



Reference: 1988
27 August 2020

Kelly MacDonald
Principle Civil Engineer
Indesco
PO Box 504
Wollongong NSW 2500

Dear Kelly,

**RE: PRELIMINARY HISTORICAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT FOR
HENRY PARKES DRIVE (LOT 442, DP1201831), KIAMA DOWNS, NEW SOUTH WALES**

Austral Archaeology (Austral) has been engaged by Indesco to provide Preliminary Historical Archaeological Assessment for a planning proposal to rezone Lot 442 DP1201831, Henry Parkes Drive, Kiama Downs, New South Wales (NSW) [the study area] (Figure 7.1, Figure 7.2 and Figure 7.3). The study area consists of the entirety of Lot 442, DP1201831 the cadastral information of the lots surrounding the study area are shown in Figure 7.4.

The proposed impacts from the planning proposal are likely to consist of the subdivision of the study area into residential lots. This will consist of a variety of cut and fill works throughout the study area, construction of footings, roadways, subterranean piping and construction related excavations for the development of a residential subdivision. The land clearing and earthworks required for this construction have the potential to remove any archaeological relics that may be present within the study area.

1. UNDERSTANDING OF THE PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

Austral understands that the project will be assessed under Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. A Preliminary Historical Heritage Assessment has been undertaken to determine whether any heritage values within the study area will be impacted as part of the planning proposal. The study area does not contain any heritage items that are listed in either the *Shellharbour Local Environmental Plan 2013* (Shellharbour LEP) or the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011* (Kiama LEP), which is demonstrated in Figure 7.5. However, there are many sites to the north of the study area that concern dry stone walls that are heritage listed (Figure 7.5).

The study area is known to contain a drystone wall that is not listed on the Kiama LEP; however, it does contain a general listing for Dry Stone Walls in Kiama Downs (I63). Chapter 30 of the *Kiama Development Control Plan 2012* (Kiama DCP), specifically control C58 states that “*The non-disclosure of the existence of a dry stone wall, or the non-detection and therefore non-recording and assessment by Council, does not constitute a legal reason for undertaking its alteration, demolition or rebuilding without Council consent.*” As such, the heritage value of the dry stone wall will need to be determined and these values managed as part of any proposed development within the study area.

In order to address this requirement, this report provides an assessment of the potential historical archaeological resource within the study area through a review of documentary sources. The historical research that forms the basis of this assessment included an inspection of title documents, Crown plans and historical aerial images available through NSW Department of Lands. Research was also undertaken through the National Library of Australia, NSW State Library, NSW State Archives and Kiama Library Local Studies Collection. This process has adequately quantified the nature, extent and significance of any historical heritage values that may be present within the study area. In particular, whether any relics may be present that may require approvals under Section 140 under the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* as part of the proposed development.



The report is underpinned by the philosophy of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the *Burra Charter: Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013* (Burra Charter), the practices and guidelines of the historical heritage team of the Department of Premier and Cabinet and the requirements of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011* and *Kiama Development Control Plan 2012*.

2. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The following historical background is designed to contextualise a site-specific history which will aid in the understanding of the heritage values of the study area. This work will provide a useful and concise summary of the history of the study area.

Pre-European Occupation

The study area was originally inhabited by the Tharawal (also Dharawal, Darawal, Carawal, Turawal, Thurawal) language group. This larger language group was made up of smaller groups, often called 'clans', 'bands' or 'tribes', the clan in the local area of Kiama was the Wodi Wodi tribe, who occupied the area north of the Shoalhaven River to Wollongong (Tindale 1974, pp.194–201).

There are relatively little historical accounts of Aboriginal people in the Illawarra when settlement first begun. This is likely a symptom of the dispersed and mobile nature of the groups in the area (Organ 1990). The lack of aboriginal interaction or documentation may also suggest that the Indigenous people of the area actively avoided coming into contact with the settlers. Movement of people is a notable factor in Navin Officer's works, where he observes that the settlers often took note of the movement of the local indigenous groups from the coastal areas to the escarpment due to seasonal changes and ceremonial requirements (Navin Officer 2000, p.35). This movement is likely to have been allowed by a network of formalised pathways through the environment, connecting the coastal areas with the mountainous areas to the west.

The arrival of Europeans in the Illawarra had large scale effects on the Indigenous population in the area. The major problem being the arrival of viruses that the Aboriginal people had no immunity for, which quickly decimated the population in the area. The few original owners of the land that remained were then pushed from their traditional homes by farming and land clearing.

The Development of the Illawarra and Kiama

Kiama was first discovered by Europeans in 1797 when George Bass, while exploring the coast happened to anchor in what is presently known as Kiama Harbour. He noted the lush vegetation and took great interest in the Blowhole, which is still marvelled at today. Bass was followed by loggers in search of cedar in 1816, however, the thick forest made the collecting of wood almost impossible. Kiama was first surveyed by James Meehan and John Oxley in 1819, who brought news of good and fertile soil back to Governor Macquarie.

Land grants were not marked out until 1825 when two 1000 acres plots were given out at Black Head. Kiama as a township grew out of a single cedar cutter by the name of David Smith, who built a permanent house there in 1832, he was subsequently given a half acre grant of land surrounding the house and the town grew from there. The planning of Kiama was difficult as detailed knowledge of the area was not known by the designers, as such the town was laid out in a grid pattern, with no respect for the natural contours of the land. This lack of preparation created steep streets over almost unassailable hills for the horse drawn vehicles of the time. Kiama was formally gazetted in 1839, with nine people already living in the township (Bayley & Council 1960, pp.15–27)

James Robb – Riversdale Estate

James Robb was a Scottish man who first came to Sydney in 1827, he was an indentured worker for 3 years, where upon finishing his contract he started a building business. While in Sydney he met and married Agnes Frances McIntosh, who together would go on to have fourteen children. He prospered in Sydney making enough money to purchase the Riversdale Estate in 1840. Robb retired from building and relocated to the estate in 1843, where he first tried to start a vineyard. The weather was not suitable for grape growing, and as farming in the area was an unknown, he attempted sugar cane next. The sugar cane prospered in summer but was bitten by the frost in winter. Undaunted by his mistakes Robb followed the lead of others around him and began a dairy farm (Kiama Independent, and Shoalhaven Advertiser 1881).



Basalt had become a great commodity in Kiama, with many quarries beginning in the area. The Riversdale Estate was a great source of this stone, and as such Robb donated some of it to build the Presbyterian Church in 1861 and to erect a stone obelisk on the corner of Manning and Terralong streets, from which all distances should be measured. (Royal Australian Historical Society 1942, p.37, Bayley & Council 1960, p.54).

One of Robb's daughters, named Jane, married Colonel H. H. Honey in 1875, an expert marksman and decorated officer.

Mr Robb passed away on his way into town in 1881. Mrs Robb continued to live in the homestead at Riversdale, with the help of her son George, who owned the house, and George's sister. Unfortunately, the house caught fire in 1884 and took with it all the Robb's personal belongings (Kiama Independent, and Shoalhaven Advertiser 1884).

It was around this time that the property was divided up, into multiple separate farms on separate lots, with each of James Robb's children taking over (Figure 7.6, Figure 7.7). Following the fire, Jane and Henry Honey took over the Riversdale portion (Lot 5) of the property in 1887. The couple worked the farm until 1922, when Henry decided to retire. The Honey family then moved into the town of Kiama, where Henry passed away in 1929 (Kiama Independent, and Shoalhaven Advertiser 1930). The farm was again put up for auction in 1943, however there were no buyers willing to purchase it (Kiama Reporter and Illawarra Journal 1943). By 1961, the farm was still intact with the study area just a grazing paddock near to the homestead, as can be seen in Figure 7.8

In 1970, the section of land that encompasses the study area was resumed by the Kiama Council, to make way for the Princes Highway passing through the area. The title history of the property is difficult to ascertain as the council ownership has made obtaining a chain of title difficult through regular means.

Dry Stone Wall

It was around the time that the property was subdivided (1886-1900) that the drystone wall was constructed along the eastern boundary of the study area. As can be seen in Figure 7.8, another remaining dry-stone wall in the area also correlates with the subdivision boundary of Lot 5, therefore suggesting that the walls were erected around the time of the subdivision between 1886 and 1900 and functioned to demarcate the different farms of the relatives (Figure 7.9).

The 1961 aerial of the drystone wall is the earliest depiction of the feature, which clearly shows the wall running along the eastern boundary of the study area. As such, the drystone wall was constructed at some point prior to 1961.

Almost all of the stone walls built in the Kembla region during the mid-late 19th century were designed and constructed by Thomas Newing. Born in Kent in 1835, Newing arrived in Australia in 1857 on the *Anna Maria* and began providing his trade of wall building in the Illawarra district. His first wall is thought to have been built in Foxground very soon after his arrival in the country (Kiama Reporter and Illawarra Journal 1927).

Newing specialised in double stone rock walls, which have an outer layer of large flat rocks on both sides, with a centre filled with smaller rocks, topped off with a large topstone joining the two outer layers together at the top. This can be seen in Figure 2.1. The drystone wall along the eastern boundary of the study area consisted of a very similar design, as will be discussed in further detail in Section 3.

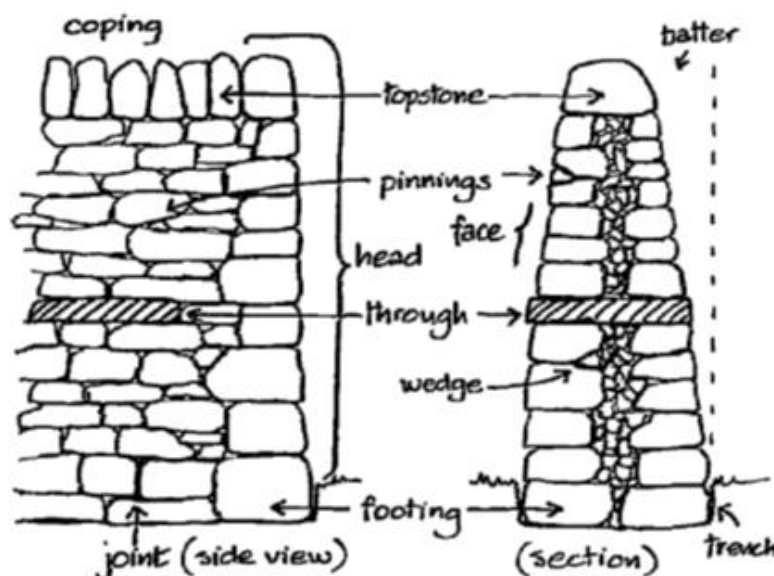


Figure 2.1: Double dry stone wall diagram (Brook 1994, p.7)

Newing apprenticed his son to also start building stone walls, the two had relatively no competition except for two German men, Prott and Dietz, who also tried to sell their version of the wall building style. Unfortunately, the German men could not get enough work and quickly went out of business. This left the majority of the wall building in the area to the Newings, Thomas Newing estimated that he and his father built 95% of the stone walls in the region (Sydney Morning Herald 1936).

In 1885, Newing and his son were constructing a wall on Saddleback Road in Kiama, which puts the two in the area at roughly the same time of the subdivision of Riversdale Estate. It is possible that the pair were also building the wall along the eastern boundary either before or after the job on Saddleback Road. The wall building jobs dried up after 1893, when wooden fences became popular, which was accentuated by the banking crisis at the time (Sydney Morning Herald 1936).

As such, given that the drystone wall within the study area is of a very similar design to that which was specialised by Newing, who constructed the majority of drystone walls in the Kiama district between 1857 and 1893, and that the wall runs along the current eastern boundary of the lot which was formed during the 1886 subdivision, the historical item was most likely constructed by Newing between the 1886 subdivision and 1893 when Newing ceased building drystone walls in the region.

3. HISTORICAL LAND USE AND SENSITIVITY MAPPING

An assessment of archaeological potential usually considers the historic sequence of occupation in comparison to the structures which are currently extant, as well as the impact that the more recent constructions and works would have had on the earlier occupation phases and, as such, the likely intactness of the archaeological resource. This, in turn, is tied in with the extent to which a site may contribute knowledge not available from other sources to current themes in historical archaeology and related disciplines.

Regarding the assessment of the study area, the archaeological potential depends upon the anticipated likelihood for the survival of buried structural fabric and cultural deposits as well as an estimation of archaeological integrity. Structural fabric refers to what is generally regarded as building or civil engineering remnants. Cultural deposits refer to archaeological deposits, i.e. deposited sediments containing artefacts etc.

Having analysed the historical evidence in the previous chapters, the following section presents a summary of the potential for a physical archaeological resource to be present in the study area, that is, its archaeological sensitivity/potential. As a rule, archaeology sites first redeveloped in either the 19th or early 20th century can also retain evidence of occupation from earlier periods. It is also very common that such evidence can be recovered even when sites have been



redeveloped or disturbed by modern construction activity. Based on the detailed background history, the following general predictive statements can be made:

- There is **low** potential for archaeological remains to be present which relate to the early buildings of the Riversdale Estate or pastoral history of the site.

This is based on the absence of any evidence for historical occupation associated with the study area beyond it being cleared, used for pasture and divided into paddocks by fence lines. However, the dry stone wall does present a heritage value that is important to the Kiama region.

Site Inspection

An inspection of the study area was undertaken by Miles Robson (Senior Archaeologist, Austral) on 31 January 2020. This included an inspection of the entirety of the study area, with particular focus on the drystone wall, assessing the physical condition and integrity of the wall, as well as analysing the engineering and construction design of the wall in order to phase it and place it into a historical context.

The drystone wall is located against the eastern boundary of the lot, providing a boundary between the existing houses to the east and vacant Crown Land to the west. The wall continues beyond the southern boundary of the study area, approximately 10 metres into the property located on the south-east corner of the study area. The northern edge of the drystone wall is located to the immediate west of the 41 Newing Crescent, which is the northern-most property located adjacent to the study area. The total length of the drystone wall is approximately 215 metres.

In terms of its construction design, the wall is composed of two outer faces consisting of large basalt stones ranging between 200 and 500 millimetres in length, with the centre filled with smaller basalt rocks. The top of the wall consists of large basalt boulders ranging between 400 and 600 millimetres in length that joined the two outer faces of the wall. As noted in Section 2, this construction design was a specialised technique that was utilised by Newing in the majority of his drystone walls constructed in the Kiama region. The stones are very tightly packed despite the significant variation in the shape of the stones.

Overall, the drystone wall is in good physical condition and does not demonstrate any form of damage or modification with the exception of mould growing on the surface of the rocks.

No other existing historical items, nor any areas of historical archaeological potential, were identified during the site inspection.

Sensitivity Mapping

The dry stone wall has strong heritage value that signifies the rural past of the region, and the technology being brought from Europe in the early days of settlement along the NSW South Coast.

The results of Section 2 and 3 are depicted in an archaeological/ heritage value sensitivity map (Figure 7.18). The figure shows the degree of predicted archaeological potential within the study area following site development as well as the locations of the existing items of heritage value within the study area and forms the basis for the conclusions and management recommendations outlined in Section 6.

4. HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

An assessment of cultural significance seeks to establish the importance that a place has to the community. The concept of cultural significance is intrinsically tied to the fabric of the place, its history, setting and its relationship to other items in its surrounds and the response it evokes from the community.

Basis for Assessment

The Burra Charter of Australia ICOMOS was formulated in 1979 (revised 1999 and 2013) [Australia ICOMOS 2013], based largely on the Venice Charter (for International Heritage) of 1966. The Burra Charter is the standard adopted by most heritage practitioners in Australia. The Charter divides significance into four categories for the purpose of assessment. They are: Aesthetic, Historical, Scientific/Technical, and Social significance.



The Heritage Council of NSW has established a set of seven criteria to be used in assessing cultural heritage significance in NSW, and specific guidelines have been produced to assist archaeologists in assessing significance for subsurface deposits (Heritage Council of New South Wales 2009; NSW Heritage Office 2001). The Heritage Council's criteria incorporate those of the Burra Charter, but are expanded to include rarity, representative value, and associative value.

In order to determine the significance of a historical site, the Heritage Council have determined that the following seven criteria are to be considered (NSW Heritage Office 2001):

- **Criterion (a):** an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the local area);
- **Criterion (b):** an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the local area);
- **Criterion (c):** an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area);
- **Criterion (d):** an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (or the local area);
- **Criterion (e):** an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the local area);
- **Criterion (f):** an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the local area); and
- **Criterion (g):** an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places or cultural or natural environments (or the local area).

These criteria were designed for use on known or built heritage items, where above ground heritage is both tangible and easily identified. As the nature of archaeology is that it is invisible until disturbed, the presence and attributes of archaeological material must be assumed based on the recorded levels of disturbance, known site history and the creation of predictive statements. Ultimately, the actual presence of archaeological material can only ever be framed in terms of the potential for it to be present.

Heritage NSW has assisted archaeologists by creating questions which are framed around the main NSW Heritage Criteria, and which can be used to assess the relative importance of any archaeology which is likely to be present. The questions to be asked of an archaeological deposit differ from the main criteria, but can be seen to be referential to them, in order to create a suitable framework for assessing archaeological sites.

Significance Assessment

The following table presents an assessment of the drystone wall within the study area against the seven NSW Heritage Office Criteria. The statement of significance for the historical item is summarised below.



Table 4.1 Assessment of significance

Criteria	Assessment	Level of Significance
A	<p>The study area formed part of the large Riversdale Estate that was one of the catalysts for the development of Kiama and the surrounding region. However, the section of the Riversdale Estate that relates to the study area was a largely unimportant area, as it was an outer grazing paddock for cattle. As such much of the site has nil to low heritage significance in relation to criterion (a) for the local region.</p> <p>The study area, however is associated with the drystone wall that was constructed by Thomas Newing between 1886 and 1893. The wall forms part of the visual aesthetic of both the study area and the wider Kiama region and signifies a time when European skills and techniques were being imported to the country. As such, the wall holds heritage significance in relation to criterion (a) at a local level.</p>	Local
B	<p>The individual most associated with this site would firstly be James Robb, as many newspaper articles, as much as 80 years after his death still refer to the property as Riversdale Estate, originally owned by James Robb. As Robb's house burnt down, there is unlikely to be any material evidence located on the site pertaining to his ownership of Riversdale.</p> <p>The lot 5 section of the c.1885 subdivision of Riversdale, of which the study area was a part, is most associated with the Honey family. Especially, Colonel Henry Honey, who was an expert marksman, wrote for the Sydney Morning Herald, an inventor and an involved member of the Kiama community.</p> <p>However, as the site was orphaned from the rest of lot 5 in 1970, it is unlikely that this area would be associated with the above two individuals any longer. As such, much of the study area has nil heritage significance in relation to criterion (b) at a local level.</p> <p>The study area is also largely associated with Thomas Newing, who constructed the drystone wall located along the eastern boundary of the study area. Newing and his son constructed the majority of drystone walls in the Kiama region between 1857 and 1893. Newing was one of the most prolific and skilled stone wall builders in New South Wales and worked in the Kiama region for over 60 years. The stone wall is an important part of the visual landscape in the Kiama region and as such is highly associated with the Kiama community's identity and Newing in particular. As such, the stone wall has high heritage significance with respect to criterion (b) at a local level.</p>	Local
C	<p>Much of the study area currently contains no evidence of its prior use and is characterised by a vacant grass paddock. The aesthetic value within the study area is present through its position within the high ground of Kiama Downs and its views of Minnamurra River and the rolling slopes of Kiama.</p> <p>The drystone wall located along the eastern boundary of the study area is aesthetically appealing and a durable structure that is in good physical condition. The location of the drystone wall, positioned down-slope along the eastern boundary of the study area and looking over Minnamurra River adds to the aesthetic significance of the structure.</p> <p>The drystone wall is of technical significance as it represents an example of a double drystone wall constructed by Thomas</p>	Local



Criteria	Assessment	Level of Significance
	Newing in the late 19 th century. As such, the stone wall has high heritage significance with respect to criterion (c) at a local level.	
D	Much of the study area does not have a strong or special association with any community or cultural group at a local or State level. The stone wall, however, does have a strong connection to the local community in Kiama Downs, as it provides a visual connection to their home and an aesthetically attractive historic item that functions as a border to their properties. As such the stone wall holds heritage significance with respect to criterion (d) at a local level.	Local
E	The majority of the study area is contained in a paddock that was orphaned from the rest of the property in the 1970s. As such, very little European interaction occurred within the study area. There may be small artefacts relating to farming, such as discarded or broken tools, feeders for cattle or bones of deceased animals. However, these artefacts are unlikely to hold any archaeological significance. As such, due to the historical occupation of the study area, the majority of the site is considered unlikely to have the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's or Kiama's cultural or natural history. The drystone wall, however, contains technological research potential for demonstrating engineering and construction techniques of drystone walls built by Thomas Newing in the Kiama district. The value of the research potential of the structure is enhanced by its high degree of structural integrity.	Local
F	The study area is not considered to possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's or Kiama's cultural or natural history.	None
G	The study area is not considered to be important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's or Kiama's cultural or natural environments.	None

4.1 Statement of Significance

The historical occupation of the study area has indicated that it was predominantly utilised as a paddock for grazing cattle, and no known structural buildings are known to have been constructed in the study area. There is potential for small artefacts relating to farming; however these artefacts are unlikely to hold any archaeological significance. As such, the study area, with the exception of the drystone wall, is considered to contain no heritage value.

The dry-stone wall located along the eastern boundary of the study area is a structural feature that was likely constructed between 1886 and 1893 by Thomas Newing, one of the most prolific and skilled stone wall builders in New South Wales and worked in the Kiama region for over 60 years. The stone wall is an important part of the visual landscape in the Kiama region and as such is highly associated with the Kiama community's identity and Newing in particular.

The drystone wall located along the eastern boundary of the study area is aesthetically appealing and a durable structure that is in good physical condition. The location of the drystone wall, positioned down-slope along the eastern boundary of the study area and looking over Minnamurra River, adds to the aesthetic significance of the structure.



The drystone wall contains technological research potential for demonstrating engineering and construction techniques of drystone walls built by Thomas Newing in the Kiama district. The value of the research potential of the structure is enhanced by its high degree of structural integrity.

In summary, the archaeological resource within the study area is considered to meet the Heritage Significance Criteria (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) at a local level.

5. STATUTORY CONTEXT

The study area is not listed on the *State Heritage Register* (SHR), or *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*, Schedule 4. However, stone walls are listed in the Kiama DCP, Chapter 30, Section 4 and require council's consent to "*demolish, damage, alter (including making breaks) dismantle or destroy.*" a dry-stone wall. The objectives of the Kiama DCP in relation to drystone walls are to conserve, protect and enhance Kiama LGA's unique historic dry stone walls for the benefit of its citizens, the community generally and for future generations. Control 50 of the Kiama DCP states that "Dry stone walls shall not be altered, demolished or rebuilt without Council's consent. Non-compliance with this requirement contributes an offence under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.

Under Section 139 of the Heritage Act, "a person must not disturb or excavate any land knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed unless the disturbance or excavation is carried out in accordance with an excavation permit".

Relics are defined by the Heritage Act to be:

any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that:

- (a) *relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and*
- (b) *is of State or local heritage significance.*

An excavation permit is also required if a relic has been discovered in the course of excavation without a permit (Section 139(2) of the Heritage Act). Section 139 of the Heritage Act applies to all relics which are not listed on the SHR or protected by an Interim Heritage Order (IHO).

If an excavation permit is required by Section 139 of the Heritage Act, an application is made under Section 140 of the Act. To obtain an excavation permit, the Section 140 application must include an archaeological assessment and Research Design. The archaeological assessment establishes the archaeological sensitivity of the site, its significance and the likely impact of the proposed development. The Research Design outlines the method proposed to mitigate the impact of the development (such as monitoring, test excavation, sampling, or open area excavation). The Research Design also provides research questions which the archaeological resource has the potential to answer. An archaeological assessment and Research Design need to be prepared in accordance with the Heritage Council's relevant guidelines, including Historical Archaeological Sites and the Historical Archaeology Code of Practice.

The Heritage Act also contains provisions for the unintentional disturbance of archaeological relics. Under Section 146 of the Act, the Heritage Council must be immediately notified in the event of relics being unintentionally located or disturbed. Works may be required to cease, pending consultation and further research.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

- 1) A Statement of Heritage Impact will need to be prepared as part of the Development Application that assesses the nature of Impacts to the drystone wall within the study area prior to any construction works.
- 2) The study area outside of the curtilage of the drystone wall has been assessed as containing minimal heritage value and low archaeological potential. No further works are required in the study area outside of the curtilage of the drystone wall from a heritage standpoint.



- 3) In the event that historical archaeological relics not assessed or anticipated by this report are found during the works, all works in the immediate vicinity are to cease immediately and the Heritage Division be notified in accordance with Section 146 of the *NSW Heritage Act 1977*. A qualified archaeologist is to be contacted to assess the situation and consult with the Heritage Division of the Department of Premier and Cabinet regarding the most appropriate course of action.
- 4) In the event that Aboriginal archaeological material or deposits are encountered during earthworks, all works affecting that material or deposits must cease immediately to allow an archaeologist to make an assessment of the find. The archaeologist may need to consult with the Aboriginal heritage team of the Department of Planning, Infrastructure and Environment, and the relevant Aboriginal stakeholders, regarding the find. Section 89A of the *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* requires that the Department of Planning, Infrastructure and Environment must be notified of any Aboriginal objects discovered within a reasonable time.
- 5) Should the proposed development be altered significantly from the proposed concept design, then a reassessment of the heritage/archaeological impact may be required.

Please do not hesitate to contact me on 0490 190 290 if you wish to discuss any aspect of this submission.

Yours sincerely,

Alexander Beben

Director

Austral Archaeology

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7. REFERENCES

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Figure 7.1



Figure 1 Location of the Study Area

Henry Parkes Drive, Jamberoo, NSW

Aboriginal and Historical Heritage Advice

Source: NSW Department of Lands Aerial Drawn by: WA Date: 29/01/2020





Figure 7.2



Figure 2 Topography of the Study Area and Surrounds

Henry Parkes Drive, Jamberoo, NSW

Aboriginal and Historical Heritage Advice

Source: NSW Department of Lands Aerial Drawn by: WA Date: 29/01/2020





Figure 7.3





Figure 7.4

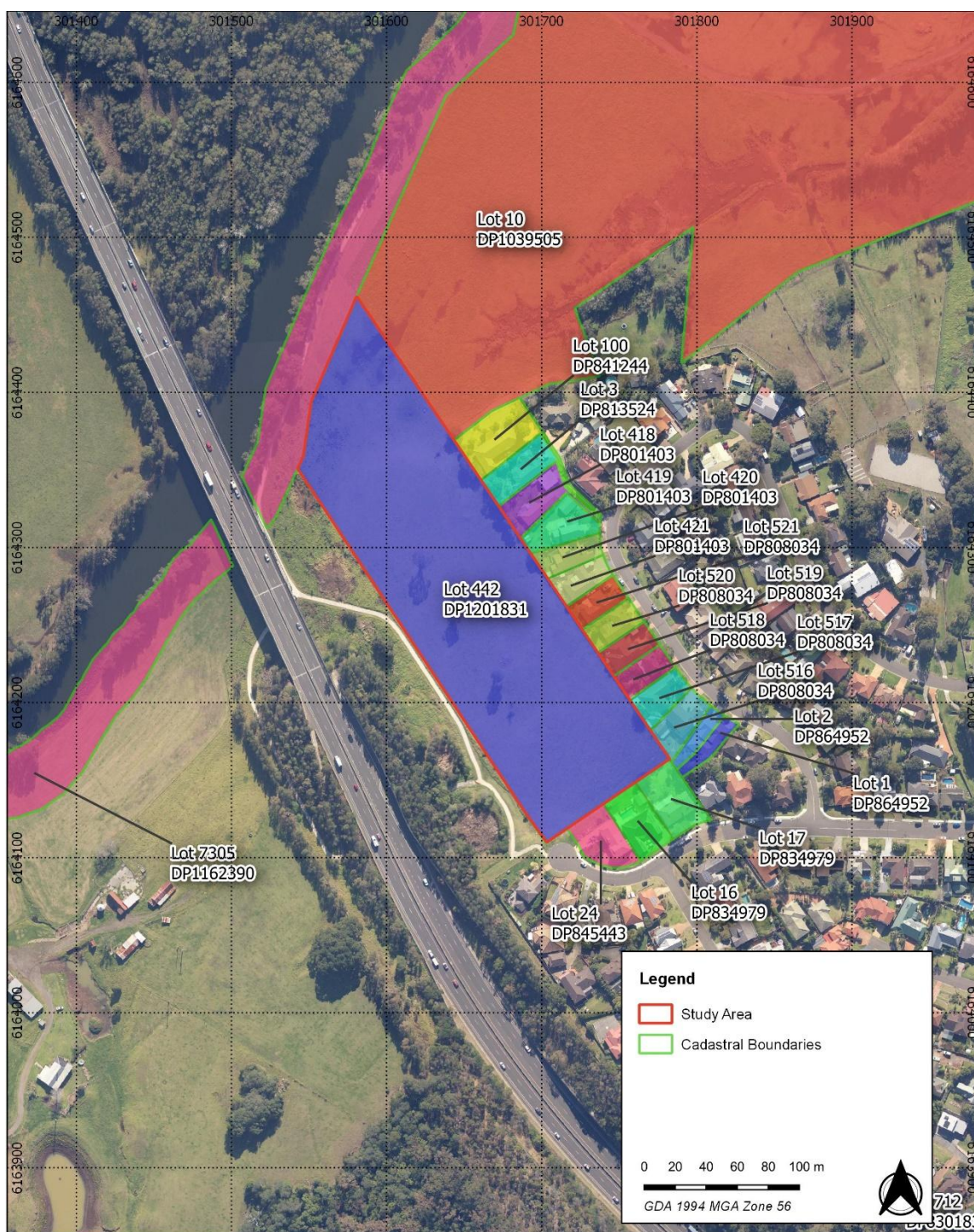




Figure 7.5

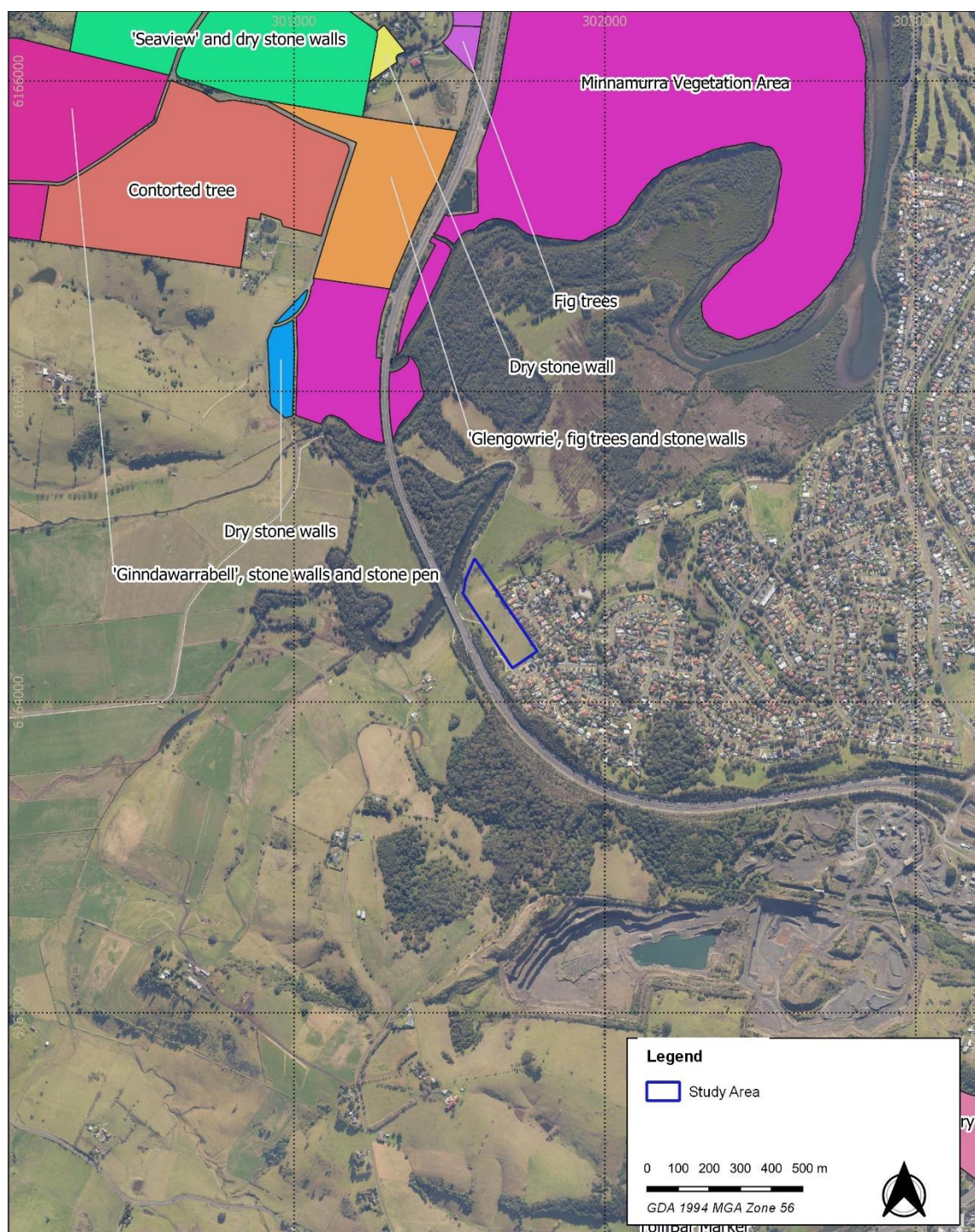


Figure 5 Heritage Listed Properties Surrounding the Study Area

Henry Parkes Drive, Jamberoo, NSW
Aboriginal and Historical Heritage Advice
Source: NSW DFSI Aerial; Shellharbour LEP

Drawn by: WA Date: 31/01/2020





Figure 7.6



Figure 6 Study Area Before Subdivision (c. 1880)

Henry Parkes Drive, Jamberoo, NSW
Aboriginal and Historical Heritage Advice
Source: Kiama Parish Map 4th Edition

Drawn by: WA Date: 03/02/2020





Figure 7.7



Figure 7 Study Area After Subdivision

Henry Parkes Drive, Jamberoo, NSW
Aboriginal and Historical Heritage Advice
Source: Kiama Parish Map 7th Edition

Drawn by: WA Date: 06/02/2020





Figure 7.8

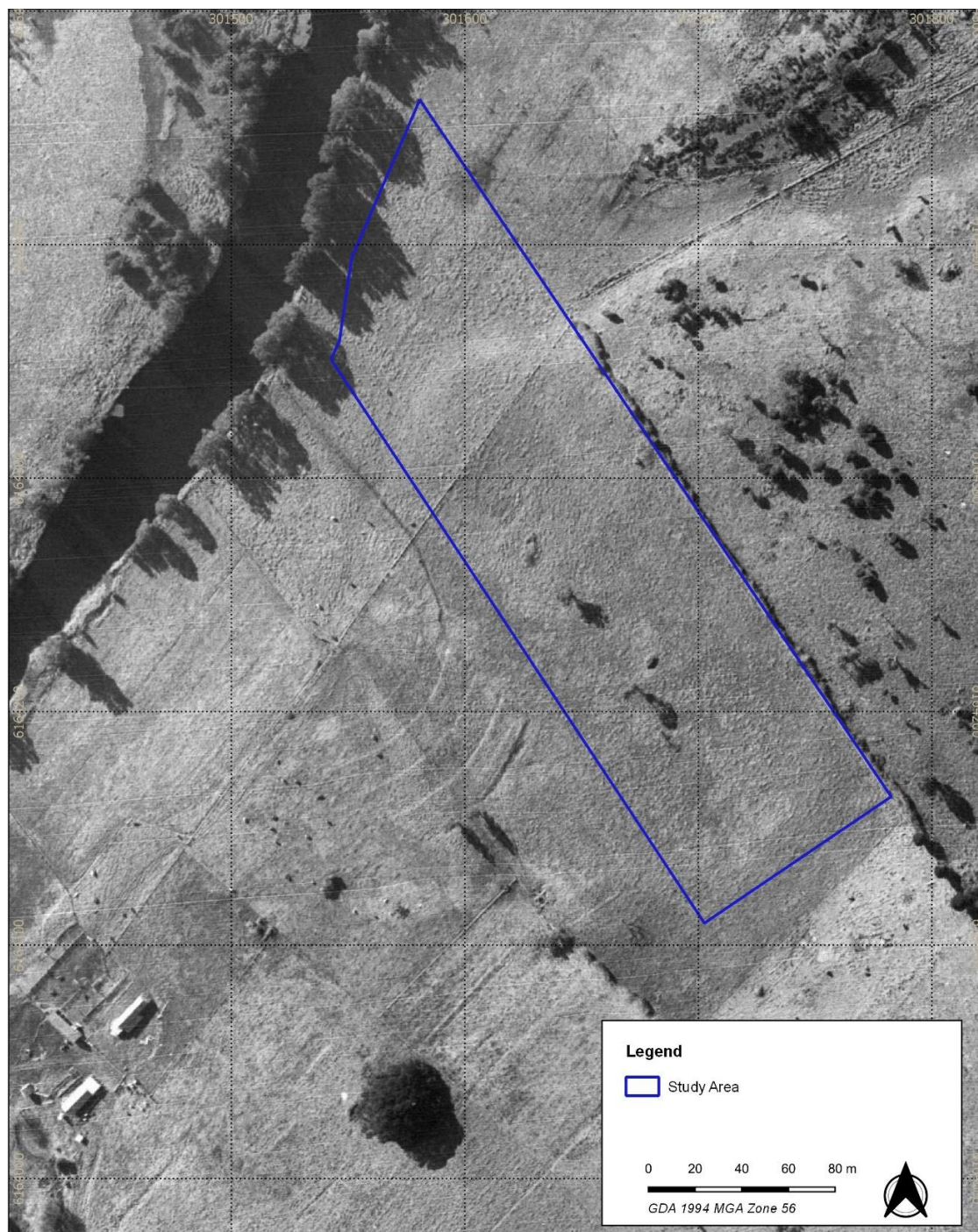


Figure 8 1961 Aerial Imagery of the Study Area

Henry Parkes Drive, Jamberoo, NSW

Aboriginal and Historical Heritage Advice

Source: Wollongong City Council, 1961 Dept. of Lands Imagery
Drawn by: WA Date: 06/02/2020





Figure 7.9



Figure 9 Location of Existing Dry Stone Walls Associated with Subdivision

Henry Parkes Drive, Jamberoo, NSW
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Source: LTO Charting Maps Kiama

Drawn by: WA Date: 06/02/2020





Figure 7.10 South-facing view showing the southern edge of the drystone wall along the eastern boundary of the study area.



Figure 7.11 East-facing view showing the western face of the drystone wall in the southern end of the study area.



Figure 7.12 east-facing, close-up view of the drystone wall showing the form of construction and height of the wall at the southern end of the feature.



Figure 7.13 east-facing, close-up view of the drystone wall showing the form of construction and height of the wall at the northern end of the feature.



Figure 7.14 east-facing view of the northern end of the drystone wall.



Figure 7.15 South-facing view showing the drystone wall in the northern half of the study area.



Figure 7.16 East-facing view showing the northern edge of the drystone wall.



Figure 7.17 North-facing, overall view of the drystone wall along the eastern boundary of the study area.



Figure 7.18



Figure 10 Archaeological Potential of the Study Area

Henry Parkes Drive, Jamberoo, NSW
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Source: NSW DFSI Aerial

Drawn by: WA Date: 06/02/2020

