



DCEMP - CONSTRUCTION HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN (CHMP)

LOCAL HERITAGE PLACES (BRIDGEWATER RAILWAY STATION, PARKVIEW, & FAIRFIELD)

BRIDGEWATER BRIDGE PROJECT NO: 2024

DOC NO: 2024-MCD-0000-PLA-PRJ-00063

CLIENT: DEPARTMENT OF STATE GROWTH

PROJECT: NEW BRIDGEWATER BRIDGE PROJECT

LOCATION: BRIDGEWATER, TASMANIA, AUSTRALIA

Revision History

REVISION	DATE	DETAILS	AUTHOR	REVIEWER	APPROVER
A	02-Nov-22	Issued for Internal Review	ESL	JC	PF
B	07-Nov-22	Issued for DSG / IV Review / Heritage Tasmania	ESL	JC	PF

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CONSTRUCTION HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN (CHMP) – LOCAL HERITAGE PLACES	
Overall Objective	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent the unauthorised disturbance to local heritage places specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bridgewater railway station's concrete platform, listed as BRI-C6.1.1 in the Brighton Local Provisions Schedule; Parkview listed as BRI-C6.1.20 in the Brighton Local Provisions Schedule; and Fairfield, formerly Hayfield, listed as BRI-C6.1.70 in the Brighton Local Provisions Schedule. Obtain Commission satisfaction to commence works within Local Heritage Places prior to the commencement of work within these listed places.
Background:	<p>This Plan has been prepared for the Bridgewater Bridge Project by McConnell Dowell and suitably qualified heritage consultants, Southern Archaeology, as part of the overarching Design and Construction Environmental Management Plan (DCEMP) and must be read in conjunction with the DCEMP, which contains references to project description, definitions, risk assessment, processes, and governance.</p> <p>This Construction Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) specifically supports implementation of the overarching DCEMP 2024-MCD-0000-PLA-PRJ-00001 Sub-Plan Aboriginal, Historic & Geological Heritage Management Plan (AHHMP) and has been prepared to satisfy the following Major Project Permit (MPP2201) Conditions:</p> <p>Condition 37:</p> <p><i>A Construction Heritage Management Plan must be prepared by a suitably qualified person, to the satisfaction of the Commission, for the following local heritage places:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Bridgewater railway station's concrete platform, listed as BRI-C6.1.1 in the Brighton Local Provisions Schedule</i> <i>Parkview listed as BRI-C6.1.20 in the Brighton Local Provisions Schedule; and</i> <i>Fairfield, formerly Hayfield, listed as BRI-C6.1.70 in the Brighton Local Provisions Schedule.</i> <p>Condition 38:</p> <p><i>The Construction Heritage Management Plan must:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>include protection zones and vibration management around structures and areas of local historic heritage significance, to avoid damage to these items during construction activity; and</i> <i>specify the surface treatments for footpaths and shared paths adjacent to the Bridgewater railway station's concrete platform in consideration of the historic cultural landscape setting of the place.</i> <p>A separate Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan (CNVMP) has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of MPP2201 Condition 39 and was submitted to the Commission on 26 August 2022 (Transmittal No.: MCD-TRANSMIT-000350).</p>

CONSTRUCTION HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN (CHMP) – LOCAL HERITAGE PLACES	
Significance of the registered place	<p>The Bridgewater railway station's concrete platform, Parkview and Fairfield, formerly Hayfield, are local heritage places each listed in the Brighton Local Provisions Schedule and afforded protection under the jurisdiction of the Brighton Council.</p> <p>Attachment 1: Site Layout illustrates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bridgewater railway station's concrete platform is located within the project Land but located on the northern bank to the west of the existing Bridgewater Bridge and well outside the project disturbance footprint. There is, however, potential for impact to the fabric of the place from construction induced ground vibration. Fairfield, formerly Hayfield, is located on the northern bank of the River Derwent, to the east of the new bridge and outside of the project Land. It is a single storey weatherboard house with a protruding wing to the side, central door, flanking double hung windows and a side return veranda with slender posts and cast-iron brackets. Parkview is a house with a projecting gable out each side and a veranda between. It is detailed with paired columns on the veranda and finials on the gable ends. <p>Major Project Impact Statement (MPIS) Appendix L Heritage Impact Statement details the significance of the local heritage places as summarised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very little remains of the former railway station, save the central concrete island platform (4.01) and the adjacent redundant rail lines. The Bridgewater Railway station site has some association with the evolution of rail technologies and services from 1874 to the 1990's, and the development of Bridgewater as an important rail junction. Very little survives from these previous phases of development. <p>Datasheets obtained from the Tasmanian Heritage Register (THR) suggest that in addition to being a Local Heritage Places:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fairfield, formerly Hayfield, listed as BRI-C6.1.70 in the Brighton Local Provisions Schedule, is also listed on the THR as THR617. Fairfield is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey weatherboard late Victorian domestic building. Parkview, listed as BRI-C6.1.20 in the Brighton Local Provisions Schedule, has previously been listed on the THR as THR622. A check of the latest THR dated 22 January 2021 suggests Parkview has since been removed from the THR.
Performance Criteria:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zero material regulatory breaches associated with Aboriginal, historic and geological heritage Compliance with legal, regulatory and contract requirements pertaining to Aboriginal, historic and geological heritage events No damage, disturbance or otherwise adverse impact to historic heritage sites and areas of historic significance unless an appropriate authorisation has been obtained.
Relevant Information:	<p>The 2024-MCD-0000-REG-ENV-00002 Project Environmental Obligations Register lists the applicable approvals, regulatory permits and obligations and contract requirements relevant to the Project. Specific obligations that relate to historic heritage and the applicable registered places include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major Project Permit: New Bridgewater Bridge Major Project (MPP2201): Conditions THC3 'Additional matters' New Bridgewater Bridge Project - Agreed D&C Deed (including Schedules) (Final): Section 3.10 Exhibit A – Initial Project Scope & Technical Requirements (PSTR): Section 6.6. Exhibit A – Initial PSTR Appendices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appendix 8 Sections: 8.4 'Contractor's EMP', 8.19 'Historic Heritage' and 8.1 'Construction Noise and Vibration' Appendix 34 Sections: 34.3 'Environmental Management Plan – Construction' 2024-MCD-0000-PLA-PRJ-00001 Aboriginal, Historic and Geological Management Plan, Action Reference Item: HER-H6.
Associated Documents:	<p>Legislation, Guidelines and Standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995 (Tas)</i> Tasmanian Heritage Council, 2014: <i>Practice Note 2 – Managing Historical Archaeological Significance in the Works Process. Version 4: November 2014</i>, Tasmanian Heritage Council. Viewed at https://heritage.tas.gov.au/Documents/2-Archaeology-FINALNov2014.pdf on 03 June 2022.

CONSTRUCTION HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN (CHMP) – LOCAL HERITAGE PLACES				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage Tasmania, 2015: <i>Works Guidelines for Historic Heritage Places</i>, November 2015, Heritage Tasmania. Viewed at https://heritage.tas.gov.au/works-and-development/works-guidelines 03 June 2022. <p>Contractual:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Bridgewater Bridge Project - Agreed D&C Deed including D&C Deed Schedule 8 'Environmental Documents and Approvals. Exhibit A – Initial Project Scope & Technical Requirements (PSTR) and Appendices: Appendix 8 – Environmental Requirements; Appendix 9 - State's Technical Standards, Appendix 13: Landscaping, Revegetation & Urban Design; Appendix 35 – Requirements for Project Plans. Major Project Impact Statement (MPIS) – New Bridgewater Bridge and MPIS Appendices: Appendix L Heritage Impact Statement. <p>Project Plans, Procedures and Tools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2024-MCD-0000-PLA-PRJ-00001 Aboriginal, Historic & Geological Heritage Management Plan (AHHMP) 2024-MCD-0000-PLA-PRJ-00053 Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan 2024-MCD-0000-PRO-ENV-00001 Unanticipated Discovery Plan for Aboriginal Relics 2024-MCD-0000-PRO-ENV-00002 Unanticipated Discovery Plan for European Heritage Features or Objects 2024-MCD-0000-PRESE-ENV-00003 Heritage Induction Protocol HSEQ-ENV-EPI011-GEN-2024 Environmental Protection Instruction - Disturbance to Cultural Heritage HSEQ-ENV-EPI007-GEN-2024 Environmental Protection Instruction – Vibration HSEQ-HS-FRM065-GEN-ALL Permit to Work Form: Vegetation Disturbance Permit HSEQ-HS-PRO003-GEN-ALL Incident Reporting and Investigation Procedure. 			
Action Ref No.	Management and Mitigation Actions	Timing	Records / Evidence	Resp.
Commission Satisfaction				
CHMP-LHP 01	<p>This CHMP has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Major Project Permit 2201 Condition 37 and in consultation with qualified historic heritage consultant, Southern Archaeology.</p> <p>Attachment 3: Historic Archaeologist Qualifications provides evidence Southern Archaeology are a suitably qualified person (Project Archaeologist).</p> <p>Works will not commence within the Local Heritage Place until the following authorisations have been obtained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commission satisfaction of the CHMP - Local Heritage Places which include the following heritage places: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BLPS 2021 BRI-C6.1.1 Bridgewater railway station's concrete platform, BRI-C6.1.20 Parkview BRI-C6.1.70 Fairfield, formerly Hayfield. 	Prior to commencement of works within the local heritage place	Commission satisfaction of this CHMP	Environmental Manager (EM)
Site Induction Protocol				

CONSTRUCTION HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN (CHMP) – LOCAL HERITAGE PLACES				
CHMP-LHP02	General Site Induction <p>All Personnel will undertake a General Site Induction where they will be made aware of the heritage significance of the Project Land, noise and vibration sensitive areas/structures, the location of protected objects and sites and informed that they are not to be impacted unless authorised.</p> <p>Other mechanisms of raising environmental awareness of management and protection requirements are through toolbox talks, pre-start meetings, HSEQ alerts and more specialised training. Attendance records and assessments of all training and briefing sessions will be maintained.</p>	Construction	Induction Records Induction Presentation	Safety Manager / EM
CHMP-LHP03	Heritage Induction Protocol <p>2024-MCD-0000-PRESE-ENV-00003 Heritage Induction Protocol has been prepared by a suitably qualified consultant, Southern Archaeology and will be delivered to all contractors working within or adjacent to the registered places.</p> <p>The 2024-MCD-0000-PRESE-ENV-00003 Heritage Induction Protocol included as Attachment 4: Site Induction Protocol explains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the heritage values of the place relevant heritage conditions of the permit relevant archaeological matters vibration risk and management protocols the 2024-MCD-0000-PRO-ENV-00002 Unanticipated Discovery Plan for European Heritage Features or Objects and their obligations under the <i>Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995</i>. the 2024-MCD-0000-PRO-ENV-00001 Unanticipated Discovery Plan for Aboriginal Relics and their obligations under the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975 (Tas)</i> and the <i>Coroners Act 1995 (Tas)</i>. 	Prior to commencement of construction at registered place	2024-MCD-0000-PRESE-ENV-00003 Heritage Induction Protocol Presentation and Records	EM / Project Archaeologist (PA)
Vibration Risk Assessment				
CHMP-LHP04	Vibration Risk Assessment <p>Noise and Vibration specialist, Resonate have prepared 2024-MCD-0000-PLA-PRJ-00053 Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan. This CNVMP includes a vibration risk assessment for the local heritage places listed in the table below. The CNVMP has been separately transmitted to the Commission for review (see Transmittal: MCD-TRANSMIT-000350 Date sent: 26-Aug-22 (Rev C)).</p> <p>Vibration management zones for different items of plant have been developed based on the predictions summarised in Table 16 of the CNVMP. It is important to note that the vibration management zones are conservative and works occurring within these zones will not necessarily result in vibration levels above the vibration management levels or limits.</p> <p>Resonate have applied a 20 mm/s PPV vibration limit to the Bridgewater Railway Station Platform compared with the 3mm/s PPV applied to heritage structures on the basis that the platform was a commercial structures already subject to significant vibration. The 20 mm/s PPV limit, as defined in the German Standard DIN 4150, establishes the limit beyond which minor</p>	Pre-Construction / Construction	Vibration Risk Assessment Weekly checklist Vibration records	EM / Suitably qualified noise & vibration specialist

CONSTRUCTION HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN (CHMP) – LOCAL HERITAGE PLACES

cosmetic damage is predicted to occur. Minor cosmetic damage typically applies to buildings rather than concrete platforms and would typically include:

- cracks form in plastered surfaces of walls
- existing cracks in the building have enlarged
- partitions become detached from loadbearing walls or floors

Table 18 of the CNVMP details those high vibration risk activities for each heritage listed place. Those that relate to this CHMP are detailed below:

Local Heritage Place	High risk activities
Fairfield, formerly Hayfield, 14 Nielsen Esplanade, Bridgewater, listed as BRI-C6.1.70 in the Brighton Local Provisions Schedule	High risk activities considered to present a risk of exceeding 3 mm/s PPV: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact piling may occur up to 180 m from the heritage building, within the 280 m vibration management zone.
Parkview, 11 Weily Park Road, Bridgewater, listed as BRI-C6.1.20 in the Brighton Local Provisions Schedule	High risk activities considered to present a risk of exceeding 3 mm/s PPV: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vibratory rollers may need to be used for roadworks up to 60 m from the heritage building. This is within the vibration management zone for 20t rollers.
Bridgewater Railway Station Platform, listed as BRI-C6.1.1 in the Brighton Local Provisions Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No works are considered to present a risk of exceeding 20 mm/s PPV.

**CHMP-
LHP05**

HER-M3

[Exhibit A PSTR
'5.3 Dilapidation
Surveys']

Vibration Management – dilapidation survey

An independent qualified assessor will undertake a pre and post construction dilapidation survey and prepare a dilapidation report of the listed registered places prior to commencing any activity which could affect existing infrastructure outside of the project land. [Attachment 6: Pre-construction Dilapidation Report](#) details the state of Fairfield, formerly Hayfield and Parkview prior to commencement of construction.

Pre-Construction /
Post Construction

Dilapidation
reports

Independent
qualified
assessor

Protection and Management Measures

Condition 38: *The Construction Heritage Management Plan must:*

CONSTRUCTION HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN (CHMP) – LOCAL HERITAGE PLACES				
1. include protection zones and vibration management around structures and areas of local historic heritage significance, to avoid damage to these items during construction activity; and				
CHMP-LHP06 HER-H3A <i>[MPP2201 Condition 23 'Local Heritage']</i>	Protection zones <p>Attachment 5: Protection Zones illustrates the location of protection and management zones for heritage structures and vibration management for each listed Local Heritage Place.</p> <p>As there are to be no works on the Bridgewater railway station's concrete platform, and the existing railway tracks separate the platform from mobile plant and equipment access, 'Exclusion Zone' fencing or equivalent will be determined in consultation with TasRail.</p> <p>Fairfield is located outside of the project land and is separated from the project land boundary by Nielsen Esplanade and housing</p> <p>Parkview is located outside of the project land and is separated from the project land boundary by the TasRail railway corridor. In addition, Parkview is protected from public access by a residential fence. As a result, no additional protection fencing will be erected around Parkview.</p>	Pre-Construction	Weekly Checklist	CM / EM
CHMP-LHP07	Vibration Management and Monitoring <p>Vibration limits have been established in section 5.3.2 of the CNVMP. These are based on the German Standard DIN 4150:1999 Part 3 - Structural Vibration in Buildings - Effects of Vibration on Structures. DIN 4150-3 is suitable for the assessment of both structural and cosmetic damage as the Standard considers a reduction in serviceability of the structure is deemed to have occurred if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cracks form in plastered surfaces of walls Existing cracks in the building have enlarged Partitions become detached from loadbearing walls or floors <p>Due to the heritage nature of the structures assessed within this report, the most stringent DIN 4150-3 limits have been adopted for the Parkview and Fairfield local heritage places, with the risk assessment carried out initially against the minimum applicable limit of 3 mm/s PPV.</p> <p>Continuous vibration monitoring will be undertaken where vibration from a construction activity may exceed cosmetic damage criteria at the sensitive structure, where activities may occur within vibration management zones for cosmetic damage. The testing method includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Placement of a vibration logger to continuously measure vibration while relevant works are occurring within the vibration management zone for cosmetic damage. Measurement to be conducted as close as possible to the sensitive structure. A warning system will be implemented including one or both of an audible and/or visual warning alarm, and/or SMS and/or email alerts to site staff (for example see https://texcel.com.au/product/etm-vibration/). <p>Attachment 5: Protection Zones includes an indicative location for this monitoring device.</p> <p>Where initial monitoring indicates no exceedance of vibration goals will occur, monitoring duration will be re-assessed.</p>	Construction	Vibration Monitoring report Weekly Checklist	EM

CONSTRUCTION HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN (CHMP) – LOCAL HERITAGE PLACES				
CHMP-LHP08	<p>Areas of archaeological significance</p> <p>MPIS Appendix L Heritage Impact Statement details the archaeological significance of the Bridgewater railway station's concrete platform and Fairfield, formerly Hayfield and is summarised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bridgewater Railway station site has some association with the evolution of rail technologies and services from 1874 to the 1990's, and the development of Bridgewater as an important rail junction. Fairfield is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey weatherboard late Victorian domestic building. <p>Attachment 2: Heritage Significance Summaries includes the THR datasheet for Fairfield and a summary of the history of Parkview as prepared by Southern Archaeology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parkview was part of an original grant to George Brooks Fraser in 1816 but does not appear to have been developed until after c1887. The Parkview house was most likely built when owned by Robert James after 1892 (although it is also possible that Propsting and Mitchell built it). Its historic heritage significance is unclear. 	Pre-Construction / Construction	Archaeological investigation records and reports	EM / PA
<p>Protection and Management Measures</p> <p>Condition 38: <i>The Construction Heritage Management Plan must:</i></p> <p>2. <i>specify the surface treatments for footpaths and shared paths adjacent to the Bridgewater railway station's concrete platform in consideration of the historic cultural landscape setting of the place.</i></p>				
CHMP-LHP09	<p>Footpaths and shared paths in the vicinity of the Bridgewater railway station's concrete platform are not part of the MCD scope of works.</p> <p>Any works around the platform will form part of the works by Brighton Council as part of the foreshore master plan, once the existing Bridgewater Bridge is decommissioned and partially removed.</p> <p>The master planning and the execution of the foreshore works are outside of the current MCD project scope.</p>	Decommissioning	NA	DSG / Brighton Council
Notification Protocols				
CHMP-LHP10	<p>The 2024-MCD-0000-PRO-ENV-00002 Unanticipated Discovery Plan for European Heritage Features or Objects has been prepared in consultation with qualified heritage consultants, Southern Archaeology and include notification protocols whereby archaeological advice is sought if unanticipated archaeological features or deposits are uncovered during excavation or where doubt exists concerning the historical cultural heritage significance of any materials uncovered during excavation or ground disturbance.</p> <p>Attachment 4: Site Induction Protocol details the requirements of 2024-MCD-0000-PRO-ENV-00002 Unanticipated Discovery Plan for European Heritage Features or Objects and include provision for controlled archaeological excavation to be undertaken when and to a standard consistent with the archaeological advice received.</p>	Pre-Construction / Construction	<p>2024-MCD-0000-PRO-ENV-00002 Unanticipated Discovery Plan for European Heritage Features or Objects</p> <p>2024-MCD-0000-PRESE-ENV-</p>	EM / PA

CONSTRUCTION HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN (CHMP) – LOCAL HERITAGE PLACES

	2024-MCD-0000-PRO-ENV-00002 Unanticipated Discovery Plan for European Heritage Features or Objects is included as Attachment 7: Notification Protocols.		00003 Heritage Induction Protocol	
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ATTACHMENT 1: SITE LAYOUT

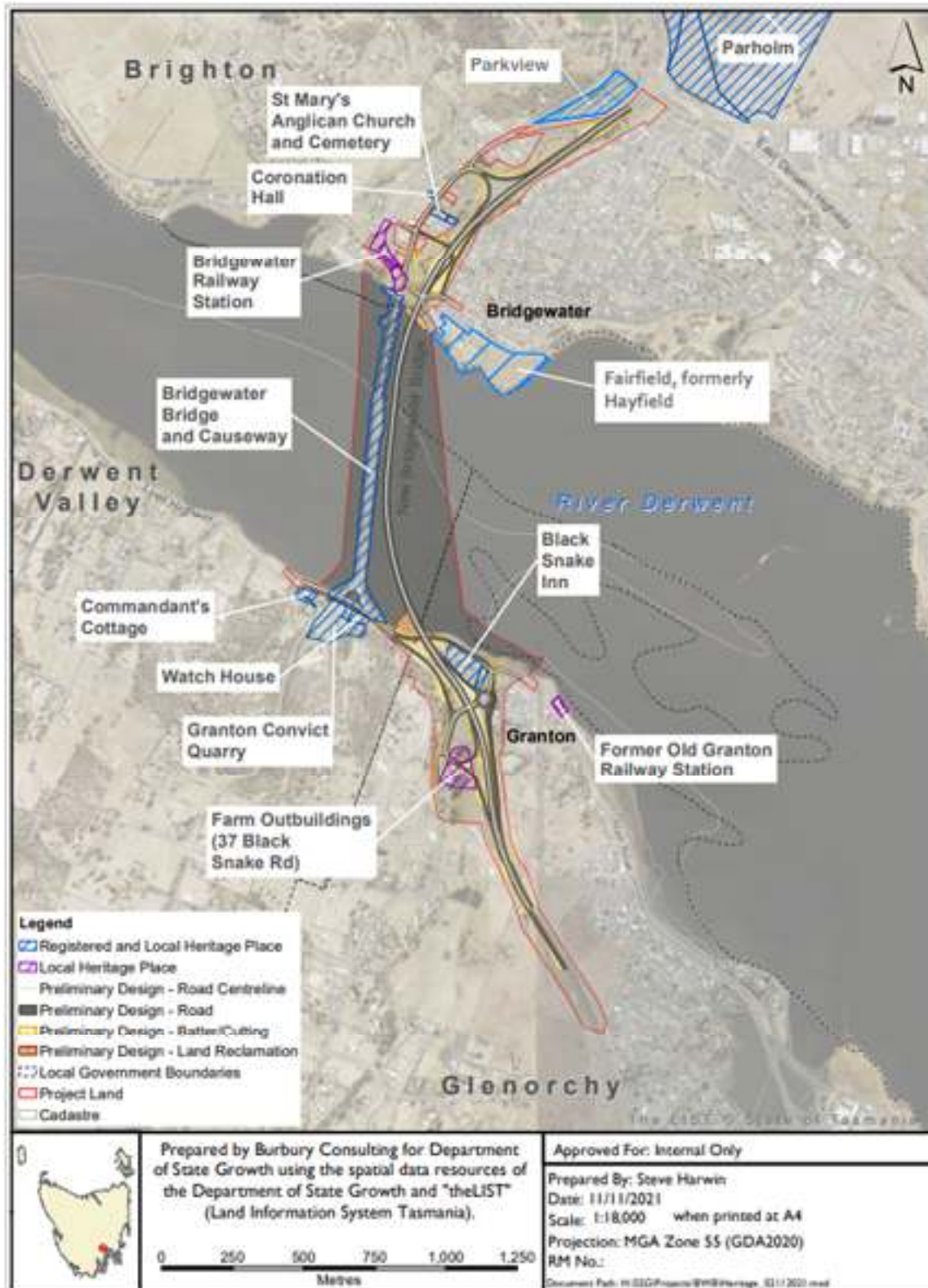


Figure 1: Local and Registered Places (Source: Burbury Consulting / Department of State Growth)



Figure 2: Permanent and temporary works relative to Local Heritage Place, BRI-C6.1.1 – Bridgewater Railway Station Platform and BRI-C6.1.70 – Fairfiled, formerly Hayfield (THR617). Source: MCD Civillo accessed 02 November 2022

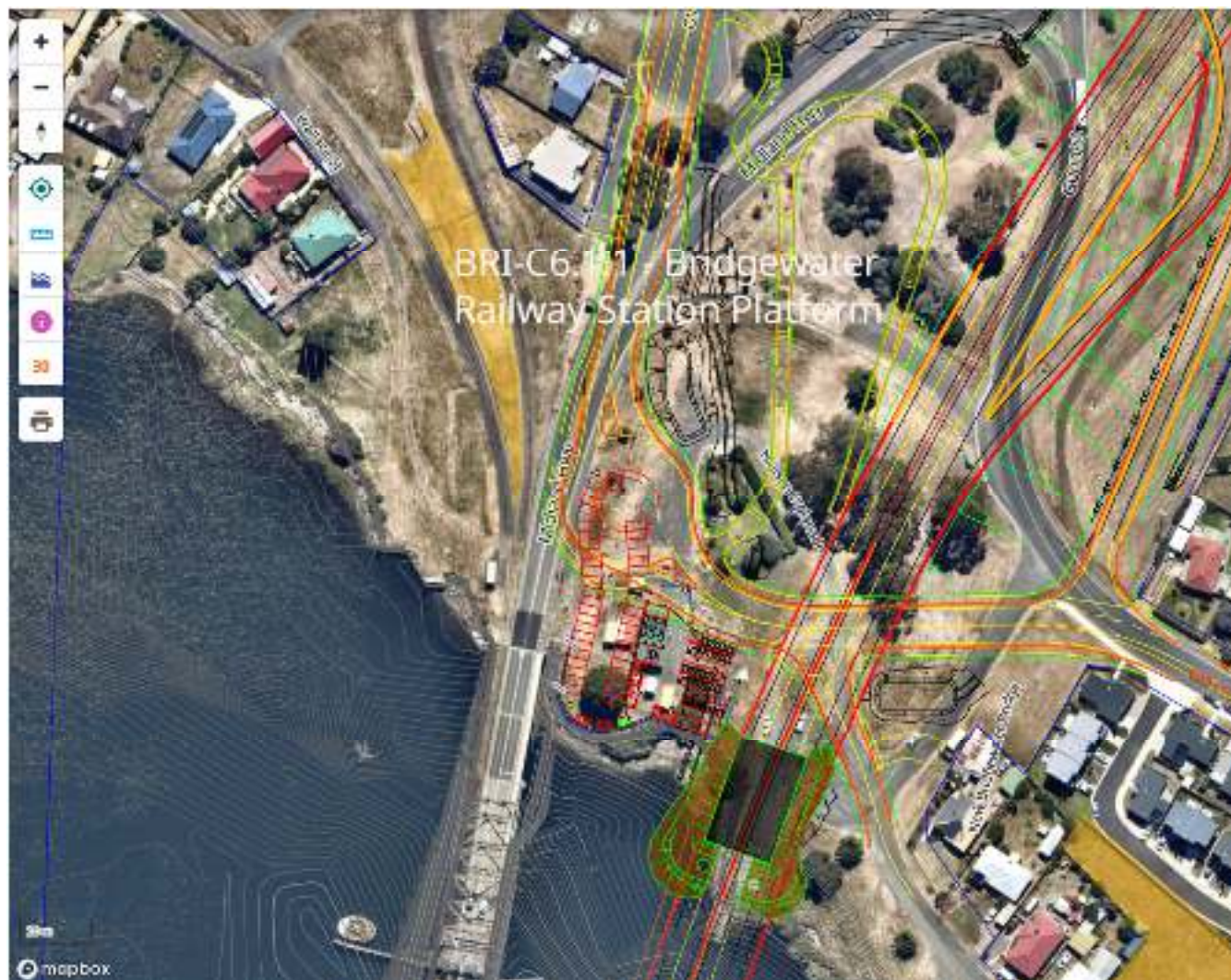


Figure 3: Permanent and temporary works relative to Local Heritage Place, BRI-C6.1.1 – Bridgewater Railway Station Platform. Source: MCD Civillo accessed 02 November 2022.



Figure 4: Location of BRI-C6.1.20 Parkview relative to the project land boundary (blue) and permanent and temporary works. Source: Map from Civillo 02-Nov-2022.

ATTACHMENT 2: HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARIES

THR617 Fairfield, formerly Hayfield – Tasmanian Heritage Register Datasheet

134 Macquarie Street (GPO Box 618)
Hobart Tasmania 7001
Phone: 1300 850 332 (local call cost)
Email: enquiries@heritage.tas.gov.au
Web: www.heritage.tas.gov.au

Name: Fairfield, formerly Hayfield
Status: Permanently Registered
Tier: State

THR ID Number: 617
Municipality: Brighton Council
Boundary: CPR11106

Location Addresses

16 NIELSEN ESP, BRIDGEWATER 7030 TAS
14 NIELSEN ESP, BRIDGEWATER 7030 TAS
1 HAYFIELD PL, BRIDGEWATER 7030 TAS
Lot 4 NIELSEN ESP, BRIDGEWATER 7030 TAS

Title References

176642/2
176642/1
176642/3
176642/4

Property Id

9163758
9163757
9163759
9933876



Untitled
No copyright on file



Untitled
No copyright on file

Statement of Significance: (non-statutory summary)

No Statement is provided for places listed prior to 2007

Why is it significant?:

The Heritage Council may enter a place in the Heritage Register if it meets one or more of the following criteria from the Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995:

- a) **The place is important to the course or pattern of Tasmania's history.**
- b) **The place possesses uncommon or rare aspects of Tasmania's history.**
- c) **The place has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Tasmania's history.**
- d) **The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of place in Tasmania's history.**

Fairfield is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey weatherboard late Victorian domestic building.

- e) The place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement.
- f) The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons.

This building is of historic heritage significance because its townscape associations are regarded as important to the community's sense of place.
- g) The place has a special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Tasmania's history.
- h) The place is important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.

Heritage approval is required for work that will result in changes to the nature or appearance of the fabric of a Heritage place, both internal and external.

Please refer to the Heritage Council's Works Guidelines (www.heritage.tas.gov.au) for information about the level of approval required and appropriate outcomes.

Heritage Advisors are also available to answer questions and provide guidance on enquiries@heritage.tas.gov.au or Tel 1300850332

This data sheet is intended to provide sufficient information and justification for listing the place on the Heritage Register. Under the legislation, only one of the criteria needs to be met. The data sheet is not intended to be a comprehensive inventory of the heritage values of the place, there may be other heritage values of interest to the Heritage Council not currently acknowledged.

Setting:

This building is a prominent element in the landscape.

Description:

This is a single storey weatherboard house with a protruding wing to the side, central door, flanking double hung windows and a side return verandah with slender posts and cast iron brackets.

History:

No Data Recorded

Parkview, 11 Weily Road, Bridgewater Historical Summary



Parkview, 11 Weily Park Road, Bridgewater

Parkview, 11 Weily Road, Bridgewater Historical Summary



Figure 1: Section on Monmouth 98 plan showing the study area. Source: DNRET Ref: CPO Plan - MMO98 v3 accessed 2022.



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For: McConnell Dowell
1 Crooked Billet Dr.,
Bridgewater 7030

Version: Summary

Author: Darren Watton
and John Dent

Date: 07th November 2022



Parkview, 11 Weily Park Road, Bridgewater

1 Acknowledgement of Traditional Owners

Southern Archaeology acknowledges the Traditional Owners of this land. We appreciate the opportunity to work at Granton and Bridgewater and would like to thank the Aboriginal community for being able to work on their country.

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) clans¹. Traditional names for the area include *timtumili minanya* for the Derwent River and *Kutalayna* for the Jordan River².

2 Limitations and constraints

While Southern Archaeology makes every effort in its investigations to research all aspects of a site's historical development, it cannot be held accountable for previous work inaccuracies and limited accessibility to data leading to omissions or oversights in this report.

All maps orientate North to the top of the page unless otherwise stated.

¹ Ryan 2012.

² Caleb Pedder pers. Comm 2022.

3 Parkview, 11 Weily Park Road, Bridgewater

3.1 Introduction

The following provides an overview of Parkview site (listed in the Brighton Planning Scheme as being of local significance and hereafter also known as the study area).

Parkview was part of an original grant to George Brooks Fraser in 1816 but does not appear to have been developed until after c1887. This history summary is provided by John Dent and Darren Watton of Southern Archaeology for MCD (at the request of Eve Lancaster) to assist in preparing the CHMP for the area.

3.2 Location

Figure 1 above and **Figure 2** below provide the location of Parkview. The address of Parkview is 11 Weily Road Bridgewater 7030.

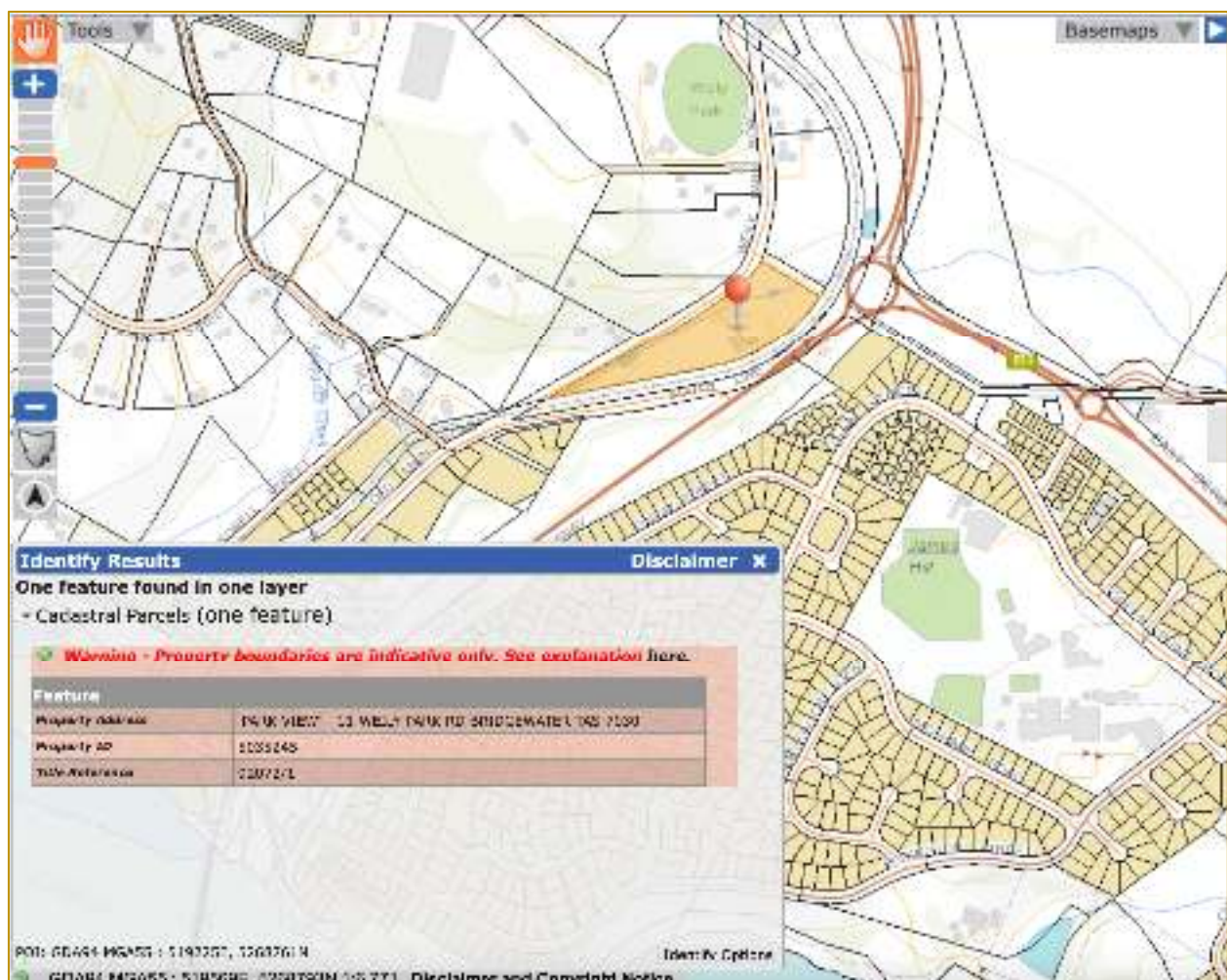
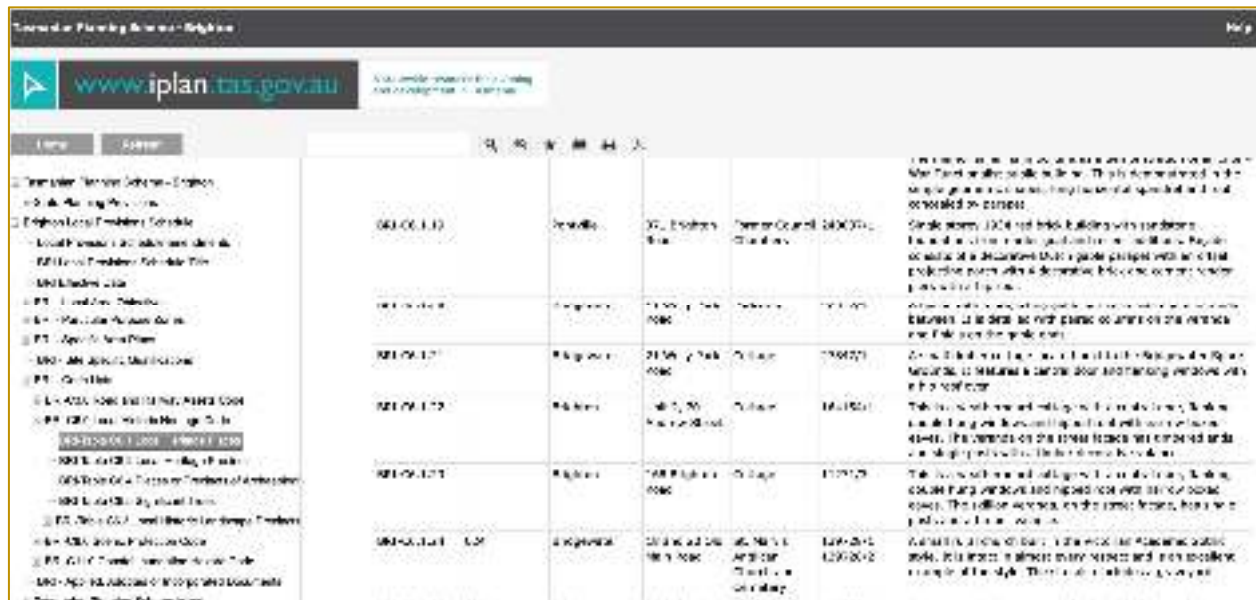


Figure 2: Location of the study area. Source: The LIST accessed 2022.

4 Brighton Local Planning Scheme

Parkview is listed on the Brighton Local Planning Scheme as being of local significance (see **Figure 3** below). It appears to have been previously listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register (THR) but has since been removed.



Item	Address	Category	Local Listing	Local Listing	Local Listing	Local Listing
Item 100 - Brighton Planning Scheme - English						
Item 101 - Brighton Planning Scheme - English						
Item 102 - Brighton Planning Scheme - English						
Item 103 - Brighton Planning Scheme - English						
Item 104 - Brighton Planning Scheme - English						
Item 105 - Brighton Planning Scheme - English						
Item 106 - Brighton Planning Scheme - English						
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Figure 3: Brighton Planning Scheme local listing for Parkview. Source: < <https://iplan.tas.gov.au/pages/plan/book.aspx?exhibit=tpsbr1> > accessed 2022.

4.1 The study area prior to 1887

The study area was part of a grant by Gov. Macquarie to George Brooks Forster in 1816 (see text box on Forster in **Figure 9** below). There were several conditions on this grant (**Figure 9** below) but Forster seems to have overcome these and probably had the property until his death in 1874 (it most likely remained in his family until c1887). Forster does not appear to have lived on the 800-acres (he lived at a property called Brooksby in Pontville slightly to the north) but built a house, outbuildings and wharf on the foreshore of the Derwent River (known as Hayfield see **Figure 7** and **Figure 8** below). The area (including the study area) was most likely farmed by Forster or by his tenants. The property later became known as Fairfield.

Figure 4 is the first known plan showing the grant to Forster completed by Evans in 1819. **Figure 5** and **Figure 6** are two further grant plans showing Forster as the owner completed in the 1820s (Sharland) and c1820s to 1830s (unknown surveyor). **Figure 7** (a c1838/1839 plan) shows Forster's Hayfield on Derwent River foreshore and **Figure 8** is a plan (probably c1840s) showing the study area. **Figure 9** is a text box detailing some information about Forster.



Figure 4: Section of 1819 Monmouth 36 plan by Evans showing the study area. Source: Libraries Tasmania Ref: Monmouth 36 AF396-1-243 accessed 2022.

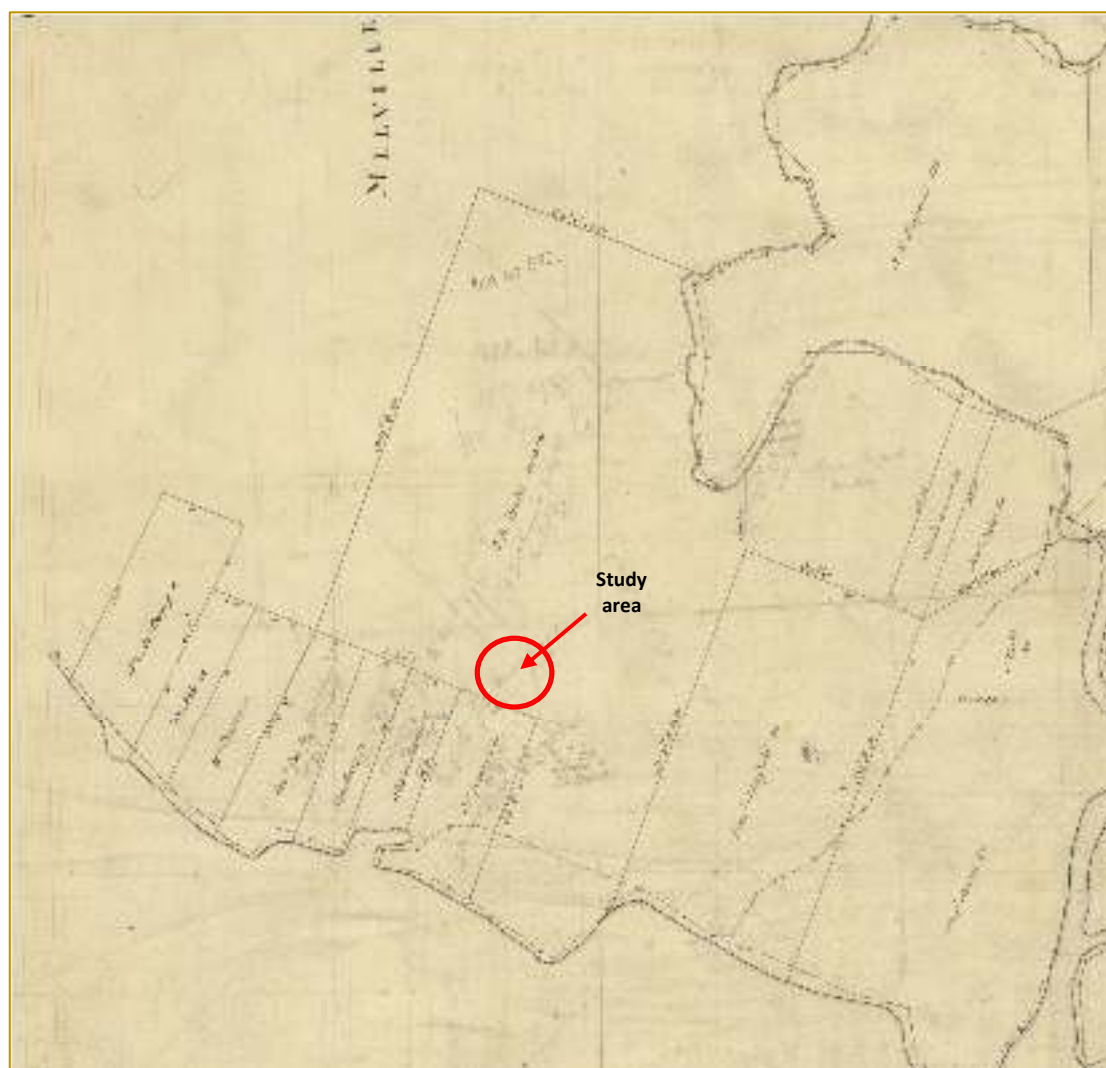


Figure 5: Section of Monmouth 28 plan showing the study area by Sharland (c1820s). Source: Libraries Tasmania Ref: Monmouth 28 AF396-1-235 accessed 2022.



Figure 6: Section of Monmouth 35 showing the study area c1820s-1830s. Source: Libraries Tasmania Ref: Monmouth 35 AF396-1-242 accessed 2022.

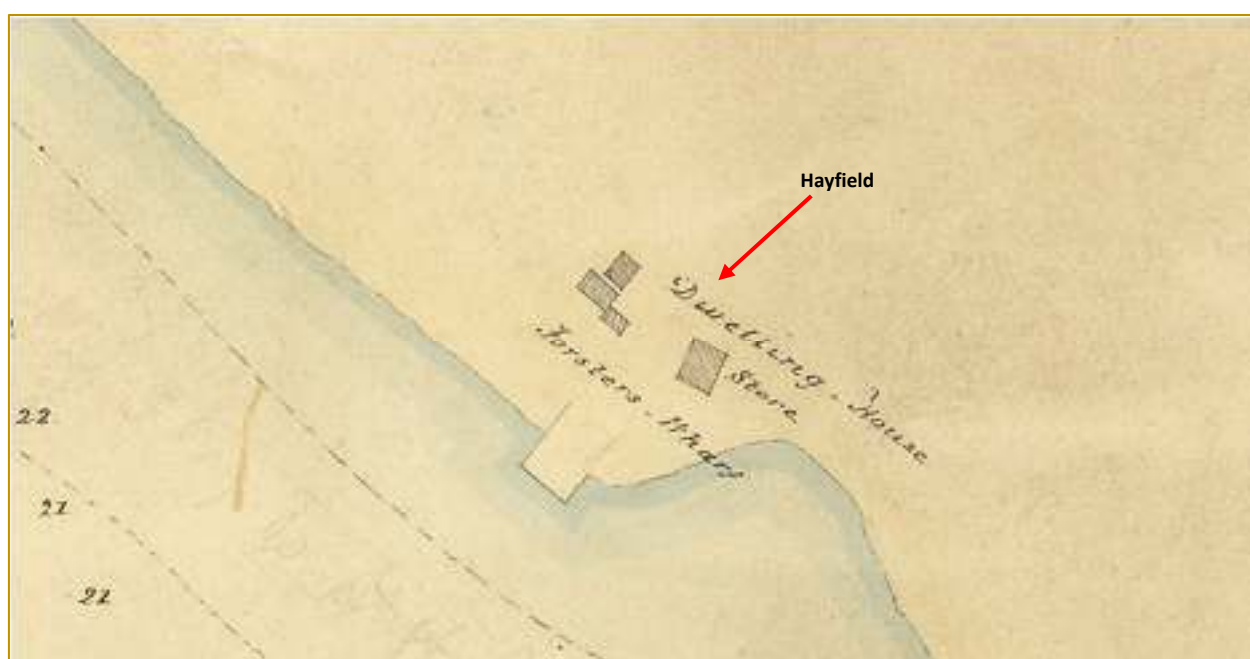


Figure 7: Section of c1838/1839 plan showing Forster's Hayfield property. Source: Libraries Tasmania Ref: Bridgewater Causeway PWD266-1-1176 accessed 2022.

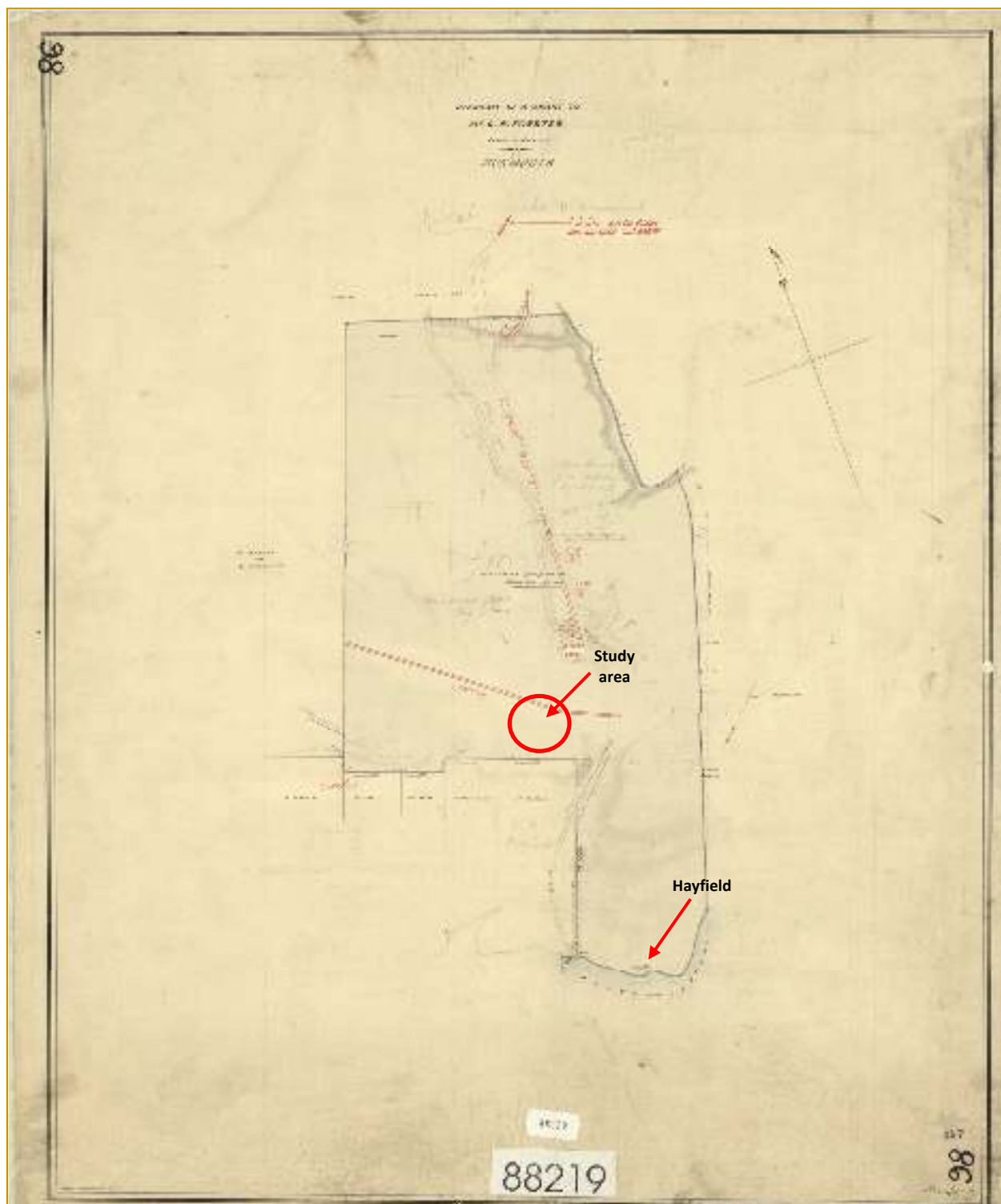


Figure 8: Monmouth 98 plan showing the Forster grant and the study area. Source: DNRET Ref: Monmouth 98 CPO Plan - MMO98 v3 accessed 2022.



Parkview, 11 Weily Park Road, Bridgewater

Lt George Brooks Forster by John Dent (2022)

The 800 acres was granted to George Brooks Forster (GBF) by Gov Macquarie on 22 January 1816 on condition that it should not be sold for 5 years and on the condition of cultivating 65 acres. It was granted for his service in commanding the brig “Emu” whilst at Sydney. A report by WS Sharland on 25 January 1829 indicated that no improvements had been made and Mr. Forster had returned to England soon after the land was granted. The land had been leased to Mr. P Murdoch. A Mr. David Reynolds had been granted 60 acres and he occupied it on part of Forster’s land not realising it was granted to Forster. He then quitted the land and asked for a grant of land elsewhere. Forster was at that time in command of a ship based in Plymouth, England but his agent Mr. E Abbott wrote on 1 February 1829 that he was authorized to spend money to clear the required amount of land to ensure the grant could continue in Forster’s name (CSO1-1-371 file 8464). This does not appear to have been initially accepted by Gov Arthur, but the grant continued in Forster’s name.

GBF was born in England in 1792. He served in the Royal Navy with the rank of Midshipman from 1801 to 1812 then was promoted Lieutenant on his way back from the East Indies in 1813 and from 1814 to 1817 commanded the colonial brig “Emu” based in Sydney. In 1818 he returned to England and was based in Plymouth to prevent smuggling till 1822. He then commanded three ships till 1837 based in Falmouth, England. In 1839 he migrated to Van Diemen’s Land and was appointed Assistant Police Magistrate and coroner based in the Brighton District (pamphlet prepared by GBF in 1856 to present to the Government of Tasmania after 52 years of service to attempt to get a pension). His position was abolished in 1856 and after attempts to transfer to Hamilton and to get a pension he was given some dismissal compensation of an unknown amount. By then he was 64 years old, and he appears to have been forced to retire. In 1855 he had been promoted to the rank of Commander in the Royal Navy.

He married Elizabeth Ann Smith on 23 Feb 1815 in Hobart Town and Edward Abbott was a witness. George and Ann had 10 children (names index). He lived at “Brooksby” at 403 Brighton Road, Pontville, opposite St Mark’s Church) which was built around c1840, probably by Forster. He was there in the 1842 census. In 1861 he was living at Kangaroo Point (deed 4/9987) and he died in Sydney in 1874.

He still owned the 800 acres on the Derwent River when he returned in 1839 as he mortgaged the land in 1843 and 1845 and it was then known as “Hayfield” (deeds 3/928 and 2/6483). In the 1843 census at Green Point was a stone dwelling with 6 non free persons and GBF. This is probably the 800-acre grant, and he had a stone house on it with 6 servants living there. “Brooksby” was also in the 1843 census with GBF and 13 others in residence in an incomplete stone house.

The study area was part of this 800-acre grant and was probably farmed by Forster or his tenants until he died in 1874. In 1887, a 250-acre portion (containing the study area) was acquired by Propsting and Mitchell (see below). The Parkview house was most likely built by John Propsting and Duncan Mitchell after 1887 or by Robert James after 1892 when he acquired it (see below).

Figure 9: Lt George Brooks Forster.

4.2 After 1887

The study area itself does not appear to have been developed until after 1882. The land dealings (those found so far) for Parkview after this time are as follows:

- 23 May 1887 Original land grant of 250 acres in the parish of Melville to John Newburn Propsting (1844-1925) and Duncan Charles Mitchell (1859-1925) (LG 1/192). Propsting farmed at “Rockwood”, Antill Ponds and had previously been a meat contractor, then retired to Claremont. Neither Propsting nor Mitchell appear to have lived on the land.
- 20 Feb 1892 The land was purchased by Robert James, blacksmith, of North Bridgewater as 5.1.24 acres see plan from CT below (CT 61/90).

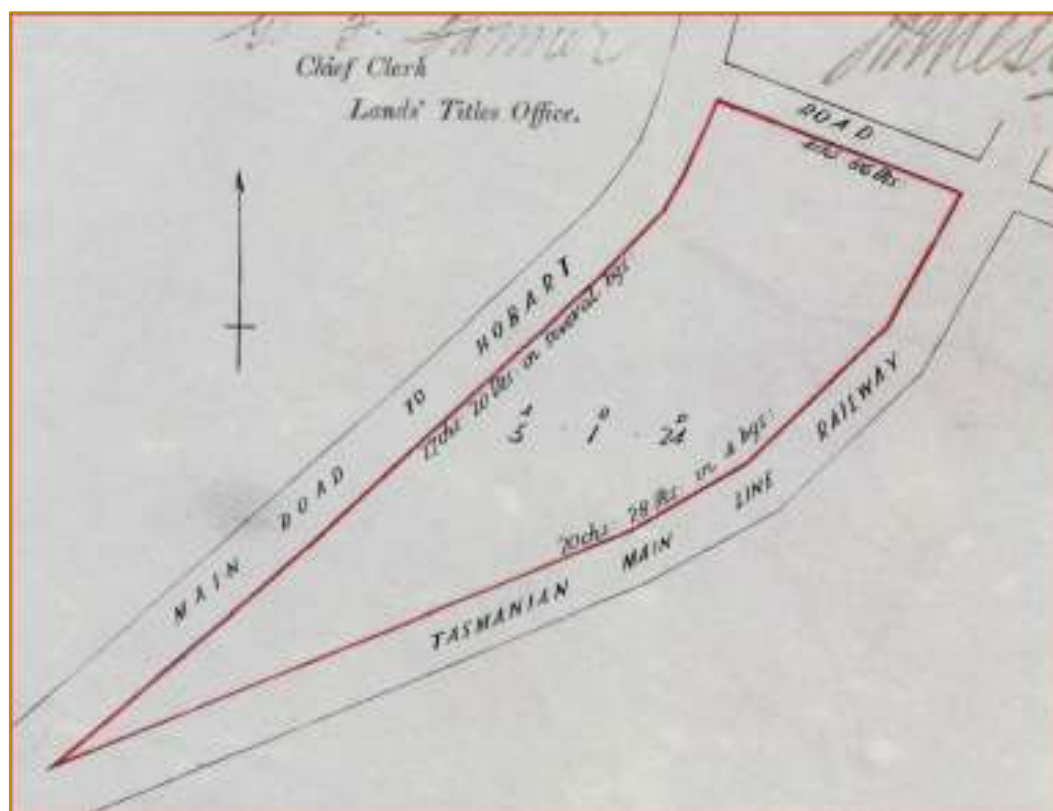


Figure 10: Plan showing grant for Parkview in 1882. Source: DNRET Ref: CT61/90 accessed 2022.

- 18 Sep 1903 The 5.1.24 acres was transferred to Robert Douglas James along with 842 acres at Pontville (CT 311/182).

- 16 May 1923 The 5.1.24 acres was transferred to Florence Gertrude Jones (wife of Vincent John Jones) of Bridgewater (CT 328/90).

- 26 Aug 1968 FG Jones had died and her executor George Charles Weily of New Town transferred the land to her children; Janet Kathleen Jones of Bridgewater, David Vincent Weily Jones of South Australia and Nanette Frances Jones of Bridgewater (CT 328/90 and new CT 2393/78).

So when was the house built? It was probably built when Robert James owned the land as that was the first time it became a separate title. That would have been between 1892 and 1903 (or by Propsting and Mitchell after 1887). That seems to correlate to the estimated age of the house.

5 Conclusions

The land at the study area was originally part of a grant to George Brooks Forster and was most likely farmed by him or his tenants until after his death in 1874. It was called Hayfield (the name was later changed to Fairfield). Between 1874 and 1887 it is unclear who owned the area, but it was most likely still part of Forster's estate until it was sold to Propsting and Mitchell in 1887. The Parkview house was most likely built when owned by Robert James after 1892 (although it is also possible that Propsting and Mitchell built it). The property is located on Ashburton Creek which also suggests it may be sensitive for Aboriginal heritage material.



Parkview, 11 Weily Park Road, Bridgewater

6 Recommendations

The following recommendations are made for the Parkview site:

Recommendation 1 - Unanticipated Finds (historical) and unanticipated finds (human remains)

1. Protocols for Unanticipated Finds (historical) and Unanticipated Finds (Human Remains) be applied and subject to **2024-MCD-0000-PRO-ENV-00002 Unanticipated Discovery Plan for European Heritage Features or Objects** and **2024-MCD-0000-PRO-ENV-00001 Unanticipated Discovery Plan for Aboriginal Relics**.

Recommendation 3 - Aboriginal heritage at the study areas

2. Any Aboriginal heritage found during the work at the study area be applied and subject to **2024-MCD-0000-PRO-ENV-00001 Unanticipated Discovery Plan for Aboriginal Relics**.

ATTACHMENT 3: HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGIST QUALIFICATIONS

<p>CURRICULUM VITAE Darren William Watton 11 Mid Park Rd PO Box 75 Perth, Western Australia 6000 P 9478 04460 M 0878 211 F 4873 9551 X E darren@mathernarchaeology.com.au W www.mathernarchaeology.com.au</p>	<p>• Parks and Wildlife Service, Visitor Reception Officer, Cradle Wharfedale, Traditional Reconciliation, 2016-2018 • Arts, Not Heritage, 2018 • Bar, Not Heritage, 2018 • Tamar and Port Macquarie, NSW • Port Macquarie, Port Macquarie, NSW • Criminal Justice, 2017-2018</p>	<p>RESEARCH PROJECTS, CONSULTANCY & RESEARCH • Effects of Sea Level Rise on Aboriginal Coastal Sites on the East Coast of Tasmania • Queensland Aboriginal Heritage Sites • Preliminary Report, UTAS and AIT • Scholarships in Tasmania, UTAS • AG-Guided Scholarship - BA (Hons), UTAS • Arts and Humanities Research Scholarship - BA, JHSC, 2016</p>	<p>Scholarships • AG-Guided Scholarship - BA (Hons), UTAS • Arts and Humanities Research Scholarship - BA, JHSC, 2016</p>	<p>General awards • Honorary Fellowship - Recognition of Achievement in Archaeology and Heritage Management • UTAS - First in Aboriginal Studies, Ancient Civilisations and Heritage Studies • Honorary Fellowship - Recognition of Achievement in Archaeology and Heritage Management • Honorary Fellowship - Recognition of Achievement in Archaeology and Heritage Management • Honorary Fellowship - Recognition of Achievement in Archaeology and Heritage Management</p>
<p>GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT Bachelor of Arts (Hons) University of Tasmania (UTAS)</p>	<p>RESEARCH PROJECTS, CONSULTANCY & RESEARCH • Parks and Wildlife Service, Visitor Reception Officer, Cradle Wharfedale, Traditional Reconciliation, 2016-2018 • Arts, Not Heritage, 2018 • Bar, Not Heritage, 2018 • Tamar and Port Macquarie, NSW • Port Macquarie, Port Macquarie, NSW • Criminal Justice, 2017-2018</p>	<p>RESEARCH PROJECTS, CONSULTANCY & RESEARCH • Effects of Sea Level Rise on Aboriginal Coastal Sites on the East Coast of Tasmania • Queensland Aboriginal Heritage Sites • Preliminary Report, UTAS and AIT • Scholarships in Tasmania, UTAS • AG-Guided Scholarship - BA (Hons), UTAS • Arts and Humanities Research Scholarship - BA, JHSC, 2016</p>	<p>Scholarships • AG-Guided Scholarship - BA (Hons), UTAS • Arts and Humanities Research Scholarship - BA, JHSC, 2016</p>	<p>General awards • Honorary Fellowship - Recognition of Achievement in Archaeology and Heritage Management • UTAS - First in Aboriginal Studies, Ancient Civilisations and Heritage Studies • Honorary Fellowship - Recognition of Achievement in Archaeology and Heritage Management • Honorary Fellowship - Recognition of Achievement in Archaeology and Heritage Management • Honorary Fellowship - Recognition of Achievement in Archaeology and Heritage Management</p>
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ATTACHMENT 4: SITE INDUCTION PROTOCOL

- 2024-MCD-0000-PRESE-ENV-00003 Heritage Induction Protocol



Bridgewater Bridge Project

Heritage Induction Protocol

Doc No.: 2024-MCD-0000-PRESE-ENV-00003
Revision Date: 23 September 2022

01 Heritage Significance of the Project Land



Heritage

Aboriginal Heritage

- This area was the traditional home of the Southeast Aboriginal Nation and specifically the Mouheneenner clan (although other clans possibly also visited the area on a regular basis). The project area includes numerous Aboriginal middens and artefact scatters – the most common Aboriginal sites usually found in the area. While unlikely, burials or human remains may also be present within the area.
- There are three Aboriginal heritage sites located within the Project Land and the five Aboriginal heritage sites located near the Project Land.

Historic Heritage

- The project area also includes many European heritage sites significant at both State and Local levels such as the Bridgewater Convict Station site dating to the 1830s, the Black Snake Inn site dating to c1822, the convict-built causeway (1830s), the Bridgewater causeway (1833) and bridge (1849), the 1870s railway site.
- There are 18 historic places or complexes identified within the Project Land and an additional four places located adjacent to, but beyond the Project Land.
- Key heritage places include:
 - THR 1612 The former Black Snake Inn
 - THR 618 The Bridgewater Causeway and Bridge
 - THR 1178 Commandant's cottage
 - THR 1178 Watch House
 - THR 7158 Granton Convict Quarry
 - THR 624 St Mary's Anglican Church and Cemetery
 - THR 625 Coronation Hall



Permits and Approvals

Key regulatory agencies

- Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania (AHT)
- Aboriginal Heritage Council (AHC)
- Heritage Tasmania
- Tasmanian Heritage Council (THC)
- Tasmanian Planning Commission (TPC)
- Local council through Local Planning Schemes

Southern Archaeology

Principal Archaeologist
Aboriginal Heritage Officer



SOUTHERN
archaeology

Darren Watton
Caleb Pedder

Key Legislation, permits and approvals

- *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975*
- *Coroners Act 1995*
- *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995 (Tas)*
- Major Project Permit No. MPP2201
- Parks and Wildlife Service Works Authority

TASMANIAN PLANNING COMMISSION			
DECISION			
Permit	MPP2201 – New Bridgewater Bridge – construction of a new bridge to replace the existing two lane bridge forming part of the Midland Highway at Bridgewater.		
Proponent	The Crown in Right of Tasmania (represented by the Department of State Growth)		
Date of decision	18 May 2022		
Under section 6022M of the <i>Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993</i> the Development Assessment Panel (the Panel) has determined to grant a major project permit for the New Bridgewater Bridge Major Project (major project) subject to the conditions and restrictions set out in the major project permit. The Panel finds that the major project is an effective and appropriate use and development of the project land.			
			
Ann Cunningham Chairperson	Kate Partenio Member	Roger Howlett Member	Richard Jamieson Member

Heritage & Vibration Documentation

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (DCEMP)

NEW BRIDGEWATER BRIDGE

DOC NO: 2024-MCD-0000-PLA-PRJ-0008

CLIENT: DEPARTMENT OF STATE GROWTH

PROJECT: NEW BRIDGEWATER BRIDGE PROJECT

LOCATION: BRIDGEWATER, TASMANIA, AUSTRALIA

PROJECT NO: 2024

Revision History

Rev	Date	Details	Author	Reviewer	Approver
A	06 June 2022	Issued for REFERENCE only. Not for Review as this document is under preparation	M. Rice	S. Polonsky	P. Fraser
B	16 June 2022	Issued for REVIEW	M. Rice	S. Polonsky	P. Fraser

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MMS

DCEMP – SUB-PLAN 01

ABORIGINAL, HISTORIC & GEOLOGICAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN (AHHMP)

BRIDGEWATER BRIDGE PROJECT NO: 2024

DOC NO: 2024-MCD-0000-PLA-PRJ-0001

CLIENT: DEPARTMENT OF STATE GROWTH

PROJECT: NEW BRIDGEWATER BRIDGE PROJECT

LOCATION: BRIDGEWATER, TASMANIA, AUSTRALIA

MCDOWELL CONSTRUCTION PLANT PTY LTD

BRIDGE 1 OF 22
BASED ON MCDOWELL CONSTRUCTION PLANT PTY LTD
MCDOWELL CONSTRUCTION PLANT PTY LTD

Resonate

New Bridgewater Bridge Project

Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan

M220311RP1 Revision B

Tuesday, 23 August 2022

www.resonate.com.au/clients

DCEMP – SUB-PLAN 01

CONSTRUCTION HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN (CHMP)

FORMER BLACK SNAKE INN (THR 1612)

BRIDGEWATER BRIDGE PROJECT NO: 2024

DOC NO: 2024-MCD-0000-PLA-PRJ-0040

CLIENT: DEPARTMENT OF STATE GROWTH

PROJECT: NEW BRIDGEWATER BRIDGE PROJECT

LOCATION: BRIDGEWATER, TASMANIA, AUSTRALIA

MCDOWELL CONSTRUCTION PLANT PTY LTD

BRIDGE 1 OF 22
BASED ON MCDOWELL CONSTRUCTION PLANT PTY LTD
MCDOWELL CONSTRUCTION PLANT PTY LTD

PROCEDURE

UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY PLAN FOR ABORIGINAL RELICS

BRIDGEWATER BRIDGE PROJECT NO: 2024

DOC NO: 2024-MCD-0000-PRO-ENV-0001

CLIENT: DEPARTMENT OF STATE GROWTH

PROJECT: NEW BRIDGEWATER BRIDGE PROJECT

LOCATION: BRIDGEWATER, TASMANIA, AUSTRALIA

MCDOWELL CONSTRUCTION PLANT PTY LTD

BRIDGE 1 OF 22
BASED ON MCDOWELL CONSTRUCTION PLANT PTY LTD
MCDOWELL CONSTRUCTION PLANT PTY LTD

ALSO, SMALL

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION INSTRUCTION (EPI)

DISTURBANCE TO CULTURAL HERITAGE

Environmental Representative: Stony Point, Senior Environmental Advisor 1406 775 411

STOP WORKS WHERE A POTENTIAL HERITAGE SITE OR OBJECT IS FOUND AND NOTIFY YOUR SUPERVISOR OR ENVIRONMENTAL ADVISOR IMMEDIATELY

GREEN RULE 5. ARCHAEOLOGY & HERITAGE

STOP WORKS WHERE A POTENTIAL HERITAGE SITE OR OBJECT IS FOUND AND NOTIFY YOUR SUPERVISOR OR ENVIRONMENTAL ADVISOR IMMEDIATELY

OBJECTIVE

Minimise the unauthorised disturbance or destruction to both known and unrecognised Aboriginal, historic and geological heritage.

Prevent impact to items or areas of cultural heritage significance resulting from construction activities.

EVERYONE HAS A GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL DUTY TO AVOID ACTIVITIES WHICH ARE LIKELY TO CAUSE HARM TO CULTURAL HERITAGE ARTIFACTS

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION TALK TO YOUR SUPERVISOR OR THE SITE ENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIVE.

WHAT IS CULTURAL HERITAGE

Refers to the legacy of a group or society. It can include buildings, artefacts, languages, traditions and significant natural landscapes.

It can have both Indigenous and Non-Indigenous origins.

WHY IS CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPORTANT?

Items or Areas of historical cultural heritage help us to better understand our history and what happened in the past. For some people and groups cultural heritage items give them a sense of belonging and connection to the past, present and the future.

POSSIBLE IMPACTS FROM POOR CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

Potential environmental impacts to cultural (Indigenous and Non-Indigenous) heritage as a result of project activities include:

Disturbance or destruction of known sites, places or structures of cultural significance.

The discovery of, or disturbance to, previously unknown sites, places or structures of cultural significance.

MANAGING CULTURAL HERITAGE

Only work within the approved site area and access roads/tracks.

Cultural heritage sites will be hard fenced and labelled as Exclusion Zones on the project and raised in the project induction and ongoing toolbox.

Any previously identified Cultural Heritage Sites are not to be disturbed - unless prior approval has been sought and granted by the Supervisor.

Ensure management measures are reflected in CEMP, DMS and risk assessments.

Ground disturbance must not take place until a MCD Vegetation Disturbance Permit has been authorised by the Project Environment Manager (Permit holder for the nominated area).

Exclusion Zone protective fencing must consist of, as a minimum:

star pickets with three strands of wire (top, middle and bottom) and high visibility, permeable, unless otherwise agreed with the State's Representative.

Signage 'Exclusion Zone', or similar.

Unauthorized entry into Exclusion Zones is prohibited.

BASED ON MCDOWELL CONSTRUCTION PLANT PTY LTD

MCDOWELL

Page 2 of 4

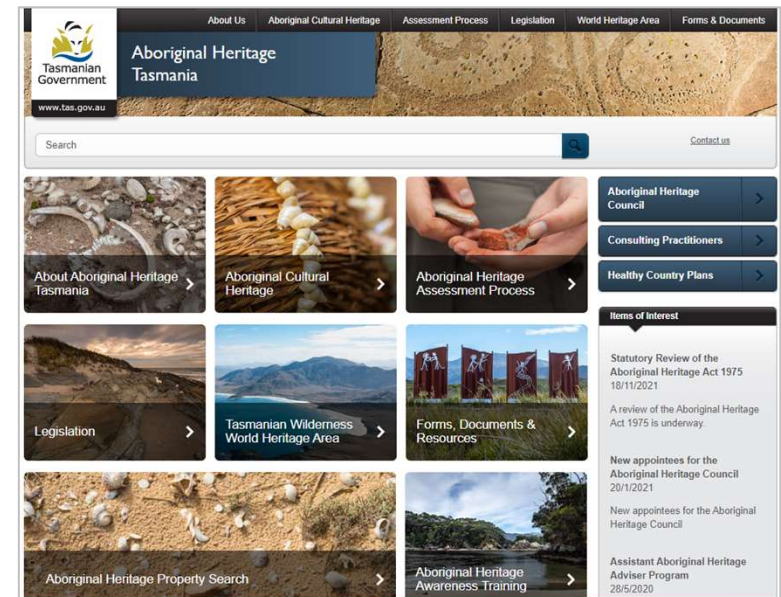
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02 Aboriginal Heritage



Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975

- Aboriginal heritage sites, places or objects, whether on private or public land in Tasmania are governed and protected by the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* (the 'Act').
- The DNRET, through AHT, administer this Act and provide liaison between the public, developers, Aboriginal groups, the Government and other parties.



Major Project Permit

AHT assessed the Major Project Impact Statement (MPIS) for the New Bridgewater Bridge Project provided a number of conditions in the Major Project Permit including:

- Authorisation to interfere with the identified Aboriginal relics AH11190 (isolated artefact) and AH13833 (isolated artefact) while carrying out the approved works.
- Installing and maintaining Exclusion Zones around the following aboriginal heritage place AH13880 Artefact scatter
- Adhering to the AHT unanticipated discovery plan for aboriginal relics in the event of discovery of suspected Aboriginal relics or skeletal remains.

Middens and stone artefact scatters are the most likely Aboriginal sites to be encountered during the New Bridgewater Bridge Project

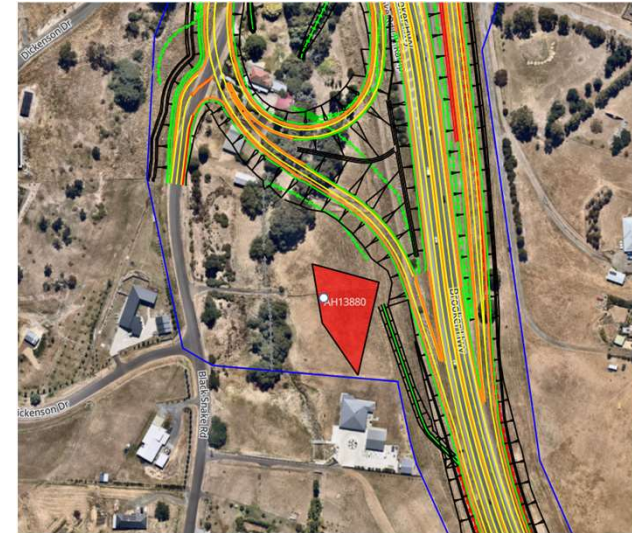


Figure 1: Location of AH13880 relative to final project footprint in vicinity to 37 Black Snake Road.

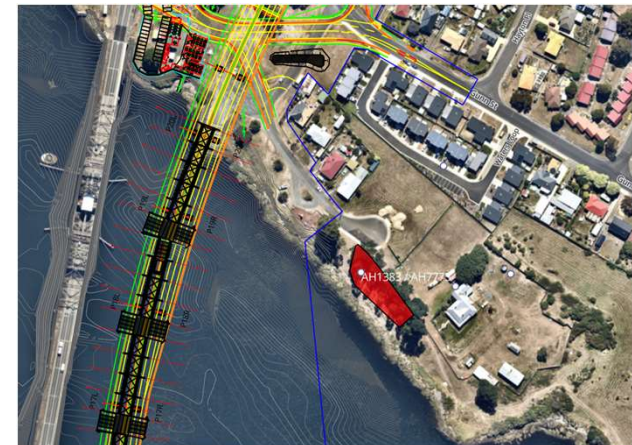


Figure 2: Location of AH13833 / AH7775 relative to final project footprint in vicinity to northern bridge abutment. Note this site is located outside of the Project Land.

Aboriginal relics

The *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* is the key Tasmanian Act for the preservation of Aboriginal 'relics'.

The Act defines a 'relic' as (Section 2 (3)):

(3) For the purposes of this Act, but subject to the following provisions of this section, a relic is –

- a) *Any artefact, painting, carving, engraving, arrangement of stones, midden, or other object, made or created by any of the original inhabitants of Australia or the descendants of any such inhabitants, which is of significance to the Aboriginal people of Tasmania; or*
- b) *Any object, site, or place that bears signs of the activities of any such original inhabitants or their descendants, which is of significance to the Aboriginal people of Tasmania; or*
- c) *The remains of the body of such an original inhabitant or of a descendant of such an inhabitant that is not interred in –*
 - (i) Any land that is or has been held, set aside, reserved, or used for the purposes of a burial-ground or cemetery pursuant to any Act, deed, or other instrument; or,*
 - (ii) A marked grave in any other land.*

Cultural heritage:

- **Stone Artefact Scatters**
- **Shell Middens**
- Rockshelters
- Quarries
- Rock Marking
- Burials

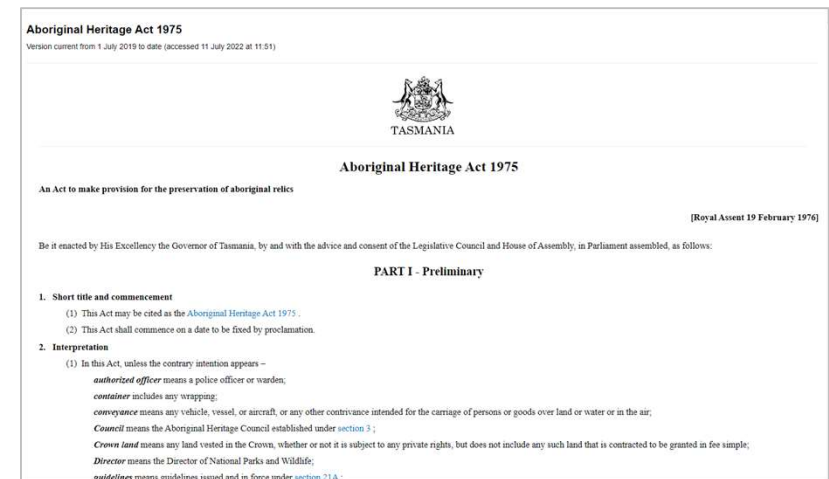


Aboriginal relics

Section 14 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* sets out the provisions for the protection of 'relics':

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, no person shall, otherwise than in accordance with the terms of a permit granted by the Minister on the recommendation of the Director -

- a) *Destroy, damage, deface, conceal, or otherwise interfere with a relic.*
- b) *Make a copy or replica of a carving or engraving that is a relic by rubbing, tracing, casting, or other means that involve direct contact with the carving or engraving.*
- c) *Remove a relic from the place where it is found or abandoned.*



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).

Stone and other artefacts are the durable remains of Aboriginal activities and are found commonly around the Australian landscape. They can be the tools themselves such as scrapers or the by-products from the making of tools such as cores. Stone artefacts can be found together as scatters or in association with other archaeological evidence such as middens. They can also be found stratified within deposits (below the ground surface).

Stone tools are generally made from a variety of rock or other material (such as glass or ceramics) that fractures easily upon percussion (with a hammer-stone) and are typically made from chert, hornfels, silcrete, quartzite, quartz, basalt, glass and ceramics in Tasmania. Material is found in the landscape or quarried from areas where the material is naturally occurring. Stone artefacts were used to skin and butcher animals, grind seeds and nuts, manufacture wooden artefacts and for hafting as axes, adzes, knives or spear points (however, there is no evidence of hafting in Tasmania).

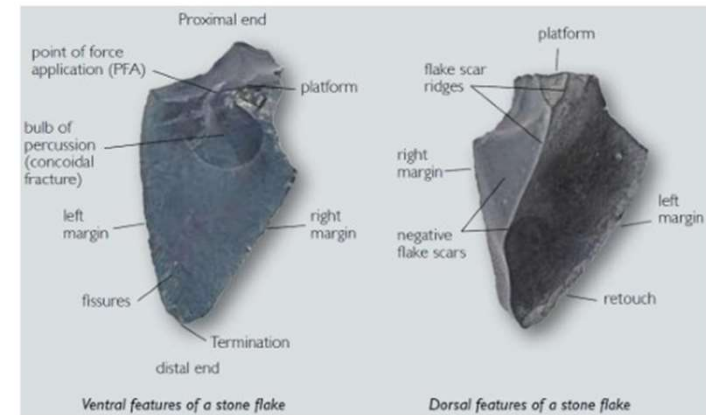


Figure 3: Aboriginal Stone Artefacts

A core:

- has a platform or multiple platforms from which flakes are struck;
- may have one or more negative flake scars (from flake removal);
- may show cortex (weathering) on the surface.

A flake:

- exhibits any of the attributes illustrated on page 2;
- may be used immediately as a tool;
- may have retouch along one or both edges;
- often exhibits a bulb of percussion below the platform;
- stone type may be different to the natural stone in the area

Stone Artefact Scatters



Figure 4: Aboriginal Stone Artefacts



Figure 6: Stone artefact



Figure 5: Stone artefact



Figure 7: Stone artefact



Stone and other artefacts

Some examples including contact material made from glass and ceramics.



Figure 8: Chert flake



Figure 9: Glass nosed scraper



Figure 10: Ceramic flat edged scraper



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
- Aboriginal middens are usually characterized by the presence of identifiable edible, mature shell species that are representative of one or more species. There is often other evidence of a cultural rather than natural nature such as stone, ochre or other artefacts, or bones from other animals such as mammals associated with middens. Sometimes burials are also located on or near middens.
- Middens are important spiritually and culturally to Aboriginal people because they provide links to their past and connections to land and culture. They are more than just areas where shells have been discarded and may be thought of as camps and gathering places. Middens range from very large deposits to very small 'dinner' camps. Often, due to their locations on the coast or around lakes, rivers and lagoons they are very vulnerable to impact from natural and human processes such as erosion or development

(Southern Archaeology 2022, Frankel, 1995:41, Mulvaney and Kamminga, 1999:22).



Figure 7: Aboriginal midden, Northwest Tasmania



Figure 8: Aboriginal midden, Northwest Tasmania

Shell Middens



Figure 9: Aboriginal midden, Tasmania



Figure 10: Aboriginal midden, Tasmania



Unanticipated Discovery Plan – Aboriginal Relics

If material (a possible ‘relic’ – midden, stone or other artefact/s) is uncovered during works, works must:

1. Step 1: STOP work immediately at that location.

All workers within the vicinity of the location notified of the suspected Aboriginal material and told to cease any work at or near that location.

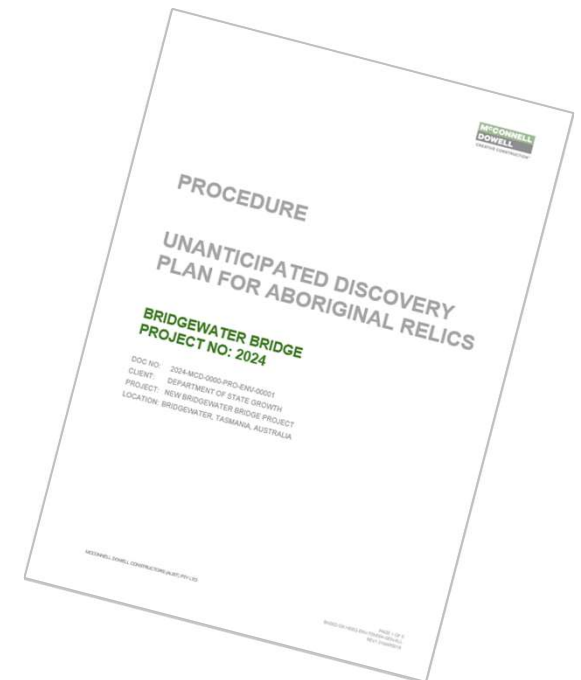
Notify Supervisor and Environmental Manager

2. Step 2: Establish a temporary ‘Exclusion Zone’ with a buffer of at least 10 m x 10 m around the suspected relic

No unauthorised entry or works will be allowed within this ‘Exclusion Zone’ until the suspected Aboriginal relics have been assessed by a consulting archaeologist, AHO or AHT staff member.

Works cannot recommence in the area until the appropriate person has given the go ahead or a Permit approved by the Minister has been issued.

3. Step 3: Notify AHT as soon as possible on **6233 6613** or **1300 487 045**



Unanticipated Discovery Plan – Skeletal material

If a suspected burial or human remains are uncovered during works, works must:

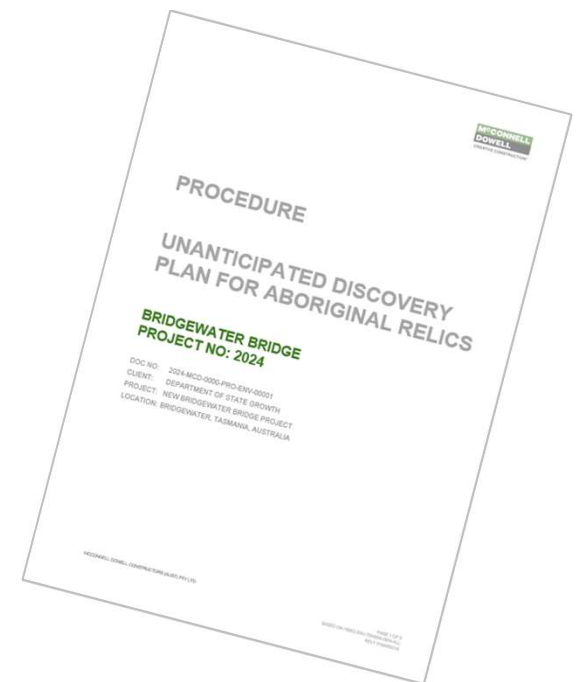
1. **Step 1:** STOP immediately at that location.
2. **Step 2:** Call the Police immediately and notify the worksite supervisor and Project Environmental Manager.

The site must be treated as a possible crime scene and therefore, no-one is to interfere with or approach the site.

3. **Step 3:** Establish a temporary 'Exclusion Zone' with a buffer of at least 50 m x 50 m around the suspected skeletal material.

No unauthorised entry or works will be allowed within this 'Exclusion Zone' until the suspected skeletal remains have been assessed by the Police and/or Coroner

4. **Step 4:** Should the skeletal remains be determined to be of Aboriginal origin, the coroner will contact the Aboriginal organisation approved by the Attorney-General, as per the *Coroners Act 1995*.



03 European Heritage



Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995

- European Historic heritage is administered by Heritage Tasmania under the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act (1995)* for State listed heritage sites.
- Numerous local heritage sites are also managed at a local level through Local Planning Schemes.
- The Bridgewater Bridge Project area has a rich European history and contains many significant European heritage sites.
- Sites include:
 - Black Snake Inn site dating to c1822,
 - Bridgewater Convict Station (c1837),
 - Watchhouse (1838),
 - Convict quarry and causeway,
 - St Mary's Church and cemetery,
 - Black Snake Lane properties,
 - Bridgewater Bridge (1849) and abutments and
 - 1870s railway station.

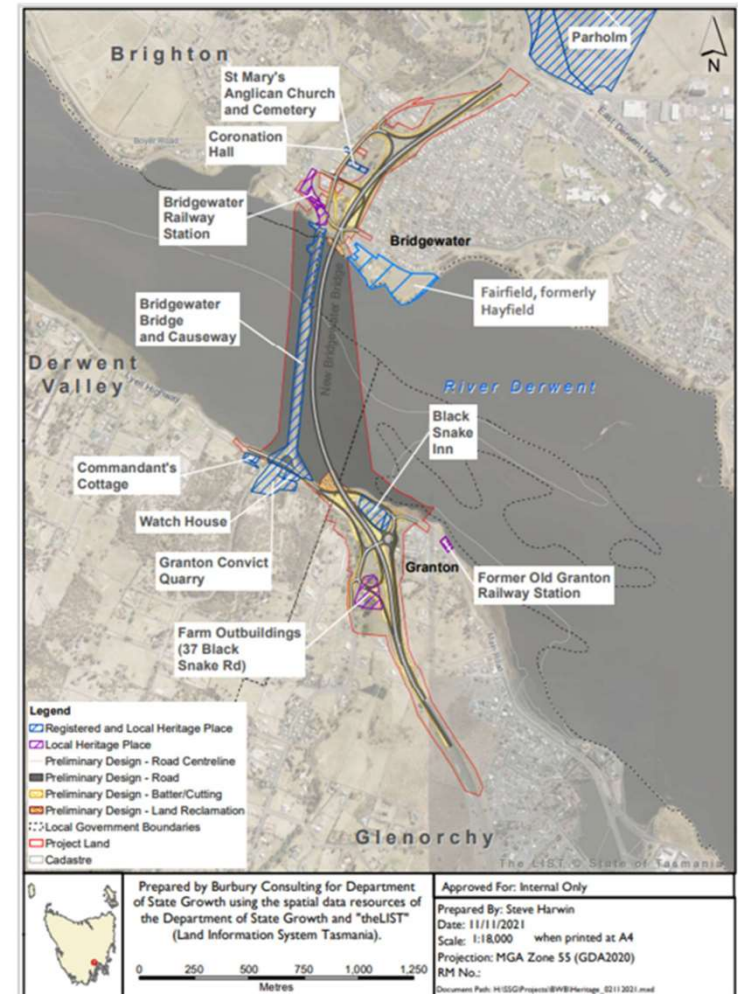


Figure 2: Local and Registered Places (Burbury Consulting/Department of State Growth)

European heritage sites

- There are likely to be many more unknown sites in the area such as huts, houses and other building sites, cesspits (toilets), historic roads, fences and drains, trees and concentrations of artefacts or other materials.



Figure 9: Western side of causeway, below the rail line, showing the sand and mudstone retaining wall, looking south.



Figure 4: Looking south to the 1874 southern bridge abutments (2.02), located towards the northern end of the causeway



Figure 1. Black Snake Inn



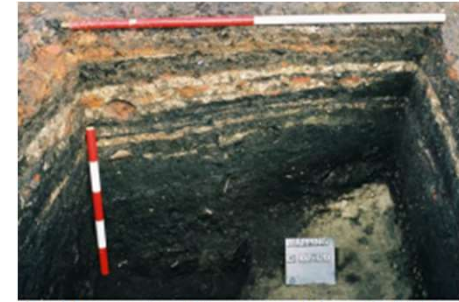
Figure 11: Looking south east along the island platform (4.01), with bridge in background.



European heritage sites

European heritage sites might include:

- Walls including foundations, footings, timber, brick, stone and other alignments.
- Trenches, post holes, fences, surfaces (stone, brick, and dirt).
- Artefact and other material concentrations. A concentration is generally defined as being over five (5) artefacts such as historic glass, ceramics, bones, nails or similar items and/or other material of an historic nature.
- Cesspits (toilets), wells, cisterns and drains.
- Roads, work surfaces and other surfaces.
- Gardens and landscaped areas.
- Constructions and surfaces associated with huts, houses, outbuildings, work areas, blacksmithing areas, stables (including cobbled surfaces) and other buildings.
- Grave sites, cemeteries and burials.
- Quarries and other work areas.
- These may be associated with known or unknown sites.



Careful excavation in Wapping revealed stratified yard surfaces, interspersed with evidence of flood borne deposits (photo courtesy Hobart City Council and Tony Jenner / Austral Archaeology 1998).



Photo courtesy of Jody Steele (2004)



Unanticipated Discovery Plan – European heritage

If suspected *historic heritage material* is uncovered during works:

1. **Step 1:** STOP work immediately at that location.

Notify your supervisor and the EM so that the UDP Protocol can be enacted.

All workers within the vicinity of the location must be notified of the suspected European heritage material and told to cease any work at or near that location.

2. **Step 2:** Establish a temporary 'Exclusion Zone' with a buffer of at least 10m x 10m around the suspected discovery.

No unauthorised entry or works will be allowed within this zone until EM advises

3. **Step 3:** Notify suitably qualified Archaeologist (Southern Archaeology) to undertake an assessment of features and/or deposits

All and any recommendations made by the archaeologist must be complied with in full.

4. **Step 4:** Notify Heritage Tasmania and provide report within 1 day of discovery

Works cannot recommence in the area until the appropriate person has given the go ahead or a Permit approved by the Heritage Tasmania has been issued.

Major Project Permit Condition THC3 'Additional matters'

Archaeological advice must be sought if archaeological features or deposits are uncovered during excavation or where doubt exists concerning the historical cultural heritage significance of any materials uncovered during excavation or ground disturbance.

Controlled archaeological excavation must be undertaken when and to a standard consistent with the archaeological advice received.

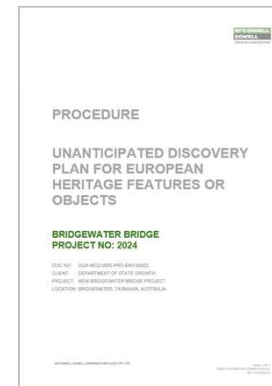


Photo courtesy Jody Steele (2003)

04

Vibration Risk & Management Protocols



Heritage-listed Structures

The following heritage-listed structures have been identified as being particularly sensitive to potential vibration impacts:

1. Black Snake Inn complex at 650 Main Road, Granton
2. Bridgewater Bridge (existing)
3. Bridgewater Railway Station Concrete Platform, Wallace Street
4. Commandant's Cottage, 4 Forest Road
5. Coronation Hall, 25 Old Main Road, Granton
6. Fairfield, formerly Hayfield, 14 Nielsen Esplanade, Bridgewater
7. Granton Watch House, 1 Lyell Highway
8. Granton Memorial Hall, Forest Road, Granton
9. Granton (fmr South Bridgewater) Convict Site, 6 Forest Road, Granton
10. Granton (fmr South Bridgewater) Convict Site, 19 Tarrants Road, Granton
11. Parkview, 11 Weily Park Road, Bridgewater
12. St Mary's Anglican Church and Cemetery, 20 Old Main Road, Bridgewater.



Figure 1. THR 624 St Mary's Church, 18-20 Old Main Road, Bridgewater



Vibration Risk Assessments

- The Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan (CNVMP) assesses vibration risk management for each heritage-listed structure.
- Vibration management zones for different construction activities have been established. Ensure you know what they are when working around heritage-listed structures.
- Working within these zones will require management measures including, for example:
 - Run plant that has high and low vibration operating settings on the lowest effective vibration setting.
 - Use of low vibration alternative construction methods, where feasible.
 - Attended vibration monitoring.
 - Installation and monitoring of a real-time vibration monitoring system.



Figure 1. Vibration monitoring at THR 624 St Mary's Church, 18-20 Old Main Road, Bridgwater

Thank you



mcconnelldowell.com





ATTACHMENT 5: PROTECTION ZONES

HERITAGE STRUCTURES PROTECTION ZONE

BRI-C6.1.1 Bridgewater Railway Station's concrete platform



Figure 5: The Bridgewater railway station's concrete platform is physically separated from construction activities by the existing midland highway embankment and the railway tracks separate the platform from access, 'Exclusion Zone' fencing or equivalent will be determined in consultation with TasRail. Source: MCD Civillo accessed 02-Nov-2022.

BRI-C6.1.70 Fairfield, formerly Hayfield (THR617)



Figure 6: Location of BRI-C6.1.70 Fairfield, formerly Hayfield (THR617) relative to the project land boundary (blue) and permanent and temporary works. Source: Map from Civillo 02-Nov-2022.

BRI-C6.1.20 Parkview



Figure 7: Location of BRI-C6.1.20 Parkview relative to the project land boundary (blue) and permanent and temporary works.
Source: Map from Civillo 02-Nov-2022.

VIBRATION MANAGEMENT ZONE

BRI-C6.1.70 Fairfield, formerly Hayfield (THR617)

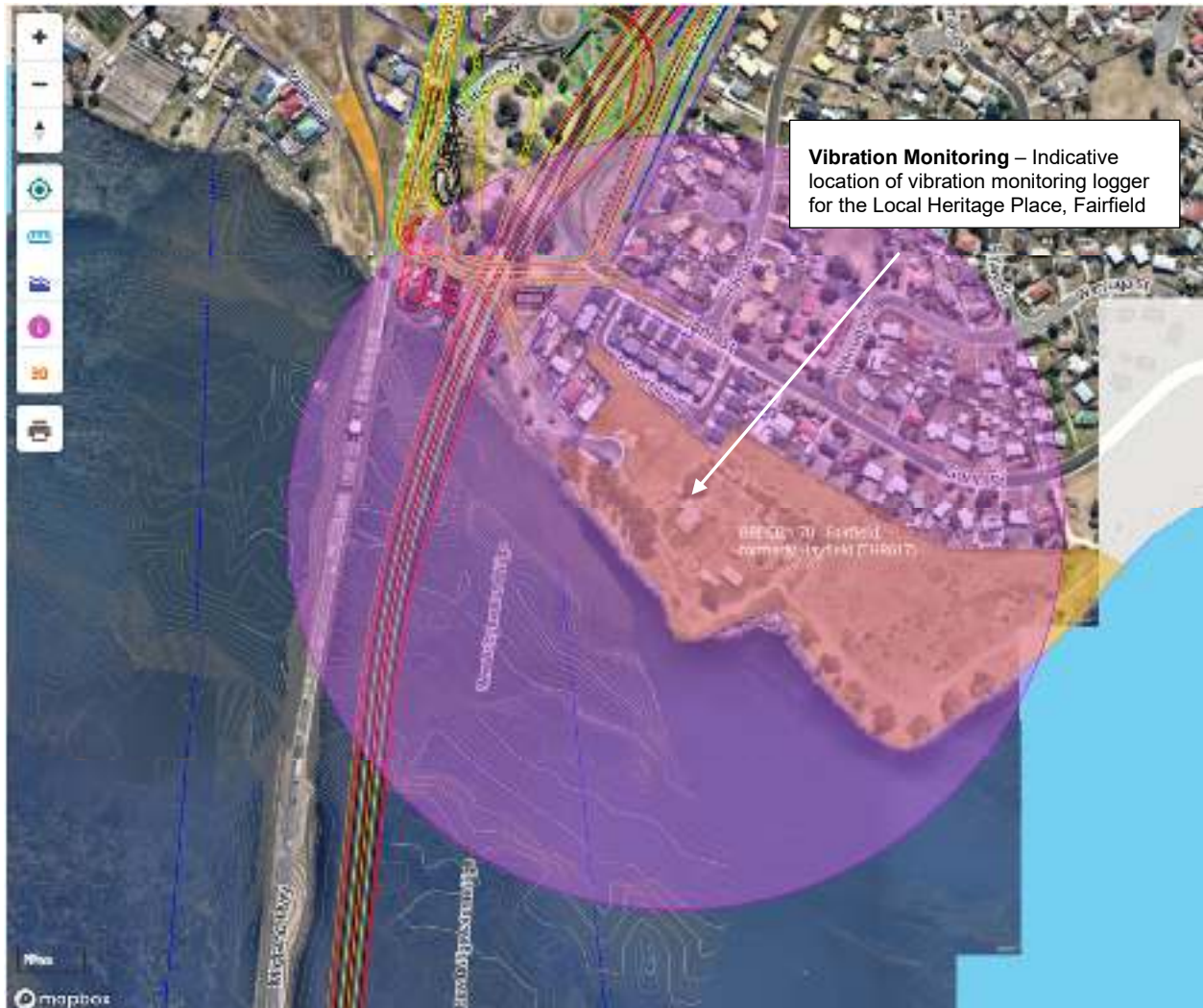


Figure 8: Indicative 280m Vibration Management Zone (pink circles) for protection of BRI-C6.1.70 Fairfield, formerly Hayfield (THR617) during impact piling. Where works are required within these distances, the mitigation measures listed in Section 8 of the CNVMP will be applied where reasonable and feasible, including installation of a continuous vibration monitoring logger. Source: Map from Civillo 02-Nov-2022.

BRI-C6.1.20 Parkview



Figure 9: Indicative 90m Vibration Management Zone (purple circles) for 20t vibratory rollers working in the vicinity of Parkview. Where works are required within these distances, the mitigation measures listed in Section 8 of the CNVMP will be applied where reasonable and feasible, including installation of a continuous vibration monitoring logger. Source: Map from Civillo 02-Nov-2022.

ATTACHMENT 6: PRE-CONSTRUCTION DILAPIDATION REPORT


1. 2024-GAC-0000-REF-PRJ-00003 Building Inspection Report - 11 Weily Park Road, Bridgewater [Parkview]
2. 2024-GAC-0000-REF-PRJ-00004 Building Inspection Report - 14 Nielsen Esplanade, Bridgewater [Fairfield, formerly Hayfield THR617]

Building Inspection Report

16 Nielsen Esplanade, Bridgewater TAS
7030

Report reference: 22-GA022



I have sighted this report:	Signed:	Date:
James and Puttich Goulding		
Trident Building Surveyors		23/09/2022
McConnell Dowell (Interested Party)		
Adrian Granger (G & A Consulting)		23/09/2022

This report was prepared by G & A Consulting for McConnell Dowell for the 'New Bridgewater Bridge Project' near 16 Nielsen Esplanade, Bridgewater TAS 7030.

1. INTRODUCTION

McConnell Dowell has been awarded the contract to undertake construction for 'New Bridgewater Bridge Project' near 16 Nielsen Esplanade, Bridgewater TAS 7030.

G & A Consulting are to undertake a dilapidation survey of near 16 Nielsen Esplanade, Bridgewater TAS 7030.

2. THE INSPECTION & REPORT

The property was inspected on 23/09/2022. The inspection was external and internal and a representative sample of the components and finishes of the building was viewed in areas that were accessible at the time of the inspection.

2.1 Objective of this report

It is unlikely that nearby buildings will be damaged as a result of the construction works, however, this report has been prepared to establish the condition of buildings near to the construction works to enable the extent of damage (if any) to be assessed and repaired.

2.2 Scope of inspection

G & A Consulting's work in the preparation of this report has involved:

- Conducting a visual inspection of the components of the building that were visible at the time of the inspection; and
- The preparation of this report to record the findings of the inspection.

2.3 Content of this report

This report contains:

- Information about the age, structure, cladding, linings, etc.
- General observations and comments
- A location map of the proposed construction
- Photographs

3. IDENTIFICATION

Building identification details are listed in the table below:

Building Name:	
Building Address:	16 Nielsen Esplanade, Bridgewater TAS 7030
Building use:	Residential
Owner or Agent:	James and Puttich Goulding
Owner's Address:	As Above
Occupier:	As Above
Estimated age of building:	127 Years

4. MATERIALS & FINISHES

ELEMENT	BUILDING 1	BUILDING 2	BUILDING 3
CONSTRUCTION			
FOUNDATION WALLS		(Original House)	
Brick	X		
Block			
Concrete	X		
Stone	X		
Timber		X	
None (slab on fill/ground)			
FLOOR			
Slab on fill/ground			
Suspended Slab			
Timber	X	X	
Other			
STRUCTURE			
Steel Columns/Beams			
Steel framed			
Timber framed	X	X	
Brick			
Block			
Concrete Panel			
Other			
DAMPNESS			
No Sign	X	X	
Minor Problem			
Major Problem			
ROOFING			
Metal	X	X	
Tiles			

ELEMENT	BUILDING 1	BUILDING 2	BUILDING 3
Other	X		
WALL CLADDING			
Metal			
Brick			
Block			
Render on masonry			
Render on sheet material			
Weatherboard/Vertical Board	X	X	
Other			
DRAINAGE			
Box/Eaves Gutters	X	X	
Downpipes Metal/PVC	X		
EAVES LINING			
Cement Sheet			
Metal			
Timber	X		
Other			
None		X	
WINDOW FRAMES			
Aluminum			
Steel			
Timber	X	X	
Other			
EXTERNAL DOORS			
Aluminum Framed & Glazed			
Steel Framed and Glazed			
Timber Framed and Glazed	X		
Timber	X	X	
Other			

ELEMENT	BUILDING 1	BUILDING 2	BUILDING 3
SITE DATA			
SITE SLOPE			
Level Site	X	X	
Nominal slope 1:10 - 1:5			
Steep Slope > 1:5			
Other			
SERVICES			
Connected to sewer drains	X		
Connected to stormwater drains	X		
On-site wastewater disposal			
Tank water used			
Other			
TREES			
< 2 metres in height			
2 – 6 metres in height			
> 6 metres in height	X	X	
FENCING			
Security Fencing			
Metal			
Timber	X	X	
Brick			
Block			
Posts & wire			
Other/None			
PAVING	Concrete/Bitumen	Bricks/Pavers	Other
Driveways			X
Paths	X	X	
Retaining Walls			

5. OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS

General

An inspection of the property was carried out paying particular attention to identification of faults and defects that may be present.

The property shows normal wear and tear for its age and, where visible, materials and finishes appear to be sound.

Structure

No major defects in the accessible structural components of the buildings were recorded.

Exterior

The external materials and components of the building appear sound; no significant defects were recorded.

Some minor maintenance required.

Most of the external materials and components of the building appear sound, however, there are obvious signs of wear, failure, or deterioration.

This dwelling is undergoing extensive renovations including restumping foundation wall, refurbishment timber replacement and repainting.

Interior

The internal materials and components of the building appear sound; no significant defects were recorded.

Internal & External Only

LIMITATIONS OF INSPECTION AND REPORT

- Representative samples of building elements or components were inspected rather than each occurrence of any relevant element or component
- Structural elements of the building that are concealed behind finished surfaces have not been inspected or included in this report
- Inspections of the roof and roofing elements may be limited by having been undertaken from the ground
- Furniture, wall decorations, carpets, window treatments, paint, wallpaper, and similar items were not moved to permit inspection and may conceal defects that are not included in this report
- Screens, shutters, awnings, fences, play/recreational items, outbuildings, erosion control and earth stabilization measures have not been inspected in this report except where specifically referenced

- Installed appliances, electrical and plumbing items and the like are not within the scope of this report and have not been inspected or included in this report
- Wood heaters, fireplaces, insulation, ventilation etc. like are not within the scope of this report and have not been inspected or included in this report.
- Recent repairs, painting and the like may conceal evidence of historical defects that are not included in this report.
- Geological, geotechnical, hydrological conditions, environmental hazards and the like are not within the scope of this report and have not been inspected or included in this report.

6. DIGITAL IMAGES

The following pages contain images taken at the time of the inspection. Other images may have been taken but not all captured images are contained in this report. Duplications and images of inferior quality may have been excluded.



FRONT OF BUILDING



FRONT OF BUILDING



FRONT OF BUILDING



FRONT OF BUILDING



FRONT OF BUILDING



FRONT OF BUILDING



SIDE OF BUILDING



SIDE OF BUILDING



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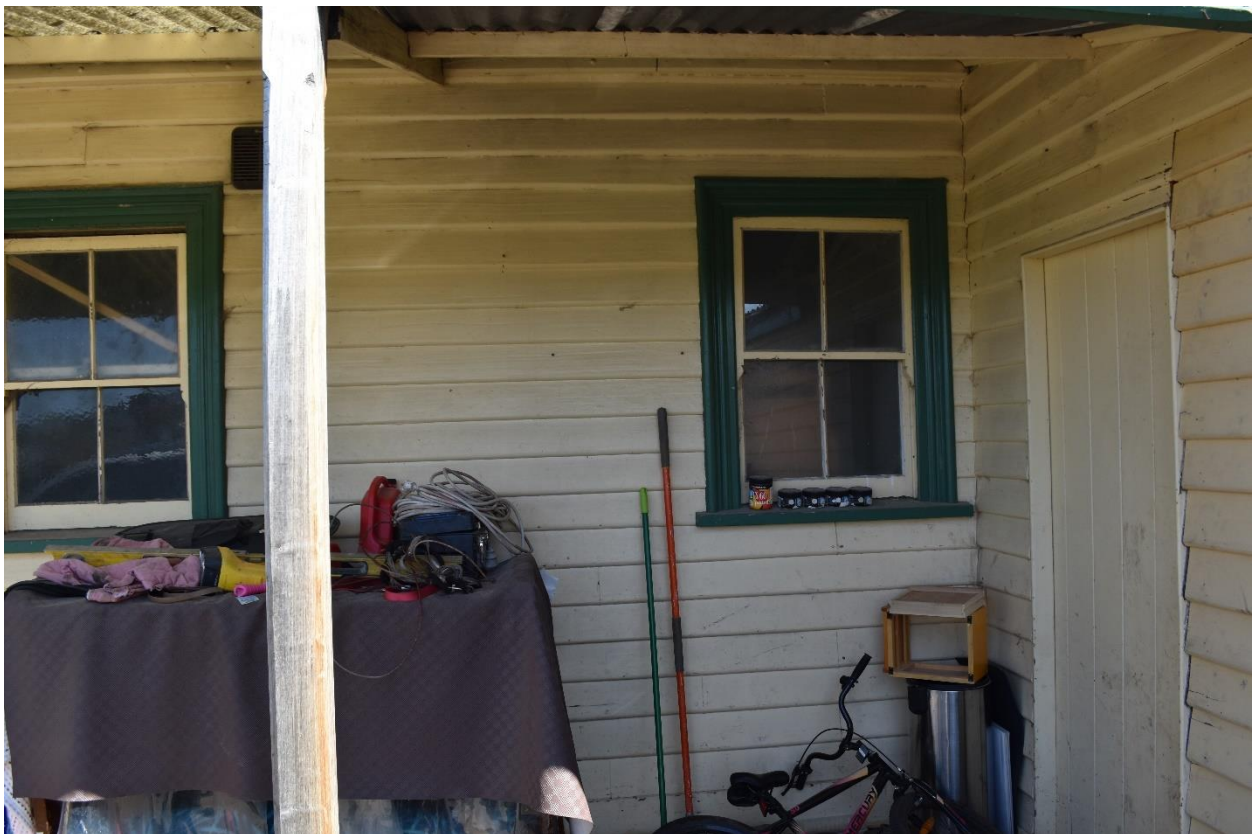
SIDE OF BUILDING



SIDE OF BUILDING



REAR OF BUILDING



REAR OF BUILDING



REAR OF BUILDING



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REAR OF BUILDING



REAR OF BUILDING



SIDE OF BUILDING



SIDE OF BUILDING



SIDE OF BUILDING



SIDE OF BUILDING



SIDE OF BUILDING



SIDE OF BUILDING



SIDE OF BUILDING



SIDE OF BUILDING



(BUILDING HAS BEEN RESTUMPED)



(ORIGINAL HOUSE) FRONT OF BUILDING 2



(ORIGINAL HOUSE) FRONT OF BUILDING 2



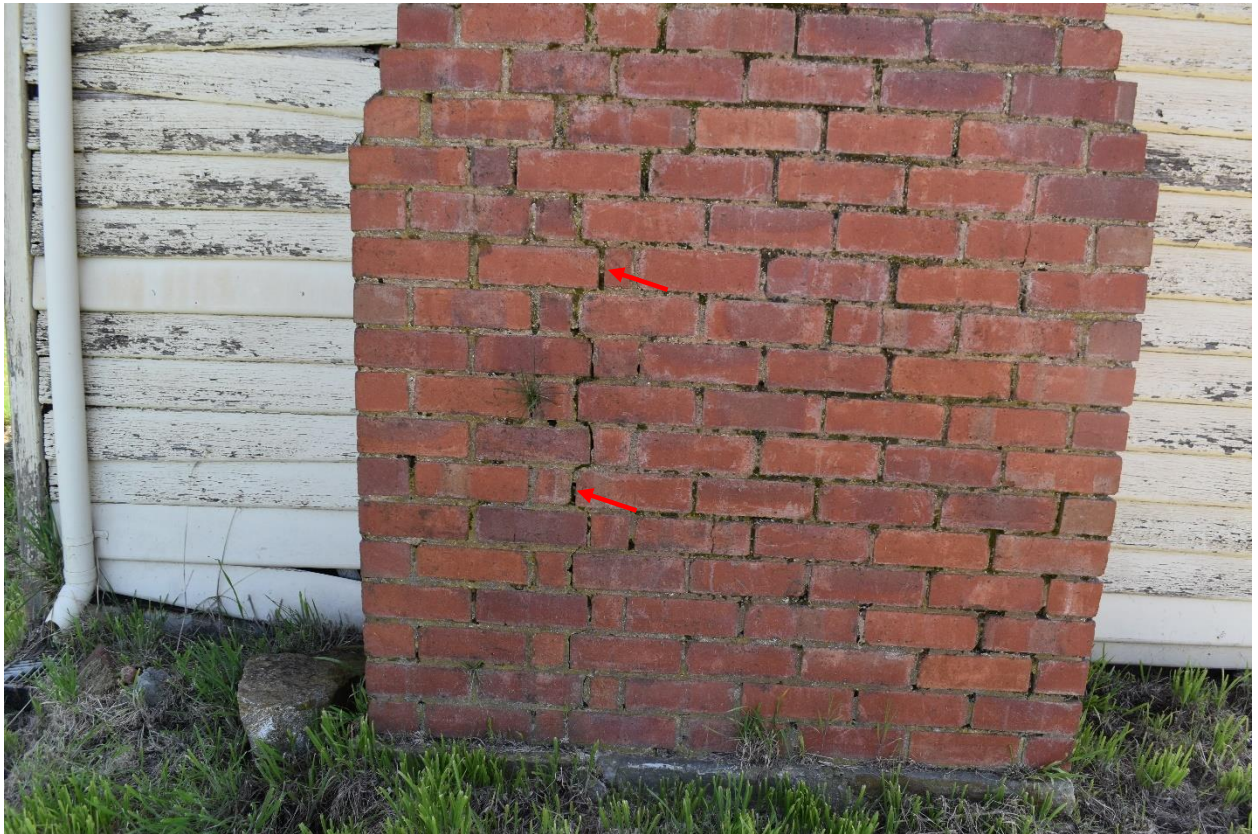
(ORIGINAL HOUSE) FRONT OF BUILDING 2



(ORIGINAL HOUSE) SIDE OF BUILDING 2



(ORIGINAL HOUSE) SIDE OF BUILDING 2



(ORIGINAL HOUSE) SIDE OF BUILDING 2- CRACKING OBSERVED ON CHIMNEY-10mm GAP APPROXIMATES



(ORIGINAL HOUSE) REAR OF BUILDING 2



(ORIGINAL HOUSE) REAR OF BUILDING 2



(ORIGINAL HOUSE) REAR OF BUILDING 2



(ORIGINAL HOUSE) SIDE OF BUILDING 2



(ORIGINAL HOUSE) SIDE OF BUILDING 2



(ORIGINAL HOUSE) SIDE OF BUILDING 2



(BARN) FRONT OF BUILDING



(BARN) FRONT OF BUILDING



(BARN) FRONT OF BUILDING



(BARN) FRONT OF BUILDING



(BARN) FRONT OF BUILDING



(BARN) SIDE OF BUILDING



(BARN) SIDE OF BUILDING



(BARN) REAR OF BUILDING



(BARN) REAR OF BUILDING



(BARN) REAR OF BUILDING



(BARN) SIDE OF BUILDING



(MACHINERY SHED) FRONT OF BUILDING



(MACHINERY SHED) FRONT OF BUILDING



(MACHINERY SHED) FRONT OF BUILDING



(MACHINERY SHED) FRONT OF BUILDING



(MACHINERY SHED) SIDE OF BUILDING



(MACHINERY SHED) SIDE OF BUILDING



(MACHINERY SHED) SIDE OF BUILDING



(MACHINERY SHED) SIDE OF BUILDING



(MACHINERY SHED) REAR OF BUILDING

Building Inspection Report

11 Weily Park Road, Bridgewater

TAS 7030

Report reference: 22-GA022



I have sighted this report:	Signed:	Date:
James and Emma Hazelwood		
Trident Building Surveyors		23/09/2022
McConnell Dowell (Interested Party)		
Adrian Granger (G & A Consulting)		23/09/2022

This report was prepared by G & A Consulting for McConnell Dowell for the 'New Bridgewater Bridge Project' near 11 Weily Park Road, Bridgewater TAS 7030.

1. INTRODUCTION

McConnell Dowell has been awarded the contract to undertake construction for 'New Bridgewater Bridge Project' near 11 Weily Park Road, Bridgewater TAS 7030.

G & A Consulting are to undertake a dilapidation survey of near 11 Weily Park Road, Bridgewater TAS 7030.

2. THE INSPECTION & REPORT

The property was inspected on 23/09/2022. The inspection was external and internal and a representative sample of the components and finishes of the building was viewed in areas that were accessible at the time of the inspection.

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2.2 Scope of inspection

G & A Consulting's work in the preparation of this report has involved:

- Conducting a visual inspection of the components of the building that were visible at the time of the inspection; and
- The preparation of this report to record the findings of the inspection.

2.3 Content of this report

This report contains:

- Information about the age, structure, cladding, linings, etc.
- General observations and comments
- A location map of the proposed construction
- Photographs

3. IDENTIFICATION

Building identification details are listed in the table below:

Building Name:	Parkview
Building Address:	11 Weily Park Road, Bridgewater TAS 7030
Building use:	Residential
Owner or Agent:	James and Emma Hazelwood
Owner's Address:	As Above
Occupier:	As Above
Estimated age of building:	142 Years

4. MATERIALS & FINISHES

ELEMENT	BUILDING 1	BUILDING 2	BUILDING 3
CONSTRUCTION			
FOUNDATION WALLS			
Brick			
Block			
Concrete	X		
Stone	X		
Timber			
None (slab on fill/ground)			
FLOOR			
Slab on fill/ground			
Suspended Slab			
Timber	X		
Other			
STRUCTURE			
Steel Columns/Beams			
Steel framed			
Timber framed	X		
Brick			
Block			
Concrete Panel			
Other			
DAMPNESS			
No Sign	X		
Minor Problem			
Major Problem			
ROOFING			
Metal	X		
Tiles			

ELEMENT	BUILDING 1	BUILDING 2	BUILDING 3
Other			
WALL CLADDING			
Metal			
Brick			
Block			
Render on masonry			
Render on sheet material			
Weatherboard/Vertical Board	X		
Other			
DRAINAGE			
Box/Eaves Gutters	X		
Downpipes Metal/PVC	X		
EAVES LINING			
Cement Sheet			
Metal			
Timber	X		
Other			
None			
WINDOW FRAMES			
Aluminum			
Steel			
Timber	X		
Other			
EXTERNAL DOORS			
Aluminum Framed & Glazed	X		
Steel Framed and Glazed			
Timber Framed and Glazed			
Timber	X		
Other			

ELEMENT	BUILDING 1	BUILDING 2	BUILDING 3
INTERNAL FINISHES			
CEILINGS			
Plasterboard	X		
Timber			
Solid or Lathe and Plaster	X		
Hardboard			
Softboard			
Other			
None			
WALLS			
Plasterboard	X		
Hardboard			
Softboard			
Brick			
Block			
Concrete			
Timber	X		
Other/None	X		
DOORS			
Timber/Timber Framed	X		
Timber/Steel Framed			
Other			
FLOOR FINISHES			
Carpet	X		
Vinyl			
Timber	X		
Tiles/Pavers	X		
Concrete			
Other			

ELEMENT	BUILDING 1	BUILDING 2	BUILDING 3
SITE DATA			
SITE SLOPE			
Level Site			
Nominal slope 1:10 - 1:5	X		
Steep Slope > 1:5			
Other			
SERVICES			
Connected to sewer drains	X		
Connected to stormwater drains	X		
On-site wastewater disposal			
Tank water used			
Other			
TREES			
< 2 metres in height			
2 – 6 metres in height			
> 6 metres in height	X		
FENCING			
Security Fencing			
Metal			
Timber	X		
Brick			
Block			
Posts & Wire	X		
Other/None			
PAVING	Concrete/Bitumen	Bricks/Pavers	Other
Driveways			X
Paths	X	X	
Retaining Walls		X	

5. OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS

General

An inspection of the property was carried out paying particular attention to identification of faults and defects that may be present.

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Structure

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Exterior

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Interior

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LIMITATIONS OF INSPECTION AND REPORT

- Representative samples of building elements or components were inspected rather than each occurrence of any relevant element or component
- Structural elements of the building that are concealed behind finished surfaces have not been inspected or included in this report
- Inspections of the roof and roofing elements may be limited by having been undertaken from the ground
- Furniture, wall decorations, carpets, window treatments, paint, wallpaper, and similar items were not moved to permit inspection and may conceal defects that are not included in this report
- Screens, shutters, awnings, fences, play/recreational items, outbuildings, erosion control and earth stabilization measures have not been inspected in this report except where specifically referenced
- Installed appliances, electrical and plumbing items and the like are not within the scope of this report and have not been inspected or included in this report
- Wood heaters, fireplaces, insulation, ventilation etc. like are not within the scope of this report and have not been inspected or included in this report.
- Recent repairs, painting and the like may conceal evidence of historical defects that are not included in this report.

- Geological, geotechnical, hydrological conditions, environmental hazards and the like are not within the scope of this report and have not been inspected or included in this report.

6. DIGITAL IMAGES

The following pages contain images taken at the time of the inspection. Other images may have been taken but not all captured images are contained in this report. Duplications and images of inferior quality may have been excluded.



FRONT OF BUILDING



FRONT OF BUILDING



FRONT OF BUILDING



FRONT OF BUILDING



FRONT OF BUILDING



SIDE OF BUILDING



SIDE OF BUILDING



SIDE OF BUILDING



SIDE OF BUILDING



SIDE OF BUILDING



SIDE OF BUILDING



SIDE OF BUILDING



REAR OF BUILDING



REAR OF BUILDING



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SIDE OF BUILDING



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SIDE OF BUILDING



SIDE OF BUILDING



COURTYARD



COURTYARD



CRACKING IN RETAINING WALL- 1mm GAP APPROXIMATES



CRACKING IN CONCRETE SLAB REAR OF BUILDING- 4m IN LENGTH WITH GAP OF 1mm APPROXIMATES



CRACKING IN CONCRETE SLAB REAR OF BUILDING- 2.64m IN LENGTH WITH GAP OF 1mm APPROXIMATES



FRONT OF BUILDING (OUTBUILDING)



FRONT OF BUILDING (OUTBUILDING)



FRONT OF BUILDING (OUTBUILDING)



REAR OF BUILDING (OUTBUILDING)



REAR OF BUILDING (OUTBUILDING)



REAR OF BUILDING (OUTBUILDING)



REAR OF BUILDING (OUTBUILDING)



SIDE OF BUILDING (OUTBUILDING)



SIDE OF BUILDING (OUTBUILDING)



SIDE OF BUILDING (OUTBUILDING)



SIDE OF BUILDING (OUTBUILDING)



FRONT OF BUILDING (OUTBUILDING)



FRONT OF BUILDING (OUTBUILDING)



FRONT OF BUILDING (OUTBUILDING)



INTERIOR OF OUTBUILDING



INTERIOR OF OUTBUILDING



INTERIOR OF OUTBUILDING



INTERIOR OF OUTBUILDING



INTERIOR OF OUTBUILDING



INTERIOR OF OUTBUILDING



INTERIOR OF OUTBUILDING



INTERIOR OF OUTBUILDING



LIVING ROOM



LIVING ROOM



LIVING ROOM



CRACKING IN LIVING ROOM CEILING



DINING ROOM



DINING ROOM



DINING ROOM



DINING ROOM



PIANO ROOM



PIANO ROOM



PIANO ROOM



PIANO ROOM



KITCHEN



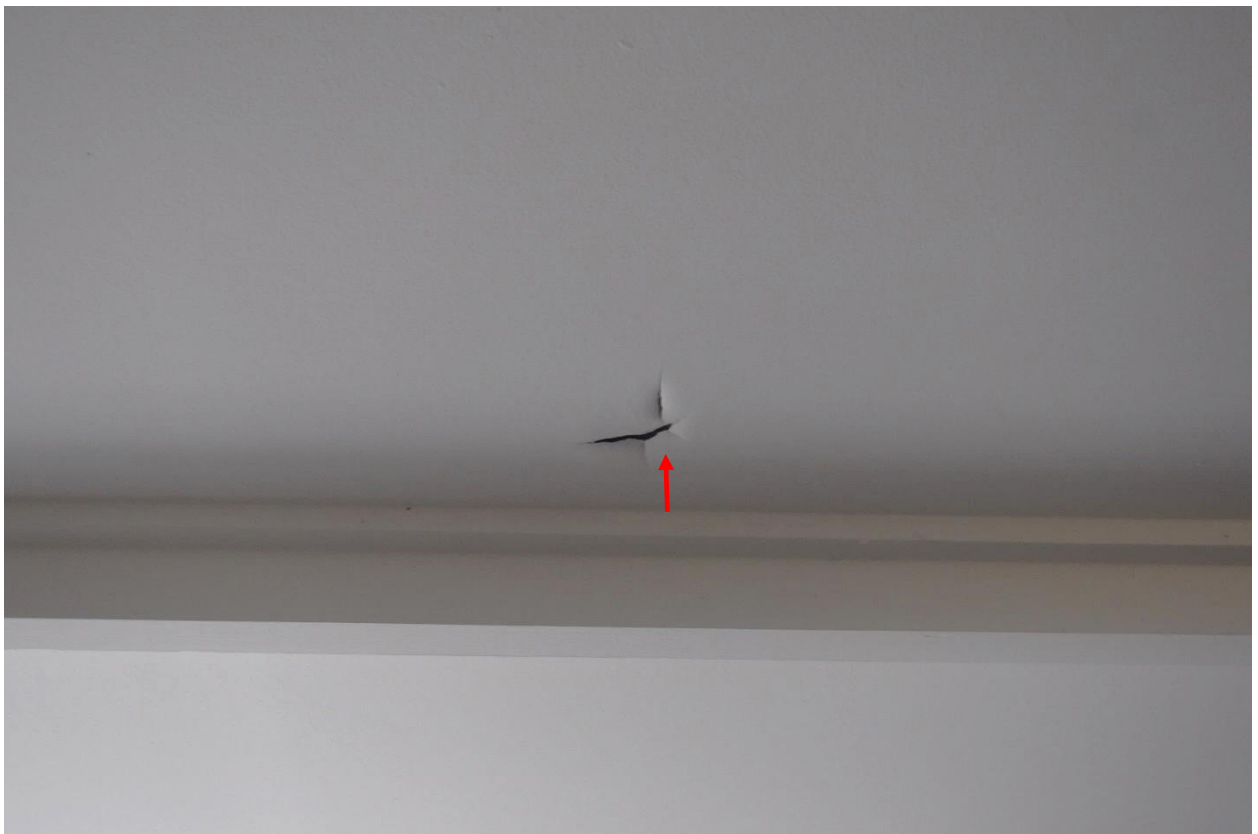
KITCHEN



KITCHEN



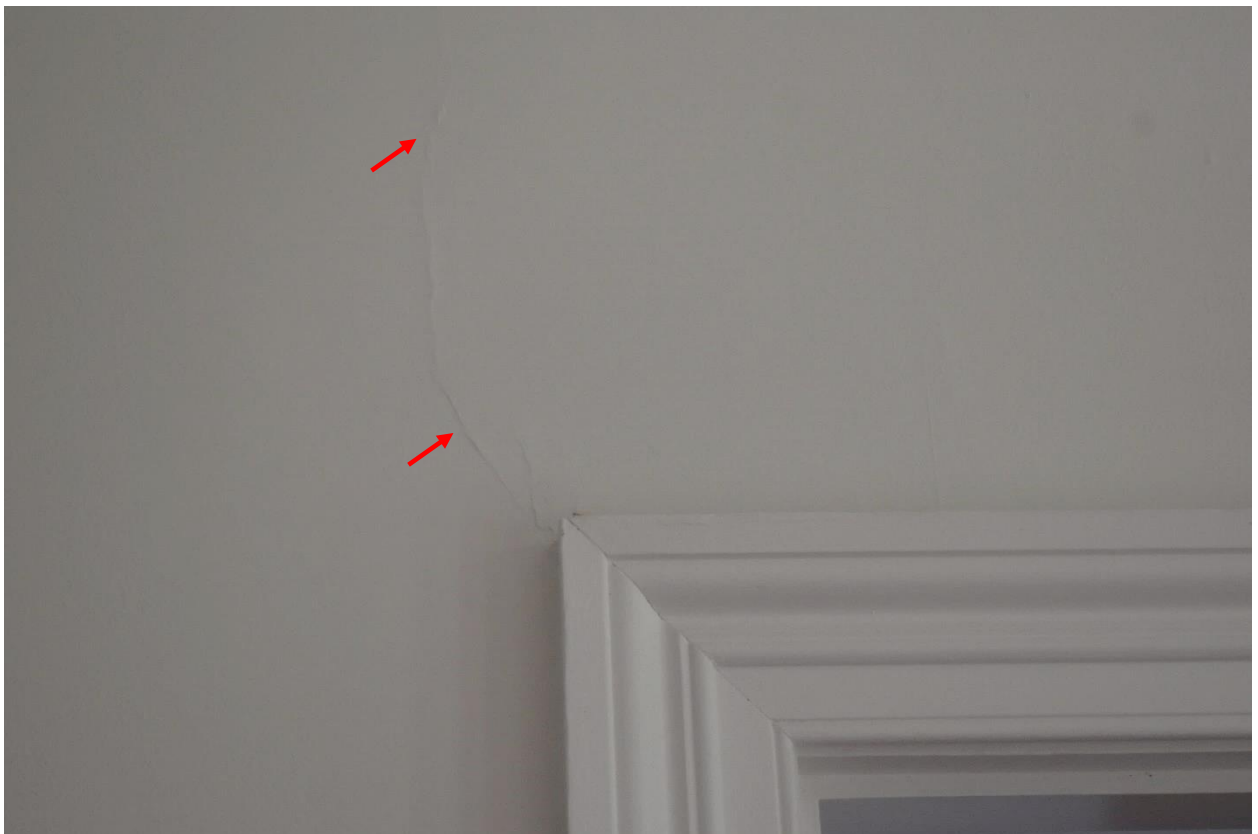
KITCHEN



CEILING DAMAGE IN KITCHEN CEILING



HALLWAY



CRACKING IN HALLWAY WALL



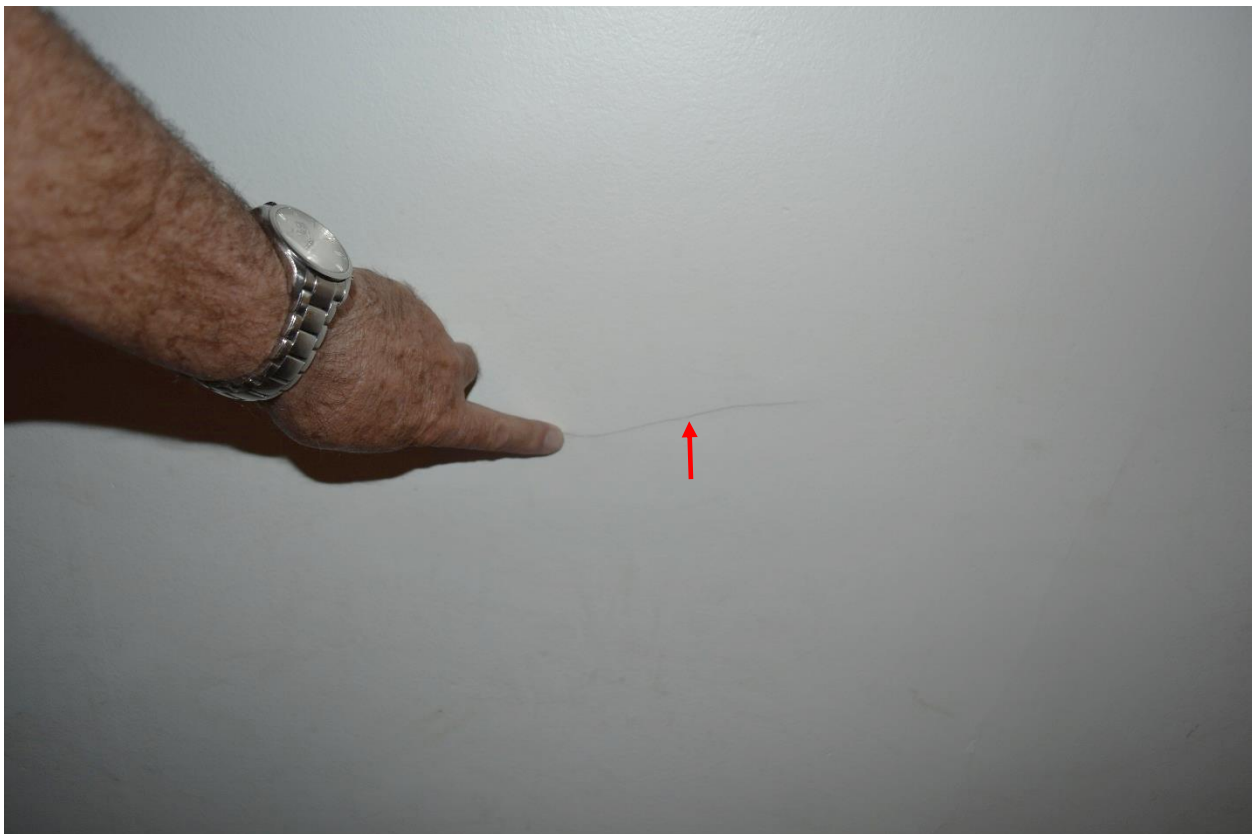
HALLWAY



HALLWAY



HALLWAY



CRACKING IN HALWAY WALL



BEDROOM



BEDROOM



BEDROOM



CRACKING IN BEDROOM WALL



PLAYROOM



PLAYROOM



PLAYROOM



BEDROOM



BEDROOM



BEDROOM



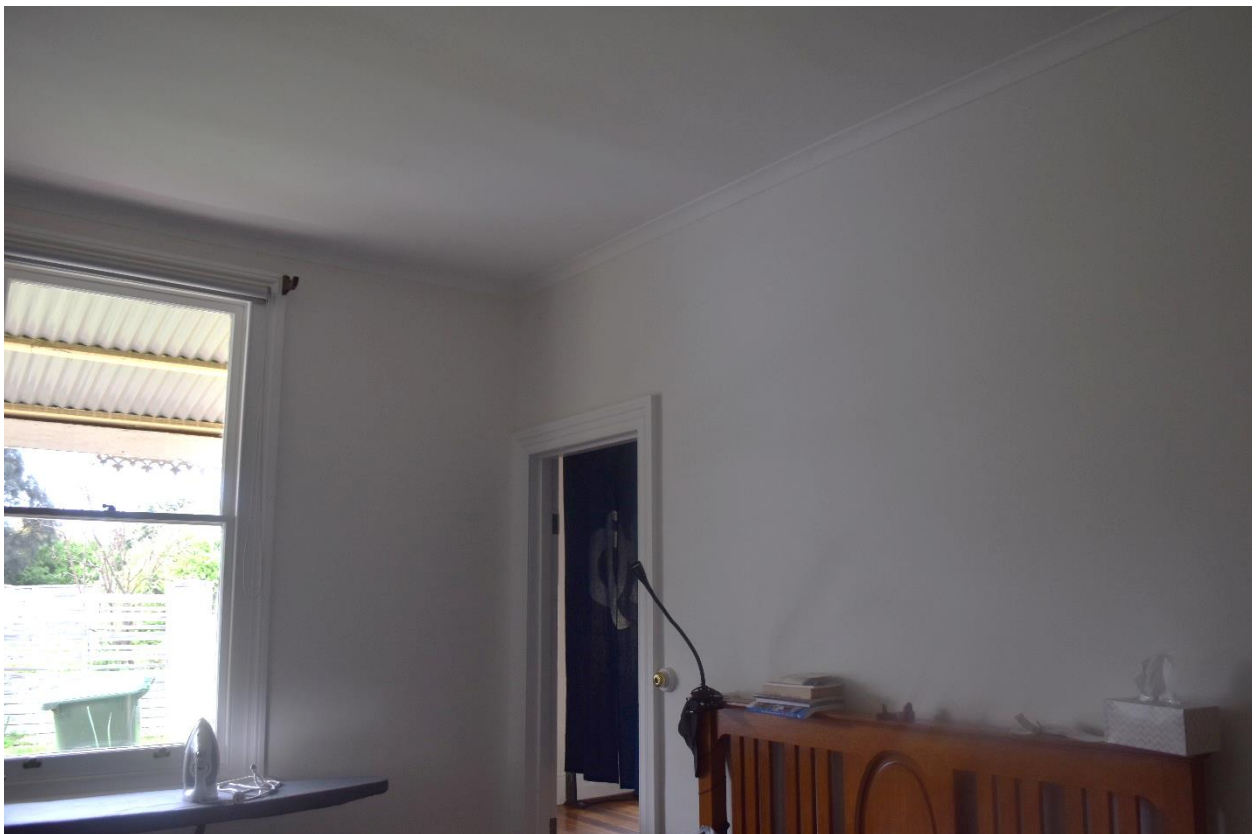
BEDROOM



MAIN BEDROOM



MAIN BEDROOM



MAIN BEDROOM



MAIN BEDROOM



LAUNDRY



LAUNDRY



BATHROOM



BATHROOM



OFFICE



OFFICE



OFFICE



OFFICE



CRACKING IN OFFICE WALL



CRACKING IN OFFICE WALL

ATTACHMENT 7: NOTIFICATION PROTOCOLS

Notification protocols adopted on the NBBP comprise of the following:

1. 2024-MCD-0000-PRO-ENV-00002 Unanticipated Discovery Plan for European Heritage Features or Objects
2. 2024-MCD-0000-PRO-ENV-00001 Unanticipated Discovery Plan for Aboriginal Relics

PROCEDURE

UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY PLAN FOR EUROPEAN HERITAGE FEATURES OR OBJECTS

BRIDGEWATER BRIDGE PROJECT NO: 2024

DOC NO: 2024-MCD-0000-PRO-ENV-00002
CLIENT: DEPARTMENT OF STATE GROWTH
PROJECT: NEW BRIDGEWATER BRIDGE PROJECT
LOCATION: BRIDGEWATER, TASMANIA, AUSTRALIA

Revision History

REVISION	DATE	DETAILS	AUTHOR	REVIEWER	APPROVER
A	07/07/2022	Issued for Internal Review	ESL	MR	PF
0	11/07//2022	Approved for Use	ESL	MR	PF
1	13/09/2022	Incorporation of Heritage Tasmania feedback	ESL	MR	PF
2	14/10/2022	Amended buffer zone and reporting of unanticipated discovery of European heritage features from incident to near miss to align with DCEMP	ESL	JC	PF

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1.1 PURPOSE

The Unanticipated Discovery Plan for European Heritage Features or objects must be followed when dealing with unanticipated discoveries of European heritage features or objects during construction.

The *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995* defines historic cultural heritage significance in terms of eight criteria:

1. *the place is important to the course or pattern of Tasmania's history.*
2. *the place possesses uncommon or rare aspects of Tasmania's history.*
3. *the place has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Tasmania's history.*
4. *the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of place in Tasmania's history.*
5. *the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement.*
6. *the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons.*
7. *the place has a special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Tasmania's history.*
8. *the place is important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.*

The *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995* does not apply in respect of places whose historic cultural heritage significance derives solely from their cultural value to the Aboriginal people of Tasmania".

According to **Tasmanian Heritage Council: Practice Note 2 – Managing Archaeology**, an 'archaeological site' is a site that contains:

1. *Topographical features and evidence of past environments.*
2. *Evidence of site formation, evolution, redundancy and abandonment (i.e., features and materials associated with land reclamation, sequences of structural development, demolition/deconstruction, and renewal).*
3. *Evidence of function and activities according to historical theme/s represented.*
4. *Evidence associated with domestic occupation including household items and consumables, ornaments, personal effects and toys.*
5. *Evidence of diet including animal and fish bones, and plant residues.*
6. *Evidence of pastimes and occupations including tools of trade and the tell-tale, and often fragmentary, signatures of these activities and processes.*
7. *Methods of waste disposal and sanitation, including the waste itself which may contain discarded elements from all classes of artefact as well as indicators of diet and pathology.*
8. *Any surviving physical evidence of the interplay between site environment and people.*

The steps that must be followed are detailed below and include additional Project-specific requirements and Project personnel responsibilities pertaining to obligations with respect to the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995* and notification protocols specified in Major Project Permit (**MPP2201**) **Condition THC3.8 'Additional Matters'**.

1.2 PROCEDURE

1.2.1 Discovery of Heritage Objects or Features

Steps	Responsibility
<p>Step 1: If any person believes they have discovered or uncovered a European heritage archaeological site (features and/or deposits – artefacts), the individual should notify all personnel that are working in the immediate area that all earth disturbance works must cease immediately.</p> <p>The Site Supervisor and Project Environmental Manager must be immediately notified.</p>	All

Steps	Responsibility
<p>Step 2: Establish a temporary 'Exclusion Zone' with a buffer of at least 10m x 10m, unless otherwise advised by the archaeologist, around the suspected discovery until the required assessments have been completed, as informed by the Project Environment Manager.</p> <p><i>No unauthorised entry or works will be allowed within this zone until advice from the Project Environmental Manager has been received.</i></p>	Site Supervisor (SS)
<p>Step 3: Notify the Project engaged suitably qualified heritage archaeologist to provide advice and assessment of the features and/or deposits discovered and make recommendations on further excavation and/or disturbance.</p> <p>Provision must be made for controlled archaeological excavation to be undertaken when and to a standard consistent with the archaeological advice received.</p> <p><i>All and any recommendations made by the archaeologist must be complied with in full.</i></p>	Project Environmental Manager (EM) Qualified Archaeologist SS
<p>Step 4: Report all features and/or deposits discovered to Heritage Tasmania within one (1) day of the discovery.</p> <p>A copy of the archaeologist's advice, assessment and recommendations must be provided to the Authority within 30 days of receipt of the advice, assessment, and recommendations.</p>	EM / Qualified Archaeologist
<p>Step 5: Excavation and/or disturbance must not recommence until approval is granted by the relevant Authority.</p> <p>The EM will notify the SS when works can resume after any necessary permits are obtained or the site is cleared by the qualified heritage practitioner, in accordance with any Tasmanian Heritage Council requirements.</p>	SS EM
Incident Reporting	
Any suspected or actual unanticipated discovery of European heritage features must be reported and recorded as a near miss in accordance with the HSEQ-HS-PRO003-GEN-ALL Incident Reporting and Investigation Procedure.	All

Further information on European heritage is available from:



Contact

Heritage Tasmania
GPO Box 618
Hobart TAS 7000
Phone: 03 6165 3700, Tasmanian local calls 1300 650 332
Email: enquiries@heritage.tas.gov.au
Website: <http://www.heritage.tas.gov.au>

Tasmanian Heritage Council
GPO Box 618
Hobart TAS 7001
Phone: 03 6165 3700, Tasmanian local calls 1300 650 332
Email: enquiries@heritage.tas.gov.au
Website: <http://www.heritage.tas.gov.au>

PROCEDURE

UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY PLAN FOR ABORIGINAL RELICS

BRIDGEWATER BRIDGE PROJECT NO: 2024

DOC NO: 2024-MCD-0000-PRO-ENV-00001

CLIENT: DEPARTMENT OF STATE GROWTH

PROJECT: NEW BRIDGEWATER BRIDGE PROJECT

LOCATION: BRIDGEWATER, TASMANIA, AUSTRALIA

Revision History

REVISION	DATE	DETAILS	AUTHOR	REVIEWER	APPROVER
A	07/07/2022	Issued for Internal Review	ESL	MR	PF
0	08/07/2022	Approved for Use	ESL	MR	PF
1	12/10/2022	Amended exclusion zone from 10m x 10m to include unless otherwise advised by AHO	ESL	JC	PF
2	14/10/2022	Amended reporting of unanticipated discovery of Aboriginal relics from incident to near miss to align with DCEMP	ESL	JC	PF

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1.1 PURPOSE

This Unanticipated Discovery Plan for Aboriginal Relics must be followed when dealing with unanticipated discoveries of Aboriginal relics or Aboriginal heritage features or objects on the Project Land

An **Aboriginal relic**, also referred to as Aboriginal heritage is defined under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* as:

- (a) any artefact, painting, carving, engraving, arrangement of stones, midden, or other object, made or created by any of the original inhabitants of Australia or the descendants of any such inhabitants, which is of significance to the Aboriginal people of Tasmania; or
- (b) any object, site, or place that bears signs of the activities of any such original inhabitants or their descendants, which is of significance to the Aboriginal people of Tasmania; or
- (c) the remains of the body of such an original inhabitant or of a descendant of such an inhabitant that are not interred in–
 - (i) any land that is or has been held, set aside, reserved, or used for the purposes of a burial-ground or cemetery pursuant to any Act, deed, or other instrument; or
 - (ii) a marked grave in any other land.

The Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania (AHT) document *Unanticipated Discovery Plan: Procedure for the management of unanticipated discoveries of Aboriginal relics in Tasmania* must be followed when dealing with unanticipated discoveries of Aboriginal relics (both sites and objects) in Tasmania.

The steps that must be followed are detailed below and include additional Project-specific requirements and responsibilities pertaining to obligations under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* and the *Coroners Act 1995*.

1.2 PROCEDURE

1.2.1 Discovery of Aboriginal Relics other than Skeletal Material





Steps	Responsibility
Step 1: Any person who believes they have uncovered an Aboriginal relic should notify all personnel that are working in the immediate area that all earth disturbance works must cease immediately. Notify the worksite supervisor and Project Environmental Manager.	All
Step 2: A temporary 'Exclusion Zone' with a buffer of at least 10m x 10m must be established around the suspected relic, unless otherwise advised by the Aboriginal Heritage Officer (AHO) until the required assessments have been completed, as informed by the Project Environment Manager (EM) (or their delegate) No unauthorised entry or works will be allowed within this 'Exclusion Zone' until the suspected Aboriginal relics have been assessed by a consulting archaeologist, AHO or Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania staff member.	Site Supervisor / General Superintendent
Step 2A: Project Environment Manager must contact the project nominated archaeologist to seek advice.	Project Environmental Manager (EM) / Qualified Archaeologist


Steps	Responsibility
<p>Step 3: Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania (AHT) must be contacted as soon as possible on 6233 6613 or 1300 487 045 by the Project Environment Manager or their delegate to inform them of the discovery.</p> <p>Any documented information of the find (photos, location etc) should be emailed as soon as possible to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> aboriginal@heritage.tas.gov.au. <p>AHT will then provide further advice in accordance with the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975</i>. At the discretion of AHT, the site may require an assessment by a recognised Aboriginal Heritage Officer, AHT staff member or a consulting archaeologist.</p> <p><i>Works cannot recommence in the area until the appropriate person has given the go ahead or a Permit approved by the Minister has been issued.</i></p>	EM
Incident Reporting	
Any suspected or actual unanticipated discovery of Aboriginal relics must be reported and recorded as a near miss in accordance with the HSEQ-HS-PRO003-GEN-ALL Incident Reporting and Investigation Procedure .	All

1.2.2 Discovery of Skeletal Material

Steps	Responsibility
Step 1: Any person who believes they have uncovered skeletal material must notify all personnel that are working in the immediate area that all earth disturbance works must cease immediately.	All
Step 2: Call the Police immediately and notify the worksite supervisor and Project Environmental Manager. Under no circumstances should the suspected skeletal remains be touched or disturbed. The area should be considered a crime scene and managed as such. It is a criminal offence to interfere with a crime scene.	All
<p>Step 3: A temporary 'Exclusion Zone' with a buffer of at least 50 m x 50 m must be established around the suspected skeletal material.</p> <p>No unauthorised entry or works will be allowed within this zone until the suspected skeletal remains have been assessed by the Police and/or Coroner, as informed by the Project Environmental Manager (or their delegate).</p>	Construction Manager EM
Step 4: Should the skeletal remains be determined to be of Aboriginal origin, the coroner will contact the Aboriginal organisation approved by the Attorney-General, as per the <i>Coroners Act 1995</i> .	Coroner
Incident Reporting	
Any suspected or actual unanticipated discovery of skeletal materials must be reported and recorded as a near miss in accordance with the HSEQ-HS-PRO003-GEN-ALL Incident Reporting and Investigation Procedure .	All

1.3 GUIDE TO ABORIGINAL SITE TYPES

Type	Description	Image
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, spongeite, 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.	

Type	Description	Image
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
Natural and Cultural Heritage Division
Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment
GPO Box 44 Hobart TAS 7001

Telephone: **1300 487 045**

Email: **aboriginal@heritage.tas.gov.au**

Web: **www.aboriginalheritage.tas.gov.au**

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