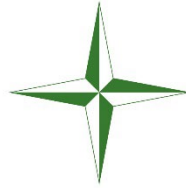


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A U S T R A L
A R C H A E O L O G Y

23 & 24 BAYADERRA COURT AND 66 MEROOL ROAD, MOAMA NEW SOUTH WALES

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

FINAL REPORT

PLANRIGHT

29 September 2022



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report has been prepared for Planright and is an Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage assessment of land situated at 23 and 24 Bayaderra Court (lots 13 and 14 of Deposited Plan [DP] 1259705) and 66 Merool Road, Moama (lot 2 DP 1206253), New South Wales (NSW) [the study area], within the Murray River Council (LGA) and the parish of Moama in the county of Cadell.

The study area is defined by the boundary of the Murray River to the north-west, Winbi Avenue and Lot 77 DP1064636 to the east, Bayaderra Court, Lot 14 DP1259705 and Lot 11 DP1259705 to the south-east and Lot 2 DP577744 to the south and west. The study area is located in the suburb of Moama and is approximately 191 kilometres north of Melbourne's Central Business District.

This Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) was undertaken to assess the archaeological potential for Aboriginal material as part of a Development Application (DA) being prepared under Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A), before the proposed subdivision of the study area. The ACHA has been undertaken in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (Department of Environment Climate Change and Water NSW 2010), the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (Office of Environment and Heritage 2011) and the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (Department of Environment Climate Change and Water NSW 2010) [Consultation Requirements].

Background research identified 32 previously recorded sites located within or adjacent to the study area. Of these 32 sites, modified trees were the most common type making up 72% of the sites. A burial has been recorded in the study area (AHIMS # 59-2-0047). The report associated with this burial specified that while some of the remains were recovered the skeletal elements were incomplete implying that they may still be located on-site.

The Aboriginal sites identified during this ACHA report are described, along with their significance in the table below:

Site name / AHIMS No.	Aboriginal cultural heritage values	Significance
Merool Lane Earth Mound, Moama / 59-2-0127	MEROOL LANE EARTH MOUND (AHIMS # 59-2-0127) is located on a sand dune approximately 277m from the Murray River and is an earth mound containing heat retainers and a quartz flake. The site has erosion damage. Further investigations will be required before a significance statement is produced.	Indeterminate
Merool Lane Burial, Moama / 59-2-0047	MEROOL LANE BURIAL, MOAMA (AHIMS # 59-2-0047) is a burial located on a dune crest, 400m from the Murray River. 67 pieces of bone were identified, although some of the major bones have not been located including the right ulna and the majority of the cranium and mandible. Merool Lane Burial, Moama has research potential as burials along the Murray River can provide new information on traditional practices regarding the interment of the dead and skeletal remains can be subject to a number of analyses that provide information on past ways of life. It has been assessed to have high social and spiritual significance to local people.	Indeterminate

ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

Consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders has been completed in accordance with the Consultation Requirements (DECCW 2010a). A summary of this process is included below.

Stage	Component	Commenced	Completed
Stage 1	Letters to agencies	12/07/2021	N/A
	Registration of stakeholders	4/10/2021	19/10/2021
Stage 2	Project information	16/11/2021	N/A
Stage 3	Review of project methodology	16/11/2021	24/11/2021
Stage 4	Review of ACHA by Aboriginal stakeholders	TBC	TBC

Further information on the consultation completed for the project can be found in Section 3 and **Appendix A** of this report.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are derived from the findings described in this ACHA. The recommendations have been developed after considering the archaeological context, environmental information, consultation with the local Aboriginal community and the predicted impact of the planning proposal on archaeological resources.

It is recommended that:

1. No further assessment or works are required for the proposed works within the study area.
2. The works for the extension of the road must remain within the footprint of the proposed design.
3. If future landholders plan to undertake works at the site of the Merool Lane Earth Mound (AHIMS # 59-2-0127) or Merool Lane Burial, Moama (AHIMS # 59-2-0047) then they will be required to apply for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) in accordance with Section 90 of the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act).
4. If, while undertaking the activity, an Aboriginal object is identified, all works must cease in the vicinity of the object. It is a legal requirement under Section 89A of the NPW Act to notify Heritage NSW, as soon as possible. Further investigations and an AHIP may be required prior to certain activities recommencing.
5. If human skeletal remains are encountered, all works must cease immediately and NSW police must be contacted, who will notify the Coroner's Office. If the remains are believed to be of Aboriginal origin, then the Aboriginal stakeholders and Heritage NSW must be notified. No work can continue until written notification has been obtained from Heritage NSW.
6. It is recommended that the proponent continue to inform Aboriginal stakeholders about the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the study area throughout the completion of the project. The consultation outlined as part of this ACHA is valid for six months and must be maintained by the proponent for it to remain continuous. If a gap of more than six months occurs, then the consultation will not be suitable to support an AHIP for the project.
7. A copy of this report should be forwarded to all Aboriginal stakeholder groups who have registered an interest in the project.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd (Austral) has been commissioned by Planright on behalf of Brett Sands (proponent) to undertake an ACHA for the property at 23 and 24 Bayaderra Court (Lots 13 and 14 of DP1259705) and 66 Merool Road, Moama (Lot 2 DP 1206253), Moama, New South Wales (NSW) [the study area]. The location of the study area is shown in Figure 1.1, Figure 1.2 and Figure 1.3.

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE ACHA

The ACHA was undertaken to assess the potential harm that may occur to Aboriginal cultural heritage objects and/or values as part of a DA under Part 4 of the EP&A Act, for the subdivision of the study area.

The project involves the removal of vegetation, the subdivision of the property into 12 residential lots and the extension and construction of a road. Although the study area is approximately 7.04 hectares in size, the proposed development will be undertaken on approximately 4.3 hectares.

1.2 ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES

The scope of this ACHA report is based on the legal requirements, guidelines and policies of Heritage NSW. The guiding document for this assessment is the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011) [Guide], the *Code of Practice for the Investigation of Aboriginal objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010b) [Code of Practice] and the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010a) [Consultation Requirements].

Information provided in this assessment includes, but is not limited to:

- A description of the Aboriginal objects and/or places within the study area.
- A description of the Aboriginal cultural heritage values, including the significance of Aboriginal objects, places and values identified by the ACHA.
- Documentation of how the Consultation Requirements have been met (specifically 80C of the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009*) [NPW Regulation].
- The views of Aboriginal people regarding the likely impact of the proposed activity on their cultural heritage, including evidence of their submissions and how these have been addressed.
- An assessment of harm posed to Aboriginal objects, places or values as part of the project.
- A description of practical measures that have been used to protect, conserve, avoid or mitigate harm to Aboriginal objects, places and values.

1.3 SUMMARY OF LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage assessments in NSW are carried out under a range of State and Federal Acts, Regulations and Guidelines. These Acts and Regulations allow for the management and protection of Aboriginal places and objects, and the Guidelines set out best practice for community consultation in accordance with the requirements of the Acts.

This section outlines the Australian acts and guidelines that are applicable or have the potential to be triggered with regard to the proposed development are detailed in Table 1.1 to Table 1.4.

Table 1.1 Federal acts

Federal Acts:	Applicability and implications
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	This act has not been triggered and so does not apply, as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No sites listed on the National Heritage List (NHL) are present or in close proximity to the study area. No sites listed on the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) are present or in close proximity to the study area.
<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Amendment Act 1987</i>	Applies, due to: This Act provides blanket protection for Aboriginal heritage in circumstances where such protection is not available at the state level. This Act may also override state and territory provisions.

Table 1.2 State acts

State Acts:	Applicability and implications
<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act 1974)</i>	Applies, due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 86 – Prohibits both knowingly and unknowingly, causing harm or desecration to any Aboriginal object or place without either an AHIP or other suitable defence from the Act. Section 87 – Allows for activities carried out under an AHIP or following due diligence to be a defence against the harm of an Aboriginal object. Section 89A – Requires that the Heritage NSW must be notified of any Aboriginal objects discovered, within a reasonable time. Section 90 – Requires an application for an AHIP in the case of destruction of a site through development or relocation.
NPW Regulation 2009	Applies, due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 80A – States minimum standards of due diligence to have been carried out Section 80C – Requires Aboriginal community consultation process to be undertaken before applying for an AHIP. Section 80D – Requires production of a cultural heritage assessment report to accompany AHIP applications.
<i>The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act 1979)</i>	Applies, due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This project is being assessed under Part 4 of the EP&A Act 1979. Sections 86, 87, 89A and 90 of the NP&W Act 1974 will apply. The Part 5 Guidelines will not apply.
<i>NSW Heritage Act 1977</i>	There are no sites listed on the State Heritage Register associated with the study area, and therefore Section 57 of this act does not apply.

Table 1.3 State and local planning instruments

Planning Instruments	Applicability and implications
Local Environmental Plans (LEP)	The following LEP is applicable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Murray LEP 2011 Wakool Local Environmental Plan 2013

Planning Instruments	Applicability and implications
Development Control Plans (DCP)	The following DCP is applicable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Murray DCP 2012 • Wakool DCP 2013

Table 1.4 Aboriginal community consultation guidelines

Guidelines	Applicability and implications
Consultation Requirements	The development is to be conducted in accordance with Part 4 of the EP&A Act. As the project is to be assessed under Part 6 of the NP&W Act, approvals under Section 90 of the NP&W Act 1974 as amended 2010 will be required, S89A of the Act will apply, and the Part 4 Guidelines will apply.

1.4 PROJECT TEAM AND QUALIFICATIONS

The personnel responsible for the preparation of this report are detailed in Table 1.5.

Table 1.5 Personnel involved in the preparation of this ACHA

Name	Qualifications	Title	Responsibilities
Amanda Hansford	BA Arch/Paleo Grad Dip Arch	Director	Technical Lead
Nicole Monk	B Arch Grad Dip Arch	Archaeologist	Report writing
Madelaine Firth	BA Anc. His/Arch	Archaeologist	Background report writing
Adam Hansford	Cert 4 (ongoing)	GIS	Mapping

1.5 ABBREVIATIONS

The following are common abbreviations that are used within this report:

Austral	Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd
ACHA	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Burra Charter	Burra Charter: <i>Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013</i>
CHL	Commonwealth Heritage List
DA	Development Application
DCP	Development Control Plan
EPA Act	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>
EPBC Act	<i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999</i>
EPI	Environmental Planning Instrument
Heritage Act	<i>NSW Heritage Act 1977</i>
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
IHO	Interim Heritage Order
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
MoamaLALC	Moama Local Aboriginal Land Council
NHL	National Heritage List

NPW Act	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>
The Proponent	Brett Sands
Study Area	23 and 24 Bayaderra Court (Lots 13 and 14 of DP1259705) and 66 Merool Road, Moama (Lot 2 DP 1206253),
Murray DCP	<i>Murray Development Control Plan 2012</i>
Wakool DCP	<i>Wakool Development Control Plan 2013</i>
Murray LEP	<i>Murray Local Environmental Plan 2011</i>
Wakool LEP	<i>Murray Local Environmental Plan 2011</i>

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

The following section defines the study area and its environmental and cultural context.

2.1 THE STUDY AREA

The study area consists of the entirety of 23 Bayaderra Court, NSW (Lot 12 DP 1259705), 24 Bayaderra Court (Lot 13 DP1259705) and 66 Merool Road (Lot 2 DP1206253), NSW, located approximately 1.5 kilometres west of the township of Moama, within the Murray River Council LGAs, and the parish of Moama in the county of Cadell. It is also within the boundaries of the Moama Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC). It is bounded to the north-west by the Murray River, to the north-east by Winbi Avenue and Lot 77 DP1064636, to the south-east by Bayaderra Court, Lot 14 DP1259705 and Lot 11 DP1259705, and to the south-west by Lot 2 DP577744.

The location of the study area is shown in Figure 1.1, Figure 1.2, and Figure 1.3

2.2 DESCRIPTION OF ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUES

It is generally accepted that Aboriginal people have inhabited the Australian continent for at least 65,000 years at Madjedbebe in the Northern Territory and over 42,000 years for NSW (Allen & O'Connell 2003, Bowler et al. 2003, Clarkson et al. 2017). Aboriginal culture is rich and involves custom, lore and a values system based upon the sustainability of their spiritual connection, belonging, obligation and responsibility to care for their land, people and environment (DECCW 2010c). Aboriginal cultural knowledge can be defined as:

“... accumulated knowledge which encompasses spiritual relationships, relationships with the natural environment and the sustainable use of natural resources, and relationships between people, which are reflected in language, narratives, social organisation, values, beliefs, and cultural laws and customs...” (Andrews et al. 2006)

Aboriginal cultural heritage encompasses both tangible and intangible elements (DECCW 2010a, p.3). Tangible heritage may include:

- Items and places made and used by Aboriginal people such as stone tools, art sites and ceremonial or burial grounds.
- Contemporary and/or historical sites such as old mission buildings, massacre sites and cemeteries.
- Cultural landscapes which are “a place or area valued by an Aboriginal group (or groups) because of their long and complex relationship with that land” (Buggey 1999).

Aboriginal cultural heritage is not just confined to tangible sites and landscapes, but also includes intangible aspects such as peoples' memories, story-lines, dreaming stories, ceremonies, language and other cultural knowledge passed from generation to generation (DECCW 2010a, p.3).

A description of the Aboriginal values identified within or adjacent to the study area is contained in Table 2.1 and shown within Figure 1.4.

Table 2.1 Details of Aboriginal cultural heritage values in relation to the study area

Site name / AHIMS No.	Description	Lot and DP	Association to study area
Merool Lane Burial, Moama / 59-2-0047	MEROOL LANE BURIAL, MOAMA (AHIMS # 59-2-0047) is a burial located on a dune crest, 400m from the Murray River. Approximately 67 pieces of bone were identified, although some of the major bones have not been located including the right ulna and the majority of the cranium and mandible. Merool Lane Burial, Moama has research potential as burials along the Murray River can potentially provide new information on traditional practices regarding	Lot 2 DP 1206253	Located within the study area

Site name / AHIMS No.	Description	Lot and DP	Association to study area
	the interment of the dead. Further investigations are required to determine the values of this site.		

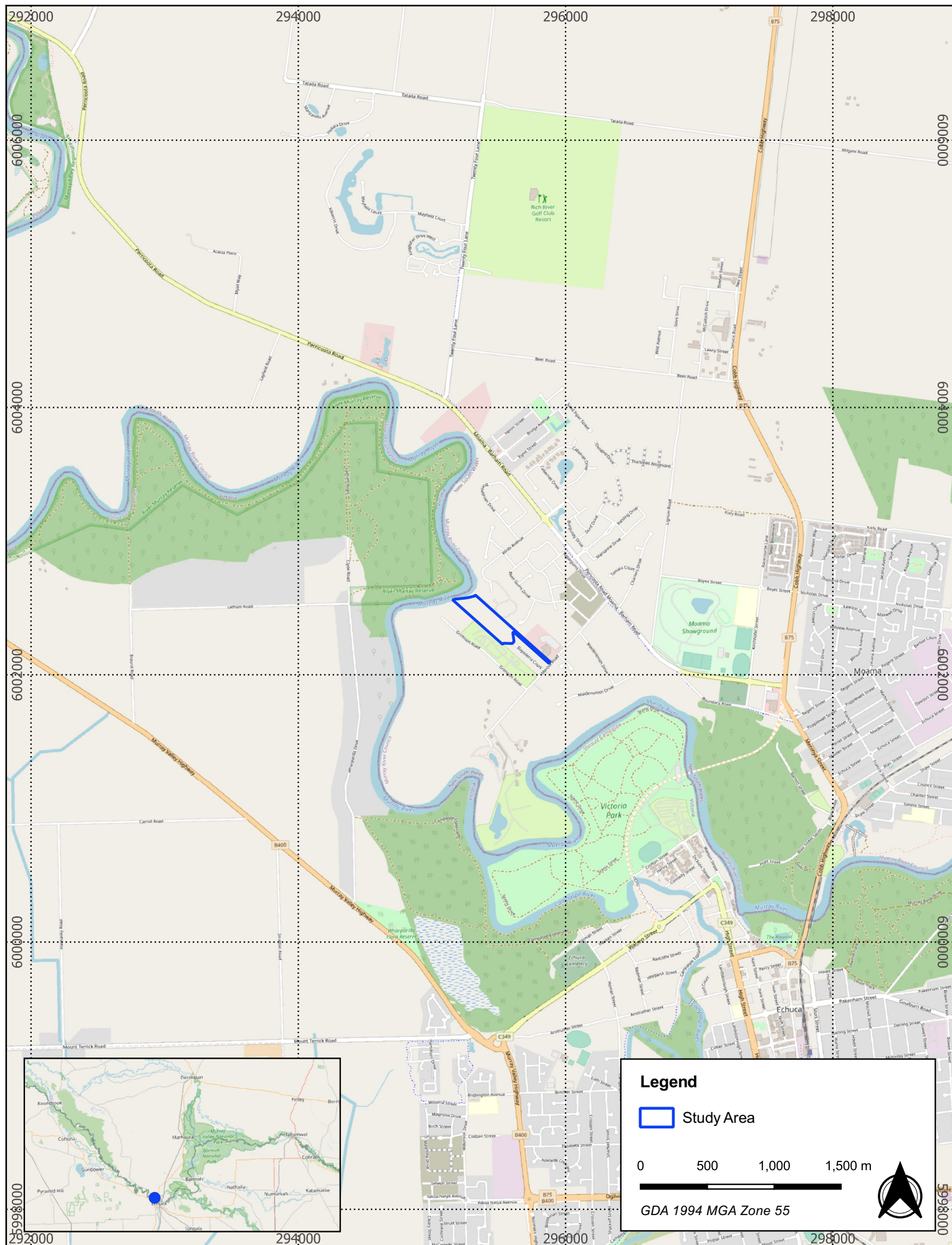


Figure 1.1 - Location of the study area
 21087 - 23 & 24 Bayaderra Court and 66 Merool Road, Moama

Source: NSW LPI Basemap

Drawn by: ARH Date: 2022-04-04



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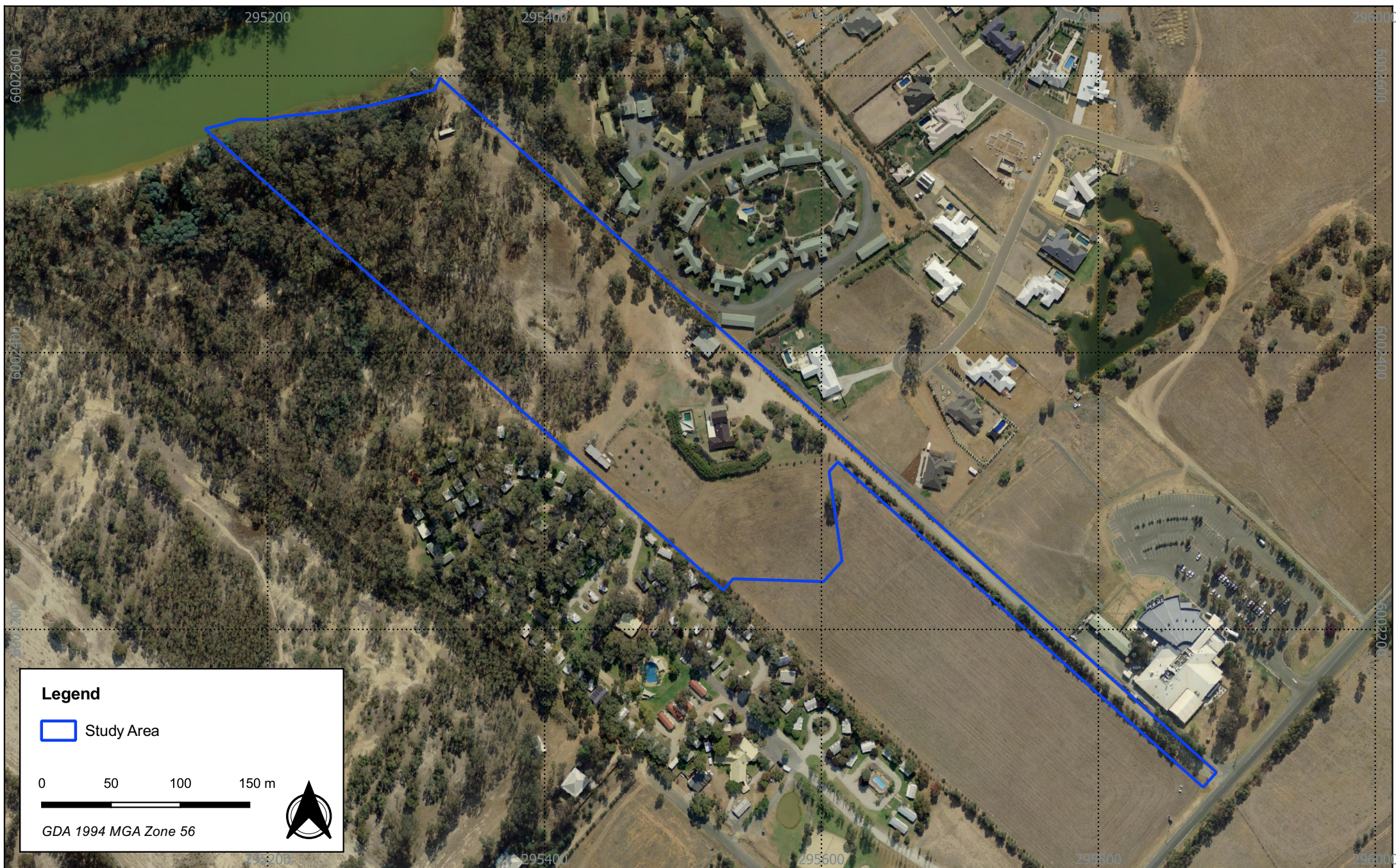


Figure 1.2 - Detailed aerial of the study area

21087 - 23 & 24 Bayaderra Court and 66 Merool Road, Moama

Source: NSW LPI Aerial

Drawn by: SS Date: 2022-04-04



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ARCHAEOLOGY

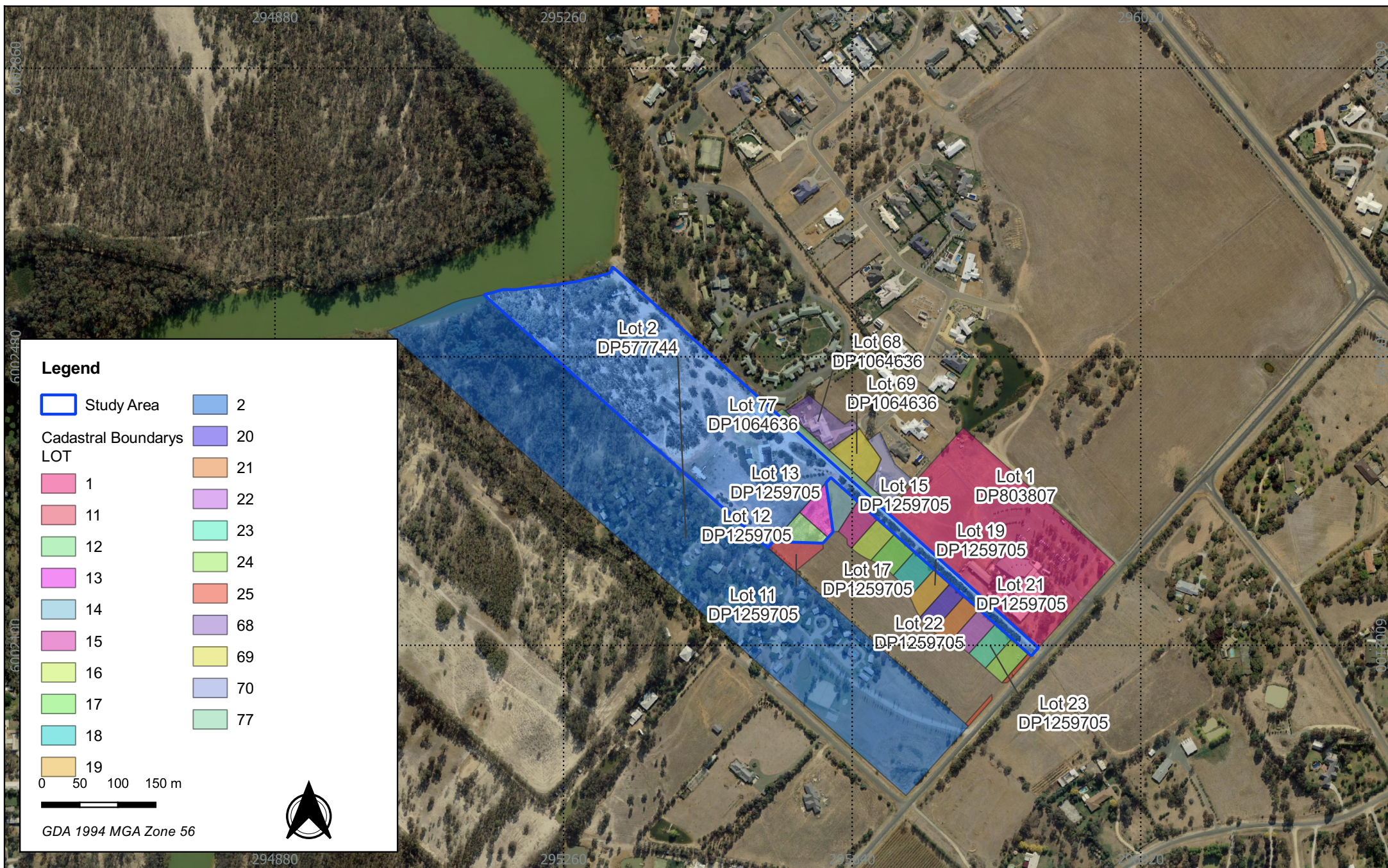


Figure 1.3 - Cadastral boundaries of the study area

21087 - 23 & 24 Bayaderra Court and 66 Merool Road, Moama

Source: NSW LPI Aerial

Drawn by: ARH Date: 2022-04-04



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Figure 1.4 Identified Aboriginal values of the study area

21087 - 23 & 24 Bayaderra Court and 66 Merool Road, Moama

Source: NSW LPI Aerial

Drawn by: ARH Date: 2022-06-28



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2.3 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The following section discusses the study area in relation to its landscape, environmental and Aboriginal landscape resources. This environmental context has been prepared in accordance with Requirement 2 of The Code (DECCW 2010d, pp.8–9).

The study area is located within the Riverine Plain geographical region, which encompasses part of the Murray River. The study area is in the Murray channels and floodplains landscape, as described by Mitchell (2002).

2.3.1 TOPOGRAPHY AND HYDROLOGY

The study area's north-west extent is the Murray River floodplain with terrain rising into a sand dune that runs south-west to northeast, across the area approximately parallel to the river. The floodplain makes up approximately half of the topography of the study area, with the dune forming the remainder. The landform units identified within the study area are shown in Figure 1.5.

The Murray River is the only hydrological system that affects the study area, which is a highly modified feature. The river has played an important role in shaping the present-day landscapes and landforms of the region and the study area, including the floodplain and the development of the dune.

Prior to European settlement and large scale infrastructure, the Murray River would have flooded seasonally each year (Coutts et al. 1979, p.29). During these periods of flooding, areas inundated would have supported many food resources for Aboriginal people, such as fish, shellfish other aquatic animals and water birds (Pardoe 2014, p.114).

Currently, the flow of the Murray adjacent to the study area is controlled by regulators which limit the amount of water passing through the Yarrawonga weir and the Barmah Choke upstream of the study area. This reduces flooding, which was common prior to this infrastructure (Harrington & Hale 2011).

The hydrological systems identified within and in the locality of the study area are identified in Figure 1.6.

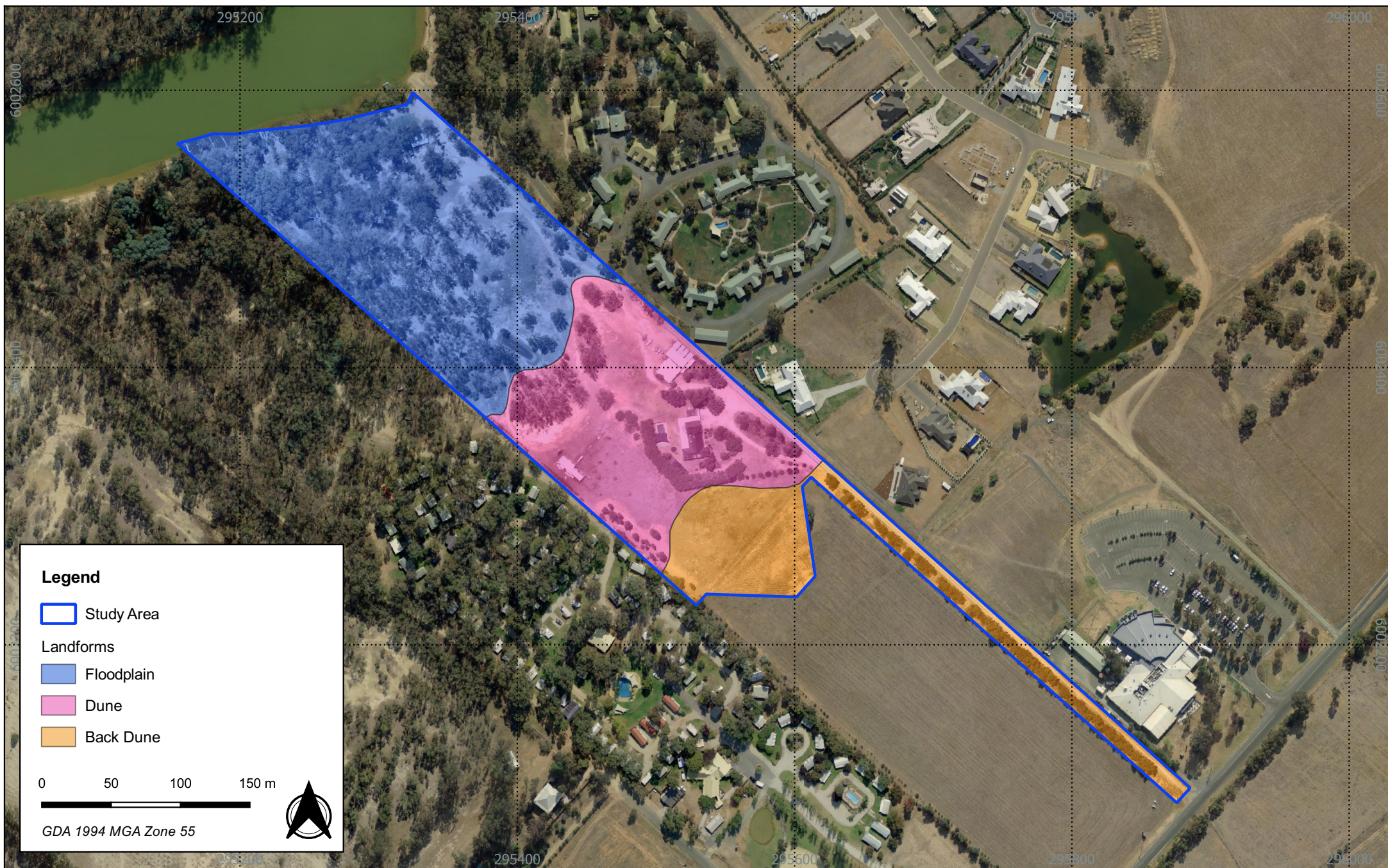


Figure 1.5 - Landforms of the study area

21087 - 23 & 24 Bayaderra Court and 66 Merool Road, Moama

Source: NSW LPI Aerial

Drawn by: ARH Date: 2022-04-04



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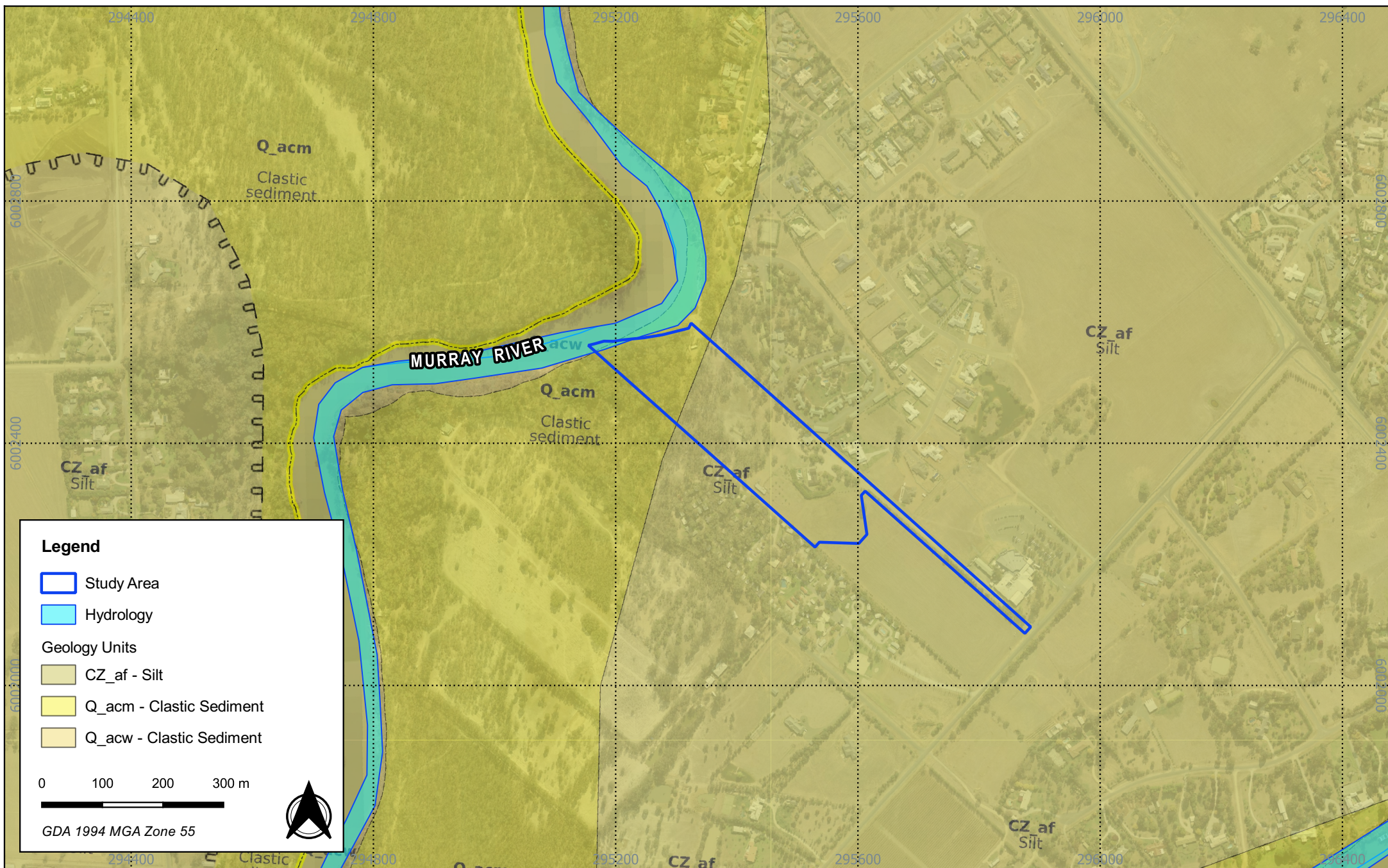


Figure 1.6 - Geology / hydrology of the study area

21087 - 23 & 24 Bayaderra Court and 66 Merool Road, Moama

Source: NSW LPI Aerial

Drawn by: ARH Date: 2022-04-04



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2.3.2 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The study area is a part of the geographical region of the Riverina. This region was formed in the Quaternary period, developing river channels, floodplains, swamps, lakes and lunettes. The study area specifically is a part of the Murray Fans bioregion. The Murray Fans characteristically have meandering channels and source bordering dunes with lakes and swamps that are supplied with overflow water from the river and channels (NSW NPWS 2003, p.97). Due to the rising of the Cadell fault, the flow of the Murray River has been confined, making the anabranches more active as a result. Two forms of soil deposits can be found in the study area. The first covers the north-western end of the study area and is described as light brown clayey silt with grey humic clayey sand which has very fine-grained sand covering it. The rest of the site is made up of silt, which is very fine to medium-grained lithic to quartz-rich clay.

The geological units identified within the study area are identified in Figure 1.6.

The study area consists of one soil landscape, the Murray Channels and Floodplains (Figure 1.7). Murray Channels and Floodplains are Quaternary alluviums connected to the active channel and associated waterways of the Murray River (Mitchell 2002, p.103). These Murray streams, including active channels, billabongs, swamps, and levees with seasonal inundated. Scalded alluvial flats, broad elevated floodplains and associated relict channels. Source bordering dunes can be up to 10m high and sandy rises, being up to 5- metres high. Generally, the riverbank in the Moama area consists of a grey loam, overlaying a pale brown clayey sand with yellow mottles, which overlays a white and brown mottled clayey silt which overlays a clayey sand (Gill 1973, p.38). The soil type is classified as chromosol, which has a strong contrast between the A and B horizons, especially in the texture of the soil. This soil type of soil is commonly found in the Riverine Plain of south-eastern Australia.

The soil landscapes identified within the study area are identified in Figure 1.7.

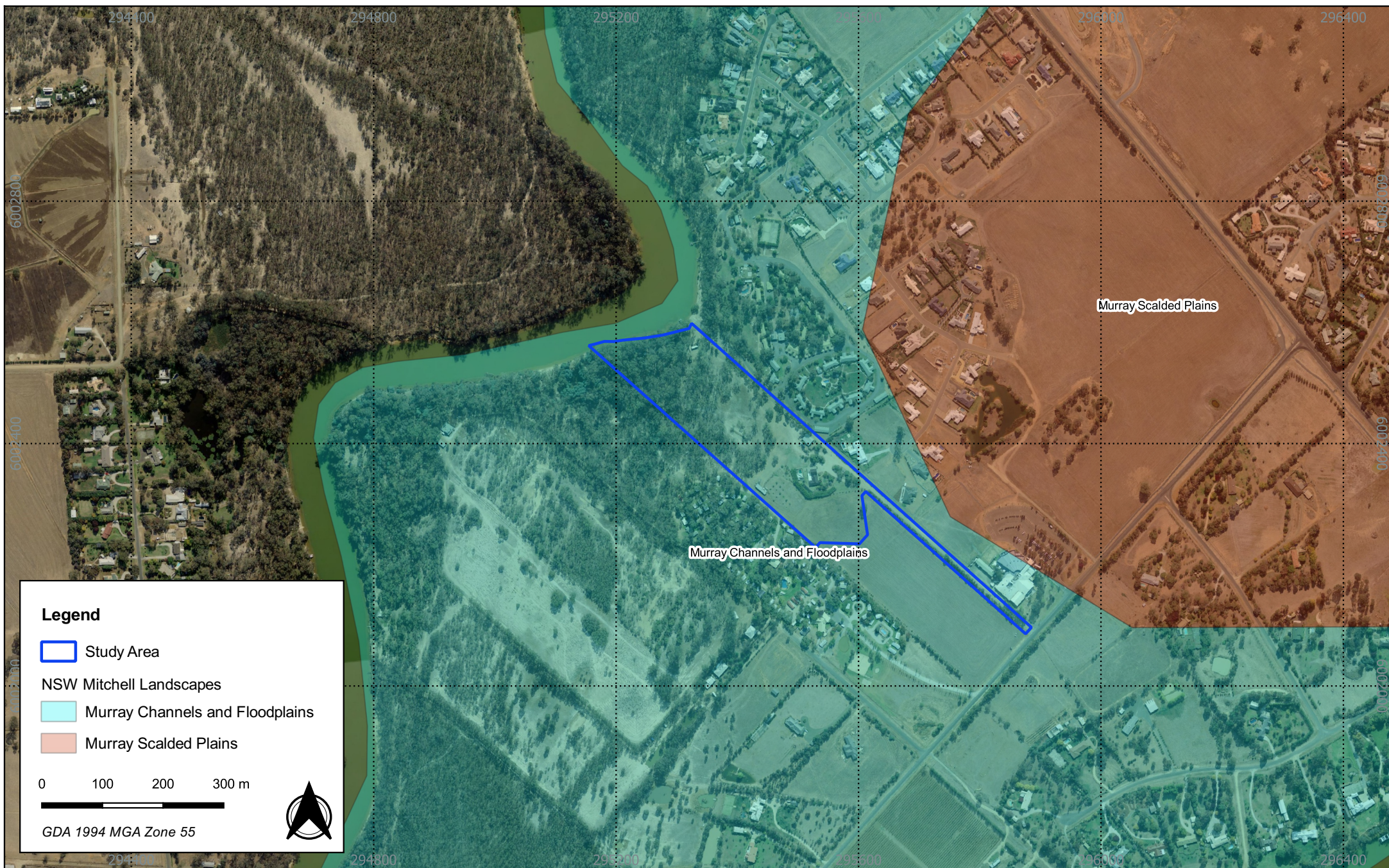


Figure 1.7 - Mitchell landscapes associated with the study area

21087 - 23 & 24 Bayaderra Court and 66 Merool Road, Moama

Source: NSW LPI Aerial, Mitchells Landscapes V3.1

Drawn by: ARH Date: 2022-04-04



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2.3.3 CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

The climate of the region is classified as having a mild to warm temperature with moderately low rainfall. The temperature ranges from about 4 degrees Celsius in July to about 30 degrees Celsius in the summer around January. The rainfall in the region varies from 238 – 617 millimetres. The climate of the region has shown a rise in temperature and a fall in rainfall since 1950.

The area is classified as semi-arid/grassland climatic zone of south-eastern Australia.

The vegetation of the area is dominated by River Red Gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) on floodplains and marshes. Understories are generally made up of flood-tolerant grasses. Areas that did not receive large amounts of flooding can be found around the river, such as dunes, which support white cypress-pine (*Callitris glaucohylla*) woodlands (NSW NPWS 2003).

Due to the development on the dune which is found in the study area, much of the native vegetation has been cleared and replaced with introduced species that are managed as part of a garden. Any native vegetation that is left is low lying and located outside of the garden boundary.

2.3.4 LANDSCAPE RESOURCES

The Murray River does not just provide a permanent source of water for people but flora and fauna. The fauna and flora that can be found along its banks were used for food and materials. The most commonly exploited resource was fish (Atkinson & Berryman 1983, p.19). Another river resource that was gathered was crayfish, netted during the summer, and duck eggs, collected in the spring along with seasonal duck hunts (Atkinson & Berryman 1983, pp.18–19). Several other aquatic and terrestrial food resources were also exploited including molluscs, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and marsupials. Plants, such as Sow Thistle, Midge Orchid, River Mint, and reeds, were also gathered from the surrounding area (Craib 1991, p.61). River Red Gums were also used as a material and medicinal resource. Along the river, groves in the natural rocks and grinding stones were used to grind seeds that had been collected and bark and grass were used to construct huts (Bucan 1974). There are on known sources of stone to make stone tools.

3 CONSULTATION PROCESS

This section outlines the consultation process that has been followed as part of the preparation of this ACHA.

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Stakeholder consultation for this project commenced in line with the Consultation Requirements (DECCW 2010a). Heritage NSW (2010a, p.iii) recognises that:

- Aboriginal people should have the right to maintain their culture.
- Aboriginal people should have the right to participate in matters that may affect their heritage directly.
- Aboriginal people are the primary determinants of the cultural significance of their heritage.

The Consultation Requirements outline a four-stage consultation process which includes:

- Stage 1 – Notification of the project proposal and registration of interest.
- Stage 2 – Presentation of information about the proposed project.
- Stage 3 – Gathering information about cultural significance.
- Stage 4 – Review of the draft cultural heritage assessment report.

Appendix A.1 contains a consultation log and evidence of all correspondences that were sent and received as part of the consultation process.

3.2 STAGE 1: NOTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION OF INTEREST

The following section outlines the tasks that were undertaken as part of Stage 1 of the Consultation Requirements.

3.2.1 IDENTIFICATION OF RELEVANT ABORIGINAL STAKEHOLDERS

In accordance with the Consultation Requirements the following bodies were notified as part of the project proposal:

- A response was received from Heritage NSW with a list of stakeholders who may have an interest in the proposed development.
- The Moama LALC did not respond
- The Murray River Catchment Management Authority replied that they had no list of stakeholders who may have an interest in the proposed development.
- The Murray River Council replied that they had no list of stakeholders who may have an interest in the proposed development, however they provided the Moama LALC as a point of contact.
- The National Native Title Tribunal responded with an email that they had no list of stakeholders who may have an interest in the proposed development

A search conducted by the Office of the Registrar, *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (NSW) did not list any Aboriginal stakeholders for the land within the study area. A copy of these letters and searches are included in Appendix A.

3.2.2 PUBLIC NOTICE

An advert was placed in the Riverine Herald, to run on 14 July 2021, requesting the registration of cultural knowledge holders relevant to the project area. A copy of this advert is included in Appendix A.2 of this report.

3.2.3 INVITATION TO REGISTER

Letters were also written to the relevant agencies suggested in Section 4.1.2 of the Consultation Requirements (DECCW 2010a) on 1 April 2020 and a search was made of the National Native Title Tribunal on the same day.

At the completion of the 14 day timeframe for registration response timeframe, no parties had registered their interest in the project. As a result, Nicole Monk made phone calls to the parties in the HeritageNSW supplied list with many of the parties stating that they had not received the emails or were unable to relocate the information. An additional email was then sent to all of the parties. A list of the registered stakeholders can be found in Table 3.1.

As a result of the consultation procedure, the following groups shown in Table 3.1 registered as Aboriginal stakeholders with an interest in this project:

Table 3.1 Registered Aboriginal stakeholders

Organisation	Contact person
Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation	Neville Atkinson
Yarkuwa Indigenous Knowledge Centre	Shae Hamilton
Bangerang Aboriginal Corporation	Vicki Atkinson
	John Jackson
Moama LALC	John Kerr

3.3 STAGE 2: PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION

All registered Aboriginal stakeholders were provided with information outlining the proposed works, including information relating to proposed impacts as well as the project's methodology on 16 November 2021.

No comments from RAPS were received at the time.

Copies of all correspondence relating to the provision of project information to registered Aboriginal stakeholders are included in Appendix A.3 of this report.

3.4 STAGE 3: GATHERING INFORMATION ABOUT CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

3.4.1 REVIEW OF DRAFT METHODOLOGY

On 16 November 2021, Austral provided each Aboriginal stakeholder with a copy of the project methodology. The methodology outlined the proposed assessment process that would be used in the completion of the project. Aboriginal stakeholders were provided with 28 days to review and provide feedback on the methodology. No comments from Aboriginal stakeholders were received at this stage of consultation.

Copies of all correspondence relating to the draft methodology from Aboriginal stakeholders are included in Appendix A.4 of this report.

3.5 STAGE 4: REVIEW OF DRAFT ACHA REPORT

A copy of this was provided to Bangerang Aboriginal Corporation, MoamaLALC, Yarkuwa Indigenous Knowledge Centre and Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation on 19 July 2022 for review. A reply from Microsoft Outlook noted that the email to Yarkuwa Indigenous Knowledge Centre had not been delivered. In response to this, an additional email was sent to Yarkuwa on 20 July 2022. In addition and following a call with John Kerr from MoamaLALC, an additional email was sent to MoamaLALC on 21 July 2022.

No comments were received following the closure of this stage.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

4.1 POPULATION AND CONTACT HISTORY

The study area is situated on the western outskirts of Moama township. The area is traditionally recognised as being a part of the Yorta Yorta nation, also known as the Jorta Jorti and Yota Yota, which ranges from Deniliquin (north) to Moama (South) and Cohuna (West) to Tocomwal [east] (Tindale 1974, p.194). The southern boundary of this region, which borders the study area, is formed by the Murray River separating the Yorta Yorta from Pangerang Country, occupying land to the south of the river (Tindale 1974). The local language group covers the study area and region in Yorta Yorta language, which is shared by the Yorta Yorta, the Pangerang, and the Kwat Kwat people.

The Murray River catchment has an extensive history of human habitation. Lake Mungo is well known for its evidence of early human remains dating back 42,000 years (Bowler et al. 1970, Bowler et al. 2003). In the central Murray Valley, where the study area is located, evidence from Kow Swamp indicates that humans have occupied the region for at least 9,000 to 15,000 years (Macumber & Thorne 1975). Over this time the geophysical landscape of the central Murray region continuously changed, with the watercourses following many different paths. That event that had the largest impact on water movements, was the rupture of the Cadell Fault 20,000 years ago, which diverted the paths of local rivers, especially the Murray (Atkinson & Berryman 1983, p.9). Changes in the locations of water sources have a great effect on the subsistence patterns of Indigenous people since both plant and animal food resources that they rely on would have to adapt to the changes in the waterways (Atkinson & Berryman 1983, Bucan 1974).

The Murray River was able to support large populations of Aboriginal people, due to the river's permanence and multiple resources. With the large variety of food resources, human groups could be semi-sedentary along the river, despite the hunter gather lifestyle being reliant on seasonally available food resources (Craib 1991, Atkinson & Berryman 1983, Greenwood 2003). Resources along the river also included materials that were used for the creation of canoes, nets, stone tools, and other items for the collection and transportation of goods (Atkinson & Berryman 1983).

For 8 to 9 warmer months of the year groups could rely on the resources that the river provided and were collected through a variety of methods, including netting, spearing, and trapping with stone weirs along drainage channels. Meat and roots were cooked either on an open fire or, in an earthen oven, formed from a hole in the ground that held the fire, and clay balls or lumps used to retain heat. The food was placed in the pit and covered in dirt to cook (Atkinson & Berryman 1983, p.25, Greenwood 2003, p.17, Curr 1883, p.238). Over time repeated use of a location would see the creation of large mounds (Greenwood 2003, p.18).

Tools that were used to catch and process these food resources, were collected from or used in the environment in the area. Spears used for hunting were made from reed and/or wood depending on the prey that was being targeted. Nets were woven from reed (*Typha* spp.) fibre with the shape of the net dependent on the animals that were being hunted (Bucan 1974). Hafted ground stone hatchets were used throughout the region despite suitable stone deposits not being found locally. These axes were used in hunting possums and the construction of canoes (Atkinson & Berryman 1983, Greenwood 2003). Smaller stone scrapers were used to perform tasks that required finer techniques, like woodworking and preparing hides. Canoes were made from the bark of River Red Gums and skin and woven bags were used to carry goods (Atkinson & Berryman 1983, p.23). All the items that made up the personal dress, like cloaks, necklaces, armlets, belts, were made from various organic materials, such as possum skin, twine, sinew, and feathers (Atkinson & Berryman 1983, p.25). Mussel shell was used for scraping and cutting as stone was scarce.

The size of the Indigenous population in the region before European contact can only be assumed. Before the first explorers arrived in the area, an epidemic of smallpox had already spread throughout the Indigenous population. It is estimated that the population had possibly decreased by around 50%, about 50 years before the first European Runs arrived in Murray Valley (Atkinson & Berryman 1983, pp.16–17, Curr 1883, p.239). The effects of this population decline were observed by Curr (1883, p.239) who recorded a large number of abandoned mounds with some trees growing from them. Early explores, Hawdon, Bonney, and Sturt mention the amount of smallpox scarring present in Indigenous communities that they met and fresh graves. Curr believed that there was an Indigenous population of approximately 1200 in the region (Atkinson & Berryman 1983).

After colonial contact, the Indigenous population continued to decline and was forcibly relocated to several missions and reserves in Victoria. In 1863 the Aboriginal Protection Board made Corranderk, at Healesville, a compulsory refuge for the Indigenous population, which lead to a large number of Aboriginal people moving to the NSW side of the Murray River (Bell et al. 2015, p.24, Clark 2002, pp.19–20). In 1874, Maloga Mission was established between the Moama and Barmah Forest. The NSW government established the Cumeroogunga (also spelled Cummeragunja) Protectorate next to the mission in 1883, with the last of the mission's population moving to the protectorate in 1889. Throughout this time many Indigenous children were relocated by the governments. In 1908, the community of Cumerooguna was forced to take wages from the NSW government, removing their independence. This led to some of the population leaving the Protectorate (Clark 2002, pp.19–20).

4.2 PHYSICAL SETTING

The Murray River, north west of the study area, was used as a transportation corridor and as a source of food. The abundance of the resources that can be found along the river made travel relatively safe and the river provided a continent travel route. The canoes that were used in travelling the Murray and its channels were formed from the River Red Gums which were common along the banks of waterways. Other flora was used for food and materials for several objects such as bags, nets, and adornments. The sand dune located in the study area would provide a dry place to occupy during the seasonal floods that occurred, which would lead to the formation of hearths and maidens from the processing of the gathered food resources, such as freshwater clams and fish. Source bordering sand dunes are also known to contain burials. A photograph showing the north-west facing landscape within the study area is shown in Figure 2.1.



Figure 2.1 Photograph of north-west facing landscape within the study area

4.3 MATERIAL EVIDENCE OF ABORIGINAL LAND-USE

The material evidence of Aboriginal land use has been compiled based upon a review of previous archaeological studies at a regional and local level, heritage database searches and field investigations.

4.3.1 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

The archaeology Murray River Valley is understudied compared to other regions of New South Wales. Most studies that are conducted within the region target specific areas such as the Moira-Millewa State Forest.

REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

Initial periods of occupation for Aboriginal populations along the Murray River and surrounds are difficult to establish as there have been disturbances, including looting, of Aboriginal cultural remains since European arrival in the area. Currently, archaeological excavations along the Murray River and surrounds have dated Aboriginal activity at Box Gully, Lake Tyrrell at 26,000 - 32,000 years Before Present (BP) (Richards et al. 2007), Karadoc Swamp at 22,800 - 25,000 BP (Richards et al. 2007) and Kow Swamp at 9,000 - 15,000 BP (Stone & Cupper 2003).

Pardoe (2003a) has recorded that the density of relics is related to the proximity of streams or lake-water and that the reduction of sites and artefacts with distance from these sources is dramatic (Pardoe 2003, p.44). Midden sites have been recorded to predominantly be located at the junctions of waterways, with shell scatters, evidence of the site being a “dinner time camps,” being found along waterways and ephemeral creeks and lagoons (Bonhomme 1993, p.59).

Stone tools were known to be utilised by Aboriginal people; however, it is believed that the material to produce the artefacts was traded or transported into the region rather than naturally occurring in the area, as there is a paucity of raw material (Curr 1883, p.276, Advanced Environmental Systems 2017, p.9). It is suggested by Curr that stone material, such as flint, travelled along long distance trading routes, with cutting and scraping materials coming from the Ngooraialum People near the Goulburn River in central Victoria, and Pimpandoor People between Echuca and Gunbower.

Burials within the central Murray are predominantly found in source bordering dunes and lunettes but are also commonly found in mounds along the Murray River (Bonhomme 1987, Littleton 1999, Ross 1986). Bonhomme found that the 'lower tracts of the major rivers were more densely populated than the upper reaches', attributing the abundance of water sources to this result (Bonhomme 1987, p.8). Individual burials are also scarce with 95% of sites containing two or more burials, with 24% of sites that have over 10 individuals containing more than 20 exposed burials (Littleton 1999, p.6). Cremations have been located within the region, but inhumation is the most common form of burial (Littleton 1999).

Earth mounds are located extensively across the Murray River region and can range in diameter from 1 to 35 metres with a height of 0.5 to 2 metres in height (Advanced Environmental Systems 2017, p.10). Stone artefacts, food refuse and hut foundations have been identified in earth mounds (Advanced Environmental Systems 2017, p.10, Buchan 1974, p.50).

HERITAGE DATABASE SEARCH

A search of the Heritage NSW AHIMS database was undertaken on 12 July 2021 (Client Service ID 605748). The results from the AHIMS search identified 32 previously recorded sites within an 8-kilometre radius of the study area. The search indicates that modified trees (carved or scarred) are the predominant site type (71.88%) [Figure 2.2 and Table 4.1]. A summary of Aboriginal heritage sites within 7.6 kilometres of the study area is included in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Summary of sites recorded within a 8 kilometres radius of the study area

Feature Type	Total	%
Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)	23	71.88%
Earth Mound, Shell, Artefact	3	9.38%
Artefact, Shell	2	6.25%
Burial	2	6.25%
Hearth, Shell, Artefact	1	3.13%
Shell	1	3.13%
Total	32	100%

The vast majority of sites are located close to the Murray River, an area of increased archaeological sensitivity. This is evident in the types of sites identified during the search, with many related to water resources, such as shell middens.

One site, Merool Lane Burial, Moama (AHIMS # 59-2-0047) was identified within the study area. This site was identified within the Murray River Floodplain landform and on a sand dune (Figure 2.2).

Searches of the State Heritage Inventory and the Heritage Database were also undertaken, with no sites recorded either within the study area or within 2 kilometres of the study area.

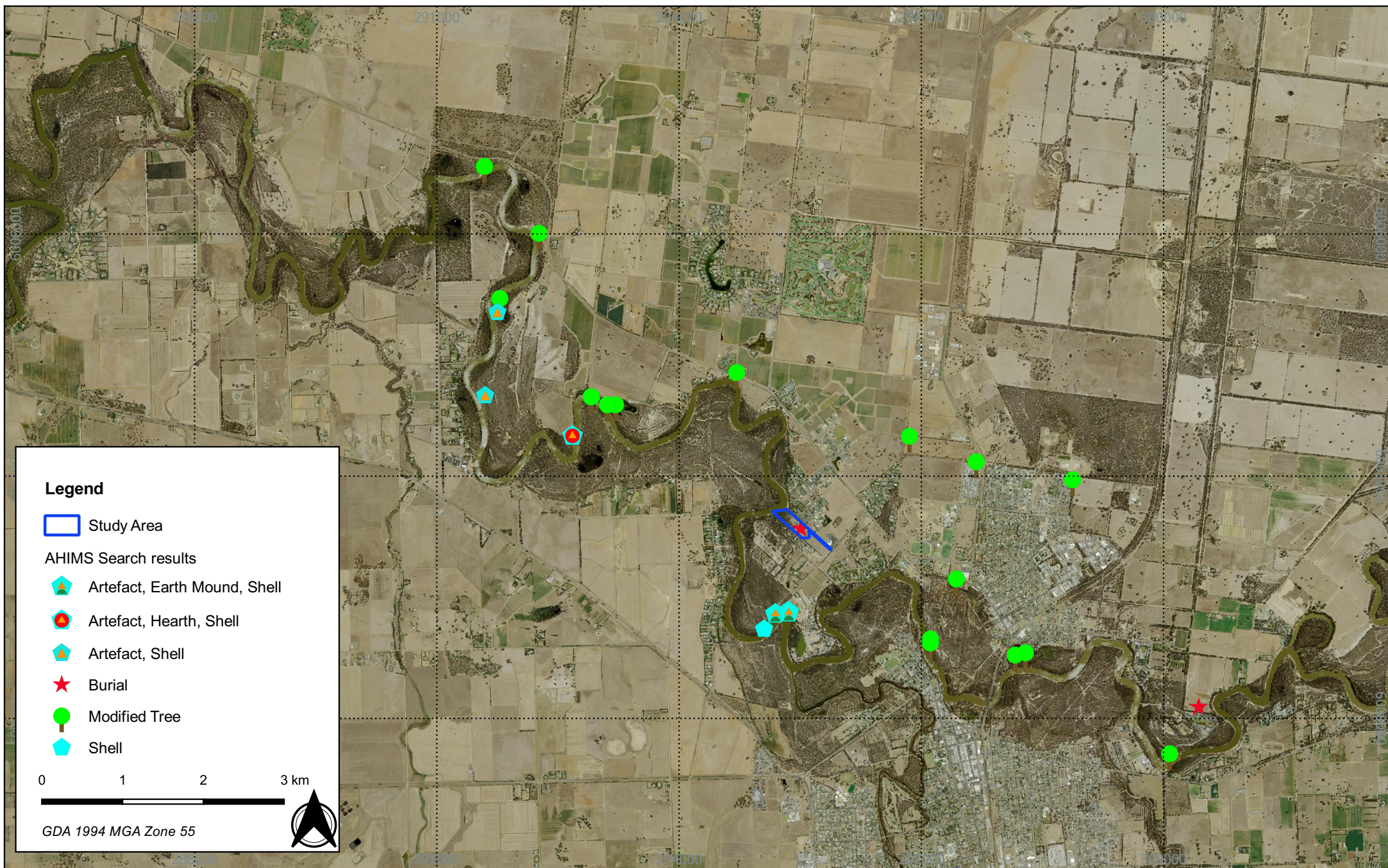


Figure 2.2 - AHIMS Search results of the study area

21087 - 23 & 24 Bayaderra Court and 66 Merool Road, Moama

Source: NSW LPI Aerial

Drawn by: ARH Date: 2022-04-04



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LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

Most of the archaeological surveys that have been conducted within the locality of the Study area are mainly conducted in response to development applications or sand mining activities.

A review of archaeological studies completed either within or in the vicinity of the study area is outlined in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Summary of past reports within the vicinity of the study area

Reference	Study area location	Results
Buchan 1974	Murray Valley	Overview study of the different site types expected to be present in the Murray Valley, including the study area. Over 200 sites comprising burials (16), scarred trees (75), ovens (94), shell middens (8), surface campsites (12), ceremonial sites (2) and an archaeological deposit were recorded during the survey. None were located in excess of 1.6km from water, with some of the sites located on ancestral channels. Ovens, scarred trees and middens were typically located on river and creek banks. Burials were often located in sand dunes, although 2 were identified in ovens and the remainder in clay deposits near creeks.
Lance & Webb 1985	Moama Sand Mine	Test excavation of a sand dune, ~ 5km east of the study area and within 200m of the Murray River. The investigation aimed to determine the possibility of human remains being present, following reports to the Officers of NPWS that suggested 15 human remains had been removed and returned to site. Following a site inspection from the Officers of NPWS 1 human bone was identified. Several 1mx1m test pits on the dune crest were excavated to a depth between 100 and 850mm and augering was undertaken at the base of the pit to a depth of 2m. Twenty one 1mx1m pits were also excavated into the upper sand with a depth between 1 and 1.5m and augering to a depth up to 2.7m. No human remains were located. Skeletal remains were identified in redeposited dumps from the sand dune and included fragments of a cranium, teeth and post-cranial bone, which all had blue/black coloured staining, suggested to be magnesium.
Johnston 1997	66 Merool Road, Moama	Documents the discovery of a burial found during the excavation of a domestic swimming pool. The investigation was carried out by Johnston and Guseli with assistance from Steve Meredith, Griffith Districts' Aboriginal Sites Officer. Located in a sand dune at a depth of 1.5 to 1.8m, the burial was disturbed by works associated with the construction of a swimming pool. Some of the larger bones were removed from the site before they were identified as being human and the rest remained in the spoil from the excavation, which was relocated to different parts of that property. Skeletal remains were located in these spoil heaps through the process of sieving the material through a mechanical sieve before using a 6mm hand held sieve. This report determined that the skeletal remains were Aboriginal and were returned to the local Indigenous community, the Yorta Yorta, people for reburial.
Bonhomme 1990	Riverine Plain	Evaluated the Riverine Plain and the presence of burials with a focus on sand bodies. Of the 74 burials, 3 types of burials were identified including isolated/individuals, multiple burials within the same location and burial grounds or ceremonies. Surveyed across the Murray and Darling region (Menindee), the Moama area included Algeboia (AHIMS # 54-5-53) and Moama (AHIMS # 59-2-006). Algeboia was located in the Moira State Forest and was a dune with 2 burials recorded. Test excavation undertaken but did not locate any human bone. At Moama and the study identified a humerus of a 9 year old child in a dune. No further skeletal material was identified.

Reference	Study area location	Results
Craib 1991	Moira-Millewa State Forests	This survey was conducted over the Moira, Millewa and Gulpa Island State Forests to record sites that previous work suggested would be present in the area. 146 sites were recorded, some of which had been recorded previously. Craib suggests that the pattern displayed by the recorded sites is indicative of a sedentary or nearly sedentary hunter-gatherer lifestyle. Almost half of the sites located during the survey were located in Riparian landscapes and almost all cultural deposits were located along waterways. 77 scarred trees were located mostly being red gum, but other species recorded were greys and yellow box and pine trees. Shell middens were mostly located along the Murray River. A number of burial sites were also located. Three sites with significant Aboriginal connections were also recorded in the survey.
Bell 2015	Barham/Koondrook	Due diligence assessment for the proposed Barham-Koondrook bridge, situated approximately 70km west of the study area. During the survey, no Aboriginal cultural heritage was identified. It was also noted that there was a significant amount of ground disturbance in the area.
Advanced Environmental Systems 2017	Moama North-West Estate	Survey of a proposed subdivision in Moama. One a scarred tree was located during the survey and, due to the amount of ground disturbance observed, it was deemed that the rest of the site had low archaeological potential.

4.3.2 PREDICTIVE STATEMENTS

In general, an archaeological predictive statement for any study area draws on surrounding environmental data, previous archaeological research and predictive models for Aboriginal occupation. Another essential aspect to predicting the archaeological integrity of a site and something that must be considered is previous land uses of the study area and degree of disturbance.

In summary, the main trends broadly seen across eastern NSW are that:

- Archaeological sites occur on most landforms.
- Site frequency and density are dependent on their location in the landscape.
- Scarred trees are the dominant site type and are commonly found adjacent to the Murray River.
- Artefact scatters are commonly located in close proximity to permanent water sources along creek banks, alluvial flats and low slopes, largely concentrated within the first 100 metres of a creek line. More complex sites are usually located close to water sources with major confluences being key locations for occupation sites.
- Archaeological material is also present beyond the immediate creek surrounds in decreasing artefact densities.
- There may be concentrations of sites occurring on ridge tops and crests that are associated with pathways through the landscape.
- Subsurface archaeological deposits are often recovered in areas where no visible surface archaeological remains are evident.
- The dominant raw material used in artefact manufacture is silcrete and fine grained silicious material with smaller quantities of chert, quartz and volcanic stone seen.
- Artefact assemblages usually comprise a small proportion of formal tool types with the majority of assemblages dominated by flakes and debitage.
- While surface artefact scatters may indicate the presence of subsurface archaeological deposits, surface artefact distribution and density may not accurately reflect those of subsurface archaeological deposits.

- Aboriginal scarred trees may be present in areas where remnant old growth vegetation exists.

While these statements provide an adaptable framework for applying a predictive model to the study area, based on the previous models it is possible to further expound on the generalisations made above. The general studies of the riverine region, the specific investigations surrounding the study area and the search of the AHIMS database have helped to predict what certain site types can be expected within the study area. These are:

- Modified trees are the most dominant site type identified in the record
- Sandy dunes and floodplains are likely locations for burials to be identified
- Modified Trees, shell middens and ovens are typically located near rivers and creeks
- A majority of sites are located close to permanent water sources

4.4 IDENTIFIED ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUES

An archaeological site inspection of the study area was completed on 14 July 2021 with a formal survey and archaeological test excavations still to be completed. The site investigation identified the following site within the study area:

MEROOL LANE EARTH MOUND (AHIMS # 59-2-0127)

Site type	Earth Mound
Centroid	GDA 94 Zone 55 295496 m E and 6002389 m N
Site Extent	25 m X 15 m

Merool Lane Earth Mound (AHIMS # 59-2-0217) is situated on a dune crest. It contains a quartz flake artefact and heat retainers, which are eroding on the sides of the dune crest. It is within 50 metres of Merool Lane Burial, Moama (AHIMS # 59-2-0047), a burial.

Figure 2.3 and Figure 2.4 contain representative images indicating the landscape context and cultural material identified within Merool Lane Earth Mound (AHIMS # 59-2-0127).



Figure 2.3 North-east view of Merool Lane Earth Mound (AHIMS # 59-2-0127)



Figure 2.4 Selection of artefacts from Merool Lane Earth Mound (AHIMS # 59-2-0127)

4.4.1 LIMITATIONS

Due to the proximity of a burial, it was determined that an excavation could not be undertaken prior to applying for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP). As a result, no archaeological test program has been undertaken.

5 CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUES

An assessment of significance seeks to determine and establish the importance or value that a place, site or item may have to the community at large. The concept of cultural significance is intrinsically connected to the physical fabric of the item or place, its location, setting and relationship with other items in its surrounds. The assessment of cultural significance is ideally a holistic approach that draws upon the response these factors evoke from the community.

5.1 BASIS FOR THE ASSESSMENT

The significance values provided in the Australia ICOMOS *Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance* (the Burra Charter) are considered to be the best practice heritage management guidelines in Australia (Australia ICOMOS 2013a). The Burra Charter defines cultural significance as:

“...aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects. Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.” (Australia ICOMOS 2013a, p.2)

The Burra Charter significance values outlined in Table 5.1; these are frequently adopted by cultural heritage managers and government agencies as a framework for a more holistic assessment of significance.

Table 5.1 Definitions of Burra Charter significance values (Australia ICOMOS 2013b)

Value	Definition
Aesthetic	Refers to the sensory and perceptual experience of a place. That is how a person responds to visual and non-visual aspects such as sounds, smells and other factors having a strong impact on human thoughts, feelings and attitudes. Aesthetic qualities may include the concept of beauty and formal aesthetic ideals. Expressions of aesthetics are culturally influenced.
Historic	Refers to all aspects of history. For example, the history of aesthetics, art and architecture, science, spirituality and society. It therefore often underlies other values. A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic event, phase, movement or activity, person or group of people. It may be the site of an important event. For any place the significance will be greater where the evidence of the association or event survives at the place, or where the setting is substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of such change or absence of evidence.
Scientific	Refers to the information content of a place and its ability to reveal more about an aspect of the past through examination or investigation of the place, including the use of archaeological techniques. The relative scientific value of a place is likely to depend on the importance of the information or data involved, on its rarity, quality or representativeness, and its potential to contribute further important information about the place itself or a type or class of place or to address important research questions.
Social	Refers to the associations that a place has for a particular community or cultural group and the social or cultural meanings that it holds for them.

Value	Definition
Spiritual	<p>Refers to the intangible values and meanings embodied in or evoked by a place which give it importance in the spiritual identity, or the traditional knowledge, art and practices of a cultural group. Spiritual value may also be reflected in the intensity of aesthetic and emotional responses or community associations, and be expressed through cultural practices and related places.</p> <p>The qualities of the place may inspire a strong and/or spontaneous emotional or metaphysical response in people, expanding their understanding of their place, purpose and obligations in the world, particularly in relation to the spiritual realm.</p> <p>The term spiritual value was recognised as a separate value in the Burra Charter, 1999. It is still included in the definition of social value in the Commonwealth and most state jurisdictions. Spiritual values may be interdependent on the social values and physical properties of a place.</p>

In addition to the Burra Charter significance values, other criteria's and guidelines have been formulated by other government agencies and bodies in NSW to assess the significance of heritage places in NSW. Of particular relevance to this assessment are the guidelines prepared by the Australian Heritage Council and the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (DEWHA), and Heritage NSW (Australian Heritage Council & DEWHA 2009, DECCW 2010d, OEH 2011, NSW Heritage Office 2001).

The Guide (OEH 2011, p.10) states that the following criteria from the NSW Heritage Office (2001, p.9) should be considered:

- **Social value:** Does the subject area have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons?
- **Historic value:** Is the subject area important to the cultural or natural history of the local area and/or region and/or state?
- **Scientific value:** Does the subject area have potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of the local area and/or region and/or state?
- **Aesthetic value:** Is the subject area important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics in the local area and/or region and/or state?

OEH (2011, p.10) states that when considering the Burra Charter criteria, a grading system must be employed. Austral will use the following grading system to assess the cultural values of the study area and its constituent features. These are outlined in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2 Gratings used to assess the cultural values of the study area

Grading	Definition
Exceptional	The study area is considered to have rare or outstanding significance values against this criterion. The significance values are likely to be relevant at a state or national level.
High	The study area is considered to possess considerable significant values against this criterion. The significance values are likely to be very important at a local or state level.
Moderate	The study area is considered to have significance values against this criterion; these are likely to have limited heritage value but may contribute to broader significance values at a local or State level.
Little	The study area is considered to have little or no significance values against this criterion.

5.2 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following section addresses the Burra Charter significance values with reference to the overall study area.

5.2.1 AESTHETIC SIGNIFICANCE VALUES

Aesthetic values refer to the sensory, scenic, architectural and creative aspects of the place. These values may be related to the landscape and are often closely associated with social and cultural values.

The study area is located on a floodplain, adjacent to the Murray River. As cultural consultation is ongoing and a site survey has not been undertaken there is not enough information to determine the significance of the study area.

Further investigations are required prior to preparing a significance assessment on the aesthetic values.

5.2.2 HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE VALUES

The assessment of historic values refers to associations with particular places associated with Aboriginal history. Historic values may not be limited to physical values, but may relate to intangible elements that relate to memories, stories or experiences.

The study area is not associated with any important person or event in recorded history.

Based on this assessment, further investigations are necessary to determine the historical significance of the study area.

5.2.3 SCIENTIFIC SIGNIFICANCE VALUES

Scientific significance generally relates to the ability of archaeological objects or sites to answer research questions that are important to the understanding of the past life-ways of Aboriginal people. Australia ICOMOS (2013b, p.5) suggests that to appreciate scientific value, that the following question is asked: *“Would further investigation of the place have the potential to reveal substantial new information and new understandings about people, places, processes or practices which are not available from other sources?”*.

In addition to the above criteria, The Guide (OEH 2011, p.10) also suggests that consideration is given to the Australian Heritage Council and DEWHA (2009) criteria, which are particularly useful when considering scientific potential:

- **Research potential:** does the evidence suggest any potential to contribute to an understanding of the area and/or region and/or state’s natural and cultural history?
- **Representativeness:** how much variability (outside and/or inside the subject area) exists, what is already conserved, how much connectivity is there?
- **Rarity:** is the subject area important in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised? Is it in danger of being lost or of exceptional interest?
- **Education potential:** does the subject area contain teaching sites or sites that might have teaching potential?

An assessment of the scientific significance of the Aboriginal sites located within the study area is outlined in Table 5.3

Table 5.3 Scientific significance of Aboriginal sites in the study area

Site name	AHIMS No.	Assessment of significance	Grading
Merool Lane Burial, Moama	59-2-0047	Much of the skeletal material of the Merool Lane Burial was sieved, removed and relocated during the installation of a swimming pool. Due to the possibility that further skeletal material may be present the current grading for scientific significance is indeterminate.	Indeterminate
Merool Lane Earth Mound	59-2-0127	An assessment of the scientific significance of Merool Lane Earth Mound is yet to be undertaken. As a result, the current grading is indeterminate.	Indeterminate

5.2.4 SOCIAL AND SPIRITUAL SIGNIFICANCE VALUES

As social and spiritual significance are interdependent, Austral has undertaken a combined assessment of these values. The Consultation Requirements specify that the social or cultural values of a place can only be identified through consultation with Aboriginal people.

No comments were received by RAPs regarding social or spiritual significance values during this project. Austral understands that as a baseline, all traditional lands hold significance to the local Aboriginal community and their connection to culture.

Based on this assessment, the study area is considered to have **moderate** social and spiritual significance values.

5.3 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Statements of significance for identified Aboriginal sites within the study area are presented in Table 5.4. The statements of significance have been formulated using the Burra Charter significance values and relevant NSW guidelines (DECCW 2010d, OEH 2011, Australia ICOMOS 2013a).

Table 5.4 **Statements of significance for Aboriginal sites in the study area**

Site name	Statement of significance
Merool Lane Burial, Moama	Merool Lane Burial, Moama is a burial identified in 1997 during the excavation of a swimming pool. Much of the skeletal material was identified during sieving and later removed and relocated to areas outside of the study area. Due to the possibility that further skeletal material may be present the current grading and significance is indeterminate.
Merool Lane Earth Mound	An assessment of the significance of Merool Lane Earth Mound is still to be undertaken. As a result, the current grading and significance is indeterminate.

Heritage NSW specifies the importance of considering cultural landscapes when determining and assessing Aboriginal cultural values. The principle behind this is that *‘For Aboriginal people, the significance of individual features is derived from their inter-relatedness within the cultural landscape. This means features cannot be assessed in isolation and any assessment must consider the feature and its associations in a holistic manner’* (DECCW 2010e).

Adjacent to the Murray River, the study area is located within the Murray Valley corridor and contains a dune landform. The permanent water body of the Murray River is an important part of Aboriginal life and is a component referred to in Dreamings. The two sites are located on the dune landform provide evidence that the study area was used by Aboriginal people and it is a location where traditional practices were undertaken. Therefore, the study area contains landscape features that are significant to cultural values.

6 PROPOSED ACTIVITY

This section outlines, according to Heritage NSW guidelines, the potential harm that the proposed activity may have on identified Aboriginal objects and places within the study area (OEH 2011, DECCW 2010d).

6.1 LAND-USE HISTORY

The south-eastern portion of the study area has been cleared of vegetation sometime before the 1960s and likely during the days of early European settlement in when logging and clearance for agricultural activities was undertaken. This vegetation clearance has resulted in erosion along the crest and slopes of the dune, which has exposed the earth mound and dispersed some of the heat retainers.

The main impacts relate to past agricultural practices, extensive land clearance in the south-eastern portion, animal grazing, introduced species such as rabbits, the construction of buildings and a swimming pool, fences and vehicle tracks, tree harvesting and the installation of overhead power lines. These activities would have contributed to the removal of the original native vegetation across large areas in the study area, with the south-eastern section now covered in grasses and low lying foliage.

Land clearance would have resulted in soil disturbance and topsoil movement or removal that, coupled with erosion on the dune and slopes within the study area, accounts for widespread artefact displacement rather than the complete destruction of Aboriginal sites. Areas of significant ground disturbance, where buildings and the pool are located, are considered to have low potential due to the activities and the impact to sites in those locations.

6.2 PROPOSED ACTIVITY

The proposed activity consists of the re-subdivision and extension of the road, Bayaderra Court, into the study area. This will include the removal of vegetation, , the subdivision of the property into 12 lots and the development of an access road.

6.3 ASSESSING HARM

This section outlines the assessment process for addressing potential harm to Aboriginal objects and/or places within the study area, as outlined by Heritage NSW (OEH 2011, p.12).

6.3.1 ECOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

An objective of the NPW Act, under Section 2A(1)(b)(i) is to conserve “*places, objects and features of significance to Aboriginal people*” through applying the principles of ecologically sustainable development (ESD) (Section 2A(2)). ESD is defined in Section 6(2) of the *Protection of the Environment Administration Act 1991* (NSW) as “...*the effective integration of social, economic and environmental considerations in decision-making processes*”. ESD can be achieved with regards to Aboriginal cultural heritage, by applying the principle of inter-generational equity, and the precautionary principle to the nature of the proposed activity, with the aim of achieving beneficial outcomes for both the development, and Aboriginal cultural heritage.

INTERGENERATIONAL EQUITY

The principle of intergenerational equity is where the present generation ensure the health, diversity and productivity of the environment for the benefit of future generations. The Department of Environment and Climate Change (DECC), now Heritage NSW, states that in terms of Aboriginal cultural heritage “*intergenerational equity can be considered in terms of the cumulative impacts to Aboriginal objects and places in a region. If few Aboriginal objects and places remain in a region (for example, because of impacts under previous AHIPs), fewer opportunities remain for future generations of Aboriginal people to enjoy the cultural benefits of those Aboriginal objects and places.*” (DECC 2009, p.26).

The assessment of intergenerational equity and understanding of cumulative impacts should consider information about the integrity, rarity or representativeness of the Aboriginal objects and/or places that may be harmed and how they illustrate the occupation and use of the land by Aboriginal people across the locality (DECC 2009, p.26).

Where there is uncertainty over whether the principle of intergenerational equity can be followed, the precautionary principle should be applied.

PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE

Heritage NSW defines the Precautionary Principle as “*if there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation*” (DECC 2009, p.26).

The application of the precautionary principle should be guided through:

- A careful evaluation to avoid, wherever practicable, serious or irreversible damage to the environment.
- An assessment of the risk—weighted consequences of various options.

DECC (2009, p.26) states that the precautionary principle is relevant to the consideration of potential impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage, where:

- The proposal involves a risk of serious or irreversible damage to Aboriginal objects and/or places or to the value of those objects and/or places.
- There is uncertainty about the Aboriginal cultural heritage values, scientific, or archaeological values, including in relation to the integrity, rarity or representativeness of the Aboriginal objects or places proposed to be impacted.

Where either of the above is likely, a precautionary approach should be taken and all effective measures implemented to prevent or reduce harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage values.

6.3.2 TYPES OF HARM

When considering the nature of harm to Aboriginal objects and/or places, it is necessary to quantify direct and indirect harm. The types of harm, as defined in the Guide (OEH 2011, p.12), and are summarised in Table 6.1. These definitions will be used to quantify the nature of harm to identified Aboriginal objects and/or places that have been identified as part of this assessment. The Code states that the degree of harm can be either total or partial (DECCW 2010b, p.21).

Table 6.1 Definition of types of harm

Type of harm	Definition
Direct harm	May occur as the result of any activity which disturbs the ground including, but not limited to, site preparation activities, installation of services and infrastructure, roadworks, excavating detention ponds and other drainage or flood mitigation measures, and changes in water flows affecting the value of a cultural site.
Indirect harm	May affect sites or features located immediately beyond, or within, the area of the proposed activity. Examples of indirect impacts include, but are not limited to, increased impact on art in a shelter site from increased visitation, destruction from increased erosion and changes in access to wild food resources.

6.4 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This ACHA has been prepared to support an application for the removal of vegetation, the subdivision of the study area into 12 residential lots and the extension and construction of a road. A key component of this ACHA was to identify the nature, extent and significance of Aboriginal sites within the study area. Two sites have been identified, AHIMS # 59-2-0047 and AHIMS # 59-2-0127, within the study area. Due to the nature of the proposed works, subsurface deposits will be impacted in proximity to the known sites.

The proposed works would not alter any Aboriginal aesthetic value of the study area as the road extension will be the only works undertaken and existing roads that surround the study area have already altered values within the landscape.

An evaluation of harm to the Aboriginal sites identified as part of the ACHA is summarised in Table 6.2. Details of the proposed activity and their relationship to identified Aboriginal sites is outlined in Figure 3.1 and Figure 3.1.

Table 6.2 Assessment of harm to identified Aboriginal sites

Site name / AHIMS No.	Type of harm	Degree of harm	Consequence of harm
MEROOL LANE BURIAL, MOAMA / AHIMS # 59-2-0047	Indirect	Total	No loss of value
Merool Lane Earth Mound / AHIMS #59-2-0127	Indirect	Total	No loss of value

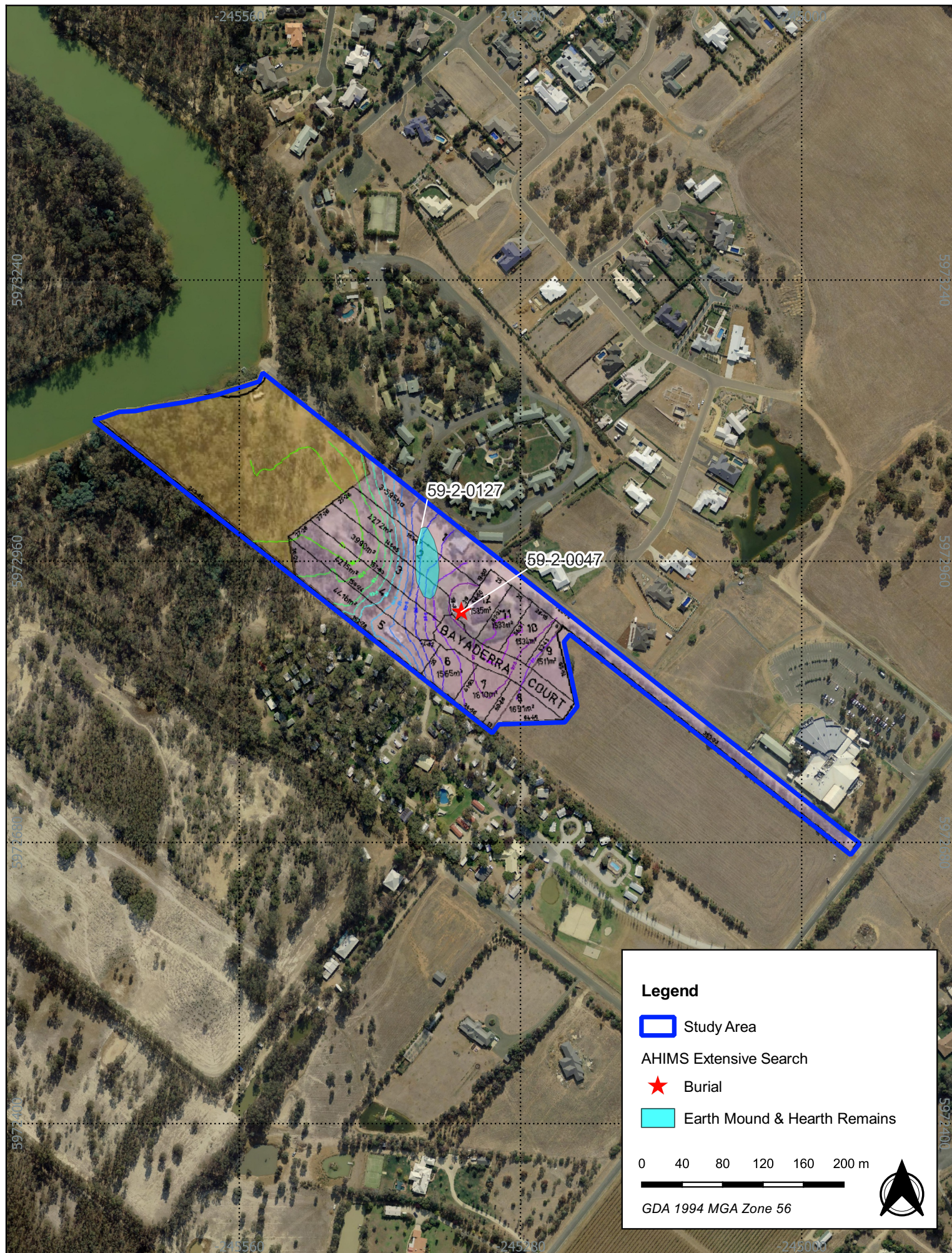


Figure 6.1 - Details of the proposed activity in relation to identified Aboriginal sites

21087 - 23 & 24 Bayaderra Court and 66 Merool Road, Moama

Source: NSW LPI Aerial

Drawn by: ARH Date: 2022-04-12



AUSTRAL
ARCHAEOLOGY

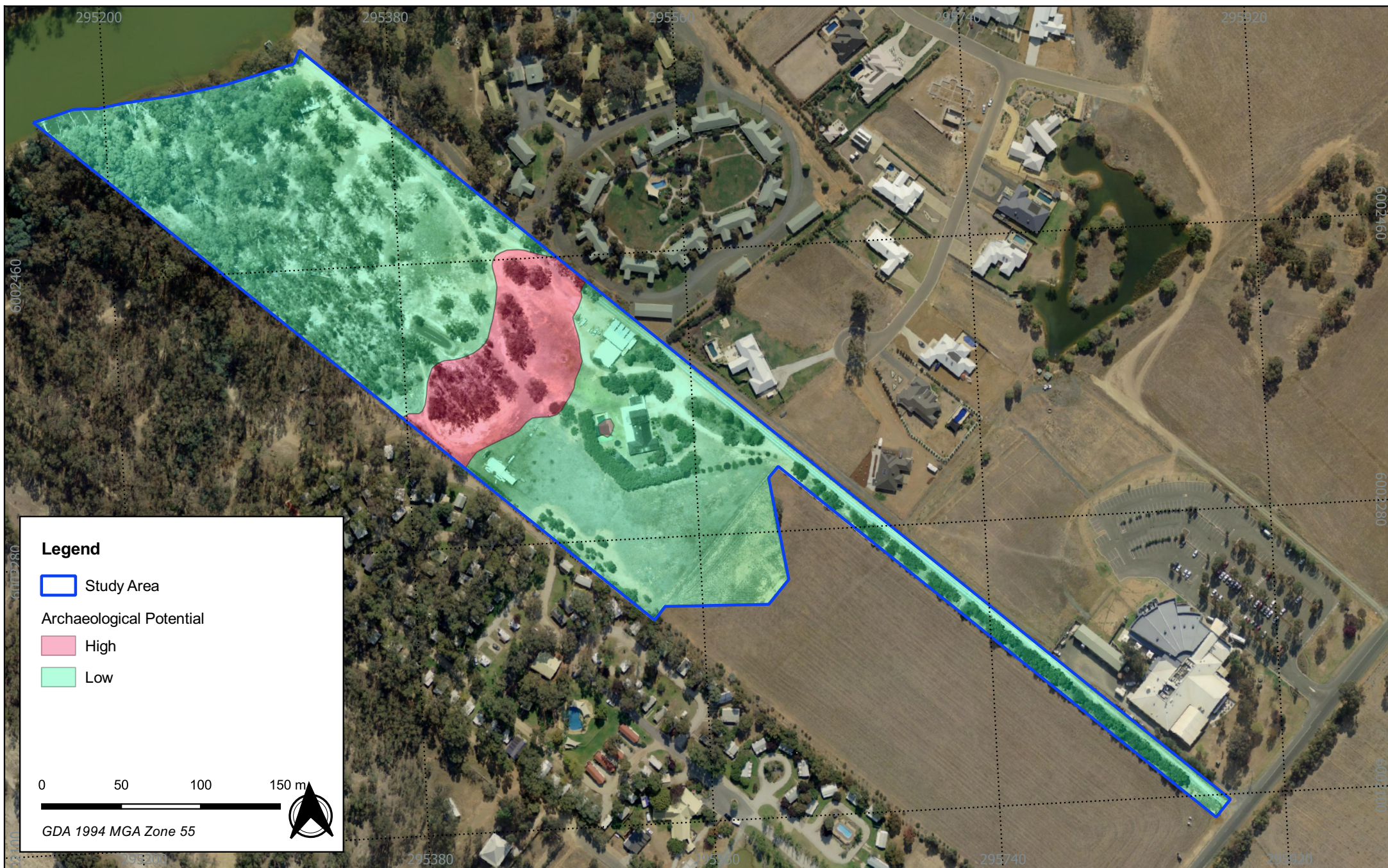


Figure 6.2 - Archaeological potential of the study area

21087 - 23 & 24 Bayaderra Court and 66 Merool Road, Moama

Source: NSW LPI Aerial

Drawn by: ARH Date: 2022-06-28



A U S T R A L
A R C H A E O L O G Y

7 AVOIDING AND MINIMISING HARM

The Burra Charter, advocates a cautious approach to change: “*do as much as necessary to care for the place and to make it useable, but otherwise change it as little as possible so that its cultural significance is retained*” (Australia ICOMOS 2013a, p.1). Based on this principle, this section identifies the measures that have been taken to avoid harm and what conservation outcomes have been achieved through the preparation of this ACHA.

7.1 DEVELOPMENT OF PRACTICAL MEASURES TO AVOID HARM

This assessment has identified that the landforms and known Aboriginal cultural heritage sites located within the study area are situated within the footprint of the development but that due to the nature of the development, works will not harm the known cultural sites and values. It should also be noted that Merool Lane Earth Mound (AHIMS #59-2-0127) is located within a flood risk area and further development is unlikely to be supported.

7.2 APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES OF ESD AND CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The proposed works are for the redevelopment of the property and will include ground disturbing works. As a result, the proposed works will have a negative cumulative impact on the Aboriginal cultural heritage in the study area.

7.3 STRATEGIES TO MINIMISE HARM

The proposed rezoning and development of a road will not harm any known Aboriginal cultural heritage within or around the study area.

Strategies to avoid harm to any unknown heritage form part of the recommendations which can be found in Section 8.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are derived from the findings described in this ACHA. The recommendations have been developed after considering the archaeological context, environmental information, consultation with the local Aboriginal community and the predicted impact of the planning proposal on archaeological resources.

It is recommended that:

1. No further assessment or works are required for the proposed works within the study area.
2. The works for the extension of the road must remain within the footprint of the proposed design.
3. If future landholders plan to undertake works at the site of the Merool Lane Earth Mound (AHIMS # 59-2-0127) or Merool Lane Burial, Moama (AHIMS # 59-2-0047) then they will be required to apply for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) in accordance with Section 90 of the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act).
4. If, while undertaking the activity, an Aboriginal object is identified, all works must cease in the vicinity of the object. It is a legal requirement under Section 89A of the NPW Act to notify Heritage NSW, as soon as possible. Further investigations and an AHIP may be required prior to certain activities recommencing.
5. If human skeletal remains are encountered, all works must cease immediately and NSW police must be contacted, who will notify the Coroner's Office. If the remains are believed to be of Aboriginal origin, then the Aboriginal stakeholders and Heritage NSW must be notified. No work can continue until written notification has been obtained from Heritage NSW.
6. It is recommended that the proponent continue to inform Aboriginal stakeholders about the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the study area throughout the completion of the project. The consultation outlined as part of this ACHA is valid for six months and must be maintained by the proponent for it to remain continuous. If a gap of more than six months occurs, then the consultation will not be suitable to support an AHIP for the project.
7. A copy of this report should be forwarded to all Aboriginal stakeholder groups who have registered an interest in the project.

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10 APPENDICES

APPENDIX A – CONSULTATION

APPENDIX A.1 CONSULTATION LOG

Contact		Contacted By				Details	
Organisation	Person	Organisation	Person	Date	Method	Notes	Additional comments (not included in published log)
Moama Catchment Authority		Austral Archaeology	Nicole Monk	12/07/2021	Email		
Heritage NSW		Austral Archaeology	Nicole Monk	12/07/2021	Email		
Moama LALC		Austral Archaeology	Nicole Monk	12/07/2021	Email		
Murray River Council		Austral Archaeology	Nicole Monk	12/07/2021	Email		
National Native Title Tribunal		Austral Archaeology	Nicole Monk	12/07/2021	Email		
NTSCorp		Austral Archaeology	Nicole Monk	12/07/2021	Email		
The Registrar		Austral Archaeology	Nicole Monk	12/07/2021	Email		
Austral Archaeology	Nicole Monk	Murray River Council	Gayan Wickramasinghe	13/07/2021	Email	Provided MoamaLALC Details	
Riverine Herald		Austral Archaeology	Nicole Monk	14/07/2021	Phone	Placing ad in newspaper	
Bangerang Aboriginal Corporation		Austral Archaeology	Nicole Monk	4/10/2021	Email		
Gary Pappin		Austral Archaeology	Nicole Monk	4/10/2021	Letter		
John Jackson		Austral Archaeology	Nicole Monk	4/10/2021	Email	Undeliverable	
Moama LALC		Austral Archaeology	Nicole Monk	4/10/2021	Email		
Pappin Family Aboriginal Corporation		Austral Archaeology	Nicole Monk	4/10/2021	Letter		
Wakool Indigenous Corporation	Cynthia Pappin	Austral Archaeology	Nicole Monk	4/10/2021	Email	Undeliverable	
Yarkuwa Indigenous Knowledge Centre	Jeanette Crew	Austral Archaeology	Nicole Monk	4/10/2021	Email		
Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation	Neville Atkinson	Austral Archaeology	Nicole Monk	4/10/2021	Email		
Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation		Austral Archaeology	Nicole Monk	19/10/2021	Phone	Seeking expression of interest	
Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation		Austral Archaeology	Nicole Monk	19/10/2021	Email	Seeking expression of interest	
Yarkuwa Indigenous Knowledge Centre	Shae Hamilton	Austral Archaeology	Nicole Monk	19/10/2021	Phone	Seeking expression of interest, Registered interest	
Yarkuwa Indigenous Knowledge Centre	Shae Hamilton	Austral Archaeology	Nicole Monk	19/10/2021	Email	Seeking expression of interest	
Bangerang Aboriginal Corporation	Vicki	Austral Archaeology	Nicole Monk	19/10/2021	Phone	Registered interest	
John Jackson		Austral Archaeology	Nicole Monk	19/10/2021	Phone	Seeking expression of interest	
John Jackson		Austral Archaeology	Nicole Monk	19/10/2021	Email	Seeking expression of interest	
MoamaLALC	John Kerr	Austral Archaeology	Nicole Monk	19/10/2021	Phone	Unanswered. Left a message. Registered based on previous conversations	
Austral Archaeology	Nicole Monk	John Jackson		19/10/2021	Phone	Registered interest	
Austral Archaeology	Nicole Monk	Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation	Wade Morgan	19/10/2021	Email	Registered interest	
Austral Archaeology	Nicole Monk	Bangerang Aboriginal Corporation	Kevin	20/10/2021	Phone	Kevin wants to be cc'd into emails	

Contact		Contacted By			Details		Additional comments (not included in published log)
Organisation	Person	Organisation	Person	Date	Method	Notes	
Yarkuwa Indigenous Knowledge Centre	Shae Hamilton	Austral	SOC	16/11/2021	Email	Stage 2 and 3 Emails	
Bangerang Aboriginal Corporation	Vicki	Austral	SOC	16/11/2021	Email	Stage 2 and 3 Emails	
Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation			reception@yynac.com.au	16/11/2021	Email	Stage 2 and 3 Emails	
Yarkuwa Indigenous Knowledge Centre			admin@yarkuwa.com	16/11/2021	Email	Stage 2 and 3 Emails	
Bangerang Aboriginal Corporation			yicki@bacch.org.au and kevin.a@ahvic.org.au	16/11/2021	Email	Stage 2 and 3 Emails	
John Jackson			John.Jackson@health.nsw.gov.au	16/11/2021	Email	Stage 2 and 3 Emails	
Moama LALC			admin@moamalaic.com.au	16/11/2021	Email	Stage 2 and 3 Emails	
Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation		Austral	MF	16/05/2022	Email	Consultation Update	
		Austral	MF	16/05/2022	Email	Consultation Update	
Bangerang Aboriginal Corporation		Austral	MF	16/05/2022	Email	Consultation Update	
	John Jackson	Austral	MF	16/05/2022	Email	Consultation Update	
Moama LALC		Austral	MF	16/05/2022	Email	Consultation Update	
Austral	MF	Yarkuwa Indigenous Knowledge Centre		17/05/2022	Email	bounce back	
Yarkuwa Indigenous Knowledge Centre		Austral	MF	17/05/2022	Email	sent update to shae.hamilton@yarkuwa.org.au and asked for updated email for Yarkuwa Indigenous Knowledge Centre	
Austral	MF	Yarkuwa Indigenous Knowledge Centre		17/05/2022	Email	updated the email address: admin@yarkuwa.org.au	

Contact		Contacted By			Details		Additional comments (not included in published log)
Organisation	Person	Organisation	Person	Date	Method	Notes	
Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation			reception@vynac.com.au	16/11/2021	Email	Stage 2 and 3 Emails	
Yarkuwa Indigenous Knowledge Centre			admin@yarkuwa.com	16/11/2021	Email	Stage 2 and 3 Emails	
Bangerang Aboriginal Corporation			wicki@bacch.org.au and kevin.a@ahvic.org.au	16/11/2021	Email	Stage 2 and 3 Emails	
John Jackson			John.Jackson@health.nsw.gov.au	16/11/2021	Email	Stage 2 and 3 Emails	
Moama LALC			admin@moamalalc.com.au	16/11/2021	Email	Stage 2 and 3 Emails	
Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation		Austral	MF	16/05/2022	Email	Consultaion Update	
Yarkuwa Indigenous Knowledge Centre		Austral	MF	16/05/2022	Email	Consultaion Update	
Bangerang Aboriginal Corporation		Austral	MF	16/05/2022	Email	Consultaion Update	
	John Jackson	Austral	MF	16/05/2022	Email	Consultaion Update	
Moama LALC		Austral	MF	16/05/2022	Email	Consultaion Update	

APPENDIX A.2 STAGE 1 CONSULTATION DOCUMENTATION

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Payment for classified advertisements can be made over the phone using credit card or in person at the Echuca Riverine office:
28 Percy Street, Echuca, 3564.
Phone: (03) 5482 1111.
Open: Mon - Fri, 8.30am - 5pm .
For your convenience we accept Visa or MasterCard. Prepayment is required prior to publication. 30 day accounts are available to registered businesses upon credit approval.

Births / Birth Congratulations

Family members may place notices with the parents' consent.

Engagements

Family members may place notices with the couple or their parents' consent.

Packages

When booking a package, please note that the full cost of the advertisement will be charged on the first edition. Therefore we are unable to offer refunds on any portion of packages once the advertisement has begun running.

Please check your advertisement

It is important to check that your advertisement is correct on the first day it appears. While every care is taken to ensure your advertisement is correct, errors can occur. If this happens to your ad please contact us the first day your advertisement appears and we will be happy to correct it as soon as we can. Credits will only be issued for the first appearance date, and no further credits shall be issued for consecutive advertisements.

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All advertisements are subject to the approval of McPherson Media Goup. McPherson Media Group may refuse to accept or publish any advertisement.
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Copyright

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Privacy Policy

Our Privacy Policy includes important information about our collection, use and disclosure of your personal information. The personal information we request from you enables us to provide you with the services you require. Our Privacy Policy also makes clear the ways in which you can access your personal information and how you can make a complaint if you believe a breach of the Australia Privacy Principles has occurred. Our Privacy Policy can be viewed at www.mmg.com.au

DEATHS

HICKS, Robert Stephen.
22.01.1937 ~ 09.07.2021.
—Loved husband of Iris.
Loved father and father-in-law of Glenda and Simon, and Susan and Morten.
Grandpop of Frederik and Mattias.
Forever In Our Hearts

HICKS, Robert Stephen.
Passed away peacefully at Bendigo Health on Friday, July 9, 2021.
Aged 84 years.
—Dearly loved son of Henry and Isabelle (both dec).
Brother and brother-in-law of Ellis (dec) and Helen, John and Beverlie (dec), Brian and Lorna (both dec).
Special friend to Lois and June and uncle to their families.

FUNERALS

HICKS.
A Graveside Funeral Service for the late Mr Robert Stephen Hicks will be held at the Rushworth Cemetery, Heilly Street, Rushworth on Tuesday, July 20, 2021 at 1 pm.

To livestream this Service, please go to our webpage.

For those unable to make it to Rushworth you are invited to catch up with the family at the wake at the Falcon Hotel, Murray Valley Highway, Kanyapella from 3 pm onwards.

CLIVE COVENTRY ECHUCA (03) 5480 1211 www.clivecoventry.com.au

SWEENEY.
The Chapel Funeral of Mr Hugh Sweeney will be held at Tobin Brothers Bromley Chapel, 457 High Street Echuca on Friday, July 16, 2021 at 10 am.

A private Cremation will follow.
This Service will be webcast at: www.tobinbrothers.com.au

TOBIN BROTHERS FUNERALS
MEMBER AFDA
ECHUCA 5480 1111
WWW.TOBINBROTHERS.COM.AU

TOMLINSON.
A Memorial Service in celebration of the life of Graham and Iris Tomlinson will be held at Tobin Brothers Bromley Chapel, 457 High Street, Echuca, **TOMORROW**, Thursday, July 15, 2021 commencing at 11 am.

Privately Cremated.

This Funeral will be webcast live at: www.tobinbrothers.com.au

TOBIN BROTHERS FUNERALS
MEMBER AFDA
ECHUCA 5480 1111
WWW.TOBINBROTHERS.COM.AU

localclassifieds

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24 HOUR SERVICE: 5480 1111
457 High Street, Echuca
www.tobinbrothers.com.au

Family Owned since 1934

localclassifieds 1300 660 886

IN MEMORIAM

COAD (Flower), Judy Ivy.
Passed away Bendigo Base Hospital, July 14, 2017, 4.45 am.
—Loved wife of Doug, Mum to Tony and Phil and grandchildren.

FOR SALE

BRAEMAR
Gas cook top and Westing-house gas oven with electric grill. As new. \$850 the pair. Ph (03) 5480 9241.


CROSSTRAINER
BH Fitness Elliptical, heavy duty, great used condition, time, RPM, speed, distance, 12 work outs, calories, electric resistance, large display, adjust foot plates, hand held pulse sensor, \$290. Ph 0403 156 726, located in Shepparton.


DINING SETTING
6 piece with matching side board and coffee table, off white colour, very good condition, \$600. Phone 0427 497 629, Echuca.


EXERCISE BIKE
Cardi-Tech exercise bike, contact pulse, calories, time, speed, 12 programs, 2 x seat adjust, excellent condition, \$260. Phone 0403 156 726, located in Shepparton.

FOR SALE

Important Notice To All Advertisers

The Competition and Consumer Act 2010 provides that advertised prices for goods and services which attract GST should be advertised as GST inclusive.

Prices should not be quoted as being 'excluding GST' or 'plus GST', or by the use of words or phrases conveying similar meaning.

Readers are entitled to expect that the advertised prices are the actual prices at which they can purchase the particular goods and services.

No MMG publications will knowingly accept for publication, any advertisement which may be in breach of the Competition and Consumer Act 2010 or any other relevant law.

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MASSAGE
IMAGINE YOURSELF IN THAILAND?
Look no further but..
Angelspa Echuca
36 Francis St, Echuca.
Phone 0437 211 614
f: angels.oriental.message Echuca
www.angelspa.com.au
NO ADULT SERVICES

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED
Holden or Ford PROJECT Car.
Interested in early models up until 1995. V8 or 6cyl. Will consider any condition. Phone 0458 289 221.

STOCKFEED

RYE GRASS
5x4 rolls, shedded, \$200 inc GST per tonne. Bamawm area. Phone 0400 567 685.

PUBLIC NOTICES

Echuca Trots

Thursday, July 15th

1st Race 5.27 pm.

Public Welcome

Phone 5482 2036.

Need your stuff sold?

1300 660 886
localclassifieds

PUBLIC NOTICES

TRYING TO CONTACT RELATIVES

Does anyone know a **Mrs Joan Aitcheson**, now in her mid-90s, and her daughter Barbara and her children Sandra, Peter, Joanne and Darren who were living in Echuca in 2014.

If you can contact **Robert Schorah** on **0435 661 800**
or email: schorahrobert@yahoo.com

PUBLIC NOTICE


NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL:
16 JULY, 2021

Notice is hereby given that an extraordinary meeting of Murray River Council will be held on Friday 16 July 2021, 9.30am at the Council Chambers: Moama Administration Office, 52 Perricoota Rd.

Members of the public are invited to livestream the meeting:
<http://webcast.murrayriver.nsw.gov.au/>

Terry Dodds
Chief Executive Officer

For further information contact council on 1300 087 004 or visit www.murrayriver.nsw.gov.au

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT at 12&13 BAYADERRA COURT AND 66 MEROOL ROAD MOAMA, NSW

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment – Registration of Interest.

Planright of 21 Nish Street, Echuca, Victoria has commissioned Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd (Austral) to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) in regard to the proposed subdivision within 12 Bayaderra Court (Lot 12 DP1259705), 13 Bayaderra Court (Lot 13 DP1259705) and 66 Merool Road (Lot 2 DP1206253) Moama, NSW. On behalf of the proponent, Austral wishes to consult Aboriginal people to assist with a cultural heritage assessment which may result in an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP). Consultation is required to assist the Director General of the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC) in his or her consideration of the application. Consultation will be accordance with the DPC's Consultation Requirements 2010. Parties with cultural knowledge relevant to the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) are invited to register their interest. More information about the project will be provided after registration.

For more information please contact: Planright, Claire Tunbridge, 21 Nish Street, Echuca Victoria 3564
Phone: (03) 5482 1699
Email: ctunbridge@planright.net.au

To register, please contact Austral Archaeology Nicole Monk, 13 Rutherford Street, Swan Hill, Victoria, 3585
Phone: 0429 625 098
Email: Nicolem@australarch.com.au
Registration closes 28/07/2021.

**ECHUCA**
WHOLESALE BATTERIES
26 Sturt St, Echuca • Phone: 03 5480 0222

From: [Nicole Monk](#)
To: heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au
Subject: Request for information
Date: Monday, 12 July 2021 3:11:00 PM
Attachments: [21087_12 & 13 of Bayaderra Court, and 66 Merool Road Moama Heritage NSW.pdf](#)
[image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)

Good afternoon,

Please find attached a letter requesting information for an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for 12 & 13 Bayaderra Court and 66 Merool Road, Moama, New South Wales.

Please do not hesitate to contact me for further information.

Nicole Monk

Archaeologist

M: 0429 625 098

P: 03 5052 6617

E: nicolem@australarch.com.au

W: <https://www.australarchaeology.com.au>



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From: [Nicole Monk](#)
To: admin@moamalalc.com.au
Subject: Request for information
Date: Monday, 12 July 2021 3:12:00 PM
Attachments: [21087_12 & 13 of Bayaderra Court. and 66 Merool Road Moama MoamaLALC.pdf](#)
[image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)

Good afternoon,

Please find attached a letter requesting information for an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for 12 & 13 Bayaderra Court and 66 Merool Road, Moama, New South Wales.

Please do not hesitate to contact me for further information.

Nicole Monk

Archaeologist

M: 0429 625 098

P:03 5052 6617

E: nicolem@australarch.com.au

W: <https://www.australarchaeology.com.au>



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From: [Nicole Monk](#)
To: admin@murrayriver.nsw.gov.au
Subject: Request for information
Date: Monday, 12 July 2021 3:13:00 PM
Attachments: [21087_12 & 13 of Bayaderra Court. and 66 Merool Road Moama Murray River Council.pdf](#)
[image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)

Good afternoon,

Please find attached a letter requesting information for an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for 12 & 13 Bayaderra Court and 66 Merool Road, Moama, New South Wales.

Please do not hesitate to contact me for further information

Nicole Monk

Archaeologist

M: 0429 625 098

P: 03 5052 6617

E: nicolem@australarch.com.au

W: <https://www.australarchaeology.com.au>



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From: [Nicole Monk](#)
To: enquiries@nntt.gov.au
Subject: Request for information
Date: Monday, 12 July 2021 3:14:00 PM
Attachments: [21087_12 & 13 of Bavaderra Court, and 66 Merool Road Moama National Native Tribunal.pdf](#)
[image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)

Good afternoon,

Please find attached a letter requesting information for an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for 12 & 13 Bayaderra Court and 66 Merool Road, Moama, New South Wales.

Please do not hesitate to contact me for further information.

Nicole Monk

Archaeologist

M: 0429 625 098

P:03 5052 6617

E: nicolem@australarch.com.au

W: <https://www.australarchaeology.com.au>



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From: [Nicole Monk](#)
To: information@ntscorp.com.au
Subject: Request for information
Date: Monday, 12 July 2021 3:15:00 PM
Attachments: [21087_12 & 13 of Bavaderra Court, and 66 Merool Road Moama NTSCorp.pdf](#)
[image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)

Good afternoon,

Please find attached a letter requesting information for an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for 12 & 13 Bayaderra Court and 66 Merool Road, Moama, New South Wales.

Please do not hesitate to contact me for further information.

Nicole Monk

Archaeologist

M: 0429 625 098

P:03 5052 6617

E: nicolem@australarch.com.au

W: <https://www.australarchaeology.com.au>



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From: [Nicole Monk](#)
To: adminofficer@oralra.nsw.gov.au
Subject: Request for information
Date: Monday, 12 July 2021 3:16:00 PM
Attachments: [21087_12 & 13 of Bayaderra Court. and 66 Merool Road Moama The Registrar.pdf](#)
[image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)

Good afternoon,

Please find attached a letter requesting information for an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for 12 & 13 Bayaderra Court and 66 Merool Road, Moama, New South Wales.

Please do not hesitate to contact me for further information.

Nicole Monk

Archaeologist

M: 0429 625 098

P: 03 5052 6617

E: nicolem@australarch.com.au

W: <https://www.australarchaeology.com.au>



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From: [Nicole Monk](#)
To: murray@cma.nsw.gov.au
Subject: Request for information
Date: Monday, 12 July 2021 3:10:00 PM
Attachments: [21087_12 & 13 of Bayaderra Court, and 66 Merool Road Moama Catchment Management Authority.docx](#)
[image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)

Good afternoon,

Please find attached a letter requesting information for an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for 12 & 13 Bayaderra Court and 66 Merool Road, Moama, New South Wales.

Please do not hesitate to contact me for further information.

Nicole Monk

Archaeologist

M: 0429 625 098

P: 03 5052 6617

E: nicolem@australarch.com.au

W: <https://www.australarchaeology.com.au>



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From: [Nicole Monk](#)
To: GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au
Subject: Request information
Date: Tuesday, 13 July 2021 9:24:00 AM
Attachments: [21087_12&13 Bayaderra Court and 66 Merool Road Moama Request for Spatial Search of Tribunal Registers.docx](#)
[image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[21087_12 & 13 of Bayaderra Court, and 66 Merool Road Moama National Native Tribunal.pdf](#)
[Figure 1.1 - Location of the study area.pdf](#)

Good afternoon,

Please find attached a letter requesting information for an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for 12 & 13 Bayaderra Court and 66 Merool Road, Moama, New South Wales.

Please do not hesitate to contact me for further information.

Nicole Monk

Archaeologist

M: 0429 625 098

P: 03 5052 6617

E: nicolem@australarch.com.au

W: <https://www.australarchaeology.com.au>



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From: [Nicole Monk](#)
To: John.Jackson@health.nsw.gov.au
Subject: Expression of interest
Date: Monday, 4 October 2021 1:41:00 PM
Attachments: [21087_12 & 13 of Bayaderra Court, and 66 Merool Road Moama John Jackson.pdf](#)
[image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)

Good afternoon,

Please find attached a letter seeking expressions of interest regarding an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment of the subdivision at 12 & 13 Bayaderra court, and 66 Merool Road Moama, New South Wales.

Please do not hesitate to contact me for further information.

Nicole Monk

Archaeologist

M: 0429 625 098

P: 03 5052 6617

E: nicolem@australarch.com.au

W: <https://www.australarchaeology.com.au>



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Nicole Monk

From: Geospatial Search Requests <GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 14 July 2021 3:14 PM
To: Nicole Monk
Subject: RE: SR21/1055 - Request information - SR21/1055

UNCLASSIFIED

Native title search – NSW Parcels – Lot 2 on DP1206253, Lot 12 on DP1259705 & Lot 13 on DP1259705
Your ref: 21087 - Our ref: SR21/1055

Dear Nicole Monk ,

Thank you for your search request received on 13 July 2021 in relation to the above area. Based on the records held by the National Native Title Tribunal as at 14 July it would appear that there are no Native Title Determination Applications, Determinations of Native Title, or Indigenous Land Use Agreements over the identified area.

Search Results

The results provided are based on the information you supplied and are derived from a search of the following Tribunal databases:

- Schedule of Native Title Determination Applications
- Register of Native Title Claims
- Native Title Determinations
- Indigenous Land Use Agreements (Registered and notified)

At the time this search was carried out, there were **no relevant entries** in the above databases.

Cadastral data as at: 01/02/2021

Parcel ID	Feature Area SqKm	Overlapping Native Title Feature			
		Tenure	NNTT File Number	Name	Catego
12//DP1259705	0.0015	FREEHOLD	No overlap		
13//DP1259705	0.0016	FREEHOLD	No overlap		
2//DP1206253	0.0673				

For more information about the Tribunal's registers or to search the registers yourself and obtain copies of relevant register extracts, please visit our [website](#).

Information on native title claims and freehold land can also be found on the Tribunal's website here: [Native title claims and freehold land](#) .

Please note: There may be a delay between a native title determination application being lodged in the Federal Court and its transfer to the Tribunal. As a result, some native title determination applications recently filed with the Federal Court may not appear on the Tribunal's databases.

The search results are based on analysis against external boundaries of applications only. Native title applications commonly contain exclusions clauses which remove areas from within the external boundary. To determine whether the areas described are in fact subject to claim, you need to refer to the "Area covered by claim" section of the relevant Register Extract or Schedule Extract and any maps attached.

Search results and the existence of native title

Please note that the enclosed information from the Register of Native Title Claims and/or the Schedule of Applications is **not** confirmation of the existence of native title in this area. This cannot be confirmed until the Federal Court makes a determination that native title does or does not exist in relation to the area. Such determinations are registered on the National Native Title Register.

The Tribunal accepts no liability for reliance placed on enclosed information

The enclosed information has been provided in good faith. Use of this information is at your sole risk. The National Native Title Tribunal makes no representation, either express or implied, as to the accuracy or suitability of the information enclosed for any particular purpose and accepts no liability for use of the information or reliance placed on it.

If you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact us via GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au

Regards,

Geospatial Searches

National Native Title Tribunal | Perth

Email: GeospatialSearch@nntt.gov.au | www.nntt.gov.au

From: Nicole Monk <nicolem@australarch.com.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 13 July 2021 7:25 AM
To: Geospatial Search Requests <GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au>
Subject: SR21/1055 - Request information

Caution: This is an external email. DO NOT click links or open attachments unless you recognise the sender and know the content is safe.

Good afternoon,

Please find attached a letter requesting information for an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for 12 & 13 Bayaderra Court and 66 Merool Road, Moama, New South Wales.

Please do not hesitate to contact me for further information.

Nicole Monk

Archaeologist

M: 0429 625 098

P: 03 5052 6617

E: nicolem@australarch.com.au

W: <https://www.australarchaeology.com.au>



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From: [Daniel Clegg](#)
To: [Nicole Monk](#)
Subject: DPC Heritage NSW Rap List - 12 & 13 Bayaderra Court_66 Merool Rd Subdivision (Moama)
Date: Tuesday, 13 July 2021 1:58:03 PM
Attachments: [image003.png](#)
[HNSW Bayaderra Court-Merool Road Subdivision Moama - Murray River LGA.docx.pdf](#)

Hi Nicole

Please find attached the DPC Heritage NSW RAP list for the proposed subdivision at 12-13 Bayaderra Court and 66 Merool Road – Moama, Murray River LGA.

Regards

Dan

Dan Clegg | Aboriginal Heritage Planning Support Officer

Heritage NSW, Community Engagement, Department of Premier and Cabinet
Level 2 - 512 Dean St, Albury NSW 2640 | PO Box 1040
T: (02) 6022 0639 | daniel.clegg@environment.nsw.gov.au



Premier
& Cabinet

"Look after the land and rivers, and the land and rivers will look after you" Wongamaa – Snr Wiradhuri Elder

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Any views expressed in this email are those of the individual sender except where the sender expressly and with authority states them to be the views of the NSW Office of Environment, Energy and Science.

PLEASE CONSIDER THE ENVIRONMENT BEFORE PRINTING THIS EMAIL

From: [Gayan Wickramasinghe](#)
To: [Nicole Monk](#)
Cc: [Christopher O'Brien](#)
Subject: FW: Request for information
Date: Tuesday, 13 July 2021 11:42:42 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[21087_12 & 13 of Bayaderra Court, and 66 Merool Road Moama Murray River Council.pdf](#)

Hi Nicole,

Thanks for the phone call yesterday.

As explained, I have checked with my colleague and can confirm that Council does not hold a record of registered Aboriginal stakeholders within the Council limit. Council however has a record of the Moama Local Aboriginal Land Council's contact details. Please see below:

Moama Local Aboriginal Land Council
52 Chanter Street
(PO Box 354)
Moama NSW 2731
T: 03 5482 6071
E: admin@moamalalc.com.au

If you require additional information please feel free to contact me.

Thanks
Gayan



Gayan Wickramasinghe | Town Planner

Murray River Council | Moama Office | 52 Perricoota Rd Moama, NSW 2731
PO Box 906, Moama, NSW 2731

m 0428 643 015

1300 087 004 | www.murrayriver.nsw.gov.au

From: Nicole Monk <nicolem@australarch.com.au>

Sent: Tuesday, 13 July 2021 9:29 AM

To: Admin <admin@murrayriver.nsw.gov.au>

Subject: FW: Request for information

To whom it may concern,

An error was present in the lot numbers provided yesterday. Please find attached the updated information.

Regards,
Nicole Monk

From: [Nicole Monk](#)
To: ["shae.hamilton@yarkuwa.org.au"](mailto:shae.hamilton@yarkuwa.org.au)
Subject: FW: Expression of interest
Date: Tuesday, 19 October 2021 3:10:00 PM
Attachments: [21087_12 & 13 of Bayaderra Court, and 66 Merool Road Moama Yarkuwa Indigenous Knowledge Centre.pdf](#)
[image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)

Good afternoon Shae,

Please find attached the Stage 1 consultation letter for Bayaderra Court in Moama, as discussed on the phone. We are still seeking registration interest, if you could reply in the next couple of days it would be greatly appreciated.

Regards,
Nicole

Nicole Monk

Archaeologist

M: 0429 625 098

P: 03 5052 6617

E: nicolem@australarch.com.au

W: <https://www.australarchaeology.com.au>



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From: Nicole Monk
Sent: Monday, 4 October 2021 1:46 PM
To: admin@yarkuwa.com
Subject: Expression of interest

Good afternoon,

Please find attached a letter seeking expressions of interest regarding an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment of the subdivision at 12 & 13 Bayaderra court, and 66 Merool Road Moama, New South Wales.

Please do not hesitate to contact me for further information.

Nicole Monk

Archaeologist

M: 0429 625 098

P:03 5052 6617

E: nicolem@australarch.com.au

W: <https://www.australarchaeology.com.au>



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From: [Nicole Monk](#)
To: ["reception@yynac.com.au"](mailto:reception@yynac.com.au)
Subject: FW: Expression of interest
Date: Tuesday, 19 October 2021 3:07:00 PM
Attachments: [21087_12 & 13 of Bayaderra Court, and 66 Merool Road Moama Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation.pdf](#)
[image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)

Good afternoon,

Please find attached the Stage 1 consultation letter for Bayaderra Court in Moama, as discussed on the phone. We are still seeking registration interest, if you could reply in the next couple of days it would be greatly appreciated.

Regards,
Nicole

Nicole Monk
Archaeologist

M: 0429 625 098
P: 03 5052 6617
E: nicolem@australarch.com.au
W: <https://www.australarchaeology.com.au>



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From: Nicole Monk
Sent: Monday, 4 October 2021 1:48 PM
To: reception@yynac.com.au
Subject: Expression of interest

Good afternoon,

Please find attached a letter seeking expressions of interest regarding an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment of the subdivision at 12 & 13 Bayaderra court, and 66 Merool Road Moama, New South Wales.

Please do not hesitate to contact me for further information.

Nicole Monk
Archaeologist

M: 0429 625 098

P:03 5052 6617

E: nicolem@australarch.com.au

W: <https://www.australarchaeology.com.au>



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From: [Nicole Monk](#)
To: john.jackson@health.nsw.gov.au
Subject: FW: Expression of interest
Date: Tuesday, 19 October 2021 3:12:00 PM
Attachments: [21087_12 & 13 of Bayaderra Court, and 66 Merool Road Moama John Jackson.pdf](#)
[image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)

Good afternoon John,

Please find attached the Stage 1 consultation letter for Bayaderra Court in Moama, as discussed on the phone. We are still seeking registration interest, if you could reply in the next couple of days it would be greatly appreciated.

Regards,
Nicole

Nicole Monk

Archaeologist

M: 0429 625 098

P: 03 5052 6617

E: nicolem@australarch.com.au

W: <https://www.australarchaeology.com.au>



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From: Nicole Monk
Sent: Monday, 4 October 2021 1:42 PM
To: John.Jackson@health.nsw.gov.au
Subject: Expression of interest

Good afternoon,

Please find attached a letter seeking expressions of interest regarding an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment of the subdivision at 12 & 13 Bayaderra court, and 66 Merool Road Moama, New South Wales.

Please do not hesitate to contact me for further information.

Nicole Monk

Archaeologist

M: 0429 625 098

P:03 5052 6617

E: nicolem@australarch.com.au

W: <https://www.australarchaeology.com.au>



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From: [Nicole Monk](#)
To: John.Jackson@health.nsw.gov.au
Subject: Expression of interest
Date: Monday, 4 October 2021 1:41:00 PM
Attachments: [21087_12 & 13 of Bayaderra Court, and 66 Merool Road Moama John Jackson.pdf](#)
[image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)

Good afternoon,

Please find attached a letter seeking expressions of interest regarding an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment of the subdivision at 12 & 13 Bayaderra court, and 66 Merool Road Moama, New South Wales.

Please do not hesitate to contact me for further information.

Nicole Monk

Archaeologist

M: 0429 625 098

P:03 5052 6617

E: nicolem@australarch.com.au

W: <https://www.australarchaeology.com.au>



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From: [Nicole Monk](#)
To: info@wakool.com.au
Subject: Expression of interest
Date: Monday, 4 October 2021 1:43:00 PM
Attachments: [21087_12 & 13 of Bayaderra Court, and 66 Merool Road Moama Wakool Indigenous Corporation.pdf](#)
[image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)

Good afternoon,

Please find attached a letter seeking expressions of interest regarding an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment of the subdivision at 12 & 13 Bayaderra court, and 66 Merool Road Moama, New South Wales.

Please do not hesitate to contact me for further information.

Nicole Monk

Archaeologist

M: 0429 625 098

P:03 5052 6617

E: nicolem@australarch.com.au

W: <https://www.australarchaeology.com.au>



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From: [Nicole Monk](#)
To: admin@yarkuwa.com
Subject: Expression of interest
Date: Monday, 4 October 2021 1:45:00 PM
Attachments: [21087_12 & 13 of Bayaderra Court, and 66 Merool Road Moama Yarkuwa Indigenous Knowledge Centre.pdf](#)
[image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)

Good afternoon,

Please find attached a letter seeking expressions of interest regarding an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment of the subdivision at 12 & 13 Bayaderra court, and 66 Merool Road Moama, New South Wales.

Please do not hesitate to contact me for further information.

Nicole Monk

Archaeologist

M: 0429 625 098

P: 03 5052 6617

E: nicolem@australarch.com.au

W: <https://www.australarchaeology.com.au>



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From: [Nicole Monk](#)
To: reception@yynac.com.au
Subject: Expression of interest
Date: Monday, 4 October 2021 1:47:00 PM
Attachments: [21087_12 & 13 of Bayaderra Court, and 66 Merool Road Moama Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation.pdf](#)
[image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)

Good afternoon,

Please find attached a letter seeking expressions of interest regarding an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment of the subdivision at 12 & 13 Bayaderra court, and 66 Merool Road Moama, New South Wales.

Please do not hesitate to contact me for further information.

Nicole Monk

Archaeologist

M: 0429 625 098

P:03 5052 6617

E: nicolem@australarch.com.au

W: <https://www.australarchaeology.com.au>



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From: [Nicole Monk](#)
To: admin@moamalalc.com.au
Subject: Expression of interest
Date: Monday, 4 October 2021 1:51:00 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[21087_12 & 13 of Bayaderra Court, and 66 Merool Road Moama MoamaLALC.pdf](#)

Good afternoon,

Please find attached a letter seeking expressions of interest regarding an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment of the subdivision at 12 & 13 Bayaderra court, and 66 Merool Road Moama, New South Wales.

Please do not hesitate to contact me for further information.

Nicole Monk

Archaeologist

M: 0429 625 098

P:03 5052 6617

E: nicolem@australarch.com.au

W: <https://www.australarchaeology.com.au>



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From: [Nicole Monk](#)
To: vicki@bacch.org.au
Subject: Expression of interest
Date: Monday, 4 October 2021 1:38:00 PM
Attachments: [21087_12 & 13 of Bayaderra Court, and 66 Merool Road Moama Bangerang Aboriginal Corporation.pdf](#)
[image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)

Good afternoon,

Please find attached a letter seeking expressions of interest regarding an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment of the subdivision at 12 & 13 Bayaderra court, and 66 Merool Road Moama, New South Wales.

Please do not hesitate to contact me for further information.

Nicole Monk

Archaeologist

M: 0429 625 098

P:03 5052 6617

E: nicolem@australarch.com.au

W: <https://www.australarchaeology.com.au>



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Archaeologist

M: 0429 625 098

P: 03 5052 6617

E: nicolem@australarch.com.au

W: <https://www.australarchaeology.com.au>



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From: Nicole Monk

Sent: Monday, 4 October 2021 1:48 PM

To: reception@ynac.com.au

Subject: Expression of interest

Good afternoon,

Please find attached a letter seeking expressions of interest regarding an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment of the subdivision at 12 & 13 Bayaderra court, and 66 Merool Road Moama, New South Wales.

Please do not hesitate to contact me for further information.

Nicole Monk

Archaeologist

M: 0429 625 098

P: 03 5052 6617

E: nicolem@australarch.com.au

W: <https://www.australarchaeology.com.au>



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Nicole Monk

Archaeologist

M: 0429 625 098

P: 03 5052 6617

E: nicolem@australarch.com.au

W: <https://www.australarchaeology.com.au>



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From: Nicole Monk

Sent: Monday, 12 July 2021 3:14 PM

To: admin@murrayriver.nsw.gov.au

Subject: Request for information

Good afternoon,

Please find attached a letter requesting information for an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for 12 & 13 Bayaderra Court and 66 Merool Road, Moama, New South Wales.

Please do not hesitate to contact me for further information

Nicole Monk

Archaeologist

M: 0429 625 098

P: 03 5052 6617

E: nicolem@australarch.com.au

W: <https://www.australarchaeology.com.au>



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From: [Wade Morgan](#)
To: [Nicole Monk](#)
Cc: [Tyrone Miller](#)
Subject: FW: Expression of interest
Date: Tuesday, 19 October 2021 3:58:25 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[21087_12 & 13 of Bayaderra Court, and 66 Merool Road Moama Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation.pdf](#)

Hi Nicole,

YYNAC are interested in this development main contacts for YYNAC is myself and Tyrone who I have Cc in this email.

Cheers,

Wade Morgan | NRM Manager |

Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation |
Phone (03) 58320 222 | Email wade.m@yynac.com.au |
P.O Box 1363, Shepparton, VIC 3632 |

*"Gaka yawal Ngulla -Yenbena Yorta Yorta Woka"
Come walk with us, the people on Yorta Yorta Country.*

From: YYNAC Reception <reception@yynac.com.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 19 October 2021 3:51 PM
To: Wade Morgan <wade.m@yynac.com.au>
Subject: Fw: Expression of interest

From: Nicole Monk <nicolem@australarch.com.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 19 October 2021 3:07 PM
To: YYNAC Reception <reception@yynac.com.au>
Subject: FW: Expression of interest

Good afternoon,

Please find attached the Stage 1 consultation letter for Bayaderra Court in Moama, as discussed on the phone. We are still seeking registration interest, if you could reply in the next couple of days it would be greatly appreciated.

Regards,
Nicole

Nicole Monk

APPENDIX A.3 STAGE 2 & 3 CONSULTATION DOCUMENTATION

From: [Sophie O'Connor](#)
Cc: [Neil Fenley](#)
Bcc: [admin@yarkuwa.com](#); [vicki@bacch.org.au](#); [John.Jackson@health.nsw.gov.au](#); [reception@yynac.com.au](#); [kevin.a@ahvic.org.au](#); [admin@moamalalc.com.au](#)
Subject: 21087 Bayaderra Court - Stage 2 and 3
Date: Tuesday, 16 November 2021 3:19:00 PM
Attachments: [21087 12 & 13 of Bayaderra Court, and 66 Merool Road Moama Stage 3 Draftv1 NF 20211115_SM review.pdf](#)
[image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[21087 12 & 13 Bayaderra Court, and 66 Merool Road Moama Stage 2 Draftv1 20211115 NF_SM review.pdf](#)

To whom it may concern,

Thank you for registering your interest in the 12 & 13 Bayaderra Court Project.

Included in this email are the attached PDFs for Stage 2 and 3 of the consultation, detailing the project information and methodology.

Austral would appreciate the receipt of any questions or suggestions you may have by **5pm on 14 December 2021.**

Thank you.

Kind regards,
Sophie O'Connor.

Sophie O'Connor
Student Archaeologist

M: 0423 959 676
P: 02 9568 6701
E: sophieoc@australarch.com.au



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From: [Sophie O'Connor](#)
To: john.jackson@health.nsw.gov.au
Subject: 21087 Bayaderra Court and and Merool Road, Moama Stages 2 and 3 Consultation
Date: Tuesday, 16 November 2021 3:25:00 PM
Attachments: [21087 12 & 13 of Bayaderra Court, and 66 Merool Road Moama Stage 3 Draftv1 NF 20211115_SM review.pdf](#)
[image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[21087 12 & 13 Bayaderra Court, and 66 Merool Road Moama Stage 2 Draftv1 20211115 NF_SM review.pdf](#)

To whom it may concern,

Thank you for registering your interest in the 12 & 13 Bayaderra Court and Merool Road, Moama Project.

Included in this email are the attached PDFs for Stage 2 and 3 of the consultation, detailing the project information and methodology.

Austral would appreciate the receipt of any questions or suggestions you may have by **5pm on 14 December 2021**.

Thank you.

Kind regards,

Sophie O'Connor.

Sophie O'Connor
Student Archaeologist

M: 0423 959 676
P: 02 9568 6701
E: sophieoc@australarch.com.au



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APPENDIX A.4 STAGE 4 CONSULTATION DOCUMENTATION

From: [Madelaine Firth](#)
Cc: [Nicole Monk](#); [Quenten Graham](#)
Bcc: [admin@yarkuwa.com](#); [John.Jackson@health.nsw.gov.au](#); [reception@yynac.com.au](#); [kevin.a@ahvic.org.au](#); [vicki@bacch.org.au](#); [admin@moamalalc.com.au](#)
Subject: 21087 Stage 4 Consultation - Bayaberra Court
Date: Tuesday, 19 July 2022 9:24:06 AM
Attachments: Outlook-mxu0srgr.png
Outlook-0b5g5n4w.png
Outlook-jjihcb3h.png
Outlook-ey0cxhtml.png
Outlook-ka2vttnb.png

To whom it may concern,

You are receiving this email as you are a Registered Aboriginal Party for the ACHA Austral has undertaken at 12 and 13 Bayderra court and 66 Merool Road.

Please find below the link to the draft of the Bayaderra Court ACHA for your review. Comments on the draft will be due **Tuesday, 16 August 2022**.

 [21087 12 &13 Bayaderra Court, and 66 Merool Road Moama ACHA_draftv3_NM 20220606.R - AMMv3.pdf](#)

Thank you for your continued participation in this process,

Madelaine Firth
Graduate Archaeologist

M: 0491203391

E: madelainef@australarch.com.au



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From: [Madelaine Firth](#)
To: admin@yarkuwa.org.au
Cc: [Nicole Monk](#); [Quenten Graham](#)
Subject: 21087 Stage 4 Consultation - Bayaberra Court
Date: Thursday, 21 July 2022 9:34:10 AM
Attachments: Outlook-ipa1302u.png
Outlook-l3ccxiac.png
Outlook-r4qtelqd.png
Outlook-rob0movp.png
Outlook-eaez55j0.png

To whom it may concern,

You are receiving this email as you are a Registered Aboriginal Party for the ACHA Austral has undertaken at 12 and 13 Bayderra court and 66 Merool Road.

Please find below the link to the draft of the Bayaderra Court ACHA for your review.
Comments on the draft will be due **Tuesday, 16 August 2022**.

 [21087 12 & 13 Bayaderra Court, and 66 Merool Road Moama ACHA_draftv3_NM 20220606.R - AMMv3.pdf](#)

Thank you for your continued participation in this process,

Madelaine Firth
Graduate Archaeologist

M: 0491203391

E: madelainef@australarch.com.au



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Nicole Monk

From: Nicole Monk
Sent: Friday, 29 July 2022 11:51 AM
To: John - Moama Local Aboriginal Land Council
Cc: Quenten Graham
Subject: FW: 21087 Stage 4 Consultation - Bayaderra Court

Hi John,

Thank you for your call,

Please find the link for the report below:

 [21087 12 & 13 Bayaderra Court, and 66 Merool Road Moama ACHA draftv3 NM 20220606.R - AMMv3.pdf](#)

The Perricoota Forest Road job was on 1 June 2022 and was for half a day with Latoya. If you could make out the invoice to FIFTEEN50.

Regards,
Nic

Nicole Monk
Archaeologist

M: 0429 625 098
P: 03 5052 6617
E: nicolem@australarch.com.au
W: <https://www.australarchaeology.com.au>



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From: Madelaine Firth <madelainef@australarch.com.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 19 July 2022 9:24 AM
Cc: Nicole Monk <nicolem@australarch.com.au>; Quenten Graham <quenteng@australarch.com.au>
Subject: 21087 Stage 4 Consultation - Bayaderra Court

To whom it may concern,

You are receiving this email as you are a Registered Aboriginal Party for the ACHA Austral has undertaken at 12 and 13 Bayderra court and 66 Merool Road.

Please find below the link to the draft of the Bayaderra Court ACHA for your review. Comments on the draft will be due **Tuesday, 16 August 2022**.

 [21087 12 &13 Bayaderra Court, and 66 Merool Road Moama ACHA draftv3 NM 20220606.R - AMMv3.pdf](#)

Thank you for your continued participation in this process,

Madelaine Firth

Graduate Archaeologist



M: 0491203391

E: madelaine.f@australarch.com.au



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