boundary)

## **QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE**

I have been an archaeologist and heritage manager in Australia for 30 years. My qualifications are:

- Bachelor of Arts (Honours) from the Australian National University (Prehistory and Australian History)
- Graduate Diploma of Applied Science from the University of Canberra (Cultural Heritage Management)
- Full Member International Committee On Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS).

My expertise in archaeology and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management has been recognised by appointments to:

- ACT Heritage Council – Expert for Archaeology (2014-2020, 2023). ACT Ministerial appointment, 1 reinstatement, as allowed by ACT rules and reappointment in 2023.
- Kosciuszko National Park Wild Horse Scientific Advisory Panel (2019-2021). NSW Ministerial Appointment, two extensions prior to panel disbanding.
- Australia ICOMOS Indigenous Heritage Reference Group
- ICOMOS International Committee on archaeological heritage management.
- State Representative to Australian Archaeological Association (NSW 2019, ACT 2020-2023)

I have published scholarly articles in peer reviewed journals (listed in CV attached – Attachment 3) on Aboriginal archaeology and heritage management. I have also made numerous presentations to National and International conferences on similar subjects. In particular, in addition to numerous heritage assessments centered on the identification and analysis of stone artefacts I am undertaking PhD level research on Aboriginal stone technology.

I have been involved in Aboriginal and historical heritage assessments and management at all levels of importance and significance up to places inscribed on the World Heritage List for Cultural Values. Notably I was the Executive Officer for the Willandra Lakes Region World Heritage Area (WLRWHA) from 2000-2004. From 1998-2000 I was Victoria's Senior Project Archaeologist, managing the Key Aboriginal Places Program. In this position I was required to visit, record, assess and provide management recommendations for Aboriginal places regarded as being of State and National significance within Victoria.

My curriculum vitae is provided at Attachment 3.

## **IDENTIFICATION OF STONE ARTEFACTS**

Identification of objects as stone artefacts is a specialist skill that often requires extended experience and indeed practice in making such objects. In the realm of cultural heritage management it is particularly important to be certain in such identification given legal and financial ramifications of such identification.

With regard to flaked stone artefacts it is necessary to base identification on evidence of fracture initiated by means of hammer based fracture, as opposed to other fracture mechanisms such as crushing by machinery or more natural means such as fire or frost.

All objects assessed in this project were classified using technological criteria outlined in standard texts on stone technology (Dickson 1977, Cottrell and Kamminga 1990, Odell 2003, Holdaway and Stern 2004, Andrefsky 2007), and an assessment of the stone material from which they were made.



Identification was made magnification using a stereomicroscope with 30X magnification, which was taken into the field and set up on the tray of a utility vehicle (Figure 3).



Figure 3. In field microscope

## ASSESSMENTS

### 56-3-0283. DBT1.

Recorded by CP as two quartz flakes artefacts at the base of a Eucalypt, in association with PAD. The artefacts were identified as 'distal broken flakes' (Figure 4 and Attachment 2). Further notes on the objects note "crushing on distal end indicating bipolar manufacture".



Figure 4a. Objects on CP AHIMS form dorsal (L) and ventral (R)

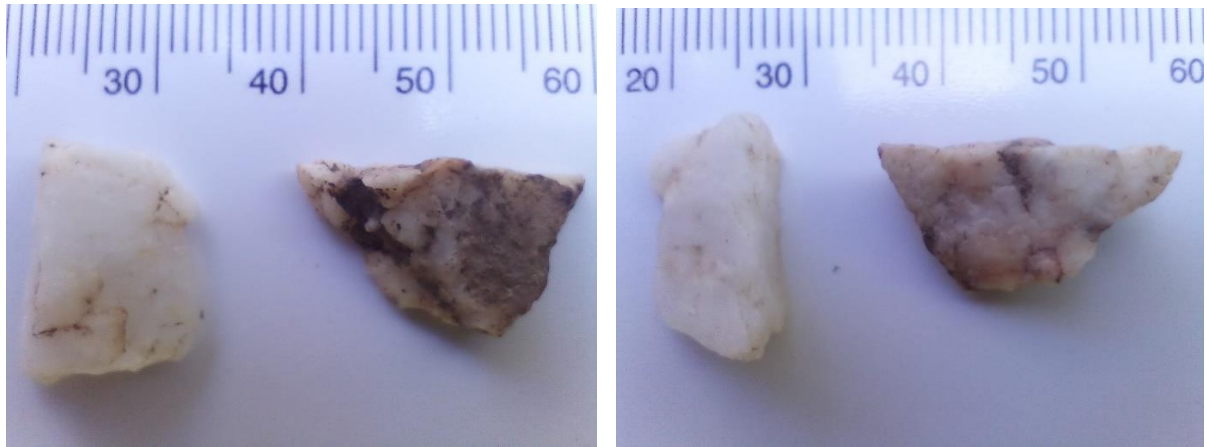


Figure 4b. Re-recorded objects

Our investigation of these objects concluded there is no definitive evidence of either of these objects being Aboriginal stone artefacts. There is no evidence of conchoidal fracture nor evidence of crushing characteristic of bipolar reduction. The surfaces that might be termed 'dorsal' if they were artefact do not bear evidence of being prior cultural flake scars in that they do not have points of force application, nor negative scars indicating propagation or terminations. This is also true of the 'ventral' surfaces. **These objects CAN NOT be regarded as Aboriginal Objects with any degree of certainty and site DBT1 should be removed from the AHIMS register.**

56-3-0282. DBT2.

Recorded by CP as an isolated silcrete broken flake in an area of erosion caused by runoff from a small corrugated iron roofed shelter. Further notes suggest it is a broken redirection flake (Attachment 2).

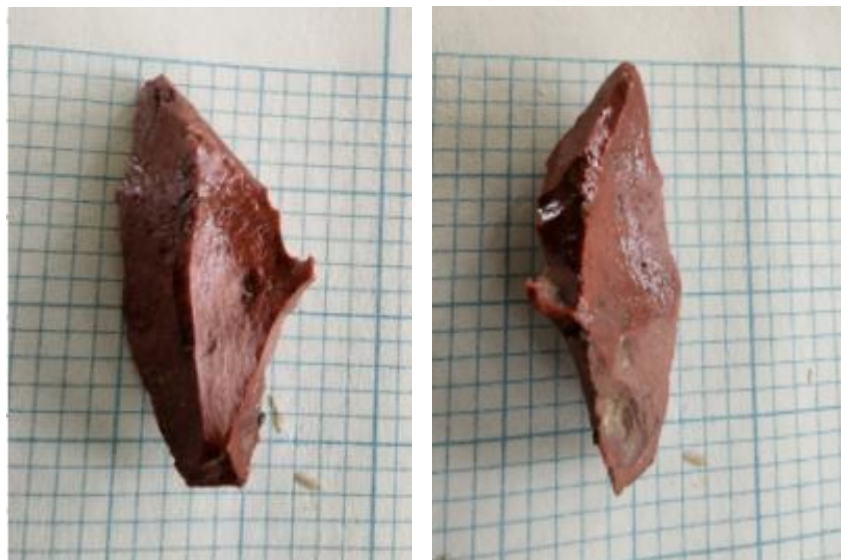


Figure 5a. Objects on CP AHIMS form dorsal (L) and ventral (R)

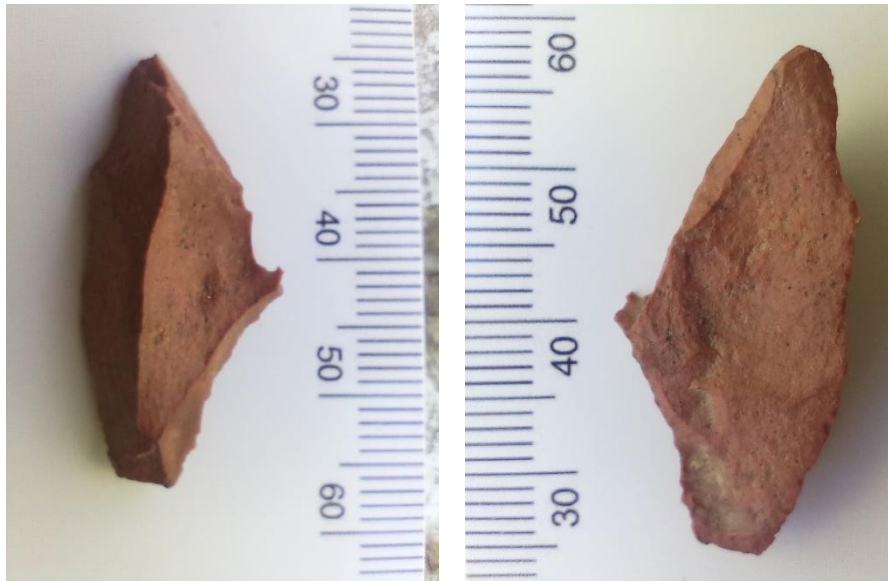


Figure 5b. Re-recorded object

Our examination of this object under magnification concluded it is not an Aboriginal object. While it has undergone fracture it bears no evidence this fracture was the result of hard hammer percussion. There is no evidence of flake initiation on the ventral surface. Both point of force application and bulb of percussion are absent from what would be the ventral surface. The scars on the dorsal surface exhibit no ripples or fissures that would assist in concluding they are the result of deliberate manufacture. While not particularly relevant to its identification as a cultural object, I note it is not silcrete as originally identified but rather a fine grained volcanic material. I conclude this object is a naturally fractured spall. Its material was not observed in the soil matrix of the study area, but given the locality's long European occupation and high level of disturbance (including introduced road gravels) it may have a post European origin, and its location under a recently constructed structure would add weight to this conclusion. **This object IS NOT an Aboriginal Object as able to be define using standard basic criteria and the site should be removed from the AHIMS register.**

#### 56-3-0281 DTB3

This site was recorded as two flakes quartz artefacts found on the bank of a small dam in the north west corner of the study area (Figure 2). Further information supplied by CP identifies them as having 'crushing on the platform'.



Figure 6a. Objects on CP AHIMS form dorsal (L) and ventral (R)



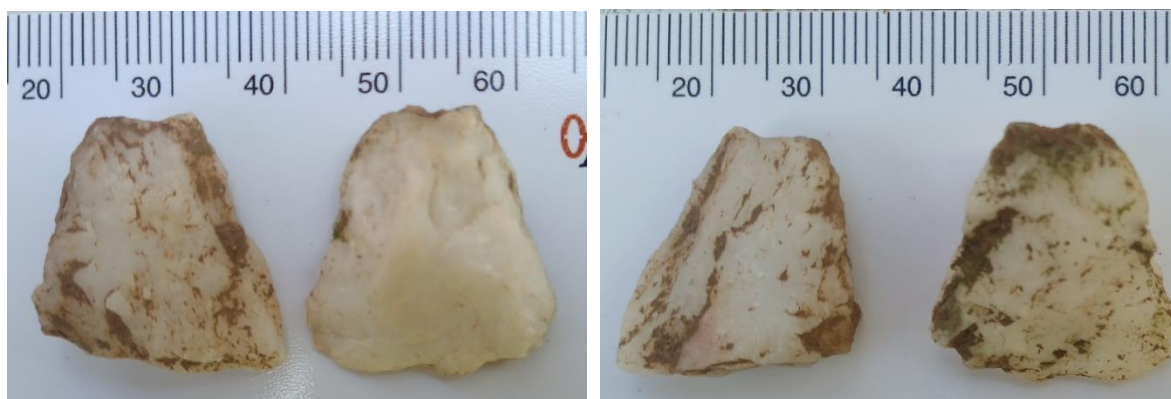


Figure 6b. Re-recorded objects

Our investigation of these objects concluded there is no definitive evidence of either of these objects being Aboriginal stone artefacts. There is no evidence of conchoidal fracture, wedging initiation nor evidence of any crushing characteristic of bipolar reduction. The surfaces that might be termed 'dorsal' if they were artefacts do not bear evidence of being prior cultural flake scars in that they do not have points of force application, nor negative scars indicating propagation or terminations and in the case of the specimen on the viewers right is rounded and weathered. The objects occur in soil that has prolific quartz pebble/gravel inclusions and has been disturbed by heavy machinery. **These objects CAN NOT be regarded as Aboriginal Objects with any degree of certainty and site DTB3 should be removed from the AHIMS register.**

#### 56-3-0280. DTB4.

This object was recorded as an isolated quartz artefact located at the base of a poplar about 1m from the northern boundary of the study area (Figure 2). Further description provided by CP identifies it as a proximal fragment of a bipolar flake. I concur that the specimen is an Aboriginal Object, although differ on the description. As it exhibits a striking platform and bulb of percussion it is more accurately described as a proximal flake fragment with hertzian initiation. As pointed out by Brendan Price (The Dott Developments Pty Ltd), with the long history of European occupation of the location it is possible that the object may be the result of post European activity. I consider that possibility less plausible than the object being of Aboriginal origin.

Due to the disturbance occurring across all of Lot 2 DP160191 (see below), there is little justification for this site to be the basis for the recording of a PAD over the whole study area, and the site record should be updated to reflect this.

#### POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSIT

Following a detailed inspection of the study area I consider it has undergone sufficient disturbance to not be regarded as a PAD. Firstly, the location is in association with a wayside inn established in the 1850's – the ruins are a feature of the Dog on the Tuckerbox precinct. It would have undoubtedly been deeply cultivated and/or been subject to intensive stock scuffage and turbation. Lot 2 DP160191 has undergone significant disturbance to its entire surface through the establishment of the wayside inn, through to the current Dog on the Tuckerbox tourist attraction (buildings, ground tanks, car parks, landscaping).

Lot 529B DP203601 has also undergone significant modification. Part of the tourist development has been constructed within its boundary, including some more recently demolished and evident only in historical aerial imagery. Significant proportions have been subject to benching up to ~0.5m



deep to create a flat park land/van park area and there is also the aforementioned dam in the north west corner.



Figure 7. Left, earlier, showing building complex at south, and right, current, showing building complex significantly reduced.

As a consequence of my re-assessment of DBT1 and DTB2-3 as not being Aboriginal objects and the high level of disturbance of the study area I consider there is little justification for the registration of any Potential Archaeological Deposit in the study area.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Doug Williams'.

DOUG WILLIAMS

## References

- Andrefsky, W. 2007. *Lithics: Macroscopic Approaches to Analysis*. Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology. Cambridge University Press.
- Cottrell, B., and J.Kamminga 1990. *The Mechanics of Pre-industrial Technology*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Dickson, F.P. 1977. 'Quartz Flaking' in RVS Wright (ed). *Stone Tools as Cultural Markers: Change Evolution and Complexity*. Prehistory and Material Culture Series No.12. AIAS, Canberra. pp 97-103.
- Holdaway, S. and N.Stern. 2004. *A Record in Stone: The Study of Australia's Flaked Stone Artefacts*. Aboriginal Studies Press, Canberra.
- Odell, G.H. 2003. *Lithic Analysis*. Manuals in Archaeological Method, Theory and Technique. Springer Science and Business Media, New York.

## AHIMS Site Records prepared by Curio Projects

AHIMS site ID: 56-3-0281

Date recorded: 28-03-2023

## Site Location Information

Site name: DTB3

Easting: 601255

Northing: 6115995

Coordinates must be in GDA94 (MGA)

Horizontal Accuracy (m):

5

Zone: 55

Phone GPS

## Recorder Information

(The person responsible for the completion and submission of this form)

Title	Surname	First name
Mr.	Therin	Michael
Organisation:	Curio Projects	
Address:	5 Blackfriars St, Chippendale NSW	
Phone:	0416060772	E-mail: michael@curioprojects.com.au

## Site Context Information

Land Form Pattern:	Steep Hills	Land Use:	Recreation
Land Form Unit:	Flat	Vegetation:	Open Woodland
Distance to Water (m):	150	Primary Report:	

How to get to the site: Site DTB1 is located approximately 70 meters south-west of the Dog on the Tucker Box Statue, which is located on the Western side of Annie Pyres Drive

Other site information:

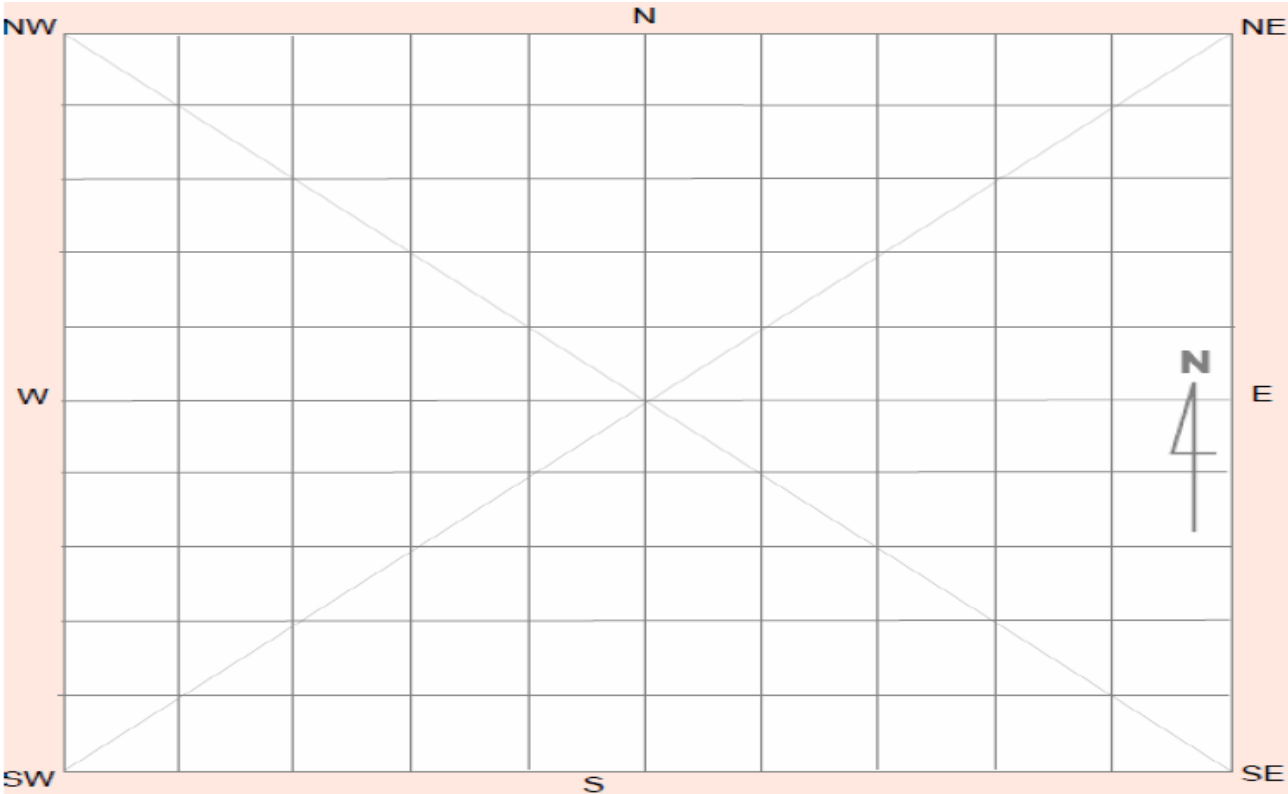
-



Site location map



Site plan



Features:

1.

Feature condition:

Description:

Site DTB3 consists of 2 quartz artefacts located on the southern bank of a small dam in the north-western corner of the study area.

Scarred Trees

Scar Depth (cm)

Regrowth (cm)

Scar shape

Tree Species

Features:

2.

Feature condition:

Description:

There is a high potential for the presence of subsurface Aboriginal artefacts over the study area and surrounds, with sites DTB1-4 being the visible surface extent of the PAD. The bounds of the PAD are delineated by the bounds of the study area (the area surveyed) but likely extends beyond the bounds of the study area to the west.

Scarred Trees

Scar Depth (cm)

Regrowth (cm)

Scar shape

Tree Species

Features:

3.

Feature condition:

Description:

Scarred Trees

Scar Depth (cm)

Regrowth (cm)

Scar shape

Tree Species

Features:

Number of  
features

Length of  
feature(s)  
extent (m)

Width of  
feature (s)  
extent (m)

Scarred Trees			
Scar Depth (cm)	Regrowth (cm)	Scar shape	Tree Species
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

4.

Feature condition:

Description:

Features:

Number of  
features

Length of  
feature(s)  
extent (m)

Width of  
feature (s)  
extent (m)

Scarred Trees			
Scar Depth (cm)	Regrowth (cm)	Scar shape	Tree Species
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

5.

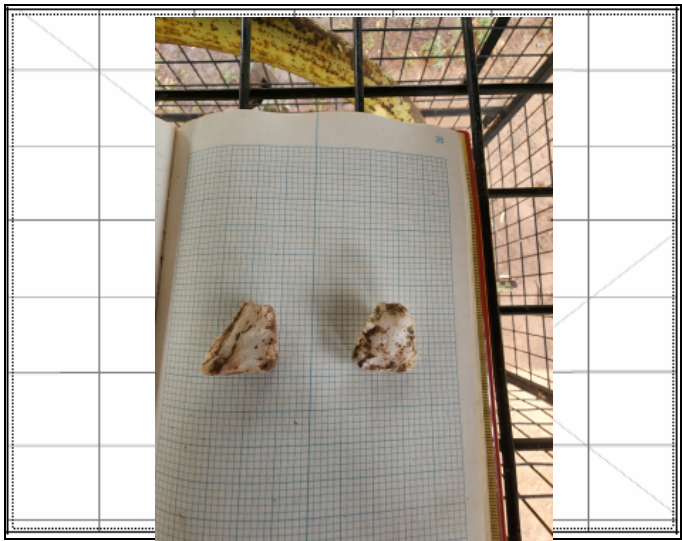
Feature condition:

Description:

Site photographs



Description:

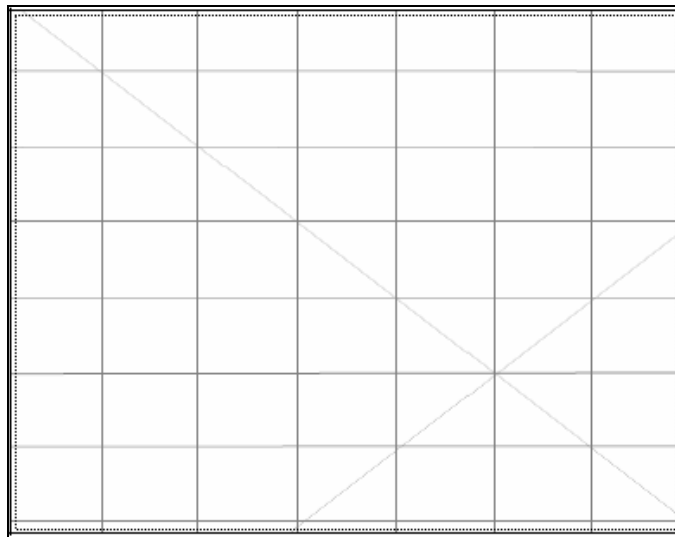


Description:



Description:

Location, looking west



Description:

## Site restrictions

Do you want to  
Restrict this site?:

☐

Restriction type:

Gender

General

Location

N/A

☐☐

Why is this site restricted?:

## Further information contact

Title

Surname

First name

Mr.

Therin

Michael

Organisation:

Curio Projects

Address:

5 Blackfriars St, Chippendale

Phone:

0416060772

E-mail:

michael@curioprospects.com.au

## Site interpretation and community statement

The sites were identified during a Due Diligence assessment, as such Aboriginal community input is still to take place.



AHIMS site ID: 56-3-0282

Date recorded: 28-03-2023

## Site Location Information

Site name: DTB2

Easting: 601279

Northing: 6126297

Coordinates must be in GDA94 (MGA)

Horizontal Accuracy (m):

5

Zone: 55

Phone GPS

## Recorder Information

(The person responsible for the completion and submission of this form)

Title	Surname	First name
Mr.	Therin	Michael
Organisation:	Curio Projects	
Address:	5 Blackfriars St, Chippendale NSW	
Phone:	0416060772	E-mail: michael@curioprojects.com.au

## Site Context Information

Land Form Pattern:	Steep Hills	Land Use:	Recreation
Land Form Unit:	Flat	Vegetation:	Open Woodland
Distance to Water (m):	150	Primary Report:	

How to get to the site: Site DTB2 is located approximately 50 meters west of the Dog on the Tucker Box Statue, which is located on the western side of Annie Pyres Drive

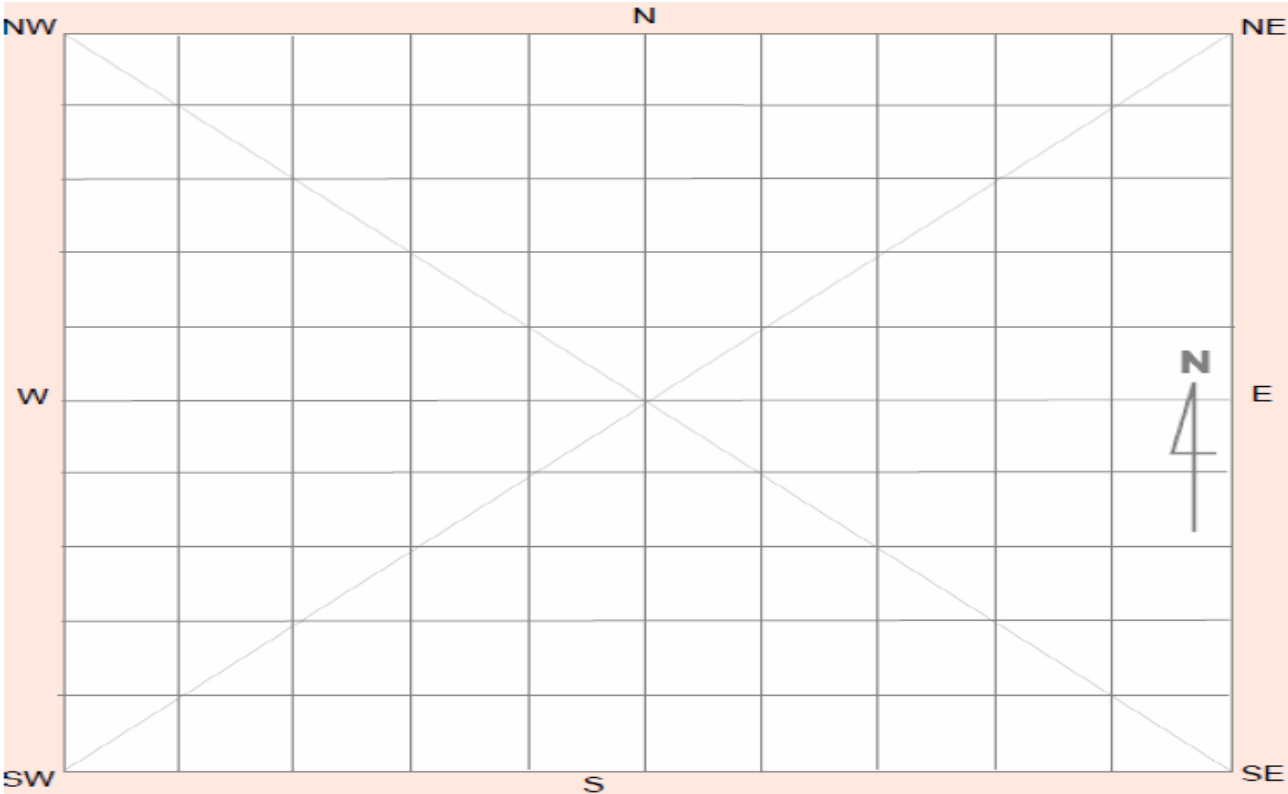
Other site information:

-

Site location map



Site plan



Site contents information

open/closed site:

Site condition:

Features:

		Number of features	Length of feature(s) extent (m)	Width of feature (s) extent (m)	Scarred Trees			
					Scar Depth (cm)	Regrowth (cm)	Scar shape	Tree Species
1.	<input type="text" value="Artefact"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Feature condition:

Description:

Site DTB2, a single silcrete broken flake, is located in an area of erosion caused by water runoff from a small corrugated iron roofed shelter over some historic machinery.

Features:

		Number of features	Length of feature(s) extent (m)	Width of feature (s) extent (m)	Scarred Trees			
					Scar Depth (cm)	Regrowth (cm)	Scar shape	Tree Species
2.	<input type="text" value="Potential Archaeological Deposit"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Feature condition:

Description:

There is a high potential for the presence of subsurface Aboriginal artefacts over the study area and surrounds, with sites DTB1-4 being the visible surface extent of the PAD. The bounds of the PAD are delineated by the bounds of the study area (the area surveyed) but likely extends beyond the bounds of the study area to the west.

Features:

		Number of features	Length of feature(s) extent (m)	Width of feature (s) extent (m)	Scarred Trees			
					Scar Depth (cm)	Regrowth (cm)	Scar shape	Tree Species
3.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Feature condition:

Description:

### Features:

4.

Number of  
features

Length of  
feature(s)  
extent (m)

Width of  
feature (s)  
extent (m)

### Scarred Trees

Scar Depth  
(cm)

Regrowth  
(cm)

Scar shape

Tree Species

Feature condition:

Description:

### Features:

5.

Number of  
features

Length of  
feature(s)  
extent (m)

Width of  
feature (s)  
extent (m)

### Scarred Trees

Scar Depth  
(cm)

Regrowth  
(cm)

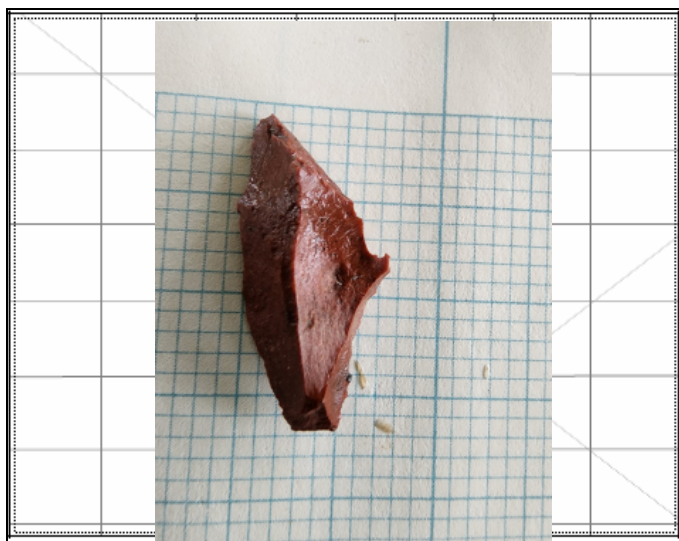
Scar shape

Tree Species

Feature condition:

Description:

## Site photographs



Description:

Dorsal



Description:

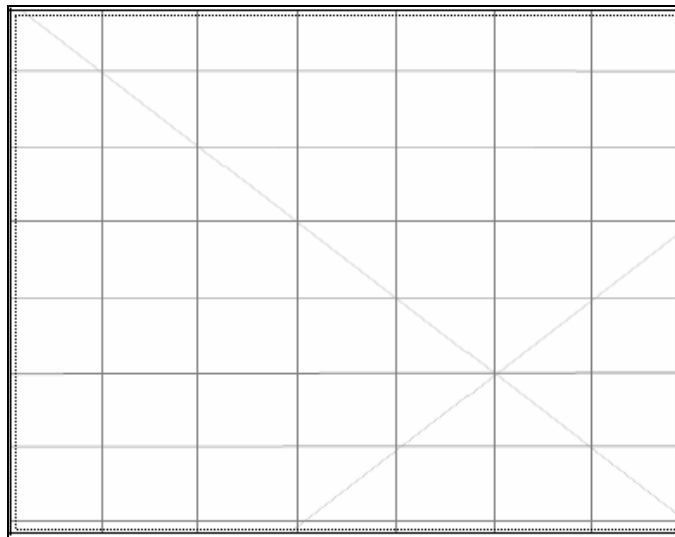
Ventral





Description:

Location, looking north-east



Description:

## Site restrictions

Do you want to

Restrict this site?:

☐

Restriction type:

Gender

General

Location

N/A

☐☐

Why is this site restricted?:

## Further information contact

Title

Surname

First name

Mr.

Therin

Michael

Organisation:

Curio Projects

Address:

5 Blackfriars St, Chippendale

Phone:

0416060772

E-mail:

michael@curioprojects.com.au

## Site interpretation and community statement

The sites were identified during a Due Diligence assessment, as such Aboriginal community input is still to take place.

AHIMS site ID: 56-3-0283

Date recorded: 28-03-2023

## Site Location Information

Site name: DBT1

Easting: 601274 Northing: 6126264 Coordinates must be in GDA94 (MGA)

Horizontal Accuracy (m): 5

Zone: 55 Phone GPS

## Recorder Information

(The person responsible for the completion and submission of this form)

Title Surname First name

Mr. Therin Michael

Organisation: Curio Projects

Address: 5 Blackfriars St, Chippendale NSW

Phone: 0416060772 E-mail: michael@curioprojects.com.au

## Site Context Information

Land Form Pattern: Steep Hills Land Use: Recreation

Land Form Unit: Flat Vegetation: Isolated clumps of trees

Distance to Water (m): 130 Primary Report:

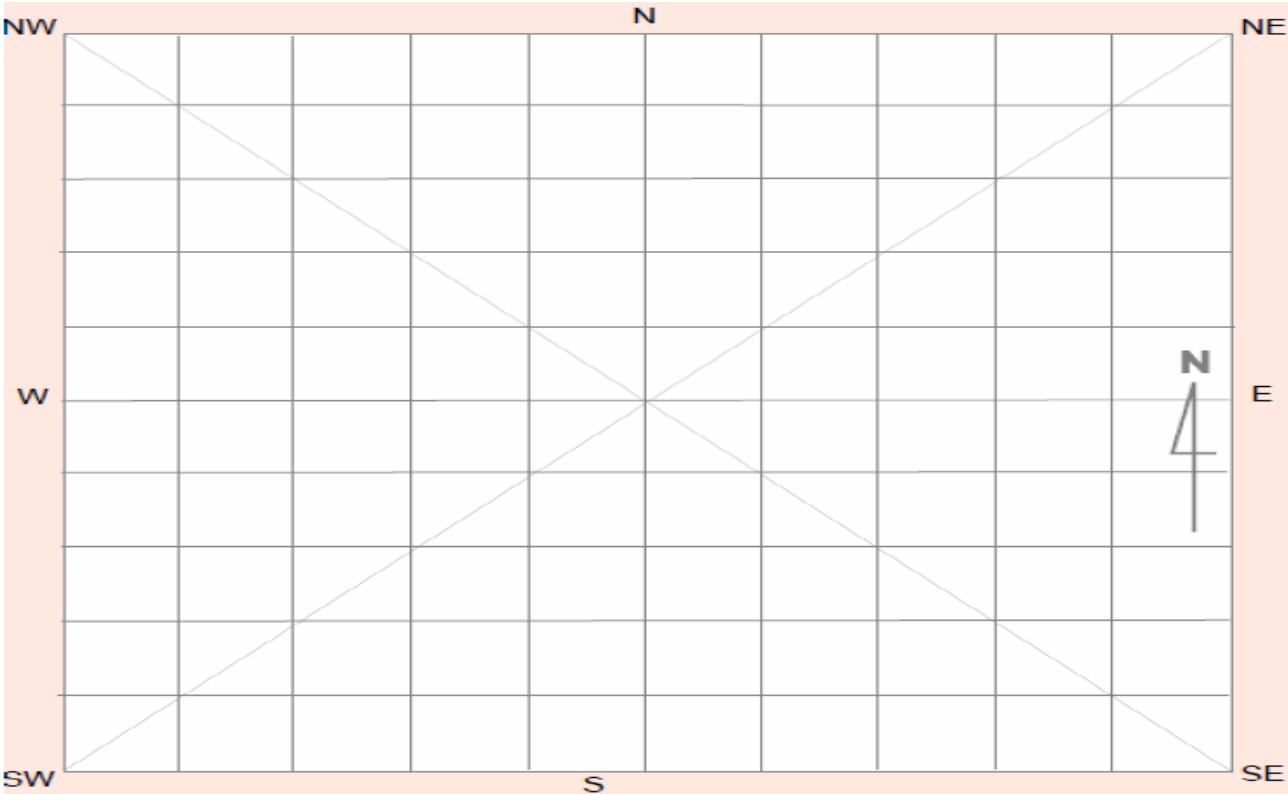
How to get to the site: Site DTB1 is located approximately 70 meters south-west of the Dog on the Tucker Box Statue, which is located on the Western side of Annie Pyres Drive

Other site information:

Site location map



Site plan



Features:

1.

Artefact

2

1

1

Feature condition:

Exposed Archaeological Deposit

Description:

Site DTB1 consists of 2 quartz artefacts located in an exposure at the base of a large Eucalypt.

Scarred Trees

Scar Depth (cm)	Regrowth (cm)	Scar shape	Tree Species

Features:

2.

Potential Archaeological Deposit

0

0

Feature condition:

Good

Description:

There is a high potential for the presence of subsurface Aboriginal artefacts over the study area and surrounds, with sites DTB1-4 being the visible surface extent of the PAD. The bounds of the PAD are delineated by the bounds of the study area (the area surveyed) but likely extends beyond the bounds of the study area to the west.

Scarred Trees

Scar Depth (cm)	Regrowth (cm)	Scar shape	Tree Species

Features:

3.

Feature condition:

Description:

Scarred Trees

Scar Depth (cm)	Regrowth (cm)	Scar shape	Tree Species



### Features:

4.

Feature condition:

Description:

### Scarred Trees

Scar Depth (cm)	Regrowth (cm)	Scar shape	Tree Species
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

### Features:

5.

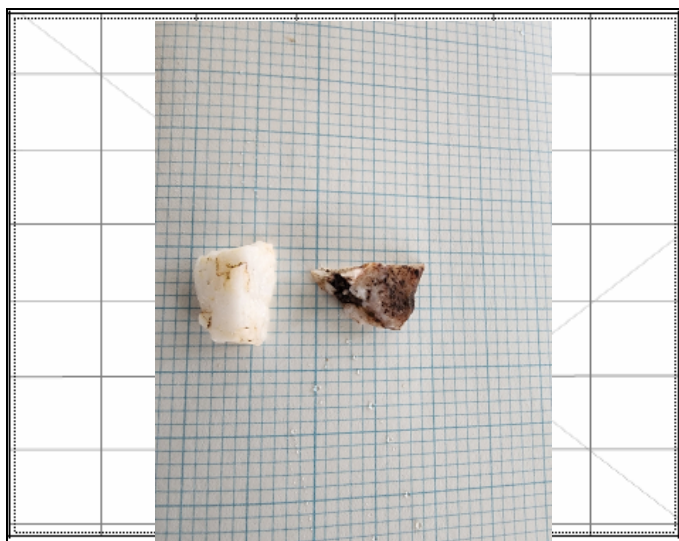
Feature condition:

Description:

### Scarred Trees

Scar Depth (cm)	Regrowth (cm)	Scar shape	Tree Species
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

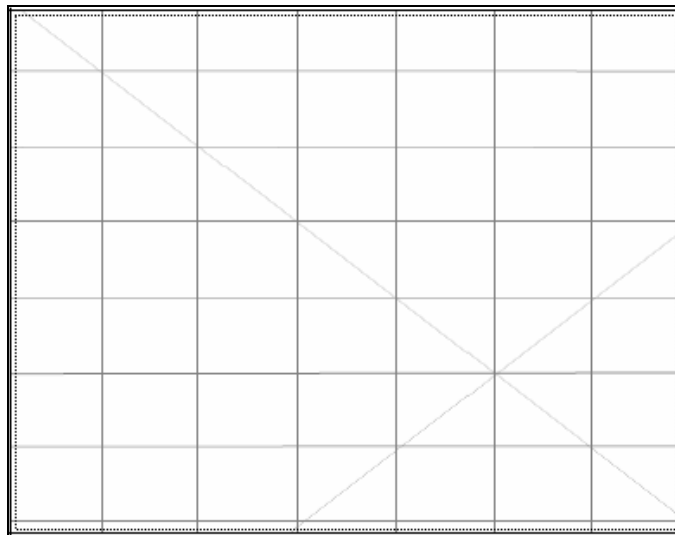
## Site photographs



Description:



Description:



Description:

Description:

## Site restrictions

Do you want to  
Restrict this site?:

Restriction type:

Why is this site restricted?:

## Further information contact

**Title**  **Surname**  **First name**   
**Organisation:**   
**Address:**   
**Phone:**  **E-mail:**

## Site interpretation and community statement

The sites were identified during a Due Diligence assessment, as such Aboriginal community input is still to take place.

AHIMS site ID: 56-3-0280

Date recorded: 28-03-2023

## Site Location Information

Site name: DTB4

Easting: 601310

Northing: 6126400

Coordinates must be in GDA94 (MGA)

Horizontal Accuracy (m):

5

Zone: 55

Phone GPS

## Recorder Information

(The person responsible for the completion and submission of this form)

Title

Surname

First name

Mr.

Therin

Michael

Organisation: Curio Projects

Address: 5 Blackfriars St, Chippendale NSW

Phone: 0416060772

E-mail: michael@curioprojects.com.au

## Site Context Information

Land Form  
Pattern: Steep Hills

Land Use: Recreation

Land Form  
Unit: Flat

Vegetation: Open Woodland

Distance to  
Water (m): 130

Primary  
Report:

How to get  
to the site:

Site DTB4 is located approximately 120 meters north of the Dog on the Tucker Box Statue, which is located on the Western side of Annie Pyres Drive

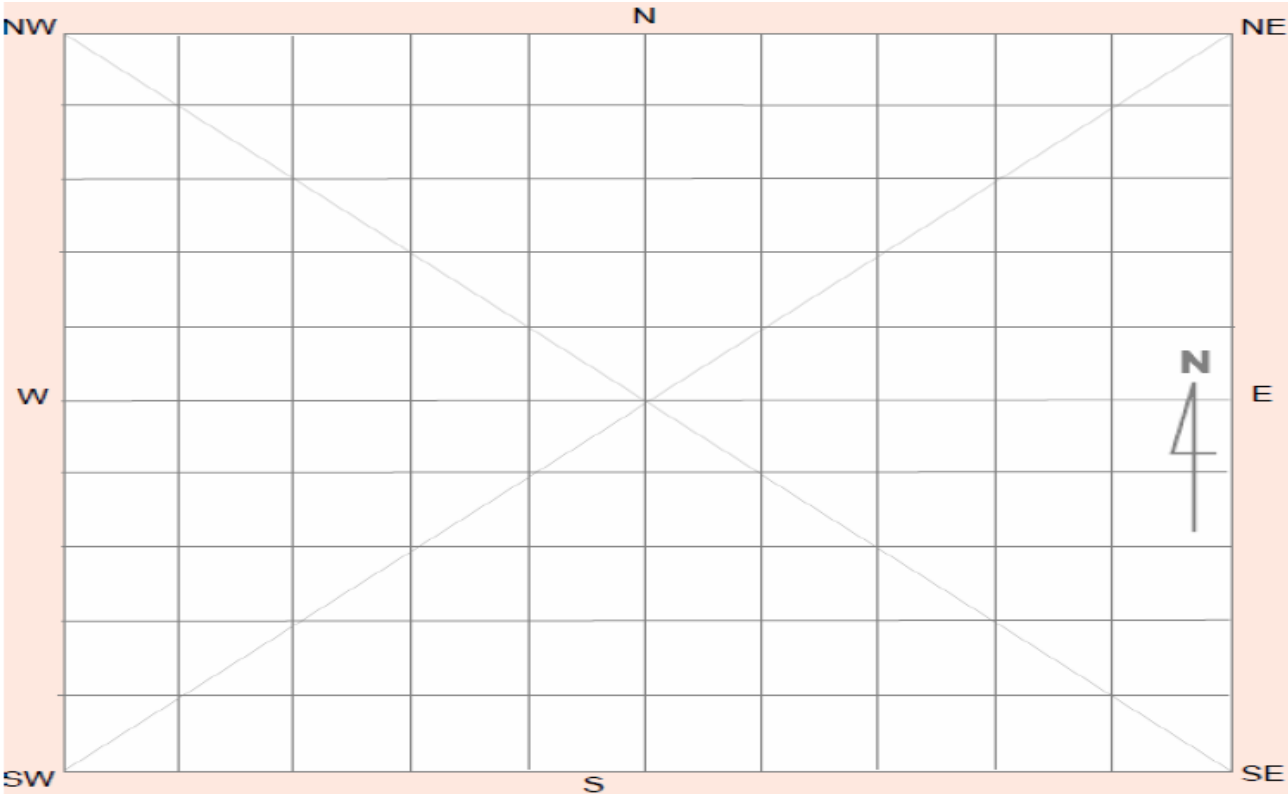
Other site  
information:

-

Site location map



Site plan





Features:

1.

Artefact

1

0

0

Feature condition:

Exposed Archaeological Deposit

Description:

Site DTB1 consists of 1 quartz artefact in an area of exposure at the base of a poplar tree located on the northern boundary of the site.

Scarred Trees

Scar Depth (cm)

Regrowth (cm)

Scar shape

Tree Species

Features:

2.

Potential Archaeological Deposit

0

0

Feature condition:

Good

Description:

There is a high potential for the presence of subsurface Aboriginal artefacts over the study area and surrounds, with sites DTB1-4 being the visible surface extent of the PAD. The bounds of the PAD are delineated by the bounds of the study area (the area surveyed) but likely extends beyond the bounds of the study area to the west.

Scarred Trees

Scar Depth (cm)

Regrowth (cm)

Scar shape

Tree Species

Features:

3.

Feature condition:

Description:

Scarred Trees

Scar Depth (cm)

Regrowth (cm)

Scar shape

Tree Species

Features:

Number of  
features

Length of  
feature(s)  
extent (m)

Width of  
feature (s)  
extent (m)

Scarred Trees			
Scar Depth (cm)	Regrowth (cm)	Scar shape	Tree Species
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

4.

Feature condition:

Description:

Features:

Number of  
features

Length of  
feature(s)  
extent (m)

Width of  
feature (s)  
extent (m)

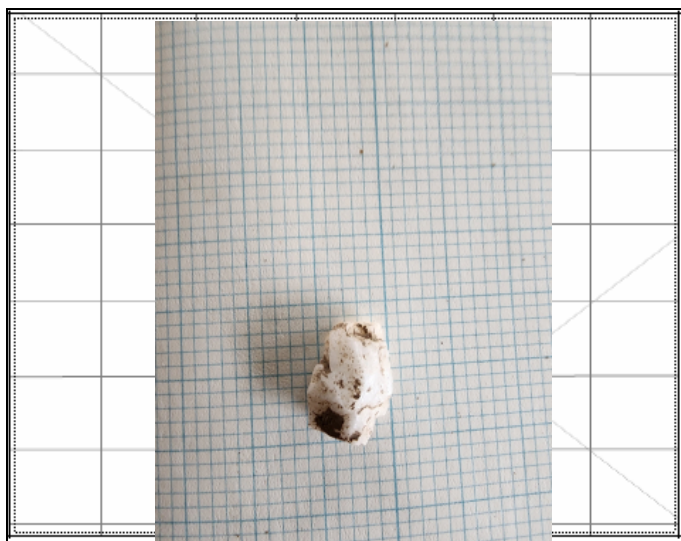
Scarred Trees			
Scar Depth (cm)	Regrowth (cm)	Scar shape	Tree Species
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

5.

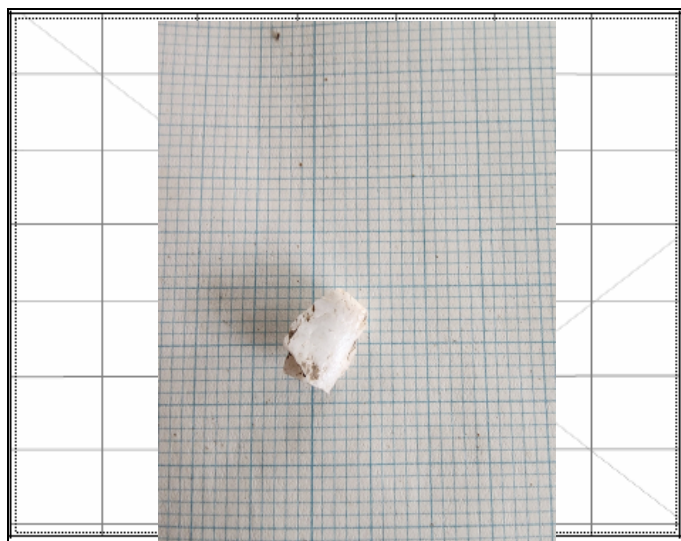
Feature condition:

Description:

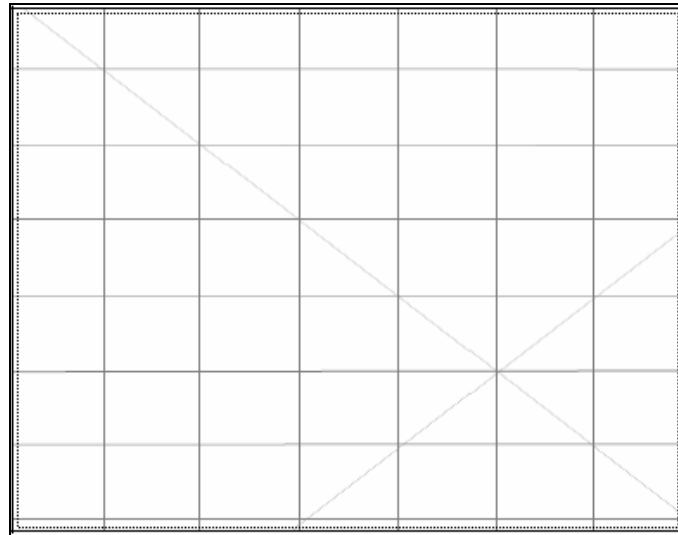
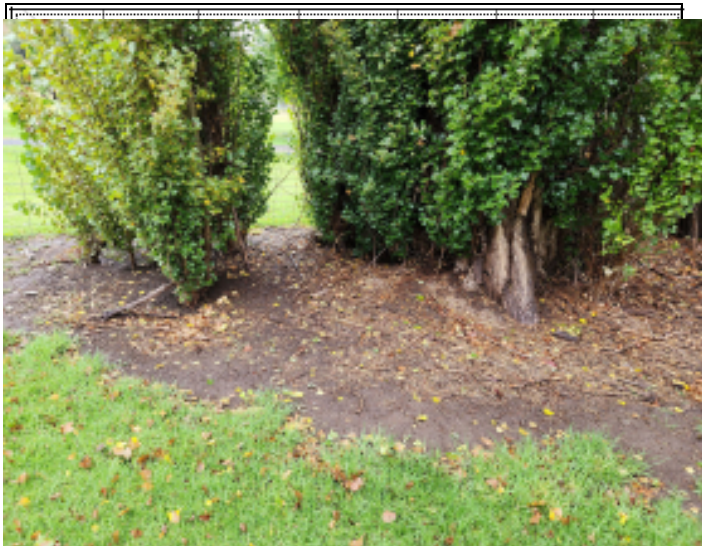
## Site photographs



Description:



Description:



Description: location, looking north

Description:

## Site restrictions

Do you want to  
Restrict this site?: ☐

Restriction type:

Gender General Location

☐ N/A

☐

☐

Why is this site restricted?:

## Further information contact

Title	Surname	First name
<input type="text" value="Mr."/>	<input type="text" value="Therin"/>	<input type="text" value="Michael"/>
Organisation: <input type="text" value="Curio Projects"/>		
Address: <input type="text" value="5 Blackfriars St, Chippendale"/>		
Phone: <input type="text" value="0416060772"/>	E-mail: <input type="text" value="michael@curioprosjcts.com.au"/>	

## Site interpretation and community statement

The sites were identified during a Due Diligence assessment, as such Aboriginal community input is still to take place.

## Additional Site Information Provided by Curio Projects



Site DTB2 consists of a single silcrete artefact located in an area of erosion caused by water runoff from a small corrugated iron roofed shelter over some historic machinery. The exposed artefact is located on the edge of a low spur, extending on to the study area from the southwest, between two drainage line, an unnamed small drainage line approximately 130m south and Five Mile Creek approximately 250 metres to the north. At the time of survey, consistent mown grass cover covers most of the study area limiting effective coverage to less than 5 percent.

#### Artefacts

Artefact	Material	Colour	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Weight (g)	Comments
Broken flake	Silcrete	Red	32	14	6	2.1	Potlid on ventral surface (fire?), flake scarring on dorsal surface perpendicular to axis suggesting that this is a broken redirection flake

Site DTB3 consists of 2 quartz artefacts located on the southern bank of a small dam in the north-western corner of the study area. The exposed artefacts are located approximately 100 metres south of Five Mile Creek, on relatively flat ground. At the time of survey, consistent mown grass cover covers most of the study area limiting effective coverage to less than 5 percent.

There is an abundance of quartz over the local area, with pieces ranging from 5mm to 300mm, most appears to be unmodified and of poor quality. The presence of these two broken flakes, both with crushing on the platform (possible bipolar reduction), makes it highly likely that the abundant but generally low-quality quartz was utilised, most probably on an opportunistic basis (i.e., quartz cobbles were knapped to test their quality on the site, with unsuitable cobbles being discarded). Further archaeological investigation of the site is required to confirm this hypothesis.

#### Artefacts

Artefact	Material	Colour	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Weight (g)	Comments
Proximal broken flake	Quartz	White	21	19	7	4.4	Some crushing on platform
Flake	Quartz	White	23	20	8	4.1	Crushing on platform, feather termination

Site DTB4 consists of a single quartz artefact located in an area of exposure beneath two poplar trees growing on the northern boundary of the survey area. The exposed artefact is located approximately 100 metres south of Five Mile Creek, on relatively flat ground. At the time of survey, consistent mown grass cover covers most of the study area limiting effective coverage to less than 5 percent.

There is an abundance of quartz over the local area, with pieces ranging from 5mm to 300mm, most appears to be unmodified and of poor quality. The presence of this artefact makes it highly likely that the abundant but generally low-quality quartz was utilised, most probably on an opportunistic basis (i.e., quartz cobbles were knapped to test their quality on the site, with unsuitable cobbles being discarded). Further archaeological investigation of the site is required to confirm this hypothesis.

#### **Artefacts**

Artefact	Material	Colour	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Weight (g)	Comments
Proximal broken flake	Quartz	White	21	12	6	1.4	Bipolar, complete platform (7x4mm)

Site DTB1 consists of 2 quartz artefacts located in an exposure at the base of a large Eucalypt. The exposed artefacts are located on a low spur, extending on to the study area from the south west, between two drainage line, an unnamed small drainage line approximately 130m south and Five Mile Creek approximately 250 metres to the north. At the time of survey, consistent mown grass cover covers most of the study area limiting effective coverage to less than 5 percent.

There is an abundance of quartz over the local area, with pieces ranging from 5mm to 300mm, most appears to be unmodified and of poor quality. The presence of these two broken flakes, one with crushing on the distal end indicating bipolar knapping, makes it highly likely that the abundant but generally low-quality quartz was utilised, most probably on an opportunistic basis (i.e., quartz cobbles were knapped to test their quality on the site, with unsuitable cobbles being discarded). Further archaeological investigation of the site is required to confirm this hypothesis.

#### **Artefacts**

Artefact	Material	Colour	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Weight (g)	Comments
Distal broken flake	Quartz	White	21	17	6	1.5	crushing on distal end indicating bipolar manufacture
Distal broken flake	Quartz	White	20	12	4	1.1	



## Doug Williams Curriculum Vitae



# DOUG WILLIAMS

## Curriculum Vitae

Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Bachelor of Arts (Honours), Australian National University.</li><li>▪ Graduate Diploma in Cultural Heritage Management (Applied Science), University of Canberra</li><li>▪ PhD Candidate, Griffith University.</li><li>▪ M.ICONOS</li><li>▪ Certificate III in Event Management, NSW TAFE</li></ul>
Pen Profile	<p>I have been a professional archaeologist and heritage manager since 1992 and have undertaken large-scale complex archaeological projects in New South Wales, ACT, Western Australia, Victoria and South Australia. In addition to running heritage consulting practices I was Victoria's Senior Project Archaeologist at Aboriginal Affairs Victoria (1998-2000) and the Executive Officer for the Willandra Lakes Region World Heritage Area (2000-2004) working in the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service. I have presented papers at varying conferences including those of the Australian Archaeological Association, World Archaeological Congress and Asia-Pacific World Heritage Managers workshops. From 2014 to 2020 I was a member of the ACT Heritage Council, representing the discipline of Archaeology. I received the 2012 <i>Laila Haglund Award for Excellence in Consulting Archaeology</i> and the 2013 <i>Waikato University Award</i> for best use of radiocarbon Dating. I have well developed fieldwork skills in archaeological survey, field recording, artefact identification/analysis, all scales of excavation and associated documentation, and GIS based field recording.</p>
Expertise	<p><b>2013-2020 and November 2022-Present: Principal, Access Archaeology.</b></p> <p>Consultant in Cultural Heritage Management, specialising in Aboriginal Heritage Management. Research, development and implementation of field survey strategies, report preparation, significance assessment and development of management strategies. Experience in conducting test excavation, salvage excavation, artefact analysis and GIS field recording. Liaison with Aboriginal communities and developers from the public and private sectors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Archaeological Tourism development</li><li>• AAA Conference 2019. Session Convenor <i>A River is More Than an Amenity, It is a Treasure: People and Rivers on the Direst Inhabited Continent on Earth.</i></li></ul> <p><b>April 2021-November 2022: Principal Archaeologist, Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd.</b></p> <p>Primary duties as per for Access Archaeology (above)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• AAA Conference 2021. Session Convenor: <i>When the Rivers (Don't) Flow: The Impact of Changing Flows on Culture and Heritage</i></li></ul> <p><b>2020-2021: Principal Archaeologist, Jacobs Australia</b></p> <p>Primary duties as per for Access Archaeology (above)</p> <p><b>2008-2013: Director, Ironbark Heritage &amp; Environment Pty Ltd</b></p> <p>Primary duties as per Access Archaeology (above), but in addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Management of numerous professional staff across five Australian states, associated company responsibilities;</li><li>• Major, complex heritage studies for resource developments (Mainly Pilbara WA), including methodological developments, research and development in emerging technologies for heritage management;</li><li>• Development of client and stakeholder relationships nationwide.</li><li>• <u>AWARD</u>: AACAI 'Laila Haglund Prize for Excellence in Consulting Archaeology'. 2012 AAA Conference, Wollongong, NSW.</li><li>• <u>AWARD</u>: Waikato University Award for best use of radiocarbon dating. 2013 AAA Conference, Coffs Harbour, NSW</li></ul> <p><b>2004 – 2008: Director, Archaeo Analysis Pty Ltd</b></p> <p>Primary duties as per for Access Archaeology (above).</p> <p><b>2000-2004: Executive Officer, Willandra Lakes Region World Heritage Area – NSW NPWS</b></p> <p>Implementation of the Plan of Management for the Willandra Lakes World Heritage Area and Individual Property Plans in that area. Involved close liaison with Aboriginal Traditional Owners, property owners, land management agencies, Commonwealth and State heritage management and protection agencies. Coordinated the activities of three separate committees of management and also reported to Environment Australia and the UNESCO World Heritage Organisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• June 2003. Presenting Participant at World Archaeological Congress 5 (Washington DC, USA).</li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>November 2002. World Heritage Committee Meeting and World Heritage Indigenous Forum, Cairns. Support to Indigenous working party.</li> </ul> <p><b>2003: Sessional Lecturer Sunraysia Institute of TAFE</b></p> <p>'Cultural Resource Management' Unit as part of TAFE Diploma of Natural Resource Management course. Preparation and delivery of lectures, preparation of course structure, organization of field trips and assessment of student work.</p> <p><b>1998-2000: Senior Project Archaeologist, Aboriginal Affairs Victoria</b></p> <p>Designed and implemented a strategy to identify Key Aboriginal Places across the State and make recommendations for their long term management and conservation. Management of numerous projects including development of management plans, implementation of management works, funding bids to the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs and overseeing the expenditure of Victoria's annual budget for capital works on Aboriginal heritage sites. Designed and delivery of site recording training to regionally based Aboriginal Heritage Officers.</p> <p><b>1993-1998: Director, Williams Barber Archaeological Services Pty Ltd</b></p> <p>Primary duties as per Access Archaeology (above)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1996-1997 Tutoring of Indigenous students at University of Canberra</li> </ul> <p><b>1992. Variety of early career positions</b></p>
<b>Professional Boards and Positions</b>	<p><b>2023-present, 2014-2020, ACT Heritage Council – Expert for Archaeology.</b></p> <p>Advise ACT Minister for the Environment on issues, policies and procedures pertaining to the protection of archaeological heritage in the ACT, also through 2023-24 contribute to ACT Heritage Council reestablishment and restructure.</p> <p><b>2019-23: State Representative, Australian Archaeological Association.</b></p> <p>2019 NSW Representative, 2020-23 ACT Representative.</p> <p><b>2021-23: Australia ICOMOS Indigenous Heritage Reference Group – Committee Member</b></p> <p><b>2021-23: ICOMOS International Archaeological Heritage Management Committee.</b></p> <p><b>2019-21: Kosciuszko Wild Horse Scientific Advisory Panel – Expert For Cultural Heritage Management</b></p> <p>Appointed by the NSW Minister for Energy and Environment: Provide scientific/technical advice informing the preparation of the draft wild horse plan of management (two extensions to appointment).</p>
<b>Publications</b>	<p>Kerkhove, R., J.L.Silcock, A.M.Kotarba-Morley, K.Lowe, <b>D.Williams</b> et al. In Prep. Investigating Indigenous Management of Water and Aquatic/ Floodplain Resources in a Desert Channel System (Mithaka Country, SW Queensland, Australia).</p> <p><b>Williams, D.</b> M.Sullivan, P.Hughes and A.Grinbergs. In prep. 'Out in the open: a complex of stratified artefact clusters in the Pilbara demonstrating a history of occupation to beyond the LGM' in <i>Archaeology in Oceania</i>..</p> <p>Lowe, K., <b>D.Williams</b>, 2023. 'Ula Thirra: A Case Study in the Geomagnetic Detection of Combustion Features in Channel Country of far south-western Queensland'. <i>Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences</i>. doi.org/10.1007/s12520-023-01722-7</p> <p><b>Williams, D.</b>, M.Westaway and I.Andrews. 2022. 'Coomathulla Monuments: Sandstone Quarries of the Mithaka', In Westaway, M, M.Mapar, T.Hough, S.Gorringe and G.Ginn (Eds). 2022. <i>Kirrenderri, Heart of Channel Country</i>. University of Queensland Anthropology Museum, Brisbane. Pp48-51.</p> <p>Westaway, M., <b>D.Williams</b>, and J.Kelly. 'Mungo Ancestral Remains reburial proposal disrespects the Elders' original vision'. <i>The Conversation</i> (Arts + Culture) published online on 04/08/2021.</p> <p>Adams,S. M.Westaway, D. McGahan, <b>D.Williams</b>, Et Al. 2021. 'Isotopic analyses of prehistoric human remains from the Flinders Group, Queensland, Australia, support an association between burial practices and status'. <i>Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences</i>. (2021) 13:121. doi.org/10.1007/s12520-021-01376-3</p> <p>Westaway, M.C., <b>D.Williams</b>, Et Al. 2021. 'Hidden in Plain Sight: Systematic fieldwork in Mithaka Country, Southwest Queensland, reveals an extensive archaeological landscape'. <i>Antiquity</i>, 95(382), 1043-1060 doi.org/10.15184/aqy.2021.31.</p> <p>Westaway, M., W.Clark, <b>D.Williams</b> &amp; G.Quayle. 2021. 'Reburying World Heritage human remains would close window on Barkindji past'. <i>Nature</i> 589,19. DOI: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-020-03645-y">https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-020-03645-y</a></p> <p>Adams, S., Collard, M. <b>Williams, D.</b>, Et Al. 2020. 'A community bioarchaeology project in the Flinders Islands Group, Australia'. <i>Archaeologies: Journal of the World Archaeological Congress</i>. Published online 17/11/2020. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s11759-020-09411-w">https://doi.org/10.1007/s11759-020-09411-w</a></p> <p>Marsh, M., P.Hiscock, <b>D. Williams</b>, Et Al, 2018. 'Watura Jurnti – a 42 to 45,000 year-long occupation sequence from the north-eastern Pilbara'. <i>Archaeology in Oceania</i>. DOI: 10.1002/arco.5152</p> <p>Westaway, MC., <b>Williams, D.G.</b>, Et Al. 2016. 'The Death of Kakutcha: A Case of Perimortem weapon trauma in an Aboriginal man from north west New South Wales, Australia'. <i>Antiquity</i> 90 353 (2016): 1318–1333.</p> <p>Miller, G., Magee, J., Smith, M., Baynes, A., Lehman, S., Spooner, N., Fogel, M., Webb, S., Johnston, H., <b>Williams, D.</b>, Et Al. 2016. 'Direct evidence of human predation on extinct Australian megafauna between 53.9 and 47.5 ka'. <i>Nature Communications</i> 7:10196 doi:10.1038/ncomms10496(2016).</p>

Conference Papers & Presentations	<p><b>Williams, D.</b> 2022. <i>The Mines of Mithaka: Hunter Gatherer Mining for Trade and Local Use in Channel Country, Far South West Queensland</i>. Paper presented to the Harlan IV Symposium, TropAg International Conference, Brisbane.</p> <p><b>Williams, D.,</b> M.Westaway and Mithaka Aboriginal Corporation. 2022. <i>The Lost Mines of Mithaka: Hunter Gatherer Mining for Trade and Local Use in Channel Country, Far South West Queensland</i>. Paper presented to the World Archaeological Congress, Prague, 7 July 2022.</p> <p>Gorringe, J., T.Gorringe, <b>D.Williams</b>, M.Westaway and I.Andrews. <i>Alice in wonderland: Cultural Mapping of the Duncan-Kemp archive on Mithaka Country, Far South West Queensland, Australia</i>. Paper presented to the World Archaeological Congress, Prague, 7 July 2022.</p> <p><b>Pappin, G.,</b> J.Kelly, M.Young, M.Brettschneider, <b>D.Williams</b> and M.Westaway. 2022. <i>Cultural Erasure and the Willandra Lakes Ancestral Remains</i>. Paper presented to the World Archaeological Congress, Prague, 7 July 2022.</p> <p><b>Williams, D.,</b> G.Pappin, J.Kelly and M.Westaway. 2022. <i>The Vermillion Accord and the Willandra Lakes World Heritage Area Human Remains Collection: A Tragedy in Three Acts</i>. Paper presented to the World Archaeological Congress, Prague, 5 July 2022</p> <p><b>Williams, D.</b> 2022. <i>The Scale of sandstone Mining and grindstone production in Mithaka Country: An Overview of Research on Sandstone Quarries in Channel Country</i>. Paper presented to Kirrenderri Heart of Channel Country Symposium, University of Queensland, 4 June 2022.</p> <p><b>Williams, D.</b> Westaway, M., Joshua Gorringe. 2021. <i>Scales of Investigation and Scales of Production: Researching Grindstone Production in Channel Country, South West Queensland</i>. Paper presented to 2021 ARCAS Conference, Online Conference.</p> <p><b>Williams, D.</b> Westaway, M., Mithaka Aboriginal Corporation. 2019 <i>Aboriginal Occupation of Channel Country, Far South West Queensland</i>. Paper presented to 2019 Australian Archaeological Association Conference, Gold Coast, Queensland.</p> <p>Westaway, M., <b>Williams, D.,</b> Mithaka Aboriginal Corporation.2019. <i>Investigating the Record of Food Production and Villages in Channel Country, Western Queensland</i>. Paper presented to 2019 Australian Archaeological Association Conference, Gold Coast, Queensland.</p> <p><b>Williams, D.,</b> M.Westaway, K.Lowe and Mithaka Aboriginal Corporation. <i>A Satellite Imagery/GIS Survey for Aboriginal Archaeological places in Channel Country, SW Queensland</i>. Presented to 2018 Australian Archaeological Association Conference, Auckland, NZ.</p> <p><b>Williams, D.</b> and C.Carter and Mithaka Aboriginal Corporation. <i>I would love to be an archaeologist: Participatory Archaeological Tourism as a mechanism for undertaking archaeological research and community capacity building</i>. Presented to 2018 Australian Archaeological Association Conference, Auckland, NZ</p> <p>Marsh, M., and <b>Williams, D.</b> <i>Waturna Jurnti: Sampling and Excavation Strategies for a Pleistocene Archaeological Deposit in a Rock Shelter</i>. Presented to the 2013 Archaeological Association Conference, Coffs Harbour NSW <b>AWARD: WAIKATO UNIVERSITY AWARD FOR BEST USE OF RADIOCARBON DATING.</b></p> <p><b>Williams, D.,</b> Sullivan, M., and Hughes, P. <i>Out in the Open: Excavation of Artefact Scatters in The Pilbara</i>. Presented to the 2012 Archaeological Association Conference, Wollongong NSW. <b>AWARD: 'LAILA HAGLUND AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE IN CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGY'.</b></p> <p>McKay, A., Sullivan, M., Hughes, P., and <b>Williams, D.</b> <i>Issues of archaeological significance assessment in the eastern Pilbara: some preliminary thoughts</i>. Presented to the 2009 Archaeological Association Conference, Flinders University, SA.</p> <p><b>Williams, D.</b> <i>Rich Pastures: The Archaeology at Headquarters Joint Operations Command, Dairy Station Creek, Between Bungendore and Queanbeyan NSW</i>. Presented to the 2009 ACT Historical Archaeology Workshop, University of Canberra.</p> <p><b>Williams, D.</b> <i>Sharing the Willandra</i>. Presented to the Fifth World Archaeological Congress, Washington DC, June 2003, AND to the Crow Canyon Archaeological Centre, June 2003.</p> <p><b>Williams, D.</b> <i>Repatriation, Reconciliation and Research – An Indigenous Narrative from Lake Mungo</i>. Co-presented to the Fifth World Archaeological Congress, Washington DC, June 2003.</p> <p>Johnston, H., Webb, S., and <b>Williams, D.</b> <i>Three Pleistocene Burials From Lake Garnpung, Willandra Lakes WHA</i>. Australian Archaeological Association Conference, Jindabyne NSW, 2002</p> <p><b>Williams, D.</b> <i>Involvement of the Paakantji, Mutthi Mutthi and Ngaympaa Tribal Groups in the Management of the Willandra Lakes Region World Heritage Area: Management Structure and Current Issues</i>. Presented to the Australian World Heritage Managers Workshop, Leura NSW, March 2002.</p>
Courses & Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Asbestos Awareness</li> <li>▪ Construction Industry White Card</li> <li>▪ Risk Management Processes (RIIRS3301A)</li> <li>▪ Information Communication (RIICOM301A)</li> <li>▪ Onsite Supervision in the Workplace (RIIBEF402A)</li> <li>▪ Leadership in the Workplace (BSBMGT401A)</li> <li>▪ Senior First Aid (HTLFA311A)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Certificate III in Tourism and Events (Eurobodalla Adult Ed).</li> </ul>
<b>Memberships</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Australia ICOMOS – Full International member</li> <li>▪ Australian Archaeological Association</li> <li>▪ Centre for Archaeological Research (associate)</li> <li>▪ Life Member, ANU Australian Football Club</li> </ul>
<b>Community Contributions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 2023-present – Chair, ANU Griffins Future Group.</li> <li>▪ ANU Sports Union Board of Management 1989-1991 (Peter McCullough Achievement Award for contribution to university sport).</li> <li>▪ ANU Australian Football Club Executive (various positions) 1989-1998, 2001, 2022-23 (Assistant Club Coach).</li> <li>▪ Foundation President, Broulee-Moruya Australian Football Club, 2014-2016, 2019. General committee 2017-2018.</li> <li>▪ Board of Management, Sapphire Coast Australian Football League, 2016-2017</li> <li>▪ President 'Granite Town' music festival 2016, general committee 2014, 2015, 2017.</li> </ul>



## **Annex 4.**

### **Previous local archaeological studies**

## SELECTED LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES

Koettig, M.	1986	Assessed two locations for proposed water treatment, one on banks of Murrumbidgee, on 300m distant from the river on a slope. 4 stone artefacts were found at the second location, over a 25m distance. They were 3 quartz artefacts and one of a fine grained siliceous material. The assemblages consisted of 2 flakes, a bipolar core and a broken flake.
Navin, K.	1994	Recorded 4 sites on the Murrumbidgee River floodplain, those being 2 artefact scatters and 2 scarred trees.
Navin, K, K. Officer and K. Legge.	1994	Recorded 3 scarred trees, 2 artefacts scatters, 1 isolated artefact, and 1 artefact scatter/quarry with archaeological deposit in route of proposed Coolac bypass
Navin, K, and K. Officer	1996	Recorded 1 scarred tree, 3 artefacts scatters, 1 isolated artefact, and 1 artefact scatter/quarry with archaeological deposit in route of proposed Coolac bypass.
Barber, M	2004	Recorded 1 artefact scatter (6 artefacts) and one area of potential archaeological deposit. Artefacts were mostly quartz with one tuff flake. Also recorded an oral account of potential massacre site in the Mingay/Pettit locality.
Boot, P.	2004	An inspection of two earth rings on an alluvial flat south west of Gundagai. Rings were highly eroded.
Pryce, D.	2005	Survey by Tumut-Brungle LALC, recorded 5 sites, all being artefact occurrences, on alignment of proposed Sheahans Bridge duplication.
Kayandel Archaeological Services	2007	Test excavation on Murrumbidgee River flood plain. 61 artefacts retrieved from 116 square meters of excavation spread over 23 sample locations. There was some evidence of discrete activity areas.