

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Due Diligence Report

Stage 1 - Proposed residential development

Part North West Precinct Urban Release Area

6R (Lot 15 DP1285243 & Lot 51 DP1282381), & 9R (Lot 7 DP250606) Bunglegumbie Road, Dubbo

North West Precinct Community Pty Ltd

October 2023



AREA Environmental & Heritage Consultants ABN:29 616 529 867

- ✓ Environmental impact assessment, auditing, and approvals
- ✓ High level preliminary environmental assessment (PEA)
- ✓ Review of environmental factors (REF)
- ✓ Peer review
- ✓ Community engagement
- ✓ Biobanking and biodiversity offsetting assessments
- ✓ Aboriginal heritage assessments and community walkovers
- ✓ Landscape architecture and design

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on which we work**

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Proponent	North West Precinct Community Pty Ltd	
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Executive Summary

North West Precinct Community Pty Ltd (the proponent) intends to subdivide and develop 9R (Lot 7 DP250606) and 6R (Lot 15 DP1285243 & Lot 51 DP1282381) Bunglegumbie Road, Dubbo, NSW (the proposal) as Stage 1 of the proposed Dubbo North West Precinct Urban Release Area (NWPURA). The subject land measures 26.12 hectares and is located approximately 1.5km from the Dubbo CBD and occurs entirely within the Dubbo Regional Local Government Area (LGA).

AREA Environmental & Heritage Consultants (AREA) have been engaged by North West Precinct Community Pty Ltd (NWPC; the client) to complete an Aboriginal due diligence cultural heritage assessment in accordance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010) for the proposal.

The site inspection was conducted on 20 June 2023 by Kim Newman and Dr Seema Gahlot of AREA, with Maxine Towney from Dubbo Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC).

No Aboriginal objects or places were recorded within the subject land.

Based on the assessment, the following recommendations are made:

1. Impact on Aboriginal heritage: The Proposal does not have any adverse impact on Aboriginal heritage. Therefore, an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is not required to proceed with the project.
2. The floodplain and bank of the Macquarie-Wambuul River should not be impacted by the proposal.
3. Unexpected finds protocol: In the event any objects suspected to be of Aboriginal heritage origin are encountered during the proposed work, all activity in the immediate vicinity of the discovery should cease. The procedures outlined in Appendix B for unexpected finds should be followed to handle and document such findings appropriately.
4. Changes to proposed work: If any modifications are made to the proposed work which could potentially affect areas beyond the current subject land, further archaeological investigation may be necessary to assess and mitigate any potential impacts on Aboriginal heritage.
5. Suspected human remains: If any suspected human remains are discovered at any stage of the proposed work, all activity must immediately halt, and the NSW police must be notified as required by law.

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Terms and acronyms used in this document

Acronym	Definition
AREA	AREA Environmental & Heritage Consultants
ACHAR	Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report
AHIP	Aboriginal heritage impact permit
BOM	Bureau of Meteorology
DECCW	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water now Heritage NSW
DPE	Department of Planning, and the Environment
EPBC Act	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
GPS	Global positioning system
GSV	Ground Surface Visibility
HNSW	Heritage NSW
Impact footprint	Area within the subject land impacted by the proposal
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
NP&W Act	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974
NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Services
NSW	New South Wales
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage now Heritage NSW
OzArk	OzArk Environmental & Heritage
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Party
Subject land	Cumulative area affected by the proposal

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

North West Precinct Community Pty Ltd (the proponent) proposes to subdivide and develop Lot 7 DP250606, Lot 15 DP1285243 (Part) and Lot 51 DP1282381 (the subject land) on Bunglegumbie Road, Dubbo, NSW (the proposal) as Stage 1 of the proposed Dubbo North West Precinct Urban Release Area (NWPURA).

AREA Environmental & Heritage Consultants (AREA) have been engaged by North West Precinct Community Pty Ltd (NWPC; the client) to complete an Aboriginal due diligence cultural heritage assessment in accordance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010) for the proposal.

1.2 Locality

The subject land is located within the Dubbo Regional LGA within the Talbragar Valley subregion in the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion. The regional geographical context of the subject land is provided in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1: Regional geographical context of the subject land

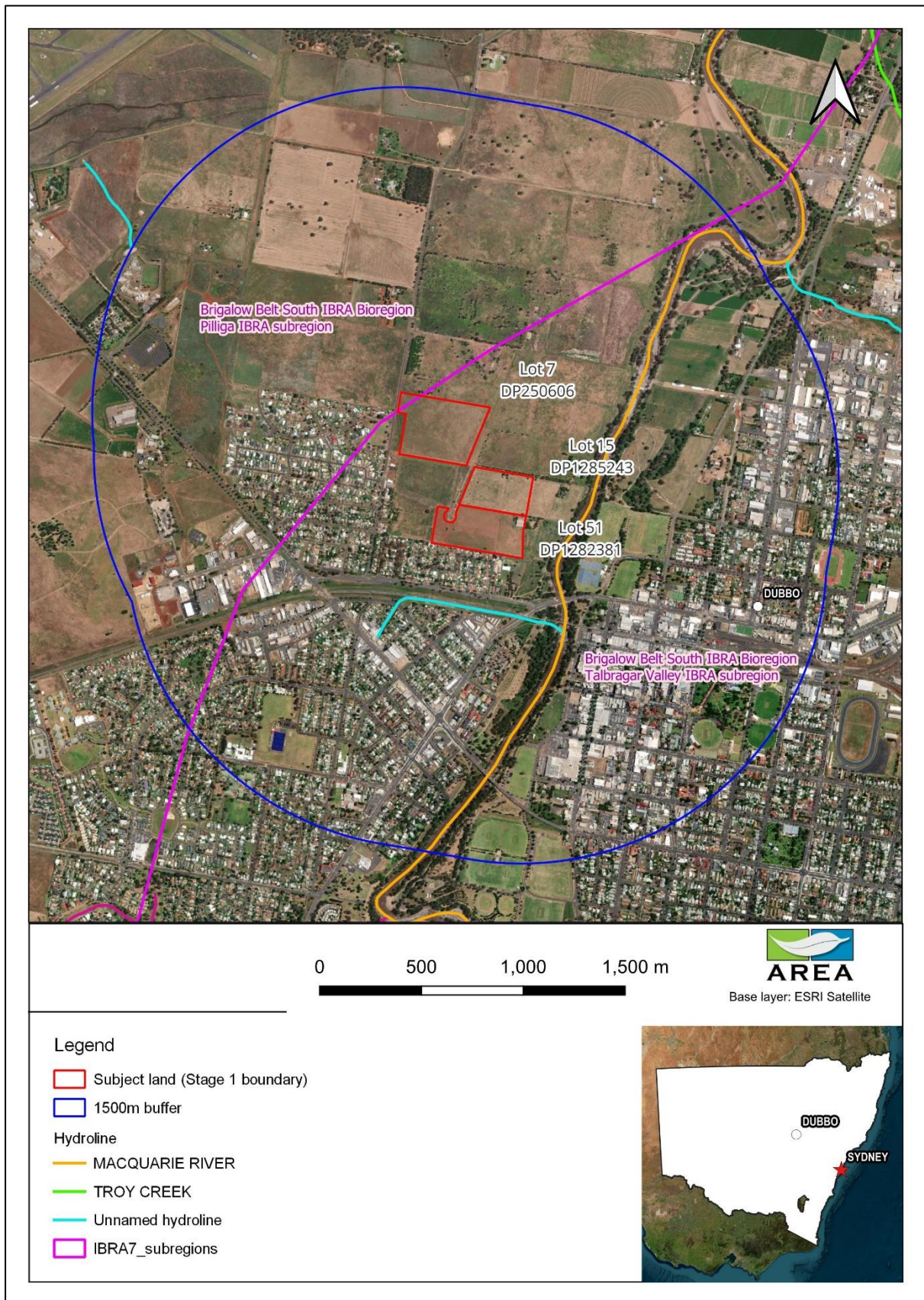
Criteria	Subject land	
Central coordinates (GDA94 z55) for the survey efforts for this proposal	650254 mE 6432191 mN	650255 mE 6431867 mN
Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA Region)	Brigalow Belt South region, Talbragar Valley	
State	NSW	
Topographical map sheet	Dubbo 1:250 000	
Local Government Area	Dubbo Regional LGA	
Local Aboriginal Land Council area (LALC)	Dubbo LALC	
Parish	Dubbo	
Country	Gordon	
Schedule of Native Title Determination Applications (Claims, ILUA Future Acts etc.)	NA	
Nearest town / locality	Dubbo	
Accessed from nearest town by	Bunglegumbie Road	
Land use / disturbance	Farming	
Nearest waterway (Name, Strahler Order)	Macquarie-Wambuul River (6th order)	
Spot point Australian Height Datum (AHD)	264 – 276 m	
Surrounding land use	Urban / Farming	

1.3 Project description

The proposal is a residential subdivision involving earthwork including construction of roads, installation of utilities, services, landscaping, and drainage basins.

For the purpose of this assessment, land surveyed (Lot 7 DP250606, Lot 15 DP1285243 (Part) and Lot 51 DP1282381) by AREA's heritage team is the '**study area**'. While the area of land directly impacted by the proposed development is the '**subject land**'.

Figure 1-1: Location of the subject land





0 600 1,200 1,800 m

AREA
Base layer: ESRI Satellite

Legend

Project layers

 Subject land (Stage 1 boundary)

 1500m buffer

Hydroline

MACQUARIE RIVER

TROY CREEK

 IBRA7_subregions



Figure 1-2: The subject land



1.4 Aboriginal community involvement

An archaeological and cultural heritage assessment of the study area was undertaken on 29 September 2022 by Lindy Ward from Dubbo LALC, and Mal Burns a Tubba-gah Traditional Owner from Red Art Gallery Pty Ltd, and on 20 June 2023 with Maxine Towney from Dubbo LALC.

1.5 Project personnel

This assessment was carried out by appropriately experienced or qualified staff (Table 1-2). Anna Darby, Kim Newman and Dr Seema Gahlot of AREA conducted the archaeological field survey, and Anna Darby, Kim Newman and Addy Watson (manager) contributed to the preparation of this report.

Table 1-2: Summary the project team's qualifications

Name	Position	Qualifications	Responsibilities
Kim Newman	Heritage Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bachelor of Archaeology (Honours) University of New England Master of Science (Archaeology). University of New England PhD Candidate in Archaeology (Griffith University) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertook field survey. Verified correct location of AHIMS sites. Authored the report
Phil Cameron	CEO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BSc. Major in Biology. Macquarie University Ass Dip App Sci. University of Queensland Cert III (Captive vertebrate management) Certified Environmental Practitioner (EIANZ) and practicing member. NSW OEH BioBanking and Bio-certification Assessor: accreditation number 0117 NSW Biodiversity Assessment Method Assessor: accreditation number BAAS17082 AHCPM201- Recognising grasses Practicing member of the NSW Ecological Consulting Association 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Client engagement Aboriginal site officer engagement Technical review.
Dave Sturman	Project Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> B. Env. Sc. Land and Water Specialisation Charles Sturt University Cert III (Horticulture) AHCPM201-Recognising grasses NSW Biodiversity Assessment Method Assessor accreditation number BAAS22015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Management Non-technical edit
Dr. Seema Gahlot	Heritage Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in History. Master of Arts in Archaeology, Panjab University PhD in Ancient Indian History and Archaeology Diploma in Aboriginal studies for professional and community services, TAFE NSW 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertook field survey.
Anna Darby	Heritage Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science (Archaeology, Palaeoanthropology and Forensic Science). University of New England Bachelor of Science (Honours). University of New England 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field survey Authored the report
Addy Watson	Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grad. Dip. Captive Vertebrate Management, Charles Sturt University Grad. Cert. Social Impact, University of NSW B. Env. Sc. University of New England. Diploma Project Management NSW Biodiversity Assessment Method WHS White Card 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report preparation

2 Legislative context

2.1 The Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS 2013)

Australia ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) has developed a set of principles and practices for the management of cultural heritage in Australia. Local government authorities including the NSW DPE have used the Burra Charter to guide their own heritage management documents. The charter promotes the conservation of places of cultural significance (Australia ICOMOS, 2013:3). It placed an emphasis on understanding significance as the basis for managing the heritage values for a place, as well as the importance of consulting with community groups to achieve this understanding (Australia ICOMOS, 2013:4, 8).

2.2 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) is the primary framework of legislation for the protection of nationally significant ecological communities and heritage places. Heritage items are protected through their inscription on the World Heritage List, Commonwealth Heritage List or the National Heritage List. There are no items listed on the above registers within the subject land.

The Act also has jurisdiction over environmental impacts other than those of national significance where they occur on commonwealth-owned land. The EPBC Act becomes the primary piece of legislation for the approval of a project when a proposal may significantly impact a matter of national environmental significance. In this case, the assessment is referred to the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water.

2.3 Native Title Act 1994

The *Native Title Act 1994* was introduced to work in conjunction with the Commonwealth *Native Title Act 1993*. Native Title claims, registers and Indigenous Land Use Agreements are administered under the Act.

There are no Native Title claims currently registered in the subject land.

2.4 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW) (EP&A Act) establishes a framework for the formal assessment of cultural heritage values within the land use planning and development consent process. The EP&A Act comprises three key parts directly pertaining to Aboriginal cultural heritage:

- Part 3: This section governs the preparation of planning instruments, which include policies and regulations related to land use planning.
- Part 4: of the EP&A Act specifically pertains to the processes involved in assessing developments. This part outlines the requirements and procedures for evaluating development proposals. **The proposal will be in accordance with Part 4.**
- Part 5 which relates to activity approvals by self-determining (usually government) authorities.

2.5 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

Under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act), the Director-General of the NPW is responsible for the care and protection of Aboriginal objects and places in NSW. An *Aboriginal object* means any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction and includes Aboriginal remains. An *Aboriginal place* means any place of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture as declared by the Minister.

Under Section 86 of the Act, a person must not harm an Aboriginal object or place. However, the Chief Executive may issue an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) subject to conditions. Penalties are in place for anyone who breaches these conditions or knowingly defaces or destroys an Aboriginal object or place without a permit.

2.6 Dubbo Local Environmental Plan 2022

The *Dubbo Local Environment Plan 2022* (LEP 2022) provides statutory protection for certain places listed as being of heritage significance, generally of historic heritage significance, although on occasions can hold particular significance to the Aboriginal community. It ensures that essential best practice components of the heritage decision making process are followed.

For listed heritage items, relics and heritage conservation areas, the following actions can only be carried out with the consent of the Dubbo Regional Council. Development consent is required for the following:

- a) demolishing or moving any of the following or altering the exterior of any of the following (including, in the case of a building, making changes to its detail, fabric, finish or appearance):
 - i. a heritage item.
 - ii. an Aboriginal Object
 - iii. a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area
- b) altering a heritage item that is a building by making structural changes to its interior or by making changes to anything inside the item that is specified in Schedule 5 in relation to the item.
- c) disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed.
- d) disturbing or excavating an Aboriginal place of heritage significance.
- e) erecting a building on land:
 - i. on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or
 - ii. on which an Aboriginal Object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance; and
- f) subdividing land:
 - i. on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or
 - ii. on which an Aboriginal Object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance

3 Landscape features

3.1 Overview

A review of the landscape of the subject land and surrounds allows for comparison with other areas archaeologically investigated. It also assists in assessing existing and previous disturbances which may have affected the integrity of archaeological remains. Environmental features such as landforms, topography, water sources, geology, soils, and vegetation are also relevant for an archaeological assessment.

The proposal is in the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion and the Talbragar subregion. Located to the west of Dubbo at an elevation between 264 – 276 metres above sea level (mAHD). It is subject to a climate of hot summers and mild winters with consistent rainfall throughout the year (BOM, 2022).

3.2 Geology and soils

The subject land is within Bunglegumbie and Macquarie-Dubbo soil landscapes (Figure 3-1). Soils within the Bunglegumbie Soil Landscape are typically red-brown earths, Red Earths, Noncalic Brown Soils and Yellow Podzolic-Solodic Soils with Red Podzolic Soils on older alluvial materials, and small pockets of Black Earths. Soil within the Macquarie-Dubbo soil landscape are usually alluvial sands, loams, Prairie soils and Chernozems on lower terraces. Higher older terraces have red earths, red-brown earths and yellow podzolic-solodic soils.

3.3 Landforms and topography

Landforms within the Talbragar subregion are typically residual rocky hills with undulating long slopes and wash plains, wide valley floors with sandy streams (NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 2003). The subject land is located on a river terrace and flood plain adjacent to the western bank of the Macquarie-Wambuuil River. To the west of the subject land are gently undulating plains, and residential areas built up over the last 20-30 years.

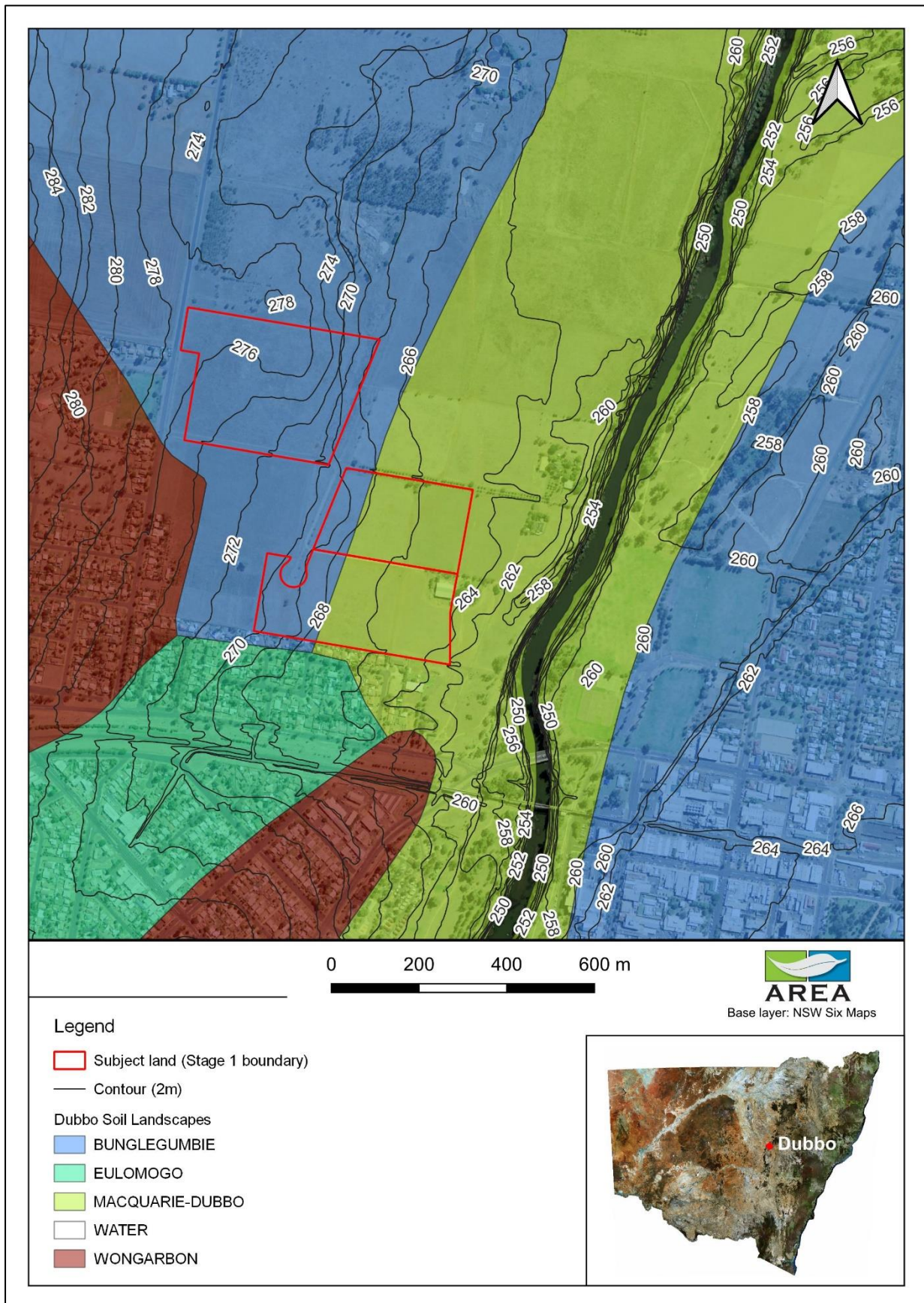
3.4 Waterways

The Brigalow Belt South Bioregion has several major rivers and catchment areas including Macintyre, Gwydir, Namoi, Castlereagh, Goulburn, Talbragar and Macquarie Rivers. These rivers form an integral part of the Murray-Darling River System (NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 2003). Where the Macquarie River flows through the Dubbo region it is referred to as the Macquarie-Wambuuil River. The Macquarie-Wambuuil River forms the eastern boundary of the subject land.

3.5 Land use

The current landscape within the subject land is highly modified. It has been mostly cleared of native vegetation and has historically been used as agricultural land since Dubbo was settled by non-Aboriginal people. Settlers are recorded in the Dubbo region during the Sturt expedition in 1828 (Sturt, 1833:56). The subject land is divided into paddocks and is wholly used for farming.

Figure 3-1: Environmental context of the subject land



Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Due Diligence Report - Proposed residential development
Part North-West Precinct Urban Release Area - Stage 1



Figure 3-3: 1995 aerial photograph of subject land (indicative boundary in red) (NSW Historical Imagery, 1995)



4 Archaeological Context

4.1 Aboriginal cultural heritage

4.1.1 Regional cultural context

Aboriginal people have been present in Australia for approximately 60,000 years. The archaeological record provides evidence of a dynamic culture coupled with a long occupation of the land. Aboriginal occupation of the Darling Basin (the Wiradjuri occupy the portion of the basin to the west) has been dated to c. 40,000 years BP (Bowler et al., 2003). Within the region, the period of occupation of several sites have been dated to c. 7,000 years BP. These Aboriginal sites are Granites 2 shelter near Manildra (Pearson, 1981) and the skeletal remains of a male individual near Cowra (Pardoe and Webb, 1986).

While the boundaries of language groups, as defined by people like Tindale (1974) should be taken as indicative (Attenbrow, 2010), the subject land is within the traditional lands of the Wiradjuri peoples (Tindale, 1974). The Wiradjuri are the people of the three rivers, inhabiting a widespread area which extended from the Great Dividing Range, west to the Macquarie-Wambuul, Lachlan (*Kalare*) and the Murrumbidgee (*Murrumbidjeri*) rivers (Coe, 1989, Bamblett, 2013).

The Wiradjuri is one of the largest language groups in Australia with an estimation of between 12,000 and 100,000 people at the time of European arrival (Bamblett, 2013). Wiradjuri people maintained connections across the long distances, through ceremonial cycles which moved around the tribal area (Tindale, 1974). Differences in dialect have been recorded amongst the Wiradjuri (Tindale, 1974) including the Thubba-ga dialect spoken in the Dubbo region which differed significantly with the broader Wiradjuri language (Mal Burns pers. Com 2022).

Edward Garnsey, who was born in Dubbo in 1874, provides an account of the life of the *Dubbo-ga* one of the groups of the Dubbo region. However, it should be noted that this is based on his personal observations and those of his father and is not a systematic or authoritative account and aspects of his recollections have been challenged (Garnsey, 1942 , OzArk, 2007:31). The people of the Dubbo region were of the *Wirruh-Jah-Mine* or Wiradjuri which was bordered by the *Wong-ga* or Wongaibon, to the west and Kamambarai to the north (Tindale, 1974 , Garnsey, 1942). Within the Dubbo region Garnsey (1942) lists six groups;

- The *Dubbo-ga* or *Tubba-gah*, whose territory extends from the Talbragar River south to Eulomogo Creek and east to the Macquarie-Wambuul River.
- The *Warrie-ga*, which lies to the south of Eulomogo Creek,
- The *Munga*, which lies to the north of the Talbragar River and Macquarie-Wambuul River confluence.
- The *Eumalga*, which lies to the east of these groups.
- The *Bungiljumbie* and *Dundullamal* groups lie to the west of the Macquarie-Wambuul River.

It has been noted in previous reports that in contrast to Garnsey's reported boundaries, the *Tubba-gah* inhabited both sides of the Macquarie-Wambuul River (OzArk, 2007), so it should be understood that these group boundaries were unlikely to be hard boundaries as defined by Garnsey.

The *Tubba-gah* name is derived from the red pigment *Dub bo* which was quarried from the sandstone banks of the Macquarie-Wambuul River to the south of the city (*Dub-Am-bil* - meaning place of pigment). This pigment was highly valued and used in ceremonies and trade (Garnsey, 1942:4, 13). The Macquarie-Wambuul River was a significant resource for the

people of the Dubbo region. In addition to supplying ochre, the river bank supported *Coolabagee*¹ (river gum), *Bellar-gan** (river oak) which supported *Wirra-wirra la**/*Willa*² (possums), *Ban-da** (Koalas), and *Kurruh**/*Builarn* (grub food). In addition, Kurrajong and quandongs were a source of seeds and nuts. A variety of bird life (*Talbragar** – plenty bird to eat), fish (*Murruh**/*Gouya*) including cod (*Gouyum**), perch and catfish, platypus, shrimp, turtles and frogs (*Dunn-Dunn** – small brown frog) were sourced from the river. In the middle of the *Tubba-gah* territory, in the location of the present-day Victoria Park, the *Wingewarra** swamp (low river flats subject to floods) was also an important resource of *yabbies**/*Gidjarn** (crayfish) and water birds. The ridges east of Dubbo were sources of *wyalabies* (wallabies), *cooce-baw** (wombats), and bandicoots while *Wan-ban**/*Bundah** (kangaroos), *Bogga**/*Guulbri** (Emu), *Birrawah** (plain turkeys) could be found on the plains (Garnsey, 1942:5).

Group sizes among the Wiradjuri could vary. Accounts from Wellington Valley recorded groups contained between 60-70 people, and near Lake Buddah, Stuart recorded groups of between 20-30 people (Koettig, 1985:21). In the Dubbo region Garnsey (1942:6) reported these groups consisted of between 30-40 people. The Chief of these groups was the *Eula* responsible for maintaining and administering laws, obeying rites and totems and supervised camp life. The members of these groups were subject to the *Eulomogo* (Chief man belonga spirit stones) who was the head ceremonial man who presided over rites and ceremonies and was the keeper of ancestral knowledge (Garnsey, 1942:14). The *Tubba-gah* was a matrilineal society with the birth of a *wana* (girl) child seen as carrying on the *Jorah* (totemic spirit) of the tribe. This could only be handed down through the mother and the birth of a *wana* was considered an important obligation of a couple.

Group camps or *whurlie* consisted of *gunyahs* (huts) erected in an east facing semi-circle around a ceremonial fire (*Wengel-go*) constructed of Myall and Yarran wood to drive off the *Boola* (devil of bunyip). Gunyahs were constructed on a circular framework of saplings covered with overlapping downward facing branches of leaves that both let in light and shed water and could accommodate eight to ten people. *Whurlies* were organized with mens *gunyahs* to the north, *miahs* (women's huts) to the center and weaned children to the south. Weaned children were raised by the older woman of the group with boys and girls going through separate initiations as they matured to become full member (Garnsey, 1942:10-15). Camp sites were not permanent locations and were moved frequently for a variety of reasons including for food and water, ceremony, superstitions, war or other unspecified reasons (Pearson, 1981:72-75).

By the 1890s, Garnsey (1942:13-14) reported traditional ceremonial life of the *Dubbo-ga* had been seriously disrupted as few old men who were fully initiated remained in the community. The extent to which this cultural knowledge had been lost and the reason why those men who remained were unwilling to discuss sacred ceremonial lore with him was at the time unclear. While Garnsey recorded a number of ceremonies and rituals, they are pieced together from a variety of sources and are not necessarily reliable. In Dubbo, a Bora ground was known to exist on the Dundullimal property on the west bank of the Macquarie-Wambuul River. In 1839 a cooroberee held there attracted between 600-800 people (Koettig, 1985:24). Garnsey (1942:4) also reports that a Bora ground (*20ectify20*) was present "almost opposite Holmwood gates". The location of this site has caused some confusion. Opposite the Holmwood gates would place the site between the Old Dubbo Road and the Macquarie-Wambuul River, on the old 'Dubbo' property, approximately five kilometers south east of the current subject land.

¹ Wiradjuri wording

* Tubba-gah wording (Mal Burns pers. Coms)

Kelton (1995:9, 18) speculated that the Bora ground could be located on the top of the knoll on the property Miriam, located opposite Holmwood and on the north bank of the Macquarie-Wambuul River. However, he appears to have conflated the Garnsey (1942:4) account of a bora ground opposite the Holmwood gates, with an account by Gresser (1941) which describes a bora ground in the Dubbo region on top of a hill. Kelton (1995:18) speculated that the location of this site was the Miriam property, however, Pearce (1981:557) describes the site as being on top of a hill on Mannington a site seven miles north of Dubbo. There are oral accounts of a Bora ring located on Tinks Ave circle in south Dubbo, approximately 1.5 km from the old Holmwood gates (Will Burns n.d. to Phil Cameron 2006).

Scared and carved culturally modified trees were a significant part of the Dubbo landscape. Scared trees were produced from the removal of bark for the construction of containers, watercrafts and shelters. Carved trees contained complex designs and were produced for a number of reasons including to make burial grounds, bora grounds and mark important locations (Etheridge, 1918). To the south of Dubbo, Garnsey (1942:4) recorded an area of *wooroon* (graves) which were marked by carved trees known as *Cobba-da* (blood brother trees) and a *Eula-da* (big or chief man tree). These are possibly the same trees recorded in Etheridge (1918:35) as being located about two miles from the Dubbo Railway station and calculated as being at least 150 years old. Etheridge recorded at least eight locations between Wellington, Narromine, Dubbo and Tomingley possessing carved trees. These sites were mostly located along the Macquarie-Wambuul River. While limited information accompanied the recording of these sites, they are either associated with burials or contained no context information.

John Oxley was the first European explorer to travel up the Macquarie-Wambuul River from Wellington Valley in 1817. This expedition was the first encounter many Wiradjuri people had with Europeans. An entry from 14 August 1817 details an encounter at Tanners creek near Tomingley between the party and a Wiradjuri man who had climbed a tree to catch possums. He was joined by a friend and the account records their shock and fear at meeting the party of white explorers and their excitement at trading for a metal tomahawk (Oxley, 1820:79, Whitehead, 2003:309). Despite low population densities, word of the white explorers spread quickly and at an encounter the next day people were less scared of these strangers in their land.

On 9 and 10 June 1818 Oxley's expedition reached Dubbo where they based themselves on the Macquarie-Wambuul River at what would later become the property Miriam and explored around the Dubbo area. During this time Oxley observed many natural resources including fish, swans, ducks, and kangaroos, as well as stone resources including sandstone, iron-stone, agate and jasper (Oxley, 1820). Oxley's expedition continued down the east bank of the Macquarie-Wambuul River crossing the Erskine (Talbragar) River on 11 June 1818 and continuing on towards Narromine.

The Sturt expedition set out from Wellington Valley on 3 December 1828 reaching the property of Mr Palmer, Dibilamble (No. 2) located at the present day Dubbo on the 5 December 1828 (Sturt, 1833:56). It is not known how long this property operated for, however its sister property Dibilamble (No. 1) located south of Dubbo was divided into four stations following the *Licensing Land Act 1836*.

4.2 Local archaeological context

Databases were searched to locate previous archaeological studies and Aboriginal sites in the subject land. The results of these searches are summarised in Table 4-1.

The location of Aboriginal sites is considered culturally sensitive information. It is advised that this information, including the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) data appearing on the heritage map for the proposal, be removed from this report if it is to enter the public domain. An Extensive search of the AHIMS database was conducted on 9 November 2022 (Client ID 731002) and 27 January 2023 (Client ID 748523). The AHIMS search provides archaeological context for the area and identifies whether any previously recorded Aboriginal sites are located within or near the subject land.

The majority of the Aboriginal sites were recorded as 'artefact' (n= 54), with 'Modified Tree (carved or scarred)' (n=23) site type the next highest recorded feature. The distribution of recorded Aboriginal sites is shown in Figure 4-1. The distribution of recorded AHIMS sites is shown in Table 4-1 and presented in Appendix A.

Table 4-1: Summary of database searches for Aboriginal Heritage

Database	Date of Search	Parameters	Results
Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS)	27/01/2023	GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 645971 – 653971, Northings : 6428831 – 6436831 with a Buffer of 0 meters	82 Aboriginal sites were recorded within the search area. One Aboriginal site (AHIMS ID 36-1-0399) is recorded within the subject land
	09/11/2022	Lat, Long -32.2588, 148.5656 to -32.2225, 148.6274.	31 Aboriginal sites were recorded within the search area. One Aboriginal site (AHIMS ID 36-1-0751) is recorded within the study area
Dubbo LEP 2022	27/01/2023	Schedule 5: Environmental Heritage	The historic homestead 'Mount Olive' (Item no. 178) is located to the north of the subject land and is listed as being of local significance. No items of Aboriginal heritage are located within the subject land.
Native Title Vision https://nntt.maps.arcgis.com/	27/01/2023	NSW	There are no native title claims or determinations within the subject land
State Heritage Register http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/heritagesearch.aspx	27/01/2023	Dubbo LGA	No items relating to Aboriginal heritage are recorded on the State heritage register within the subject land

Figure 4-1: Results of the extensive AHIMS search (27/01/2023)

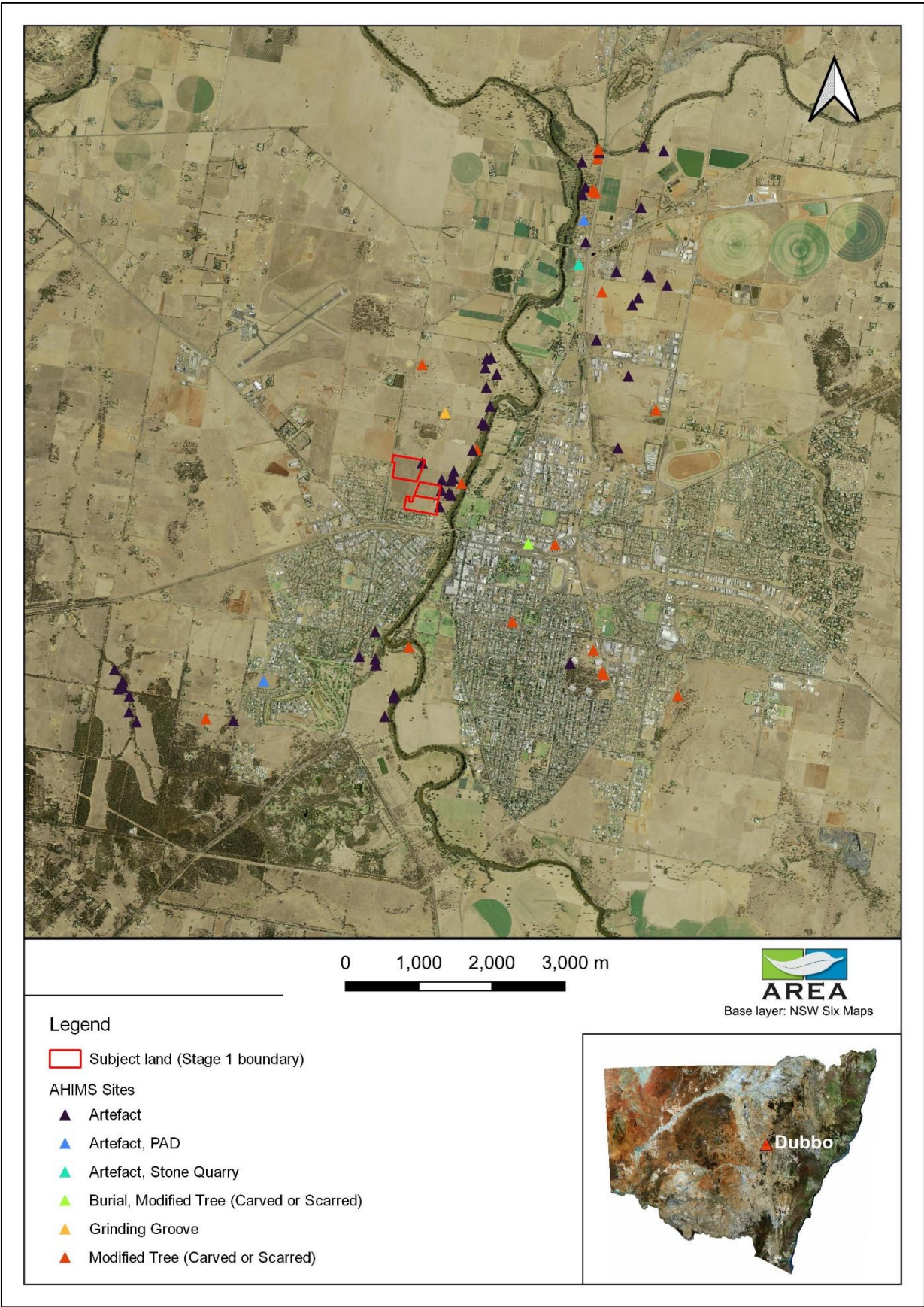
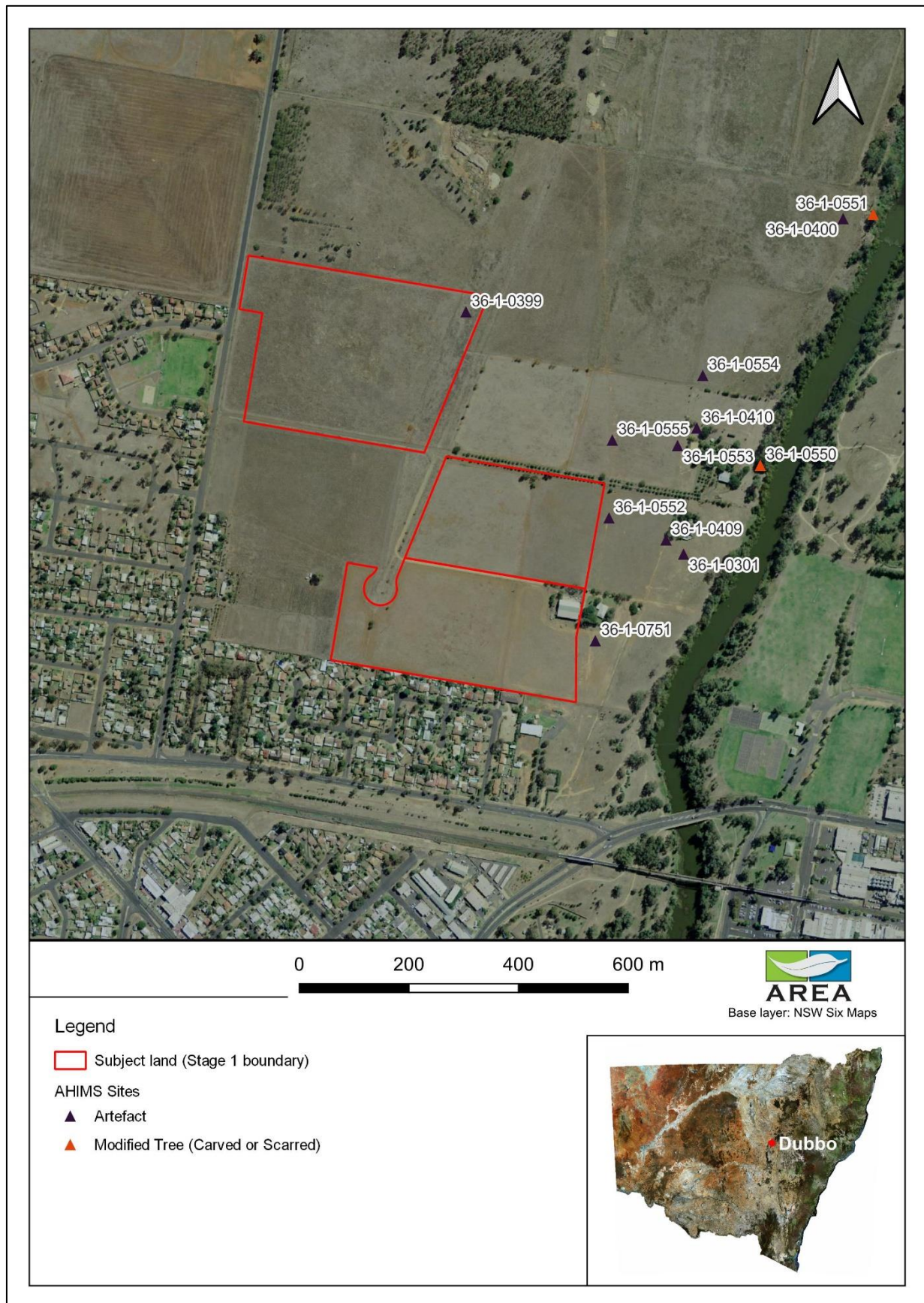


Figure 4-2: AHIMS sites within the subject land



4.2.1 Previously Recorded Sites

SP-OS-09 (AHIMS ID 36-1-0399)

An unspecified number of stone artefacts were identified during the construction monitoring of the sewerage transfer pipeline between the Troy sewerage treatment works and Thompson Street west Dubbo. The sketch map included with the original site card indicates the plotted AHIMS point is incorrect, and the Aboriginal objects are located outside of the subject land (Figure 4-3). This site card was updated on the 23/02/2023 (after the original AHIMS search) to reflect the correct position of this site (Figure 4-4).

Figure 4-3: Sketch map showing the location of AHIMS ID 36-1-0399

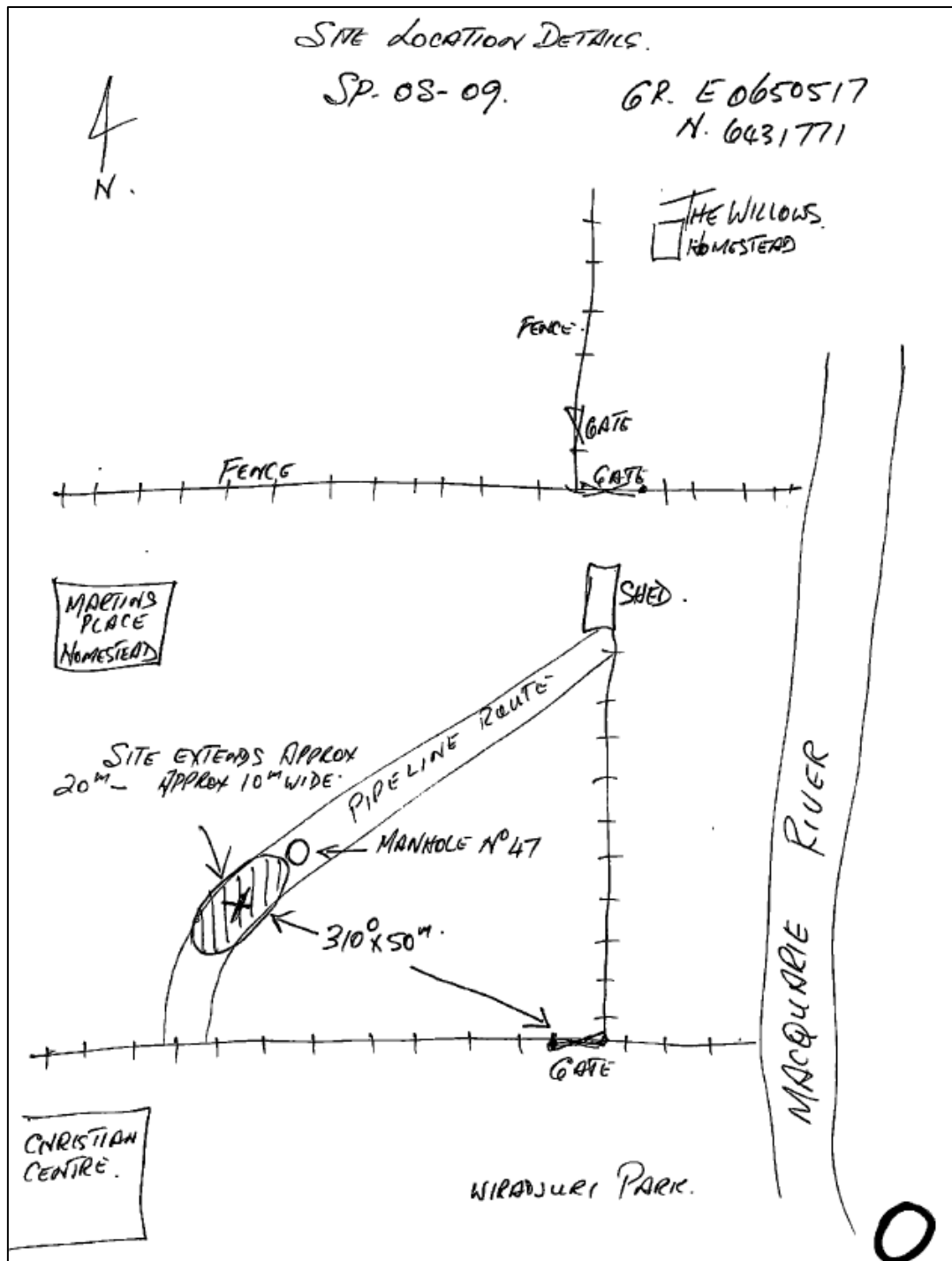
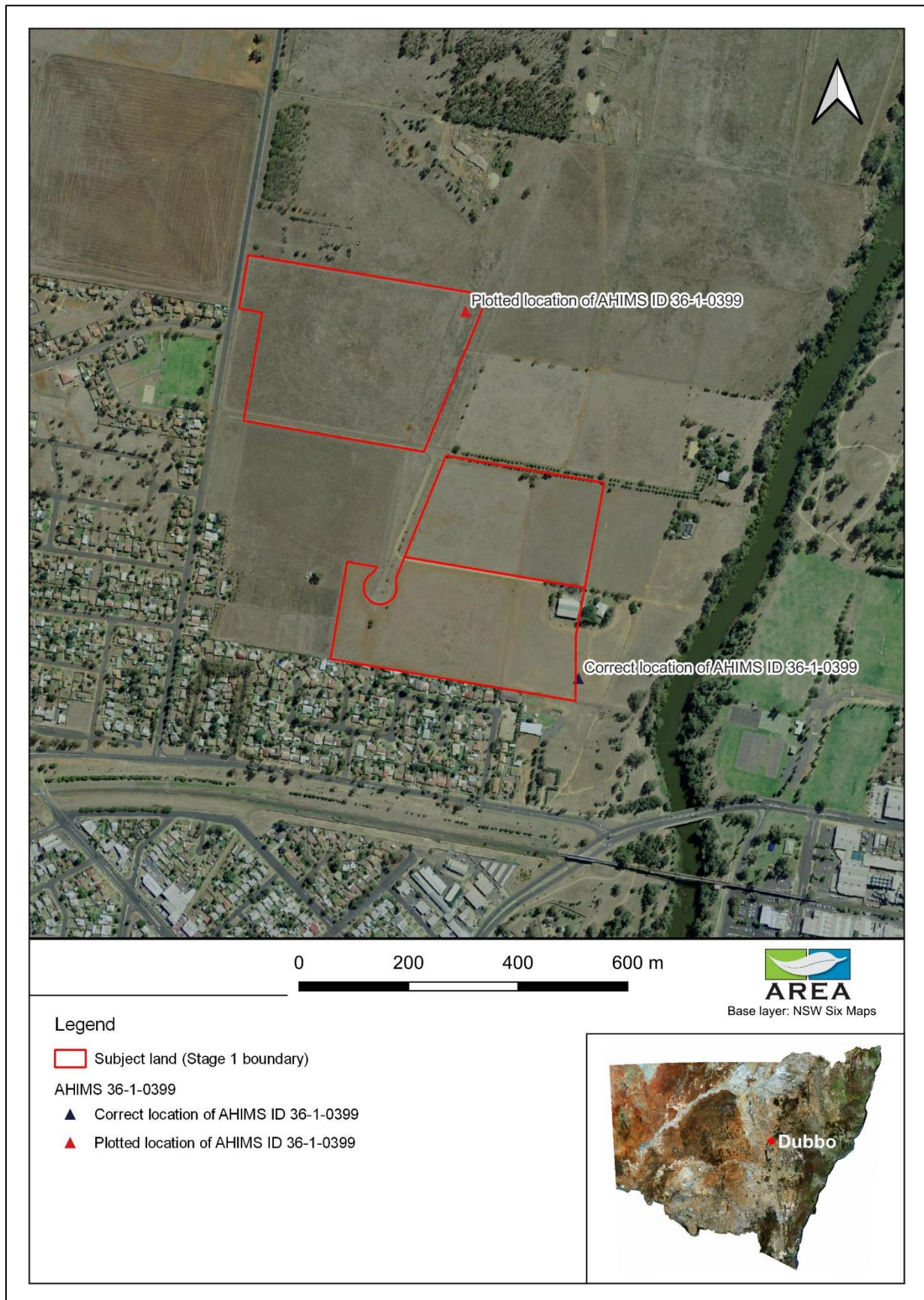


Figure 4-4: The plotted location and correct location of AHIMS ID 26-1-0399



4.2.2 Previous assessments

New Dubbo Bridge Addendum Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report (OzArk, 2022)

OzArk Environment & Heritage (OzArk) were engaged by Jacobs, on behalf of Transport for NSW (TfNSW) to complete an Addendum ACHAR for the proposed New Dubbo Bridge project. TfNSW proposes to build a new bridge over the Macquarie River and construct 2.2km of new highway and intersection upgrades. OzArk's survey area encompasses the current subject land (Figure 4-5). Previously recorded sites within and near to the project area were reassessed including DLGA-OS-15 (AHIMS ID 36-1-0552). No artefacts could be identified at this Aboriginal site location by OzArk due to thick ground cover. No new Aboriginal sites were recorded by OzArk and it was concluded that the project area was heavily disturbed by modern and historical farming practices.

During the process of preparing the report, OzArk discovered a discrepancy concerning 26 Aboriginal sites. These sites had been previously documented by OzArk in 2007 during the Aboriginal Heritage Study: Dubbo Local Government Area Stage 2. It was observed that these sites were inaccurately positioned on maps when utilising the coordinates sourced from the AHIMS (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) database.

Upon investigation, it was determined the cause of this misalignment was a projection error. The sites had been uploaded into AHIMS with Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA) coordinates, which differed from the Australian Geodetic Datum (AGD) coordinates used during their initial recording and documentation on the site cards submitted to AHIMS. Consequently, this administrative discrepancy led to a displacement of approximately 211 meters south-westward for all the OzArk 2007 sites on the plotted maps. This issue has since been rectified and corrected to accurately represent the actual locations of these sites.

New Dubbo Bridge (Everick Heritage, 2019)

Everick was engaged by TfNSW to complete an ACHAR for the New Dubbo Bridge project. The area assessed by Everick (2016 and 2019), runs to the east of the current subject land (Figure 4-5). A survey conducted in 2016 identified no Aboriginal objects and four PADs within the project area. PAD 2-3 was located to the east of the subject land. In 2018 test excavations were undertaken at the identified PADs, as well as several other areas of archaeological sensitivity as identified by the RAPs. A total of 17 test pits were excavated across the project area, with six test pits excavated in PAD 2-3. One quartz flake was identified in test pit 2-1 to the south of the subject land, however no artefacts were recorded in PAD 2-3. The quartz artefact was reburied in the pit and registered on AHIMS as Bunglegumbie Road 01 (AHIMS ID 31-1-0751). The results of the test pits concluded that the A horizon deposits were rarely deeper than 30cm and all profiles exhibited significant disturbance.

Aboriginal Heritage Study: Dubbo Local Government Area Stage 2 (OzArk, 2007)

Dubbo City Council (DCC) commissioned OzArk to undertake an Aboriginal heritage assessment project over Dubbo LGA. The aims of the project were to consolidate previous surveys and assessments, undertake a field survey of the primarily areas zoned for future expansion to assist the DCC in planning, and use the information obtained in the first two stages, develop specific management guidelines pertinent to the Dubbo LGA. The project was divided into five areas, with the current subject land within Area 4. Twenty-six Aboriginal sites were recorded across the project area, six Aboriginal sites were recorded within Area 4, one of these Aboriginal sites DLGA-OS15 (AHIMS ID 36-1-0552) was located to the east of subject land, however, no sites were recorded within the subject land.

Seen through different eyes: Changing land use and settlement patterns in the Upper Macquarie River Region of N.S.W. from prehistoric times to 1860 (Pearson 1981)

Pearson (1981) conducted a comprehensive study of the upper Macquarie region in relation to his PhD dissertation. Through excavation and extensive research, he determined that the Wiradjuri functioned primarily in small groups of variable size, dependent on the season. These groups were comprised of immediate relations, the smallest being the basic family unit. During feasting and ceremonies these family groups gathered in numbers possibly between 80-150 people. Pearson (1981) also developed a pattern of Aboriginal occupation through the analysis of just over 40 open sites within four regions between Bathurst and Dubbo. His findings indicated that archaeological sites can be grouped into two main types, occupation sites, and non-occupation sites, which can include scarred or carved trees, ceremonial sites, grinding grooves and burial sites.

Through analysis of the location of these sites, Pearson (1981) suggested occupation sites would range from between 10 to 500m from water sources. However, larger sites were generally located closer, at an average of 90m to water. Site locations that provided shelter, were protected from prevailing wind and cold air drainage, with well-drained soil, and views of watercourses were favoured. These sites also tended to be situated in open woodlands and were rarely used for longer than three nights. Sites that showed evidence of dense archaeological deposits, therefore, represent accumulations from multiple occupation events. Non-occupation sites like scarred or carved trees, burial sites and grinding grooves were located in close proximity to these occupation sites. However, grinding grooves were also raw material depended, occurring only where there are suitable sandstone outcrops. Scarred or carved trees were also distinguished by their close proximity to occupation sites and watercourses. While quarry sites were located at places with stone of serviceable stone quality. Unlike these sites, ceremonial sites such as earth rings and stone arrangements were situated away from campsites, in isolated places, generally on small hills or knolls, although they could occur on flat land.

4.2.3 Predictive model

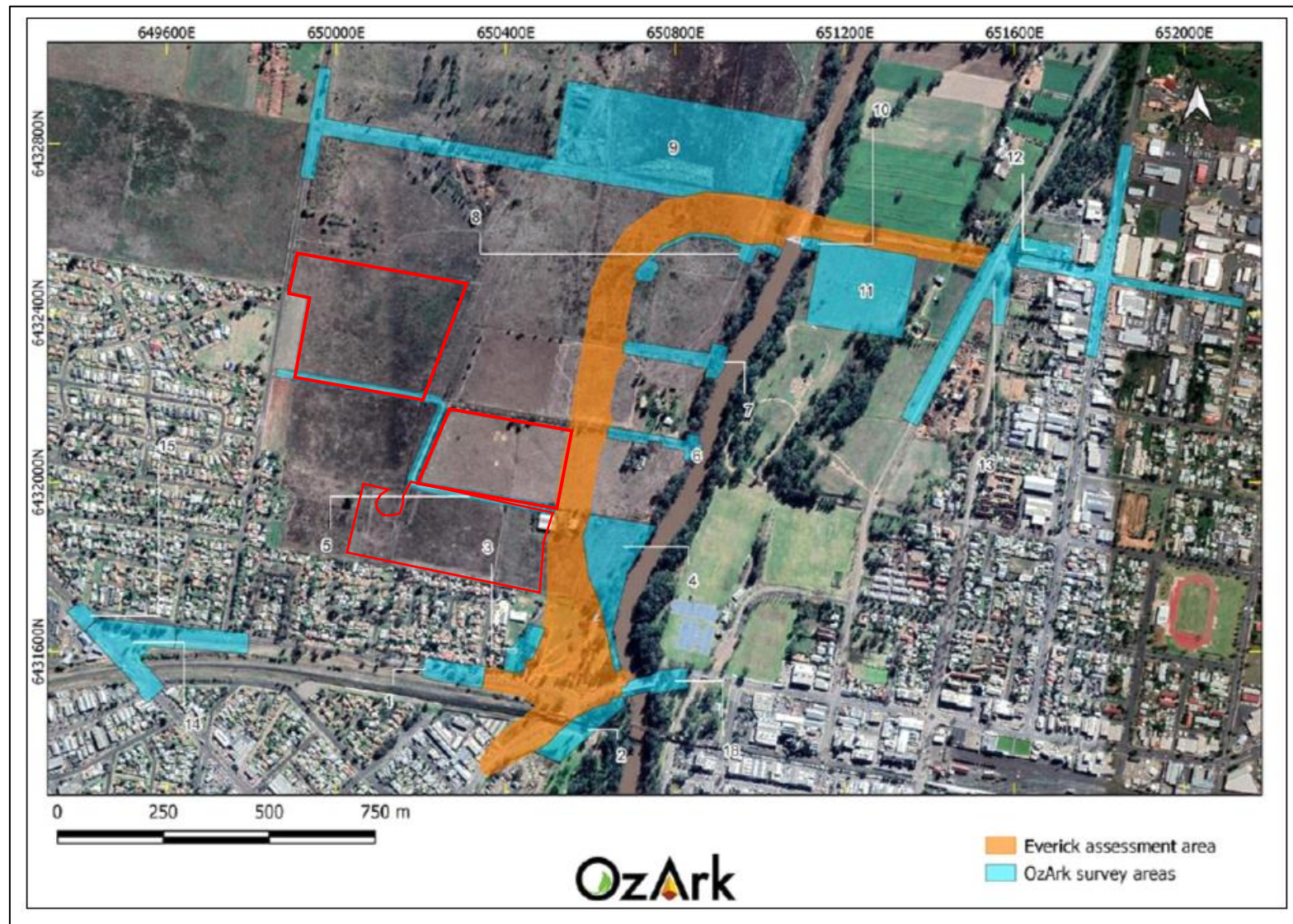
Areas of archaeological potential are regarded as any sensitive landform with a reasonable level of intactness. The definition of disturbance used here follows the NPW Regulation 2009 (Clause 80B, Subclause 4). Sensitive landforms follow the definitions supplied in the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (Due Diligence code of practice) (DECCW 2010):

- within 200m of waters
- located within a sand dune system.
- located on a ridge top, ridge line or headland.
- located within 200m below or above a cliff face.
- within 20m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or a cave mouth.

Areas near waterways are typically more likely to contain Aboriginal archaeological remains. The subject land is adjacent to the Macquarie-Wambuul River a large and important river for Aboriginal people. Any sections within 200m of waterways exposed to little or no previous impacts are more likely to contain intact sites. The majority of the subject land contains large amounts of disturbance from historical clearing and construction of services.

The results of the AHIMS search and assessment from previous studies indicate there is low potential for stone artefact sites. Culturally modified (scarred) trees are all possible where the appropriate natural features are present. Burials are possible where there is soft soil, but perhaps are more likely to be present near major waterways elsewhere.

Figure 4-5: Everick assessment area (orange), OzArk survey area (blue), AREA subject land (indicative boundary in red)



5 Archaeological survey

5.1 Methodology

The field methods used to assess the subject land follow those described in the OEH's *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW, 2010).

The purpose of the field survey was to reinspect any previously registered sites, identify any previously undetected Aboriginal sites, places or areas with cultural heritage values and evaluate the possible need for further investigation (i.e., test-excavation). A GPS was used to ensure the survey covered the proposal area. It is important to note the tracks for the survey represent only one person from the survey team (AREA staff).

The subject land was assessed by pedestrian survey. Survey units were defined based on fenced off paddocks. The survey was conducted by walking a series of transect at a pace that allowed opportunity to identify any features or objects. Variations in the transects were made depending on local disturbances and the location of stock.

Photographic and written records were made of the landscape features relevant to archaeological potential. These features include disturbance levels, Ground Surface Visibility (GSV) and landforms of higher archaeological potential.

All ground exposures were examined for Aboriginal objects (stone artefacts, imported shell, or other traces of Aboriginal occupation). All trees of an age to possess a cultural scar were examined. Any Aboriginal sites recorded use AREA's criteria conforming with *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW, 2010).

5.2 Timing and personnel

The site inspection was conducted on 29 September 2022 by Anna Darby of AREA, Lindy Ward from Dubbo LALC, and Mal Burns a representative of the Tubba-gah Traditional Owners of Red Art Gallery, and on 20 June 2023 by Kim Newman and Dr Seema Gahlot of AREA, with Maxine Towney from Dubbo LALC.

5.3 Survey Units

Four survey units were present across the subject land (Figure 5-2).

5.3.1 Survey Unit 1

Survey Unit 1 (SU1) comprised Lot 7, the western most paddock in the subject land. This survey unit is located on an elevated terrace boarded by Bunglegumbie Road to the west and sits above the floodplains located adjacent to the Macquarie-Wambuul River to the east. The landscape within SU1 consists of an elevated river terrace cleared of trees (Figure 5-3). The ground surface has been subject to ploughed agriculture and is currently used to graze cattle. Exposures around gateways, and water troughs provided patches of high ground surface visibility (Figure 5-4 and Figure 5-5). Across the survey unit ground surface visibility (GSV) was low. Recent rainfall allowed thick ground cover to grow, which despite being heavily grazed provided GSV of an average of 10 percent. Vegetation across SU1 consisted of low cropped pasture grasses, with patches of scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*) (Figure 5-6).

Soils across the subject land are reddish brown clayey soil (Figure 5-7) containing basalt cobbles sized between 50 mm³ and 200mm³ (Figure 5-8). Quartz pebbles were present at the gateway, these were interpreted as being introduced potentially to provide solid footing or traction in muddy conditions (Figure 5-9). No other stones were observed in the exposures or exposed soil profiles (Figure 5-10).

SU1 was highly disturbed. All trees have been cleared and large quantities of basalt cobbles were piled along the fence line of the survey unit, most likely to facilitate ploughing (Figure 5-11). Three contour drainage lines have been cut through SU1 in an approximate northeast-southwest direction (Figure 5-13). Earthwork in the northeast corner of the survey unit consisted of large dug out depressions measuring up to 30 x 15 metres and dirt piles (Figure 5-12). A trench has recently been dug between a water tank and trough for a buried water pipeline. The construction of fences and the electrical transmission line which runs along the western edge of the survey unit would have also provided disturbances.

5.3.2 Survey Unit 2

Survey Unit 2 (SU2) comprised the western portion of Lot 15, the eastern most paddock in the subject land. This survey unit is located on a lower terrace of the Macquarie-Wambuul River. The landscape within SU2 has been mostly cleared of Indigenous native trees with isolated introduced native white cedar trees now growing throughout the western paddock (Figure 5-14) and Eucalyptus trees in the northeastern corner of the western paddock. The ground surface has been used for ploughing agriculture but was used for grazing when assessed. Exposures around gateways, and water troughs provided patches of high ground surface visibility (Figure 5-15). Across the survey unit GSV was low. Recent rainfall has allowed thick ground cover to grow, which despite being heavily grazed provided GSV of an average of 10 percent. Vegetation across SU2 consisted of low cropped pasture grasses, with patches of scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*), and Khaki weed (*Alternanthera pungens*) (Figure 5-16).

A reddish brown clayey soil covers SU2 (Figure 5-15). No basalt cobbles were observed in this survey unit, though it is unclear if this is the results of its position on the lower terrace-floodplain or because these cobbles have been removed to facilitate ploughing. No other stones were observed in the exposures or exposed soil profiles. SU2 was considered to be highly disturbed thought vegetation clearing, ploughing, and fence construction.

5.3.3 Survey Unit 3

Survey Unit 3 (SU3) comprised the driveway running along the southern side of Lot 7. This survey unit is located on the upper terrace and intersects with Bunglegumbie Road. The track is clear of all vegetation with 100 per cent GSV exposing a reddish brown clayey soil with a strip of thick vegetation containing a mixture of introduced groundcover species located along the southern extent with zero percent GSV (Figure 5-17). No stones were observed in the exposure. The driveway is highly disturbed containing eroded gullies and uneven road surfaces. This survey unit has previously been surveyed as part of the New Dubbo Bridge assessment (OzArk, 2022). No sites were recorded.

5.3.4 Survey Unit 4

One previously recorded Aboriginal site, Bunglegumbie Road 01, was revisited during the site inspection and no new Aboriginal objects were observed. Earlier in the day of the site inspection representatives from OzArk, Jacobs and TfNSW were on site to slash the area surrounding Bunglegumbie Road 01 in preparation of salvage activities.

There are two landform contexts within the subject land, the western portion is located on an undulating terrace. The eastern portion is comprised of the floodplain and western bank of the Macquarie-Wambuul River. Soils within the subject land were comprised of brown clayey soils and were observed at the base of a recently drilled monitoring well.

An unsealed driveway runs along the northern section of the subject land to a large shed and cleared area where a house has been demolished. Native vegetation has been mostly cleared except for a small strip of mature trees adjacent to the Macquarie-Wambuul River on the floodplain. A grove of well-established native and non-native trees have been planted around the shed, and where the house once stood.

The subject land has been extensively disturbed by the historical clearing of vegetation, the construction of the shed, house and fences, powerlines and underground services.

Ground surface visibility (GSV) was generally very low within the subject land and adjacent areas. There had been high rainfall in the months leading up to the site inspection and the ground cover was accordingly high. On average GSV was less than five percent.

GSV was low across most of the subject land. GSV is significant in detecting the presence of surface sites such as stone artefact scatters and isolated finds.

Figure 5-1: Survey transects of one AREA archaeologist across subject land





Figure 5-2: Survey units



5.3.5 Survey coverage

A summary of survey coverage is provided in Table 5-1. Effective survey coverage was low.

Table 5-1: Survey coverage summary – survey units

Survey unit	Landform	Survey unit area (m ²)	Visibility %	Exposure %	Effective survey coverage (m ²)	Effective Survey Coverage (%)
1	Terrace, Slope	110427	10	30	3312.81	3
2	Terrace, Slope	61182	10	10	611.82	1
3	Terrace, Slope	4496	50	50	1124	25
4	Terrace, Slope	85155	<5	Not determined	Not determined	Not determined

5.4 Results

No Aboriginal objects were observed within the subject land.

Figure 5-3: Overview to northwest over SU1



Figure 5-4: Exposures around troughs in SU1



Figure 5-5: Exposures around in gateways in SU1



Figure 5-6: Ground surface visibility across SU1



Figure 5-7: Reddish brown clayey soils



Figure 5-8: Basalt cobbles in SU1



Figure 5-9: Quartz pebbles deposited at gate entry to SU1



Figure 5-10: Reddish brown clayey soils in profile



Figure 5-11: Basalt cobbles piled along the fence line



Figure 5-12: Earth works and drainage line in northwest corner of SU1



Figure 5-13: Raised bank and drainage lines along eastern side of SU1



Figure 5-14: Overview to north over SU2



Figure 5-15: Example of exposures in gateways of SU2



Figure 5-16: Ground surface visibility in SU2



Figure 5-17: Ground surface visibility in SU3



Figure 5-18: View southwest across the recently slashed area around Bunglegumby Road 01 SU4



Figure 5-19: Soils within the subject land SU4



Figure 5-20: View east along driveway towards shed SU4



Figure 5-21: View north showing part of the shed and location of demolished house SU4



Figure 5-22: View north showing location of the demolished house SU4



Figure 5-23: View northwest across Bunglegumby Road 01 towards shed SU4



Figure 5-24: View southeast across subject land SU4



Figure 5-25: view southeast showing vegetation along the floodplain and powerlines SU4



Figure 5-26: View east showing low GSV, planted trees and shed SU4



Figure 5-27: Example of low GSV SU4



5.4.1 Discussion and conclusion

While ground surface visibility was assessed to be low across the subject land, cattle had grazed the grasses quite low allowing patchy GSV across the subject land with larger exposures present in high traffic areas, along the driveway track, at gates and other entrance ways and around water troughs. These exposures revealed a soil profile containing no stone with the exception of the large basalt cobbles present across SU1. The quartz pebbles observed in the gateway entrance to SU1 were determined to be introduced and no natural quartz pebbles were observed across the subject land. While significant quantities of basalt were observed across SU1 none of those inspected showed signs of flaking or indicated they had been modified. While basalt is a hard material favoured for use as axes and other tools, basalt cobbles are common in the vicinity of Dubbo within the Wongarbone, Mebul and Bald Hill soil landscapes (Murphy and Lawrie, 1998). High quality quartz is also a frequently used stone material in the Dubbo area. If natural quartz pebbles were present in the landscape this could indicate the subject land had the capacity to provide this resource. As the basalt showed no indication of flaking and there were no other natural stone resources present in the landscape the subject land was considered to be of low likely to be a stone resource area.

The subject land has been extensively modified by land clearing, earthwork, ploughing, fencing and the installation of infrastructure. Site DLGA OS15 (AHIMS ID 36-1-0552) was recorded adjacent to the subject land to the east (OzArk, 2007:68). An excavation undertaken by Everick(2019) in 2018 placed six pits to the immediate south of this site. These test excavations indicated that no subsurface archaeological deposits were present. In 2021 OzArk(2022) revisited this site and was unable to identify any artefacts and the area was again inspected at the time of this survey and no artefacts were observed. While this site is located outside of the subject land, no artefacts have been observed in the last three surveys of the site suggesting that this Aboriginal site does not extent into the current subject land and the associated test excavation suggested there are no subsurface deposits present.

Based on the current assessment and previous assessment results it was considered unlikely any potential archaeological deposits were present across the subject land.

6 Recommendations

Cultural heritage values require management for any proposal where they have been identified. Whether an impact is direct, indirect, or possible, Aboriginal sites will require some level of intervention to avoid harm where possible.

The following recommendations are based on the consideration of:

- The requirements of the Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (DECCW 2010a)
- Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (OEH 2011a)
- The results of the background research and fieldwork
- The likely impacts of the proposed development.

No Aboriginal sites were recorded within the subject land.

Based on the assessment, the following recommendations are made:

1. Impact on Aboriginal heritage: The Proposal does not have any adverse impact on Aboriginal heritage. Therefore, an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is not required to proceed with the project.
2. The floodplain and bank of the Macquarie-Wambuul River should not be impacted by the proposal.
3. Unexpected finds protocol: In the event any objects suspected to be of Aboriginal heritage origin are encountered during the proposed work, all activity in the immediate vicinity of the discovery should cease. The procedures outlined in Appendix B for unexpected finds should be followed to handle and document such findings appropriately.
4. Changes to proposed work: If any modifications are made to the proposed work which could potentially affect areas beyond the current subject land, further archaeological investigation may be necessary to assess and mitigate any potential impacts on Aboriginal heritage.
5. Suspected human remains: If any suspected human remains are discovered at any stage of the proposed work, all activity must immediately halt, and the NSW police must be notified as required by law.

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Appendix A: Database search results

AHIMS Extensive search 27 January 2023



AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : MAAS Yuulong

Client Service ID : 748523

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
36-1-0551	DLGA-ST-06	GDA	55	651047	6432619	Open site	Not a Site	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	<u>Contact</u> Searle									
36-1-0401	SP-OS-04	AGD	55	651050	6432770	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Permits 4941	
	<u>Contact</u>									
36-1-0025	Dubbo	AGD	55	652005	6431140	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 12, Burial : -	Carved Tree	65,102502
	<u>Contact</u>									
36-1-0665	DSD1 (RAAF-OS1)	GDA	55	652323	6429705	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1	Permits	
	<u>Contact</u>									
36-1-0183	TB-ST-1	AGD	55	652600	6436530	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1	Scarred Tree	3352
	<u>Contact</u>									
36-1-0521	TR-IF-01	AGD	55	652843	6434869	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Permits	
	<u>Contact</u>									
36-1-0064	Troy Junction;Site 4;	AGD	55	653213	6436581	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	511
	<u>Contact</u>									
36-1-0750	JR-OS1 - #36-1-0629 Salvaged artefact relocation	GDA	55	648137	6429460	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Permits	
	<u>Contact</u>									
36-1-0629	Joiria Road Open Site 1	GDA	55	648137	6429460	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1	Permits	
	<u>Contact</u>									
36-1-0176	C-IF-1 (Dubbo)	AGD	55	649810	6429100	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1	Isolated Find	3700
	<u>Contact</u>									
36-1-0751	Bunglegum Road 01	GDA	55	650540	6431841	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -	Permits	
	<u>Contact</u>									
36-1-0555	DLGA-IF-10	GDA	55	650571	6432207	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -	Permits 4941	102502
	<u>Contact</u> Searle									
36-1-0409	SP-OS-08	GDA	55	650669	6432025	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Permits 4941	
	<u>Contact</u>									
36-1-0410	SP-OS-07	GDA	55	650725	6432229	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Permits	
	<u>Contact</u>									
36-1-0606	SP-OS-02	GDA	55	651181	6433472	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 7	Permits	
	<u>Contact</u>									

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 27/01/2023 for Anna Darby for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 645971.0 - 653971.0, Northings : 6428831.0 - 6436831.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 82

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : MAAS Yuulong

Client Service ID : 748523

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
36-1-0238	MD 47	GDA	55	651189	6433862	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 5	Open Camp Site	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Kerry Navin, Mr. Kelvin Officer, OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo, Miss. Step							
36-1-0398	SP-05-01	AGD	55	651210	6433470	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Permits	4972
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	L. Nolan							
36-1-0026	Dubbo Railway Station	AGD	55	651639	6431153	Open site	Valid	Burial : -, Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Burial/s, Carved Tree	65,102502
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	David Bell, R. Etheridge, W.Y. Thomas							
36-1-0065	Troy Junction Site 5	GDA	55	652486	6436552	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	511
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Margrit Koettig, OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo, Miss. Step							
36-1-0353	Talbragar Bridge Scarred Tree	GDA	55	652674	6436134	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1	Permits	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Miss. Rebecca Ogden-Brunell, OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo							
36-1-0604	Talbragar Bridge Scarred Trees 1, 3 and 4	GDA	55	652699	6436600	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1	Permits	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Roads and Maritime Services - Philip St Parramatta, OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo							
36-1-0607	TB-ST-3 (Brocklehurst)	AGD	55	652600	6436550	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Permits	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Dubbo Regional Council							
36-1-0184	TB-OS-1	AGD	55	652610	6436500	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	3352
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jim Kelton							
36-1-0522	TR-GG-01	AGD	55	653061	6434419	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Permits	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Lloyd Nolan							
36-1-0567	DLGA-IF-03	AGD	55	646286	6428718	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1	Permits	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo							
36-1-0564	DLGA-IF-04	AGD	55	647614	6428735	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1	Permits	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo							
36-1-0781	South sir Roden cutler park	GDA	55	649662	6429762	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Permits	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Miss. Lucy Blackam							
36-1-0060	Macquarie River 1	AGD	55	650507	6432939	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : 90	Axe Grinding Groove	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Sabu Dunn							
36-1-0550	DLGA-ST-07	GDA	55	650841	6432161	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Permits	102502
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo, OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo							

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : MAAS Yuulong

Client Service ID : 748523

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
36-1-0701	Troy - Talbragar Reserve-ST2	GDA	55	652640	6436163	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo, Miss. Stephanie Rusden <u>Permits</u>							
36-1-0179	Keswick-Scarred Tree-5 (K-ST-5)	GDA	55	653794	6429259	Open site	Destroyed	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	3350
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd, OzArk Environmental a <u>Permits</u>							
28-1-0025	DLGA-ST-04	GDA	55	647348	6428942	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		3873
	<u>Contact</u> Searle	<u>Recorders</u>	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo, MCH - McCardle Cultural <u>Permits</u>							
36-1-0694	DBIA01	GDA	55	649664	6429679	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Everick Heritage Pty Ltd, Mr. Tim Robins <u>Permits</u>							
36-1-0177	C-ST-1.	AGD	55	649680	6428790	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	3700
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jim Kelton <u>Permits</u>							
36-1-0095	M2 Dubbo	AGD	55	649800	6429050	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1065
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	N Franklin, Margrit Koettig, Rex Silcox <u>Permits</u>							
36-1-0175	C-ST-3	AGD	55	650010	6429740	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	3700
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jim Kelton <u>Permits</u>							
36-1-0399	SP-OS-09	AGD	55	650192	6432258	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	L Nolan <u>Permits</u>							
36-1-0554	DLGA-IF-07	GDA	55	650736	6432325	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u> Searle	<u>Recorders</u>	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo, OzArk Environmental an <u>Permits</u>							
36-1-0400	SP-OS-05	GDA	55	650992	6432611	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		4941
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	L Nolan, OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo, OzArk Environm <u>Permits</u>							
36-1-0300	TP-OS-2	GDA	55	651129	6432987	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 10	Open Camp Site	4362
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jim Kelton, OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo, Mr. Brendan F <u>Permits</u>							
36-1-0299	TP-OS-1	GDA	55	651167	6433739	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 30	Open Camp Site	4362
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jim Kelton, OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo, Mr. Harrison R <u>Permits</u>							
36-1-0024	Dubbo1	AGD	55	652005	6431140	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 2	Carved Tree	65,102502
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	David Bell <u>Permits</u>							
36-1-0697	Troy - Talbragar Reserve-OS2	GDA	55	652496	6436106	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo, Miss. Stephanie Rusden <u>Permits</u>							

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : MAAS Yuulong

Client Service ID : 748523

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
36-1-0700	Troy - Talbragar Reserve-ST1	GDA	55	652633	6436156	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo, Miss. Stephanie Rusden					Permits		
36-1-0667	Scarred Tree 1 (RAAF-ST1)	GDA	55	652642	6429881	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Ms. Morgan Wilcox					Permits	4345	
36-1-0194	Troy Creek Scarred Tree 2 (TC-ST-2)	GDA	55	653118	6433627	Open site	Destroyed	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	3351,104306
	Contact	Recorders	Jim Kelton, OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo, OzArk Environi					Permits	3977	
36-1-0178	C-OS-1 Dubbo	AGD	55	649680	6428790	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	3700
	Contact	Recorders	Jim Kelton					Permits		
36-1-0553	DLGA-OS-11	AGD	55	650578	6432014	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		102502
	Contact Searle	Recorders	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo					Permits		
36-1-0301	TP-OS-03	GDA	55	650701	6431999	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	4362
	Contact	Recorders	Jim Kelton, OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo, OzArk Environi					Permits	4941	
36-1-0698	Troy - Talbragar Reserve-OS1 with PAD	GDA	55	652511	6435762	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo, Miss. Stephanie Rusden					Permits		
36-1-0696	Troy - Talbragar Reserve-IF1	GDA	55	652535	6436210	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo, Miss. Stephanie Rusden					Permits		
36-1-0779	Troy Creek IF-1	GDA	55	652977	6432641	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo, Mr. Harrison Rochford					Permits		
36-1-0516	B-OS-4	AGD	55	653490	6436520	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		3222
	Contact S Scanlon	Recorders	Jim Kelton					Permits		
36-1-0693	DBIA02	GDA	55	649444	6429796	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Everick Heritage Pty Ltd, Mr. Tim Robins					Permits		
36-1-0552	DLGA-OS-15	GDA	55	650565	6432065	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		102502
	Contact Searle	Recorders	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo, OzArk Environmental an					Permits	4941	
36-1-0403	Cobra Street ST	AGD	55	651422	6430087	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Miss. Rebecca Ogden-Brunell					Permits	1701	
36-1-0016	Troy Junction;	AGD	55	652330	6434968	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Stone Quarry : -	Open Camp Site	511
	Contact	Recorders	Margrit Koettig					Permits		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : MAAS Yuulong

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
36-1-0702	Troy - Talbragar Reserve-ST3	GDA	55	652632	6436171	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	Contact	Recorders	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo, Miss. Stephanie Rusden					Permits		
36-1-0668	Scarred Tree (RAAF-ST2)	GDA	55	652788	6429549	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	Contact	Recorders	Ms. Morgan Wilcox					Permits		
36-1-0193	Troy Creek Open Site 1 (TC-OS-1)	GDA	55	653118	6433627	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	3351,104306
	Contact	Recorders	Jim Kelton, OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo, OzArk Environ					Permits	2285,3977	
36-1-0280	DG/IF1 - "Dubbo War Memorial Gardens"	AGD	55	653180	6435750	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1	Isolated Find	
	Contact	Recorders	Stephanie Garling, Mr. Mark Rawson					Permits		
36-1-0518	TR-IF-02	AGD	55	653266	6434831	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Lloyd Nolan					Permits		
36-1-0570	DLGA-OS-08	AGD	55	646103	6429185	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		
	Contact	Recorders	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo					Permits		
36-1-0574	DLGA-OS-04	AGD	55	646187	6428854	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 4		
	Contact	Recorders	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo					Permits		
36-1-0402	SP-OS-03	AGD	55	651120	6433030	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	L. Nolan					Permits		
36-1-0695	DBAS01	GDA	55	651246	6433876	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo, Everick Heritage Pty Ltd,					Permits	4972	
36-1-0699	Newell Highway-OS1	GDA	55	652537	6435458	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo, Miss. Stephanie Rusden					Permits		
36-1-0605	TB-ST-4 (Brocklehurst)	AGD	55	652600	6436540	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	Contact	Recorders	Dubbo Regional Council					Permits		
36-1-0592	PL-IF 1	AGD	55	652574	6433937	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor Jodie Benton, OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo, Mr. F					Permits		
36-1-0519	TR-IF-04	AGD	55	653143	6434515	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Lloyd Nolan					Permits		
36-1-0568	DLGA-OS-07	AGD	55	645988	6429436	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 24		
	Contact	Recorders	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo					Permits		
36-1-0565	DLGA-IF-06	AGD	55	646098	6429275	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo					Permits		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

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Client Service ID : 748523

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
36-1-0517	TR-ST-001	AGD	55	652648	6434595	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
Contact		Recorders		Lloyd Nolan						
36-1-0666	RAAF-ST3	GDA	55	652764	6429580	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
Contact		Recorders		Ms.Morgan Wilcox						
36-1-0520	TR-IF-03	AGD	55	653302	6434800	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
Contact		Recorders		Lloyd Nolan						
36-1-0195	TC-ST-1	AGD	55	653384	6432980	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	3351
Contact		Recorders		Jim Kelton						
36-1-0788	Yarrandale Road Artefact 1	GDA	55	653649	6434867	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
Contact		Recorders		Doctor.Matt Cupper, LandScape - Natural & Cultural Heritage Management						
36-1-0569	DLGA-OS-09	AGD	55	646039	6429168	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		
Contact		Recorders		OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo						
36-1-0566	DLGA-IF-05	AGD	55	646190	6429069	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
Contact		Recorders		OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo						
36-1-0094	M1 Dubbo	AGD	55	649550	6429950	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1065
Contact		Recorders		N Franklin, Margrit Koettig, Rex Silcox						
36-1-0692	DBAS02	GDA	55	649677	6429679	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
Contact		Recorders		Everick Heritage Pty Ltd, Mr. Tim Robins						
36-1-0378	MD51	AGD	55	650190	6433600	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
Contact		Recorders		Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd						

** Site Status

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

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

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

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

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AHIMS Extensive search 9 November 2023



AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Bunglegumbe Rd
Client Service ID : 731002

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
36-1-0299	TP-OS-1	GDA	55	651167	6433739	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 30	Open Camp Site	4362
	Contact	Recorders	Jim Kelton,OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo,Mr.Harrison R							
36-1-0300	TP-OS-2	GDA	55	651129	6432987	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 10	Open Camp Site	4362
	Contact	Recorders	Jim Kelton,OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo,Mr.Brendan F							
36-1-0301	TP-OS-03	GDA	55	650701	6431999	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	4362
	Contact	Recorders	Jim Kelton,OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo,OzArk Environ							
36-1-0194	Troy Creek Scarred Tree 2 (TC-ST-2)	GDA	55	653118	6433627	Open site	Destroyed	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	3351,104306
	Contact	Recorders	Jim Kelton,OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo,OzArk Environ							
36-1-0094	M1 Dubbo	AGD	55	649550	6429950	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1065
	Contact	Recorders	N Franklin,Margrit Koettig,Rex Silcox							
36-1-0175	C-ST-3	AGD	55	650010	6429740	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	3700
	Contact	Recorders	Jim Kelton							
36-1-0024	Dubbo1	AGD	55	652005	6431140	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 2	Carved Tree	65,102502
	Contact	Recorders	David Bell							
36-1-0025	Dubbo	AGD	55	652005	6431140	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 12, Burial : -	Carved Tree	65,102502
	Contact	Recorders	David Bell,R Etheridge							
36-1-0026	Dubbo Railway Station	AGD	55	651639	6431153	Open site	Valid	Burial : -, Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Burial/s,Carved Tree	65,102502
	Contact	Recorders	David Bell,R Etheridge,W.Y Thomas							
36-1-0193	Troy Creek Open Site 1 (TC-OS-1)	GDA	55	653118	6433627	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	3351,104306
	Contact	Recorders	Jim Kelton,OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo,OzArk Environ							
36-1-0060	Macquarie River 1	AGD	55	650507	6432939	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : 90	Axe Grinding Groove	2285,3977
	Contact	Recorders	Sabu Dunn							
36-1-0399	SP-OS-09	AGD	55	650192	6432258	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	L Nolan							
36-1-0400	SP-OS-05	GDA	55	650992	6432611	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	L Nolan,OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo,OzArk Environm							
36-1-0401	SP-OS-04	AGD	55	651050	6432770	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		4941
	Contact	Recorders	L Nolan							

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 09/11/2022 for Anna Darby for the following area at Lat, Long From : -32.2588, 148.5656 - Lat, Long To : -32.2225, 148.6274. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 31

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Bunglegumbe Rd
Client Service ID : 731002

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
36-1-0402	SP-OS-03	AGD	55	651120	6433030	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	L Nolan					Permits		
36-1-0403	Cobra Street ST	AGD	55	651422	6430087	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Miss.Rebecca Ogden-Brunell					Permits	1701	
36-1-0398	SP-05-01	AGD	55	651210	6433470	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	L Nolan					Permits		
36-1-0378	MD51	AGD	55	650190	6433600	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					Permits		
36-1-0409	SP-OS-08	GDA	55	650669	6432025	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	L Nolan,OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo,Mr.Brendan Fish					Permits		
36-1-0410	SP-OS-07	GDA	55	650725	6432229	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	L Nolan,OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo,Mr.Brendan Fish					Permits		
36-1-0550	DLGA-ST-07	GDA	55	650841	6432161	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		102502
	Contact	Recorders	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo,OzArk Environmental an					Permits		
36-1-0551	DLGA-ST-06	GDA	55	651047	6432619	Open site	Not a Site	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo,OzArk Environmental an					Permits	4941	
36-1-0552	DLGA-OS-15	GDA	55	650565	6432065	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		102502
	Contact	Recorders	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo,OzArk Environmental an					Permits	4941	
36-1-0553	DLGA-OS-11	AGD	55	650578	6432014	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		102502
	Contact	Recorders	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo					Permits		
36-1-0554	DLGA-IF-07	GDA	55	650736	6432325	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo,OzArk Environmental an					Permits	4941	
36-1-0555	DLGA-IF-10	GDA	55	650571	6432207	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		102502
	Contact	Recorders	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo,OzArk Environmental an					Permits	4941	
36-1-0606	SP-OS-02	GDA	55	651181	6433472	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 7		
	Contact	Recorders	Lloyd Nolan,OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo,Mr.Harrison					Permits		
36-1-0667	Scarred Tree 1 (RAAF-ST1)	GDA	55	652642	6429881	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Morgan Wilcox					Permits	4345	
36-1-0693	DBIA02	GDA	55	649444	6429796	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Bunglegumbe Rd
Client Service ID : 731002

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Everick Heritage Pty Ltd,Mr.Tim Robins					<u>Permits</u>		
36-1-0751	Bunglegumbe Road 01	GDA	55	650540	6431841	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo, Everick Heritage Pty Ltd,					<u>Permits</u>	4941	
36-1-0779	Troy Creek IF-1	GDA	55	652977	6432641	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo, Mr. Harrison Rochford					<u>Permits</u>		

** Site Status

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

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

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

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

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Appendix B: Unanticipated finds protocol

Unanticipated Finds Protocol

The protocol to be followed in the event previously unrecorded or unanticipated Aboriginal object(s) are encountered during the proposed works is as follows:

- All ground surface disturbance in the area of the finds should cease immediately the finds are uncovered. With an appropriate buffer zone of at least 20 metres to allow for the assessment and management of the find. All site personal will be informed about the buffer zone with no further works to occur within the buffer zone.
- If the finds are of human remains, the environmental manager or other nominated senior staff member will contact the NSW Police on the non-emergency line (02) 131 444.
- A Heritage specialist will be engaged to assess the Aboriginal place or object encountered, representative(s) from the registered the Aboriginal Stakeholders for the Project may also be engaged to assess the cultural significance of the place or object.
- If the Aboriginal heritage places or objects are found to be covered under the existing approvals to impact Aboriginal heritage within the subject land, works may continue to be conducted in accordance with mitigation measures and approval requirements.
- If the Aboriginal heritage places or objects are found to not be covered under the existing approvals to impact Aboriginal heritage within the subject land, works will not recommence at the heritage place or object until advised to do so by Heritage NSW.
- If the heritage place or object can be managed in-situ, works at the heritage location will not recommence until appropriate heritage management controls have been implemented, such as protective fencing.
- For historic relics, work must cease in the affected area and the Heritage Council must be notified in writing (heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au). This is in accordance with section 146 of the Heritage Act 1977.
- Depending on the nature of the discovery, additional assessment may be required prior to the recommencement of work in the area. At a minimum, any find should be recorded by an archaeologist.