

Annex D

## Cultural Heritage Assessment

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Manyana North  
*Heritage Survey*

September 2004

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 BACKGROUND

Environmental Resources Management (Australia) Pty Ltd conducted a heritage survey as a component of an overall Local Environmental Study (LES) to support a rezoning application for land at Manyana. The heritage study was commissioned to update a 1997 investigation by Peter Kuskie over the same site. Kuskie's report formed a component of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for sewage treatment plant and effluent irrigation scheme (Martens 2000).

Kuskie's survey report responded to a previous masterplan proposed for the site but nonetheless is comprehensive in its coverage of Aboriginal heritage issues.

### 1.2 SCOPE

ERM were commissioned to identify heritage issues pertinent to a proposed rezoning of site. This report is not prepared to support a development application.

The tasks were to:

- verify the status of previously recorded sites;
- undertake field survey to confirm heritage site distribution;
- understand the geomorphological conditions on the study area as they relate to Aboriginal heritage sites; and
- map heritage constraints to be taken into account in masterplanning.

### 1.3 STUDY AREA

The study area covers approximately 77 ha immediately north and adjoining Manyana village on the NSW south coast, south of Nowra and 28 km north along the coast from Ulladulla. The site is roughly rectangular with irregular eastern and southern boundaries.

The eastern boundary adjoins the beach reserve as defined by a transmission line easement. The western boundary is defined by Inyadda Drive. The southern boundary adjoins existing residential properties within Manyana village.

The study area dimensions are somewhat irregular, but as a general guide are 700 m north-south through the centre of the study area and 1,200 m east west along the northern boundary of the study area. The characteristics of the study area are further described in *Section 3*.

#### 1.4 *FIELDWORK PARTICIPANTS*

The field survey was conducted over two days (29-30 April 2004) by ERM archaeologists Neville Baker and Tudur Davies. On day one Neville and Tudur were accompanied by Noel Wellington representing the Jerrinja Wandjina Wandjina Traditional Owners. On day two Neville and Tudur were accompanied by Reuben Wellington and Cheryl Gray representing the Jerrinja Local Aboriginal Land Council, and Cheryl Reid representing the traditional owners.

#### 1.5 *STRUCTURE OF THIS REPORT*

Chapter 1 introduces the study;

Chapter 2 details the consultation process undertaken with local Aboriginal groups;

Chapter 3 describes the environmental setting of the study area to understand the archaeological sensitivity and context for heritage sites;

Chapter 4 presents the archaeological background, particularly concentrating on the Aboriginal archaeology and previous studies undertaken within or near the study area;

Chapter 5 describes the fieldwork methodology;

Chapter 6 describes the results of the heritage field survey and lists the Aboriginal and historic heritage sites found in the study area;

Chapter 7 discusses the results of fieldwork and provides a heritage assessment for the Aboriginal sites identified; and

Chapter 8 discusses management recommendations for mitigating the impacts of the proposed development.

#### 1.6 *REPORT AUTHORS*

This report was written by Neville Baker and Tudur Davies.



## ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION

The Aboriginal community was consulted before the survey began for this project. Three Aboriginal groups were consulted for this project as required by the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service. These groups included the *Jerrinja Local Aboriginal Land Council (JLALC)*, the *Jerrinja Wandj Wandj Traditional Owners Group* (identified through a contact at the JLALC) and the *Shoalhaven Aboriginal Elders Group*.

All three groups were invited to send representatives to participate in the survey and were sent a map of the study area before the survey began. Both the *Jerrinja Local Aboriginal Land Council* and the *Jerrinja Wandj Wandj Traditional Owners Group* sent representatives to participate in the survey. No representatives from the *Shoalhaven Aboriginal Elders Group* were able to attend the fieldwork.

A copy of the report carried out by Kuskie in 1997 was sent to the three Aboriginal groups on the 5<sup>th</sup> May 2004. A summary of the current fieldwork results with a map indicating the position of sites found in the survey was sent to all three groups on the 27<sup>th</sup> May 2004, requesting comments on our findings and recommendations.

It has been made clear through subsequent phone conversation with Joanne Connelly from the *Jerrinja Local Aboriginal Land Council* on the 12<sup>th</sup> July 2004 that the Land Council had not received the information sent on the 5<sup>th</sup> May and the 27<sup>th</sup> of May 2004. Unfortunately, attempts to rectify this situation have been unsuccessful. All further attempts to contact the *Jerrinja Local Aboriginal Land Council* by phone and fax have failed.

## 3.1

*LANDFORM & SOILS*

The study area may be divided into a western gently rising low spur with shallow first order streams running either side towards the ocean, and an eastern low lying heath and back dune area. The two streams converge in a low lying area of heath vegetation and flow into a lagoon with a blocked beach creek mouth.

The eastern backdune area is predominantly sandy while the heath had a distinctive wet clayey loam soil. Slightly elevated areas in the western part of the study area and on the southern and northern margins have a soil described in a previous geotechnical study as a dark brown clay loam underlain by clays to 2 m at which point conglomerate bedrock occurs (Martens 2000c test pit 9E352TP1). The Ulladulla 1:250,000 Metallogenic Sheet S1 56-13 describes these as early Tertiary undifferentiated sediments.

The backdune at the eastern edge of the study area is underlain by Holocene sands. A previous sediment and erosion control plan for the site notes the presence of a 300 mm veneer of Holocene sands over the eastern edge of site interpreted as a Holocene transgressive sand sheet (Martens 2000d: 6).

Cainozoic conglomerates underlie most of the site. No outcrops of stone were observed within the study area during fieldwork. Large rocks, presumably introduced, were observed in many areas in disturbed contexts – primarily filling old wheel ruts where vehicles may have been bogged. Blocks of silcrete were observed in such disturbed contexts in at least two areas – the western clearing, and the southern creek crossed by a southern track.

## 3.2

*LANDUSE HISTORY & DISTURBANCE*

Historic air photos show structures in the southwestern part of the study area, and associated clearing and cultivation. Clearing of the site is restricted to the southwestern part of the study area in 1950 (Ulladulla Run 1 366-1 Feb 1950) expanding to total clearance and some cultivation in 1971 (Ulladulla Run 4T 1950 5012 24.5.71). Kuskie's report notes an historic account of a dairy, grazing cattle and fruit and vegetable gardening within the study area. A stand of old ironbark trees next to the original structures in the southwest of the study area survived the clearing and can be observed on the site today. No other old trees survived on the property which might bear scars from Aboriginal removal of bark and wood.