DISCRETIONARY APPLICATION

For Public Display

Applicant:
J Dunn

Location:
485 Rockmount Road, Ellendale

Proposal:
Five (5) Storage Outbuildings Ancillary to Meadowbank Water Ski Club

DA Number:
DA 2024/50

Date Advertised:
11 November 2024

Date Representation Period Closes:
25 November 2024

Responsible Officer:
Grant Finn (Senior Planning Officer)

Viewing Documents:
The relevant documents may be viewed at Council's website www.centralhighlands.tas.gov.au or at Council's Offices 19 Alexander Street, Bothwell & 6 Tarleton Street, Hamilton during normal office hours.

Representations to:

General Manager
19 Alexander Street
BOTHWELL TAS 7030

Email:
development@centralhighlands.tas.gov.au

central highlands COUNCIL

Development & Environmental Services
19 Alexander Street
BOTHWELL TAS 7030

Phone: (03) 6259 5503
Fax: (03) 6259 5722

www.centralhighlands.tas.gov.au

OFFICE USE ONLY

Application No.: _____

Property ID No.: _____

Date Received: _____

Application for Planning Approval
Use and Development

Use this form to apply for planning approval in accordance with section 57 and 58 of the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*

Applicant / Owner Details:

Applicant Name	Justyn Dunn		
Postal Address	26 Jeune Drive	Phone No:	0417 999 112
	Acton Park 7170	Fax No:	
Email address	uniquelydunn@bigpond.com		
Owner/s Name (if not Applicant)	Meadowbank Water Ski Club Inc		
Postal Address	GPO Box 1362	Phone No:	c/- 0417 999 112
	Hobart 7001	Fax No:	
Email address:	c/- uniquelydunn@bigpond.com		

Description of proposed use and/or development:

Address of new use and development:	485 ROCKMOUNT RD ELLENDALE TAS 7140	
Certificate of Title No:	Volume No 139247 Lot No: 2	
Description of proposed use or development:	Proposed outbuildings - non-habitable, for storage	ie: New Dwelling /Additions/ Demolition / /Shed / Farm Building / Carport / Swimming Pool or detail other etc.
Current use of land and buildings:	Water ski club, private caravan park Caravans and associated structures, x2 existing sheds	Eg. Are there any existing buildings on this title? If yes, what is the main building used as?

Proposed Material	What are the proposed external wall colours	Colorbond Classic Cream	What is the proposed roof colour	Colorbond Classic Cream
	What is the proposed new floor area m^2.	144m² each	What is the estimated value of all the new work proposed:	$86,000 each

Is proposed development to be staged:	*Yes*	☑	*No* ☐	Tick ✓
Is the proposed development located on land previously used as a tip site?	*Yes*	☐	*No* ☑	
Is the place on the Tasmanian Heritage Register?	*Yes*	☐	*No* ☑	
Have you sought advice from Heritage Tasmania?	*Yes*	☐	*No* ☑	
Has a Certificate of Exemption been sought for these works?	*Yes*	☐	*No* ☐	

Signed Declaration

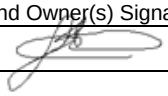
I/we hereby apply for a planning approval to carry out the use or development described in this application and in the accompanying plans and documents, accordingly I declare that:

1. The information given is a true and accurate representation of the proposed development. I understand that the information and materials provided with this development application may be made available to the public. I understand that the Council may make such copies of the information and materials as, in its opinion, are necessary to facilitate a thorough consideration of the Development Application. I have obtained the relevant permission of the copyright owner for the communication and reproduction of the plans accompanying the development application, for the purposes of assessment of that application. I indemnify the Central Highlands Council for any claim or action taken against it in respect of breach of copyright in respect of any of the information or material provided.

2. In relation to this application, I/we agree to allow Council employees or consultants to enter the site in order to assess the application.

3. I am the applicant for the planning permit and I have notified the owner/s of the land in writing of the intention to make this application in accordance with Section 52(1) of the *Land Use Planning Approvals Act 1993* (or the land owner has signed this form in the box below in "Land Owner(s) signature);
Applies where the applicant is not the Owner and the land is not Crown land or owned by a council, and is not land administered by the Crown or a council.

Applicant Signature (if not the Owner)	Applicant Name (*Please print*)	Date
	Justyn Dunn	13/08/2024

Land Owner(s) Signature	Land Owners *Name (please print)*	Date
	Jay Shadbolt (Chairman, Meadowbank Water Ski Club	15/08/2024
Land Owner(s) Signature	Land Owners *Name (please print)*	Date

Information & Checklist sheet

	✓
1. A completed Application for Planning Approval – Use and Development form. *Please ensure that the information provides an accurate description of the proposal, has the correct address and contact details and is signed and dated by the applicant.*	❑
2. A current copy of the Certificate of Title for all lots involved in the proposal. *The title details must include, where available, a copy of the search page, title plan, sealed plan or diagram and any schedule of easements (if any), or other restrictions, including covenants, Council notification or conditions of transfer.*	❑
3. Two (2) copies of the following information -	
a) An analysis of the site and surrounding area setting out accurate descriptions of the following -	❑
(i) topography and major site features including an indication of the type and extent of native vegetation present, natural drainage lines, water courses and wetlands, trees greater than 5 metres in height in areas of skyline or landscape importance and identification of any natural hazards including flood prone areas, high fire risk areas and land subject to instability;	
(ii) soil conditions (depth, description of type, land capability etc);	
(iii) the location and capacity of any existing services or easements on the site or connected to the site;	
(iv) existing pedestrian and vehicle access to the site;	
(v) any existing buildings on the site;	
(vi) adjoining properties and their uses; and	
(vii) soil and water management plans.	
b) A site plan for the proposed use or development drawn, unless otherwise approved, at a scale of not less than 1:200 or 1:1000 for sites in excess of 1 hectare, showing -	❑
(i) a north point;	
(ii) the boundaries and dimensions of the site;	
(iii) Australian Height Datum (AHD) levels;	
(iv) natural drainage lines, watercourses and wetlands;	
(v) soil depth and type;	
(vi) the location and capacity of any existing services or easements on the site or connected to the site;	
(vii) the location of any existing buildings on the site, indicating those to be retained or demolished, and their relationship to buildings on adjacent sites, streets and access ways;	
(viii) the use of adjoining properties;	
(ix) shadow diagrams of the proposed buildings where development has the potential to cause overshadowing;	
(x) the dimensions, layout and surfacing materials of all access roads, turning areas, parking areas and footpaths within and at the site entrance;	
(xi) any proposed private or public open space or communal space or facilities;	
(xii) proposed landscaping, indicating vegetation to be removed or retained and species and mature heights of plantings; and	
(xiii) methods of minimizing erosion and run-off during and after construction and preventing contamination of storm water discharged from the site.	
c) Plans and elevations of proposed and existing buildings, drawn at a scale of not less than 1:100, showing internal layout and materials to be used on external walls and roofs and the relationship of the elevations to natural ground level, including any proposed cut or fill.	❑
4. A written submission supporting the application that demonstrates compliance with the relevant parts of the Act, State Polices and the Central Highlands Interim Planning Scheme 2015, including for industrial and commercial uses, the hours of operation, number of employees, details of any point source discharges or emissions, traffic volumes generated by the use and a Traffic Impact Statement where the development is likely to create more than 100 vehicle movements per day.	❑
5. Prescribed fees payable to Council. An invoice for the fees payable will be issued once application has been received.	

Information If you provide an email address in this form then the Central Highlands Council ("the Council") will treat the provision of the email address as consent to the Council, pursuant to Section 6 of the Electronic Transactions Act 2000, to using that email address for the purposes of assessing the Application under the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993 ("the Act"). If you provide an email address, the Council will not provide hard copy documentation unless specifically requested. It is your responsibility to provide the Council with the correct email address and to check your email for communications from the Council. If you do not wish for the Council to use your email address as the method of contact and for the giving of information, **please tick** ✓ the box	❑
Heritage Tasmania If the Property is listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register then the Application will be referred to Heritage Tasmania unless an Exemption Certificate has been provided with this Application. (Phone 1300 850 332 or email enquires@heritage.tas.gov.au)	
TasWater Depending on the works proposed Council may be required to refer the Application to TasWater for assessment (Phone 136992)	
Submission of Application Applications can be submitted in a number of ways as follows: • Electronically: Email to development@centralhighlands.tas.gov.au • Post: 19 Alexander Street, BOTHWELL 7030 • In Person: Development & Environmental Services Office, 19 Alexander Street, Bothwell 7030	

RESULT OF SEARCH

RECORDER OF TITLES

Issued Pursuant to the Land Titles Act 1980

Tasmanian Government

SEARCH OF TORRENS TITLE

VOLUME	FOLIO
139247	2
EDITION	DATE OF ISSUE
1	05-Mar-2004

SEARCH DATE : 14-May-2024
SEARCH TIME : 10.40 AM

DESCRIPTION OF LAND

Parish of ARGYLE Land District of BUCKINGHAM
Lot 2 on Sealed Plan 139247
Derivation : Part of 320 Acres Gtd to W Murray & part of 300 Acres Gtd to W Murray
Prior CT 133792/1

SCHEDULE 1

C148881 TRANSFER to MEADOWBANK WATER SKI CLUB INC
Registered 29-Apr-1999 at 12.01 PM

SCHEDULE 2

Reservations and conditions in the Crown Grant if any
SP 139247 EASEMENTS in Schedule of Easements
C374575 MORTGAGE to Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited Registered 28-Aug-2002 at 12.02 PM

UNREGISTERED DEALINGS AND NOTATIONS

No unregistered dealings or other notations

OWNER MEADOWBANK WATER SKI CLUB INC.

FOLIO REFERENCE 133792/1

GRANTEE PART OF 320 ACRES GRANTED TO WILLIAM MURRAY & PART OF 300 ACRES GRANTED TO WILLIAM MURRAY. ~~& WHOLE~~ OF 530 ACRES GRANTED TO CHARLES SIMSON.

PLAN OF SURVEY

BY SURVEYOR D.J.F. TAAFFE OF "MILL LODGE", BUSHY PARK

LOCATION

LAND DISTRICT OF BUCKINGHAM
PARISH OF ARGYLE

SCALE 1: 10 000 LENGTHS IN METRES

REGISTERED NUMBER
SP 139247

~~APPROVED~~ EFFECTIVE FROM - 5 MAR 2004

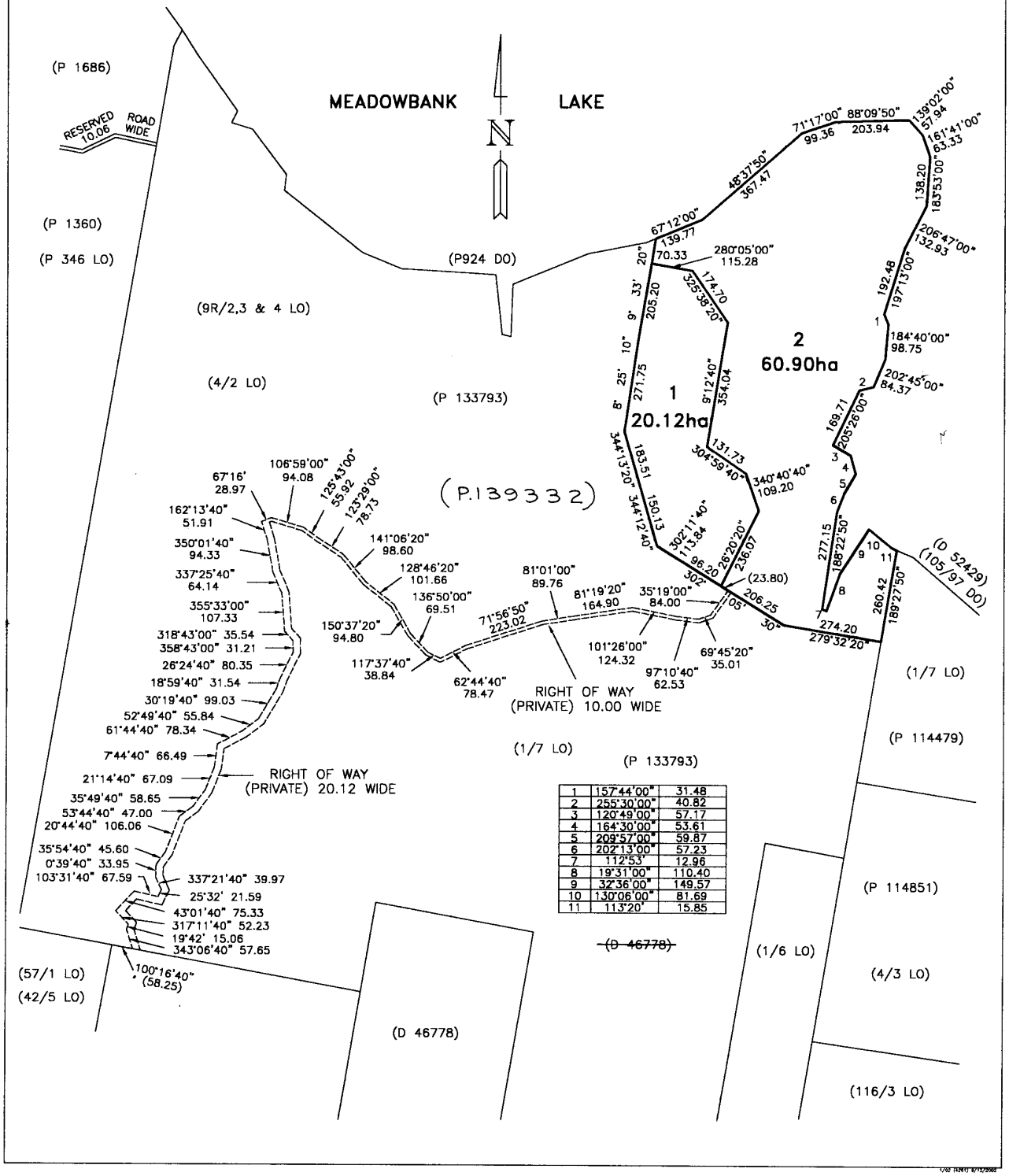
Alice Kawa
Recorder of Titles

MAPSHEET MUNICIPAL CODE No 105 (4828)

LAST UPI No GHW73

LAST PLAN No SP 133792

ALL EXISTING SURVEY NUMBERS TO BE CROSS REFERENCED ON THIS PLAN



1	157°44'00"	31.48
2	255°30'00"	40.82
3	120°49'00"	57.17
4	164°30'00"	53.61
5	209°57'00"	59.87
6	202°13'00"	57.23
7	112°53'	12.96
8	19°31'00"	110.40
9	32°36'00"	149.57
10	130°06'00"	81.69
11	113°20'	15.85

~~(D 46778)~~

SCHEDULE OF EASEMENTS	Registered Number
NOTE: THE SCHEDULE MUST BE SIGNED BY THE OWNERS & MORTGAGEES OF THE LAND AFFECTED. SIGNATURES MUST BE ATTESTED.	SP139247

EASEMENTS AND PROFITS

Each lot on the plan is together with:-
(1) such rights of drainage over the drainage easements shown on the plan (if any) as may be necessary to drain the stormwater and other surplus water from such lot; and
(2) any easements or profits a prendre described hereunder.
Each lot on the plan is subject to:-
(1) such rights of drainage over the drainage easements shown on the plan (if any) as passing through such lot as may be necessary to drain the stormwater and other surplus water from any other lot on the plan; and
(2) any easements or profits a prendre described hereunder.
The direction of the flow of water through the drainage easements shown on the plan is indicated by arrows.

EASEMENTS

Lot 1, is together with a right of carriage way over the right of way (private) 20.12 wide and right of way (private) 10.00 wide shown on ~~sealed plan 133792~~ the plan.

Lot 2, is together with a right of carriage way over the right of way (private) 20.12 wide and right of way (private) 10.00 wide shown on the plan.

THE SEAL of MEADOWBANK WATER SKI CLUB INC as registered proprietor of the land comprised in folio of the register Volume 133792 Folio 1 was hereunto affixed) in the presence of:

MEADOWBANK WATER SKI CLUB INC Common Seal

President.

SIGNED BY AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND BANKING GROUP LIMITED as Mortgagee of Mortgage C374575 in the presence of:

EXECUTED BY AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND BANKING GROUP LIMITED by BEING Signed by Its Attorney STEPHEN NOEL MILLER (who hereby certifies that he has received, no notice of revocation of POWER OF ATTORNEY NO. 68/7581 under which this instrument is signed) in the presence of:

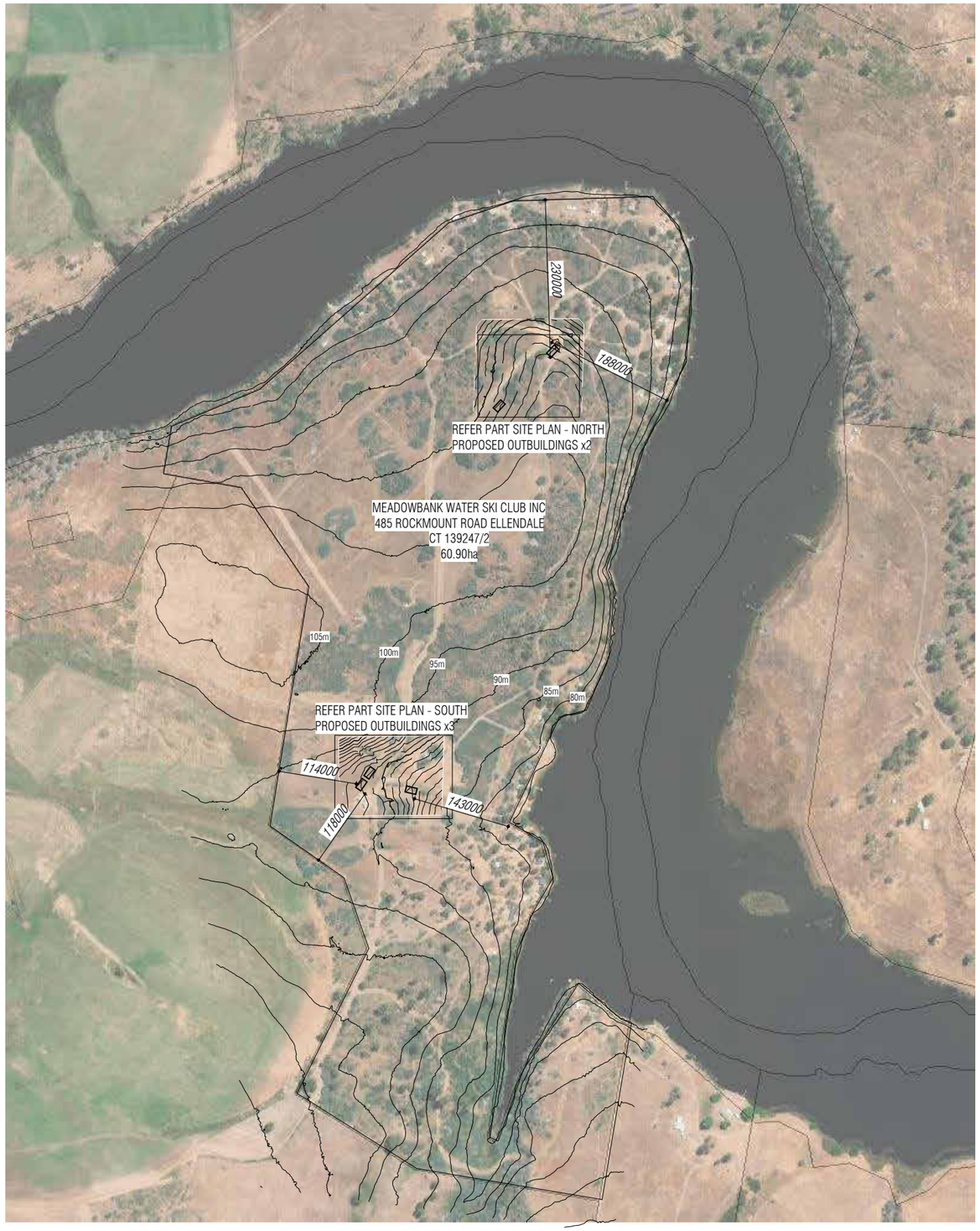
L Sinclair
Bank Officer. Hobart

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND BANKING GROUP LIMITED
By Its Attorney

(USE ANNEXURE PAGES FOR CONTINUATION)

SUBDIVIDER: Cohen & Associates FOLIO REF: 133792/1 SOLICITOR & REFERENCE: Damian Egan E0244143	PLAN SEALED BY: Cental Highlands Council DATE: 17/02/03 DA 40-02 REF NO. Council Delegate

NOTE: The Council Delegate must sign the Certificate for the purposes of identification.



SITE INFORMATION

LAND TITLE REFERENCE	139247/2
WIND CLASSIFICATION	UNKNOWN
SOIL CLASSIFICATION	UNKNOWN
CLIMATE ZONE	7
BUSHFIRE ATTACK LEVEL	UNKNOWN

PROPERTY LOCATED WITHIN "BUSHFIRE-PRONE AREAS" LAYER UNDER TASMANIAN PLANNING SCHEME OVERLAY (LISTmap) AS OF 02/08/2024

ALPINE AREA	NO
CORROSION ENVIRONMENT	TBC
OTHER HAZARDS	NIL KNOWN

PLANNING SCHEME INFORMATION

ZONING 20.0 RURAL
TASMANIAN PLANNING SCHEME (CENTRAL HIGHLANDS LOCAL PROVISIONS SCHEDULE)

OVERLAYS

- MEADOWBANK LAKE SPECIFIC AREA PLAN - CHI-S1.0
- BUSHFIRE-PRONE AREAS CODE - BUSHFIRE-PRONE AREAS
- NATURAL ASSETS CODE - PRIORITY VEGETATION AREA (PART)
- NATURAL ASSETS CODE - WATERWAY AND COASTAL PROTECTION AREA (PART)
- LANDSLIP HAZARD CODE - LOW AND MEDIUM HANDSLIP HAZARD BANDS (PART)

HORIZONTAL DATUM (NORTH) APPROXIMATE TO GDA94 (LISTmap)
VERTICAL DATUM APPROXIMATE TO AHD
BOUNDARIES DERIVED FROM CADASTRAL PARCELS LAYER - LISTmap
CONTOUR DATA DERIVED FROM LiDAR
SITE NOT VERIFIED BY SURVEY
BOUNDARY SETBACKS APPROXIMATE ONLY
EXISTING STRUCTURES NOT SHOWN

DATE	REVISION/ISSUE
02/08/2024	CLIENT REVIEW
13/08/2024	DEVELOPMENT APP

DRAWING LIST

CATALYST
- BUILDING DESIGN - DRAFTING - GUIDANCE - ADVICE -

Catalyst Design & Drafting Pty Ltd
ABN 98 546 582 336
PO Box 2030 Howrah TAS 7018
0410 606 900
design@catdd.com.au
www.catalystdesignanddrafting.com.au
Building Services Provider Licence Nos
619068752 & CC6621

Client:
MEADOWBANK WATER SKI CLUB INC
Project:
PROPOSED OUTBUILDINGS
485 ROCKMOUNT ROAD,
ELLENDALE, TAS, 7140

Scale: 1 : 7500 at A3
Drawn: PB
Checked: _

BUILDING DESIGNERS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS. USE ONLY WRITTEN DIMENSIONS.

SITE PLAN

Project No: 24-010

Drawing No: A01

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HORIZONTAL DATUM (NORTH) APPROXIMATE TO GDA94 (LISTmap)
VERTICAL DATUM APPROXIMATE TO AHD
CONTOUR DATA DERIVED FROM LiDAR
SITE NOT VERIFIED BY SURVEY
REFER SITE PLAN FOR INDICATIVE BOUNDARY SETBACKS
FFL (FINISHED FLOOR LEVELS) ARE INDICATIVE ONLY
EXISTING STRUCTURES NOT SHOWN

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SITE PLAN	24-010 A01
PART SITE PLAN - NORTH	24-010 A02
PART SITE PLAN - SOUTH	24-010 A03
FLOOR PLAN - TYPICAL	24-010 A04
ELEVATIONS - OUTBLDG 1	24-010 A05
ELEVATIONS - OUTBLDG 2	24-010 A06
ELEVATIONS - OUTBLDG 3	24-010 A07
ELEVATIONS - OUTBLDG 4	24-010 A08
ELEVATIONS - OUTBLDG 5	24-010 A09

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DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS. USE ONLY WRITTEN DIMENSIONS.
1:500 0 5 10 15 20 25m

Project No: 24-010

PART SITE PLAN - NORTH

Drawing No: A02

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ELLENDALE, TAS, 7140

Scale: 1 : 500 at A3
Drawn: PB
Checked: _

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1:500 0 5 10 15 20 25m

PART SITE PLAN - SOUTH

Project No: 24-010
Drawing No: A03

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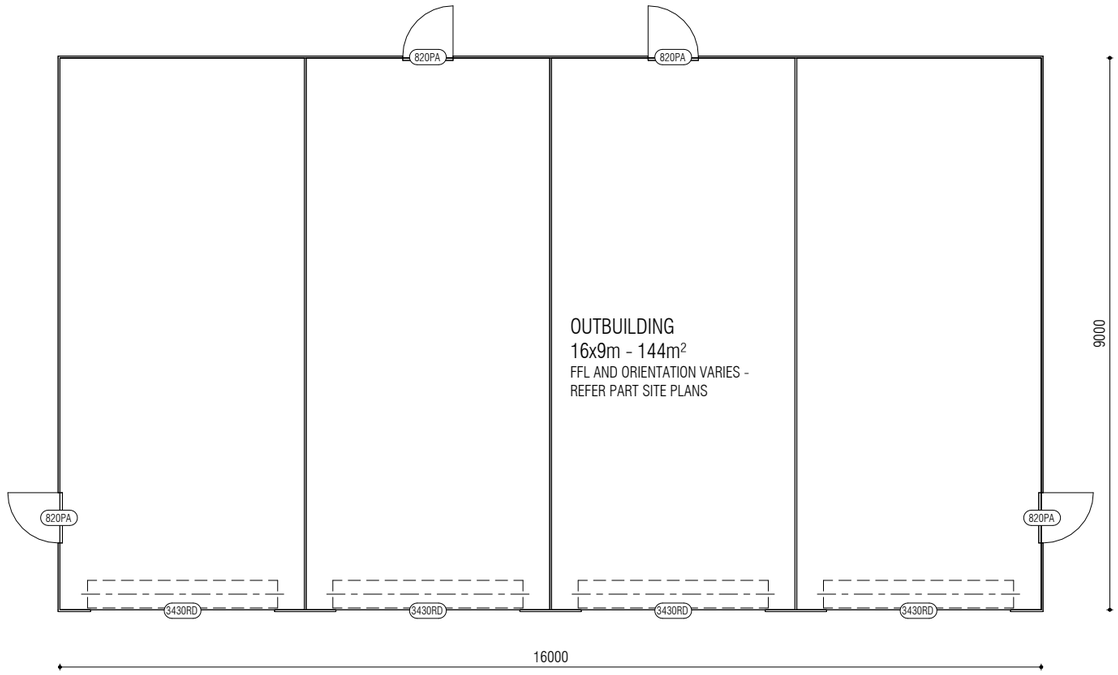

WINDOW & SLIDING DOOR LEGEND:

1 5 1 8 A
- TYPE
- WIDTH (x100mm - 1800mm)
- HEIGHT (x100mm - 1500mm)

TYPES:
- PA - HINGED 'PERSONAL ACCESS' DOOR
- RD - ROLLER DOOR

REFER DRAWINGS BY SHED ENGINEERING, JOB NO. HGOR93539116, 06/06/2024 FOR FURTHER DETAIL

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Scale: 1 : 100 at A3
Drawn: PB
Checked: _

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1:100 0 1 2 3 4 5m

OUTBUILDING - TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN

Project No: 24-010

Drawing No: A04

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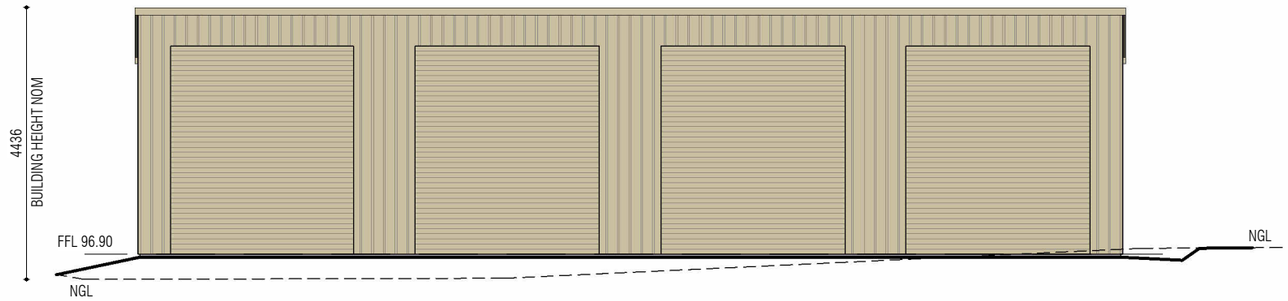
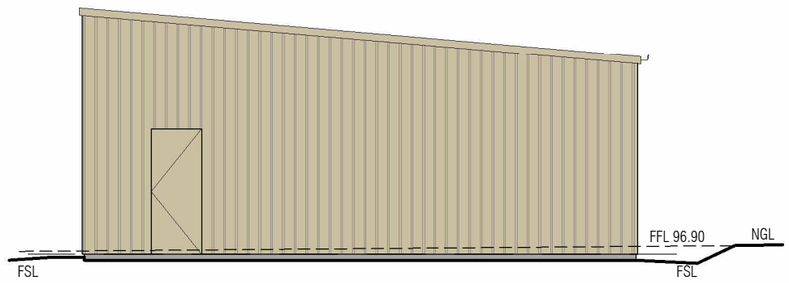


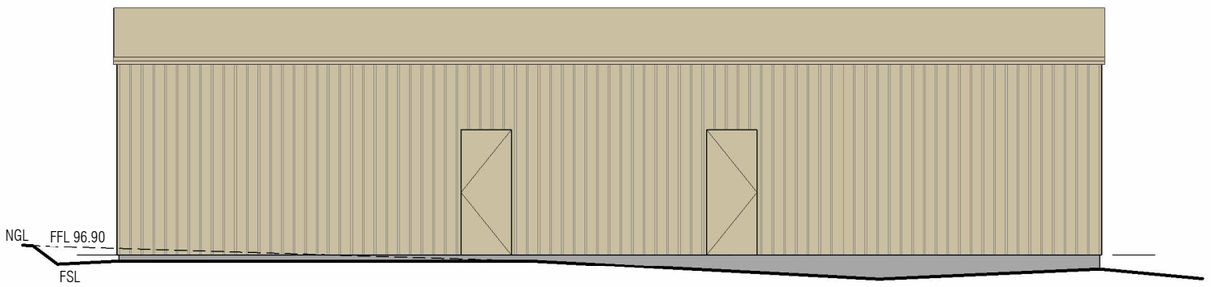
OUTBUILDING 1 - NORTH WEST ELEVATION

SCALE 1 : 100 at A3



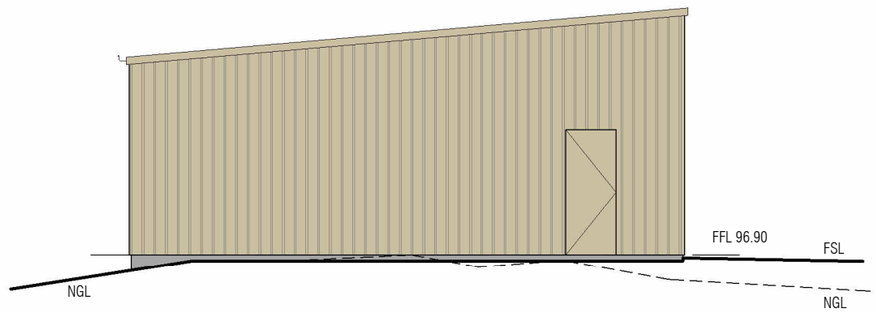
OUTBUILDING 1 - SOUTH WEST ELEVATION

SCALE 1 : 100 at A3



OUTBUILDING 1 - SOUTH EAST ELEVATION

SCALE 1 : 100 at A3



OUTBUILDING 1 - NORTH EAST ELEVATION

SCALE 1 : 100 at A3

REFER DRAWINGS BY SHED ENGINEERING, JOB NO. HGOR93539116, 06/06/2024 FOR FURTHER DETAIL
NOTE THAT GROUND LINES ARE INFERRED FROM LiDAR GENERATED CONTOUR INFORMATION AND ARE INDICATIVE ONLY.

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ELLENDALE, TAS, 7140

Scale: 1 : 100 at A3
Drawn: PB
Checked: _

BUILDING DESIGNERS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

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1:100 0 1 2 3 4 5m

Project No: 24-010

OUTBUILDING 1 - ELEVATIONS

Drawing No: A05

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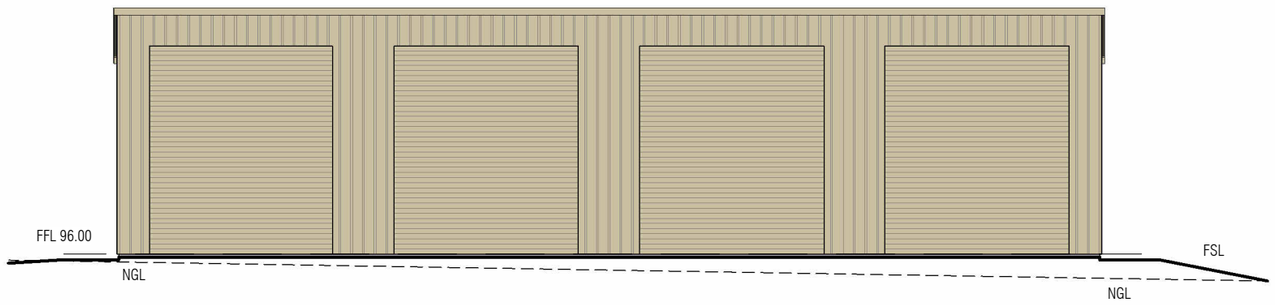

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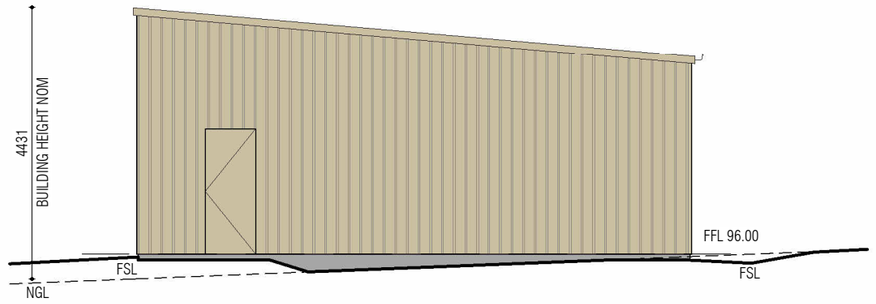

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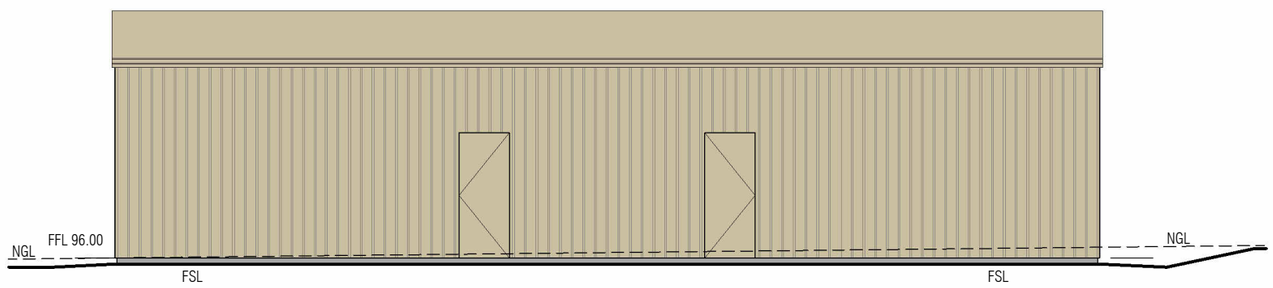

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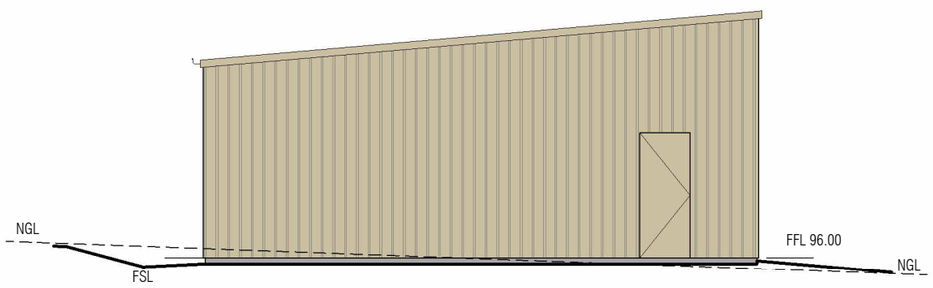

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ELEVATIONS - OUTBLDG 4	24-010 A08
ELEVATIONS - OUTBLDG 5	24-010 A09

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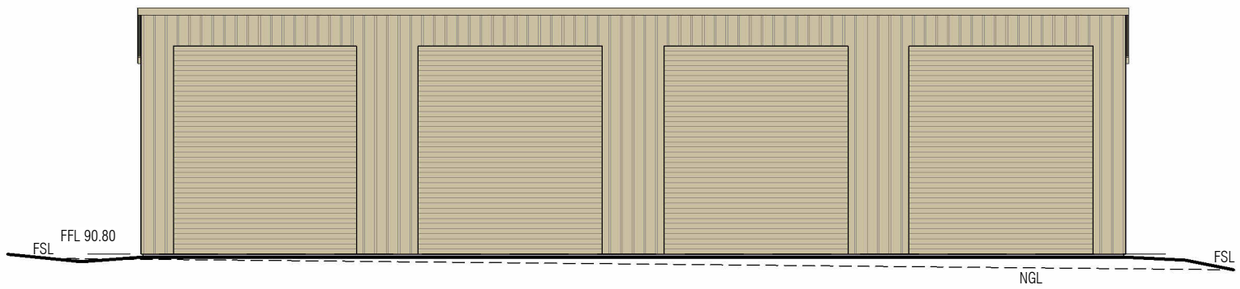

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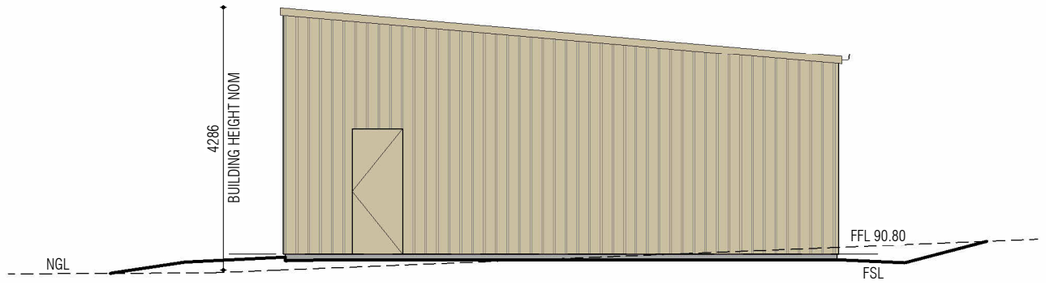

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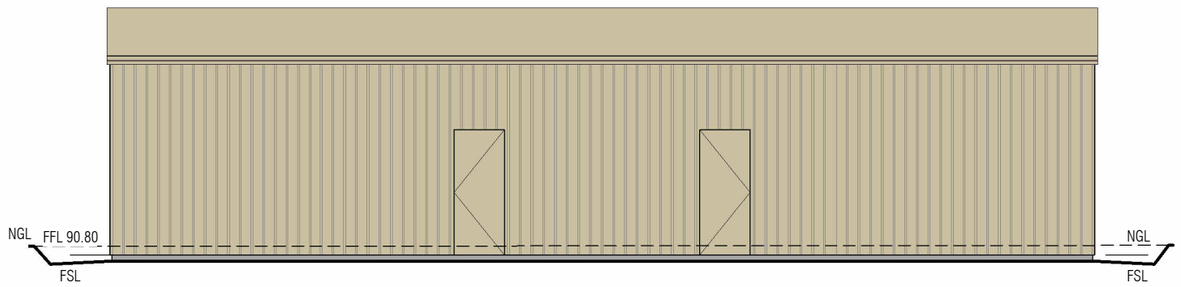

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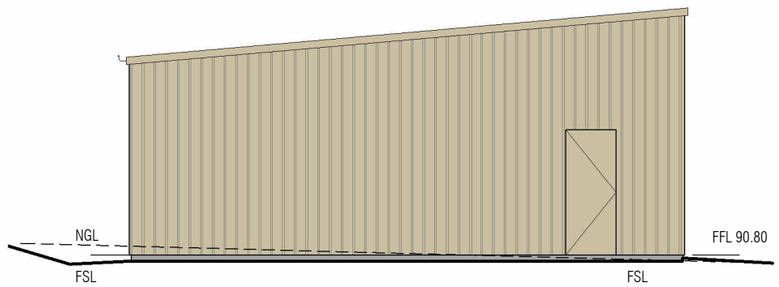

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OUTBUILDING 3 - ELEVATIONS

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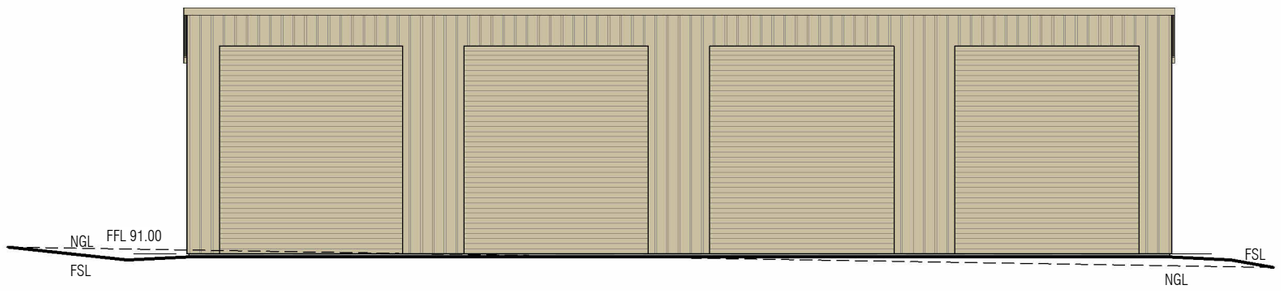

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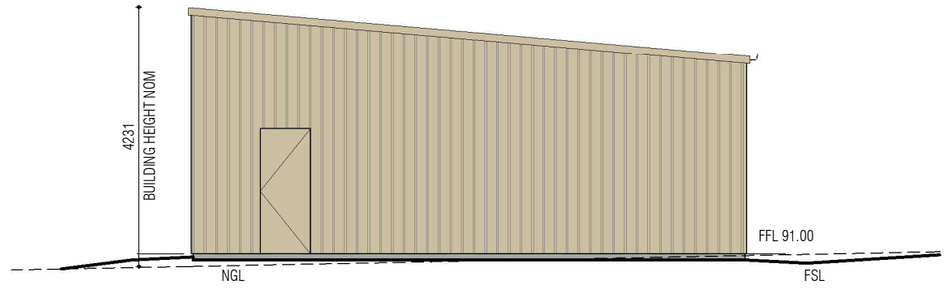

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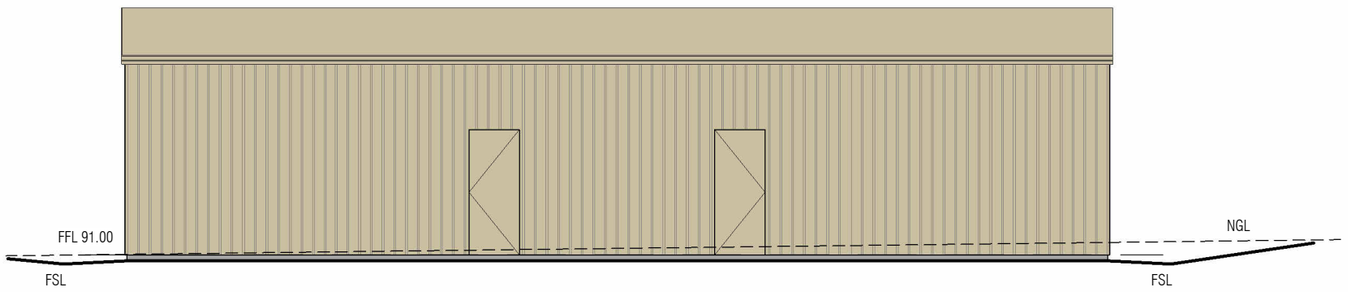

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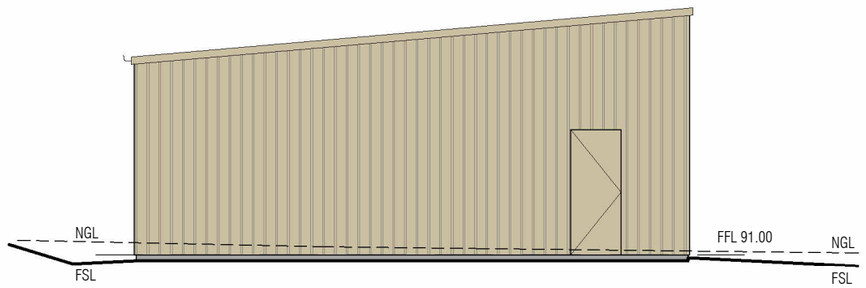

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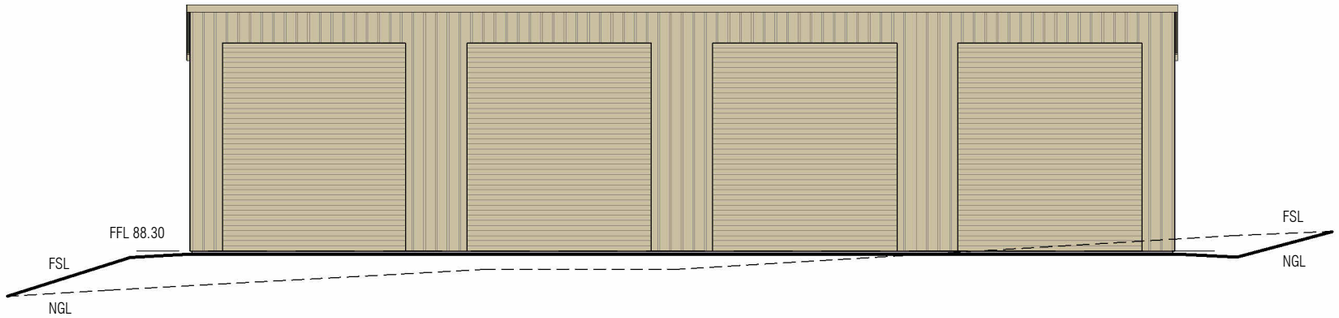

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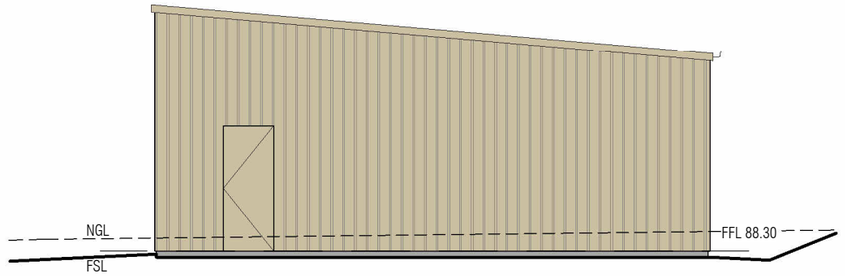

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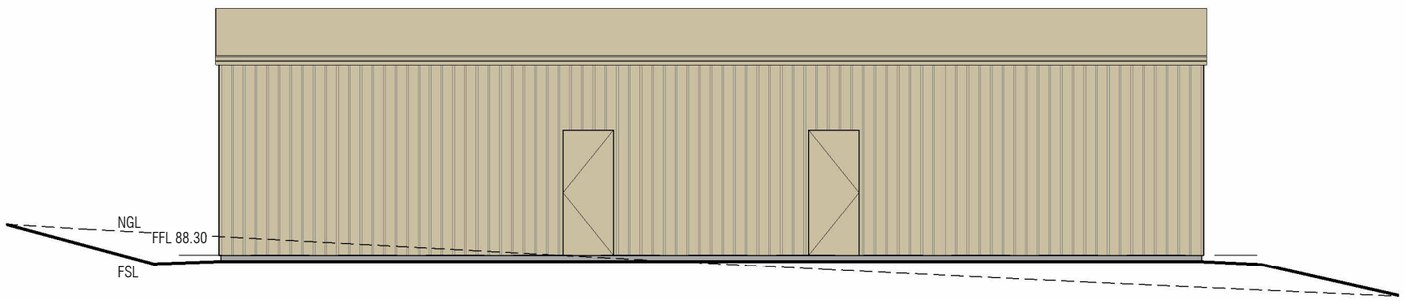

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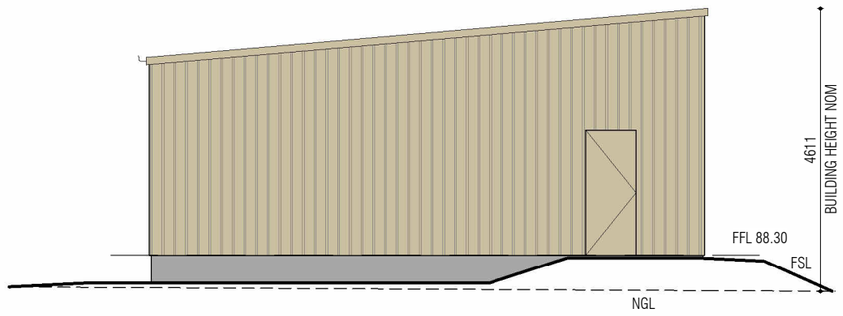

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OUTBUILDING 5 - ELEVATIONS

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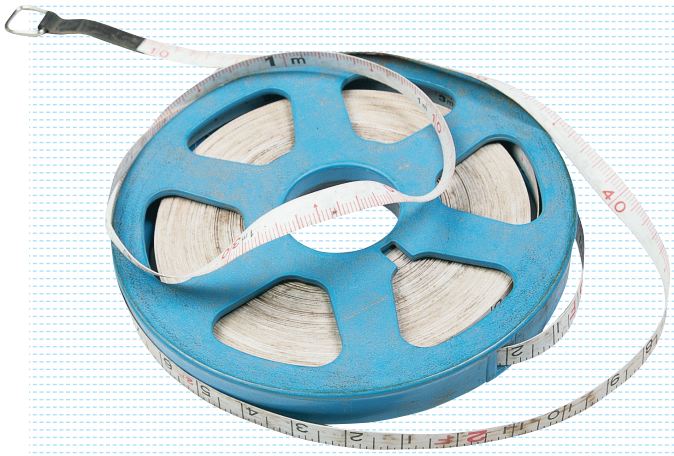

Construction of Five Proposed Sheds at 485 Rockmount Road, Ellendale.

Aboriginal Heritage Assessment Report
Final Draft
Version 1

AUTHOR: Stuart Huys and Rocky Sainty
27 Apsley St South Hobart, TAS 7004

CLIENT:
The Meadowbank Water Ski Club Inc

21.10.2024

CULTURAL
HERITAGE
MANAGEMENT
AUSTRALIA

Report Version Control

Report version	Report distribution	Date of Distribution
Draft Report V1	Zoe Smith (CHMA) for editing	21.10.2024
Draft Report V1	Proponent for review	21.10.2024
Final Draft Report V1	Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania	
Final Report version	Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania	

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Executive Summary

Project Details

The Meadowbank Water Ski Club Inc owns the property at 485 Rockmount Road, Ellendale (Lot 2 CT139247). The property encompasses approximately 60.9ha and is situated on the southern margins of Lake Meadowbank, in the Central Highlands Region of Tasmania (see Figure 1). There are a range of facilities located on the property that are associated with the operation of the water ski club, including a number of caravans and two sheds.

Mr Justyn Dunn has submitted a DA on behalf of the Meadowbank Water Ski Club Inc to construct five additional sheds on the property at 485 Rockmount Road, Ellendale. Each shed will be used for storage purposes and will each have a floor area of approximately 144m². Figures 2 and 3 show the proposed location for the five sheds. The design plans for the sheds are provided in Appendix 2.

CHMA Pty Ltd and Rocky Sainty (AHO) have been engaged to undertake an Aboriginal heritage assessment for the sites nominated for the proposed sheds (the study area), in order to identify any potential Aboriginal heritage constraints. This report presents the findings of the assessment.

Registered Aboriginal Sites in the Vicinity of the Study Area

As part of Stage 1 of the present assessment a search was carried out of Aboriginal Heritage Register (AHR) to determine the extent of registered Aboriginal heritage sites within and in the general vicinity of the study area. The search shows that there are 63 registered Aboriginal sites that are situated within an approximate 4km radius of the study area (search results provided by Billy Paton-Clarke from AHT on the 20.9.2024).

None of these 63 registered Aboriginal sites appear to be situated within or in the immediate vicinity of the section of the proposed shed locations that are the focus of this assessment. However, there are three registered sites that are located within an approximate 250m radius of the proposed shed locations (AH14353, AH14354, AH14355), with another three registered sites located within an 800m radius of the shed locations (AH4056, AH13883, AH14011).

The detailed AHR search results are presented in section 4.3 of this report.

Summary of Results

No Aboriginal heritage sites or specific areas of elevated archaeological potential were identified during the field survey of the proposed shed locations that was the focus of this assessment. As discussed in section 4.3 of this report, the AHR search results show that there are no registered Aboriginal heritage sites that are located within or in the immediate vicinity of the section of the proposed shed locations that are the focus of this assessment. There are three registered sites that are located within an approximate 250m radius of the proposed shed locations (AH14353, AH14354, AH14355), with another three registered sites located within an 800m

radius of the shed locations (AH4056, AH13883, AH14011). Based on the available site information for these sites, it is clear that none of these registered sites are under any threat of impact through the proposed construction of the sheds at the nominated locations.

This assessment has therefore confirmed that the proposed construction of the sheds at the designated locations that were the focus of this assessment will have no impacts on any known Aboriginal heritage values.

The issue then becomes whether the development proposal poses a risk for impacting on any undetected Aboriginal heritage sites or features. As described in section 6 of this report, there were some constraints in surface visibility experienced across the study area, with visibility ranging between 30%-70%, with the estimated average being between 40% to 50%. Given that there were some visibility constraints, it can't be stated with absolute certainty, that there are no undetected Aboriginal sites located within the surveyed areas for the shed locations. With this acknowledged, an average surface visibility of 40%-50% is comparatively good for Tasmania, where dense vegetation cover is a common occurrence. The negative survey findings can therefore be taken as providing a reasonable indication that sites are either absent within the surveyed footprints for the proposed sheds, or alternatively, if sites are present, they are likely to be low density artefact scatters or isolated artefacts representing more sporadic activity. Any undetected sites that are present are likely to have been heavily impacted by previous land clearing and farming activity. The generally shallow soil deposits across the surveyed areas also means that there is a reduced potential for subs-urface artefact deposits to be present.

The detailed survey results and discussions are presented in section 7 of this report.

Management Recommendations

Heritage management options and recommendations provided in this report are made on the basis of the following criteria.

- Background research into the extant archaeological and ethno-historic record for the study area and the surrounding region (see sections 3 and 4 of this report).
- The results of the investigation as documented in this report (see section 7)
- Consultation with Aboriginal Heritage Officer Rocky Sainty (see section 8)
- The legal and procedural requirements as specified in the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* (see section 9).

Recommendation 1

No Aboriginal heritage sites, suspected features or specific areas of elevated archaeological potential were identified during the field survey assessment of the proposed shed locations. The AHR search results for this project show that there are no registered Aboriginal heritage sites that are situated within or in the immediate vicinity of the proposed shed locations. This assessment has therefore confirmed that the construction of the sheds at the designated locations (including the potential alternate location that was covered by this assessment) will have no impacts on any

known Aboriginal heritage values. On this basis, it is advised that there are no Aboriginal heritage constraints, or legal impediments to works proceeding with the construction of these sheds.

Recommendation 2

It is assessed that there is generally a low to very low potential for undetected Aboriginal heritage sites to occur within the designated shed locations. However, if, during the course of the proposed track construction works, previously undetected archaeological sites or objects are located, the processes outlined in the Unanticipated Discovery Plan should be followed (see Appendix 1). A copy of the Unanticipated Discovery Plan should be kept on site during all ground disturbance and construction work. All construction personnel should be made aware of the Unanticipated Discovery Plan and their obligations under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* (the Act).

Recommendation 3

Copies of this report should be submitted to Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania (AHT) for review and comment.

1.0 Project Outline

1.1 Project Details

The Meadowbank Water Ski Club Inc owns the property at 485 Rockmount Road, Ellendale (Lot 2 CT139247). The property encompasses approximately 60.9ha and is situated on the southern margins of Lake Meadowbank, in the Central Highlands Region of Tasmania (see Figure 1). There are a range of facilities located on the property that are associated with the operation of the water ski club, including a number of caravans and two sheds.

Mr Justyn Dunn has submitted a DA on behalf of the Meadowbank Water Ski Club Inc to construct five additional sheds on the property at 485 Rockmount Road, Ellendale. Each shed will be used for storage purposes and will each have a floor area of approximately 144m². Figures 2 and 3 show the proposed location for the five sheds. The design plans for the sheds are provided in Appendix 2.

CHMA Pty Ltd and Rocky Sainty (AHO) have been engaged to undertake an Aboriginal heritage assessment for the sites nominated for the proposed sheds (the study area), in order to identify any potential Aboriginal heritage constraints. This report presents the findings of the assessment.

1.2 Aims of the Investigation

The principal aims of the current Aboriginal Heritage assessment are as follows.

- To undertake an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for the proposed locations for the sheds (the study area, as shown in Figures 1-3). The assessment is to be compliant with both State and Commonwealth legislative regimes, in particular the intent of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* and the associated *Aboriginal Heritage Standards and Procedures (2024).*
- Search the Aboriginal Heritage Register (AHR) to identify previously registered Aboriginal heritage sites within and in the general vicinity of the study area.
- Undertake relevant archaeological, environmental and ethno-historical background research to develop and understanding of site patterning within the study area.
- To locate, document and assess any Aboriginal heritage sites located within the study area.
- To assess the archaeological and cultural sensitivity of the study area.
- To assess the scientific and Aboriginal cultural values of any identified Aboriginal cultural heritage sites located within the study area.
- Consult with (or ensure the Aboriginal community representative consults with) Aboriginal organisation(s) and/or people(s) with an interest in the study area in order to obtain their views regarding the cultural heritage of the area.
- To develop a set of management recommendations aimed at minimising the impact of the proposed development on any identified Aboriginal heritage values.

- Prepare a report which documents the findings of the Aboriginal heritage assessment and meets the standards and requirements of the current *Aboriginal Heritage Standards and Procedures* prepared by AHT.

1.3 Project Methodology

A three stage project methodology was implemented for this assessment.

Stage 1 (Pre-Fieldwork Background Work)

Prior to field work being undertaken, the following tasks were completed by CHMA staff.

Consultation with Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania

AHT was contacted and informed that a field survey was to be undertaken for the proposed sheds construction project at 485 Rockmount Road Ellendale. As part of this initial contact a search request of the Aboriginal Heritage Register (AHR) was submitted to AHT in order to ascertain the presence of any previously registered sites in the vicinity of the study area (search request dated 11.9.2024).

The collation of relevant documentation for the project

As part of Stage 1 the following research was carried out and background information was collated for this project.

- The collation of information pertaining to any registered heritage sites located within the general vicinity of the study area.
- Maps of the study area.
- Relevant reports documenting the outcomes of previous Aboriginal heritage studies in the vicinity of the study area.
- Ethno-historic literature for the region.
- References to the land use history of the study area.
- Geotechnical information for the study area, including soil and geology data.

Consultation with Aboriginal Heritage Officer (AHO)

Rocky Sainty is the AHO for this project. As part of Stage 1 works Stuart Huys (CHMA archaeologist) was in regular contact with Rocky Sainty. The main purpose of this contact was to discuss the scope of the present investigations, to ratify the proposed methodology for the investigations and to co-ordinate the timeframes for implementing field work.

Stage 2 (Field Work)

Stage 2 entailed the field work component of the assessment. The field survey was undertaken over a period of one day (26.9.2024) by Stuart Huys (CHMA archaeologist) and Rocky Sainty (Aboriginal Heritage Officer). The field survey assessment was primarily focused on the development footprint for the five proposed shed locations and immediate surrounds. At each of these locations the field team inspected a 50m-100m radial area around these locations. In addition, the field team surveyed a potential alternate location for a proposed shed, which is situated between sheds 1 and 2 and sheds 3, 4 and 5.

A total of 2.2km of survey transects were walked across this area, with the average width of each transect being 5m. Section 6 provides further details as to the survey coverage achieved by the field assessment.

The results of the field investigation were discussed by Rocky Sainty and Stuart Huys. This included the potential cultural and archaeological sensitivity of the study area and possible site management options.

Stage 3 (Report preparation)

Stage three of the project involves the production of a Draft and Final Report that includes an analysis of the data obtained from the field survey, an assessment of archaeological sensitivity and management recommendations. The report has been prepared by Stuart Huys in consultation with Rocky Sainty. The report has been structured to be compliant with the *Aboriginal Heritage Standards and Procedures 2024* prepared by AHT.

A draft copy (one electronic copy) of the report has been submitted to the proponent and AHT for review. The draft report has also been sent out to a range of Tasmanian Aboriginal organisations in the South of the State for information purposes.

1.4 Project Limitations

Most archaeological investigations are subject to limitations that may affect the reliability of the results. The main constraint to the present investigation was restricted surface visibility due primarily to vegetation cover. Surface visibility across the inspected areas ranged between 30%-70%, with the estimated average being 50%. There were numerous erosion scalds, vehicle tracks and animal tracks throughout the study area that provided locales of improved visibility. These constraints in surface visibility limited the effectiveness of the survey assessment to some degree. However, in the context of Tasmania this level of surface visibility is comparatively good. The issue of surface visibility is further discussed in Section 6 of this report.

Plate 1: Rocky Sainty, the AHO for this project

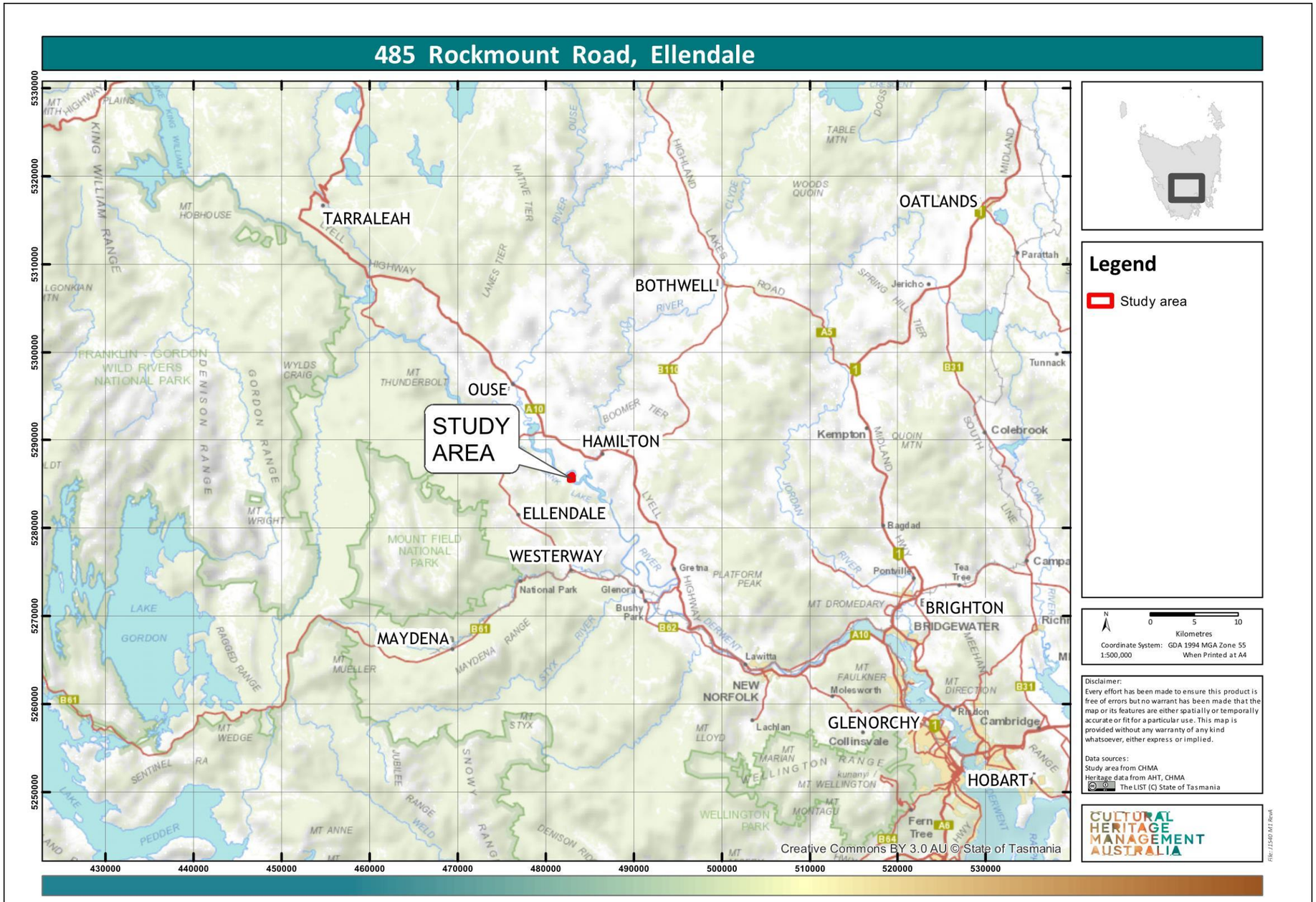

Figure 1: Topographic map showing the general location of the study area at 485 Rockmount Road Ellendale, in the Central Highlands Region of Tasmania

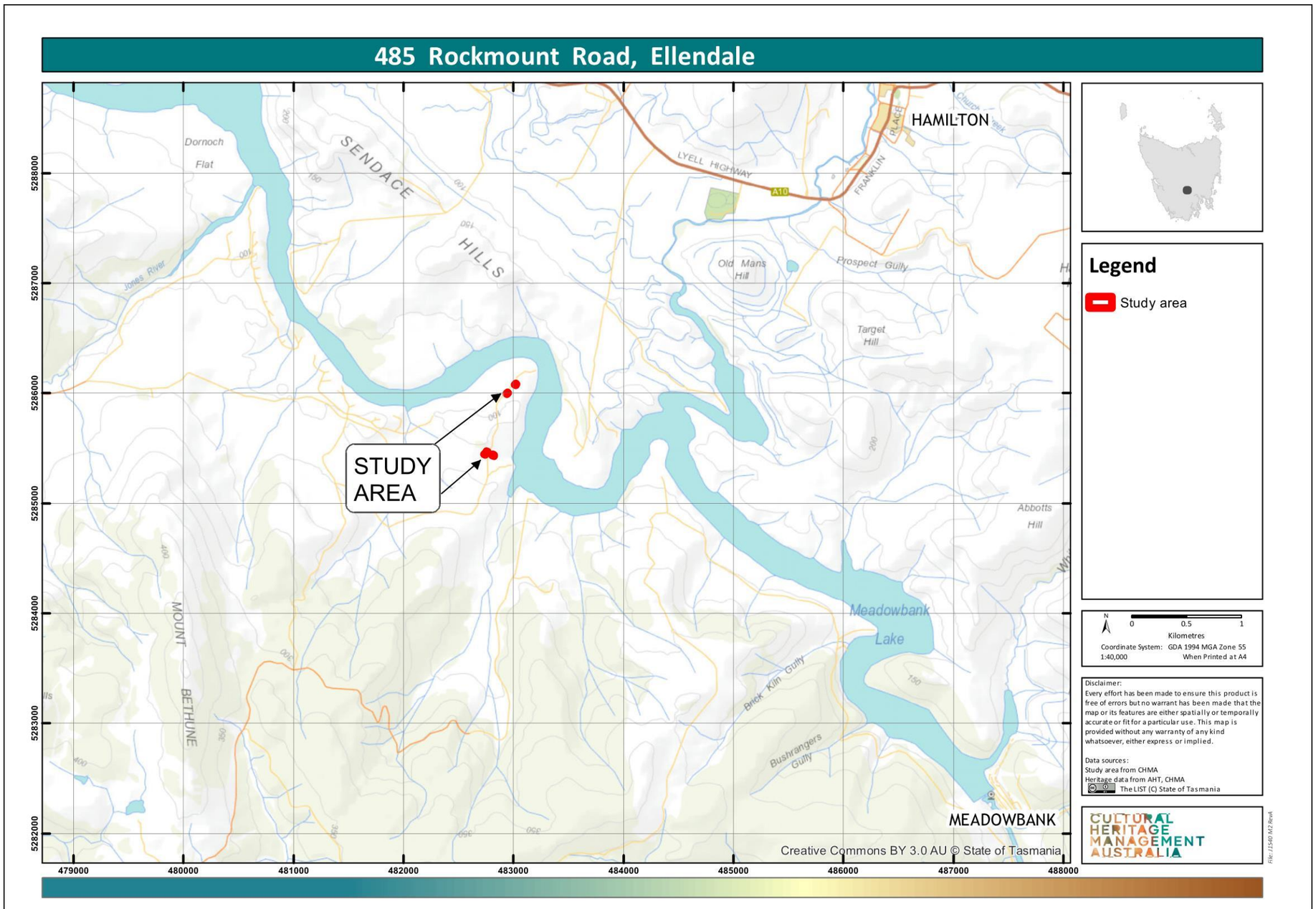

Figure 2: Topographic map showing the landscape setting of the five proposed shed sites that were the focus of this assessment

Figure 3: Aerial image showing the location of the five proposed shed sites that was the focus of this assessment

2.0 Environmental Setting of the Study Area

2.1 Introduction

Prior to undertaking archaeological survey of the study area, it is necessary to characterise the landscape. This includes considering environmental factors such as topography, geology, climate, vegetation and past and current landscape use. An assessment of the environmental setting helps to develop understanding of the nature of Aboriginal occupation and site patterning that might be expected to occur across the study area. In addition, it must be remembered that in Aboriginal society, the landscape extends beyond economic and technological behaviour to incorporate social geography and the embodiment of Ancestral Beings.

The archaeological context is generally only able to record the most basic aspects of Aboriginal behaviour as they relate to artefact manufacture and use and other subsistence related activities undertaken across the landscape such as raw material procurement and resource exploitation. The distribution of these natural resources occurs intermittently across the landscape and as such, Aboriginal occupation and associated archaeological manifestations occur intermittently across space. However, the dependence of Aboriginal populations on specific resources means that an understanding of the environmental resources of an area accordingly provides valuable information for predicting the type and nature of archaeological sites that might be expected to occur within an area.

The primary environmental factors known to affect archaeological patterning include the presence or absence of water, both permanent and ephemeral, animal and plant resources, stone artefact resources and terrain.

Additionally, the effects of post-depositional processes of both natural and human agencies must also be taken into consideration. These processes have a dramatic effect on archaeological site visibility and conservation. Geomorphological processes such as soil deposition and erosion can result in the movement of archaeological sites as well as their burial or exposure. Heavily vegetated areas can restrict or prevent the detection of sites, while areas subject to high levels of disturbance may no longer retain artefacts or stratified deposits.

The following sections provide information regarding the landscape context of the study area including topography, geology, soils and vegetation.

2.2 Landscape Setting of the Study Area

The study area is situated on the south-west margins of Lake Meadowbank, around 5km to the south-west of the town of Hamilton, in the Central Highlands Region. The property is accessed via Rockmount Road (see Figure 2).

Lake Meadowbank is one of four dams that have been constructed along the 30km section of the River Derwent, between the Wayatinah Power Station and the Meadowbank dam wall. The others being Lake Repulse, Lake Catagunya and Cluny Lagoon. Lake Meadowbank is the largest of these artificial water bodies and extends

for a distance of approximately 14km. This section of the River flows through a quite narrow valley system, which varies in width from between 300m to 500m. The side slopes of the valley are typically moderately inclined. Besides the River Derwent, there are two are two other major water courses in reasonably close proximity to the study area, these being the River Clyde and the Jones River. The Jones River joins with the River Derwent around 1.8km to the north-west of the study area. The River Clyde merges with the River Derwent 3km to the south-east of the study area.

The property at 485 Rockmount Road is situated on the basal northern side slopes of a series of foothills associated with Mt Bethune, which is the dominant landscape feature within this part of the River Derwent Valley. The property largely encompasses a prominent spur line that runs in a south to north direction down towards Lake Meadowbank. All five shed locations are situated on the gently undulating spine of the spur line. Slope gradients across the spine of the spur are typically in the range of between 1-5º (see Plates 2-4).

The underlying geology across the entire property and surrounds is Quartz sandstone from the Upper Parmeener Supergroup. Within the study area and general surrounds, including along the foreshore margins of the Lake, the bedrock sandstone is exposed to the surface. In some discrete locations, the sandstone outcrops have formed sandstone overhang features that are potentially suited for habitation. A number of occupied Aboriginal rock shelter sites have been recorded within the general surrounds of the study area although no Aboriginal rock shelters have been recorded in the study area itself (see section 4 of this report for further details).

Soils within the study area comprise Podzolic soils on sandstone, described as ‘imperfectly drained texture contrast soils and well drained deep sands developed on Triassic sandstone bedrock and colluvium on undulating to rolling (3-32%) land’ (Spanswick and Kidd 2000). Soils which have formed on the sedimentary rocks of the Parmeener Supergroup have a tendency to be highly erodible. The soil depth across the majority of the study area is typically quite shallow to skeletal, with the sandstone bedrock exposed to the surface across much of the spine of the spur.

The vegetation across the property comprises Acacia and Eucalypt woodland and scrub with a grassy understory (theList 2024). The majority of this native vegetation have been cleared and is re-generating. As mentioned previously in section 1, there is a number of caravans and existing sheds on the property, as well as numerous vehicle access tracks running throughout the property (see Plates 2-4).

Plate 2: View north across the proposed locations for sheds 1 and 2, showing typical topography and vegetation

Plate 3: View south across the proposed locations for sheds 3 and 4, showing typical topography and vegetation

Plate 4: View east across the proposed locations for shed 5, showing typical topography and vegetation

3.0 Ethno-historic Background

3.1 Aboriginal Social Organisation in Tasmania

According to Jones (1974), the social organisation of Tasmanian Aboriginal society appears to have consisted of three social units, these being the hearth group, the band (clan) and the tribe (nation). The hearth group was the basic family unit and would generally have consisted of a man and woman, their children, aged relatives and sometimes friends and other relatives. The size of hearth groups would generally range from between 2-8 individuals (Jones 1974: Plomley 1983). Plomley (1983) provides a description made by Peron of a hearth group he encountered at Port Cygnet:

> *There were nine individuals in this family, and clearly they represented a hearth group, because Peron visited their campsite with its single hut. The group comprised an older man and wife, a younger man and wife, and five children, one a daughter (Oure-Oure) of the older man and wife, and the other four the children of the younger man and wife.* (Plomley 1983:168).

The clan appears to have been the basic social unit and was comprised of a number of hearth groups (Jones 1974). Jones (1974:324-325) suggests that the clan owned a territory and that the boundaries of this territory would coincide with well-marked geographic features such as rivers and lagoons. Whilst the clan often resided within its territory, it also foraged widely within the territories of other clans. Brown (1986:21) states that the band was led by a man, usually older that the others and who had a reputation as a formidable hunter and fighter. Brown also suggests that the clan (as well as the hearth group) was ideally exogamous, with the wife usually moving to her husband's band and hearth group.

Each clan was associated with a wider political unit, the nation. Jones (1974:328-329) defines the tribe (or nation) as being:

> *…that agglomeration of bands which lived in contiguous regions, spoke the same language or dialect, shared the same cultural traits, usually intermarried, had a similar pattern of seasonal movement, habitually met together for economic and other reasons, the pattern of whose peaceful relations were within the agglomeration and of whose enmities and military adventures were directed outside it. Such a tribe had a territory, consisting of the sum of the land owned by its constituent bands…The borders of a territory ranged from a sharp well defined line associated with a prominent geographic feature to a broad transition zone*. (Jones 1974:328-329)

Ryan (2012) explains that the terms 'nation' and 'clan' are the preferred terms used by the Tasmanian Aboriginal community in place of 'tribe' and 'band' respectively. This terminology has been adopted in the following discussion.

According to Ryan (2012:11), the Aboriginal population of Tasmania was aligned within a broad framework of nine nations, with each nation comprising between six to fifteen clans (Ryan 2012:14). The mean population of each Nation is estimated to have been between 350 and 470 people, with overall population estimates being in

the order of five to ten thousand people prior to European occupation (Ryan 2012:14). Ryan (2012:13) presents a map showing the approximate boundaries for the nine Tasmanian Aboriginal Tribes. The present study area falls within the territory of the Big River Nation (see Figure 4).

The Big River Nation occupied the Central Highlands and are estimated to have numbered between four and five hundred people at the time of contact with European settlers (Ryan 2012:26). They were the only Tasmanian nation without access to a coastal strip. However, this was compensated by the highland lake system, control over Great Lake, and visiting arrangements with the neighbouring North and Oyster Bay Nations (Ryan 2012:25). Through these relationships the Big River people had seasonal access to the east, north and west coasts, and to the ochre sources in the mountains to the north (Ryan 2012:28). The Big River Nation interacted with a greater number of diverse nations and clans than any other Tasmanian nation (Ryan 2012:27). This suggests an active and dynamic social unit continually exposed to varying cultures and ideas through this high level of interaction outside the nation.

The Big River Nation is believed to have comprised five clans; the Leenowwenne people who lived near New Norfolk, the Pangerninghe who lived on the west bank of the River Derwent just opposite the meeting of the Derwent and Clyde Rivers, the Braylwunyer people who lived on the hilly plains between the Ouse and Dee Rivers, the Larmairrenener people lived in the high country west of the Dee River and the Luggermairrernerpairner people who lived north of the Great Lake (Ryan 2012:16). The study area appears to be situated within the territory of the Pangerninghe clan, based around the Clyde-Derwent Junction (Ryan 2012:16).

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In return, neighbouring nations were granted access to the resources of the highlands in the territory of the Big River Nation. Oyster Bay people are known to have travelled up the Clyde and Ouse River valleys during the summer months to hunt, and to harvest the *eucalyptus gurii* forests, a tree confined to the highlands that produces an intoxicating gum (Ryan 2012:26).

Travel across the Big River Nation's lands was via well maintained and regularly used travelling routes. Ryan (2012: 26-7) describes the Big River Nation as having two routes running north out of their country (see Figure 5). One route ran along their western boundary "from near Lake St Clair, past Cradle Mountain and Lake Dove, to south of Black Bluff". The second route, being the one "they most commonly

used went past the Great Lake and through a pass in the Great Western Tiers near Quamby Bluff where the present-day Lake Highway makes its descent". The Rver Derwent valley also seems to have been a commonly used travelling route through the region.

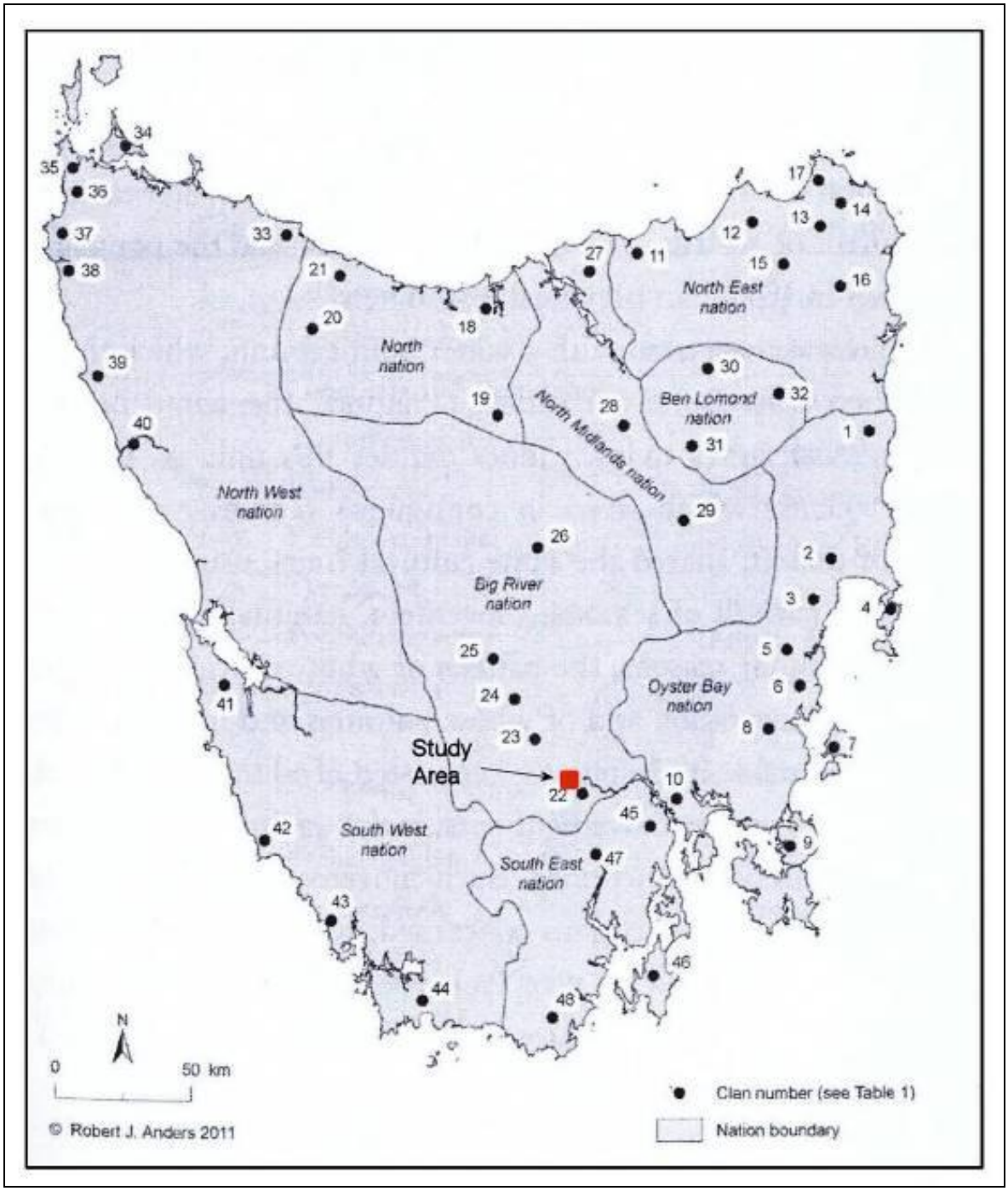

Figure 4: The location of the study area within the territory of the Big River Nation (taken from Ryan 2012:13)

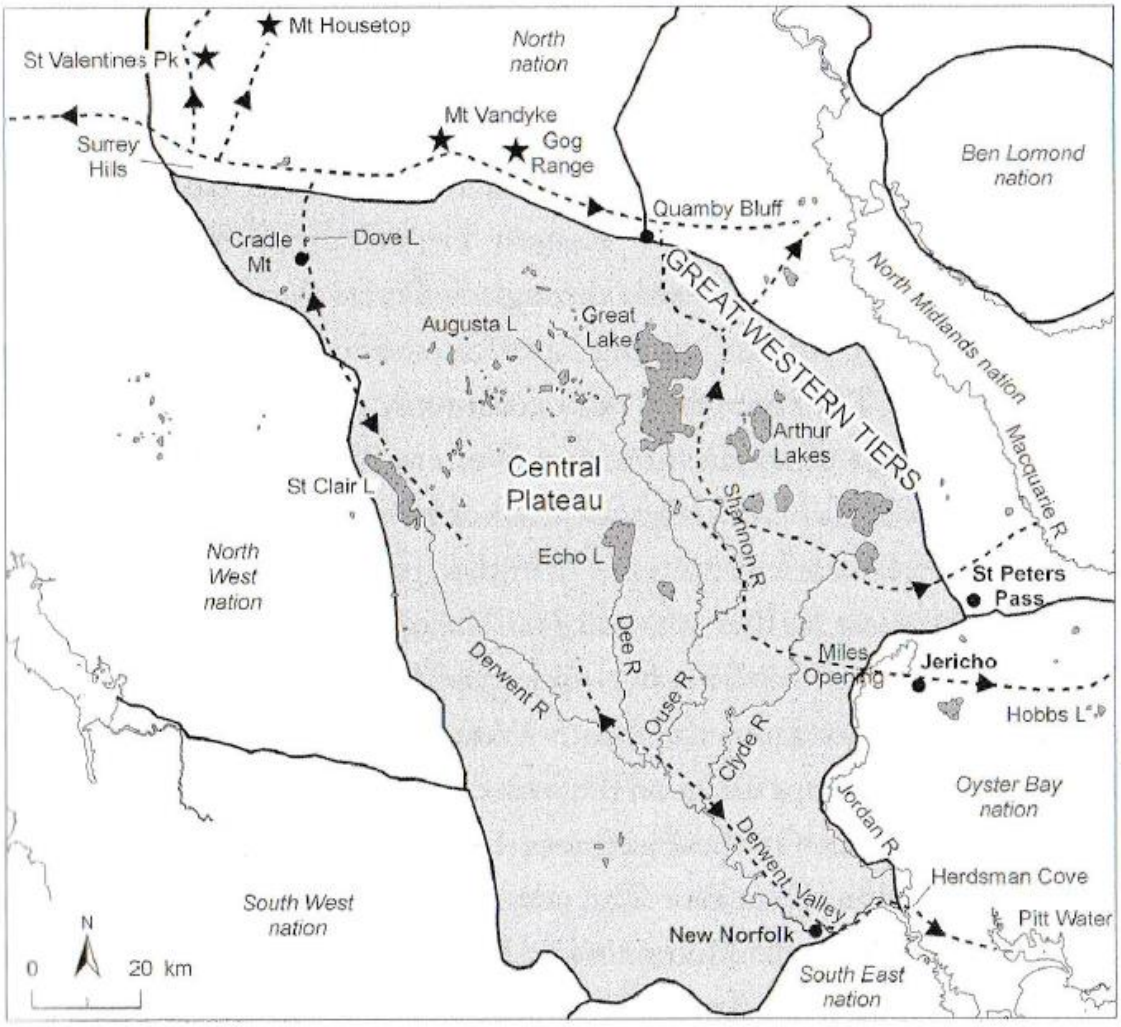

Figure 5: Trade routes and seasonal movements of the Big River Nation (Ryan 2012: 27)

Ethnographic Accounts of the Big River Nation

Several early explorers and ethnographers have left accounts of their observations of the Big River Nation that provide an insight into the economy, material culture and social customs of the people prior to European settlement. Primary among the ethnographic sources are the diaries of George Augustus Robinson, appointed as government Protector of Aborigines who followed a policy of conciliation with the ultimate aim of removing Aboriginal people to offshore islands (Plomley 2008:515). Around the Lake Echo area, Robinson records Aboriginal hut sites along the margins of the marshy lagoons that intercept the rugged hills (Plomley 2008:543-44). There are often large numbers of huts that Robinson describes as 'villages' (Plomley 2008:548). When Robinson approached the huts they were empty but showed signs of having recently been occupied. He repeatedly described the abundance of 'kangaroo' (Bennett's wallaby), 'native bread' (a tuber, *Polyporus myllitae*) and duck and bird life that abounded in: 'the place of resort … and their hunting grounds' (Plomley 2008:542). There is also reference to a plant with a red berry that the Larmairrenener people call *Murerleener* (Plomley 2008:543). The plant was unknown to those Aboriginal people from the south that were with Robinson.

The valleys of the Big River Nation that Robinson travelled through had been burnt to facilitate access and attract game. Robinson records the evidence of this as he travels through the area around modern day Bronte Lagoon (Plomley 2008:545). Robinson also recorded the petrified wood artefacts that he found across the southern plateau country (Plomley 2008:548). There were worn paths through the country that Robinson in some cases followed. One ran along the Dee River valley, and it seems that this was a major seasonal travel route for the Big River people (Plomley 2008:549).

There is evidence that the Big River people put ochre in their hair. In a wonderful example of culture contact, Robinson recorded that when his party passed through Campbell Town some of the Big River people pound a brick to a fine powder and mixed it with animal grease to apply a thick coat to their hair (Plomley 2008:535).

3.2 European Settlement of the Big River Nation

European exploration into the central highlands occurred early in the settlement phase of the colony. Robert Brown led a reconnaissance of the River Derwent in 1803. Brown followed the course of the river for about fifty miles upstream, sighting the Clyde and Ouse Rivers in the process. This was followed four years later by an excursion into the Western Tiers and central highlands by Laycock and his party in 1807, seeking an overland route between Port Dalrymple and Hobart in order to obtain supplies. Following Laycock's expedition there was a hiatus of almost ten years until John Beamont and his exploration party were dispatched to examine the land around the Great Lake (Jetson 1989:xiii). Beaumont is reported to have penetrated west to the highlands north of Lake St Claire.

The first Europeans to venture into the highlands with any sense of permanency were kangaroo hunters, stockkeepers and bushrangers (Jetson 1989:12). One hunter called Toombs is reported to have advanced as far as the Great Lake by 1815 (Kostoglou 1998). The notorious bushranger Michael Howe made the highlands his home, living off the bush and wearing skins until his violent death at the hands of a past accomplice near Bothwell in 1818 (Jetson 1989:16). Robinson gives a sense of the violence of these people, who were more than ready to attack the Aboriginal inhabitants of the highlands. Robinson described numerous attacks by the settlers and gives a revealing description of a typical stockkeepers hut that he observed near Lake Echo:

> *A formidable construction … made by piling large rolled logs horizontally upon each other, halved together at the ends, with portholes to fire out of. The roof is barked and covered with turf so as not to ignite. (Plomley 2008:541)*

For the first two decades of European settlement in Van Diemen's Land the highlands provided something of a refuge for members of the Big River Nation as the plains below became settled. Robinson claimed in 1831 that in this country '[the Big River Nation] had remained undisturbed by their white enemies' (Plomley 2008:548). However, all this was about to change.

From the early 1820s European settlement of the central highlands began to have a devastating impact on the Big River Nation. Within one year from 1822 to 1823 the

European population of the highlands multiplied tenfold; from a population of less than ten men and a few thousand sheep to over sixty settlers with their families and upwards of sixty thousand sheep (Ryan 2012:115). The Big River Nation responded to this rapid colonisation with the onset of guerrilla war.

Initial contact between the Big River Nation and European settlers had aspects of an exchange dialogue. Ryan (2012:115) records that in the autumn of 1822 Big River people visited the east coast, and on their return to their territory encountered the new wave of settlers. Ryan notes that Big River women were traded to the settlers in exchange for food (2012:115). This suggests either a very rapid adaptation to European dietary staples, or the rapid devastation of traditional hunting grounds and resources.

The 1820s through to the mid 1830s saw an increased number of surveying and exploration parties entering the central highlands. These included Scott (1821-23), Helder (1825), Sharland (1832) and Frankland (1835). The increasing shortage of food supplies in the colonies led to the dispatch of kangaroo hunters into the un-settled parts of the colonies. These hunting parties were soon roaming areas well beyond the borders of the colonised areas.

Pastoralists soon followed the hunting parties, with shepherds penetrating into the eastern fringes of the Lakes District by 1818. By the early 1820s larger flocks of sheep were grazing as far west as the Great Lake (Kostoglou 1998). Wild cattle were sighted in these areas in the early 1820s. Grazing operations in the central highlands during this early period were generally small scale operations run by a single shepherd or small groups of men, with the herds rarely being contained by fences. By the latter part of the 18th century, many of the small scale pastoral holdings had been abandoned or bought out by large sheep stations that had begun to operate in the district (Kostoglou 1998).

From 1824 violence and guerrilla attacks came to characterise the highlands. In January 1824 a European stockman was killed at Abyssinia when he attempted to abduct a Big River woman (Ryan 2012:115). This led to a skirmish in which the stockman was speared and his hut burnt (Ryan 2012:115). Attacks continued from both the Big River people and the Europeans throughout the 1820s.

In 1827 Luggermairrernerpairner people robbed five huts along the Ouse and Shannon Rivers, creating panic among the European settlers (Ryan 2012:118). By the end of the year the Luggermairrernerpairner had moved west into more rugged country, although they continued to attack and raid settler's huts. Firearms were sometimes taken during these raids, and Ryan suggests that these were useful trade items (2012:118).

Ryan argues that firearms were quickly absorbed into the material culture of the Big River people and were exchange items rather than valued weapons (1996:118). However, Robinson claims that his companions saw the firearms as weapons, to use against the Europeans but also in fights with antagonistic neighbouring tribes, such as the North Tribe (Plomley 2008:547). In his 1830 expedition through the highlands

Robinson expresses surprise at the sheer number of weapons caches that his companions reveal to him (Plomley 2008:547). This demonstrates the volatile situation in the highlands, and the rapidity with which violence could erupt.

By 1828 the two surviving Big River clans, the Luggermairrernerpairner and the Larmairrenener, had moved to the Lagoon of Islands and Regents Plains areas (Ryan 2012:118). This congregation of people was seen as a threat by the Europeans and prompted the settlers to appeal to Hobart for protection (Ryan 2012:118). Military parties were dispatched to disperse the Aboriginal people, but the bands were not located. Ryan suggests that the Big River people had travelled to the north coast for the winter (2012:118). However, by October the surviving members of the Big River Nation returned to the highlands, and guerrilla warfare intensified (Ryan 2012:118). The Larmairrenener people travelling with Robinson told him how during the cold winter of 1830, the people stayed in the highlands rather than follow seasonal migration patterns to Oyster Bay (Jetson 1989:32). This demonstrates the danger on the midlands to Aboriginal people by the early 1830s.

In September 1830 the 'Black Line' moved through the central highlands; a military operation aimed at forcibly removing Aboriginal people from pastoral districts across Tasmania. Ryan (2012:120) argues that the Big River people once again moved to the high country to the west in order to avoid the armed parties. The Black Line was largely ineffective in the highlands; Robinson relates how his companions showed him how people avoided the line in the steep terrain and thick bush (Plomley 2008:547). He writes that 'the people here had avoided the strictest search' (Plomley 2008:547).

Robinson met the surviving Big River people on December 1831 just north of Lake Echo (Ryan 2012:120). At this point the group numbered only twenty six people, and were led by Montpeilliater of the Big River Tribe and Tongerlongton from the Oyster Bay Nation (Ryan 2012:121). The group agreed to accompany Robinson to Hobart in order to claim compensation for the loss of their land and the lives of many of their people (Ryan 2012:122). This compensation never eventuated and the people were eventually resettled on offshore islands.

The Big River Nation was dispossessed of their country by the killing of an estimated two hundred and forty people, while around sixty Europeans were also killed in frontier violence on the highlands (Ryan 2012:122). In addition, the trade and abduction of Big River women by male European stockmen and settlers contributed to the decimation of the Big River people.

4.0 Background Archaeology

4.1 Previous Archaeological Research in the Region

The study area is located within the Southern Highlands region of Tasmania.

Probably the most comprehensive archaeological investigation undertaken within the Highlands region is that of Cosgrove (1984), who implemented the Central Highlands Prehistory Project. This project entailed the collation of ethno-historic literature for the region, and the undertaking of a range of field survey investigations, with the primary aim being to compile a database for future archaeological work in the region and to establish a preliminary model of Aboriginal settlement in the central highlands.

For the purposes of his field survey assessment, Cosgrove (1984) divided the central highlands into five areas based on variations in climate, altitude, vegetation and geomorphology. The five areas were defined as High Plateau Surface, Low Plateau Surface, St Clair Surface, High Coastal Surface and South-West Derwent Catchment Area. These categories were then further divided into riverine and lacustrine environments.

The area most applicable to the present study is the Jordan and Clyde River valley systems. The Jordan River has its origins at Lake Dulverton, near the town of Oatlands in the Tasmanian Midlands. A total of sixteen sites were identified by Cosgrove (1984) within the Jordan River valley, with the vast majority of sites being located on flat or gently sloping ground. Fourteen of these sites were artefact scatters, with the largest site comprising over 350 artefacts and numerous hearths, located on a sand sheet 200m south of the River. The other two sites identified in the Jordan River valley were both sandstone shelters, which are described as comprising moderate quantities of cultural deposits (Cosgrove 1984).

The Clyde River has its origins at Lake Crescent, a naturally occurring body of water located on the eastern side of the Central Plateau. In the course of the field assessment, Cosgrove (1984) identified a total of twenty sites in the vicinity of the Clyde River. Eighteen of these sites were classified as artefact scatters, with the remaining two sites being sandstone rock shelters. The vast majority of these sites were situated within 200m of the River and had northerly or easterly aspects. The largest of the artefact scatters was identified in a large deflated sand sheet, 400m south-east of the River and comprised over 350 artefacts as well as a number of hearths. The other seventeen artefact scatters each comprised less than 25 artefacts (Cosgrove 1984).

Overall, the field survey investigations undertaken by Cosgrove (1984) in the Central Highlands resulted in the identification of 202 Aboriginal sites. The vast majority of these were classified as artefact scatters or isolated artefacts (193 sites). Of the remaining nine sites, four were classified as sandstone rock shelters, three were rock cairns of possible Aboriginal origin and two were quarry sites. Cosgrove (1984) is of the opinion that most, if not all of these sites date to within the Holocene period. The overall evidence (ethno-historic accounts and archaeological results) indicate that

Aboriginal settlement patterns show a preference towards occupying those areas where there is the interface of the boundaries of lake and forest environments, where maximum resources were available. This is seen as a decisive Sub-Alpine adaptation strategy (Cosgrove 1984).

Exploitation of the Central Highlands region was characterised by two main forms of economic strategy (Cosgrove 1984). The first is a subsistence economy based on the exploitation of forest resources, primarily arboreal and terrestrial animals, and to a limited degree a small range of forest plants. The second is the exploitation of lake and riverine resources, which includes the hunting of birds and aquatic mammals, as well as the harvesting of aquatic plants. The evidence available for settlement patterns in the Central Highlands indicates that there was a distinct concentration of activity in the contact zones between lake and forest environments, where presumably the available resources were maximised (Cosgrove 1984).

The movement of Aboriginal people through the Central Highlands was primarily via the use of a network of tracks that crossed the region. Aboriginal movement through this region was facilitated by the use of fire. The practice of firing both grassland and forest was common and observed by early European settlers or explorers in the region to take place between the months of October and March. The result on the landscape was to limit vegetation regrowth thereby providing easier movement through otherwise densely forested areas (Cosgrove 1984).

Cosgrove (1984) highlights the use of fire and the practice of barking trees as two adaptive practices that greatly enhanced the success of Aboriginal people occupying this region. Barking of trees was primarily for the purpose of constructing bark huts. These bark huts not only provided essential shelter in this harsh environment, but the practice of tree barking also had the long term effect of further opening up the forested areas, eventually producing a mosaic of forest and grassland vegetation (Cosgrove 1984). These strategies reflect management of and adaptation to the harsh highlands environment.

4.2 Previous Studies in the Vicinity of the Study Area

There have been a number of smaller heritage investigations carried out within the general vicinity of the study area. The majority of these studies have been undertaken as part of impact assessments associated with specific development projects such as proposed dam sites and pipeline easements. The following provides a brief overview of a select range of the more recent of these investigations

Everett (2007)

Aaron Everett (Aboriginal Heritage Officer) was commissioned by Pip and James Allwright to undertake a cultural heritage assessment of the proposed 20ha sub-division on the “Ellendale” property. In the course of his investigations, Everett (2007) identified a total of eight Aboriginal heritage sites. Seven of these sites were classified as isolated artefacts, with the remaining site being a small artefact scatter comprising six artefacts. Everett (2007) states that the majority of sites were located in eroding areas such as sheep and native animal tracks which would indicate the possibility of more sites occurring in these locations. Unfortunately, Everett (2007) did

not provide a map showing the location of these sites, nor did he provide the grid datum for the GPS location recordings of the sites. As such, it is difficult to determine exactly where these sites were situated. Based on the findings of his investigation, Everett (2007) recommended that a further survey should be undertaken within the proposed sub-division by a qualified archaeologist and an Aboriginal Heritage Officer.

Graham (2008)

Graham (2008) subsequently undertook a cultural heritage survey of a proposed access road to the Ellendale subdivision. Graham identified a small artefact scatter (2 artefacts) and 4 isolated finds (AH sites 10633-10637 inclusive) within the proposed access road easement. The artefacts comprised flakes and a core manufactured from 'cherty hornfels' and quartzite (Graham 2008).

CHMA (2009)

CHMA (2009) later undertook a heritage survey of the 20ha residential subdivision on Meadowbank Lake, around 2km north-west of the current study area. The assessment identified five Aboriginal sites (AH 10858-10862 inclusive), all of which were classified as small open artefact scatters (numbering 5 artefacts or less) or isolated artefacts (CHMA 2009). All five sites were located either on the level eastern edge of the spine of a broad spur line running through the study area, or on the associated upper north-east side slopes of this spur. A sixth site (AH 10657), previously identified by Graham (2008) was also re-identified during the assessment. This site too was an isolated find. All six sites were assessed as being of low archaeological significance (CHMA 2009).

As part of the investigations, CHMA (2009) also attempted to re-locate three registered rock shelter sites that were reported as occurring within or in the immediate vicinity of the study area (AH0397, AH0444 and AH0445). CHMA (2009) observed that site AH0444 (Unoccupied shelter/painting) appeared to have been submerged by the inundation of the Meadowbank Lake. Sites AH0397 and AH0445 were both re-located. Site 0397 (occupied shelter) was located on the east margins of Jones River, around 200m from the junction point with Meadowbank Lake. This site was reported as being situated outside the proposed 20ha sub-division. The inspection of the shelter did not result in the identification of any surface artefacts, and there were no visible signs of disturbance to the shelter overhang.

Site AH0445 (Occupied shelter/painting) was located on the "Ellendale" property, approximately 400m to the south-east of the proposed 20 ha sub-division area. CHMA (2009) noted that the art shelter site generally appeared to be in good condition. There were no signs of vandalism to the site, and no evidence of insect infestation on the rock art itself (wasp or bee nests). There was no evidence of water damage to the rock art (water drip), nor of exfoliation of the rock surface in the immediate vicinity of the art. The art did not appear to be situated in direct sunlight, so there was no fading resulting from direct UV exposure. The rock art was noted to be fading. It was noted that the rock art/shelter site was reasonably well hidden from view from the southern approaches to the site, but it appeared to quite easily visible from the Lake. This had implications for future management strategies.

Kamae Consulting (2014)

Kamae Consulting (2014) undertook an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for the site of a proposed 13 allotment subdivision at 475 Rockmount Road Ellendale, which is around 1.5km west of the current study area. This incorporated the section of lake foreshores that is the focus of the current assessment. The field survey resulted in the recording of 12 Aboriginal heritage sites. Two of the sites were classified as Aboriginal rockshelters. One of the rockshelters (AH10/445) was noted to have rock art present. The second rockshelter site (AH4056) was noted to have possible ochre markings present.

Five of the sites were classified as artefact scatters. Most of these were low density artefact scatters, comprising between two and eight artefacts. One larger artefact scatter was recorded (AH13882). This site comprised 17 artefacts that were identified across a 45m x 45m area that had been completely cleared of vegetation and very heavily disturbed. The site is positioned around 100m inland (south) of the lake foreshores). The remaining five recorded sites were classified as Isolated artefacts.

In addition, Kamae Consulting (2014:82) noted the presence of four small rock shelters, located on the slope overlooking Lake Meadowbank between house sites 5 and 6. Despite a close investigation, Kamae Consulting (2014:82) found no evidence of art or cultural deposits in these rock shelters. Kamae Consulting (2014:82) noted that these shelters had been surveyed a number of times by Aboriginal Heritage Officers and archaeologists and no evidence of occupation had been found. Therefore, these small shelter should not be recorded as sites on the AHR.

CHMA (2017a)

CHMA (2017a) were engaged to undertake an assessment for three proposed pontoon locations on the margins of Meadowbank Lake, on privately owned properties along Jones Road. This is around 2.7km to the north-west of the current study area. CHMA (2017a) identified one Aboriginal site (AH13355), which was classified as Potential Aboriginal Rock shelter feature. The site was located approximately 30m to the west of Meadowbank Lake, on the mid to upper side slopes leading down to the lake margins. An inspection of the shelter walls revealed no evidence for Aboriginal rock paintings or engraved motifs. No stone artefacts or any other evidence of Aboriginal occupation was identified within the shelter, or within the general surrounds of the sandstone rock shelter. Given that there was some deposit present on the shelter floor, it was assessed that there was some potential for sub-surface cultural deposits to be present. However, CHMA (2017a) noted that the shelter feature was only small, and the deposit build up was quite shallow. Therefore, if cultural deposits were present, they were likely to be minimal in extent.

CHMA (2017b)

CHMA (2017b) was engaged by G & S Ellis Holdings Pty Ltd to undertake an Aboriginal heritage assessment of a proposed sandstone quarry on the Meadowbank property at 584 Meadowbank Rd Meadowbank, which is located approximately 6.5km to the south-east of the current study area. CHMA (2017b) identified one Aboriginal site (AH13274). The site is classified as an Occupied Rock shelter, which

was located at the south-west end of a small sandstone outcrop that measured approximately 150m in length (north-south) x 80m wide. This is the most prominent portion of the outcrop, where the sandstone is exposed to a height of around 3m above the ground surface. The rock shelter was located on the lower west side slopes of a hill, around 100m east of Meadowbank Creek. The shelter was only small, measuring approximately 2m in height, 1.8m wide and 1.5m deep. One stone artefact was identified in the rock. The artefact was located on the drip line of the shelter, where there was a shallow soil deposit build up. Given the very shallow soil deposits, it was assessed that there was a very low potential for additional undetected artefacts to be present in the shelter.

CHMA (2019)

CHMA (2019) was later engaged by G & S Ellis Holdings Pty Ltd to undertake an Aboriginal heritage assessment for a single residential dwelling on the same Meadowbank property. No Aboriginal heritage sites were identified during the field survey assessment of the proposed residential dwelling development footprint. CHMA (2019) noted that surface visibility across the development footprint was sufficient to generate an accurate impression of the general level of site densities that can be expected to occur in the area. The indications were that site and artefact densities were likely to be low to very low, consistent with sporadic activity.

CHMA (2021)

CHMA (2021) carried out an assessment for a visitor accommodation proposal at Lot 3 Meadowbank Road, Meadowbank. The property encompassed approximately 25ha and was situated on the southern margins of Meadowbank Lake, around 4.5km to the south-east of the current study area. One Aboriginal heritage site was identified during the assessment (AH13949). The site was a low density artefact scatter comprising seven artefacts. The artefacts associated with the site were spread across an area measuring 30m (east-west) x 5m, on a large erosion scald area on the southern edge of the lake.

CHMA (2023)

More recently, CHMA (2023) were engaged to undertake to undertake an Aboriginal heritage assessment for a proposed jetty and boatramp at 475 Rockmount Road, Lake Meadowbank, which is around 1.5km west of the current study area. CHMA (2023) reported that no Aboriginal heritage were identified during the field survey of the 850m section of Lake Meadowbank foreshore that was the focus of the assessment. Three rockshelter features were noted within the central portion of the study area. All three shelter features are clustered within a 70m radius of each other, on a heavily eroded, steeply inclined sandstone escarpment feature that borders the south bank of the Lake. No evidence of occupation, either in the way of rock art, or cultural deposits (artefacts, bone, hearths etc) were identified in any of these overhangs. These three shelter features appeared to be the same rockshelters noted by Kamae Consulting (2014) during the survey of the broader 475 Rockmount Road study area. Kamae Consulting (2014:82) also noted that despite a close investigation, no evidence of art or cultural deposits in these rock shelters.

No other potential shelter features or specific areas of elevated archaeological potential were noted within the remainder of the study area. CHMA (2023) noted that the AHR search results showed that there were a number of registered Aboriginal sites that were located within a 200m radius of this section of the foreshores, but that none of these sites would be under threat of impact from the construction of boat ramps or jetties along this section of the foreshore.

4.3 Registered Aboriginal Sites in the Vicinity of the Study Area

As part of Stage 1 of the present assessment a search was carried out of Aboriginal Heritage Register (AHR) to determine the extent of registered Aboriginal heritage sites within and in the general vicinity of the study area. The search shows that there are 63 registered Aboriginal sites that are situated within an approximate 4km radius of the study area (search results provided by Billy Paton-Clarke from AHT on the 20.9.2024).

The majority of these registered sites are classified as either artefact scatters (34 sites) or isolated artefacts (18 sites). In addition, there are nine sites that are classified as occupied Aboriginal rock shelters, with occupation evidence including either the presence of artefacts or rock art. Site AH445 and AH444 are noted to be duplicate recording of the same site. There is also one registered Unoccupied rockshelter site (AH13355). Table 1 provides the summary details for these 63 registered sites, with Figure 6 showing the location of the sites in relation to the study area.

None of these 63 registered Aboriginal sites appear to be situated within or in the immediate vicinity of the section of the proposed shed locations that are the focus of this assessment. However, there are three registered sites that are located within an approximate 250m radius of the proposed shed locations (AH14353, AH14354, AH14355), with another three registered sites located within an 800m radius of the shed locations (AH4056, AH13883, AH14011). These sites are highlighted in red in Table 1, with Figure 7 showing the location of these sites in relation to the proposed sheds. The following provides a more detailed summary overview of the details for the three closest registered Aboriginal sites (AH14353, AH14354, AH14355).

Sites AH14353, AH14354, AH14355 were all recently recorded by Greg Jackman, Alan hay and Caleb Pedder, as part of a survey assessment undertaken on behalf of Hydro Tasmania of selected sections of the Lake Meadowbank shoreline.

Site AH14353 is described as being a low density artefact scatter comprising eight artefacts (mainly hornfels with minor silcrete and quartzite flake components and 2 retouched pieces/scrapers). The artefacts were recorded around the FSL-0.5m contour on an exposed A2 podsol surface at the head of a low-angle sandy beach centred on a small drainage line entering the southwest corner of the river bend opposite Doctors Flat.

Site AH14354 is classified as an isolated artefact (hornfels cobble flake) that was recorded in a small sandy inlet on a sand mantled A1/A2 podsolised deflation surface

1m from the base of a 1m high FSL erosion scarp below a moderate angled sandy bank covered with ferny and scrubby regrowth.
Site AH14355 is described as a suite of four shoreline scatters (MBW-16, 18, 19, 20) and two single artefact finds (MBW-17, 21) grouped together as the Trap Valley Bend complex. The following details for these site features is taken from the AH site recording form.

MBW-16
A small low-density scatter of 3 stone artefacts situated on a narrow (i.e. 6-8m) mid-slope FSL erosion bench on a steeply sloping sandstone hillside (25o) above a broad (submerged) river terrace c. 90m west of the pre-inundation main river channel. A2/A3 subsoils are exposed in a 2m wide band below a 1m FSL erosion scarp, the remainder of the bench being mantled by stratified fluviatile sands. The artefacts, which include a hornfels flake, core and scraper, are exposed with sandstone float and gravel lags in the deflation band.

MBW-17
A single artefact - flaked quartzite cobble/core, situated at the FSL-1.5 erosion contour on a moderately sloping sandy hill face midway between MBW-16 and MBW-18. The erosion bench at this point is c.8m wide backed by a low (0.5m) FSL vegetated scarp. The bench is fully blanketed by secondary sands with no erosion surface soils visible. The artefact is clearly not in-situ and potentially derives from Pleistocene gravels on top of the spur although also subject to downstream fluvial transport.

MBW-18
A small scatter comprising a silcrete flake, hornfels flake and flaked red quartzite cobble, situated at the northeast tip of the sandstone spur at the river bend. The artefacts occur in a cobble bar exposed over the uppermost half of the FSL erosion surface, the lower half being mantled in redeposited sand. The ground slope has a moderate angle (c 10o) and has been cleared of vegetation above FSL. The cobble deposit contains locally derived sandstone as well as foreign siliceous species including quartzite, hornfels and red conglomerate, the latter having a west Tasmanian origin and transported by glacial action via the Central Plateau. While this deposit exposure is a post-inundation product, the cobbles would extend from the top of the spur down to the original riven bend and natural exposures and float over a wide area may be the source of much of the red quartzite and conglomerate found at locations on the west bank shoreline.

MBW-19
A low-density scatter of 18 visible artefacts arranged in redeposited sand along the FSL-1-1.5m contours and upslope on a FSL rocky deflation surface over a linear distance of 140m at the north end of the sandstone spur at the river bend. On the deflation surface the artefacts are intermingled with a cobble deposit containing local sandstone and foreign material including hornfels, silcrete and conglomerate. Numerous spalls are present which appear to be natural. The artefact assemblage is dominated by silcrete cobble flakes and flaked pieces with lesser proportions of

hornfels and quartzite, with a single hornfels retouched flake/scraper recorded. Likely continuous with MBW-18, 20 and 21

MBW-20
A small scatter comprising a red quartzite flake and microconglomerate flake exposed on a low angle (5o) sand-mantled deflation surface at the northwest side of the sandstone spur at the river bend, approximately 40m south of the pre-inundation river channel. The artefacts are resting on redeposited sand 1.5m shoreward of an A1/A2 erosion surface and are not in-situ but are likely derived from a larger opportunistic fossicking resource on top of the spur.

MBW-21
A single artefact – red conglomerate flaked cobble, resting on redeposited sand directly overlying deflated sandstone sheet rock 18m downslope of a low (<20cm) FSL erosion scarp. Although fully decorticated, the stone is indifferent quality and may be a manuport discarded soon after testing as there are no primary cobble sources in the immediate area.

Table 1: Registered Aboriginal Sites located within a 4km radius of the study area (Based on search results dated 20.9.2024)

AH Number	Site Type	Locality
10	Rock Marking Painting, Occupied Rockshelter, Artefact Scatter	Ellendale
397	Occupied Rockshelter, Unoccupied Rockshelter	Ellendale
398	Artefact Scatter, Occupied Rockshelter	Hamilton
399	Artefact Scatter, Occupied Rockshelter	Hamilton
444	Rock Marking Painting, Occupied Rockshelter	Ellendale
445	Rock Marking Painting, Occupied Rockshelter, Duplicate site	Ellendale
607	Isolated Artefact	Gretna
10633	Artefact Scatter	Ellendale
10634	Isolated Artefact	Ellendale
10635	Isolated Artefact	Ellendale
10636	Isolated Artefact	Ellendale
10637	Isolated Artefact	Ellendale
10857	Artefact Scatter	Ellendale
10858	Artefact Scatter	Ellendale
10859	Isolated Artefact	Ellendale
10860	Artefact Scatter	Ellendale
10861	Artefact Scatter	Ellendale
10862	Isolated Artefact	Ellendale
11889	Artefact Scatter	Ellendale
1479	Artefact Scatter	Ellendale
2768	Isolated Artefact	Ellendale
4047	Artefact Scatter	Meadowbank
4051	Artefact Scatter	Meadowbank
4053	Artefact Scatter, Occupied Rockshelter	Meadowbank

AH Number	Site Type	Locality
4056	Occupied Rockshelter, Isolated Artefact	Ellendale
7185	Unoccupied Rockshelter, Occupied Rockshelter	Ellendale
13140	Artefact Scatter	Ellendale
13355	Unoccupied Rockshelter	Ellendale
13882	Artefact Scatter	Ellendale
13883	Isolated Artefact	Ellendale
13884	Isolated Artefact	Ellendale
13885	Artefact Scatter	Ellendale
13886	Artefact Scatter	Ellendale
13887	Artefact Scatter	
13888	Isolated Artefact	Ellendale
13889	Isolated Artefact	Ellendale
13890	Artefact Scatter	Ellendale
13891	Isolated Artefact	Ellendale
13949	Artefact Scatter	
14011	Artefact Scatter	Ellendale
14241		Ellendale
14346	Isolated Artefact	Meadowbank
14347	Artefact Scatter	
14348	Isolated Artefact	Meadowbank
14349	Artefact Scatter	
14350	Artefact Scatter	
14351	Artefact Scatter	
14352	Artefact Scatter	
14353	Artefact Scatter	Ellendale
14354	Isolated Artefact	Ellendale
14355	Artefact Scatter	Ellendale
14356	Artefact Scatter	
14357	Artefact Scatter	
14358	Isolated Artefact	Ouse
14359	Artefact Scatter	
14360	Artefact Scatter	
14361	Artefact Scatter, Isolated Artefact	
14362	Artefact Scatter	
14363	Artefact Scatter	
14364	Artefact Scatter	
14365	Artefact Scatter	
14366	Artefact Scatter	
14367	Isolated Artefact	Ouse

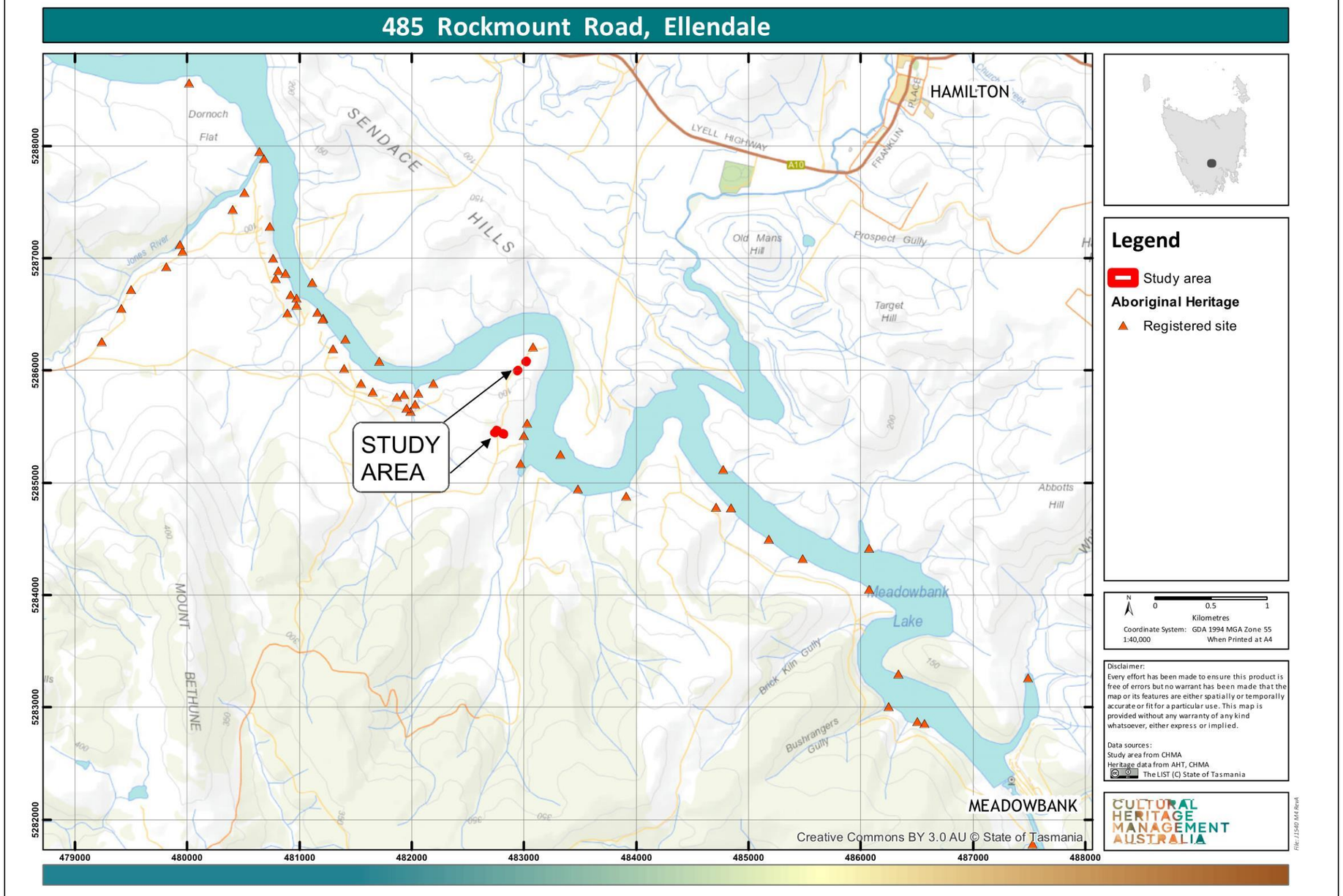

Figure 6: Topographic map showing the location of registered Aboriginal Sites located within a 4km radius of the study area (Based on search results dated 20.9.2024)

Figure 7: Aerial image showing the closest registered Aboriginal sites to the study area

5.0 Predictive Modelling

5.1 Introduction to Predictive Modelling

Predictive modelling, in an archaeological context, is a fairly straightforward concept and has been utilised by archaeologists in Australia for a number of years as a tool for undertaking research into Aboriginal heritage sites. In summary, predictive modelling involves the collation of information generated from previous archaeological research in a given region, and using this information to establish patterns of Aboriginal site distributions within the landscape of that particular region. On the basis of perceived patterns of site distribution, archaeologists can then make predictive statements regarding the potential for various Aboriginal site types to occur within certain landscape settings, and can make preliminary assessments regarding the potential archaeological sensitivity of landscape types within a given region.

5.2 Predictive Models; Strengths and Weaknesses

It should be acknowledged that most, if not all predictive models have a number of potential inherit weaknesses, which may serve to limit their value. These include, but may not be limited to the following:

1) The accuracy of a predictive model is directly influenced by the quality and quantity of available site data and information for a given region. The more data available and the greater the quality of that data, the more likely it is that an accurate predictive model can be developed.
2) Predictive modelling works very well for certain types, most particularly isolated artefacts and artefact scatters, and to a lesser extent scarred trees. For other site types it is far more difficult to accurately establish distribution patterns and therefore make predictive modelling statements. Unfortunately, these site types are generally the rarer site types (in terms of frequency of occurrence) and are therefore generally the most significant sites.
3) Predictive modelling (unless it is very sophisticated and detailed) will generally not take into account micro-landscape features within a given area. These micro features may include (but is certainly not limited to) slight elevations in the landscape (such as small terraces) or small soaks or drainage depressions that may have held water. These micro features have been previously demonstrated to occasionally be focal points for Aboriginal activity.
4) Predictive modelling to a large extent is often predicated on the presence of watercourses. However, in some instances the alignment of these watercourses has changed considerably over time. As a consequence the present alignment of a given watercourse may be substantially different to its alignment in the past. The consequence of this for predictive modelling (if these ancient water courses are not taken into account) is that predicted patterns of site distributions may be greatly skewed.

5.3 A Predictive Model of Site Type Distribution for the Study Area

The findings of previous archaeological investigations undertaken in the general vicinity of the study area indicate that the most likely site types that will be encountered within the study area will be artefact scatters / isolated artefacts, and Aboriginal rock shelters and/or art sites. The following provides a definition for these site types, and a general predictive statement for their distribution within the study area.

Artefact Scatters and Isolated artefacts

Definition

Isolated artefacts are defined as single stone artefacts. Where isolated finds are closer than 50 linear metres to each other they should generally be recorded as an artefact scatter. Artefact scatters are usually identified as a scatter of stone artefacts lying on the ground surface. For the purposes of this project, artefact scatters are defined as at least 2 artefacts within 50 linear metres of each other. Artefacts spread beyond this can be best defined as isolated finds.

It is recognised that this definition, while useful in most instances, should not be strictly prescriptive. On some large landscape features for example, sites may be defined more broadly. In other instances, only a single artefact may be visible, but there is a strong indication that others may be present in the nearby sediments. In such cases it is best to define the site as an Isolated Find/Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD).

Artefact scatters can vary in size from two artefacts to several thousand, and may be representative of a range of activities, from sporadic foraging through to intensive camping activity. In rare instances, campsites which were used over a long period of time may contain stratified deposits, where several layers of occupation are buried one on top of another.

Site Distribution Patterns:

Previous archaeological research in the region has identified the following pattern of distribution for this site type.

- The majority of artefact scatters are located in close proximity to a water course, on relatively level and well drained ground.
- Larger open artefact scatters (representing more intensive activity, such as regular camp areas), tend to be located on level, elevated landscape features, close to (within 500m) major water courses. The most common areas are the elevated basal slopes of hills, the level spines of spurs (around the termination point of the spur), or on elevated sand bodies;
- Sites are likely to occur at the intersection of the hilly country with the plains. Sheltered valleys at the base of ridgelines have been noted as having an increased likelihood of containing archaeological sites.
- Site and artefact densities on the lower lying flood plains of water courses tend to be comparatively lower. This may be reflective of the

fact these low lying areas were less favoured as camp locations, due to such factors as rising damp and vulnerability to flooding; and
- Site and artefact densities also tend to be comparatively lower in areas away from water courses;
- Site and artefact densities are comparatively lower moderate to steeply sloping terrain.
- Isolated artefacts may be found distributed across the landscape.

Predictive Statement:
The study area is located on the lower northern slopes of a spur line, on the south-west margins of Meadowbank Lake. Prior to the creation of the lake, the northern boundary of the study area would have been situated between 250m to 350m from the River Derwent.

Applying the broad pattern of Aboriginal site distribution described above to the study area, it would be anticipated that the density of sites (artefact scatters), and the density of artefacts associated with these sites would generally be low to moderate, given the distance from the river margins. Given the very shallow nature of the soil deposits across much of the study area, any artefacts that are present are likely to be mainly confined to the surface.

Rock Shelters and Rock Art Sites
Definition
As the name implies, these sites are formed under rocky outcrops which may either be escarpments hollowed by erosion, or in the case of rocks such as granite shelters, may be located under boulder overhangs. Such sites may contain deposit and/or art.

Rock art consists of paintings, drawings and/or engravings on rock surfaces. Some of the art may have had a ceremonial or ritual purpose, while other art may have been produced for more secular purposes.

Predictive Statement
Obviously, rock shelters will only occur in areas where there are rock formations of a suitable size and scale to provide potential shelter for human habitation. In the Meadowbank Lake area, the most common form of rock shelters are sandstone caves/overhangs. As with rock shelters the location of rock art sites is directly related to the distribution of suitable rock outcrops. In the Highlands region, art sites are most commonly encountered on the smooth surfaces of sandstone overhangs.

The underlying geology in the study area and surrounds is dominated by sandstone and numerous sandstone rock shelters have been identified within the general vicinity the study area. If suitably sized sandstone outcrop features occur within the study area, then there is a reasonable potential that they will have evidence of Aboriginal occupation. Several of the rock shelters recorded in the general surrounds of the study area have evidence of rock art.

6.0 Effective Survey Coverage of the Study Area

Survey Coverage and Surface Visibility

Survey coverage refers to the estimated portion of a study area that has actually been visually inspected during a field survey. Surface Visibility refers to the extent to which the actual soils of the ground surface are available for inspection. There are a number of factors that can affect surface visibility, including vegetation cover, surface water and the presence introduced gravels or materials. Figure 8 provides a useful guide for estimating surface visibility across a study area.

The field survey was undertaken over a period of one day (26.9.2024) by Stuart Huys (CHMA archaeologist) and Rocky Sainty (Aboriginal Heritage Officer). The field survey assessment was primarily focused on the development footprint for the five proposed shed locations and immediate surrounds. At each of these locations the field team inspected a 50m-100m radial area around these locations. In addition, the field team surveyed a potential alternate location for a proposed shed, which is situated between sheds 1 and 2 and sheds 3, 4 and 5. A total of 2.2km of survey transects were walked across this area, with the average width of each transect being 5m. This equates to a survey coverage of 11 000m². Figure 9 shows the alignment of the survey transects walked by the field team.

Surface visibility across the inspected areas ranged between 30%-70%, with the estimated average being between 40% to 50%. This is in the Low-medium to medium range (see Figure 8 for guidelines in estimating surface visibility). However, in the context of Tasmania this level of surface visibility is comparatively good. There were numerous erosion scalds, vehicle tracks and animal tracks throughout the study area that provided locales of improved visibility (see Plates 5-8). In an effort to offset visibility constraints, all areas of improved visibility were inspected by the field team.

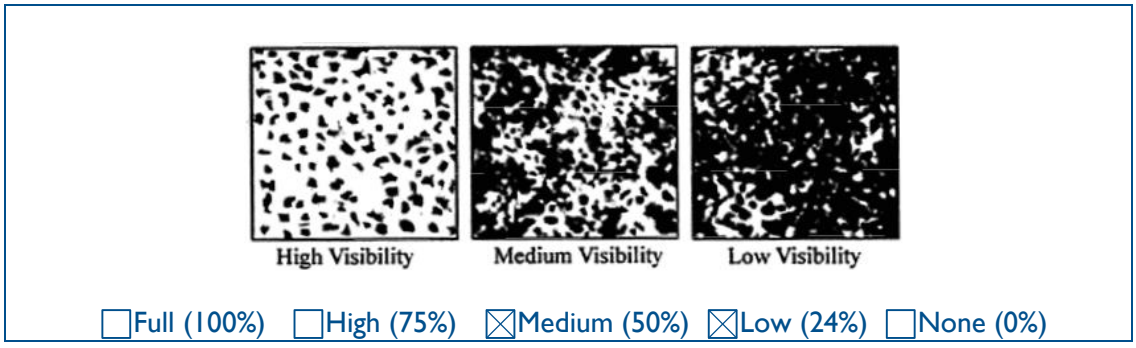

Figure 8: Guidelines for the estimation of surface visibility

Effective coverage

Variations in both survey coverage and surface visibility have a direct bearing on the ability of a field team to detect Aboriginal heritage sites, particularly site types such as isolated artefacts and artefact scatters, which are the main site types predicted to occur within the study area. The combination of survey coverage and surface visibility is referred to as effective survey coverage. Table 2 presents the estimated effective survey coverage achieved across the proposed shed locations. The overall effective coverage is estimated to have been 4 620m². This level of effective

coverage is generally considered sufficient for the purposes of determining the likely extent and nature of Aboriginal sites that may be located within the study area.

Table 2: Effective survey coverage across the study area

Portion of Study Area	Total Area Surveyed	Estimated Average Surface Visibility	Effective Survey Coverage
Sheds 1 and 2	650m x 5m = 3 250m²	40%	1 300m²
Sheds 3 and 4	660m x 5m = 3 300m²	40%	1 320m²
Shed 5	440m x 5m = 2 200m²	50%	1 100m²
Alternate location between sheds 1 and 2 and 3 and 4	450m x 5m = 2 250m²	40%	900m²
Total	2 200m x 5m = 11 000m²		4 620m²

Plate 5: View north showing typical levels of surface visibility across the footprint for sheds 1 and 2

Plate 6: View north showing typical levels of surface visibility across the footprint for sheds 3 and 4

Plate 7: View east showing typical levels of surface visibility across the footprint for shed 5

Plate 8: View north showing typical levels of surface visibility across the footprint for the potential alternate shed location

Figure 9: Survey transects walked within and in the immediate surrounds of the proposed shed locations

7.0 Survey Results and Discussion

7.1 Summary Results

No Aboriginal heritage sites or specific areas of elevated archaeological potential were identified during the field survey of the proposed shed locations that was the focus of this assessment. As discussed in section 4.3 of this report, the AHR search results show that there are no registered Aboriginal heritage sites that are located within or in the immediate vicinity of the section of the proposed shed locations that are the focus of this assessment. There are three registered sites that are located within an approximate 250m radius of the proposed shed locations (AH14353, AH14354, AH14355), with another three registered sites located within an 800m radius of the shed locations (AH4056, AH13883, AH14011). Based on the available site information for these sites, it is clear that none of these registered sites are under any threat of impact through the proposed construction of the sheds at the nominated locations.

This assessment has therefore confirmed that the proposed construction of the sheds at the designated locations that were the focus of this assessment will have no impacts on any known Aboriginal heritage values.

The issue then becomes whether the development proposal poses a risk for impacting on any undetected Aboriginal heritage sites or features. As described in section 6 of this report, there were some constraints in surface visibility experienced across the study area, with visibility ranging between 30%-70%, with the estimated average being between 40% to 50%. Given that there were some visibility constraints, it can't be stated with absolute certainty, that there are no undetected Aboriginal sites located within the surveyed areas for the shed locations. With this acknowledged, an average surface visibility of 40%-50% is comparatively good for Tasmania, where dense vegetation cover is a common occurrence. The negative survey findings can therefore be taken as providing a reasonable indication that sites are either absent within the surveyed footprints for the proposed sheds, or alternatively, if sites are present, they are likely to be low density artefact scatters or isolated artefacts representing more sporadic activity. Any undetected sites that are present are likely to have been heavily impacted by previous land clearing and farming activity. The generally shallow soil deposits across the surveyed areas also means that there is a reduced potential for subs-urface artefact deposits to be present.

The field survey assessment was able to confirm that there are no rock shelter features located within or in the immediate vicinity of the proposed shed locations. Additionally, no stone materials were identified that would in anyway be suitable for stone artefact manufacturing, with the bedrock across the study area being sandstone.

7.2 Further Discussions

The available ethnographic information indicates that the study area was situated within the territory of the Pangerninghe clan from the Big River Nation, who were

based around the Clyde-Derwent Junction. Travel across the Big River Nation's lands was via well maintained and regularly used travelling routes. One of the main travelling routes through to the Highlands region is likely to have followed closely to the River Derwent valley system and the Ouse River valley system. Both river valley systems would have afforded reliable water and plentiful food resources. Additionally, there were numerous sandstone rock shelter features present along sections of both river valleys that afforded comfortable, sheltered camp locations. There would have also been a number of elevated, level and well drained landscape features adjacent to the rivers that would have offered comfortable open campsite locations. These campsites would have been visited on an interim seasonal basis by people from the Big River Nation moving between the Highlands and the coast. Seasonal, short term occupation of these camp locations are likely to leave an archaeological signature of moderate to high artefact deposits. Many of the Aboriginal sites located along this section of the River Derwent are likely to now be submerged through the creation of Lake Meadowbank.

The Aboriginal sites recorded in the general vicinity of the study area are typically lower density artefact scatters or isolated finds. These sites would be representative of occasional campsites or foraging activities. There do not appear to be any larger artefact scatters in this area that would be representative of more favoured, regular camp locations. The possible exception may be site AH14355, which is located at the very northern end of the spur line, along the southern edge of Lake Meadowbank. The density of recorded artefacts associated with this site could be consistent with this area having being used as a seasonal camp. It is likely that much of the site has been submerged through the creation of the lake.

8.0 Consultation with Aboriginal Communities and Statement of Aboriginal Significance

The designated Aboriginal Heritage Officer (AHO) for this project is Rocky Sainty. One of the primary roles of the Aboriginal Heritage Officer is to consult with Aboriginal community groups. The main purpose of this consultation process is:

- to advise Aboriginal community groups of the details of the project,
- to convey the findings of the Aboriginal heritage assessment,
- to document the Aboriginal social values attributed to Aboriginal heritage resources in the study area,
- to discuss potential management strategies for Aboriginal heritage sites, and
- to document the views and concerns expressed by the Aboriginal community representatives.

No Aboriginal heritage sites were identified during the survey assessment of the proposed shed locations at 485 Rockmount Road. The search of the AHR confirms that there are no registered sites situated within or in the immediate vicinity of the shed locations. This assessment has therefore confirmed that the proposed construction of the sheds at the designated locations that were the focus of this assessment will have no impacts on any known Aboriginal heritage values.

Given the above, the report for this assessment has been provided to a select range of Aboriginal organisations in the south of the State for information purposes. The report has also been provided to AHT for review and comment. Rocky Sainty has provided a statement of the Aboriginal cultural values attributed to the study area and broader surrounds. This statement is presented below.

Statement of Cultural/Social Significance by Rocky Sainty
Aboriginal heritage provides a direct link to the past, however is not limited to the physical evidence of the past. It includes both tangible and intangible aspects of culture. Physical and spiritual connection to land and all things within the landscape has been, and continues to be, an important feature of cultural expression for Aboriginal people since creation.

Physical evidence of past occupation of a specific place may include artefacts, living places (middens), rock shelters, markings in rock or on the walls of caves and/or rock shelters, burials and ceremonial places. Non-physical aspects of culture may include the knowledge (i.e. stories, song, dance, weather patterns, animal, plant and marine resources for food, medicines and technology) connected to the people and the place.

While so much of the cultural landscape that was ***lutruwita*** *(Tasmania) before invasion and subsequent colonization either no longer exists, or has been heavily impacted on, these values continue to be important to the Tasmanian Aboriginal community and are relevant to the region of the project proposal. Many Aboriginal heritage sites that have been recorded along the section of the River Derwent where*

Lake Meadowbank is now located. These sites are highly important to the Tasmania Aboriginal community as they provide physical evidence of the occupation of the area by our old people.

We did not identify any Aboriginal heritage sites during our survey of the proposed shed locations on the property at 485 Rockmount Road and I am satisfied that there is a very low potential for any undetected Aboriginal sites to be present in this area. I would be happy for the constructions of the sheds to proceed, with the Unanticipated Discovery Process being followed if anything is any suspected Aboriginal heritage items are unearthed during construction. The proposed shed areas have already been cleared of native vegetation, so there will be no additional impacts on any bushtucker values in this area.

9.0 Statutory Controls and Legislative Requirements

The following provides an overview of the relevant State and Federal legislation that applies for Aboriginal heritage within the state of Tasmania.

9.1 State Legislation

In Tasmania, the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* (the Act) is the primary Act for the treatment of Aboriginal cultural heritage. The Act is administered by the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, through Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania (AHT). AHT is the regulating body for Aboriginal heritage in Tasmania and '[n]o fees apply for any application to AHT for advice, guidance, lodgement or permit application'.

The Act applies to 'relics' which are any object, place and/or site that is of significance to the Aboriginal people of Tasmania (as defined in section 2(3) of the Act). The Act defines what legally constitutes unacceptable impacts on relics and a process to approve impacts when there is no better option. Aboriginal relics are protected under the Act and it is illegal to destroy, damage, deface, conceal or otherwise interfere with a relic, unless in accordance with the terms of a permit granted by the Minister. It is illegal to sell or offer for sale a relic, or to cause or permit a relic to be taken out of Tasmania without a permit (section 2(4) qualifies and excludes 'objects made, or likely to have been made, for purposes of sale').

Section 10 of the Act sets out the duties and obligations for persons owning of finding an Aboriginal relic. Under section 10(3) of the Act, a person shall, as soon as practicable after finding a relic, inform the Director or an authorised officer of the find.

It should be noted that with regard to the discovery of suspected human skeletal remains, the *Coroners Act 1995* takes precedence. The *Coroners Act 1995* comes into effect initially upon the discovery of human remains, however once determined to be Aboriginal the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* overrides the *Coroners Act.*

In August 2017, the Act was substantively amended and the title changed from the *Aboriginal Relics Act 1975*. As a result, the AHT *Guidelines to the Aboriginal Heritage Assessment Process* were replaced by the *Aboriginal Heritage Standards and Procedures*. The Standards and Procedures are named in the statutory *Guidelines* of the Act issued by the Minister under section 21A of the Act. Other amendments include:

- An obligation to fully review the Act within three years.
- Increases in maximum penalties for unlawful interference or damage to an Aboriginal relic. For example, maximum penalties (for deliberate acts) are 10,000 penalty unites (currently $1.57 million) for bodies corporate other than small business entities and 5,000 penalty units (currently $785,000) for individuals or small business entities; for reckless or negligent offences, the maximum penalties are 2,000 and 1,000 penalty units respectively (currently $314,000 and $157,000). Lesser offences are also defined in sections 10, 12, 17 and 18.
- Prosecution timeframes have been extended from six months to two years.

- The establishment of a statutory Aboriginal Heritage Council to advise the Minister.

Section 21(1) specifies the relevant defence as follows: “It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence under section 9 or 14 if, in relation to the section of the Act which the defendant is alleged to have contravened, it is proved … that, in so far as is practicable … the defendant complied with the guidelines”.

9.2 Commonwealth Legislation

There are also a number of Federal Legislative Acts that pertain to cultural heritage. The main Acts being; *The Australian Heritage Council Act 2003*, *The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*

Australian Heritage Council Act 2003 (Comm)

The *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003* defines the heritage advisory boards and relevant lists, with the Act’s Consequential and Transitional Provisions repealing the Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975. The Australian Heritage Council Act, like the Australian Heritage Commission Act, does not provide legislative protection regarding the conservation of heritage items in Australia, but has compiled a list of items recognised as possessing heritage significance to the Australian community. The Register of the National Estate, managed by the Australian Heritage Council, applies no legal constraints on heritage items included on this list.

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984

This Federal Act was passed to provide protection for the Aboriginal heritage, in circumstances where it could be demonstrated that such protection was not available at a state level. In certain instances, the Act overrides relevant state and territory provisions.

The major purpose of the Act is to preserve and protect from injury and desecration, areas and objects of significance to Aborigines and Islanders. The Act enables immediate and direct action for protection of threatened areas and objects by a declaration from the Commonwealth minister or authorised officers. The Act must be invoked by, or on behalf of an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander or organisation.

Any Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person or organization may apply to the Commonwealth Minister for a temporary or permanent 'Stop Order' for protection of threatened areas or objects of significant indigenous cultural heritage.
The Commonwealth Act 'overrides' State legislation if the Commonwealth Minister is of the opinion that the State legislation (or undertaken process) is insufficient to protect the threatened areas or objects. Thus, in the event that an application is made to the Commonwealth Minister for a Stop Order, the Commonwealth Minister will, as a matter of course, contact the relevant State Agency to ascertain what protection is being imposed by the State and/or what mitigation procedures have been proposed by the landuser/developer.

In addition to the threat of a 'Stop Order' being imposed, the Act also provides for the following:

- If the Federal Court, on application from the Commonwealth Minister, is satisfied that a person has engaged or is proposing to engage in conduct that breaches the 'Stop Order', it may grant an injunction preventing or stopping such a breach (s.26). Penalties for breach of a Court Order can be substantial and may include a term of imprisonment;
- If a person contravenes a declaration in relation to a significant Aboriginal area, penalties for an individual are a fine up to $10,000.00 and/or 5 years gaol and for a Corporation a fine up to $50,000.00 (s.22);
- If the contravention is in relation to a significant Aboriginal object, the penalties are $5,000.00 and/or 2 years gaol and $25,000.00 respectively (s.22);
- In addition, offences under s.22 are considered 'indictable' offences that also attract an individual fine of $2,000 and/or 12 months gaol or, for a Corporation, a fine of $10,000.00 (s.23). Section 23 also includes attempts, inciting, urging and/or being an accessory after the fact within the definition of 'indictable' offences in this regard.

The Commonwealth Act is presently under review by Parliament and it is generally accepted that any new Commonwealth Act will be even more restrictive than the current legislation.

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Comm)

This Act was amended, through the Environment and Heritage Legislation Amendment Act (No1) 2003 to provide protection for cultural heritage sites, in addition to the existing aim of protecting environmental areas and sites of national significance. The Act also promotes the ecologically sustainable use of natural resources, biodiversity and the incorporation of community consultation and knowledge.

The 2003 amendments to the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* have resulted in the inclusion of indigenous and non-Indigenous heritage sites and areas. These heritage items are defined as:

> *'indigenous heritage value of a place means a heritage value of the place that is of significance to indigenous persons in accordance with their practices, observances, customs, traditions, beliefs or history'.*

Items identified under this legislation are given the same penalty as actions taken against environmentally sensitive sites. Specific to cultural heritage sites are §324A-324ZB.

Environment and Heritage Legislation Amendment Act (No1) 2003 (Comm)

In addition to the above amendments to the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* to include provisions for the protection and conservation of heritage, the Act also enables the identification and subsequent listing of items for the Commonwealth and National Heritage Lists. The Act establishes the *National Heritage List*, which enables the inclusion of all heritage, natural, Indigenous and

non-Indigenous, and the *Commonwealth Heritage List*, which enables listing of sites nationally and internationally that are significant and governed by Australia.

In addition to the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*, amendments made to the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)* enables the identification and subsequent listing of indigenous heritage values on the Commonwealth and/or National Heritage Lists (ss. 341D & 324D respectively). Substantial penalties (and, in some instances, gaol sentences) can be imposed on any person who damages items on the National or Commonwealth Heritage Lists (ss. 495 & 497) or provides false or misleading information in relation to certain matters under the Act (ss.488-490). In addition, the wrongdoer may be required to make good any loss or damage suffered due to their actions or omissions (s.500).

10.0 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan

Heritage management options and recommendations provided in this report are made on the basis of the following criteria.

- Background research into the extant archaeological and ethno-historic record for the study area and the surrounding region (see sections 3 and 4 of this report).
- The results of the investigation as documented in this report (see section 7)
- Consultation with Aboriginal Heritage Officer Rocky Sainty (see section 8)
- The legal and procedural requirements as specified in the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* (see section 9).

Recommendation 1

No Aboriginal heritage sites, suspected features or specific areas of elevated archaeological potential were identified during the field survey assessment of the proposed shed locations. The AHR search results for this project show that there are no registered Aboriginal heritage sites that are situated within or in the immediate vicinity of the proposed shed locations. This assessment has therefore confirmed that the construction of the sheds at the designated locations (including the potential alternate location that was covered by this assessment) will have no impacts on any known Aboriginal heritage values. On this basis, it is advised that there are no Aboriginal heritage constraints, or legal impediments to works proceeding with the construction of these sheds.

Recommendation 2

It is assessed that there is generally a low to very low potential for undetected Aboriginal heritage sites to occur within the designated shed locations. However, if, during the course of the proposed track construction works, previously undetected archaeological sites or objects are located, the processes outlined in the Unanticipated Discovery Plan should be followed (see Appendix 1). A copy of the Unanticipated Discovery Plan should be kept on site during all ground disturbance and construction work. All construction personnel should be made aware of the Unanticipated Discovery Plan and their obligations under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* (the Act).

Recommendation 3

Copies of this report should be submitted to Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania (AHT) for review and comment.

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Glossary of Terms

Aboriginal Archaeological Site
A site is defined as any evidence (archaeological features and/or artefacts) indicating past Aboriginal activity, and occurring within a context or place relating to that activity. The criteria for formally identifying a site in Australia vary between States and Territories.

Artefact
A portable object that has been humanly made or modified (see also stone artefact).

Assemblage (lithic)
A collection of complete and fragmentary stone artefacts and manuports obtained from an archaeological site, either by collecting artefacts scattered on the ground surface, or by controlled excavation.

Broken Flake
A flake with two or more breakages, but retaining its area of break initiation.

Chert
A highly siliceous rock type that is formed biogenically from the compaction and precipitation of the silica skeletons of diatoms. Normally there is a high percentage of cryptocrystalline quartz. Like chalcedony, chert was valued by Aboriginal people as a stone material for manufacturing stone tools. The rock type often breaks by conchoidal (shell like) fracture, providing flakes that have hard, durable edges.

Cobble
Water worn stones that have a diameter greater than 64mm (about the size of a tennis ball) and less than 256mm (size of a basketball).

Core
A piece of stone, often a pebble or cobble, but also quarried stone, from which flakes have been struck for the purpose of making stone tools.

Core Fragments
A piece of core, without obvious evidence of being a chunky primary flake.

Cortex
The surface of a piece of stone that has been weathered by chemical and/or physical means.

Debitage
The commonly used term referring to the stone refuse discarded from knapping. The manufacturing of a single implement may result in the generation of a large number of pieces of debitage in an archaeological deposit.

Flake (general definition)
A piece of stone detached from a nucleus such as a core. A complete or substantially complete flake of lithic material usually shows evidence of hard indenter initiation, or occasional bending initiation. The most common type of flake is the 'conchoidal flake'. The flake's primary fracture surface (the ventral or inside surface) exhibits features such as fracture initiation, bulb of force, and undulations and lances that indicate the direction of the fracture front.

Flake fragment
An artefact that does not have areas of fracture initiation, but which displays sufficient fracture surface attributes to allow identification as a stone artefact fragment.

Flake portion (broken flake)
The proximal portion of a flake retaining the area of flake initiation, or a distal portion of a flake that retains the flake termination point.

Flake scraper
A flake with retouch along at least one margin. The character of the retouch strongly suggests shaping or rejuvenation of a cutting edge.

Nodules
Regular or irregular cemented masses or nodules within the soil. Also referred to as concretions and buckshot gravel. Cementing agents may be iron and/or manganese oxides, calcium carbonate, gypsum etc. Normally formed in situ and commonly indicative of seasonal waterlogging or a fluctuating chemical environment in the soil such as; oxidation and reduction, or saturation and evaporation. Nodules can be redistributed by erosion. (See also 'concretion').

Pebble
By geological definition, a waterworn stone less than 64 mm in diameter (about the size of a tennis ball). Archaeologists often refer to waterworn stones larger than this as pebbles though technically they are cobbles.

Quartz
A mineral composed of crystalline silica. Quartz is a very stable mineral that does not alter chemically during weathering or metamorphism. Quartz is abundantly common and was used by Aboriginal people throughout Australia to make light-duty cutting tools. Despite the often unpredictable nature of fracture in quartz, the flakes often have sharp cutting edges.

Quartzite
A hard silica rich stone formed in sandstone that has been recrystallised by heat (metaquartzite) or strengthened by slow infilling of silica in the voids between the sand grains (Orthoquartzite).

Retouch (on stone tools)
An area of flake scars on an artefact resulting from intentional shaping, resharpening, or rejuvenation after breakage or blunting of a cutting edge. In resharpening a cutting edge the retouch is invariably found only on one side (see also 'indeterminate retouched piece', retouch flake' etc).

Scraper
A general group of stone artefacts, usually flakes but also cores, with one or more retouched edges thought to have been used in a range of different cutting and scraping activities. A flake scraper is a flake with retouch along at least one margin, but not qualifying for attribution to a more specific implement category. Flake scrapers sometimes also exhibit use-wear on the retouched or another edge.

Silcrete
A hard, fine grained siliceous stone with flaking properties similar to quartzite and chert. It is formed by the cementing and/or replacement of bedrock, weathering deposits, unconsolidated sediments, soil or other material, by a low temperature physico-chemical process. Silcrete is essentially composed of quartz grains cemented by microcrystalline silica. The clasts in silcrete bare most often quartz grains but may be chert or chalcedony or some other hard mineral particle. The mechanical properties and texture of silcrete are equivalent to the range exhibited by chert at the fine-grained end of the scale and with quartzite at the coarse-grained end of the scale. Silcrete was used by Aboriginal people throughout Australia for making stone tools.

Site Integrity
The degree to which post-depositional disturbance of cultural material has occurred at a site.

Stone Artefact
A piece (or fragment) of stone showing evidence of intentional human modification.

Stone procurement site
A place where stone materials is obtained by Aboriginal people for the purpose of manufacturing stone artefacts. In Australia, stone procurement sites range on a continuum from pebble beds in water courses (where there may be little or no evidence of human activity) to extensively quarried stone outcrops, with evidence of pits and concentrations of hammerstones and a thick layer of knapping debris.

Stone tool
A piece of flaked or ground stone used in an activity, or fashioned for use as a tool. A synonym of stone tool is ‘implement’. This term is often used by archaeologists to describe a flake tool fashioned by delicate flaking (retouch).

Use wear
Macroscopic and microscopic damage to the surfaces of stone tools, resulting from its use. Major use-wear forms are edge fractures, use-polish and smoothing, abrasion, and edge rounding bevelling.

Appendix 1

Unanticipated Discovery Plan

Unanticipated Discovery Plan

Procedure for the management of unanticipated discoveries of Aboriginal relics in Tasmania

For the management of unanticipated discoveries of Aboriginal relics in accordance with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* and the *Coroners Act 1995*. The Unanticipated Discovery Plan is in two sections and is issued alongside advice from Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania (AHT) and should not be relied upon in isolation without accompanying advice.

If in doubt, please contact AHT for advice: call **1300 487 045** or email **aboriginalheritage@dpac.tas.gov.au**

Discovery of Aboriginal Relics other than Skeletal Material

Step 1:

Any person who believes they have uncovered Aboriginal relics should notify all employees or contractors working in the immediate area that all earth disturbance works must cease immediately.

Step 2:

A temporary 'no-go' or buffer zone of at least 10m should be established around all visible Aboriginal relics to protect the suspected Aboriginal site, where practicable. No unauthorised entry or works should be allowed within this 'no-go' zone until the suspected Aboriginal relics have been assessed by a consulting archaeologist, Aboriginal Heritage Officer or AHT staff member.

Step 3:

Contact AHT on 1300 487 045 as soon as possible but no later than 48hrs from the discovery of the relic and inform them of the discovery. Documentation of the find should be emailed to aboriginalheritage@dpac.tas.gov.au as soon as possible. AHT will then provide further advice in accordance with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975*.

Discovery of Skeletal Material

Step 1:

Call the Police (or if practical, a coroner) immediately. Under no circumstances should the suspected skeletal material be touched or disturbed. It is advisable to immediately treat the area as a potential crime scene, and remove all personnel and equipment that may contaminate the area.

Step 2:

Any person who believes they have uncovered skeletal material should notify all employees or contractors working in the immediate area that all earth disturbance works cease immediately.

Step 3:

A temporary 'no-go' or buffer zone of at least 50m should be established to protect the suspected skeletal material, where practicable. No unauthorised entry or works will be allowed within this 'no-go' zone until the suspected skeletal remains have been dealt with under the *Coroners Act 1995* or the *Criminal Code Act 1924*.

Step 4:

Should the skeletal material be determined to be Aboriginal, the Coroner will contact the Aboriginal organisation approved by the Attorney-General, as per the *Coroners Act 1995* and Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania as per the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975*.

Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania
Department of Premier and Cabinet

Tasmanian Government

Guide to Aboriginal site types

Stone Artefact Scatters

A stone artefact is any stone or rock fractured or modified by Aboriginal people to produce cutting, scraping or grinding implements. Stone artefacts are indicative of past Aboriginal living spaces, trade and movement throughout Tasmania. Aboriginal people used hornfels, chalcedony, spongelite, quartzite, chert and silcrete depending on stone quality and availability. Stone artefacts are typically recorded as being 'isolated' (single stone artefact) or as an 'artefact scatter' (multiple stone artefacts).

Shell Middens

Middens are distinct concentrations of discarded shell that have accumulated as a result of past Aboriginal camping and food processing activities. These sites are usually found near waterways and coastal areas, and range in size from large mounds to small scatters. Tasmanian Aboriginal middens commonly contain fragments of mature edible shellfish such as abalone, oyster, mussel, warrener and limpet, however they can also contain stone tools, animal bone and charcoal.

Rockshelters

An occupied rockshelter is a cave or overhang that contains evidence of past Aboriginal use and occupation, such as stone tools, middens and hearths, and in some cases, rock markings. Rockshelters are usually found in geological formations that are naturally prone to weathering, such as limestone, dolerite and sandstone.

Quarries

An Aboriginal quarry is a place where stone or ochre has been extracted from a natural source by Aboriginal people. Quarries can be recognised by evidence of human manipulation such as battering of an outcrop, stone fracturing debris or ochre pits left behind from processing the raw material. Stone and ochre quarries can vary in terms of size, quality and the frequency of use.

Rock Marking

Rock marking is the term used in Tasmania to define markings on rocks which are the result of Aboriginal practices. Rock markings come in two forms; engraving and painting. Engravings are made by removing the surface of a rock through pecking, abrading or grinding, whilst paintings are made by adding pigment or ochre to the surface of a rock.

Burials

Aboriginal burial sites are highly sensitive and may be found in a variety of places, including sand dunes, shell middens and rock shelters. Despite few records of pre-contact practices, cremation appears to have been more common than burial. Family members carried bones or ashes of recently deceased relatives. The Aboriginal community has fought long campaigns for the return of the remains of ancestral Aboriginal people.

Further information on Aboriginal heritage is available from:

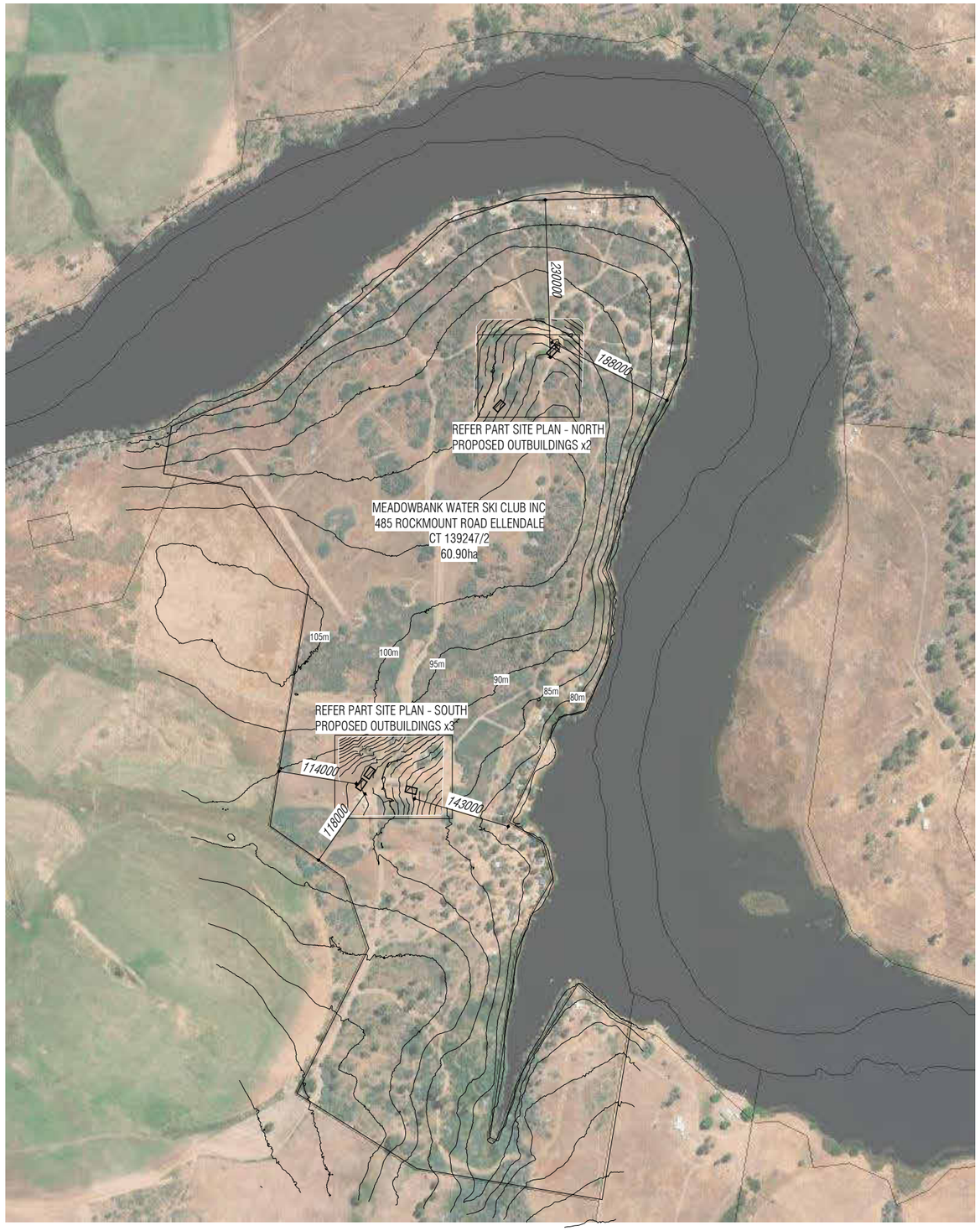
Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania
Community Partnerships and Priorities
Department of Premier and Cabinet
GPO Box 123 HOBART TAS 7001

Telephone 1300 487 045
Email aboriginalheritage@dpac.tas.gov.au
Web www.aboriginalheritage.tas.gov.au

Tasmanian Government

Appendix 2

Shed Design Plans



SITE INFORMATION

LAND TITLE REFERENCE	139247/2
WIND CLASSIFICATION	UNKNOWN
SOIL CLASSIFICATION	UNKNOWN
CLIMATE ZONE	7
BUSHFIRE ATTACK LEVEL	UNKNOWN

PROPERTY LOCATED WITHIN "BUSHFIRE-PRONE AREAS" LAYER UNDER TASMANIAN PLANNING SCHEME OVERLAY (LISTmap) AS OF 02/08/2024

ALPINE AREA	NO
CORROSION ENVIRONMENT	TBC
OTHER HAZARDS	NIL KNOWN

PLANNING SCHEME INFORMATION

ZONING 20.0 RURAL
TASMANIAN PLANNING SCHEME (CENTRAL HIGHLANDS LOCAL PROVISIONS SCHEDULE)

OVERLAYS

- MEADOWBANK LAKE SPECIFIC AREA PLAN - CHI-S1.0
- BUSHFIRE-PRONE AREAS CODE - BUSHFIRE-PRONE AREAS
- NATURAL ASSETS CODE - PRIORITY VEGETATION AREA (PART)
- NATURAL ASSETS CODE - WATERWAY AND COASTAL PROTECTION AREA (PART)
- LANDSLIP HAZARD CODE - LOW AND MEDIUM HANDSLIP HAZARD BANDS (PART)

HORIZONTAL DATUM (NORTH) APPROXIMATE TO GDA94 (LISTmap)
VERTICAL DATUM APPROXIMATE TO AHD
BOUNDARIES DERIVED FROM CADASTRAL PARCELS LAYER - LISTmap
CONTOUR DATA DERIVED FROM LiDAR
SITE NOT VERIFIED BY SURVEY
BOUNDARY SETBACKS APPROXIMATE ONLY
EXISTING STRUCTURES NOT SHOWN

DATE	REVISION/ISSUE
02/08/2024	CLIENT REVIEW
13/08/2024	DEVELOPMENT APP

DRAWING LIST

CATALYST
- BUILDING DESIGN - DRAFTING - GUIDANCE - ADVICE -

Catalyst Design & Drafting Pty Ltd
ABN 98 546 582 336
PO Box 2030 Howrah TAS 7018
0410 606 900
design@catdd.com.au
www.catalystdesignanddrafting.com.au
Building Services Provider Licence Nos
619068752 & CC6621

Client:
MEADOWBANK WATER SKI CLUB INC
Project:
PROPOSED OUTBUILDINGS
485 ROCKMOUNT ROAD,
ELLENDALE, TAS, 7140

Scale: 1 : 7500 at A3
Drawn: PB
Checked: _

BUILDING DESIGNERS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS. USE ONLY WRITTEN DIMENSIONS.

SITE PLAN

Project No: 24-010

Drawing No: A01

C:\Users\anth\Catalyst Design & Drafting\Catalyst Design and Drafting - Documents\Projects\Meadowbank Water Ski Club 24-010\Drawings\24-010 Meadowbank Water Ski Club 010824.rvt
13/08/2024 11:15:02 AM

HORIZONTAL DATUM (NORTH) APPROXIMATE TO GDA94 (LISTmap)
VERTICAL DATUM APPROXIMATE TO AHD
CONTOUR DATA DERIVED FROM LiDAR
SITE NOT VERIFIED BY SURVEY
REFER SITE PLAN FOR INDICATIVE BOUNDARY SETBACKS
FFL (FINISHED FLOOR LEVELS) ARE INDICATIVE ONLY
EXISTING STRUCTURES NOT SHOWN

DATE	REVISION/ISSUE
02/08/2024	CLIENT REVIEW
13/08/2024	DEVELOPMENT APP

DRAWING LIST

SITE PLAN	24-010 A01
PART SITE PLAN - NORTH	24-010 A02
PART SITE PLAN - SOUTH	24-010 A03
FLOOR PLAN - TYPICAL	24-010 A04
ELEVATIONS - OUTBLDG 1	24-010 A05
ELEVATIONS - OUTBLDG 2	24-010 A06
ELEVATIONS - OUTBLDG 3	24-010 A07
ELEVATIONS - OUTBLDG 4	24-010 A08
ELEVATIONS - OUTBLDG 5	24-010 A09

CATALYST
- BUILDING DESIGN - DRAFTING - GUIDANCE - ADVICE -

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design@catdd.com.au
www.catalystdesignanddrafting.com.au
Building Services Provider Licence Nos
619068752 & CC6621

Client:
MEADOWBANK WATER SKI CLUB INC
Project:
PROPOSED OUTBUILDINGS
485 ROCKMOUNT ROAD,
ELLENDALE, TAS, 7140

Scale: 1 : 500 at A3
Drawn: PB
Checked: _

BUILDING DESIGNERS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS. USE ONLY WRITTEN DIMENSIONS.
1:500 0 5 10 15 20 25m

Project No: 24-010

PART SITE PLAN - NORTH

Drawing No: A02

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HORIZONTAL DATUM (NORTH) APPROXIMATE TO GDA94 (LISTmap)
VERTICAL DATUM APPROXIMATE TO AHD
CONTOUR DATA DERIVED FROM LiDAR
SITE NOT VERIFIED BY SURVEY
REFER SITE PLAN FOR INDICATIVE BOUNDARY SETBACKS
FFL (FINISHED FLOOR LEVELS) ARE INDICATIVE ONLY
EXISTING STRUCTURES NOT SHOWN

DATE	REVISION/ISSUE
02/08/2024	CLIENT REVIEW
13/08/2024	DEVELOPMENT APP

DRAWING LIST

SITE PLAN	24-010 A01
PART SITE PLAN - NORTH	24-010 A02
PART SITE PLAN - SOUTH	24-010 A03
FLOOR PLAN - TYPICAL	24-010 A04
ELEVATIONS - OUTBLDG 1	24-010 A05
ELEVATIONS - OUTBLDG 2	24-010 A06
ELEVATIONS - OUTBLDG 3	24-010 A07
ELEVATIONS - OUTBLDG 4	24-010 A08
ELEVATIONS - OUTBLDG 5	24-010 A09

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design@catdd.com.au
www.catalystdesignanddrafting.com.au
Building Services Provider Licence Nos
619068752 & CC6621

Client:
MEADOWBANK WATER SKI CLUB INC
Project:
PROPOSED OUTBUILDINGS
485 ROCKMOUNT ROAD,
ELLENDALE, TAS, 7140

Scale: 1 : 500 at A3
Drawn: PB
Checked: _

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1:500 0 5 10 15 20 25m

PART SITE PLAN - SOUTH

Project No: 24-010
Drawing No: A03

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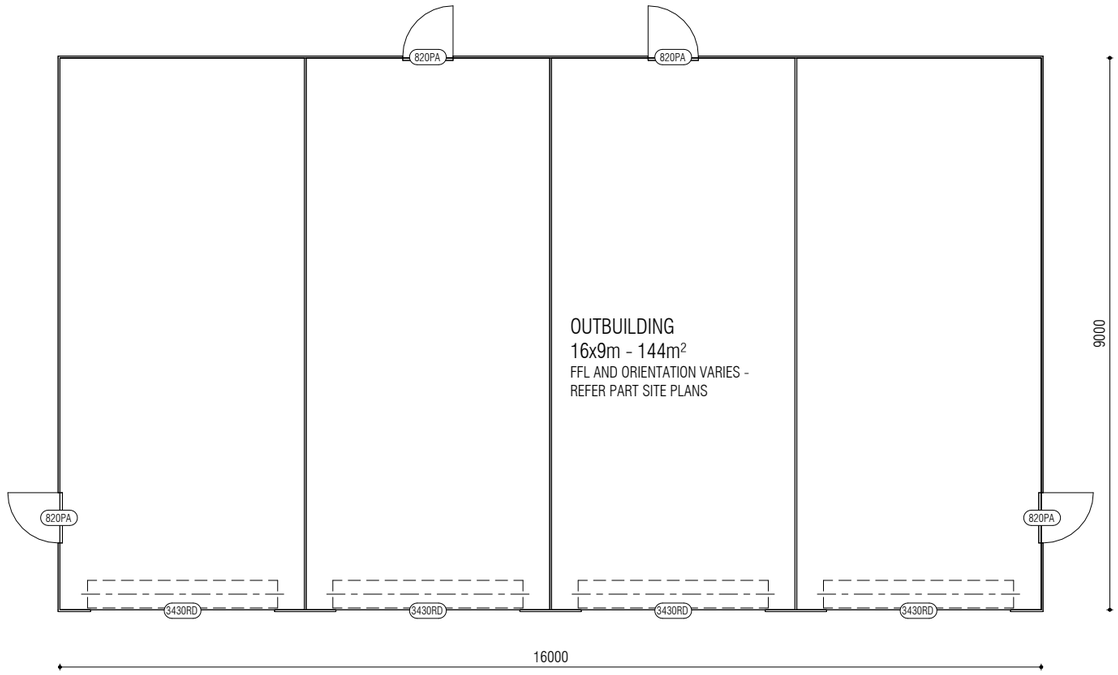

WINDOW & SLIDING DOOR LEGEND:

1 5 1 8 A
- TYPE
- WIDTH (x100mm - 1800mm)
- HEIGHT (x100mm - 1500mm)

TYPES:
- PA - HINGED 'PERSONAL ACCESS' DOOR
- RD - ROLLER DOOR

REFER DRAWINGS BY SHED ENGINEERING, JOB NO. HGOR93539116, 06/06/2024 FOR FURTHER DETAIL

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Project:
PROPOSED OUTBUILDINGS
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ELLENDALE, TAS, 7140

Scale: 1 : 100 at A3
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1:100 0 1 2 3 4 5m

OUTBUILDING - TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN

Project No: 24-010

Drawing No: A04

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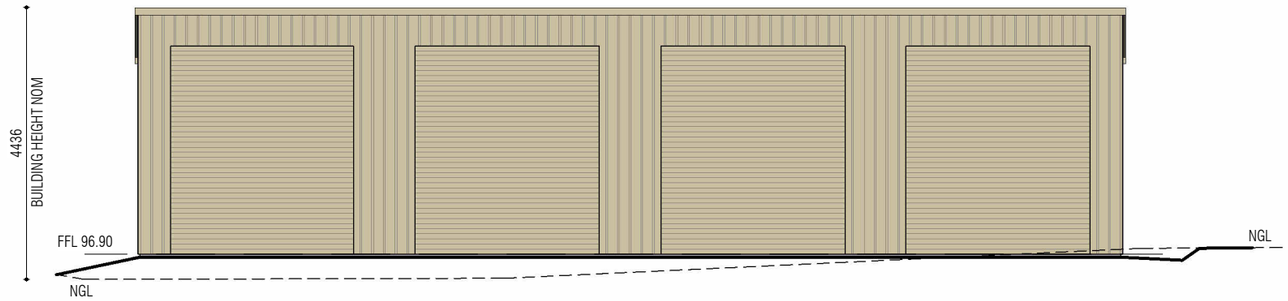
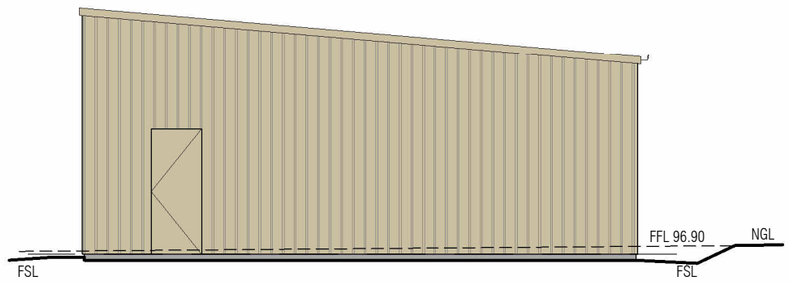


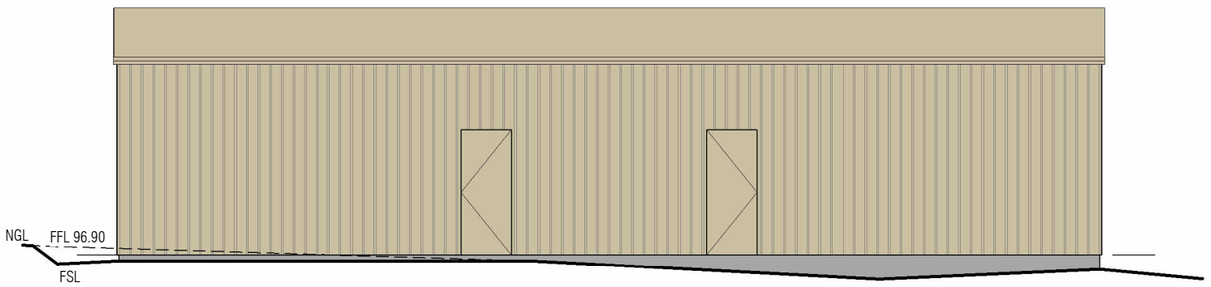
OUTBUILDING 1 - NORTH WEST ELEVATION

SCALE 1 : 100 at A3



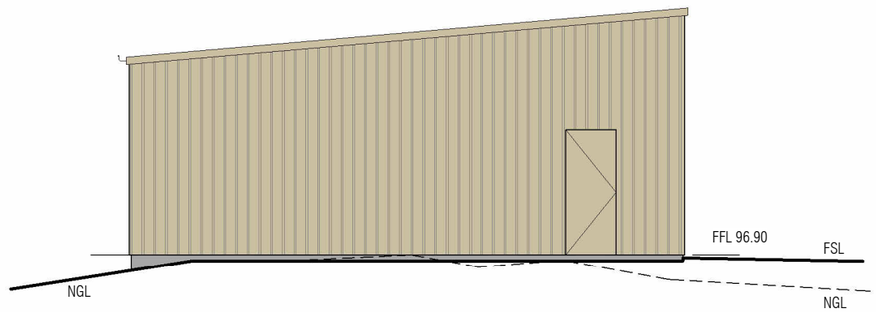
OUTBUILDING 1 - SOUTH WEST ELEVATION

SCALE 1 : 100 at A3



OUTBUILDING 1 - SOUTH EAST ELEVATION

SCALE 1 : 100 at A3



OUTBUILDING 1 - NORTH EAST ELEVATION

SCALE 1 : 100 at A3

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ELEVATIONS - OUTBLDG 3	24-010 A07
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Project:
PROPOSED OUTBUILDINGS
485 ROCKMOUNT ROAD,
ELLENDALE, TAS, 7140

Scale: 1 : 100 at A3
Drawn: PB
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1:100 0 1 2 3 4 5m

Project No: 24-010

OUTBUILDING 1 - ELEVATIONS

Drawing No: A05

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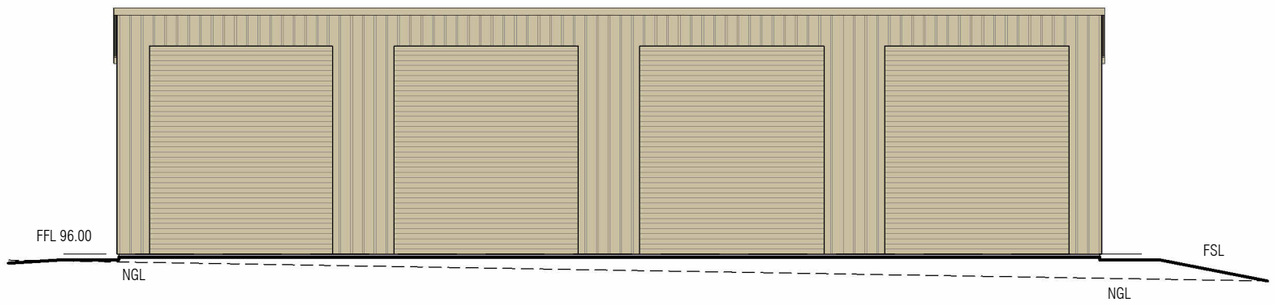
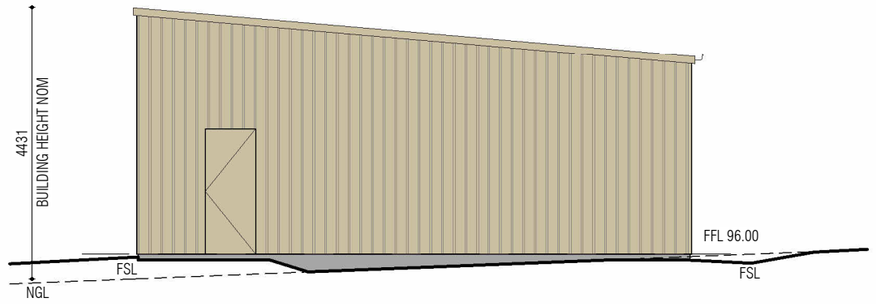


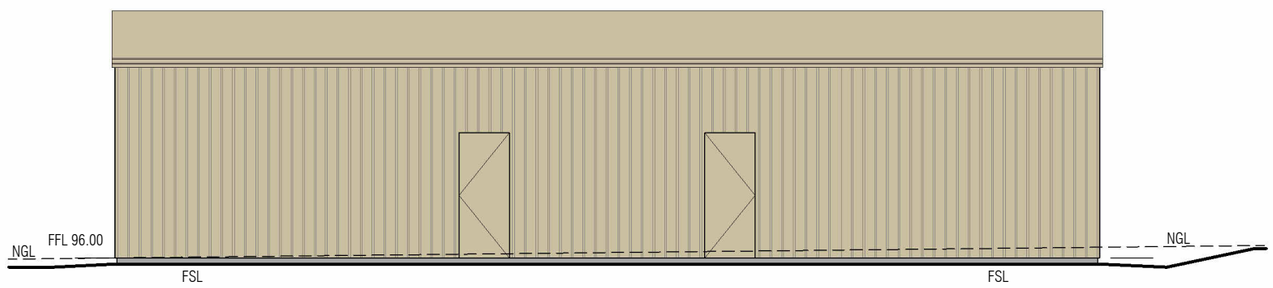
OUTBUILDING 2 - NORTH WEST ELEVATION

SCALE 1 : 100 at A3



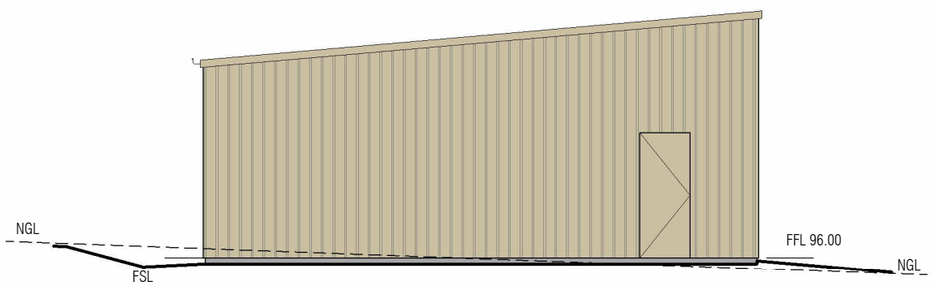
OUTBUILDING 2 - SOUTH WEST ELEVATION

SCALE 1 : 100 at A3



OUTBUILDING 2 - SOUTH EAST ELEVATION

SCALE 1 : 100 at A3



OUTBUILDING 2 - NORTH EAST ELEVATION

SCALE 1 : 100 at A3

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PROPOSED OUTBUILDINGS
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Project No: 24-010

OUTBUILDING 2 - ELEVATIONS

Drawing No: A06

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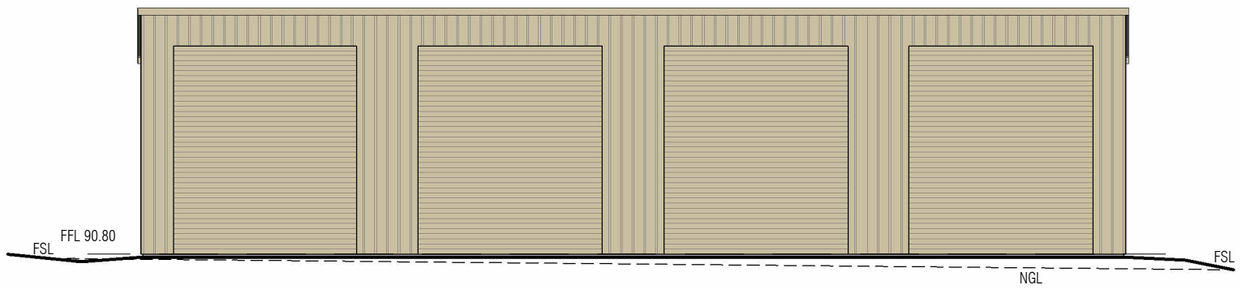
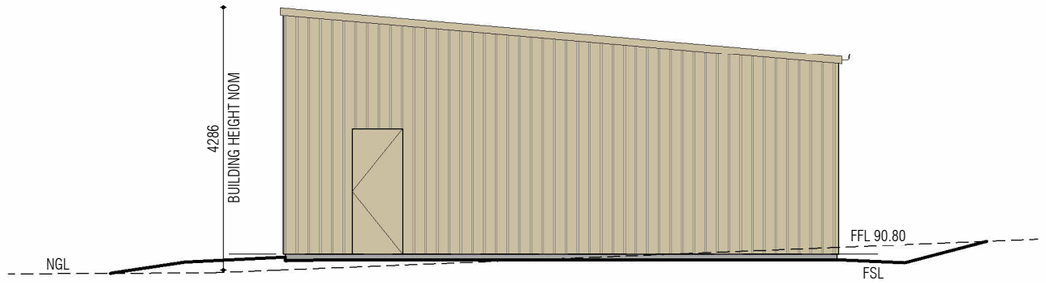


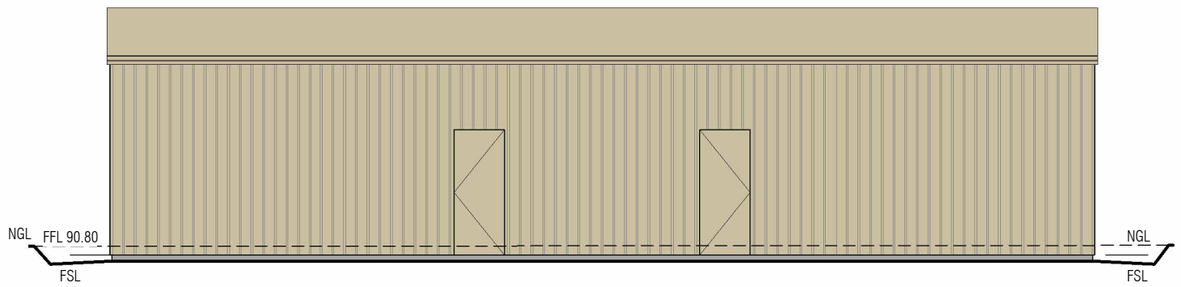
OUTBUILDING 3 - SOUTH EAST ELEVATION

SCALE 1 : 100 at A3



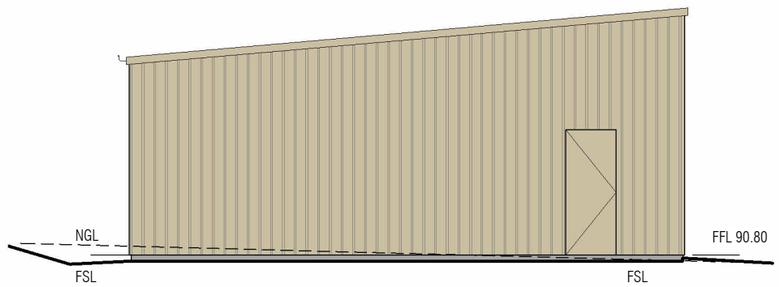
OUTBUILDING 3 - NORTH EAST ELEVATION

SCALE 1 : 100 at A3



OUTBUILDING 3 - NORTH WEST ELEVATION

SCALE 1 : 100 at A3



OUTBUILDING 3 - SOUTH WEST ELEVATION

SCALE 1 : 100 at A3

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Project:
PROPOSED OUTBUILDINGS
485 ROCKMOUNT ROAD,
ELLENDALE, TAS, 7140

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Project No: 24-010

OUTBUILDING 3 - ELEVATIONS

Drawing No: A07

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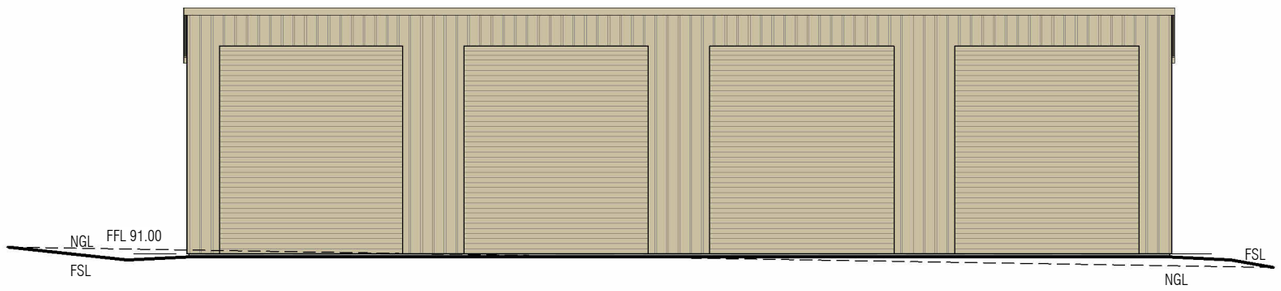
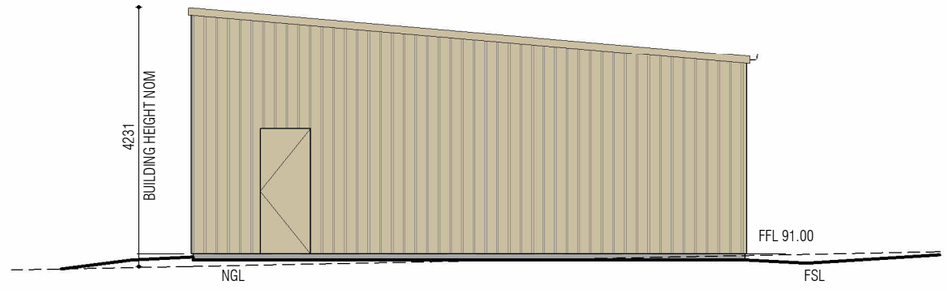


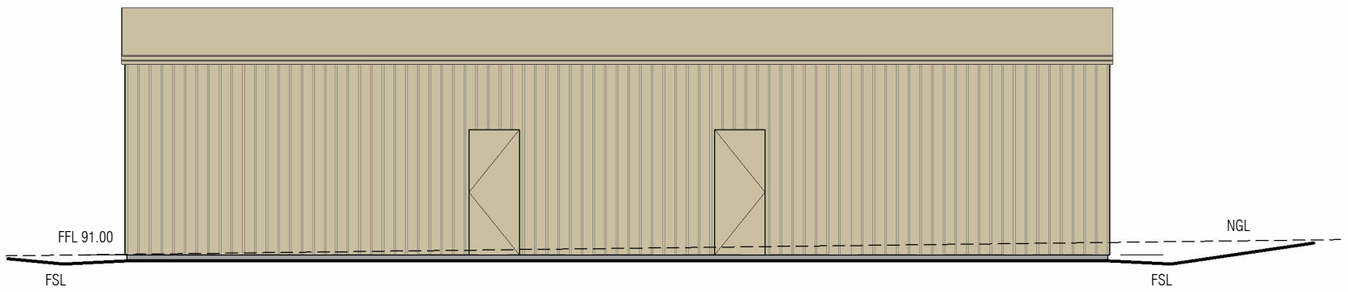
OUTBUILDING 4 - SOUTH EAST ELEVATION

SCALE 1 : 100 at A3



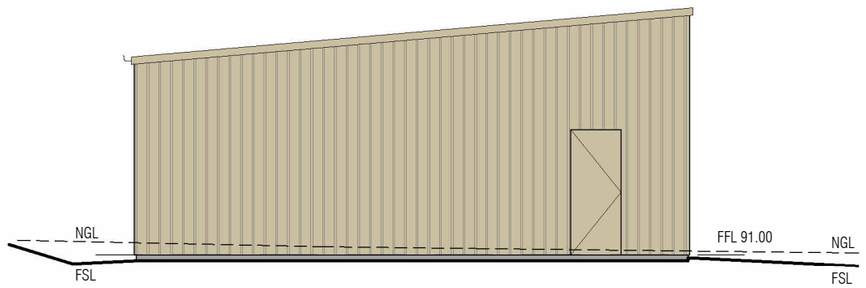
OUTBUILDING 4 - NORTH EAST ELEVATION

SCALE 1 : 100 at A3



OUTBUILDING 4 - NORTH WEST ELEVATION

SCALE 1 : 100 at A3



OUTBUILDING 4 - SOUTH WEST ELEVATION

SCALE 1 : 100 at A3

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Project No: 24-010

OUTBUILDING 4 - ELEVATIONS

Drawing No: A08

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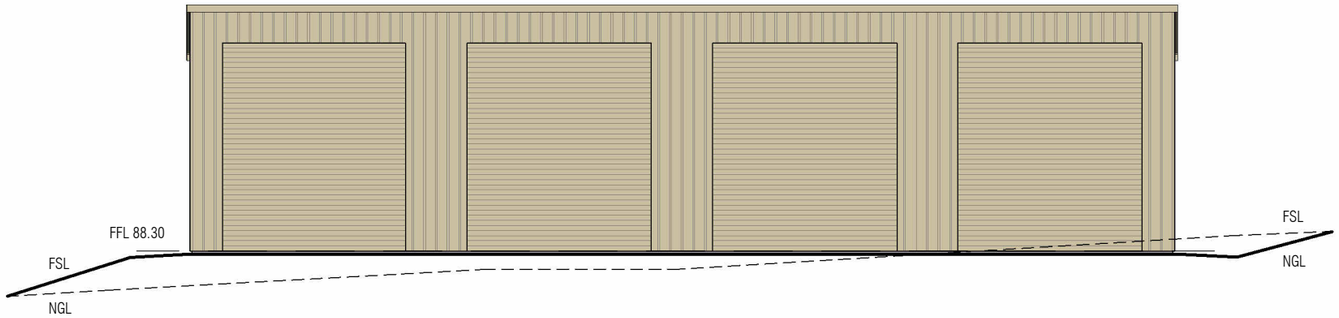
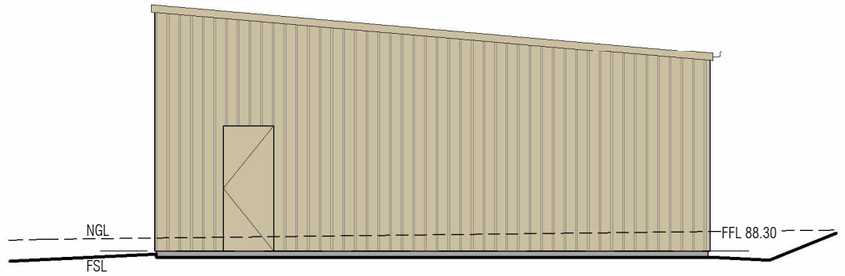


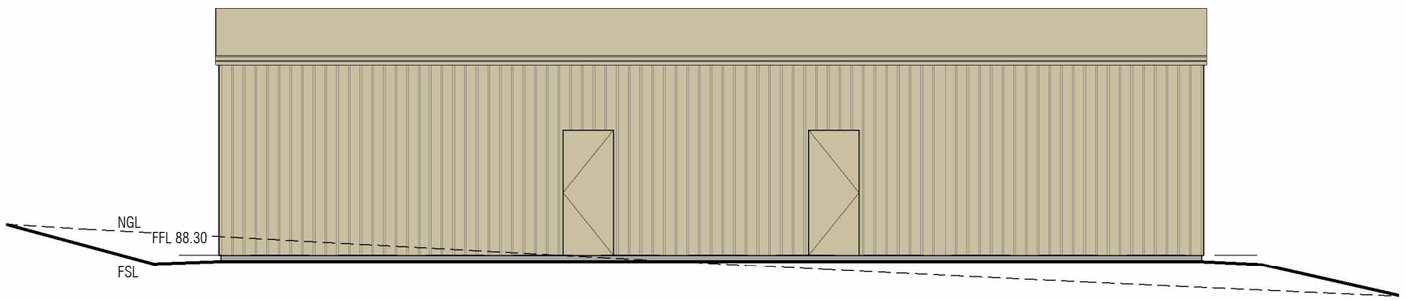
OUTBUILDING 5 - NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE 1 : 100 at A3



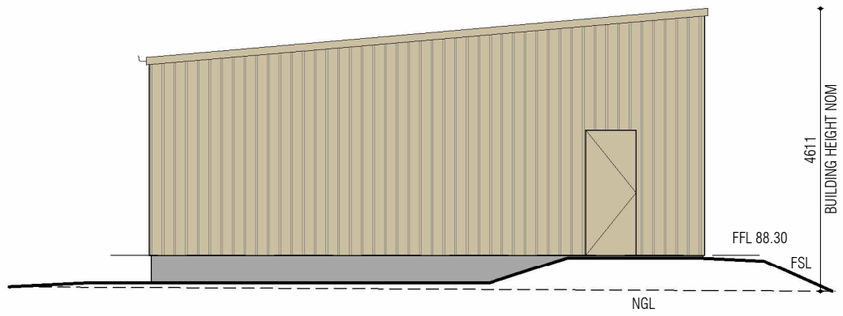
OUTBUILDING 5 - WEST ELEVATION

SCALE 1 : 100 at A3



OUTBUILDING 5 - SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE 1 : 100 at A3



OUTBUILDING 5 -EAST ELEVATION

SCALE 1 : 100 at A3

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Project:
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Scale: 1 : 100 at A3
Drawn: PB
Checked: _

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Project No: 24-010

OUTBUILDING 5 - ELEVATIONS

Drawing No: A09

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