



# Halloran Trust Lands Callala Bay: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

FINAL REPORT

Prepared for Shoalhaven City Council

9 September 2020

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## Glossary

<b>ACHA</b>	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
<b>AHIMS</b>	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
<b>DA</b>	Determining Authority
<b>DECCW</b>	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (now Heritage NSW)
<b>EP&amp;A Act</b>	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>
<b>Heritage NSW</b>	Heritage NSW of the Department of Premier and Cabinet (formerly Office of Environment and Heritage)
<b>ICOMOS</b>	International Council on Monuments and Sites
<b>LALC</b>	Local Aboriginal Land Council
<b>LEP</b>	Local Environmental Plan
<b>LGA</b>	Local Government Area
<b>NNTT</b>	National Native Title Tribunal
<b>NPW Act</b>	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>
<b>NPWS</b>	National Parks and Wildlife Service
<b>NSW</b>	New South Wales
<b>NTSCORP</b>	Native Title Services Corporation
<b>PAD</b>	Potential Archaeological Deposit
<b>RAPs</b>	Registered Aboriginal Parties
<b>SEPP</b>	State Environmental Planning Policy
<b>The Code</b>	<i>The Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW</i> (DECCW 2010b)



## Summary

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Biosis Pty Ltd was commissioned by Shoalhaven City Council to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) of a proposed rezoning of land along Emmett Street, Callala Bay, New South Wales (NSW). The study area is located approximately 1.5 kilometres west of Callala Bay town centre and approximately 16 kilometres south-east of the Nowra Central Business District (CBD). It encompasses approximately 36 hectares of private land and the adjacent road reserves. It includes Lot 2 DP 775060, Lot 212 DP 1177757, Lot 11 DP 253793, Lots 599-628 DP 11388.

The proposed development includes a planning proposal to rezone the study area from Mostly Deferred Matter (DM) and partly Rural Landscape (RU2) to R2 Low Density Residential and/or R3 Medium Density Residential Zones, RE1 Public Recreation and/or RE2 Private Recreation.

### Consultation

The Aboriginal community was consulted regarding the heritage management of the project throughout its lifespan. Consultation has been undertaken as per the process outlined in the DECCW document, *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010a) (consultation requirements). The appropriate government bodies were notified and advertisements placed in the *South Coast Register* (13 November 2019).

A search conducted by the Office of the Registrar, *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* listed no Aboriginal Owners with land within the study area. A search conducted by the National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT) listed one undetermined Registered Native Title Claim belonging to the South Coast People. No unregistered Claimant Applications or Registered Indigenous Land Use Agreements within the study area.

Due to an error, Aboriginal Parties on the Heritage NSW of the Department of Premier and Cabinet (formerly Office of Environment and Heritage) (Heritage NSW) list of stakeholders were not provided written requests to register. In light of this all Aboriginal parties identified by Heritage NSW were invited to provide their knowledge on the study area and on the proposed methodology provided in the Callala bay Test Excavation Methodology. The responses did not provide any comment on the cultural significance of the study area; however, responses did comment on the proposed methodology.

Under the advisement of Rose O'Sullivan of Heritage NSW (23 June 2020), Biosis has also provided the following Aboriginal parties with a copy of the Stage 2 and 3 documentation, a project summary, and an update regarding the error on 25 June 2020 to meet consultation requirements:

- Yulay.
- Murragadi.
- Merrigan.
- Noel Webster (Nuragunya).
- Gulaga.
- Didge Ngunawal Clan.

These Aboriginal parties were provided with 28 days to respond to the project information and methodology in accordance with consultation requirements. One response was received from Barraby Cultural Services confirming their registration for the project.

In response to the assessment methodology, two replies were received from RAPs, Guunamaa Dreaming Sites and Surveying and Murra Bidgee Mullangarri Aboriginal Corporation. Guunamaa Dreaming Sites and Surveying responded that they had no concerns with the supplied methodology and would like to be involved in fieldwork. Murra Bidgee Mullangarri Aboriginal Corporation noted that they endorsed the proposed methodology.

The significance of the study area was not clearly defined during the consultation process and is therefore considered to be low. The results of the consultation process are included in this document.

The recommendations that resulted from the consultation process are provided below.

## **Results**

The ACHA assessment undertook background research, a field survey, and subsurface test excavations. No Aboriginal sites were identified by the field survey or test excavations.

Three landforms were identified in the study area consisting of flats in the southern quarter of the study area, a very gently inclined simple slope forming the central portion and a small rise in the northern section of the study area representing a hillock landform. No landform features that would typically suggest the presence of Aboriginal sites, such as deep sandy soils, sandstone outcrops or sources of fresh water, were present in the study area and the results of the survey suggest there is a low potential that Aboriginal sites or areas of archaeological potential would be present.

Following the resource zone model developed for the South Coast region by Clarke and Kuskie (2006), the study area falls into the 'areas outside primary and secondary resource zones' due to its distance from reliable water sources. The 'areas outside primary and secondary resource zones' was likely to have been used for sporadic or very short term duration hunting or gathering (without camping) activities or as movement corridors to more resource rich areas. As a result of this land use there is low potential that Aboriginal object or sites will be present in this area.

It is more likely that sites will be clustered in secondary and primary resources zones. These zones are located in the coastal fore dunes approximately 1.5 kilometres east of the study area or on locally elevated landforms among the swampy low lying wetland areas associated with Callala Creek, approximately 600 metres south of the study area. These two zones would have provided easy access to a large range of high density resources making them the most likely places of occupation.

## **Management recommendations**

Prior to any development impacts occurring within the study area, the following is recommended:

### **Recommendation 1: No further archaeological assessment is recommended**

No further archaeological investigation or works are required to be undertaken for the study area. In the event that unexpected finds, including human remains are unearthed during any phase of the project please refer to Recommendations 2 to 4 below.

### **Recommendation 2: Discovery of unanticipated Aboriginal objects**

All Aboriginal objects and places are protected under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act). It is an offence to disturb an Aboriginal object or site without a consent permit issued by Heritage NSW, Department of Premier and Cabinet (Heritage NSW). Should any unexpected Aboriginal objects be encountered during

works associated with this proposal, works must cease in the vicinity and the find should not be moved until assessed by a qualified archaeologist. If the find is determined to be an Aboriginal object the archaeologist will provide further recommendations. These may include notifying Heritage NSW, and Aboriginal stakeholders.

### **Recommendation 3: Discovery of Aboriginal ancestral remains**

Aboriginal ancestral remains may be found in a variety of landscapes in NSW, including middens and sandy or soft sedimentary soils. If any suspected human remains are discovered during any activity you must:

1. Immediately cease all work at that location and not further move or disturb the remains.
2. Notify the NSW Police and Heritage NSW's Environmental Line on 131 555 as soon as practicable and provide details of the remains and their location.
3. Not recommence work at that location unless authorised in writing by Heritage NSW.

### **Recommendation 4: Continued consultation with the registered Aboriginal parties**

In accordance with the consultation requirements it is recommended that the Applicant provides a copy of the final report to the RAPs. The Applicant should continue to inform these groups about the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the study area throughout the life of the Project.



# 1 Introduction

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## 1.1 Project background

Biosis Pty Ltd has been commissioned by Shoalhaven City Council to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the proposed rezoning application of land north of Callala Bay from DM – Deferred Matter to residential zoning at Callala Bay New South Wales (NSW) (Figure 1).

This report details the investigation, consultation and assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage undertaken for the study area.

There are 27 Aboriginal cultural heritage sites registered with the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) register, both within the study area as well as in the vicinity.

This investigation has been carried out under Part 6 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act). It has been undertaken in accordance with the Code. The Code has been developed to support the process of investigating and assessing Aboriginal cultural heritage by specifying the minimum standards for archaeological investigation undertaken in NSW under the NPW Act. The archaeological investigation must be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the Code.

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) includes provisions for local government authorities to consider environmental impacts in land-use planning and decision making. Each Local Government Area (LGA) is required to create and maintain a Local Environmental Plan (LEP) that includes Aboriginal and historical heritage items. Local Councils identify items that are of significance within their LGA, and these items are listed on heritage schedules in the local LEP and are protected under the EP&A Act and *Heritage Act 1977*.

## 1.2 Study area

The study area is located approximately 1.5 kilometres west of Callala Bay town centre and approximately 16 kilometres south-east of the Nowra CBD (Figure 1). It encompasses approximately 36 hectares of private land and the adjacent road reserves.

The study area is within the:

- City of Shoalhaven Local Government Area (LGA).
- Parish of Wollumboola.
- County of St Vincent.

The study area is bounded by Callala Beach Road to the west, Emmet Street to the south, residential housing along Scott Crescent to the east, and undeveloped private land to the north (Figure 2).

## 1.3 Proposed development

The proposed development includes a planning proposal to rezone land at Emmett Street, Callala Bay. Rezoning of the study area would move its current status as Mostly Deferred Matter (DM) and partly Rural Landscape (RU2) in the south-west corner of the study area to R2 Low Density Residential and/or R3 Medium Density Residential Zones, RE1 Public Recreation and/or RE2 Private Recreation. The application was assessed via the Gateway process under Section 3.34 (2) of the EP&A, and a favourable determination to amend the

Shoalhaven LEP was granted on 2 May 2019 by DPE, subject to conditions (DPE 2019, PP\_2019\_SHOAL\_001\_00). These conditions include the completion of an ACHA over the study area including test excavations.

## 1.4 Planning approvals

The proposed development will be assessed against Part 3 of the EP&A Act. Other relevant legislation and planning instruments that will inform this assessment include:

- Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).
- NSW NPW Act.
- NSW *National Parks and Wildlife Amendment Act 2010*.
- Infrastructure State Environmental Planning Policy 2007 (SEPP).
- Shoalhaven Local Environmental Plan 2014 (LEP).

## 1.5 Restricted and confidential information

Appendix 1 in the Archaeological Report contains AHIMS information which is confidential and not to be made public. This is clearly marked on the title page for the Attachment.

## 1.6 Aboriginal cultural heritage

### 1.6.1 General description

Aboriginal cultural heritage are the objects, places, sites, beliefs and stories associated with Aboriginal culture. This culture can be tangible, as in the form of objects like stone tools, rock art or stone arrangements, or intangible, which could be stories, myths or legends which make a place or object significant for Aboriginal people. In general, Aboriginal cultural heritage broadly refers to things that relate to Aboriginal culture and hold cultural meaning and significance to Aboriginal people (DECCW 2010a, pp. 3). There is an understanding in Aboriginal culture that everything is interconnected. Essentially, Aboriginal cultural heritage potentially encompasses any part of the physical and/or mental landscape, that is, 'Country' (DECCW 2010a, pp. iii). These things can be associated with traditional, historical or contemporary Aboriginal culture and are constantly being defined (DECCW 2010a, pp. 3).

According to Allen and O'Connell (2003), Aboriginal people have inhabited the Australian continent for the last 50,000 years. In NSW, Bowler et al. (2003), have argued Aboriginal people have occupied the land for over 42,000 years. Aboriginal people, on the other hand, have said they have always been here.

A complete understanding of this worldview can be difficult when viewed from outside Aboriginal culture, as researchers or other observers generally are. Certain significances or information cannot be grasped without collaboration with Aboriginal people directly.

### 1.6.2 Tangible Aboriginal cultural heritage

Three categories of tangible Aboriginal cultural heritage may be defined:

- Things that have been observably modified by Aboriginal people.
- Things that may have been modified by Aboriginal people but no discernible traces of that activity remain.

- Things never physically modified by Aboriginal people (but associated with Dreamtime Ancestors who shaped those things).

### 1.6.3 Intangible Aboriginal cultural heritage

Examples of intangible Aboriginal cultural heritage would include memories of stories and 'ways of doing', which would include language and ceremonies (DECCW 2010a, pp. 3).

### 1.6.4 Statutory

Currently Aboriginal cultural heritage, as statutorily defined by the NPW Act, consists of objects and places which are protected under Part 6 of the Act.

Aboriginal objects are defined as:

*any deposit, object or material evidence...relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises NSW, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains*

Aboriginal places are defined as a place that is or was of special Aboriginal cultural significance. Places are declared under section 84 of the NPW Act.

### 1.6.5 Values

Aboriginal cultural heritage is valued by Aboriginal people as it is used to define their identity as both individuals and as part of a group (DECCW 2010a, pp. iii). More specifically it is used:

- To provide a:
  - 'Connection and sense of belonging to Country' (DECCW 2010a, pp. iii).
  - Link between the present and the past (DECCW 2010a, pp. iii).
- As a learning tool to teach Aboriginal culture to younger Aboriginal generations and the general public (DECCW 2010a, pp. 3).
- As further evidence of Aboriginal occupation prior to European settlement for people who do not understand the magnitude to which Aboriginal people occupied the continent (DECCW 2010a, pp. 3).

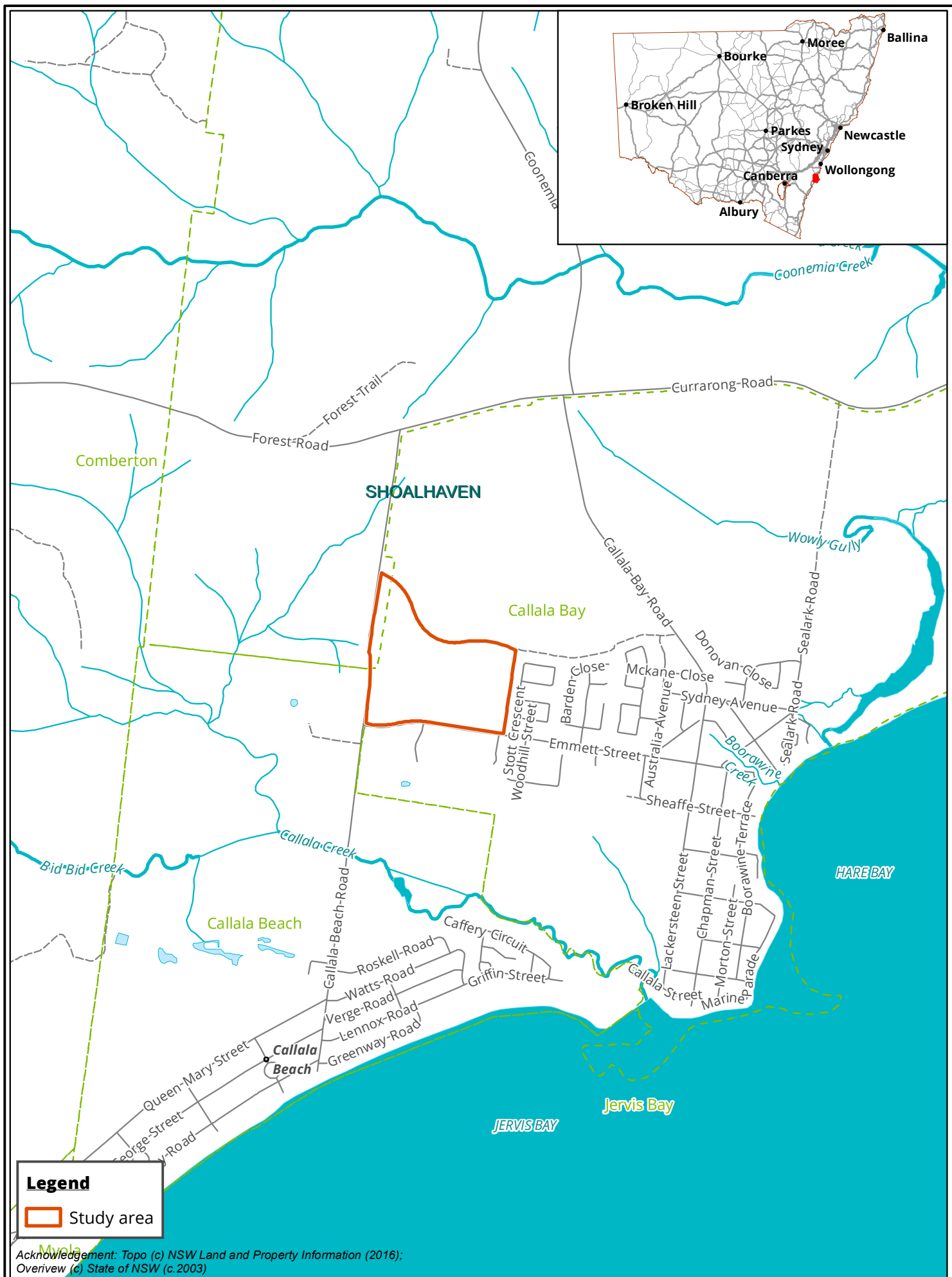
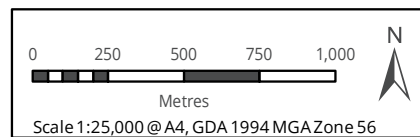


Figure 1 Location of the study area



Biosis Pty Ltd  
Albury, Ballarat, Melbourne,  
Newcastle, Sydney, Wangaratta & Wollongong

Matter: 30326  
Date: 27 May 2020,  
Checked by: MWT, Drawn by: AEDM, Last edited by: jturner  
Location: P:\30300s\30326\Mapping\30326\_F1\_Locality



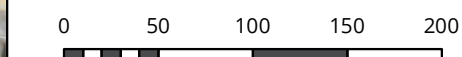




### Legend

- Study area
- Lot

Figure 2 Study area detail



Metres  
Scale: 1:4,000 @ A3  
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



Matter: 30326  
Date: 27 May 2020,  
Checked by: MWT, Drawn by: AEDM, Last edited by: jturner  
Location: P:\30300s\30326\Mapping\  
30326\_F2\_StudyArea



## 2 Study area context

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This section discusses the study area in regards to its landscape, environmental and Aboriginal cultural heritage context. This section should be read in conjunction with the archaeological report attached in Appendix 6. The background research has been undertaken in accordance with the *Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010b) (the Code).

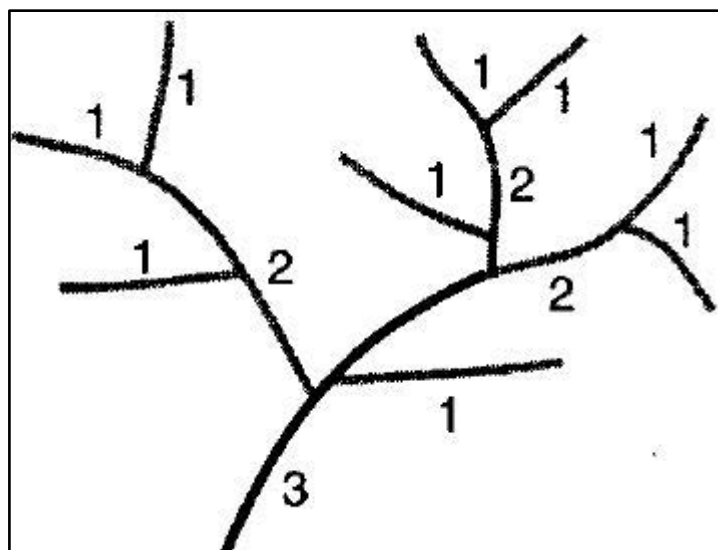
### 2.1 Topography and hydrology

The study area is contained within the Wandrawandian formation, a siltstone layer of Permian age (299-251 mya). This formation is considered part of the Shoalhaven group and contains fine-grained quartz-lithic silty sandstone and siltstone. The topography of the study area comprises relatively flat landforms in the south of the study area, with slight rises to the north and centre. The landscape further south is considered flat while a small crest defines the northern point of the study area.

Stream order is recognised as a factor which assist the development of predicative modelling in Sydney Basin Aboriginal archaeology, and has seen extensive use in the Sydney region, most notably by Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management (Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management Pty Ltd 2005a, pp. 1, Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management Pty Ltd 2005b, Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management Pty Ltd 2006, Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management Pty Ltd 2008). Predictive models which have been developed for the region have a tendency to favour high order streams as the locations of campsites as they would have been more likely to provide a stable source of water and by extension other resources which would have been used by Aboriginal groups.

The stream order system used for this assessment was originally developed by Strahler (1952). It functions by adding two streams of equal order at their confluence to form a higher order stream, as shown in Plate 1. As the stream order increases, so does the likelihood that the stream would be a perennial source of water.

The nearest water source to the study area is a first order, non-perennial tributary of Callala Creek, located approximately 150 metres to the west of the study area. Callala Creek itself is located approximately 700 metres south-west. The study area is therefore unlikely to have been utilised by Aboriginal people as a camping ground as access to resources such as reliable water and food would have been limited.



**Plate 1** Diagram showing Strahler stream order (Ritter, Kochel, & Miller 1995)

## 2.2 Soil landscapes

The study area contains two soil landscapes. The Greenwell Point soil landscape covers the majority of the study area and consists of gently undulating rises on siltstone with small coastal cliffs. The relief is less than 20 metres and slopes are less than 3%. As described above, this soil landscape overlays the Wandrawandian siltstone formation containing mid grey to dark grey pebbly siltstone to poorly sorted pebbly lithic sandstone (Hazelton 1992). There is some moderate erosion on batters and moderate stream bank erosion in this soil landscape. The study area has been mostly cleared of low open-forest but some remnant vegetation remains.

**Table 1** Greenwell Point soil landscape characteristics (Hazelton 1992)

Soil material	Description
<b>Greenwell Point 1 (gp1) – Hard-setting brownish black silt loam</b>	A brownish black to dark brown silty loam to loam and fine sand. Moderately pedal, 205 millimetre in size. This soil material is rough-faced and porous. There is some stone inclusions (<2%) ranging from 6 to 20 millimetre in size. They're quite disbursed within the material. pH is 6.5. Gp1 occurs as topsoil and there are few roots.
<b>Greenwell Point 2 (gp2) – Yellowish brown strongly pedal sandy clay</b>	Gp2 is a yellowish brown sandy clay. Strongly pedal in nature measuring 10-20 millimetre angular blocky peds. Stones are included at a frequency of 10-20% and ranging from 20-60 millimetres in size. pH is 5.5-7.0 and few roots are present. This material is subsoil.
<b>Greenwell Point 3 (gp3) – Brown strongly pedal medium clay</b>	A brown medium clay with a strongly pedal structure. The ped size is 20-50 millimetres and they are rough-faced and porous. pH is between 3.5-4.5 and stone inclusions (2%) ranging from 6-20 millimetres in size. No roots occur in this material. This material is subsoil.
<b>Greenwell Point 4 (gp4) – Mottled massive bright reddish brown heavy clay</b>	Bright reddish brown with orange and grey mottles of heavy clay define this material. The clay is interlaced with coarse sand which is very dense. pH is 4-4.5 and no stone or root inclusions can be seen. This material is subsoil.

The Seven Mile soil landscape is represented in a small portion of the study area. Quaternary marine sands and peat consisting of medium marine quartz sands and alluvium and peat of the same age in swamps underlies this soil landscape. Soils include deep (<150 centimetres) siliceous sands and podzols which occur on ridges. Acidic peats occur in swamps and humus podzols occur in swales. Surface topography includes a series of dune ridges and swales, swamps and lagoons. The relief is less than 5 metres and slopes are less than 5%. Proximity to the coast means the water table occurs at a depth of less than 200 centimetres. Erosion potential of topsoils is very low.. Vegetation communities consist of open-scrub, low open forest grading to tall open-forest. Additional pockets of closed-forest exist in sheltered areas.

**Table 2 Seven Mile soil landscape characteristics (Hazelton 1992)**

Soil material	Description
<b>Seven Mile 1 (sm1) – Loose dull yellow sand</b>	Dull yellow to light grey sand. This material is apedal and single-grained. pH is 4.5-6.0. There are no stones but roots are abundant. This material occurs as topsoil.
<b>Seven Mile 2 (sm2) – Friable organic peat</b>	Brownish black sandy peat. Its structure is massive apedal. pH is 5.5 and no stones are included but roots are common. This material is topsoil.
<b>Seven Mile 3 (sm3) – Bright yellowish brown clayey sand</b>	Bright yellowish brown clayey sand which is massive apedal in nature. The pH is 7.0. There are no root or stone inclusions. This material is subsoil.
<b>Seven Mile 4 (sm4) – Brownish black soft sandy organic pan</b>	Brownish black loamy sand. Its structure is massive apedal and sandy. pH is 5.5-7.0 and there are no stone or root inclusions. This material occurs as subsoil.
<b>Seven Mile 5 (sm5) – Bright yellowish brown sandy iron pan</b>	Bright yellowish brown loamy sand. Massive apedal and sandy. The pH is 5.5-7.0 and there are no stone or root inclusions. This material occurs as subsoil.
<b>Seven Mile 6 (sm6) – Mottled bright yellowish brown clayey sand</b>	Bright yellowish brown with orange and red mottles, this clayey sand is massively apedal. pH is 4.0 and there are no stone or root inclusions. This material occurs as subsoil.

## 2.2.1 Landscape resources

## 2.3 Climate and rainfall

Climate and rainfall data provide use evidence to determine human occupation of a site or area. Often, changes in climatic pattern will affect the presence or likelihood that people would occupy a specific area. Here, this data has been supplied by the Australian Government Bureau of Meteorology. Climate data was observed from Jervis Bay Weather station (068151) approximately 13.8 kilometres south from the study area.

Mean maximum temperatures were highest in January at 25.1 degrees celsius and lowest in July at 16.1 degrees. The mean minimum temperature was highest in January and February at 18.6 degrees. The mean minimum temperature was lowest in July at 9.9 degrees. Mean rainfall was highest in June at 173 millimetres and lowest in September with 58.2 millimetres.

Generally, occupation of coastal regions may have been preferred in summer while movement away from the coast may have occurred during winter. In this case, the study area may have been occupied longer during January where the cooler coastal winds would have satiated the warmer temperatures. Occupation may have been lessened during June and July as people moved away from the cooler weather and higher levels of rainfall. Callala Creek may have flooded around this time making occupation less viable.

## 2.4 Landscape resources

The coastal areas of the region would provide a number of resources used by Aboriginal inhabitants. A number of plant and animal species would have been available within the immediate coastal resource zone. Local Aboriginal groups would have access to an abundant range of marine, terrestrial and avian species, many of them being available during different seasons of the year. Both floral and faunal species were utilised by Aboriginal people in many ways. They were used not only as a food source, but also for making weapons, utilitarian objects and for ceremonial purposes.

The Nowra landscape has been generally cleared but still retains small stands of tall open-forest that include Turpentine, Grey Gum, Scribbly Gum, Spotted Gum, Sydney Peppermint, Thin-leaved Stringybark, Red Bloodwood, Forest Oak and Blackbutt. Understorey species comprise of Flaky-barked Tea-tree, Hairpin Banksia, Pine-leaf Geebung, Burrawang, and Decorative Paperbark (Hazelton 1992). In closer proximity to the coastal in dune systems, Coast Wattle, Tea-tree, Banksia and Blackbutt are common. (Dunn & Sahukar 2003).

These species would have provided a range of resources for Aboriginal people. The soft spongy bark of the Illawarra Flame Tree was used to make nets and fishing lines, sap from the Red Bloodwood tanned fishing nets and stained artefacts, while Mat-rush was a food, string, medicine and was an indicator for small marsupials and reptiles. Swamp Oak bark provided material for canoe making and Paperbark bark used for bedding and blankets (Wesson & New South Wales Government Office of Environment and Heritage 2009). These species would have provided a range of resources for Aboriginal people. Food, tools, shelter and ceremonial items were derived from floral resources, with the locations of many campsites predicated on the seasonal availability of resources. Many of the plants found within the study area were important to Aboriginal people and were used for numerous purposes.

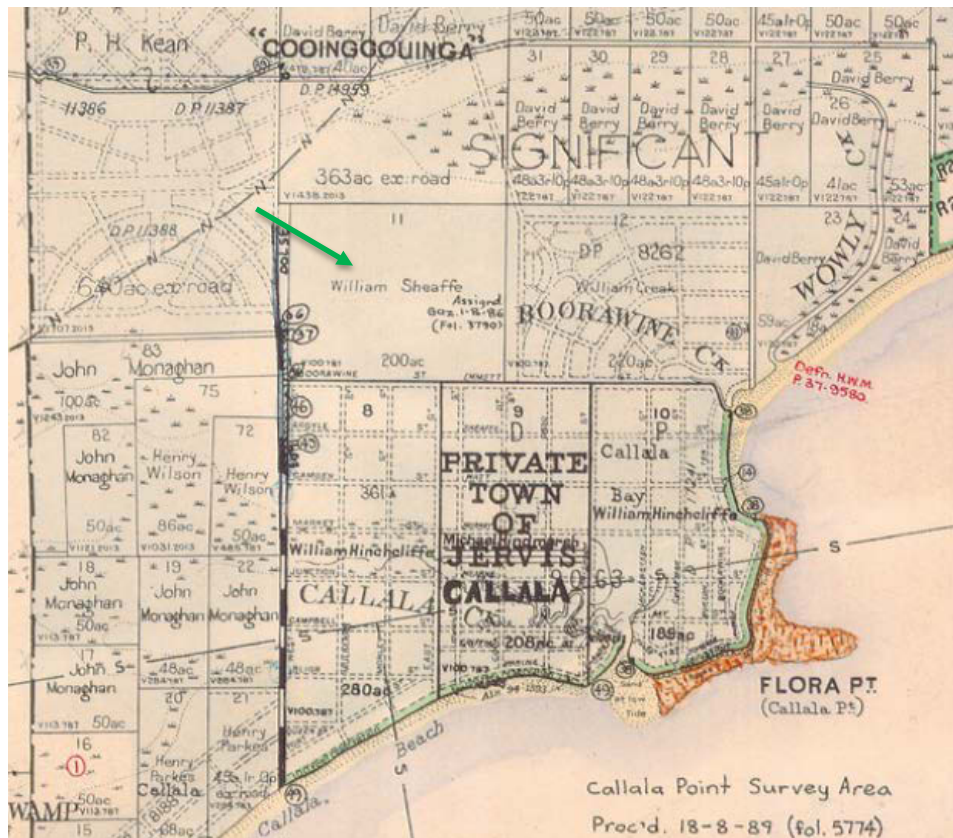
Native fauna that would have been present in the vicinity of the study area include: Eastern Snake-neck Turtle, Red-bellied Black Snake, Short-beaked Echidna, Brush-tail Possum, Sugar Glider, Common Wombat, frog, bats, cockatoos, kookaburra, and ducks. As well as being important food sources, animal products were also used for tool making and fashioning a myriad of utilitarian and ceremonial items. For example, tail sinews are known to have been used to make fastening cord, while 'bone points', which would have functioned as awls or piercers, are often an abundant part of the archaeological record. Animals such as possums were highly prized for their fur, with possum skin cloaks worn fastened over one shoulder and under the other (Attenbrow 2010).

## 2.5 European land use history

The earliest land grants around Callala were made to Michael Hindmand, a 208 acre plot (approximately 84 hectares), and William Creak who was granted 220 acres (approximately 89 hectares) in 1841 (Feary 2013, pp. 52). Land on Callala Point was identified and thought suitable to construct the town called Central Jervis but alternative plans must have been made as this town does not exist today (Feary 2013).

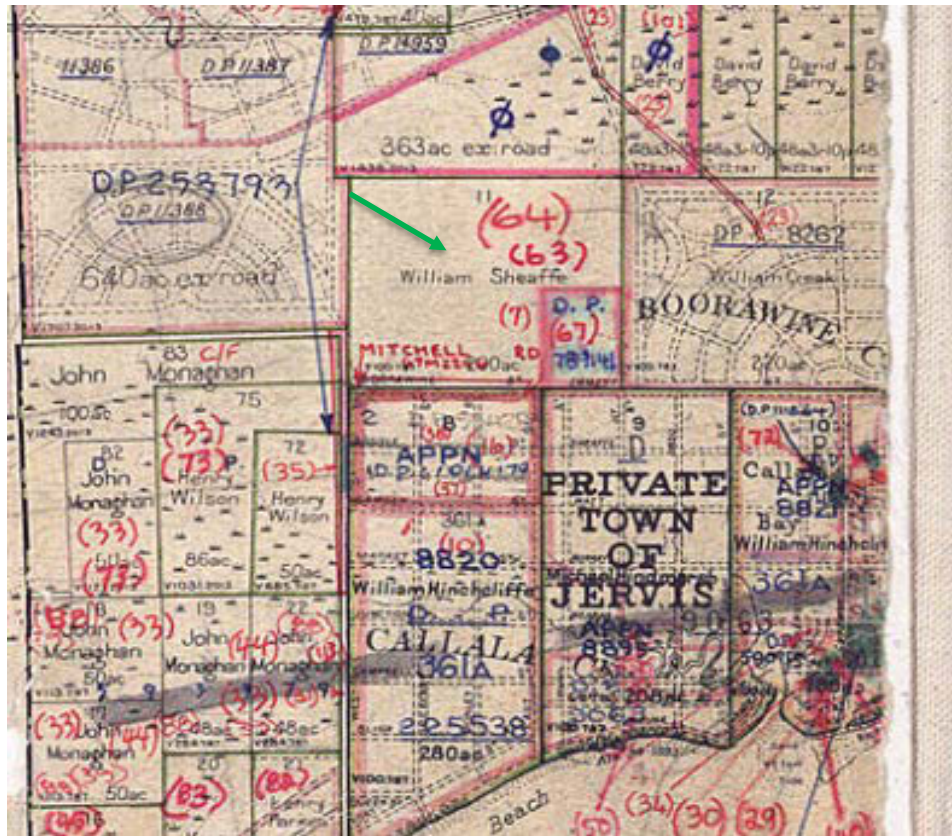
Later in the 19th and 20th centuries, people acquired land around Jervis Bay for purposes of dairying and farming, subsequent land and vegetation clearing took place to support these activities. Nevertheless, the settlement at Canberra converted Jervis Bay to maritime outlet (Feary 2013). Plans outlined by Surveyor Henry Halloran, announced a vision for Jervis Bay as an industrial and urban centre. This can be seen in parish maps at the time, which shows the land surrounding Jervis Bay linked to this grand vision.

Land that included the study area was owned from at least 1892 by William Sheaffe (NSW Land Registry Services) and consisted of 200 acres (approximately 80 hectares). A parish map from 1917 shows roads have been designed towards the east and southern lots, including the town of Jervis, seem to have exclude Sheaffe's lot (Land Registry Services). By 1968, the study area has been subdivided in the southeast corner.



**Plate 2** 1968 Parish map of land surrounding the study area. Green arrow marks William Sheaffe's lot (Source: NSW Land Registry Services)





**Plate 3** 1968 Parish map with William Sheaffe's lot marked with green arrow. Note plans for subdivision in south-east corner and transition to lot and DP system (Source: NSW Land Registry Services)

These additional plans for the development of the region around Jervis bay were considered, but local community opposition to these development didn't allow them to occur (Feary 2013, pp. 53). A current aerial does confirm these observations. The study area itself however, remains undeveloped consisting of remanet vegetation and trees. An access track can be seen on the eastern boundary abutting the modern subdivision. The construction of the track itself would have impacted artefacts on the surface, while tree removal and other vegetation clearing may have displa

## 3 Aboriginal cultural heritage context

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### 3.1 Ethnohistory

Despite a proliferation of known Indigenous sites, there is considerable ongoing debate about the nature, territory and range of pre-contact Indigenous language groups in the greater Sydney region. These debates have arisen largely due to the lack of ethnographic and linguistic information recorded at the time of European contact. By the time colonial diarists, missionaries and proto-anthropologists began making detailed records of Indigenous people in the late 19th Century, pre-European Indigenous groups had been broken up and reconfigured by European settlement activity. The following information relating to Indigenous people on the Illawarra is based on early ethnographic accounts.

Despite conflicting views between historical sources of the exact boundaries of tribal groups in the region, the boundaries outlined by Tinsdale (1974) identified the Wandandian group within the study area. Their territory extended from Ulladulla in the south to Shoalhaven River and Nowra in the North. Beyond that, the Wandandian group territory was surrounded by the Wodi Wodi group in the north extending up to Wollongong and the Illawarra district, the Ngunawal to the west of the Shoalhaven River and the Walbanga identified to the south. The Walbanga lands stretched from Cape Dromedary north to near Ulladulla and inland on the Shoalhaven River.

Since the arrival of European settlers the movement of Aboriginal hunter-gatherers began to be increasingly restricted. European expansion was swift and soon there had been considerable loss of land to agriculture. This led to violence and conflict between Europeans and Aboriginal people as both groups sought to compete for the same resources. At the same time diseases such as small pox were having a devastating effect on the Aboriginal population. Death, starvation and disease were some of the disrupting factors that led to a reorganisation of the social practices of Aboriginal communities after European contact. The formation of new social groups and alliances were made as Aboriginal people sought to retain some semblance of their previous lifestyle.

### 3.2 Interpretation of past Aboriginal land use

The study area is relatively flat consisting of a simple slope and only slight rise in the northern section. The majority of the study area is contained within the Greenwell Point soil landscape which is a recent quaternary landscape lacking viable mineral resources for the creation of stone tools. The study area is also located 500 metres from an unnamed creek line and 800 metres from Callala Creek. It is more likely Aboriginal people used high elevated positions closer to these bodies of water. The topographic underpinnings of the study area and its soil landscapes suggest that occupation of the study area may have been transitory or sporadic. The areas closer to the shores of Callala Bay have been subject to archaeological investigation revealing middens along the shores of Callala township (Feary 2017).

**Figure 3 Aboriginal sites located in the study area and within the vicinity**

*This page contains sensitive information and has not been included in this report.*

## 4 Aboriginal community consultation

Consultation with the Aboriginal community has been undertaken in compliance with the consultation requirements as detailed below. A consultation log of all communications with RAPs is provided in Appendix 1.

### 4.1 Stage 1: Notification of project proposal and registration of interest

#### 4.1.1 Identification of relevant Aboriginal stakeholders

In accordance with the consultation guidelines, Biosis Pty Ltd notified the following bodies regarding the proposal:

- Shoalhaven City Council
- Heritage NSW.
- NSW Native Title Services Corporation Limited (NTSCORP Limited).
- Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 of Aboriginal Owners.
- National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT).
- South East Local Land Services.
- Jerrinja Local Aboriginal Land Council (JLALC).

A list of known Aboriginal stakeholders in the Illawarra Region was provided by Heritage NSW (Table 3) (a copy of this response is provided in Appendix 2).

**Table 3 List of Aboriginal stakeholders**

Organisation contacted
Badu
Barraby Cultural Services
Bellambi Indigenous Corporation Gandangarra Traditional Owners
Biamanga
Bilinga
Bilinga Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)
Darryl Caines
Gary Caines
Cullendulla
Darug Land Observations
James Davis
Dharug
Duncan Falk Consultancy

Organisation contacted
Gadhu Dreaming
Garrara Aboriginal Corporation
Goobah Development Pty Ltd
Gundungurra Tribal Technical Services
Gundungurra Tribal Technical Services
Gunyuu (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
Gunyuu Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)
Guunamaa Dreaming Sites and Surveying
Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council
Jerringong
Karrial
Minnamunnung
Munyunga
Munyunga Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)
Murramarang
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation
Murrumbul
Murrumbul Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)
Nundagurri
Pemulwuy
Three Ducks Dreaming Surveying and Consulting
Thoorga Nura
Tungai Tonghi
Leanne Tungai
Walbunja
Walgalu
Warra Bingi Nunda Gurri
Wingikara Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)
Woronora Plateau Gundungara Elders Council
Woronora Plateau Gundungara Elders Council
Wullung
Yerramurra



#### Organisation contacted

Yurrandaali Cultural Services
South Coast Peoples
Wingikara Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)
Bilinga Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)
Murrumbul Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)
Munyunga Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)

A search conducted by the Office of the Registrar, *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (NSW) listed no Aboriginal Owners with land within the study area. A search conducted by the NNTT listed one undetermined Registered Native Title Claim belonging to the South Coast People. No unregistered Claimant Applications or Registered Indigenous Land Use Agreements within the study area.

#### 4.1.2 Public notice

In accordance with the consultation guidelines, a public notification was placed in the following newspapers:

- *South Coast Register* (13 November 2019).

The advertisement invited Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge to register their interest in a process of community consultation to provide assistance in determining the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or places in the vicinity of the study area. A copy of the public notice is provided in Appendix 2.

#### 4.1.3 Registration of Aboriginal parties

Due to an administrative error, Aboriginal groups identified in Section 4.1.1 of this report were not sent a letter notification inviting them to register their interest in a process of community consultation for the project. Instead, all Aboriginal parties identified by Heritage NSW in Section 4.1.1 were supplied with the Stage 2 and Stage 3 consultation documents and were asked to provide comment on the project methodology and any cultural information they were aware of with relevance to the study area.

Under the advisement of Rose Sullivan of Heritage NSW (23 June 2020), Biosis has also provided the following Aboriginal parties with a copy of the Stage 2 and 3 documentation, a project summary, and an update regarding the error on 25 June 2020 to meet consultation requirements:

- Yulay.
- Murragadi.
- Merrigan.
- Noel Webster (Nuragunya).
- Gulaga.
- Didge Ngunawal Clan.

These Aboriginal parties were provided with 28 days to respond to the project information and methodology in accordance with consultation requirements.

One response was received from Barraby Cultural Services confirming their registration for the project.

## 4.2 Stage 2: Presentation of information about the proposed project

On 29 November 2019 Biosis provided RAPs with details about the proposed development works (project information pack). A copy of the project information pack is provided in Appendix 3.

## **4.3 Stage 3: Gathering information about cultural significance**

### **4.3.1 Archaeological assessment methodology information pack**

On 29 November 2019, Biosis provided each RAP with a copy of the project methodology pack outlining the proposed ACHA process and methodology for this project. RAPs were given 28 days to review and prepare feedback on the proposed methodology. A copy of the project methodology pack is provided in Appendix 4.

Responses were received from two RAPs, Guunamaa Dreaming Sites and Surveying and Murra Bidgee Mullangarri Aboriginal Corporation. Guunamaa Dreaming Sites and Surveying responded that they had no concerns with the supplied methodology and would like to be involved in fieldwork. Murra Bidgee Mullangarri Aboriginal Corporation noted that they endorsed the proposed methodology.

### **4.3.2 Information gathered during fieldwork**

No specific information was recorded during fieldwork.

## **4.4 Stage 4: Review of draft ACHA report**

Following completion of the draft ACHA report, it was provided to RAPs on 31 July 2020 for review and comment. RAPs were given 28 days to provide comments and one response was received as detailed below. Comments on the draft report are provided in Appendix 5.

Comments were received from Jesse Johnson of Murragadi by email on 13 August 2020, who agreed with the recommendations and had no issues with proposed development (Appendix 3).

## 5 Aboriginal cultural significance assessment

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The two main values addressed when assessing the significance of Aboriginal sites are cultural values to the Aboriginal community and archaeological (scientific) values. This report will assess the cultural values of Aboriginal sites in the study area. Details of the scientific significance assessment of Aboriginal sites in the study area are provided in Appendix 6.

### 5.1 Introduction to the assessment process

Heritage assessment criteria in NSW fall broadly within the significance values outlined in the Australia International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) *Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* (Australia ICOMOS 2013) (the Burra Charter). This approach to heritage has been adopted by cultural heritage managers and government agencies as the set of guidelines for best practice heritage management in Australia. These values are provided as background and include:

- **Historical significance** (evolution and association) refers to historic values and encompasses the history of aesthetics, science and society, and therefore to a large extent underlies all of the terms set out in this section. A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, a historic figure, event, phase or activity. It may also have historic value as the site of an important event. For any given place the significance will be greater where evidence of the association or event survives *in situ*, or where the settings are substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of subsequent treatment.
- **Aesthetic significance** (Scenic/architectural qualities, creative accomplishment) refers to the sensory, scenic, architectural and creative aspects of the place. It is often closely linked with social values and may include consideration of form, scale, colour, texture, and material of the fabric or landscape, and the smell and sounds associated with the place and its use.
- **Social significance** (contemporary community esteem) refers to the spiritual, traditional, historical or contemporary associations and attachment that the place or area has for the present-day community. Places of social significance have associations with contemporary community identity. These places can have associations with tragic or warmly remembered experiences, periods or events. Communities can experience a sense of loss should a place of social significance be damaged or destroyed. These aspects of heritage significance can only be determined through consultative processes with local communities.
- **Scientific significance** (Archaeological, industrial, educational, research potential and scientific significance values) refers to the importance of a landscape, area, place or object because of its archaeological and/or other technical aspects. Assessment of scientific value is often based on the likely research potential of the area, place or object and will consider the importance of the data involved, its rarity, quality or representativeness, and the degree to which it may contribute further substantial information.

The cultural and archaeological significance of Aboriginal and historic sites and places is assessed on the basis of the significance values outlined above. As well as the Burra Charter significance values guidelines, various government agencies have developed formal criteria and guidelines that have application when assessing the significance of heritage places within NSW. Of primary interest are guidelines prepared by the Australian

Government, Heritage NSW, and the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment. The relevant sections of these guidelines are presented below.

These guidelines state that an area may contain evidence and associations which demonstrate one or any combination of the Burra Charter significance values outlined above in reference to Aboriginal heritage. Reference to each of the values should be made when evaluating archaeological and cultural significance for Aboriginal sites and places.

In addition to the previously outlined heritage values, the Heritage NSW *Guidelines to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011) also specify the importance of considering cultural landscapes when determining and assessing Aboriginal heritage values. The principle behind a cultural landscape is that 'the significance of individual features is derived from their inter-relatedness within the cultural landscape'. This means that sites or places cannot be 'assessed in isolation' but must be considered as parts of the wider cultural landscape. Hence the site or place will possibly have values derived from its association with other sites and places. By investigating the associations between sites, places, and (for example) natural resources in the cultural landscape the stories behind the features can be told. The context of the cultural landscape can unlock 'better understanding of the cultural meaning and importance' of sites and places.

Although other values may be considered – such as educational or tourism values – the two principal values that are likely to be addressed in consideration of Aboriginal sites and places are the cultural/social significance to Aboriginal people and their archaeological or scientific significance to archaeologists and the Aboriginal community. The determinations of archaeological and cultural significance for sites and places should then be expressed as statements of significance that preface a concise discussion of the contributing factors to Aboriginal cultural heritage significance.

## 5.2 Cultural (social significance) values

Cultural or social significance refers to the spiritual, traditional, historical and/or contemporary associations and values attached to a place or objects by Aboriginal people. Aboriginal cultural heritage is broadly valued by Aboriginal people as it is used to define their identity as both individuals and as part of a group (DECCW 2010a, pp. iii). More specifically it provides:

- A 'connection and sense of belonging to Country' (DECCW 2010a, pp. iii).
- A link between the present and the past (DECCW 2010a, pp. 3).
- A learning tool to teach Aboriginal culture to younger Aboriginal generations and the general public (DECCW 2010b, pp. 3).
- Further evidence of Aboriginal occupation prior to European settlement for people who do not understand the magnitude to which Aboriginal people occupied the continent (DECCW 2010a, pp. 3).

It is acknowledged that Aboriginal people are the primary determiners of the cultural significance of Aboriginal cultural heritage. No information has currently been provided by RAPs in regards to the cultural values of the study area.

## 5.3 Historic values

Historic significance refers to associations a place or object may have with a historically important person, event, phase or activity to the Aboriginal and other communities. The study area is not known to have any historic associations.

## **5.4 Archaeological (scientific significance) values**

An archaeological scientific assessment was undertaken for the study area and is presented in detail as part of the attached Archaeological Report (Appendix 6). Based on surveys undertaken across the study area and test excavations undertaken of the landforms present, the study area is assessed as low archaeological value. No Aboriginal sites were identified and the lack of favourable landforms and distance to water suggests there is low potential that the study area will contain any archaeological values.

## **5.5 Aesthetic values**

The study area is relatively undisturbed by modern practices with several dirt access roads the only form of disturbance present. The study area is a typical example of woodlands in its natural context. Evidence of burning was observed through the study area as result of recent bushfires. The study possesses moderate aesthetic value due to minimal disturbances present.

## **5.6 Statement of significance**

The results of the survey and test excavations undertaken in the study area support the hypothesis that the study area contains low archaeological significance. No archaeological sites or areas of archaeological potential were identified in the study area and the scientific significance is considered to be nil. The study area contains no historical values and no cultural information has been supplied by RAPs therefore the cultural and historical significance is currently considered to be low. The study area does display moderate aesthetic value as it contains remnants of woodland with limited disturbances.



## 6 Impact assessment

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### 6.1 Predicted physical impacts

As previously outlined, the project proposes to rezone the study area from RU 2 to R2, R3, RE1 and RE2. This rezoning will have no impacts on Aboriginal heritage.

### 6.2 Management and mitigation measures

Ideally, heritage management involves conservation of sites through the preservation and conservation of fabric and context within a framework of 'doing as much as necessary, as little as possible' (Marquis-Kyle & Walker 1994, pp. 13). In cases where conservation is not practical, several options for management are available. For sites, management often involves the salvage of features or artefacts, retrieval of information through excavation or collection (especially where impact cannot be avoided) and interpretation.

Avoidance of impact to archaeological and cultural heritage sites through design of development is the primary mitigation and management strategy, and should be implemented where practicable. The proposed works include rezoning of land, which will not have an impact on any potential archaeological and cultural heritage sites in the study area.

Biosis has undertaken background research, a survey of the study area and test excavations as part of the ACHA to identify and characterise any potential Aboriginal heritage constraints within the study area. No Aboriginal sites or areas of potential archaeological deposit were identified within the study area during the survey and test excavations failed to identify any sub-surface sites. As a result, the study area has been assessed with low archaeological potential to contain Aboriginal sites. No further archaeological investigation is recommended in the study area and it is recommended that the unexpected finds protocols set out in recommendations 2 and 3 are followed in order to mitigate potential impacts to unexpected Aboriginal sites if present.

## 7 Recommendations

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The recommendations below respond specifically to the wishes of the RAPs. Recommendations regarding the archaeological value of the site, and the subsequent management of Aboriginal cultural heritage is provided in the archaeological report (Appendix 6).

### **Recommendation 1: No further archaeological assessment is recommended**

No further archaeological investigation or works are required to be undertaken for the study area. In the event that unexpected finds, including human remains, are unearthed during any phase of the project please refer to Recommendation 2 to Recommendation 4 below.

### **Recommendation 2: Discovery of unanticipated Aboriginal objects**

All Aboriginal objects and places are protected under the NPW Act. It is an offence to disturb an Aboriginal site without a consent permit issued by Heritage NSW. Should any Aboriginal objects be encountered during works associated with this proposal, works must cease in the vicinity and the find should not be moved until assessed by a qualified archaeologist. If the find is determined to be an Aboriginal object the archaeologist will provide further recommendations. These may include notifying Heritage NSW and Aboriginal stakeholders.

### **Recommendation 3: Discovery of Aboriginal ancestral remains**

Aboriginal ancestral remains may be found in a variety of landscapes in NSW, including middens and sandy or soft sedimentary soils. If any suspected human remains are discovered during any activity you must:

1. Immediately cease all work at that location and not further move or disturb the remains.
2. Notify the NSW Police and Heritage NSW's Environmental Line on 131 555 as soon as practicable and provide details of the remains and their location.
3. Not recommence work at that location unless authorised in writing by Heritage NSW.

### **Recommendation 4: Continued consultation with the registered Aboriginal stakeholders**

In accordance with the consultation requirements it is recommended that the Applicant provides a copy of the final report to the RAPs. The Applicant should continue to inform these groups about the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites within the Study Area throughout the life of the project.

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## Appendices

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## Appendix 1 Consultation log

### Stage 1 – Notification of project proposal and registration of interest

#### Step 1: Identification of Aboriginal people/parties with an interest in the proposed study area

Organisation contacted	Date and type of contact	Date and type of response	Response details
Heritage NSW	7/11/2019-email	14/11/2019-email	Provided list of Aboriginal Stakeholders
Jerrinja Local Aboriginal Land Council	7/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983	7/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
National Native Title Tribunal	7/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Native Title Services Corporation Limited	7/11/2019-email	7/11/2019-email	Study area is freehold land, which extinguishes native title
Shoalhaven City Council	7/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
South East Local Land Services	7/11/2019-email	8/11/2019-email	They do not hold any reference group for Aboriginal persons in the area, recommends contacting Heritage NSW

#### Step 2: Public advertisement

The public notice was published in the *South Coast Register* on the 13 November 2019). A copy of the advertisement is provided in Appendix 2.

#### Step 3: Registration of interest

Due to an error this step was not undertaken. Instead, all Aboriginal parties are identified by Heritage NSW were supplied with the stage 2 and stage 3 consultation documents.

### Stage 2 – Presentation of information about the proposed project

#### Step 1: Provision of project information pack

A copy of the information pack is provided in Appendix 3 and a copy of the covering email is provided following.

Organisation contacted	Date and type of contact	Date and type of response	Response details
Badu	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Barraby Cultural Services	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Bellambi Indigenous Corporation Gandangarra	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A

Organisation contacted	Date and type of contact	Date and type of response	Response details
<b>Traditional Owners</b>			
<b>Biamanga</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Bilinga</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Bilinga Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Darryl Caines</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Gary Caines</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Cullendulla</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Darug Land Observations</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
<b>James Davis</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Dharug</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Duncan Falk Consultancy</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Gadhu Dreaming</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Garrara Aboriginal Corporation</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Goobah Development Pty Ltd</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Gundungurra Tribal Technical Services</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Gundungurra Tribal Technical Services</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Gunyuu (Murrin Clan/Peoples)</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Gunyuu Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Guunamaa Dreaming Sites and Surveying</b>	29/11/2019-email	29/11/2019-email	Has read stage 2/3. Has no concerns. Would like to be involved in fieldwork, wants to know when the work would start
<b>Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Jerringong</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Karrial</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Minnamunnung</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A



Organisation contacted	Date and type of contact	Date and type of response	Response details
<b>Munyunga</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Munyunga Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Murramarang</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation</b>	29/11/2019-email	29/11/2019 -email	Has read stage 2/3. Endorses the recommendations.
<b>Murrumbul</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Murrumbul Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Nundagurri</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Pemulwuy</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Three Ducks Dreaming Surveying and Consulting</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Thoorga Nura</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Tungai Tonghi</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Leanne Tungai</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Walbunja</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Walgalu</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Warra Bingi Nunda Gurri</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Wingikara Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Woronora Plateau Gundungara Elders Council</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Woronora Plateau Gundungara Elders Council</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Wullung</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Yerramurra</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Yurrandaali Cultural Services</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
<b>South Coast Peoples</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Wingikara Cultural</b>	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A

Organisation contacted	Date and type of contact	Date and type of response	Response details
Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)			
Bilinga Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Murrumbul Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Munyunga Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Yulay	25/6/2020-email	N/A	N/A
Murragadi	25/6/2020-email	N/A	N/A
Merrigan	25/6/2020-email	N/A	N/A
Noel Webster (Nuragunya)	25/6/2020-email	N/A	N/A
Gulaga	25/6/2020-email	N/A	N/A
Didge Ngunawal Clan	25/6/2020-email	N/A	N/A

## Stage 3 – Gathering information about cultural significance

### Step 1: Provision of project methodology pack

A copy of the methodology pack is provided in Appendix 4 and a copy of the covering email is provided following.

Organisation contacted	Date and type of contact	Date and type of response	Response details
Badu	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Barraby Cultural Services	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Bellambi Indigenous Corporation Gandangarra Traditional Owners	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Biamanga	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Bilinga	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Bilinga Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Darryl Caines	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A

Organisation contacted	Date and type of contact	Date and type of response	Response details
Gary Caines	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Cullendulla	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Darug Land Observations	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
James Davis	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Dharug	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Duncan Falk Consultancy	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Gadhu Dreaming	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Garrara Aboriginal Corporation	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Goobah Development Pty Ltd	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Gundungurra Tribal Technical Services	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Gundungurra Tribal Technical Services	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Gunyu (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Gunyu Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Guunamaa Dreaming Sites and Surveying	29/11/2019-email	29/11/2019-email	Has read stage 2/3. Has no concerns. Would like to be involved in fieldwork, wants to know when the work would start
Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Jerringong	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Karrial	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Minnamunnung	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Munyunga	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Munyunga Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Murramarang	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	29/11/2019-email	29/11/2019 -email	Has read stage 2/3. Endorses the recommendations.

Organisation contacted	Date and type of contact	Date and type of response	Response details
Murrumbul	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Murrumbul Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Nundagurri	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Pemulwuy	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Three Ducks Dreaming Surveying and Consulting	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Thoorga Nura	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Tungai Tonghi	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Leanne Tungai	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Walbunja	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Walgalu	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Warra Bingi Nunda Gurri	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Wingikara Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Woronora Plateau Gundungara Elders Council	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Woronora Plateau Gundungara Elders Council	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Wullung	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Yerramurra	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Yurrandaali Cultural Services	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
South Coast Peoples	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Wingikara Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Bilinga Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Murrumbul Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A

Organisation contacted	Date and type of contact	Date and type of response	Response details
Munyunga Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)	29/11/2019-email	N/A	N/A
Yulay	25/6/2020-email	N/A	N/A
Murragadi	25/6/2020-email	N/A	N/A
Merrigan	25/6/2020-email	N/A	N/A
Noel Webster (Nuragunya)	25/6/2020-email	N/A	N/A
Gulaga	25/6/2020-email	N/A	N/A
Didge Ngunawal Clan	25/6/2020-email	N/A	N/A

## Stage 4 – Review of draft report

### Step 1- Provision of draft report for review

Organisation contacted	Date and type of contact	Date and type of response	Response details
Badu	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
Barraby Cultural Services	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
Bellambi Indigenous Corporation Gandangarra Traditional Owners	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
Biamanga	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
Bilinga	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
Bilinga Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
Darryl Caines	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
Gary Caines	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
Cullendulla	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
Darug Land Observations	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
James Davis	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
Dharug	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
Duncan Falk Consultancy	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
Gadhu Dreaming	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
Garrara Aboriginal Corporation	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A

Organisation contacted	Date and type of contact	Date and type of response	Response details
<b>Goobah Development Pty Ltd</b>	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Gundungurra Tribal Technical Services</b>	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Gundungurra Tribal Technical Services</b>	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Gunyuu (Murrin Clan/Peoples)</b>	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Gunyuu Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)</b>	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Guunamaa Dreaming Sites and Surveying</b>	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council</b>	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Jerringong</b>	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Karrial</b>	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Minnamunnung</b>	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Munyunga</b>	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Munyunga Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)</b>	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Murramarang</b>	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation</b>	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Murrumbul</b>	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Murrumbul Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)</b>	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Nundagurri</b>	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Pemulwuy</b>	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Three Ducks Dreaming Surveying and Consulting</b>	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Thoorga Nura</b>	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Tungai Tonghi</b>	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
<b>Leanne Tungai</b>	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A



Organisation contacted	Date and type of contact	Date and type of response	Response details
Walbunja	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
Walgalu	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
Warra Bingi Nunda Gurri	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
Wingikara Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
Woronora Plateau Gundungara Elders Council	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
Woronora Plateau Gundungara Elders Council	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
Wullung	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
Yerramurra	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
Yurrandaali Cultural Services	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
South Coast Peoples	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
Wingikara Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
Bilinga Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
Murrumbul Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
Munyunga Cultural Heritage Technical Services (Mirramajah)	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
Yulay	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
Murragadi	31/7/2020-email	31/8/2020-email	Agreed with the draft report
Merrigan	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
Noel Webster (Nuragunya)	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
Gulaga	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A
Didge Ngunawal Clan	31/7/2020-email	N/A	N/A

## Appendix 2 Stage 1: Notification of project proposal and registration of interest

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## Appendix 3 Stage 2: Presentation of information about the proposed project

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## Appendix 4 Stage 3: Gathering information about cultural significance

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## Appendix 5 Stage 4: Review of draft cultural heritage assessment report

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## Appendix 6 Archaeological report

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