



# Aboriginal and Historical Cultural Heritage Due Diligence Assessment

69 Gorman Road, Goulburn



Report Prepared for J & B Hoskins

Date: 24 January 2024

## Document Control

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- ❖ Location or detailed information regarding places of Aboriginal cultural significance, as expressed or directed by Representative Aboriginal Organisations, Aboriginal elders, or members of the wider Aboriginal community.
- ❖ Other culturally appropriate restricted information as advised by Aboriginal representatives and traditional knowledge holders.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides Aboriginal and European heritage due diligence advice for the proposed re-zoning of 69 Gorman Road, Goulburn NSW to permit future rural residential subdivision (two lots). The land parcel is currently used as a rural property and is located on Lot 11 DP1044967. The regional context is shown on Figure 1 with details of the subdivision in Figure 2.

This Due Diligence Aboriginal heritage assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010a).

The proposal would involve the following impacts:

- ❖ Construction of housing foundations involving removal of top and subsoils within the house site.
- ❖ Connection to infrastructure, such as water, communications and electricity
- ❖ Installation of boundary fencing around house lot and potential impacts from landscaping
- ❖ Construction of access road from Gorman Road to the Building Envelope.

No Aboriginal heritage sites or areas of Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) were identified within the project area based on a review of previous reports and field survey of the project area. One historical ruin was identified (GR HR1) but is outside the area of works and is not at risk of impacts from the project. Two listed historical sites are located in the adjacent property, this proposal will have no impact on the Locally Registered Items 348 and 600 or their historical significance. A further historical listing Item 349, a concrete tank stand is located on an adjacent block, separated from the project area by Gorman Road. No impacts will occur to any of these items.

Field survey was undertaken across the project area in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010b). The field survey covered areas of access road, building envelope and the surrounding area. Ground visibility was low at the time of field survey, with small areas of exposed soils throughout. No Aboriginal heritage sites or areas of potential were identified during the field survey. A follow-up survey was conducted in January 2024 with representation from Pejar Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC), which confirmed that no impacts will occur from this project.

As a result of the field survey and background research completed for the project, the following recommendations have been developed:

- ❖ The development proposal should be able to proceed with no additional archaeological investigations. No areas of potential archaeological deposits or heritage sites have been identified within the development area and the potential for Aboriginal heritage objects within the development area has been assessed as low.
- ❖ One historical ruin was identified (GR HR1) but is outside the area of works and is not at risk of impacts from the project.

- ❖ Two locally registered historical items are present in the adjacent block. This proposal will have no impact on the Locally Registered Items 348 and 600 or their historical significance. Item 349 is located on the property on the opposite side of Gorman Road with the proposed works having no impact on the site.
- ❖ All Aboriginal objects are protected under the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. It is an offence to disturb an Aboriginal site without a consent permit issued by NSW Heritage. Should any Aboriginal objects be encountered during works then works must cease and the find should not be moved until assessed by a qualified archaeologist.
- ❖ Further archaeological assessment would be required if the proposal activity extends beyond the area of the current investigation.

# 1 INTRODUCTION

This report provides Aboriginal and European heritage due diligence advice for the proposed rezoning of 69 Gorman Road, Goulburn NSW to permit future rural residential subdivision (two lots). The land parcel is currently used as a rural property and is located on Lot 11 DP1044967. The regional context is shown on Figure 1 with details of the subdivision in Figure 2.

This Due Diligence heritage assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010a) with a baseline historical review of heritage registers.

The proposal would involve the following impacts:

- ❖ Construction of housing foundations involving removal of top and subsoils within the house site.
- ❖ Connection to infrastructure, such as water, communications and electricity
- ❖ Installation of boundary fencing around house lot and potential impacts from landscaping
- ❖ Construction of access road from Gorman Road to the Building Envelope.

These works are high impact and would have a negative impact on any heritage located within the project boundary. Heritage sites may be located on the surface or subsurface in areas of high potential for the preservation of archaeological remains of historical events or past usage by Aboriginal groups.

To assess the potential impacts of the proposed works on heritage this Due Diligence Heritage Assessment has been undertaken.

This report, field survey and associated research has been conducted in accordance to the requirements of the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (OEH 2010).

## 1.1 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The due diligence assessment is being undertaken to complete the following objectives:

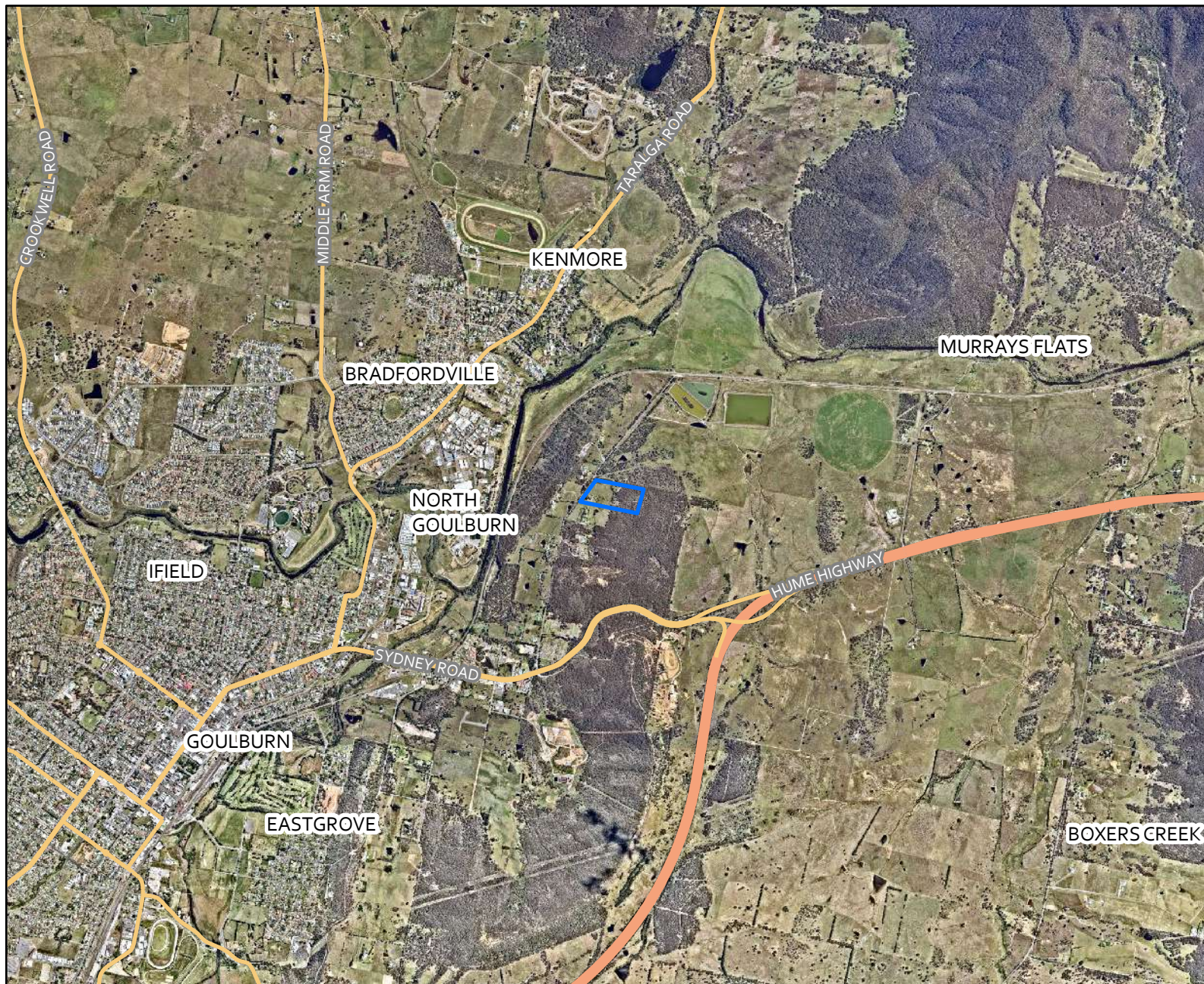
1. Review of the NSW Heritage Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS), to identify any recorded heritage sites within the project area.
2. Review of historic registers to identify any historic heritage.
3. Review of previous reports in area to develop predictive model of site location
4. Assess landforms present in project area against predictive model to determine potential for heritage sites and determine level of disturbance

5. Complete site visit to visually inspect impact areas or areas assessed as holding potential based on predictive model and record any identified heritage sites. The site visit will also document levels of disturbance within project area.
6. Complete due diligence report with management recommendations to avoid or minimise impacts within the project area.

## **1.2 ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION**

Consultation with the Pejar Local Aboriginal Land Council was undertaken for the Due Diligence Assessment, with a representative participating in the field survey on the 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2024. The project was explained to the representative and following the field survey the proposed recommendations. No objections were raised to the report findings.

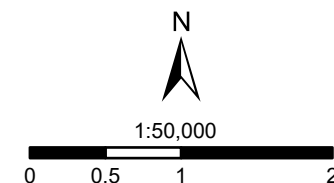




**Figure 1: Regional Context**

**Legend**

-  Highway
-  Major Road
-  Project Area

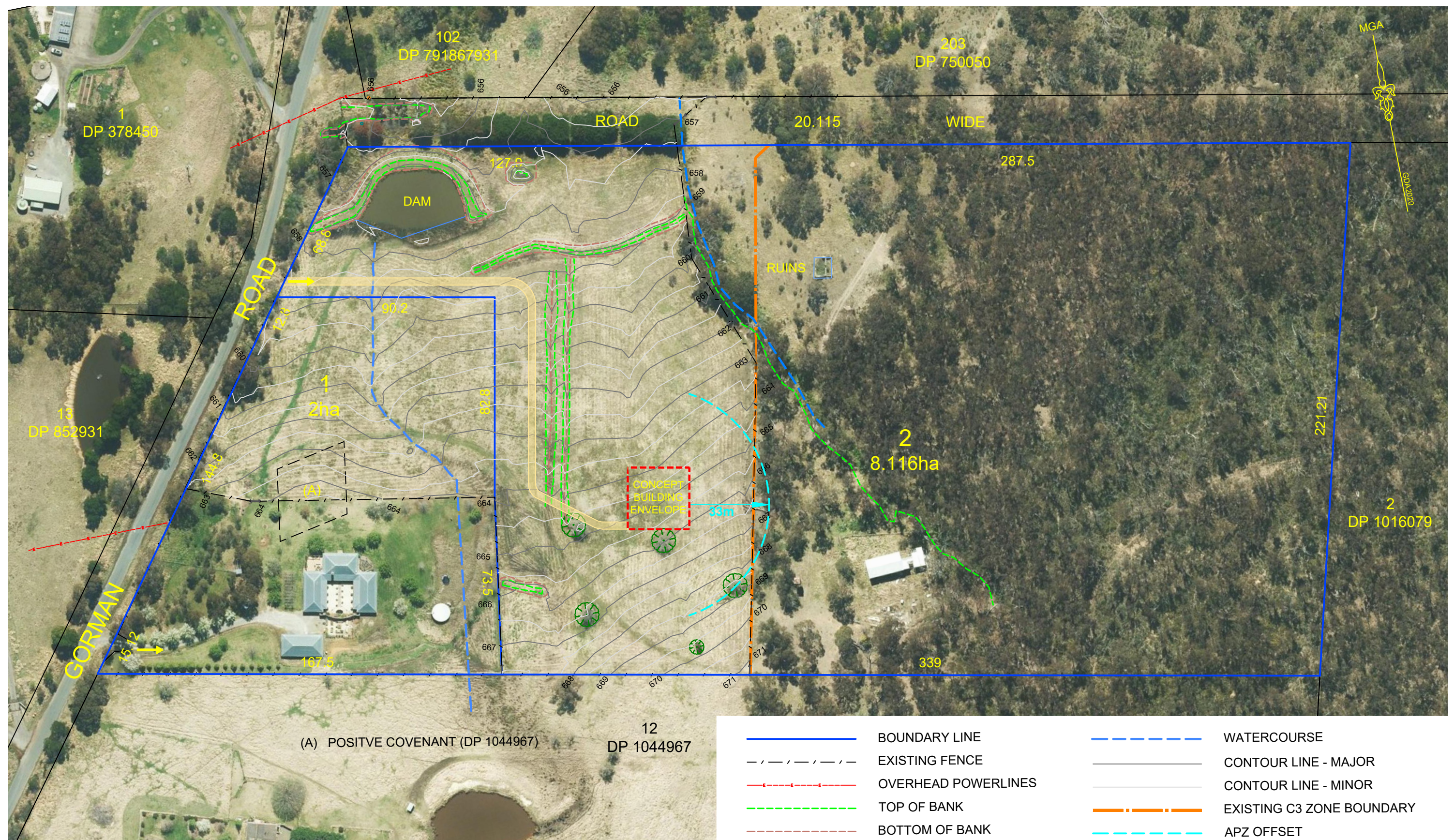


Kilometers  
Coordinate System:  
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

Imagery: © Nearmap



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NOTE: DIMENSIONS AND AREAS ARE SUBJECT TO SURVEY

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ISSUE	AMENDMENT	DRAWN	DATE
A	INITIAL ISSUE	SH	24/09/2021
B	BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	SH	28/01/2022
C	BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	SH	29/03/2022
D	EXTRA DETAIL	SH	19/07/2021
E	BUILDING ENVELOPE ADDED	SH	25/08/2023
F	ADJUSTMENT TO C3 ZONE BOUNDARY	SH	24/09/2021
	UPDATED TEMPLATE		



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J &amp; B HOSKINS

PLAN OF PROPOSED SUBDIVISION  
LOT 11 IN DP 1044967  
69 GORMAN ROAD, GOULBURN  
PARISH OF TOWRANG  
COUNTY OF ARGYLE

LGA: GOULBURN MULWAREE

HORIZONTAL DATUM:	MGA2020	SURVEYED:	SH
ORIGIN OF COORDINATES:	SSM102862	DRAWN:	SH
VERTICAL DATUM:	AHD	CHECKED:	JK
ORIGIN OF LEVELS:	SSM102862	SURVEY DATE:	19/07/2022
REDUCED LEVEL (RL):	656.212	DRAWING DATE:	30/01/2024
CONTOUR INTERVAL:	0.5m	SCALE:	1:1,500 (A3 SHEET)

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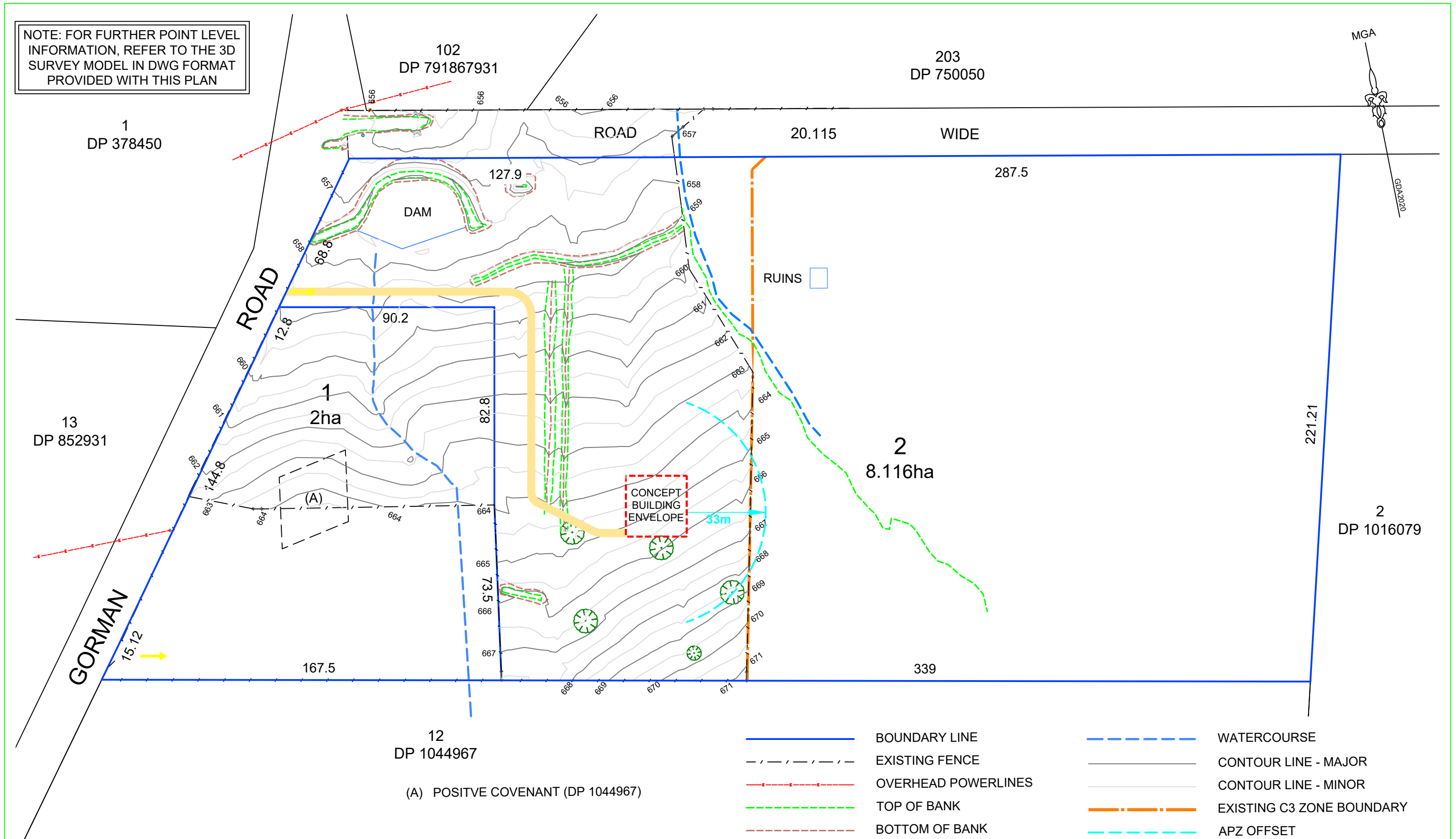
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NOTE: FOR FURTHER POINT LEVEL INFORMATION, REFER TO THE 3D SURVEY MODEL IN DWG FORMAT PROVIDED WITH THIS PLAN



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PLAN OF PROPOSED SUBDIVISION  
LOT 11 IN DP 1044967  
69 GORMAN ROAD, GOULBURN  
PARISH OF TOWRANG  
COUNTY OF ARGYLE  
LGA: GOULBURN MULWAREE

HORIZONTAL DATUM:	MGA2020	SURVEYED:	SH
ORIGIN OF COORDINATES:	SSM102862	DRAWN:	SH
VERTICAL DATUM:	AHD	CHECKED:	JK
ORIGIN OF LEVELS:	SSM102862	SURVEY DATE:	19/07/2022
REDUCED LEVEL (RL):	656.212	DRAWING DATE:	30/01/2024
CONTOUR INTERVAL:	0.5m	SCALE:	1:1,500 (A3 SHEET)
DRAWING No:	300026 DA01- 02		ISSUE
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## 2 DESKTOP ASSESSMENT RESULTS

### 2.1 ABORIGINAL HERITAGE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (AHIMS) SEARCH

A search of the NSW Heritage AHIMS database was undertaken on the 28<sup>th</sup> February 2023 covering the 1km surrounding area centred on the project area. The extensive search revealed no previously recorded heritage sites within the project area with 10 sites within the wider search area. The recorded sites consisted of isolated artefacts, open camp sites, scarred trees and a potential burial recorded within the wider search area.

Heritage assessments have been undertaken in increasing frequency due to the level of increased development within the Goulburn region and increased legislative requirements within NSW. As a result, a large number of cultural heritage surface surveys and sub-surface excavations have been conducted throughout the Goulburn region. Review of this body of work allows for the development of regional settlement models; landscape usage; the use of resources; group movements; and site locations for the region.

These previous studies have resulted in a site location model being developed for the region. This model predicts the majority of sites will consist of small artefact sites located on level ground or terrace features in proximity to water sources, with larger sites with subsurface deposits being present in proximity to water features such as a creek confluence or major water sources. This is directly applicable to the project area. This predictive model is discussed in more detail in Section 2.4.3.

The recorded sites on AHIMs for the project area are listed in Table 1 and shown on Figure 3 in relation to the project area.

Table 1. AHIMS Site Types

Site Type	Number	Percentage
Isolated Find	5	50%
Open Camp Site	2	20%
Culturally Modified Tree	2	20%
Aboriginal Burial	1	10%





**Figure 3: Previously Recorded Sites**

**Legend**

- AHIMS Site
- Project Area
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- - - Track-Vehicular



1:10,000

0 100 200 400

Meters

Coordinate System:  
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

Imagery: © Nearmap

**PastTraces**  
Heritage Consultants



## 2.2 HISTORICAL HERITAGE SEARCH

Within NSW Local government is responsible for managing heritage items. This responsibility is mainly fulfilled by listing heritage items in the Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) under the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979*. Council approval is required to impact any listed item.

Heritage items can also be of 'state significance' in which case they are listed on the NSW Heritage Register by the NSW Heritage Council under the *Heritage Act 1977*. These items are usually substantial and consist of buildings, bridges or other structures that represent events in the local area.

A search of the NSW Heritage Register and the Goulburn-Mulwaree LEP 2009 was undertaken for the project. No historical items are located within the Project Area during these searches, with two Locally Registered sites (items 348 & 600) in the adjacent 67 Gorman Road, Goulburn. A review of historical parish maps was also undertaken with no known structures or items identified within the project area.

The adjacent property is registered as a Veterans Allotment (I600). In 1833, the surveyor Robert Hoddle conducted surveys for a number of allotments. These allotments were reserved for the resettlement of soldiers discharged from the NSW Royal Veterans Company.

This property was then operated as an orchard and is locally registered as 'Dwelling, "Kentgrove" and former fruit packing shed' (I348). The site was established as an orchard in 1840, with the fruit packing shed constructed in c.1850, and at its peak had over 30,000 fruit trees. In the 1930's the large shed was converted for sheep shearing as the property shifted its focus to pastoral activities. Of the original buildings, the Kentgrove house, stables/barn and former fruit packing shed are still standing and in reasonable condition. The current project involves the rezoning and future construction of a building envelope adjacent to these sites, with no impact on the curtilage of the two properties.

Located on the other side of Gorman Road in Lot 13 DP852931 is locally registered Item 349, 'Stone Tank Remains'. The stone water tank was used to pump water from the Wollondilly River below to the tank where it was then gravity fed to the Kentgrove orchard. The tank represents the technology used to supply water for local agricultural pursuits. This site is located on the other side of Gorman Road, upslope, on a property with a separate owner to the current project. The proposal will have no impact on the locally registered site.

This proposal will have no impact on the Locally Registered Items 348, 349 or 600 or their historical significance. The location of these items is shown on the LEP heritage mapping attached at Appendix 2.

## 2.3 ABORIGINAL GROUPS WITHIN THE PROJECT AREAS

Within the Goulburn region two major language groups were identified by Norman Tindale in his seminal work on Aboriginal tribal boundaries. There were the Gundungurra (Gandangara) to the north of Goulburn, and the Ngunawal (Ngunnawal) also known as the Yass tribe, Lake George Blacks or Molonglo tribe to the south. The boundaries of the Ngunawal ran to the south-east where they met the Ngarigo at the Molonglo and the Wiradjuri in the Yass region (Tindale 1974). This distribution with minor amendments is still accepted and the review of tribal boundaries undertaken in the 1990s (Horton 1996) confirmed these earlier boundary locations.

The Ngunawal and Gundungurra languages are closely related with a shared majority of words but with a difference in syntax (Koettig and Lance 1986:13). This similarity can either be a result of long contact between the two groups or as a result that Matthews, one of Tindale's main source of information, was not working in the region until the 1890s when the Aboriginal people of the area had already been impacted by the results of white settlements and groups had merged together following the impacts of disease and disruption of traditional lifeways (Flood 1980:27).

The Goulburn region has many early settlers accounts of the traditional lifeways of the aboriginal community. These recorders lived in the area during the early 1830's and recorded many aspects of Aboriginal life. Some of the best sources for observations of the Indigenous inhabitants of the region are Bennett (1834), MacAlister (1907) and Govett (1977). Their observations must be viewed as from a white perspective and filtered through their cultural traditions but they provide a glimpse of a functioning hunter and gatherer lifestyle with a cycle of repeated visits to areas at times of seasonable resource availability and a ceremonial life that imposed duties and responsibilities on members of the group.

MacAlister records that three tribes resided in the district, the Cookmai or Mulwarrie (Mulwaree), the Tarlo, and the Burra Burra (MacAlister 1907:82). MacAlister notes that Aboriginal people travelled from the Lachlan River to visit Goulburn (1907:82). Larger gatherings of Aboriginal people were recorded at Rocky Hill near the East Goulburn Church of England, the old railway quarry on the Wollondilly River, Mulwaree Flats near the historic brewery, the All-Saints church in Eastgrove and the Goulburn Railway Station (AMBS 2012:13, Tazewell 1991:243, Wyatt 1972:111-112).

The flat, rolling topography of the Goulburn region and the lack of natural physical barriers would have facilitated contact and movement through the region and the surrounding Aboriginal people. Lhotsky in 1834 crossed the Breadalbane Plains meeting a party of approximately 60 Aboriginal people at Fish River. This group told Lhotsky that they travelled as far as Goulburn and Yass Plains but not so far as Limestone (Lhotsky 1979:104-105). At a large gathering at Bathurst in c.1837 Aboriginal people were present from Goulburn, the Monaro and as far away as the Hunter Region (Boswell 1890:7-8).

Disease followed the settlement of the area and may have preceded it with the smallpox epidemic originating in Sydney in 1789 possibly spreading throughout the region (Flood 1980:32). This disease would have decimated the Aboriginal population and was followed by Influenza in 1846. The notable



decline of the number of the Aboriginal people was noted in 1845 at Bungonia and in 1848 at Goulburn by the Bench of Magistrates (Tazewell 1991: 244).

## 2.4 PREVIOUS HERITAGE STUDIES

### 2.4.1 Goulburn Region

Regional models of aboriginal landscape and resource use, along with models of intensity of utilization and number of Aboriginal occupants have been developed for the Goulburn region (Koettig and Lance 1986, Fuller 1989). Due to the large number of studies completed in the Goulburn region, only the most relevant of these studies are summarised below.

Koettig in 1983 completed a large-scale surface survey for the Hume Highway bypass of Goulburn, locating 22 artefact scatters and 17 isolated finds. All Koettig's sites were located within 200m of a watercourse and it was concluded that small sites tended to be located near smaller creeks with larger sites at the verges of larger watercourses. Fifty four percent of sites were located on slopes with 23% on ridges and creek flats.

Koettig and Lance in 1986 undertook the Aboriginal Resources Planning Study for the City of Goulburn. Based on all available data they developed an Aboriginal site location model for Goulburn. Four landscape zones based on topography (major watercourse, undulating hills and plains, hills and residential areas) were assigned archaeological sensitivity ratings. A review of previously identified sites within the Goulburn region found the majority of these sites are located on basal slopes close to major waterways, with most sites consisting of small artefact scatters.

Koettig in 1987 completed field survey and test excavations for the junction of the Garroorigang Road and the Hume Highway on the outskirts of Goulburn. One artefact scatter and 15 isolated finds were located and test excavations carried out to determine sub surface extents of the artefact scatter. Eight artefacts were recovered from sub surface contexts the majority constructed on silcrete.

Paton in 1990 undertook investigations for the Goulburn Bypass and excavated site 51-6-0021, recorded by Koettig in 1983 as G17, on the eastern banks of the Mulwaree River. He excavated in excess of 15,000 artefacts within a section of the site due to be destroyed by the construction of the Hume Highway. His analysis concluded that Quartz made up 85% of the assemblage with silcrete (10%), chert, quartzite and volcanics making up the remainder. He interpreted the site to be a regularly visited base camp on the banks of the river providing access to resources across the region. The location of a large site within this context conformed to the revised model of Fuller (1989).

Fuller in 1989 was engaged by Goulburn City Council to test Lance and Koettig's 1986 model by undertaking sub surface testing at areas designated high sensitivity by the model. The results of this large excavation program, although supporting the overall model, concluded that all areas apart from major watercourses were of low potential and that further subdivisions were necessary in the undulating hills category if it was to be useful for predicting site locations. Fullers system can best be

explained in that sensitivity refers to the likelihood of a site occurring, and significance refers to the importance of the site when identified.

Silcox in 1991 completed field survey and test excavations on elevated terrace adjacent to the Wollondilly River holding high potential according to predictive modelling based on Fuller. The site revealed low sub surface densities of artefacts across the terrace. Density ranged from 36/m<sup>2</sup> to 1.5/m<sup>2</sup>. Quartz dominated the artefact assemblage with silcrete as the second most common material.

AMBS in 2012 undertook an Aboriginal Heritage Study for the entire Goulburn Mulwaree LGA for the Goulburn Mulwaree Council. This study followed on from the work of Lance and Koettig (1986) and Fuller (1989) and assessed the general importance of different landforms to the Aboriginal community and their sensitivity for archaeological potential. Previous work undertaken within the Goulburn region was concluded to support the predictive model of Fuller, finding that the model was still applicable. The findings of Fuller were used as the basis for classification of landform potential for predictive archaeological sensitivity mapping within the boundaries of the LGA.

Numerous other development-based assessments have been completed for the Goulburn area. These numerous studies have over the years provided a body of work supporting the broadscale predictive model ground tested and refined by Fuller (1989) for the Goulburn Plains.

#### 2.4.2 Local Project Area

In 1987, Anutech was commissioned by Goulburn City Council to assess the archaeological sensitivity and Aboriginal significance of the location for the proposed sewage maturation ponds. The development involved the construction of two large ponds surrounded by a system of embankments and catchment drains. This assessment located a single flaked quartz artefact on the eastern bank of the dam wall and was considered to hold little scientific value.

Steele in 2004 undertook an Aboriginal site survey for a proposed 4.3km pipeline between Ross Street and the Gorman Road Irrigation Facility for the Department of Public Works and Services. A scarred tree was relocated and a new site, an isolated stone artefact, was identified. For this area, Steele summarised that there was a low potential for new sites due to the absence of rock outcrops and mature trees.

HLA Envirosiences was commissioned by Goulburn City Council in 1995 for an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIS) for the expansion of the water waste treatment plant. This expansion increased the irrigated area to around 350ha, constructed a larger (now 600 megalitre) and an additional wet weather storage pond, as well as the expansion of the existing waste water treatment works. As a result of this assessment four new Aboriginal sites were recorded and two post-contact sites located being that of a stone bridge and road over Kenmore Creek and the disused Kenmore Hospital Cemetery.

In 2004, Environmental Resources Management (ERM) completed a heritage assessment of a proposed sewerage treatment pipeline running from the Sewerage Treatment Works to the north across the Wollondilly River. From this survey 10 Aboriginal heritage sites were identified and two of European heritage. The sites were identified with two isolated finds, four artefact scatters, one open camp site, three scarred trees, one brick deposit and one potential burial site. The burial site (Item GS01, registered as 51-6-0408) is located to the south of the large wet weather storage ponds near the top of a hill with views across the alluvial plain to the north and east. The site was represented by clustered sandstone rocks in a rough rectangular shape approximately 2m by 0.5m aligned east to west.

In 2022, Past Traces undertook a heritage survey for the proposed rezoning of the Irrigation works and surrounding pastoral paddocks for a total of 442ha. These land parcels are to the north of the current project area. There were five previously recorded sites within the survey area (HLA 1995, ERM 2004). The survey identified 16 Aboriginal heritage sites, consisting of a potentially culturally modified tree, three isolated finds and 12 artefact scatters with two of these scatters exceeding 20 artefacts. A total of 13 areas of PAD were also identified ranging from moderate to high potential, namely consisting of elevated features adjacent to creeks and the Wollondilly River.

### 2.4.3 Predictive Model

Predictive modelling has been undertaken to broadly predict the type and location of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites within the boundaries of the project area. The model is based primarily on Fuller's (1989) prediction models, the landforms present within the project area and the degree of disturbance which has occurred historically.

Based on this information, a predictive model has been developed for the project area (Table 3). The definition of each site type is described firstly, followed by the predicted likelihood of this site type occurring within the Project Area.

Table 3 Site Prediction Model

Probability	Site Type	Definition	Landform
Low	Isolated finds and surface scatters of stone artefacts	Stone artefacts ranging from single artefact to high numbers	Creek lines and spur crests - No such features are present within the study area.
Low	Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADS)	Area considered on landform to hold higher potential for unidentified subsurface deposits	Varies, but most frequent on elevated terraces along creek lines and spur lines – No such features present
Nil	Culturally Modified Trees (CMTs)	Trees which have been modified by scarring, marking or branch twining	May be present on old remaining trees – no old growth trees remain



Probability	Site Type	Definition	Landform
Nil	Rock Engravings	Images engraved on flat rock surfaces	Escarpments, rock platforms or rock shelters - not present
Nil	Stone arrangements	Arrangements of stones by human intention, including circles lines or patterns.	Crest lines or large ceremonial areas on creekflats, - not present
Nil	Stone quarries/Ochre sources	Quarry sites where resources have been mined.	Any landform that has not been disturbed – not present
Nil	Axe grinding grooves	Grooves in stone caused by the grinding of stone axes	Usually in creek lines, as water is used as abrasive with sand - not present
Nil	Burials	Burials of Aboriginal persons	Usually requiring deep sandy soils on eastern facing slopes – not present

## 2.5 LANDFORM AND DISTURBANCE LEVEL ASSESSMENT

The landforms within the project area consist of gentle gradient to level lower slopes, where the project area is sloping down to the north. No water sources are present with a drainage line present to the west of the house lot feeding south. The Wollondilly River is located approximately 780m to the west – well outside the project area. Along the River areas of higher potential would be present. The river would have provided fresh water constantly through the year and formed a series of ponds in drier periods.

The project area has been impacted by European settlement from the mid nineteenth century.

The project area has been under continual pastoral regimes and used as the 'Kentgrove' orchard over a lengthy period of time. Use of the area for an orchard would have resulted in the removal of any native trees and heavy ploughing through the top and subsoils. In addition the past use impacts typical for the Goulburn and Southern Tablelands region consist of the following:

- ❖ Vegetation and tree clearance
- ❖ Stock impacts
- ❖ Fencing
- ❖ Vehicle tracks – some consisting of minor roads, other of impact trails
- ❖ Extensive impacts in areas of housing including landscaping
- ❖ Construction of sheds, outbuildings and yards
- ❖ Ploughing of topsoils for pasture improvement or light cropping.

The hill surrounding the property was heavily logged and denuded, with native regeneration occurring over the past 80 years.

All of these landscape and soil impacts reduce the potential for archaeological or heritage sites to remain intact within the landscape.

Review of previous Aboriginal sites located in the vicinity indicates a site location model based on level areas in proximity to water resources such as creek lines with smaller sites located on hilltop ridgelines. The study area consists of gentle gradient lower slopes classified as holding low overall potential for heritage sites.

As a result of the landform assessment the study area contains low potential to contain any unrecorded heritage sites or areas of PAD and has suffered a moderate degree of previous impact.

### 3 FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

A field survey of the project area was undertaken by Past Traces on the 27<sup>th</sup> February 2023 with a follow-up survey undertaken on the 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2024 with the participation of Pejar LALC to verify the findings of the desktop review of landforms and disturbance. The aim of the investigation was to identify heritage objects or places of potential archaeological Deposit (PAD). Based upon the background research, known Aboriginal site patterning, and current aerial photography, the areas of the access road, building envelope and surrounding landforms were inspected.

All surveyed areas and items of interest were recorded on a topographic map of the study area (using a GPS and GDA 94 coordinates), along with levels of visibility, erosion, soil conditions, and evidence of land disturbance.

Ground surface visibility (GSV) is the percentage of ground surface that is visible during the field inspection. GSV increases in areas of exposures such as stock impact trails, roads, gates and along areas of erosion such as creek banks and dam walls. As a result, surveys undertaken in areas with high exposure rates result in a more effective survey coverage. The site visits resulted in the following findings.

#### 3.1.1 Ground Surface Visibility

GSV over most of the study area was low due to extensive vegetation coverage across the proposed housing lot. Bare earth was visible in small exposures and across the project area the average GSV was estimated at 30%. Due to the prevailing vegetation, areas of exposed ground were present under trees, along fence lines, along the current access roads and at gate entrances.

Exposures were found at a low frequency across the project areas with areas of bare soils with natural quartz gravels visibly present. The conditions at the time of the field survey are shown in plates 1 to 6.



Plate 1. Proposed house site (Facing North)



Plate 2. Proposed house site looking upslope (South)





Plate 3. Drainage line that leads north to the dam (Northeast)



Plate 4. View of proposed access road alignment (West)



Plate 5. View along lot boundary and approximate access road alignment (West)



Plate 6. Short but dense grass coverage with low GSV (East)

### 3.1.2 Disturbance

The degree of disturbance across the study area was moderate where previous trees and native vegetation have been removed. The property was previously subject to pasture improvement and operated as a pear orchard. Several of these old pear trees remain, but all old growth native trees have been removed. The hill surrounding the property was heavily logged and denuded, with native regeneration occurring over the past 80 years.

Rabbit burrows are present across the project area, revealing the sandy loam topsoil. Disturbance across the remainder of the project area is moderate with disturbance present in the form of prior vegetation and tree removal, stock impacts and fence lines. The locations of the proposed access road and the second building envelope are not located on high potential landforms and these areas are considered to hold low potential for heritage sites.

### 3.1.3 Results - Aboriginal Heritage Sites

No areas of Aboriginal heritage were identified during the field survey despite the rate of exposures and vegetation coverage. No known heritage sites will be affected by the proposed development.

### 3.1.4 Results - Areas of Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)

Areas of PAD are defined as landforms that hold higher potential than their surrounds to contain subsurface deposits of past Aboriginal occupation. Based on a review of previous studies completed for the region, areas of PAD would be located in association with waterways (1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> order streams) on level ground or along spur crest and ridge lines.

As a result, of the landforms and prior impacts, no areas of PAD have been identified and the project area is considered to hold low potential.

### 3.1.5 Results – Historical Heritage

One site of historical heritage, GR HR1 (abbreviation of Gorman Road Historical Ruin 1) was identified within the Lot as a result of the field survey, but is located distant to the area of impact. No impacts will result from the proposal.

The historical site consists of the ruins of a two-room worker's cottage most likely associated with the previous operation of the Kentgrove orchard. The cottage is located at GDA94 MGA55 752705.6153179 and measures 7x8m, with the longer walls featuring the doorways and aligned at an approximate bearing of 5° East. The western room is the larger of the two at an approximate 7x3m, with the eastern room measuring 7x2m. The current landowner also advised that two more of these cottages were present, but have since collapsed or been destroyed. This site is depicted in Figure 2 labelled as 'Ruins' and Figure 5 as an aerial image, as well as in Plates 7 to 10.

The ruins are considered to hold low heritage significance, but for this study, as no impacts will occur and the ruins are being avoided, no detailed assessment has been completed.

The adjacent property also features two Locally Registered Items (348 – Kentgrove & 600 – veterans allotments), with this project having no impact on them or their historical significance. Item 349 (Concrete water tank) is located on the property on the opposite side of Gorman Road with the proposed works having no impact on the site.

This proposal will have no impact on the Locally Registered Items 348, 349 or 600 or their historical significance.





Figure 4. 2014 Aerial image of GR HR1 adapted from SIX Maps.



Plate 7. workers cottage with spaces for windows on either side pf entranceway (Facing East)



Plate 8. Closeup view of wall composition on north facade (South)



Plate 9. The east facing smaller of the two rooms (West)



Plate 10. Items located in the area surrounding GR HR1

### 3.1.6 Summary

As a result of both field surveys of impact areas and background research, it is considered that the project has low potential to impact on unrecorded Aboriginal or Historical heritage sites or areas of PAD. No Aboriginal heritage sites or areas of PAD were recorded or identified as a result of the assessment and no areas of high or moderate sensitivity are present in the development area based on previous research and modelling.

One historical ruin was identified (GR HR1) within the larger Lot, but is located outside of the areas of impact, and is not at risk of harm from works.

No known heritage impacts will result from the proposal.



## 4 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The impacts from the proposed rezoning of Lot 11 DP1044967 to allow for a future additional housing lot would be confined within the new building envelope, boundary fence locations, access road, associated infrastructure and landscaping. These areas have been assessed and a field survey undertaken. No Aboriginal heritage sites were identified, with one historical ruin, GR HR1 recorded. The area of the proposed housing lot is considered to hold low potential for unrecorded heritage sites or subsurface deposits.

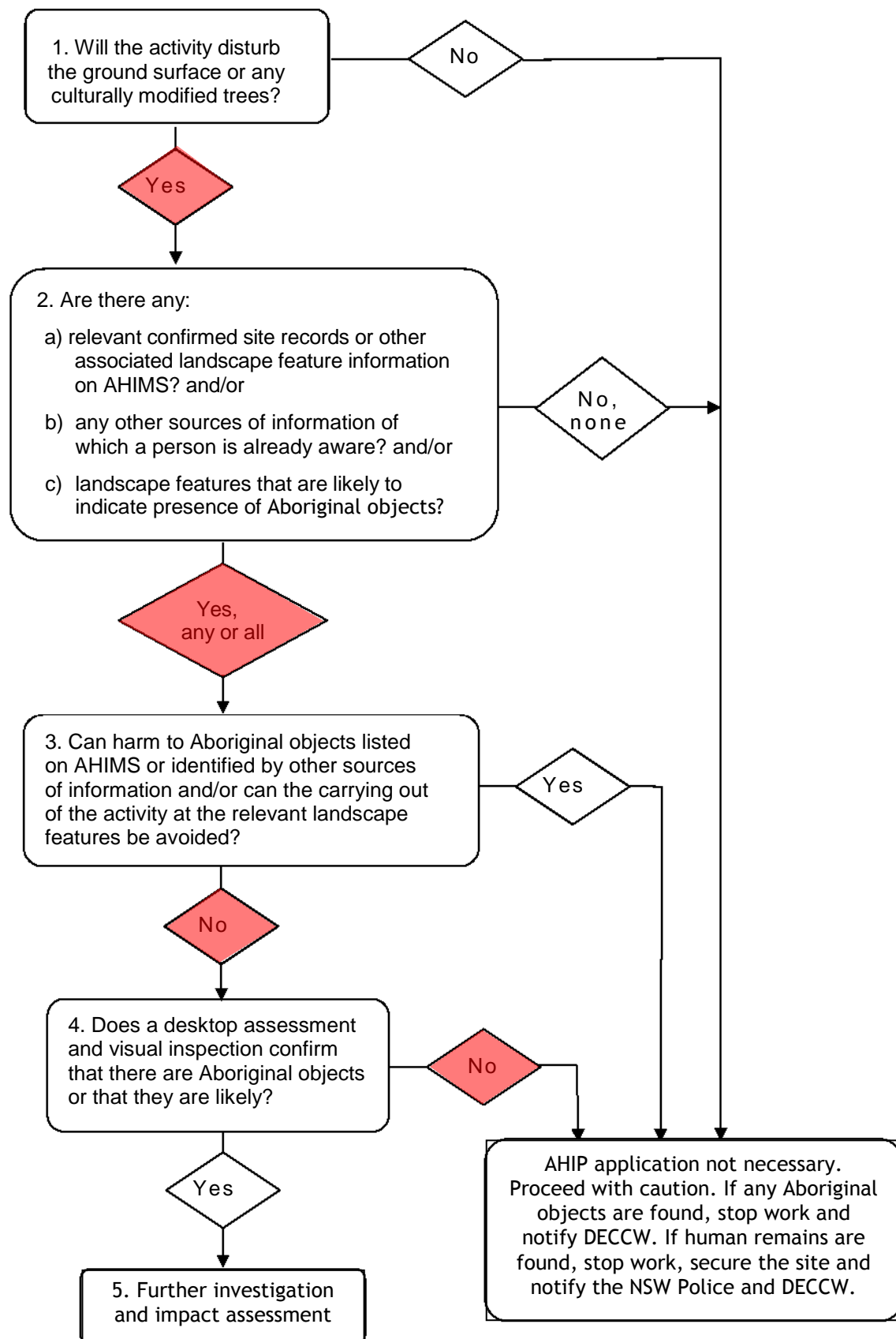
Two locally listed heritage items are located in the adjacent block, no impacts directly or indirectly will result from the subdivision proposal. One historical item (349) is located on the opposite side of Gorman Road and will not be impacted.

Based on the assessment the impacts from the project are as follows:

- ❖ No known Aboriginal objects or places will be impacted by the proposed works.
- ❖ One historical ruin (GR HR1) is present in the project area but will not be impacted by the current proposal.
- ❖ Three listed historical items (I348, I349 and I600) are located in the adjacent blocks. No impacts will result from the proposal.
- ❖ No areas of high potential to contain unrecorded Aboriginal or historical objects or places are present in the project area.

The Aboriginal Due Diligence Code provides a flowchart of six questions to identify the presence of and potential harm to Aboriginal heritage. These questions and their applicability to the project are shown in Figure 5. The responses to these questions determine if further heritage investigations are required.

Figure 5. Due Diligence Flow Diagram (OEH 2010:10 – Due Diligence Code of Practice)



## 4.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on this due diligence assessment the following actions are recommended for the project.

Recommendation 1: Works to proceed without further heritage assessment with caution.

The proposed works can proceed without further assessment as no Aboriginal heritage sites (objects or places) have been identified within the project area. The potential for impacting on unrecorded heritage sites within the project area is assessed as extremely low, based on landform analysis and field survey.

One historical ruin was identified (GR HR1) but is outside the area of works and is not at risk of impacts. Works are to avoid this area and if any works are to impact the ruin, further heritage investigations will be required.

Recommendation 2: Discovery of Unidentified Aboriginal cultural material during works.

Under the *NPW Act 1977* all Aboriginal places and objects are protected from harm, even if they have not been previously identified during the assessment process. If Aboriginal material is discovered during works then the steps as outlined below should be followed:

- ❖ All work must cease in the vicinity of the find and project manager notified immediately.
- ❖ A buffer zone of 10m should be fenced in all direction of the find and construction personnel made aware of the 'no go' zone.
- ❖ NSW Heritage must be notified of the find and advice sought on the proper steps to be undertaken.
- ❖ After confirmation from NSW Heritage a heritage consultation should be engaged to undertake assessment of the find and provide appropriate management recommendations to the proponent.

Recommendation 3: Alteration of impact footprint

Further archaeological assessment would be required if the proposal activity extends beyond the area of the current investigation.

Implementation of the above management recommendations will result in low potential for the project to impact on heritage values or result in damage to heritage sites.



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## A.1 APPENDIX 1 – AHIMS SEARCH

# AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

## Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Gorman 1

Client Service ID : 756934

<u>SiteID</u>	<u>SiteName</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Site Status **</u>	<u>SiteFeatures</u>	<u>SiteTypes</u>	<u>Reports</u>
51-6-0927	Manniferra Scar tree Gorman Road Goulburn	GDA	55	752036	6152275	Closed site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	AHIMS APP Users,Mrs.Jennie Gordon					<u>Permits</u>		
51-6-0406	GS 02, Narrangarril	AGD	55	753532	6153340	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>	Doctor.Tim Owen					<u>Permits</u>		
51-6-0046	GC10	AGD	55	752750	6152200	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1578
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.N Fuller					<u>Permits</u>		
51-6-0726	HSP2	GDA	55	753083	6152112	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Doctor.Rebecca Parkes					<u>Permits</u>		
51-6-0408	GS 01, Narrangarril	AGD	55	753510	6153327	Open site	Valid	Burial : 1		
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>	Doctor.Tim Owen					<u>Permits</u>		
51-6-0407	GS 03, Narrangarril	AGD	55	753511	6153333	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>	Doctor.Tim Owen					<u>Permits</u>		
51-6-0045	GC09	AGD	55	752580	6152180	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1578
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.N Fuller					<u>Permits</u>		
51-6-0738	HSP20	GDA	55	753083	6152112	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Doctor.Rebecca Parkes					<u>Permits</u>		
51-6-0106	Wollondilly River Scar Tree 1	AGD	55	751527	6153014	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Tim Hill					<u>Permits</u>		
51-6-0120	WR IF 1 (Wollondilly River Isolated Find 1)	AGD	55	751600	6153335	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		98374
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting					<u>Permits</u>		

### \*\* Site Status

**Valid** - The site has been recorded and accepted onto the system as valid

**Destroyed** - The site has been completely impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There is nothing left of the site on the ground but proponents should proceed with caution.

**Partially Destroyed** - The site has been only partially impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There might be parts or sections of the original site still present on the ground

**Not a site** - The site has been originally entered and accepted onto AHIMS as a valid site but after further investigations it was decided it is NOT an aboriginal site. Impact of this type of site does not require permit but Heritage NSW should be notified

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 27/02/2023 for Nathaniel Cracknell for the following area at Lot : 11, DP:DP1044967, Section : - with a Buffer of 1000 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 10

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Heritage NSW and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.





## **A.2 APPENDIX 2 – LEP HERITAGE MAPPING**




# Goulburn Mulwaree Local Environmental Plan 2009

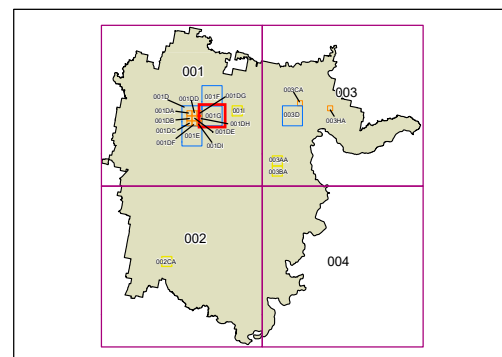
Heritage Map - Sheet HER\_001G

## Heritage

-  Item - General
-  Conservation Area - General

## Cadastre

 Cadastre 16/08/2021 © Spatial Services



0 250 500 Metres  
Scale: 1:20,000 @ A3

Projection: GDA 1994  
MGA Zone 55

Map Identification Number: 3310\_COM\_HER\_001G\_020\_20210816

