FINAL 1 Hayfield Place, Bridgewater Test Pitting Excavation Report (AHTP4580)

Figure 1: Looking east along ***timtumili minanya*** *(the Derwent River). Photograph by Darren Watton 2024.*

Authors: Darren Watton and
Colin Hughes (AHO)

Editing: John Dent and
Sam Diprose-Adams

Proponent:
Prime Design
10 Goodman Court,
Invermay, Launceston 7250

Project:
Centacare Evolve Housing
Development
at 1 Hayfield Place,
Bridgewater,
lutruwita (Tasmania)

Version: FINAL (AHTP4580)

Date: 16th August 2024

SOUTHERN archaeology
Archaeological and Heritage Consultants
Po Box 29
Perth
Tasmania
m: 0439 444 868
e: darren@southernarch.com.au
w: southernarch.com.au
abn: 46633920126

1 Quality assurance

Item	Comment
Version	Version 5 (FINAL) - AHTP4580
Reason for review	Ensure standards of reporting are met
Status	FINAL (AHTP4580)
Prepared by	Darren Watton Principal Archaeologist Southern Archaeology
Reviewed, edited and recommended by	Prime Design. Darren Watton, John Dent, Sam Diprose-Adams and Colin Hughes on behalf of Southern Archaeology.
Authorised by	Darren Watton
Issued Date	Issued to John Dent and Sam Diprose-Adams for review and editing 8th July 2024. Returned by John Dent 9th July 2024. Issued to Colin Hughes for consultation 8th July 2024 and 10th July 2024 (with edits). Issued to Bianca Pople (Prime Design) for initial review 10th July 2024 for preliminary look over. Received from Sam Diprose-Adams 11th July 2024 with edits – edits addressed and re-sent to Bianca Pople for review 11th July 2024. Review received and addressed 12th July 2024. Resent to Bianca Pople 12th July 2024. Consultation received 26th July 2024 and updated sent to Bianca Pople 27th July 2024. Issued to AHT 2024 for review 31st July 2024. Received back 14th August 2024 with comments (Joel Williams). Comments addressed and returned to Joel Williams (AHT) 14th August 2024. Approved 15th August 2024 and made FINAL PDF and sent to AHT and Prime Design 16th August 2024.

Table 1: Quality assurance table.

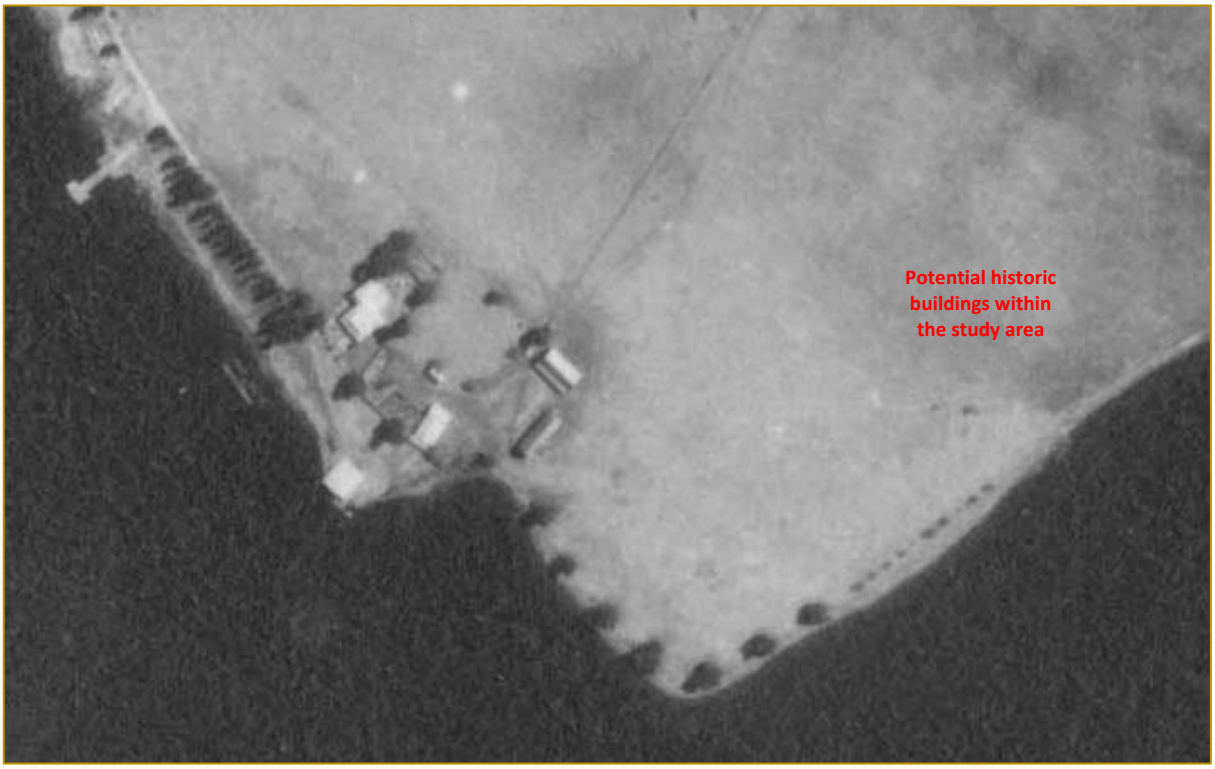


Figure 2: Section of 1946 aerial showing the study area and potential historical (European) development on the site. Source: LIST Aerial Viewer accessed 2024.

2 Acknowledgements

Southern Archaeology appreciates the opportunity to work on this country and would like to thank the Aboriginal community for being able to work in their traditional lands. This area is the traditional lands of the Oyster Bay Nation and, more specifically, the *moomairremener* clan. This area (Hobart) is known as *nipaluna,* and the Derwent River is known as *timtumili minanya* by Aboriginal people.

The field team members during this survey were:

- Darren Watton – Principal Archaeologist (Southern Archaeology).
- Colin Hughes - Aboriginal Heritage Officer (AHO) – see **Figure 3** below.
- Sam Diprose-Adams - Field Assistant (Southern Archaeology) - see **Figure 3** below.
- Brian Summers – Trainee Aboriginal Heritage Officer (AHO) and Field Assistant - see **Figure 3** below.
- Ingrid Anderson – Volunteer - see **Figure 3** below.

The contact for this work is Bianca Pople (Prime Design - hereafter the proponent). Southern Archaeology would like to thank Bianca for her time, support, and assistance.

Southern Archaeology also acknowledge Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania (AHT) for methodology advice, reporting support and the preparation and supply of information, reports and Aboriginal heritage site cards relevant to the study area.

Figure 3: Clockwise from left – Ingrid Anderson, Colin Hughes, Brian Summers and Sam Diprose-Adams. Photograph by Darren Watton 2024.

3 Glossary and Abbreviations

3.1 Glossary of terms

Table 2 is a glossary of terms used in this report.

TERM	DESCRIPTION
Aboriginal community consultation	communication between the proponent and the Aboriginal community (usually via the Aboriginal Heritage Officer or AHO) in relation to any potential impact/s of a proposed development on Aboriginal heritage site/s, and how they might be avoided, mitigated or managed.
Aboriginal Heritage Assessment Report (AHAR)	an AHAR aims to determine whether Aboriginal heritage sites are present in a proposed area. Aboriginal Heritage Assessment Reports are usually carried out by an Aboriginal Heritage Officer (AHO) and qualified Archaeologist.
Aboriginal heritage	refers to everything covered by the term "relics" as defined in Section 2(3) of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975 (Tas) (the Act).
Aboriginal Heritage Council (AHC)	the Aboriginal Heritage Council is established under Part 2 of the Act to advise the Minister on Aboriginal heritage matters. One of its key roles is to provide advice on new permit applications, development or research proposals, and relevant documentation including policies and the Guidelines. The Council anticipates discussion with proponents regarding significant proposals.
Aboriginal Heritage Officer (AHO)	a Tasmanian Aboriginal community member who is recognised by the Tasmanian Aboriginal community as being able to liaise with the community on Aboriginal heritage matters and who also possesses the skills and knowledge required to carry out Aboriginal Heritage Assessment Reports.
Aboriginal Heritage Register (AHR)	the Aboriginal Heritage Register (AHR) was launched in November 2014 to replace a number of internal systems, including the Tasmanian Aboriginal Site Index (AH). The AHR records information about Aboriginal Heritage (AH) sites and supports many of Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania's business processes. Information recorded for an AH site may include site recording forms/site cards, photographs, slides, spatial data, site composition and associated Aboriginal heritage assessment reports.
Aboriginal heritage site	any site that bears signs of the activities of the original inhabitants of Australia or their descendants. This includes, but is not limited to, any artefact, painting, carving, engravings, arrangement of stones, midden, modified landscape, and human remains within the site.
Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania (AHT)	Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania is part of the Department of Premier and Cabinet and is responsible for administering the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975 (Tas) and maintaining the Aboriginal Heritage Register (AHR). Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania also provides secretariat support to the Aboriginal Heritage Council.
Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975	this is the new title of the Aboriginal Relics Act 1975 (Tas) and is sometimes referred to in this report as 'the Act'. The Act provides the legislative basis for the protection and management of Aboriginal heritage in Tasmania.
Artefact	an object made by a human being, typically one of cultural or historical interest.
Best Practice	commercial or professional procedures that are accepted or prescribed as being correct or most effective.
Cultural (or Aboriginal) heritage	heritage relating to Aboriginal people or created by Aboriginal people, i.e., stone artefacts, middens, art sites etc.
Disclimax	a relatively stable ecological community often including kinds of organisms foreign to the region and displacing the climax because of disturbance especially by humans – in this instance referring to a vegetation community as a result of Aboriginal burning over the last 35,000 years or so.
Due Diligence	means the detailed investigations of a proposed site to confirm its suitability for development.
ecotone	a region of transition between two biological communities.
GIS	a geographic information system (GIS) is a system that creates, manages, analyses, and maps all types of data. GIS connects data to a map, integrating location data (where things are) with all types

	of descriptive information (what things are like there). This provides a foundation for mapping and analysis that is used in science and almost every industry. GIS helps users understand patterns, relationships, and geographic context. The benefits include improved communication and efficiency as well as better management and decision making.
Ground surface visibility (GSV)	an assessment of how much of the ground surface in a survey area is visible and what other factors, like introduced gravel or leaf litter, might limit the detection of artefacts (Burke and Smith 2006:79).
Historical Development	refers to changes in the unfolding of history.
Historical Heritage	means places of significance to people on account of historical, physical (i.e., technological, archaeological, architectural) and cultural values. Historic heritage is often referred to as cultural and historic heritage or simply 'historic places'.
Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995 (Tas)	an Act to promote the identification, assessment, protection and conservation of places having historic cultural heritage significance and to establish the Tasmanian Heritage Council
lutruwita	Tasmania - in palawa kani, the language of Tasmanian Aborigines.
Potential Area of Sensitivity (PAS)	these are areas considered by the AHO and Archaeologist to have increased sensitivity for Aboriginal heritage material and is generally based upon landform considerations (such as availability or access to water and other resources), location (such as discrete rises and ridges that may have increased drainage etc) and proximity to workable stone sources, proximity to hunting and forging areas, predictive analysis and other factors. While (low) GSV is not generally considered a determining factor, it is an important consideration especially in locations where all other factors suggest increased sensitivity.
Permit	under Section 14 of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975, permits may be granted by the Minister, (at the recommendation of the Director of Parks and Wildlife) to "destroy, damage, deface, conceal or otherwise interfere with a relic" (s14(1)(a)). Permits may be granted for other actions such as research. Avoidance is the preferred course of action when Aboriginal heritage sites are under threat. If avoidance is not possible, mitigation is required to demonstrate all possible consideration has been given to minimising the impact of the project activity on Aboriginal heritage before a permit is considered by the Minister.
Project investigation area or Study Area	the project area subject to an Aboriginal Heritage Assessment Report. A development footprint (see Project Activity Area) may be within an assessed investigation area.
Proponent	means the person or entity which has commissioned the assessment. This may be the proponent, landowner or their agent.
Qualified Archaeologist	Archaeologist with at least two years' experience and/or holds a minimum of Honours at a recognised University.
QGIS software	QGIS is a GIS program. The latest update is 2023.
Significant archaeology	Significant archaeology in terms of European heritage refers to any potential remains of human use of the land such as drains, cesspits, cellars, footings, foundations, surfaces, landscape and topographical features, materials, artefacts, post holes, road surfaces, floors, fences or the like that are of an archaeological nature. Significant archaeology requires assessment by a qualified archaeologist. Significant Archaeology in relation to materials (artefacts) in this report means over five artefacts clustered in a 2 metre by 2 metre radius – it should be noted however that any material (artefact) of a unique, rare or is completely intact should be kept by any person for analysis by a qualified archaeologist. Typical artefacts found on Tasmanian sites include but are not limited to complete and fragments of ceramics (stoneware, earthenware and porcelain), glassware (including bottles, tableware, window glass and other glass fragments), metal (barrel hoops, nails, screws, bolts, tools, harness and other metal), personal items (jewellery, buttons, buckles and clay pipes), leather (harness and belt), coins and tokens, domestic and commercial items and any other artefacts related to everyday life. Significant archaeology in terms of Aboriginal heritage refers to any Aboriginal heritage material (or places) as all Aboriginal relics and material are protected under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975 (Tas). The most common sites in this area are generally isolated artefacts and artefact scatters. All these sites can contain lithic or contact materials such as worked glass and ceramics.
Site and cultural site	means the part of the allotment of land on which an historic site, archaeological site or Aboriginal site is located or where a building stands, or a development is to occur or is proposed. It may also refer to an area that is being assessed or surveyed in response to a particular outcome. A Cultural site means a site of archaeological, historical, cultural, or ceremonial significance.
Study Area	refers to the entire area within the boundary of the assessment area and includes the proposed development area.
Taphonomic processes	the processes that contribute to the formation of an archaeological site over time. These processes include:

	Cultural processes (resulting from human activity) essentially involving two types: - the formation of the site itself by humans, i.e., the occupation of the site and the material laid down by this occupation. - the mechanical (physical) processes undertaken by humans that contribute to the site after its establishment such as changes in technological processes or methods over time (for example improvements or changes in mining techniques), road building, urban expansion, agriculture, changes in grazing intensity etc. Natural processes which include: - physical processes from agents such as water, wind and gravity. The degree to which the landform is active geomorphologically plays a large part in this. For example, high energy or exposed coastlines may be more influenced by weathering, erosion, sea level rise and storm surges than low energy or less exposed coastlines. - biological processes – include the influence on a site of organisms and can range from macroscopic (animals burrowing or grazing on a site) to microscopic (insects and other small animal action). - chemical processes which include the interaction between chemical components of an artefact or feature and the context in which it occurs. A good example is the rusting of ferrous metal artefacts within soils or the breakdown of bone or shell within acidic soils.
Unanticipated discovery plan (UDP)	an Unanticipated Discovery Plan (UDP) is a plan that the Aboriginal heritage practitioner provides in the Aboriginal Heritage Assessment Report (AHAR). It is a contingency plan detailing the process and procedures that should be followed if Aboriginal heritage including skeletal material is located during any stage of project works.

Table 2: Glossary of terms used in this report.

3.2 Abbreviations

Table 3 is a list of abbreviations used in this report.

ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
AHT	Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania
AHAR	Aboriginal Heritage Assessment Report
AHC	Aboriginal Heritage Council
AHR	Aboriginal Heritage Register
HT	Heritage Tasmania
THC	Tasmanian Heritage Council (historic)
LIST	Land Information System Tasmania
LU	Landform unit
PHAS	Potential Historic Areas of Sensitivity (non-Aboriginal heritage)
PAS or PAD	Potential Area of Sensitivity (Aboriginal heritage) – sometimes referred to as Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD).
SA	Southern Archaeology
THR	Tasmanian Heritage Register
TPMR	Test Pitting Methodology Report
HHAR	Historical Heritage Assessment Report

Table 3: Abbreviations used in this report.

4 Summary of recommendations made in this report

4.1 Introduction

The following recommendations have been made in this report. They are provided here for ease of reference.

4.2 Recommendations for 1 Hayfield Place Bridgewater

Any impact to an Aboriginal heritage site by an activity requires a permit under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975 (Tas)* or a new development footprint to be devised which avoids the Aboriginal heritage site or sites.

The current proposed development within the study area **will impact** Aboriginal heritage sites AH7776 (midden and medium-density artefact scatter) and AH14389 (isolated artefact) in its original planned location. However, serious alterations have been made to the original plan and now both sites will be avoided by the development in their known extent.

The following recommendations consider this and the significance of the site (and the potential for other artefacts in the immediate area) and are considered adequate as a mitigation response for the current development at this time (unit development at 1 Hayfield Place, Bridgewater).

Important note: These recommendations have been made and provided based upon discussions between the archaeologist, the AHO (Colin Hughes) and Prime design. Consultation with community has also been undertaken. These are considered the best mitigation response for this project in this instance.

The following recommendations are therefore made for the study area based upon the results of the test pitting program, negotiations between those involved and previous assessments.

Recommendation 1: AH7776 (midden and associated medium-density artefact scatter)

AH7776 will not be impacted by the current proposed development providing the latest plan by Prime Design is adopted as shown in **Figure 59** further on in this report. This will be through the development of an open space along the *timtumili minanya* foreshore which will not be developed. In addition to this a two-metre buffer (as an exclusion zone) should be incorporated around the site to ensure no disturbance (during development works) to AH7776 occurs during works or into the future (as per the plan in **Figure 59** further on in this report).

If, in the unlikely event that AH7776 (or parts of AH7776) cannot be avoided, then:

- A permit under section 14 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* to interfere with AH7776 will need to be applied for.
- This includes for landscaping or sub-surface plantings or fencing within the site extent including the two-metre buffer zone.

Recommendation 2: AH14389 (isolated artefact)

AH14389 should also be avoided by the works, and this can be achieved by adopting the new plan devised by Prime Design as shown above in **Figure 60**. This area will be an exclusion zone and should be fenced with a minimum of a 1.5m buffer during works to stop inadvertent impact during construction phases.

However, once again, if AH14389 cannot be avoided by the current development then:

- A permit under section 14 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* for interference with AH1382 should be applied for.
- This permit should include provisions for the removal of this artefact to an area not to be impacted by the development. For example, it may be moved to the area where AH7776 is located. Note: this may have implications for future management and development of the site.

Recommendation 3: Permit to backfill positive test pits

A number of positive test pits [9] have been left open as a result of the test pitting program at 1 Hayfield Place, Bridgewater. These will need to be backfilled and to do this a Permit (to conceal) will be required to be applied for under *Section 14* of *Aboriginal Heritage Act* (1975). This should be applied for as soon as possible to avoid damage or loss of the artefacts from the site.

Recommendation 4: Contractor induction

- A pre-work briefing for the contractors involved in the project be held by a qualified archaeologist and AHO prior to works being undertaken to discuss and outline issues and impacts to Aboriginal heritage at the site. This is best conducted on site.

Recommendation 5: 46 Gunn Street

- As no Aboriginal heritage was identified in this area, there are no further requirements for archaeological assessment here at this time.
- However, if during construction works, potential Aboriginal heritage is found then the UDP (see recommendation 6 below and **Appendix 4**) comes into effect.

Recommendation 6: Historical monitoring

- There is some indication that archaeological remains of historical buildings possibly dating to the 1820s (and associated with the original Hayfield Estate built by Foster – THR listing id: 617) may be located at the study area. Therefore, it is recommended that:
    - A formal SHAP and AMS be prepared for the site and/or that,
    - Monitoring by a qualified archaeologist of sub-surface works occur during the initial phases of the development and it is specified that this:
        - Is at the discretion of the proponent but is strongly advised in order to offset delays during the project if historical archaeology is encountered and to ensure any significant archaeology is recorded *in situ* as it is exposed.
        - May require a further Exemption Certificate from Heritage Tasmania.
        - If this is not undertaken then the historical archaeology, if encountered during works, result in the ceasing of work in that location and the engagement of a qualified archaeologist occur to assess the remains and

Heritage Tasmania be notified of the find. It is noted, this may result in delays during the project.

- Archaeological monitoring, if undertaken, should occur in the area indicated in **Figure 56** further on in this report.

Recommendation 7: Unanticipated Discoveries

- If any Aboriginal heritage material **is** identified by contractors (or others involved in the development) during proposed works outside permitted areas, work should cease immediately, and the process outlined in the Unanticipated Discovery Plan (UDP) should be enacted (see **Appendix 4**).

Figure 4 is a painting of Aboriginal people done by William Ashburner in the early 1800s.

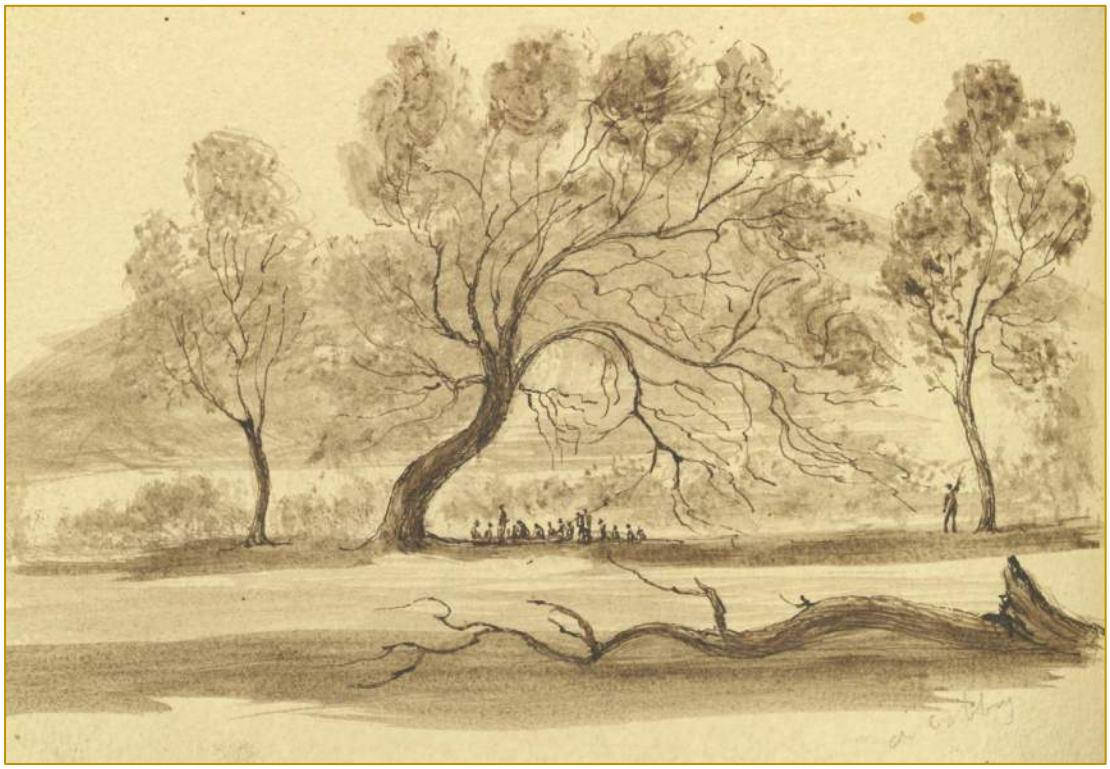


Figure 4: William Ashburner painting of Tasmanian Aboriginals in the early 1800s. Source: Libraries Tasmania Ref: 144583010_20 accessed 2024.

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

The following (**Figure 5 and Figure 6)** images show the test pitting works and the location from above looking south-east.

Figure 5: Test pitting at the study area. Photograph by Darren Watton 2024.

Figure 6: Aerial looking south-east from the study area. Aerial by Darren Watton using Mavic Pro 3 Drone 2024.

Defining the Cultural Landscape (UNESCO 2024)

The term 'cultural landscape' embraces a diversity of manifestations of the interaction between mankind and its natural environment. Cultural landscapes often reflect specific techniques of sustainable land-use, considering the characteristics and limits of the natural environment they are established in, and a specific spiritual relation to nature.

5 Introduction

5.1 Overview

Southern Archaeology (SA) and Colin Hughes (AHO) were engaged by Prime Design (hereafter also known as the proponent) to undertake an Aboriginal heritage test pitting program as recommended in the AHAR (CHMA 2021) for the study area (proposed unit development at 1 Hayfield Place, Bridgewater, lutruwita (Tasmania).

Two Aboriginal sites – AH7776 (an oyster midden and associated artefact scatter and an amalgamation of previously recorded sites AH7776, AH1381 and AH1382) and AH14389, a newly recorded isolated silcrete flake – were identified in this test pitting program. AH7776 is located along the foreshore of *timtumili minanya* (the Derwent River) and AH14389 is located just over 100m to the north-west of AH7776.

Southern Archaeology prepared a Test Pitting Methodology Report (TPMR - 2024) which recommended test pitting at the location of the proposed development. This area was considered by Southern Archaeology to have a high sensitivity for Aboriginal heritage material. The location is a sandy loam point known as Woods Point and is well drained and close to resources such as fish, shellfish, and bird habitats including swans and other wading birds. In discussion with the proponent, it was established that this area will be impacted by the proposed development.

This Test Pitting Excavation Report (TPER) is provided at the request of the proponent – Prime Design – based on the recommendations provided in the AHAR by CHMA (2021) and the TPMR (2024) prepared by Southern Archaeology. Prime Design supports testing of this area to mitigate risks associated with potentially impacting Aboriginal heritage material during upcoming development works. The identification of any Aboriginal heritage during test pitting works will assist in providing mitigation recommendations for the development if Aboriginal heritage is to be impacted.

This test pitting excavation report has been prepared for Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania (AHT) and the proponent, Prime Design.

Regardless of assessment outcomes or land use histories, all land is considered of high cultural heritage value by the Aboriginal community. Any development of, or disturbance to land is contrary to principal Aboriginal beliefs regarding the land, its values and inherent cultural significance. Consideration of broader Aboriginal heritage values is a matter for Aboriginal people to determine through participation in the heritage assessment process and community consultation.

This report includes details about:

- 45 Test pits completed at the 1 Hayfield Place, Bridgewater location.
- Surface artefacts (midden material and stone artefacts) identified at the study area.
- The surface inspection of the house block at 46 Gunn Street, Bridgewater.
- Potential historical archaeology at the site associated with THR listing id., 617 (Fairfield, formerly Hayfield).

Importantly, it is noted that Prime Design, on behalf of their proponents and in negotiation with Southern Archaeology, has since altered the development plan to avoid both AH7776 and AH14389 as a result of the test pitting program. This has resulted in the creation of free (untouched) space

along the foreshore in the location of AH7776 (which includes a two-meter buffer zone) and an exclusion zone around AH14389 with a 1.5m (fenced) buffer zone.

The proponent should be acknowledged for their best-practice approach to development through engaging SA and the Aboriginal community to better understand the area, and how proposed works can be adapted to minimise the impact on Aboriginal heritage.

*Note: Potential archaeology (non-Aboriginal) associated with THR listing id., 617 has also been raised in this report (see **Figure 2** above) due to concerns this will be encountered during works – see **Section 9.5**. Recommendations regarding this have also been included in this report and are considered separate to the Aboriginal assessment.*

5.2 Test pitting summary and relevant detail

5.2.1 Overview

Test pitting in these areas was required due to a proposed Centacare Evolve Housing development at the study area. A Permit was not required for the test pitting as the area is not on Crown Land. A methodology was approved by AHT for these works (SA 2024).

5.2.2 Test pitting 1 Hayfield Place, Bridgewater

The test pitting program at the 1 Hayfield Place, Bridgewater location was undertaken in line with recommendations made during Aboriginal heritage assessment work completed by CHMA (2021).

Archaeological test pitting was conducted in the 1 Hayfield Place, Bridgewater study area by Southern Archaeology between the 13th May and the 17th May 2024. 45 test pits were undertaken in the area. The test pitting was completed according to the test pitting methodology prepared by Southern Archaeology in March 2024. This methodology was reviewed and approved by Prime Design and AHT. It was based upon best practice archaeological methods in Tasmania.

5.2.3 Additional information

Culturally, these are the traditional lands of the people *moomairremenner* clan of the Oyster Bay Nation. The Derwent River is known as *timtumili minanya* and the Jordan River as *kutalayna* by Aboriginal people in this area.

More recently, the study area is the site of major urban development around Bridgewater. Presently, to the west a new bridge is being installed across the river and this is a major development resulting in much change to the surrounding landscape.

This area is known to have a rich history of private ownership, having been first granted to Foster in the 1820s as part of Hayfield Estate (Southern Archaeology 2024). Detailed information on this and the geographical nature of the area is contained in previous reports (CHMA 2012, Southern Archaeology 2024).

This report presents the results of the test pitting and the background research for the study area.

5.3 Location and development summary

5.3.1 Location

The location of the study area is shown in **Figure 1** (on the title page), **Figure 7** (below) and the site photographs and drone images provided further on in this report.

The study area is located on the northern shore of *timtumili minanya* (the Derwent River) at Bridgewater. Bridgewater is approximately 22.3 kilometres west of Hobart. This area has been a major crossing point for Europeans since at least the 1820s. There are many early grants and farming properties in the area. The population of Bridgewater in 2022 was 3,766 people. The address of the study area is 1 Hayfield Place, Bridgewater (PID9163759).

The study area is on the boundary of the traditional lands of the South-East Nation, the Oyster Bay Nation and the Big River Nation and, specifically, the boundaries of the *mouheneenner* (South-East Nation), the *moomairremenner* (the Oyster Bay Nation) and the *leenowewenne* (Big River Nation) clans (Ryan 2012). It was also a major crossing point and gathering point for these people long before Europeans arrived.

Figure 7: Location of the study area (circled).

5.3.2 Project Overview

The development proposal includes the construction of a proposed Centacare Evolve Housing Development at 1 Hayfield Place Bridgewater (PID9163759).

Previously, the proposed Centacare Evolve Housing Development comprised (Southern Archaeology 2024):

- 58 units with yard spaces approx. 38m^2 to 206m^2.
- Associated roads, curbing, and guttering.
- Associated services such as power, water, sewerage, and drainage.
- Required open spaces and reserves.

Since completion of the test pitting in this program the development has now been redesigned to avoid the Aboriginal heritage identified at the site.

The new development comprises:

- 54 units with yard spaces approx**. 47m^2 to 159m^2.**
- Associated roads, curbing, and guttering.
- Associated services such as power, water, sewerage, and drainage.
- Required open space and reserves.

Plans of the new development location and plan are shown below in **Figure 9**. Extensive plans of the individual units are also available upon request.

Figure 8 shows the study area where the development is to take place.

Figure 8: The whole study area looking north-west from ***timtumili minanya****. Image by Darren Watton using Mavic Pro 3 Classic Drone 2024.*

Figure 9: Site plan for the proposed development. Source: Prime Design 2024.

5.4 Test pitting aim

The primary aims of a test pitting program are:

- to identify any Aboriginal heritage that may be impacted by a proposed development
- make recommendations regarding mitigation or management of this impact
- to make management and mitigation recommendations more generally
- to assess the study area in terms of Aboriginal heritage material and sites.

5.5 Test pitting participants

The following people participated in the test pitting program:

- Darren Watton (Principal Archaeologist and lead, Southern Archaeology).
- Colin Hughes (Aboriginal Heritage Officer).
- Brian Summers (Trainee Aboriginal Heritage Officer and Assistant).
- Sam Diprose- Adams (Assistant, Southern Archaeology).
- Ingrid Anderson (Volunteer, Southern Archaeology).

Some of the participants are shown below in **Figure 10**.

Figure 10: Participants in test pitting at the study area. Photograph by Sam Diprose-Adams 2024.

5.6 Limitations and constraints

By its very nature test pitting is limited to the actual test pit excavation areas. Cultural material may be present sub-surface anywhere and may at times extend beyond an assigned study area.

The test pitting was successful in ascertaining a good general overall view of the area and landscapes and providing a good knowledge of those areas which may be particularly sensitive for Aboriginal heritage.

5.7 Site photographs

Site photographs (and the following drone images) assist in understanding and contextualising an assessment and development within the landscape. Some photographs of the study area where test pitting is proposed are shown in **Figure 11**.

1. The study area looking east.

2. Study area looking north.

3. Study area looking north-west.

4. Study area looking south-east.

5. Study area looking east across Derwent.

6. Study area looking west.

7. House at 46 Gunn St, Bridgewater looking south.

8. House at 46 Gunn St, Bridgewater looking north.

9. Study area looking south-west towards new bridge

Figure 11: Photographs of the study area during test pitting. Photographs by Darren Watton 2024.

5.8 Drone images

The following drone images (and the on in **Figure 8** above) were also taken of the site - **Figure 12 to Figure 16**. In particular, the image in **Figure 8** above shows the whole of the study area property from *timtumili minanya*.

Figure 12: Looking north across Bridgewater to Brighton. *Image by Darren Watton using Mavic Pro 3 Classic Drone 2024.*

Figure 13: Looking south over *timtumili minanya towards Granton. Image by Darren Watton using Mavic Pro 3 Classic Drone 2024.*

Figure 14: Looking east and down timtumili minanya towards Hobart. Image by Darren Watton using Mavic Pro 3 Classic Drone 2024.

Figure 15: Looking west across the study area. Image by Darren Watton using Mavic Pro 3 Classic Drone 2024.

Figure 16: Looking south-west across the Bridgewater Bridge up ***timtumili minanya****. Image by Darren Watton using Mavic Pro 3 Classic Drone 2024.*

timtumili minanya and the resources of the Derwent (Austral 2013)

The coastal fringe provided rich food resources - both plants and animals. The coasts provided a wide range of shellfish: large and small whelks, warreners, abalone, mussels, periwinkles, limpets, chitons, oysters, crayfish and crabs. Shellfish were gathered along the shoreline, but also from deeper water, with Aboriginal women noted for their diving skills.

In the hinterland, birds, possums, kangaroos and wallabies could be found, as too were edible plant and fungus species. Land management through regular burning encouraged 'green pick' (new growth and grasslands) that in turn, supported native game in numbers.

6 The current test pitting program

6.1 CHMA (2021)

The initial assessment was undertaken in 2021 by CHMA. CHMA identified three sites incorporated as a Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) in the area as follows (**Table 4**):

Site Name		Site Type	Description
PAD2 incorporating sites AH7776 AH1381 AH1382	E518732 N5267797 E518770 N5267842 E518783 N5267844 E518807 N5267914 E518903 N5267857 E519017 N5267856 E519040 N5267843 E518988 N5267787 E518888 N5267716 E518867 N5267716 E518836 N5267739 E518781 N5267808	Potential Archaeological Deposit encompassing three Registered Shell midden sites	PAD2 encompasses a 200m x 130m area at Woods Point, on the northern margins of the River Derwent estuary. PAD2 incorporates sites AH7776, AH1382 and AH1381.The sites and PAD2 area are located around 250m to the east of the Project Land and are not under any direct threat of impact. Note location on development construction plan and avoid.

Table 4: PAD 2 incorporating sites AH1381, AH1382 and AH7776 at the study area. Source: CHMA 2021.

The location of these sites is shown in **Figure 17** below. These sites were identified by CHMA (2021) as:

- AH1381 – shell midden (this site could not be found in the CHMA (2021) assessment but was relocated in this assessment).
- AH1382 – shell midden (identified by CHMA (2021) as a midden located at Woods Point (within the study area) on the foreshore of the Derwent River.
- AH7776 – shell midden (identified by CHMA (2021) as a midden possibly with associated artefact scatter located on the western side of Woods Point (within the study area) on the foreshore of the Derwent River.

CHMA (2021) recommended test pitting at the study area location (outside the known site extents) if the proposed development was to impact these areas.

In discussion with Prime Design, it was established that this area would be impacted by the proposed Centacare Evolve Housing Development and therefore a methodology was prepared for test pitting at the site by Southern Archaeology (2024).

The Test Pitting Methodology Report (TPMR) was provided at the request of the proponent – Prime Design and was based on the recommendations provided by CHMA (2021) and AHT (Record of Advice – AHDR7711). A copy of AHT's advice (AHDR7711) is provided in **Appendix 1** of this report.

Prime design supported testing of this area to mitigate risks associated with potentially impacting Aboriginal heritage material during upcoming Centacare Evolve Housing Development works. The identification of any Aboriginal heritage will also assist in providing mitigation recommendations for the development if Aboriginal heritage was to be impacted.

Regardless of assessment outcomes or land use histories, all land is considered of high cultural heritage value for Aboriginal people. Any development of, or disturbance to land is contrary to principal Aboriginal beliefs regarding the land, its values and inherent cultural significance.

Consideration of broader Aboriginal heritage values is a matter for Aboriginal people to determine through participation in the heritage assessment process and community consultation. This will be undertaken by Colin Hughes (AHO) in this instance and the results of this are provided in this report.

Figure 17: Location of sites within the study area. Source: CHMA 2021.

6.2 Test pitting rational and justification

6.2.1 Introduction

The following test pitting rationale and justification was provided in the Southern Archaeology TPMR (2024).

6.2.2 Test pitting rationale

The test pitting program has the potential to provide the main benefits as follows:

1. Provide an understanding of the Aboriginal heritage that may be impacted by the current proposed development.
2. Assist in understanding the extent of Aboriginal heritage at the site especially in relation to AH1381, AH1382 and AH7776. It was proposed this could also inform future risk management and had the potential of redefining and updating of the extents of AH1381, AH1382 and AH7776.
3. Provide an indication of the cultural values of the area and use of the area by Aboriginal people.
4. Provide an opportunity for Community (under Colin Hughes direction) to participate in test pitting at the site – unfortunately this was not able to occur.

It was recommended that the sub-surface test pitting program within the proposed development area be:

1. Within the proposed work area alignment.
2. Based on accepted archaeological best practices.
3. Agreed upon and understood by all stakeholders such as the proponent, Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania (AHT), the Aboriginal community, the Aboriginal Heritage Officer (AHO) and the Archaeologist involved in the work.
4. Discussed, negotiated and approved by AHT prior to commencement.
5. Be the systematic excavation of holes (500mm x 500mm) within the ground surface around the current known extent of AH1381, AH1382 and AH7776 and to a level considered by the Archaeologist and AHO to be:
    a. Sterile (i.e., devoid of Aboriginal material and this may include sub-surface clay or regolith), and/or,
    b. The safe working depth and in this instance to be a maximum of 1000mm (soil depths in this area could reach this limit).

Note: Test pitting in this area where Aboriginal heritage had not been identified did not require a permit unless Aboriginal material is discovered during test pitting. It is required that a permit be applied for if test pitting is to be conducted on a registered or known Aboriginal heritage site or a section of Crown Land. This program did not test the area within the recorded extent of AH1381, AH1382 and AH7776 (in the current registered extents) but did test within the area around these sites (and within the proposed development area) to understand if these sites go beyond their current known extents.

6.2.3 Test pitting justification

The following was provided as further justification for the test pitting at this location:

- The extents of AH1381, AH1382 and AH7776 were not understood. Potential depths of deposits were also not understood (sandy soils are known to allow movement of material (colluvial processes, translocation and vertical movement) and to potentially be quite deep. It was suggested in the CHMA (2021) report that the area was not presently fully understood and that the level of disturbance was also not essentially known at present. Sandy locations and elevated positions along rivers and watercourses and other resources in this area were known to often contain sites that may in fact be quite intact (especially at depth).
- The landscape in this area is ideal for Aboriginal occupation – the location is a well-drained sandy area and there are a number of sites registered in the area. The location is close to the Derwent Estuary and the wider area is known to be culturally rich. These landscapes are known from other areas to be favoured by Aboriginal people for site placement, so it was likely the sites extended beyond the originally recorded extents.
- Sandy areas are dynamic and likelihood of buried deposits in an area such as this was considered high.
- The site is also near the culturally rich areas along *kutalayna* (the Jordan River).
- Test pitting was the only mechanism currently available for testing an area for Aboriginal heritage prior to works being undertaken which could provide some measure of confidence for risk mitigation.
- The proposed Centacare Evolve Housing Development at the study area was of sufficient scope so as to cause major disturbance of the upper and lower layers of the ground surface in the study area and there was sufficient space to potentially provide some mitigation options for the development at this point. However, uncertainty existed in this area as to whether further Aboriginal material would be found during works outside the current site extents, and it was proposed that this should be addressed now, prior to commencement of works.

- Predictive analysis and background research previously undertaken for this area supported the presence of medium to larger sites in this area (Southern Archaeology 2023/2024).
- The proponent wanted some measure of confidence they would not inadvertently impact Aboriginal heritage prior to undertaking works in the area and test pitting was the only mechanism currently available and supported by AHT to do this.
- Test pitting would allow further and more nuanced mitigation options to be presented for the area. If Aboriginal material was identified in this area prior to construction works alternatives such as salvage to another area 'on country' outside the current impact area could be considered more carefully and fully.
- While not a function of Aboriginal heritage management, further understanding of the site had the potential to reduce delays associated with unanticipated discoveries during proposed works. It could also reduce the instances of impact to sites which is a primary function of Aboriginal heritage management.

6.2.4 Interpretation and discussion

The methodology (SA 2024) further justified test pitting in the study area and around the sites AH1381, AH1382 and AH7776 which had been identified as being potentially impacted by the upcoming proposed development. The test pitting was designed to test the area around these sites for further sub-surface material. Information in the Southern Archaeology methodology report (2024 - including geographical, geomorphological, ethnographic and predictive analysis) and within the CHMA (2021) report all suggested that this area had a higher potential for containing Aboriginal heritage sites and, in particular midden material, isolated artefacts and small to medium (and possibly larger) density artefact scatters. The area was defined as a well-drained sandy area above *timtumili minanya* (the Derwent River) and were other sites identified as located within the vicinity of the study area. Test pitting was recommended to mitigate potential risk of impacting Aboriginal sites (and delaying the project during works) and was the only mechanism currently available to do this in Tasmania.

This process was supported by the proponent (Prime Design) for this purpose and the methodology approved by AHT.

6.3 Reporting

This excavation report has been prepared to detail the results of the test pitting program.

7 Test pitting methodology summary

Test pitting was conducted over the area shown in Error! Reference source not found. **and Figure 17** above at the study area. The area tested was about 290m by 106m (at its widest point). Forty-five [45] test pits (41 mandatory and four reserve test pits) were undertaken over the study area as proposed in the TPMR (SA 2024). The location of the test pits completed in this program are shown below in **Figure 18**.

Figure 18: Test pit locations – orange for positive test pits – green for negative test pits - green. Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS 2024.

This program was implemented as an initial one stage process (41 test pits) followed by four test pits (these were part of the ten reserve trenches as per the TPMR – SA 2024). The reserve trenches were essentially to achieve a more concise view of the extent of the site based on the findings in the original 41.

The program was completed as follows (summary and methodology):

Stage 1:

In the first instance (**Stage 1**), this test pitting methodology involved:

- Forty-one 500mm x 500mm standard test pits dug by hand every 20 metres at the locations shown in around the area (and outside the then known extent of sites recorded on the foreshore).

In the second instance**,** the test pitting methodology completed:

- Five reserve test pits undertaken to provide a better understanding of the site extents in the area.

General considerations:

- Test pits were dug by hand using a square bladed shovel or other approved device such as an archaeologist's trowel as required.
- The test pits were opened systematically and dug in 100mm spits (for vertical control) with each spit dug and sieved consecutively before a new spit was commenced. Each spit was recorded and described.
- All excavated soils were placed in buckets according to spit. These were sieved separately according to spit level.
- Features, materials and artefacts were be recorded *in situ* where possible.
- Hand sieving was undertaken on a 9mm sieve employed for excavated material. Dry sieving was sufficient.
- Each pit was recorded using a dGPS (Emlid R2+ dGPS accurate to 30mm). These dGPS co-ordinates were used to provide an aerial sub-surface testing plan (see **Figure 18** above) of the test pit locations in this excavation report.
- The stratigraphic profile of each pit was photographed (with at least two profiles) and notes taken detailing particular information about the pit such as content i.e., soil type, friability, colour changes (Munsell test), material content etc.
- A field diary with general notes was kept by the archaeologist in charge on each day to record information for the project such as general details, pit locations, results, weather etc.
- Each pit was excavated until either:

    1. A sterile soil (devoid of artefact potential i.e., sterile clay or regolith) layer was reached, or
    2. A bedrock layer was reached, or
    3. A maximum safe working depth of 1000mm was reached

If any of these three scenarios were realised the pit was be backfilled with sterile soil and the excavation proceeded to a new pit.

Or alternatively if:

4. Aboriginal material was encountered during excavation then:
    - The excavation ceased in that location.
    - The Aboriginal material was recorded on site (with limited attribute analysis conducted) and returned to the pit after analysis.
    - A permit will be sought for the subject test pit/s to rebury the open test pits and/or for the proposed development works if these are to be impacted by the development.
    - General details about the material/artefacts such as density, associations, raw material type, depth of material, environmental deposits and horizon details was recorded. The Aboriginal material/artefact was also photographed.
    - The pit was not backfilled after all relevant data was collected.
    - *Note: the excavation proceeded to a new pit at this time.*

- This process proceeded until all the test pits were completed, left open if positive or backfilled if negative.

- No unanticipated Aboriginal heritage was identified (i.e., anything other than stone artefacts or midden material).
- This excavation report details the results of the test pitting program.

7.1 Test pitting teams

This test pitting program was implemented by one team of five people (Darren Watton, Colin Hughes, Brian Summers, Sam Diprose-Adams and Ingrid Anderson) and for **Stage 1**. It took five days to complete as anticipated.

Figure 19: The test pitting team from left – Briam Summers, Colin Hughes, Ingrid Anderson, Darren Watton and Sam Diprose-Adams. Drone image by Darren Watton using Mavic Pro 3 Classic Drone 2024.

Aboriginal people using canoes in the Derwent River (Southern Archaeology 2024)

He [William Collins] sees many of the natives and was conducted to the town by some of them. Where there were about 20 families, he stayd [sic] all night with them; they were all very friendly. He sees 3 of their cattemerans [sic] or small boats made of bark that will hold about 6 of them.

8 Test pitting results

8.1 Introduction

Aboriginal heritage test pitting was conducted by Southern Archaeology at 1 Hayfield Place in May 2024 as per the approved methodology (see above and Southern Archaeology TPMR 2024).

This section presents the results of the test pitting program.

For reference in this section, the location of the site recorded in this test pitting program is shown below in **Figure 21** (the wider location of the site) **to Figure 22** (the focus of the midden extent and artefact scatter within the site and the location of the isolated artefact) below. Information about the test pits and the artefacts recorded is also contained in **Appendix 2 and 3**.

Figure 20 shows an Aboriginal windbreak painted by Peron during the Baudin expedition in 1802.

Avoidance and improvement (Te Tangi te a Manu 2022)

While landscape assessment may traditionally have tended toward maintaining existing values, or mitigating adverse effects, current practice and the Te Tangi a Te Manu guidelines aspire towards improvement of landscape values. It is not enough to sustain the status quo if the landscape values are already diminished. Hence, these Guidelines highlight assessment of landscape effects in terms of outcomes on landscape values rather than in terms of mere change. They look beyond avoiding, remedying, and mitigating adverse effects to the greater imperative of positive outcomes for landscape values.

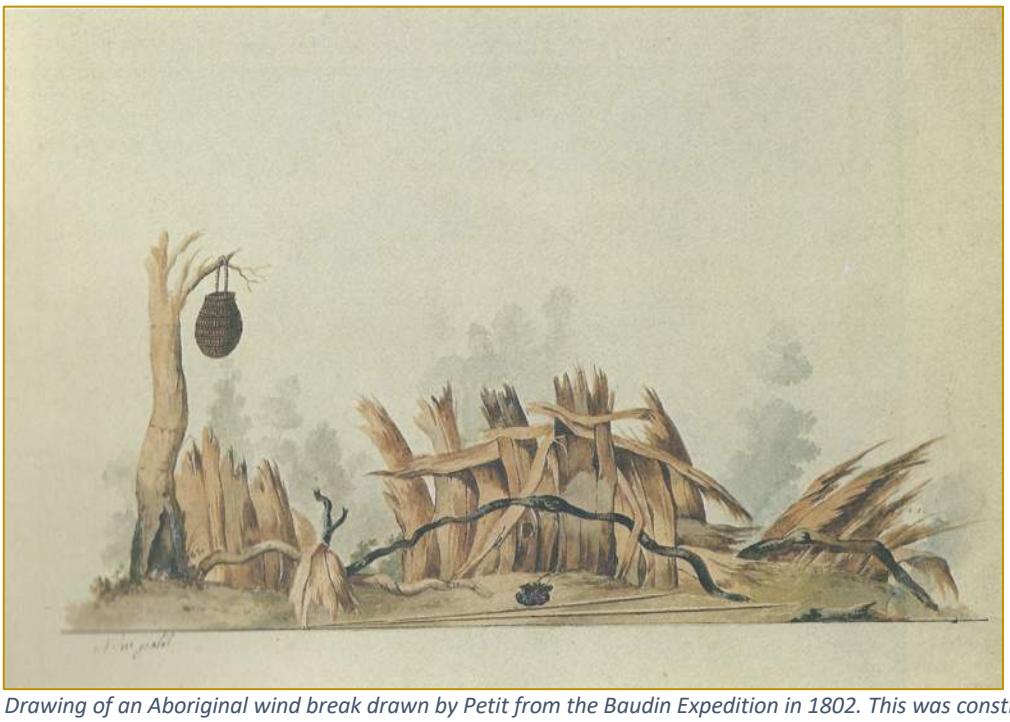


Figure 20: Drawing of an Aboriginal wind break drawn by Petit from the Baudin Expedition in 1802. This was constructed of bark and branches and provided protection from prevailing weather conditions. Baskets and shell necklaces were typically found around these sites. Source: Plomley 1993:53.

Figure 21: Location of sites in the wider landscape. Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS 2024.

Figure 22: Isolate and midden and associated artefact scatter extent. Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS 2024.

8.2 Test pit plans and tables

8.2.1 Overview

In total 45 test pits were excavated at 500mm x 500mm at the 1 Hayfield Place location.

The location and some details about the pits at the study area are shown in **Figure 18** above and the test pits that returned a positive result for Aboriginal heritage are shown below in Figure 23 (recorded using Emlid R2+ dGPS accurate to 30mm). A summary of the test pitting results is provided in **Table 5** below.

In **Table 5**, positive test pits are highlighted in Green and negative test pits are highlighted in Red. A detailed overview of each test pit is provided in **Appendix 3**. Contexts identified during the test pitting program are shown in **Appendix 2**.

Aboriginal heritage material (midden material and stone artefacts) was recorded in nine (Green highlight) of the 45 test pits at the study area (**Table 5**). These were largely confined to the shoreline of *timtumili minanya* (the Derwent River – midden and associated artefact scatter) but one isolated artefact was recorded more to the northwest of the study area and slightly off the shoreline. The positive test pits area shown in **Figure 23** below.

This is a total of 20% positive test pits. This has resulted in the extension of AH7776 to incorporate both AH1381 and AH1382 previously recorded at the study area (see **Figure 17 and Figure 22** above). The isolate (see **Figure 22** above) represents a newly recorded site.

36 excavated test pits were negative (80% of the total).

Name	Description (summary only)	Positive/Negative - Comments
TP1	Sandy clay loam	Positive – stone artefact [1] -depth <100mm.
TP2	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam over clay basal layer, some ash present.	Negative – depth 380mm.
TP3	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam over clay basal layer, some ash present	Negative – depth 300mm.
TP4	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam over clay basal layer	Negative – depth 330mm.
TP5	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam over clay basal layer	Negative – depth 270mm.
TP6	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam over clay basal layer	Negative – depth 120mm.

TP7	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam over clay basal layer	Negative – depth 290mm.
TP8	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam over clay basal layer	Negative – depth 200mm.
TP9	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam over clay basal layer	Negative – depth 300mm, then auger to 530mm.
TP10	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam over clay basal layer	Negative – depth 220mm.
TP11	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam over clay basal layer	Negative – depth 160mm.
TP12	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam over clay basal layer	Negative – depth 150mm.
TP13	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam over clay basal layer	Negative – depth 150mm, then auger to 350mm.
TP14	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam over clay basal layer	Negative – depth 200mm.
TP15	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam over clay basal layer	Negative – depth 200mm.
TP16	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam over clay basal layer	Negative – depth 220mm.
TP17	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam over clay basal layer	Negative – depth 200mm.
TP18	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam over clay basal layer	Negative – depth 170mm.
TP19	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam.	Positive – stone artefact [1] – depth <100mm.
TP20	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam over clay basal layer	Negative – depth 320mm.
TP21	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam over clay basal layer	Negative – depth 220mm.
TP22	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam over clay basal layer	Negative – depth 300mm.

TP23	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam over clay basal layer	Negative - depth 300mm.
TP24	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam over clay basal layer	Negative – depth 200mm.
TP25	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam over clay basal layer	Negative – depth 210mm.
TP26	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam	Positive – midden material – depth 150mm.
TP27	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam	Positive – midden material – depth 70mm.
TP28	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam	Positive – stone artefact [1] – depth 100mm.
TP29	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam over clay basal layer	Negative – depth 200mm.
TP30	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam over clay basal layer	Negative – depth 230mm.
TP31	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam	Positive – stone artefact [1] – depth 80mm.
TP32	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam	Positive – stone artefacts [2] – depth 260mm.
TP33	Deep sandy silt and chalky silt fill over sandy clay loam becoming clay loam over clay basal layer	Negative – depth 500mm.
TP34	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam over clay basal layer	Negative – depth 300mm.
TP35	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam	Positive – stone artefact and oyster shell fragments – depth 170mm.
TP36	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam over black clay	Negative – depth 250mm.
TP37	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam over clay basal layer	Positive – stone artefact [1] – depth 100mm.
TP38	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam over clay basal layer	Negative – depth 150mm.
TP39	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam over clay basal layer	Negative – depth 150mm.

TP40	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam over clay basal layer	Negative – depth 180mm.
TP41	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam over clay basal layer	Negative – depth 160mm.
TP42	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam over clay basal layer	Negative – depth 200mm.
TP43	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam over clay basal layer	Positive – stone artefact [1] – depth 200mm.
TP44	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam.	Negative – depth 200mm.
TP45	Moderately deep sandy clay loam becoming clay loam over clay basal layer	Negative – depth 170mm.

Table 5: Location and details of test pits at the study area.

Cultural landscape (The Burra Charter 2013)

These [cultural landscapes] are the result of the interaction of humans with their environment over many years, and,

Cultural landscapes are valued by communities because they:

Show the evolution of settlement and societies hold myths, legends, spiritual and symbolic meanings are highly regarded for their beauty tell us about societies' use of natural resources, past events and sustainable landuse display landscape design and technology achievements.

.

Figure 23: Location of test pits with positive results at the study area. Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS 2024.

Darren Watton 0439 444 868

8.2.2 Context summary table

A summary of the contexts recorded in the test pitting is provided in **Appendix 2**.

8.3 Test pit detail tables

Detailed information for each individual test pit is included in **Appendix 3.**

Figure 24 is a drone image looking west across some of the study area. Some of the southern extent of AH7776 is located in the foreground and AH14389 is located in top centre to right.

Figure 24: Looking west across the study area towards Hayfield House. Image by Darren Watton using Mavic Pro 3 Classic Drone 2024.

Aboriginal tradition (AHA 1975)

Aboriginal tradition means:

The body of traditions, knowledge, observances, customs, and beliefs of Aboriginal people generally or of a particular community or group of Aboriginal people; and

Any such tradition, knowledge, observance, custom or belief relating to particular persons, areas, objects or relationships.

9 Discussion - Aboriginal sites at the study area

9.1 Introduction

This test pitting program has further confirmed that the area is culturally rich along the shoreline of *timtumili minanya* (the Derwent River). Previously identified sites – AH7776, AH1381 and AH1382 – have now been identified as being one site in this area largely confined to around 40-68m of the foreshore on the southern and south-eastern boundary of the study area. The isolate (AH14389) is a separate site located on the north-western side of the study area.

The study area is a place which provided good access to resources such as shellfish, aquatic plants and birdlife such as swans and other wading birds.

Potable water is located about 700m to the east and west (Ashburton Creek) of the study area. There were probably also drainage lines closer to this which may have provided water. The location also provides a good, sheltered and commanding position overlooking the landscape and access to a potential crossing point over *timtumili minanya* (the Derwent River).

The test pitting program identified that:

- AH7776, AH1381 and AH1382 are in fact one site (a midden with associated artefact scatter) and
- There is a new site, an isolated artefact, located in the study area.

These sites will now be described in more detail in this section and are shown in **Figure 21 and Figure 22** above.

9.2 AH7776 – midden with associated artefact scatter - amalgamation of AH7776, AH1381 and AH1382

AH7776 has been identified (during a test pitting program undertaken at the site in May 2024 by Southern Archaeology) as a midden with associated artefact scatter and is now considered an amalgamation of previously registered sites AH7776, AH1381 and AH1382. The site consists of an oyster shell as the main midden component. It is reasonably dense around the point in this area. The site is approximately 110m by 65m at its widest points.

AH7776 is located on Woods Point overlooking *timtumili minanya* (the Derwent River). The soil is composed a sandy loam coming onto a clay loam and over a clay base.

The area is currently open grassland with areas containing piles of spoil or fill material assumed to have come from somewhere outside the study area (there is no evidence of removal of topsoil on the property itself). The area is reasonably dry, somewhat sandy and well-drained and relatively open.

This midden is mostly confined to within 20 to 30m of the foreshore with the balance of the site (the remaining 30m or so of the site extent) containing stone artefacts. The midden extent can be seen plotted on the map below in **Figure 25**.

Darren Watton 0439 444 868

Figure 25: Midden extent within AH7776. Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS 2024.

The area was subject to a test pitting program (around the extent of the registered site extent) in May 2024 due to a proposed Centacare Evolve Housing development in the area. This test pitting program has resulted in a much larger site extent for AH7776 than was previously known. A rough sketch of the extent of AH7776 is present below in **Figure 26**.

Figure 26: Approx. extent of AH7776 at the study area. Image by Darren Watton using Mavic Pro 3 Classic Drone 2024.

Darren Watton 0439 444 868

Some of the general wider location has been disturbed by clearing in the past and farming has most likely occurred here since the property was granted in the 1820s – this property being part of the original grant of Hayfield to Foster. The area was probably an open dry (Eucalypt) forest and woodland before European colonisation.

There was also an isolated silcrete flake recorded about 120m to the north-west of AH7776. This may be related but no other artefacts or material were recorded within the extent between these sites.

Ashburton Creek is located about 700m to the north-west and another unnamed water course is located about the same distance to the north-east. There may also be other drainage lines or wetlands located in the area that may have contained potable water in historic times.

Eight stone artefacts were identified as follows in **Table 6**. Further details about artefacts including photographs and attributes are also contained in **Appendix 3**.

type	colour	material	platform	termination	retouch/usewear (%)	Cortex (%)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)
Complete flake	brown	silcrete	crushed	step	Possible (30%)	none	28	18	8
Complete flake	brown	silcrete	crushed	feather	none	30%	19	22	8
Longitudinally split flake	brown	silcrete	plain	hinge	none	none	15	7	3
Complete flake	grey	silcrete	plain	feather	none	none	9	16	2
Longitudinally split flake	white	quartzite	crushed	Feather?	none	none	18	11	2
Complete flake	brown	chert	plain	feather	none	none	11	11	3
Complete flake with eraillure scar	brown	chert	plain	feather	none	none	47	31	10
Complete flake	grey	silcrete	gullwing	feather	Possible	none	18	15	7

Table 6: Attributes of artefacts recorded in AH7776.

The following photos show some of the artefacts, midden material and the area from the test pitting program (**Figure 27 to Figure 36**). **Figure 37 and Figure 38** show the AH7776 as it appears in the wider landscape and within the study area.

The Oyster Bay Nation (Roth 1899:168)

"The Oyster Bay Tribe or group of tribes occupied the East Coast and extended inland to the central valley. They took their name from Oyster Bay (Great Swanport). The long extent of the coast, following the islets and peninsulas from north of Schouten Main (Freycinet's Peninsula) to Risdon on the Derwent, abounds in crayfish and in oysters and other shellfish, affording an abundant supply of their favourite food. On the East Coast the hills lie some distance back from the sea, and the country yielded a supply of game. Here the natives were numerous, especially at certain season. It is said that as many as 300 have been seen in one mob. Robinson mentions two tribes on the coast – the Oyster Bay proper and the Little Swanport tribes" [sic].

Figure 27: Oyster shell midden material recorded in test pits at the study area.

Figure 28: Silcrete flake (dorsal – left and ventral - right).

Figure 29: Silcrete flake (dorsal – left and ventral - right).

Figure 30: Quartzite flake (left) and silcrete flake (right).

Darren Watton 0439 444 868

Figure 31: Chert flake and oyster shell.

Figure 32: Chert flake (ventral – left and dorsal – right).

Darren Watton 0439 444 868

Figure 33: Silcrete flake (dorsal – left and ventral – right).

Figure 34: Site location looking East. Photograph by Darren Watton 2024.

Figure 35: Site location looking North-East. Photograph by Darren Watton 2024.

Figure 36: Site location looking South-West. Photograph by Darren Watton 2024.

Darren Watton 0439 444 868

Figure 37: site location within the wider landscape. Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS 2024.

Figure 38: Site location. Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS 2024.

9.3 AH14389 – Isolated silcrete flake

AH14389 is an isolated silcrete flake located in the central to North-Western extent of 1 Hayfield Place, Bridgewater.

AH14389 is located on Woods Point overlooking *timtumili minanya* (the Derwent River). The soil is composed a sandy loam coming onto a clay loam and over a clay base.

The area is currently open grassland with areas containing piles of spoil or fill material assumed to have come from somewhere outside the study area (there is no evidence of removal of topsoil on the property itself and the material in these piles appears different from any material on site). The area is reasonably dry, somewhat sandy and well-drained and relatively open.

The area was subject to a test pitting program (around the extent of the registered sites AH7776, AH1381 and AH1382) in May 2024 due to a proposed Centacare Evolve Housing development in the area. This test pitting program has resulted in a much larger site extent for AH7776 than was previously known and the three sites AH7776, AH1381 and AH1382 have been amalgamated. This site is located over 100m to the west of AH7776 on the *timtumili minanya* foreshore. The sites may be related but no further material was identified between them in the test pitting program.

Some of the general wider location has been disturbed by clearing in the past and farming has most likely occurred here since the property was granted in the 1820s – this property being part of the original grant of Hayfield to Foster. The area was probably an open dry (Eucalypt) forest and woodland before European colonisation.

Ashburton Creek is located about 700m to the North-West and another unnamed water course is located about the same distance to the North-East. There may also be other drainage lines or wetlands located in the area that may have contained potable water in historic times.

The attributes of the flake are recorded below in **Table 7**. Further details about the artefact are also included with photographs and attributes in **Appendix 3**.

type	colour	material	platform	termination	retouch/usewear (%)	Cortex (%)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)
Flake	Brown	silcrete	crushed	feather	none	none	11	20	6

Table 7: Attributes of the stone artefact.

The following photos show some of the artefact and the area from the test pitting program (**Figure 39 to Figure 41**). **Figure 42 and Figure 43** show the AH14389 as it appears in the wider landscape and within the study area.

Figure 39: Silcrete flake (dorsal – left and ventral – right). Photograph by Darren Watton 2024.

Figure 40: Silcrete flake – ventral surface with platform. Photograph by Darren Watton 2024.

Figure 41: Site location looking south. Photograph by Darren Watton 2024.

Figure 42: AH14389 in the wider area. Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS 2024.

Figure 43: Site location. Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS 2024.

9.4 Inspection 46 Gunn Street, Bridgewater

A survey of 46 Gunn Street was also completed as part of these works and was discussed with AHT prior to undertaking the test pitting works – the result being that if no indication of sensitivity was recorded then a walk over would be sufficient and test pitting would not be required at this location.

This is a small house block with existing c1960s house. No Aboriginal material was observed during this walk over and because test pitting in the immediate area returned negative results, no further work is recommended (and the Unanticipated Discovery Plan will suffice for the property). This area will be developed as the entrance roadway (driveway) with services corridor for the proposed development.

Some photographs of this property and a map of the location is shown above in **Figure 11** and below in **Figure 44 to Figure 48**. Figure 47 is a drone image showing the 46 Gunn Street location looking from the study area to the north-east.

Figure 44: 46 Gunn Street looking south from Gunn Street. Photograph by Darren Watton 2024.

Figure 45: 46 Gunn Street looking north from rear of property. Photograph by Darren Watton 2024.

Figure 46: 46 Gunn Street looking west from rear of property. Photograph by Darren Watton 2024.

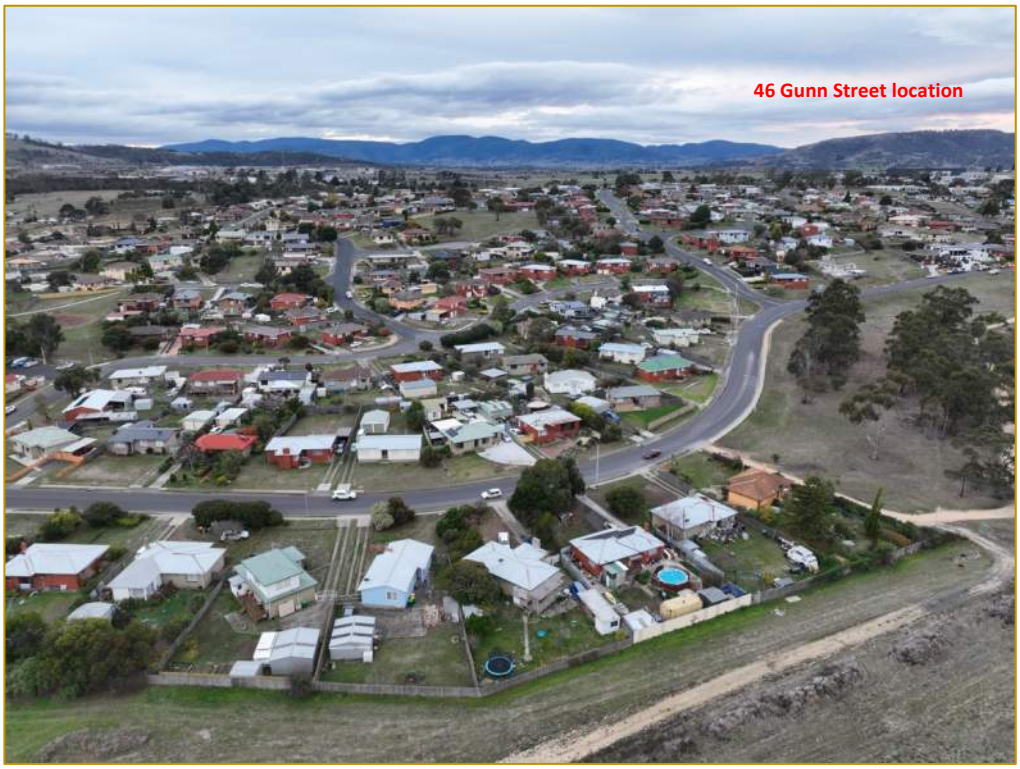


Figure 47: Location of 46 Gunn St Brighton looking from the study to the north-east. Image by Darren Watton using Mavic Pro 3 Classic Drone 2024.

Figure 48: Location of 46 Gunn Street, Bridgewater. Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS 2024.

9.5 Potential historic (European) buildings on the site

Test pitting at the study area required an Exemption Certificate from Heritage Tasmania due to this area being within THR listing no. 617 (Fairfield formerly Hayfield and granted to Lt Brooks Forster in the 1820s – see **Figure 58** below). A copy of this certificate is contained in **Appendix 5**. This listing extent is shown below in **Figure 49**. Only preliminary assessment of the potential of this area has been undertaken at this point and unanticipated discoveries within the study area present a risk to development.

While Heritage Tasmania has currently not indicated a requirement to undertake an assessment of this area, the preliminary analysis of this site (and not meant to be relied upon due to the limited nature of this assessment) has been undertaken here to determine the level of risk associated with the site in terms of historic heritage associated with the 1820s Hayfield property.

Note: However, despite Heritage Tasmania's conclusions, a best practice approach means further analysis in terms of a formal Statement of Historical Archaeological Potential (SHAP) and possibly an Archaeological Method Statement (AMS) is considered to be a prudent measure to mitigate any risk and manage archaeological potential that may arise during construction.

Test pitting at the study area required an Exemption Certificate from Heritage Tasmania (included in **Appendix 5**) due to this area being within THR listing no. 617 (Fairfield formerly Hayfield). A copy of this is contained in Appendix 5. This listing extent is shown below in. No assessment of the potential of this area has been undertaken at this point and this represents some risk to the proponent in terms of unanticipated discoveries at the study area.

In this brief analysis and during test pitting for Aboriginal material several things came to light which may be cause for concern in this area regarding early historic archaeology. These are:

- Analysis of the 1946 aerial (shown in **Figure 2** in this report) showed that two buildings are potentially located on the study area property. These may date to an earlier period of occupation at the study area. In confirmation of this, a preliminary overlay completed using QGIS (2024), shown below in **Figure 55 and Figure 56** based upon the 1946 aerial locates these buildings within the study area.
- Analysis of Hillshade Grey imagery (LIDAR imagery available on LIST) also suggests potential surface indications consistent with archaeological remains. This is shown below in
- Comparison of this area with the late 1830s causeway plan shown below in **Figure 50** indicates potential for buildings (i.e., a store building), east of the main dwelling house – although this is noted that in overlays this building appears to be outside and to the south-west of the study area and nearer the old wharf location.
- Several sandstock (handmade) bricks generally dating to before c1880, and some tooled sandstone blocks (amongst other items) were identified in the study area to the east of the existing Hayfield house. Examples of these are shown below in **Figure 51 to Figure 52**.
- A mounded area consistent with foundations were observed in the study area east of the existing house. This is shown in **Figure 53** below.

As a result of this, and at a minimum, monitoring of this area by an archaeologist has been recommended during construction works in this area (see recommendations further on) so that if significant archaeology is uncovered, this can be addressed and recorded properly. This is at the proponent's discretion but is strongly recommended as a mitigation response and best practice outcome. The area where monitoring should occur is shown in **Figure 56** below. It is also

recommended that a formal SHAP and AMS is completed prior to works commencing but, once again, this is at the discretion of the proponent.

Figure 54 is a drone image showing the potential historic building location.

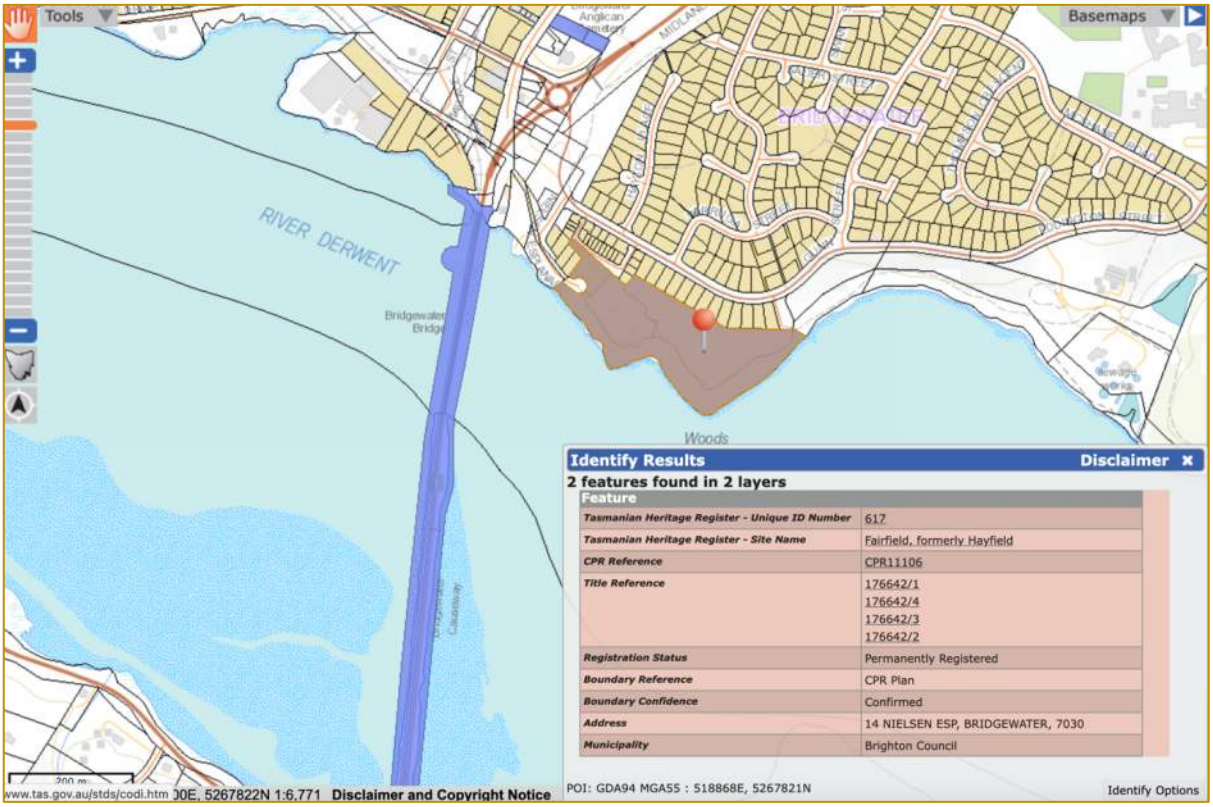


Figure 49: THR listing extent known as Fairfield, formerly Hayfield (Listing Id. 617). Source: LISTMap accessed 2024.

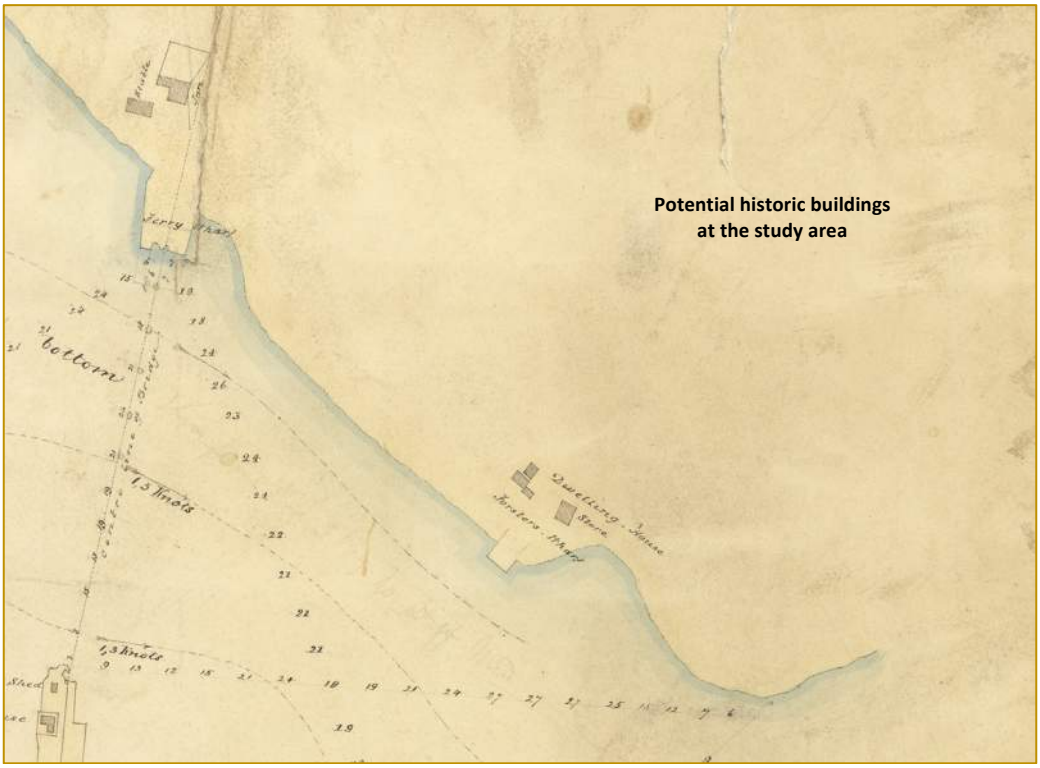


Figure 50: Section of late c1830s plan showing the buildings at Hayfield. Source: Libraries Tasmania Ref: Bridgewater Causeway PWD266-1-1176 accessed 2024.

Darren Watton 0439 444 868

Figure 51: sandstock handmade brick at the study area (left) and tooled sandstone at the study area (right). Photograph by Darren Watton 2024.

Figure 52: Foundations on study area (left) and remnants of Foster's wharf (right). Photographs by Darren Watton 2024.

Figure 53: Location at the study area where buildings were potentially located. Photograph by Darren Watton 2024.

Darren Watton 0439 444 868

Figure 54: Potential historic building location. Image by Darren Watton using Mavic Pro 3 Classic Drone 2024.

Figure 55: Overlay using the 1946 aerial showing the location of the two buildings potentially located on the study area. Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS 2024.

Figure 56: Area suggested for historical monitoring. Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS 2024.

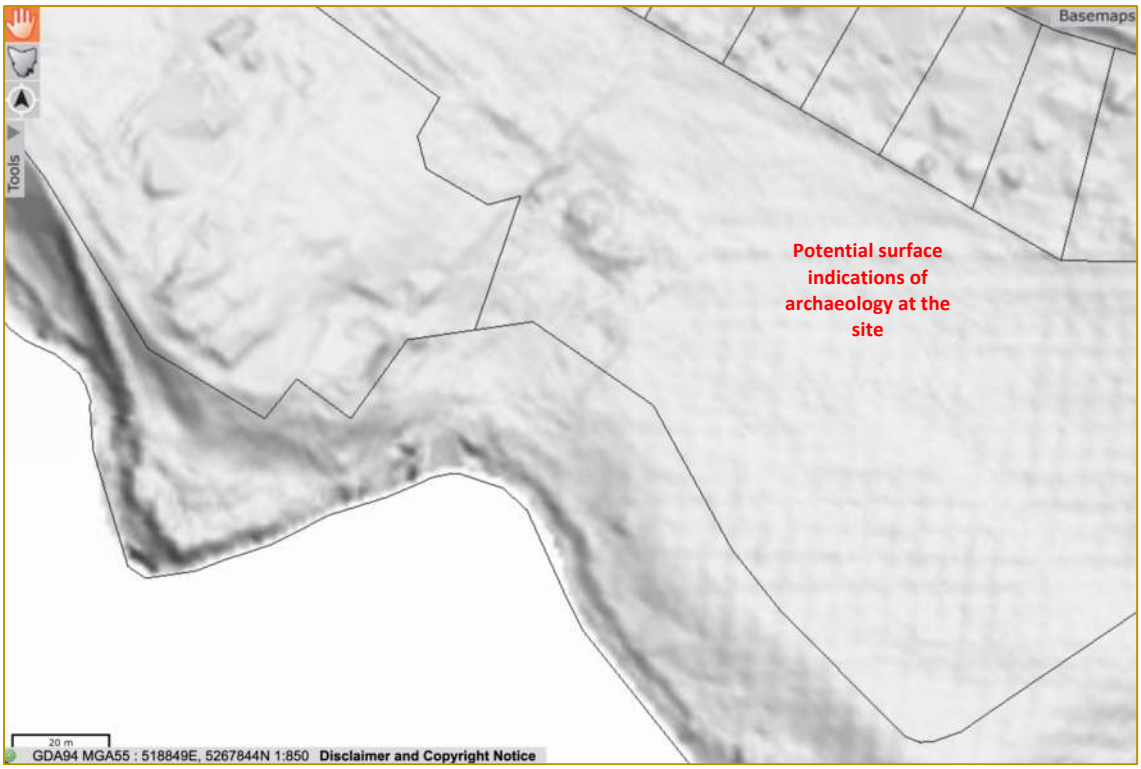


Figure 57: Hillshade Grey imagery showing potential surface indications at the study area. Source: LISTMap website 2024.

Lt George Brooks Forster by John Dent (2022)

Lt George Brooks Forster was born in 1792 in London and joined the Royal Navy. He was Captain of the *Emu* that came to NSW in 1815 then between Sydney and VDL in 1816. He was granted 800 ac on the Derwent River in 1816 and on 23 Oct 1815 in Hobart he married Elizabeth Ann Smith. He called his grant "Hayfield".

The Emu went back to England in 1816/17 with a son born in Sydney in 1816, a daughter born in Cape Town in 1817 and a son in England in 1818. T more children were born in England up to 1833. By 1838 he was in VDL and in Aug 1838 he was made a JP, Coroner and Asst Police magistrate at Brighton. He seems to have lived at Pontville at "Brooksby". He was dismissed as APM in May 1856 and the locals petitioned against his dismissal in May 1856. On 2 Jan 1857 he was declared insolvent and in 1861 began selling parts of his land at Bridgewater. Nearly 200 ac was sold in two parcels in 1864 to John Davis and he was then living at Kangaroo Point. He does not seem to have lived at Bridgewater, or not for any length of time and there is no record of any buildings on his land (although there is a house on the 1838/1839 plan and the wharf is known as Forster's wharf) at least before 1864. He died in 1874 in Sydney.

Figure 58: Lt Brooks Forster.

Darren Watton 0439 444 868

9.6 Outcomes and interpretation

9.6.1 Overview

AH7776 is diverse and extensive covering the foreshore of Woods Point on the southern and eastern sides. The midden (specifically oyster but possibly with mussel present) is focused on the eastern side point (**Figure 38**) and is surrounded by an artefact scatter. The density of the artefact scatter is unknown but believed to be reasonably high (only some of the area was tested as is the nature of test pitting). The material used is varied with chert silcrete and quartzite present. These artefacts vary somewhat in size with many quite small suggesting a site where a number of activities may have been undertaken.

The test pitting program has resulted in a far greater understanding of Aboriginal heritage at this location. The area was clearly occupied by Aboriginal people probably on a consistent seasonal basis. Historic landuse research in and environmental conclusions in previous reports (Southern Archaeology 2024) support this. There is also evidence from historic European reports (such as Flinders and Baudin) that there were huts located in the area (such as a Herdsman's Cove to the east – see Southern Archaeology 2024.

While Aboriginal occupation was rich along the foreshore, there is also evidence of extensive occupation around the wider area with over 130 sites recorded in this region (<5km around this area). This site (as is AH14389) is typical of the types of sites recorded here.

The shell within the midden component is dispersed and fragmented, but it is reasonably dense along the foreshore all along here. The artefacts also appear to be reasonably dense and there are probably many more under the surface in the site extent area here (i.e., test pitting is confined to random 500mm by 500mm extents).

There are a vast number of resources available in this area (such as shellfish and aquatic animals (including birdlife) and plants). Permanent water is also a key factor for site placement, and this is provided by Ashburton Creek around 700m to the west. It is the most reliable water source in the area outside of *kutalayna* (the Jordan River – located about 2 kilometres to the east and north) in this area.

Based upon what we currently know from other work in the area (and it is acknowledged that much of the hinterlands, or the coastal belt have not been assessed or fully tested) it appears that sites are generally confined to the coastal zone (within 200m of the coast) or within 100-150m of a major or reliable water source (Southern Archaeology 2023 and 2024). There, of course, may be exceptions to this, such as in places where resources such as well-drained rises (this site) or sources of stone or reliable water sources may be located.

No further work is required for the 46 Gunn Street property and the UDP will suffice in this area.

In regard to the THR listing (Fairfield formerly Hayfield listing id. 617) due to concerns regarding potential historical archaeology in this area, monitoring and/or a formal SHAP and AMS has been recommended.

Darren Watton 0439 444 868

9.7 Specific impacts to AH7776 and AH14389 by the current proposed development

AH7776 (midden and medium density artefact scatter) and AH14389 are located directly within the area where the current proposed unit development was to occur. However, negotiation with the proponent, through Prime Design, has come up with an alternative plan for the site where the development will avoid both sites. This has resulted in the reduction of the total number of units and some reductions in the size of some of the retained units, but the proponent has provided a very satisfactory outcome in this regard.

The whole development is shown above in **Figure 9** but the following two plans - **Figure 59** (reference AH7776) and **Figure 60** (reference AH14389) – show the areas where the sites are located up close and relative to the new development plan.

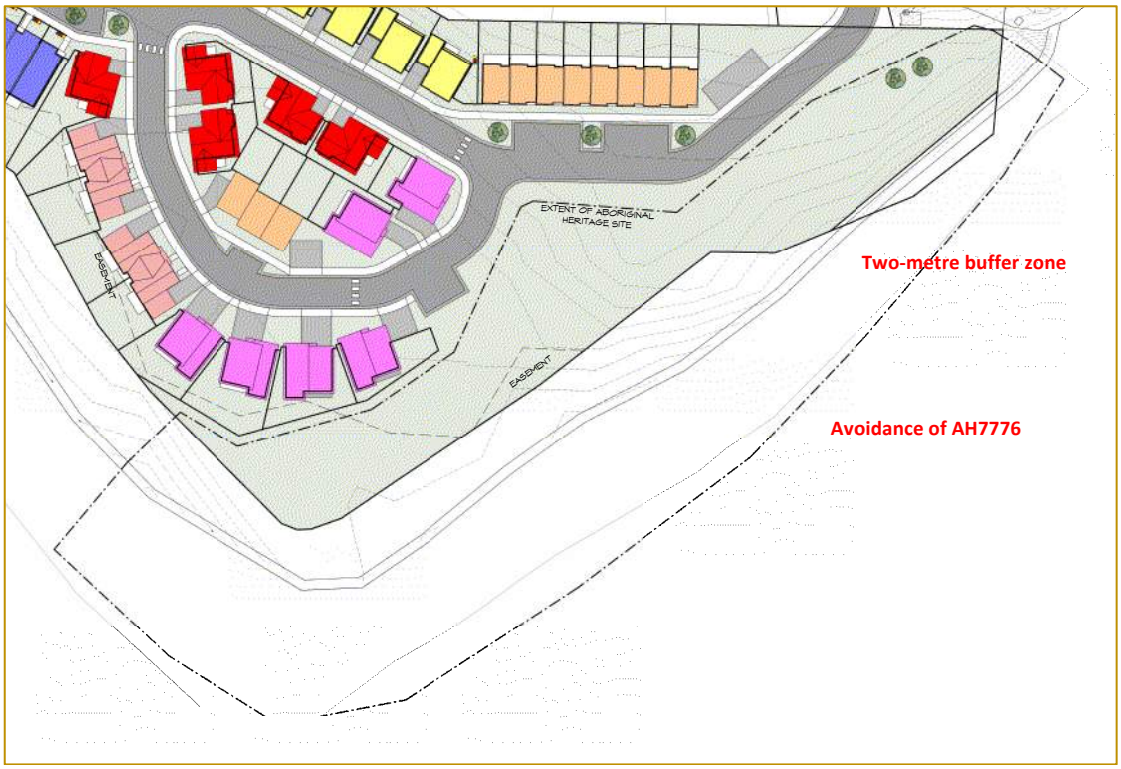


Figure 59: Section of plan showing avoidance of AH7776. Source: Prime Design 2024.

Ownership of knowledge (Sam Beattie pers comm 2024)

The sovereignty of this information [the information regarding Indigenous connections to the place] belongs to the Traditional Owners.

Figure 60: Plan to avoid AH14389. Source: Prime Design 2024.

Ask First and community (Collett and Pollock 2012)

There are number of principles that should be incorporated in any process used by miners, developers, archaeologists, anthropologists and heritage professionals when consulting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples about their heritage places. These can be summarised as follows:

1. *That Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are the primary source of information about their heritage places and therefore must be consulted if these places and their values are to be adequately identified and appropriately managed and conserved for future generations.*
2. *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people must have an active role in managing their heritage if they are to fulfil their obligations to 'care for country'; and,*
3. *There may be cultural restrictions on the sharing of information about some places and breaches of these restrictions may adversely affect the heritage values of some places.*

Darren Watton 0439 444 868

10 Community consultation

10.1 Consultation log

The following people and organisations were consulted for the project by Colin Hughes (**Table 8**).

Consultation Log: Arm End					
Date	**Who**	**Organisation**	**How**	**Action**	**Comment**
11th July 2024	CEO	TAC	hobart@tacinc.com.au	Sent an email with the executive summary	No comment at this time – 26th July 2024.
11th July 2024		weetapoona	weetapoona@hotmail.com.au	Sent an email with the executive summary	No comment at this time – 26th July 2024.
11th July 2024	Peter Macdonald	Parrdarrarra Pungenna Aboriginal Corporation	pungennacommunity@gmail.com	Sent an email with the executive summary	No comment at this time – 26th July 2024.
11th July 2024	CEO	South East Tasmania Aboriginal Corporation	ceo@setac.org.au	Sent an email with the executive summary	No comment at this time – 26th July 2024.
11th July 2024	CEO	Karadi	rdunn@karadi.org.au	Sent an email with the executive summary	No comment at this time – 26th July 2024.
11th July 2024	Manager	Aboriginal Land Council of Tasmania	r.digney@alct.org.au	Sent an email with the executive summary	No comment at this time – 26th July 2024.
11th July 2024	Rose Brown	Aboriginal Elders Council of Tasmania	taselder@intas.net.au	Sent an email with the executive summary	No comment at this time – 26th July 2024.
11th July 2024	Nick Cameron	Melythina tiakana warranta Aboriginal Corporation	mtwacorp@gmail.com	Sent an email with the executive summary	No comment at this time – 26th July 2024.

Table 8:

10.2 Statement of cultural significance by Colin Hughes

Aboriginal heritage provides a direct link to the past however this is not limited to the physical evidence of the past.

It includes both tangible and intangible aspects of our culture. Physical and spiritual connection to land within the landscape the seascape. This continues to be an important feature of cultural expression for Aboriginal people since the beginning of time.

The tangible/physical evidence of a specific are the indicators in the landscape, such as, stone tools, quarry sites, living places (middens), occupied rock shelters, artwork found on the walls of caves/rock shelters such as hand stencils, other markings carved into rock and burials.

Non-tangible aspects of our culture are the knowledge of our stories, song/dance, animal totems, medicines, navigation using the stars and our spiritual significance to the places within Tasmania.

While so much of the cultural landscape that was Tasmania before the impacts of invasion has been heavily impacted upon, these values/indicators continue to be an important aspect of our culture and are still located within landscapes despite farming activities or other developments.

The area that the sites encompass, shows evidence of these past activities, and as such the living places, the recently located middens, shell scatters, stone tools and all the sites in the Brighton area make this area highly significant to the Aboriginal community, as the landscape and its resources surrounding this area would have been utilised and lived upon by my ancestors for generations.

The recommendations contained in the report are the best options for the protection and best management for our heritage that will be impacted by the proposed development.

Aboriginal huts (Caleb Pedder pers comm 2023)

If you see shell concentrated in a half circle, then it might be the location of a hut. Huts on the east coast tended to be half circular and shells from meals are likely to have been deposited around the hut walls (Caleb Pedder pers comm. 2023).

11 Statements of significance

11.1 Introduction - The Burra Charter (2013)

The Burra Charter is the document that underpins heritage management in Australia and 'all Australian Commonwealth and State heritage acts use listing criteria based on' the five values identified in the Burra Charter (1999:80 and 2013; Byrne et al., 2003: 87-102). The five values identified in the Burra Charter (1999:80) are based on the concept of cultural significance. Cultural significance is defined within the Burra Charter (1999 and 2013) as meaning 'the aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value (the five values) for past, present or future generations' and that cultural significance is 'embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects'. Furthermore, the charter suggests 'places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups' (Burra Charter, 1999:11 and 2013). A key concept in this Charter is that when managing a heritage place, it is important to understand its cultural significance and to prepare a statement of significance based on the place's aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual values (Logan, 2004:4).

11.2 Assessment of values (Burra Charter 2013)

11.2.1 Introduction

This assessment briefly updates, describes and analyses the aesthetic, historical and scientific (archaeological) values of the study area using guidelines from the Burra Charter (2013) (see also Southern Archaeology 2018 and 2021). Emphasis is made upon the scientific (archaeological) values of the area as this is the most relevant when considering archaeological heritage (research). However, cultural (spiritual and social) values are also important and described and assessed separately by the AHO, Colin Hughes, in consultation with the Aboriginal community. Therefore, the consideration of cultural values and scientific (archaeological) values together should be the linchpin to a balanced and effective assessment of Aboriginal heritage regarding future management and the impact of a proposed development.

As part of amendments to the *Aboriginal Heritage* Act 1975 (Tas), Aboriginal Tradition is also now considered in partnership with the values within the Burra Charter (2013). Therefore, Aboriginal traditional values are also considered here by both Darren Watton and Colin Hughes together.

This assessment considers all the above values then uses them to inform the **scientific (archaeological) significance** of the study area and the sites identified within it.

11.2.2 Aesthetic value

Aesthetic value relates to the sensory and perceptual experience of a place. Aesthetic value encompasses how a place feels, and considers its place in the broader landscape, and may include consideration of visual perception, smells, scale colour, texture and material fabric.

11.2.3 Historical value

Historic value is intended to encompass all aspects of history – for example, the history of aesthetics, art and architecture, science, spirituality and society. A place carries historical value by association with or having been influenced by a historical person or event. Surviving evidence of such an event

will lead to a higher significance rating. Historic value tends to be rarely represented on Aboriginal sites, unless there is clear archaeological evidence of historical contact.

11.2.4 Scientific value

Scientific value refers to the information content of a place and its ability to reveal more about an aspect of the past through examination or investigation of the place, including the archaeological techniques (Burra Charter 2013). Scientific value in turn informs scientific (archaeological) significance – i.e., the sites or suite of sites ability to build understanding of Aboriginal occupation and society in Tasmania.

Scientific (archaeological) value considers the following main factors:

- Site integrity - the degree to which a site, site complex or landscape is preserved intact and may be consequently impacted by both cultural and environmental processes. Places which are more intact have greater potential to contain significant archaeological information about such things as human activity and environmental change.
- Site structure - relates to factors such as stratification, depth and the horizontal extent of cultural material. Stratified sites, where the material remains in the original layers in which it was deposited, may offer opportunities for identifying cultural and environmental changes through time.
- Site content - refers to the range of material occurring in a site. Sites containing a wide variety of materials or artefact types may have greater research potential than sites containing a more limited range.
- Site rarity- referring to how rare or unique a site is. Some sites such as middens and isolated artefacts are more common than others, such as high-density scatters, quarry sites or art sites.
- Site representativeness - refers to the type of site, and how well documented or represented it is within the area, region or wider setting.

11.2.5 Social and Spiritual Value

Social and spiritual value encompasses the cultural significance of a place and considers associations and particular attachments that a place has for a particular community or cultural group and the social or cultural meanings that it has for them (Burra Charter 2013).

This relates to the value placed upon a site or group of sites by the local or regional Aboriginal community and may encompass intangible aspects of the site that are not easily observed or understood by a non-indigenous person. The identification and assessment of those sites that are significant to Aboriginal people is a matter for Aboriginal people. This assessment can only be made by the appropriate Aboriginal representatives of the relevant communities. In Tasmania, the process generally involves the surveying of the area or site by a registered AHO who then consults with the relevant Aboriginal community members or group.

11.2.6 Aboriginal Traditional Value

The rating of Aboriginal Traditional Value for Aboriginal heritage sites in Tasmania is relatively new. It has been suggested by AHT that this value be added to assessments. Similar to Social and Spiritual value, the assessment of significance of Aboriginal Traditional value is made by the AHO.

Aboriginal Traditional Value refers to (*AHA* 1975):

a) the body of traditions, knowledge, observances, customs, and beliefs of Aboriginal people generally or of a particular community or group of Aboriginal people; and
b) any such tradition, knowledge, observance, custom or belief relating to particular persons, areas, objects or relationships.

11.3 Significance Assessment for the study area

Social and Spiritual values (Aboriginal cultural significance) for the study area have been rated by AHO Colin Hughes as **high significance**.

In consultation with the AHO, Colin Hughes, it has been assessed that the Traditional values for the study area are also of a **high rating**. **Aesthetic values** for the site are **high**. The sites are within a very scenic section of the river and the area commands views over *timtumili minanya* and is near *kutalayna* (important places for Aboriginal people). Aboriginal sites add to the environmental context of the place and are important in the ongoing connectedness to an area.

All areas have some traditions and are of some significance to Aboriginal people in *lutruwita* (Tasmania). The study area was an important place for traditional gathering, reciprocal visitation, cultural and trade arrangements between the other nations and clans to the North, South, East and West. This testifies to the importance of the area traditionally as a focus for particular and valued resources and for ceremonial or spiritual reasons. There are many examples in this area of sites which testify to the cultural richness of this place and the value of the larger cultural landscape – a concept paramount to how Aboriginal people understand place. This is supported by ethnographic evidence such as in the journals of Baudins' and Flinders' voyages (Alexander 2006:3). Accounts such as this also add to the **historical value** of the place as well and this has been rated as **high** as well. Like most places in Tasmania, Aboriginal people have ongoing connections to this place.

The scientific significance rating for AH7776 is **medium significance** due to its size, location and the potential for further sub-surface material at the site. AH14389 is rated as low significance.

These ratings consider the disturbed nature of the site, but this is outweighed by the potential research value of the place based upon the potential for further understanding of the area and the significant amount of development (such as the New Bridgewater Bridge Development) which is seriously impacting the wider area. The AH7776 site in this area is a very thin scatter of shell in one section of the site and a large scatter of stone artefacts over the whole site. It is thought that within the site extent there are many more artefacts in the sub-surface due to the well-drained environment in close proximity to a major resource and the limited extent of the test pit footprint. In terms of site content, rarity, and representativeness, such sites (with historical connections and an elevated location) are not necessarily uncommonly found but are being lost in this area at an alarming rate.

Aboriginal heritage values are important for Aboriginal people, regardless of the findings of survey outcomes and the presence or absence of an Aboriginal site. Other Aboriginal sites may be present in the study area. Non-site Aboriginal heritage values (social and spiritual value and Aboriginal Traditional value) are captured in Colin Hughes' Statement of Cultural Significance, encapsulating the views of the Tasmanian Aboriginal community more broadly.

Table 9 shows the significance ratings for the sites.

Significance	Rating for AH1381	Rating for AH1382
Cultural and Spiritual	High	High
Aesthetic	High	High
Historical	High	High
Scientific	Medium	Low

Table 9: Significance rating summary.

Consulting with the AHC (AHT 2024)

The AHC plays a key role in the consultation process with Tasmanian Aboriginal people. For large and/or significant projects, proponents should consult the AHC during the pre-design stage. Early consultation will ensure there is a strong framework for assessing options and avoiding Aboriginal heritage sites and avoid delays or additional costs to the project.

Darren Watton 0439 444 868

12 Recommendations

Any impact to an Aboriginal heritage site by an activity requires a permit under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975 (Tas)* or a new development footprint to be devised which avoids the Aboriginal heritage site or sites.

The current proposed development within the study area **will impact** Aboriginal heritage sites AH7776 (midden and medium-density artefact scatter) and AH14389 (isolated artefact) in its original planned location. However, serious alterations have been made to the original plan and now both sites will be avoided by the development in their known extent.

The following recommendations consider this and the significance of the site (and the potential for other artefacts in the immediate area) and are considered adequate as a mitigation response for the current development at this time (unit development at 1 Hayfield Place, Bridgewater).

Important note: These recommendations have been made and provided based upon discussions between the archaeologist, the AHO (Colin Hughes) and Prime design. Consultation with community has also been undertaken. These are considered the best mitigation response for this project in this instance.

The following recommendations are therefore made for the study area based upon the results of the test pitting program, negotiations between those involved and previous assessments.

Recommendation 1: AH7776 (midden and associated medium-density artefact scatter)

AH7776 will not be impacted by the current proposed development providing the latest plan by Prime Design is adopted as shown in **Figure 59** above. This will be through the development of an open space along the *timtumili minanya* foreshore which will not be developed. In addition to this a two-metre buffer (as an exclusion zone) should be incorporated around the site to ensure no disturbance (during development works) to AH7776 occurs during works or into the future (as per the plan in **Figure 59** above).

If, in the unlikely event that AH7776 (or parts of AH7776) cannot be avoided, then:

- A permit under section 14 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* to interfere with AH7776 will need to be applied for.
- This includes for landscaping or sub-surface plantings or fencing within the site extent including the two-metre buffer zone.

Darren Watton 0439 444 868

Recommendation 2: AH14389 (isolated artefact)

AH14389 should also be avoided by the works, and this can be achieved by adopting the new plan devised by Prime Design as shown above in **Figure 60**. This area will be an exclusion zone and should be fenced with a minimum of a 1.5m buffer during works to stop inadvertent impact during construction phases.

However, once again, if AH14389 cannot be avoided by the current development then:

- A permit under section 14 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* for interference with AH1382 should be applied for.
- This permit should include provisions for the removal of this artefact to an area not to be impacted by the development. For example, it may be moved to the area where AH7776 is located. Note: this may have implications for future management and development of the site.

Recommendation 3: Permit to backfill positive test pits

A number of positive test pits [9] have been left open as a result of the test pitting program at 1 Hayfield Place, Bridgewater. These will need to be backfilled and to do this a Permit (to conceal) will be required to be applied for under *Section 14* of *Aboriginal Heritage Act* (1975). This should be applied for as soon as possible to avoid damage or loss of the artefacts from the site.

Recommendation 4: Contractor induction

- A pre-work briefing for the contractors involved in the project be held by a qualified archaeologist and AHO prior to works being undertaken to discuss and outline issues and impacts to Aboriginal heritage at the site. This is best conducted on site.

Recommendation 5: 46 Gunn Street

- As no Aboriginal heritage was identified in this area, there are no further requirements for archaeological assessment here at this time.
- However, if during construction works, potential Aboriginal heritage is found then the UDP (see recommendation 6 below and **Appendix 4**) comes into effect.

Recommendation 6: Historical monitoring

- There is some indication that archaeological remains of historical buildings possibly dating to the 1820s (and associated with the original Hayfield Estate built by Foster – THR listing id: 617) may be located at the study area. Therefore, it is recommended that:
    - A formal SHAP and AMS be prepared for the site and/or that,
    - Monitoring by a qualified archaeologist of sub-surface works occur during the initial phases of the development and it is specified that this:
        - Is at the discretion of the proponent but is strongly advised in order to offset delays during the project if historical archaeology is encountered and to ensure any significant archaeology is recorded *in situ* as it is exposed.
        - May require a further Exemption Certificate from Heritage Tasmania.
        - If this is not undertaken then the historical archaeology, if encountered during works, result in the ceasing of work in that location and the engagement of a qualified archaeologist occur to assess the remains and

Heritage Tasmania be notified of the find. It is noted, this may result in delays during the project.

- Archaeological monitoring, if undertaken, should occur in the area indicated in **Figure 56** above.

Recommendation 7: Unanticipated Discoveries

- If any Aboriginal heritage material **is** identified by contractors (or others involved in the development) during proposed works outside permitted areas, work should cease immediately, and the process outlined in the Unanticipated Discovery Plan (UDP) should be enacted (see **Appendix 4**).

Figure 61 is a painting of Aboriginal people done by William Ashburner in the early 1800s.

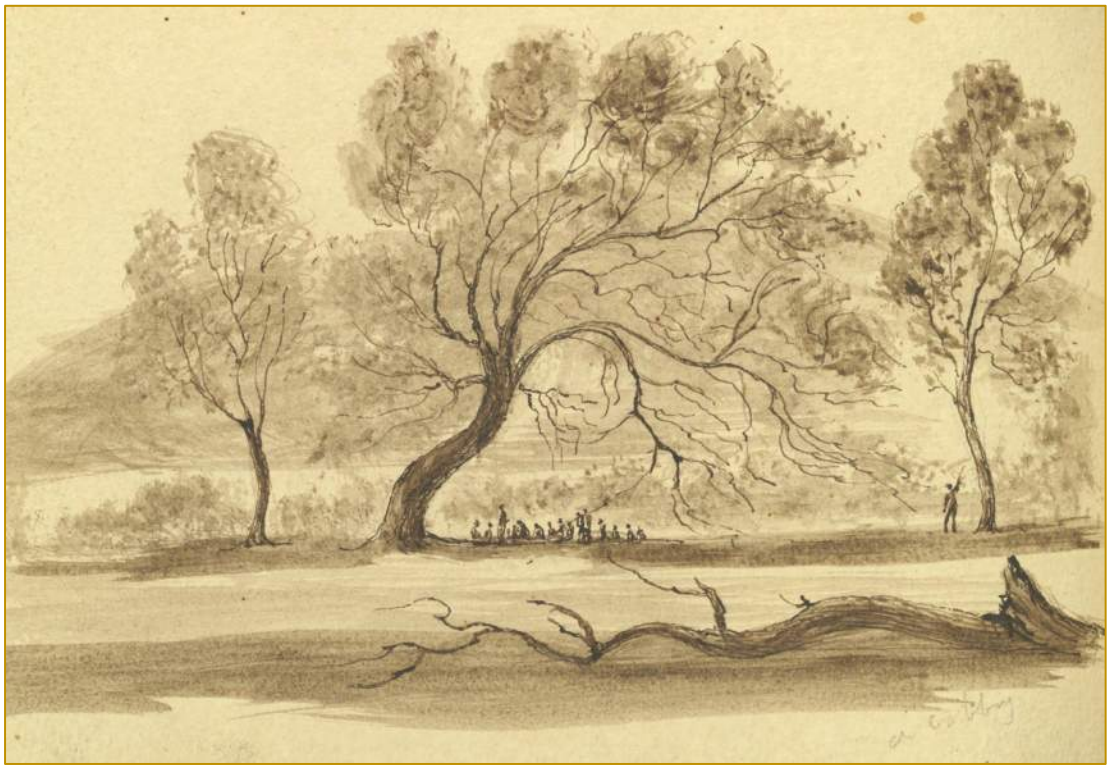


Figure 61: William Ashburner painting of Tasmanian Aboriginals in the early 1800s. Source: Libraries Tasmania Ref: 144583010_20 accessed 2024.

13 References

Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania (AHT), Website < http://www.aboriginalheritage.tas.gov.au/ > Accessed 2023.

Aboriginal Heritage Act, 1975, s14 (1)(a), (f).

Alexander A., 2006, *Brighton and Surround*, Brighton Council.

Australian Burra Charter, 2013, Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, The Burra Charter, 2013 (Burra Charter) < http://australia.icomos.org/publications/charters/ >. Accessed 2023.

Australian Burra Charter, 1999, Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, The Burra Charter, 2013 (Burra Charter) < http://australia.icomos.org/publications/charters/ >. Accessed 2023.

Brierly G., and Fryirs K., 2005, *Geomorphology and River Management: Applications of the River System Styles Framework,* Blackwell Publishing.

Burke H. and Smith C., 2004, *The Archaeologist's Field Handbook*, Allen and Unwin, Crows Nest.

CHMA, 2021, New Bridgewater Bridge Project Land Summary Aboriginal Heritage Report and Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan Version 4: Final, Unpublished Report for State Growth.

Cotching E., Lynch S. and D. B. Kidd D.B., 2009, 'Dominant Soil Orders in Tasmania: Distribution and Selected Properties', Australian Journal of Soil Research, Vol. 47:537-548.

Flood J., 1996, *Archaeology of the Dreamtime: The Story of Prehistoric Australia and Its People,* Angus and Robertson, Sydney.

Frankel D., 1995. *Remains to be Seen: Archaeological Insights into Australian Prehistory*, Longman Australia Pty. Ltd., Melbourne.

Gammage B., 2011, *The Biggest Estate on Earth: How Aborigines Made Australia*, Allen and Unwin, Crow's Nest.

Holdaway S. and Stern N., 2004, *A Record in Stone: The Study of Australia's Flaked Stone Artefacts,* Museum Victoria and Aboriginal Studies Press, Melbourne.

Isbell R. F. and the National Committee on Soil and Terrain, 2016, *The Australian Soil Classification*, 2nd Ed., CSIRO Publishing, Clayton South, VIC.

Johnston M., and McFarlane, 2015, *Van Diemen's Land: An Aboriginal History,* New South Publishing, Sydney.

Land Information Systems Tasmania (LISTmap), Website < http://maps.thelist.tas.gov.au/listmap/app/list/map > Accessed 2024.

Logan, W., 2004, "Voices from the Periphery: The Burra Charter in Context", *Historic Environment*, No. 18: 2-8.

Lourandos, H., 1968, *Dispersal of Activities- The East Tasmanian Aboriginal Sites*, Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania 102:41-46.

Lourandos, H., 1970, *Coast and Hinterland: The Archaeological Sites of Eastern Tasmania*, Unpublished MA Thesis, Australian National University, Canberra.

Lourandos, H., 1977, Stone tools, settlement, adaption: a Tasmanian example. In Wright, R. V. S. (ed) *Stone Tools as Cultural Markers*. Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, Canberra.

March R., and Hovey-Smith E., "Modelling Potential Coastal Vegetation Response to Sea Level Rise and Storm Surge on Estuarine Peninsulas", *Journal of Coastal Research,* Vol. 28, No. 5, 2012.

Mulvaney J. and Kamminga J., 1999. *Prehistory of Australia,* Allen and Unwin, Crows Nest.

Plomley N.J.B., 1983, *The Baudin Expedition and the Tasmanian Aborigines 1802*, Blubber Head Press, Hobart.

Plomley N.J.B., 1991, *Jorgen Jorgenson and the Aborigines of Van Diemen's Land: Being a Reconstruction of His 'Lost' Book on Their Customs and Habits, and on His Role in the Roving Parties and the Black Line*, Blubber Head press, Hobart.

Plomley B., 1993, *The Tasmanian Aborigines*, The Plomley Foundation, Foot and Playsted, Launceston.

Plomley N.J.B. and Piard–Bernier J., 1993, *The General: The Visits of the Expedition Led by Bruny D'Entrecasteaux to Tasmanian Waters in 1792 and 1793,* Queen Victoria Museum, Launceston.

Plomley N.J.B., 2008 ed., *Friendly Mission: The Tasmanian Journals and Papers of George Augustus Robinson: 1829-1834*, Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery and Quintus Publishing, Hobart.

Reid J.B., Hill R. S., Brown M. J. and Hovenden M.J., 2005, *Vegetation of Tasmania*, Australian Biological Resources Study, Tasmania.

Reynolds H., 2012, *A History of Tasmania,* Cambridge University Press, Melbourne.

Ritter D. F., et al., 4th Edition 2006, *Process Geomorphology,* Waveland Press Inc., Long Grove.

Ryan L., 2012, *Tasmanian Aborigines, A History Since 1803*, Allen and Unwin, Sydney.

The National Committee on Soil and Terrain, 2014, *Australian Soil and Land Survey Field Handbook*, 3rd ed., CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, VIC.

Thomas B., 2011, *Henry Hellyer's Observations: Journals of Life in the Tasmanian Bush 1826-1827,* North Down Press, Latrobe.

Tindale N. B., (and Barnett N.), 1974, *Aboriginal Tribes of Australia: Their Terrain, Environmental Controls, distribution, Limits, and Proper Names; With an Appendix on Tasmanian Tribes by Rhys Jones*, Australian National University Press, Canberra.

Woodroffe C. D., *Coasts: Form, Process and Evolution,* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2002.

14 Appendix 1: AHT advice

AHR Instrument:

Applicant:

Date:

RECORD OF ADVICE FROM ABORIGINAL HERITAGE TASMANIA

This document provides a record of advice relating to an application submitted in accordance with the *Aboriginal Heritage Standards and Procedures*, as adopted by the Guidelines issued under section 21A of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975*.

Activity:

Advice:

All Aboriginal heritage is protected under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975*. It is an offence to destroy, damage, deface, conceal, or otherwise interfere with a relic (Aboriginal heritage) without a permit granted by the Minister. If at any time Aboriginal heritage is suspected, the process outlined in the Unanticipated Discovery Plan should be followed as there is an obligation to report findings of Aboriginal heritage as soon as practicable.

As explained in the Guidelines, obtaining this record of advice does not exempt a person from their obligations under the Act but is an important element of the actions summarised in the Guidelines. To be sure that you have "in so far as is practicable … complied with the guidelines" (s.21(1) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975*), be sure to read the relevant part and take any other action that may be relevant to your situation.

This advice is valid for 12 months and only for the activity as described in the Aboriginal Heritage Desktop Review application.

Please contact Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania on 1300 487 045 or aboriginalheritage@dpac.tas.gov.au if you require further information.

Disclaimer *The advice contained within this document is based on information available to Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania at the time of its preparation and is provided in good faith. It does not constitute legal advice, is not intended to be a substitute for legal advice and should not be relied upon as such. Proponents should seek specialist legal advice, if required, regarding the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975 when applying the information to their specific needs.*

BL11948

Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania
Department of Premier and Cabinet

Tasmanian Government

RECORD OF ADVICE FROM ABORIGINAL HERITAGE TASMANIA

Page 2

Further advice or comments:

There are three Aboriginal heritage sites recorded along the foreshore reserve that borders 1 Hayfield Place, Bridgewater. The Aboriginal heritage sites (known as AH1381, AH1382 and AH7776) are comprised of stone artefacts and shell middens. An Aboriginal heritage assessment of the foreshore reserve and 1 Hayfield Place was conducted in June 2021 as part of planning for the new Bridgewater Bridge. The assessment concluded that is it likely that low to moderate densities of shell midden material and associated stone artefacts will extend across parts of Woods Point. The assessment also determined that the soils in this area have reasonable depth, indicating sub-surface cultural deposits may be present. On this basis, the entire property at 1 Hayfield Place was identified as an area of sensitivity, which presents a high risk to the current project. Sub-surface investigations were recommended should further ground disturbing works be proposed in the area.

Accordingly, it is strongly recommended that a sub-surface Aboriginal heritage assessment is undertaken to identify whether the current proposed project or related infrastructure will impact on Aboriginal heritage and to offer avoidance and mitigation advice. This assessment should be undertaken jointly by a Consulting Archaeologist and Aboriginal Heritage Officer. The sub-surface assessment should be undertaken within 1 Hayfield Place. Any other associated disturbance areas outside of 1 Hayfield Place (e.g. access roads, laydown areas, services, ancillary infrastructure) should also be subject to an Aboriginal heritage survey in the first instance. The results of the survey should then inform if any further assessment is warranted at these locations.

AHT does not provide recommendations as to the use of a particular heritage practitioner; however, to assist in engaging consultants, a Register of Consulting Archaeologists and a Register of Consulting Aboriginal Heritage Officers containing the names and contact details of consultants who are prepared to work in Tasmania, can be found on AHT's website. Please be aware that all Aboriginal heritage assessment throughout Tasmania must meet the Aboriginal Heritage Standards and Procedures. A copy of the Standards and Procedures and further relevant information regarding the Aboriginal heritage assessment process can be found on AHT's website. Any assessment that does not meet the Standards and Procedures will be deemed incomplete. An incomplete assessment or report will not be able to form the basis for a request for a permit under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975. It is the proponent's responsibility to ensure that the consultants they engage are able to follow the Standards and Procedures. It is therefore strongly advised that testimonials are sought regarding the capacity of the consultants to do the work required. Once the Aboriginal heritage assessment has been completed a copy of the report should be forwarded to AHT for review/comment.

AHT is available to discuss the assessment further as required. The nominated consultants should contact AHT with a proposed methodology prior to undertaking any sub-surface assessment.

15 Appendix 2: Units/contexts

1 Hayfield Place Bridgewater Test Pitting (Units/contexts)			
Context number	Location first identified	Context description	Notes
1	1 Hayfield Place – mid section of block	Topsoil, Sandy Clay loam, gravelly, sub-rounded stones to 70mm. Rootlets, some quartz rose and white. Munsell 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown), pH=6.	
2	1 Hayfield Place – mid section of block	Clay loam, some stones to 30mm, sub rounded, cloddy, compacted, rootlets, some small quartz inclusions.	
3	1 Hayfield Place – mid section of block	Silty (white) layer, possibly an ash layer. 10YR 5/2 (greyish brown), pH = 7-7.5.	
4	1 Hayfield Place – mid section of block	clay base – basal sterile layer. 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown), pH=7. Very compacted and hard to dig.	
5	1 Hayfield Place – eastern section of block	Sandy silty fill. Decayed wood fragments. 10YR 4/1(dark grey), pH=7	
6	1 Hayfield Place – eastern section of block	Chalky, silty, powdery, greyish/white 10YR 7/1 (grey), pH=5	
7	1 Hayfield Place – eastern section of block	Black clay. 10YR ½ (black), pH=7	

Darren Watton 0439 444 868

16 Appendix 3: Test pit results - 1 Hayfield Place Bridgewater

The following table provides detail for each individual test pit at the 1 Hayfield Place study area.

Key:

Green = positive (for Aboriginal heritage) test pits.
Red = negative test pits.

Identification - Test Pit No.	Location	Description and total depth to sterile	Spit Nos. and description	Relevant Context and profile type	Positive/negative and comments
1 Hayfield Place Bridgewater					
TP1 **1 Hayfield Place**	Mid- section	Stopped in Spit 1	Spit 1 – [C1]		Positive – Spit 1 - found in sieve. Silcrete flake, beige, complete, crushed, possible usewear/retouch but unsure (30%), no cortex, step term? l=28mm, w=18mm, t=8mm.
Photos and Profile					




Darren Watton 0439 444 868

TP2 **1 Hayfield lace**	Approx. 20m west of TP1		Spit 1 – [C1] Spit 2 – [C2] Spit 3 – [C2], [C3] Spit 4 – [C4]		Negative - [C1] not as gravelly as TP1, [C3] 80mm thick at 250mm (top) in north-west corner.

Photos and profile

TP3 **1 Hayfield Place**	20m north of TP2	Dug to 300mm	Spit 1 – [C1] Spit 2 – [C2] Spit 3 – [C2], [C4] – some [C3] mixed through		Negative

Photos and profile

TP4 **1 Hayfield Place**	20m south-east TP3	Dug to 330mm	Spit 1 – [C1] Spit 2 – [C2] Spit 3 – [C2] Spit 4 – [C4]		Negative

Photos and profile

Darren Watton 0439 444 868


TP5 **1 Hayfield Place**	20m west TP3	Dug to 270mm	Spit 1 – [C1] Spit 2 – [C2] Spit 3 – [C2], [C4]		Negative

Photos and profile


TP6 **1 Hayfield Place**	20m north of TP5	Dug to 120mm	Spit 1 – [C1] Spit 2 – [C2] Spit 3 – [C2], [C4]		Negative

Photos and profile


TP7 **1 Hayfield Place**	20m west TP4	Dug to 290mm	Spit 1 – [C1] Spit 2 – [C2] Spit 3 – [C2], [C4]		Negative

Photos and profile

Darren Watton 0439 444 868


TP8 **1 Hayfield Place**	20m south TP7	Dug to 200mm	Spit 1 – [C1] Spit 2 – [C2], [C4]		Negative

Photos and Profile

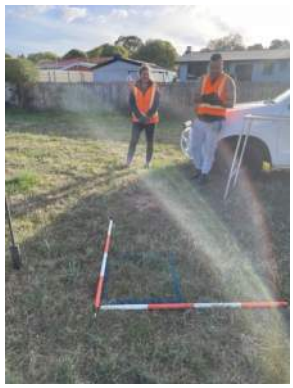

TP9 **1 Hayfield Place**	20m west of TP8	Dug to 300mm, Auger to 530mm, probe a further 100mm	Spit 1 – [C1] Spit 2 – [C2] Spit 3 – [C2] Spit 4 – [C4] Spit 5 – [C4] Spit 6 – [C4]		Negative

Photos and profile


Darren Watton 0439 444 868


TP10 **1 Hayfield Place**	Approx. 20m west TP9	Dug to 220mm	Spit 1 – [C1] Spit 2 – [C2] Spit 3 – [C4]		Negative

Photos and Profile




TP11 **1 Hayfield Place**	Approx. 20m west of TP10	Dug to 160mm	Spit 1 – [C1] Spit 2 – [C2], [C4]		Negative

Photos and profile


TP12 **1 Hayfield Place**	20m west TP11	Dug to 150mm	Spit 1 – [C1], [C2] Spit 2 – [C2], [C4]		Negative

Photos and profile

Darren Watton 0439 444 868


TP13 **1 Hayfield Place**	20m west TP12	Dug to 150mm then augur to 350mm	Spit 1 – [C1], [C2] Spit 2 – [C2], [C4] Spit 3 – [C4] Spit 4 – [C4]		Negative

Photos and profile




TP14 **1 Hayfield Place**	20m south TP13	Dug 200mm	Spit 1 – [C1], [C2] Spit 2 – [C2], [C4]		Negative – historic artefacts – willow, porcelain, glass (cobalt and olive)

Photos and profile

Darren Watton 0439 444 868



TP15 **1 Hayfield Place**	20m east of TP14	Dug to 200mm	Spit 1 – [C1], [C2] Spit 2 – [C2], [C4]		Negative – Historic artefacts - ceramic and glass

Photos and profile



Darren Watton 0439 444 868

TP16 **1 Hayfield Place**	20m east of TP15	Dug to 220mm	Spit 1 – [C1], [C2], Spit 2 – [C2], [C4] Spit 3 – [C4]		Negative – piece case gin

Photos and profile


TP17 **1 Hayfield Place**	20m south TP16	Dug to 200mm	Spit 1 – [C1], [C2] Spit 2 – [C2], [C4]		Negative

Photos and Profile



Darren Watton 0439 444 868

TP18 **1 Hayfield Place**	20m south of TP16	Dug to 170mm	Spit 1 – [C1], [C2] Spit 2 – [C2], [C4]		Negative
Photos and profile  					
TP19 **1 Hayfield Place**	20m east TP17	Stopped in spit 1	Spit 1 – [C1], [C2]		Positive – found in spit 1 in sieve. Silcrete, complete flake, crushed platform, feather, no cortex or retouch, l=11mm, w=20mm, t=6mm. golden brown.
Photos and Profile    					

Darren Watton 0439 444 868

TP20 **1 Hayfield Place**	Approx. 20m south of TP19	Dug to 320mm	Spit 1 – [C1], [C2] Spit 2 – [C2] Spit 3 – [C2], [C4] Spit 4 – [C4]		Negative

Photos and profile

Darren Watton 0439 444 868

TP21 **1 Hayfield Place**	20m east of TP20	Dug to 220mm	Spit 1 – [C1], [C2] Spit 2 – [C2] Spit 3 – [C4]		Negative
Photos and profile					



TP22 **1 Hayfield Place**	20m south-east of TP21	Dug to 300mm	Spit 1 – [C1], [C2] Spit 2 – [C2] Spit 3 – [C2], [C4]		Negative
Photos and profile					


Darren Watton 0439 444 868

TP23 **1 Hayfield Place**	20m east of TP22	Dug to 300mm	Spit 1 – [C1], [C2] Spit 2 – [C2] Spit 3 – [C2], [C4]		Negative – some larger stones to 80mm (angular to sub-rounded). 1 piece glass (aqua), 1 piece ceramic (plain)

Photos and profile

TP24 **1 Hayfield Place**	20m north TP23	Dug to 200mm	Spit 1 – [C1], [C2] Spit 2 – [C2], [C4]		Negative. Potential debitage (pending additional find) Quartzite, l=30mm, w=21mm, t=11mm

Photos and profile

TP25 **1 Hayfield Place**	20m southeast TP24	Dug to 210mm	Spit 1 – [C1], [C2] Spit 2 - [C2], [C4] Spit 3 – [C4]		Negative. Some medium stones to 40mm (angular to sub-rounded). Potential debitage.

Darren Watton 0439 444 868

					1-piece Silcrete angular l=26mm, w=20mm, t=11mm and 1 piece Chert l=20mm, w=12mm, t=7mm 1 piece glass (aqua), 3 pieces glass (clear).
Photos and profile					

TP26 **1 Hayfield Place**	20m south TP25	Dug to 150mm	Spit 1 – [C1], [C2]		Positive. Stopped in Spit 1. Oyster shell fragments, midden material. Some medium to large stones to 40mm-80mm (angular, sub-rounded). 2-piece glass (clear).5m north-west of existing midden material (previously listed).
Photos and profile					

Darren Watton 0439 444 868



TP27 **1 Hayfield Place**	20m south-east of 26	Dug to 70mm	Spit 1 – [C1], [C2]		Positive. Stopped in Spit 1. Oyster shell fragments, midden material. Some medium to large stones to 40mm-80mm (angular, sub-rounded). 3m north-east of existing midden material (previously listed).

Photos and profile


Darren Watton 0439 444 868

TP28 **1 Hayfield Place**	20m north of 27	Dug to 100mm	Spit 1 – [C1], [C2]		Positive. Stopped in Spit 1. Silcrete flake, beige, complete, crushed, feather termination, cortex (30%), bulb l=19mm, w=22mm, t=8mm. 2-piece glass fragments (olive).

Photos and profile

Darren Watton 0439 444 868


TP29 **1 Hayfield Place**	20m north-west of 28	Dug to 200mm	Spit 1 – [C1], [C2] Spit 2 - [C2], [C4]		Negative. Some medium stones to 40mm (angular, sub-rounded). 1-piece rose red agate, 1-piece glass fragment (olive).

Photos and profile


TP30 **1 Hayfield Place**	20m north-west of 29	Dug to 230mm	Spit 1 – [C1], [C2] Spit 2 - [C2], [C4] Spit 3 – [C2], [C4]		Negative. Some medium stones to 40mm (angular, sub-rounded). Some quartz, rose red agate and silcrete pieces. Dug to 30mm in Spit 3.

Photos and profile


TP31 **1 Hayfield Place**	20m east of 30	Dug to 80mm	Spit 1 – [C1], [C2]		Positive. Silcrete flake, brown/beige, complete, hinge termination, plain platform, bulb, longitudinally split

Darren Watton 0439 444 868

					l=15mm, w=7mm, t=3mm.
Photos and profile					
TP32 **1 Hayfield Place**	20m south of 31	Dug to 260mm	Spit 1 – [C1], [C2] Spit 2 - [C2], [C4] Spit 3 – [C2], [C4]		Positive - Some medium to large stones 40mm to 80mm (angular, sub-rounded). Soft depression possibly a burrow (down to 350mm). Silcrete complete flake, plain plat, feather, grey, l=9mm, w=16mm, t=2mm Quartzite, longitudinally split, white, crushed platform, l=18mm, w=11mm, t=2mm.






Darren Watton 0439 444 868

Photos and profile					
TP33 **1 Hayfield Place**	20m north of TP32	Dug to 500mm	Spit 1 – [C5] down to 140mm Spit 2 – [C5], [C6] down to 390mm Spit 3 – [C6] Spit 4 – [C1], [C2], [C6] Spit 5 – [C6], [C4]		Negative. White chalky substance found in Spit 2 down to 390mm. 1 piece rose red agate (20mm).
Photos and profile					

Darren Watton 0439 444 868


TP34 **1 Hayfield Place**	20m north of 33	Dug to 300mm	Spit 1 - [C1], [C2] Spit 2 – [C2], [C4] Spit 3 – [C2], [C4]		Negative. Some small stones (angular, sub-rounded). 1 piece glass (blue).

Photos and profile


TP35 **1 Hayfield Place**	20m north of 34	Dug to 170mm	Spit 1 – [C1], [C2] Spit 2 – [C2]		Positive. Beige chert, plain platform, complete flake, feather termination, no cortex or retouch l=11mm, w=11mm, t=3mm Also flake of oyster shell. Possible midden material. Lots of small stones.

Photos and profile


Darren Watton 0439 444 868




TP36 **1 Hayfield Place**	20m north of 35	Dug to 250mm	Spit 1 – [C1], [C2] Spit 2 – [C2], [C7]		Negative. New context [C7] in Spit 2

Photos and profile


TP37 **1 Hayfield Place**	20m north-east of 36	Dug to 100mm	Spit 1 – [C1], [C2]		Positive. Beige chert (banded) Complete flake, plain platform, erailure scar, no cortex, no re-touch, feather termination. l=47mm, w=31mm, t=10mm

Photos and profile

Darren Watton 0439 444 868








TP38 **1 Hayfield Place**	20m north of 37	Dug to 150mm	Spit 1 – [C1], [C2] Spit 2 – [C2], [C4]		Negative. Some small stones (angular, sub-rounded). 3-4pieces of rose red agate.
Photos and profile					

Darren Watton 0439 444 868


TP39 **1 Hayfield Place**	20m north-west of 38	Dug to 160mm	Spit 1 – [C1], [C2] Spit 2 – [C2], [C4]		Negative. Some small stones (angular, sub-rounded).
Photos and profile					


TP40 **1 Hayfield Place**	20m west of 39	Dug to 150mm	Spit 1 – [C1], [C2] Spit 2 – [C4]		Negative. Spit 2 was all base layer
Photos and profile					


TP41 **1 Hayfield Place**	30m north of 40	Dug to180mm	Spit 1 – [C1], [C2] Sit 2 - [C2], [C4]		Negative. Pebbly with some small fragments of red brick
Photos and profile					

Darren Watton 0439 444 868


TP42 **1 Hayfield Place**		Dug to 160mm	Spit 1 – [C1], [C2] Spit 2 – [C2], [C4]		Negative

Photos and profile


TP43 **1 Hayfield Place**	Approx. 20m east of TP23	Dug to 200mm	Spit 1 – [C1], [C2] Spit 2 – [C2], [C4]		Positive. 1 piece stoneware (photos taken) Silcrete complete flake, grey, gullwing plat, feather term, erailure scar, possible retouch, no cortex, l=18mm, w=15mm, t=7mm

Photos and Profile


Darren Watton 0439 444 868




TP44 **1 Hayfield lace**	Approx. 20m north-east of 43	Dug to 200mm	Spit 1 – [C1], [C2] Spit 2 – [C2], [C4]		Negative. 1glass fragment (olive) 1 stone fragment some but not all attributes.

Photos and profile


TP45 **1 Hayfield lace**	20m north of TP44	Dug to 170mm	Spit 1 – [C1], [C2] Spit 2 – [C2], [C4]		Negative. Last TP. 1 fragment piece willow porcelain.

Photos and profile

Darren Watton 0439 444 868

Darren Watton 0439 444 868

17 Appendix 4 - 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. The Unanticipated Discovery Plan is issued alongside advice from AHT, and should not be relied upon in isolation without accompanying advice.

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 x 10m should be implemented to protect the suspected Aboriginal relics, where practicable. No unauthorised entry or works will be allowed within this 'no-go' zone until the suspected Aboriginal relics have been assessed by a consulting archaeologist, Aboriginal Heritage Officer or Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania staff member.

Step 3:
Contact Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania on **1300 487 045** as soon as possible and inform them of the discovery. Documentation of the find should be emailed to **aboriginalheritage@dpac.tas.gov.au** as soon as possible. Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania will then provide further advice in accordance with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975*.

Discovery of Skeletal Material

Step 1:
Call the Police immediately. Under no circumstances should the suspected skeletal material be touched or disturbed. The area should be managed as a crime scene. It is a criminal offence to interfere with a crime scene.

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 x 50m should be implemented 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 assessed by the Police and/or Coroner.

Step 4:
If it is suspected that the skeletal material is Aboriginal, Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania should be notified.

Step 5:
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*.

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

18 Appendix 5: Exemption Certificate (Heritage Tasmania)

Tasmanian Heritage Council
GPO Box 618 Hobart Tasmania 7000
134 Macquarie St, Hobart Tasmania 7000
Tel: 1300 850 332
enquiries@heritage.tas.gov.au
www.heritage.tas.gov.au

PLANNING REF:	DA 2024 / 00035
EXEMPTION NO:	5984
REGISTERED PLACE NO	617
FILE NO:	07-14-71THC
APPLICANT:	Darren Watton (Southern Archaeology)
DATE:	14-May-2024

CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION

(Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995)

The Place: Fairfield, formerly Hayfield
16 NIELSEN ESP BRIDGEWATER 7030 TAS

Thank you for your application for a Certificate of Exemption for works to the above place. Your application has been approved by the Heritage Council under section 42(3)(a) of the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995* for the following works:

Works: Excavation of 42 separate archaeological test pits.

Documents: (i) Email from Darren Watton dated 13th May 2024, requesting a certificate of exemption. (ii) Orthophoto site plan by Southern Archaeology with test pit locations marked, dated 17th February 2024.

Comments: The works are to establish the presence of Aboriginal heritage material at the place. Each test pit will measure 500 x 500mm in plan. This permit allows for excavation that does not disturb deposits of post-contact archaeological material that has potential to contribute to the historic cultural heritage significance of the place.

A copy of this certificate will be forwarded to the local planning authority for their information. Please note, this certificate of exemption is an approval under the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995* only. This certificate is not an approval under any other Act. Further approvals such as planning, building or plumbing may be required. For information regarding these or any other approval, contact your local Council.

Certificate of Exemption # 5,984, Page 1 of 2

Information on the types of work that may be eligible for a certificate of exemption is available in the Tasmanian Heritage Council's *Works Guidelines for Historic Heritage Places* (Nov. 2015). The Works Guidelines can be downloaded from www.heritage.tas.gov.au.

Please contact the undersigned on 1300 850 332 if you require clarification of any details in this certificate.

Signed:

Ian Boersma
Works Manager - Heritage Tasmania
Under delegation of the Tasmanian Heritage Council