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Greenvalleys Mountain Bike Park, Tongarra NSW Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment

Greenvalleys Mountain Bike Park

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project background

Greenvalleys Mountain Bike Park engaged Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd (ELA) to undertake an Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment to support a Planning Proposal for Greenvalleys Mountain Bike Park, Tongarra NSW (see Figure 1).

The aim of this report is to establish whether known or additional unrecorded Aboriginal objects are present within the study area and determine whether further assessment and/or an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit is required.

The due diligence process involves *“taking reasonable and practical measures to determine whether your actions will harm an Aboriginal object and, if so, what measures can be taken to avoid that harm”* (DECCW 2010a:4).

If harm cannot be avoided, further technical studies and approvals will be required (see Section 3).

This assessment outlines the findings of the Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment of the study area, in accordance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010a).

1.1.1 Study area

The study area is located at 2926 Illawarra Highway and comprises the southern part of Lot 1 DP881927 in Tongarra NSW (see Figure 1). The Greenvalleys Mountain Bike Park (GVMTBP) is located within the eastern part of the study area and extends south as far as Lakeview Road but not beyond. The study area is located within the City of Shellharbour Local Government Area (LGA).

1.1.2 The Planning Proposal

The Greenvalleys Mountain Bike Park (GVMTBP) is located within the eastern part of the study area and extends south as far as Lakeview Road but not beyond. The proposal seeks to:

- Enable the mountain bike facility at the site to operate on a permanent basis. It is the Mountain Bike Park in its existing form that is proposed to operate on a permanent basis – NO new bike trails or other development works are proposed.
- Amend the *SP2 Infrastructure – Classified Road Zone* that applies to the part of the site that includes the Mountain Bike Park facility. Specifically, the intended outcome is to reduce the width of this zone with the affected land being rezoned as *RU1 Primary Production* – consistent with land to the south.

The part of the site located to the north of the Illawarra Highway does not form part of the Planning Proposal. The Planning Proposal also seeks to reduce the width of the SP2 Infrastructure zone that affects the Mountain Bike Park. This involves also reducing the extent of the associated underlying Road Widening Order (RWO). The proposed rezoning is from SP2 to RU1 Primary Production, which is consistent with adjacent land to the south. No new land uses are proposed in relation to this land zoning adjustment. The purpose of the zoning change is to enable the Mountain Bike Park to achieve

compliance with the requirement that there should be no permanent infrastructure located within the RWO (with the exception of overflow car parking). All other planning controls applying to the site will remain unchanged. The Mountain Bike Park will operate in its existing form, and no new bike paths, trails or any other development works are proposed. A plan of the existing bike trails has been provided by Allen Price and Scarratts (see Figure 1).

1.2 Statutory controls

Aboriginal objects and places in New South Wales are afforded protection under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) irrespective of whether they are registered on AHIMS. Strict penalties apply for engaging in activities that inflict harm to an Aboriginal cultural heritage site or object without consent for activities under the NPW Act. Under Part 6 of the NPW Act, consent or authorisation for harmful activities may be given under an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP). Should harm be inflicted upon an Aboriginal site or object, there are five defences:

- The harm was authorised under an AHIP;
- The proponent exercised due diligence prior to causing the harm and is able to demonstrate this;
- The harm was caused during activities that complied with a code of practice as described in Part 5 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019* (New South Wales). For example, undertaking archaeological test excavations in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010c);
- The harm was caused as part of a low-impact activity or omission under the regulation, and the proponent was not aware of the presence of Aboriginal cultural material; or
- The harm caused during activities that are exempted under Section 87A of the NPW Act. For example, emergency fire-fighting or bushfire hazard reduction work, as defined by the *Rural Fires Act 1997* (NSW).

To assess the requirement of an AHIP, Heritage NSW necessitates that an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) is prepared in accordance with the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing, and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in New South Wales* (OEH 2011) and the *Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010a). Consultation with Aboriginal people is a requirement of the heritage assessment process and recognises that;

- Aboriginal people should have the right to maintain culture, language, knowledge and identity
- Aboriginal people should have the right to directly participate in matters that may affect their heritage
- Aboriginal people are the primary determinants of the cultural significance of their heritage.

These two guides establish a set of guidelines to aid land users in being aware of how their activities could damage Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and advise Archaeologists of the requirements that must be followed during the investigation of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites. If an AHIP is required, Heritage NSW necessitates that it is further supported by a copy of the approval for the development or infrastructure issued under Part 4 or Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* in the form of a Development Application or a Review of Environmental Factors.

1.3 Authorship

This due diligence assessment has been prepared by ELA Heritage Consultant Kate Storan. It has been reviewed by ELA Principal Heritage Consultant Karyn McLeod.

Kate Storan has a BA (*Archaeology*) from Macquarie University. Karyn McLeod has a BA [Hons] (*Archaeology*) from the University of Sydney and an MA (*Cultural Heritage*) from Deakin University.

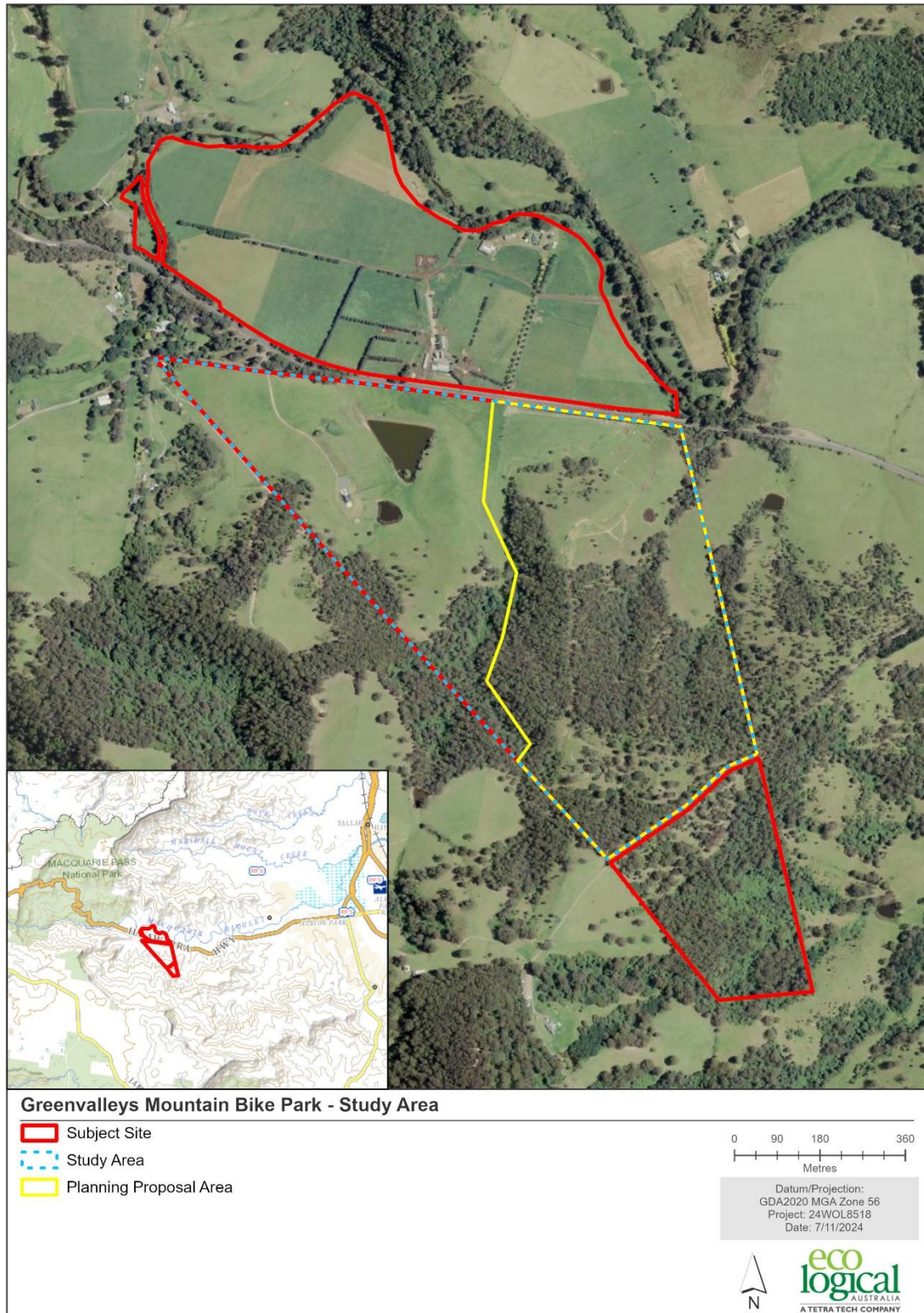


Figure 1: The Planning Proposal Area within the Subject Site

2. Assessment process

2.1 Step 1 - Identify if the proposed activity will disturb the ground surface

The Mountain Bike Park will operate in its existing form. No new bike paths, trails or any other development works are proposed. In this case, the proposed activity comprises the Planning Proposal, which includes enabling more permanent operation of the mountain bike park facility in its existing form.

2.2 Step 2a - Database searches

2.2.1 AHIMS search

The AHIMS database maintained by Heritage NSW and regulated under Section 90Q of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. The AHIMS database holds information and records regarding the registered Aboriginal archaeological sites (Aboriginal objects, as defined under the Act) and declared Aboriginal places that exist in NSW.

A search of the AHIMS database was conducted on 9 October 2024 to identify if any registered Aboriginal sites were present within, or adjacent to, the study area (Appendix A). This represents 5.5km around the study area.

The AHIMS database search was conducted within the following coordinates:

Table 1: Search Parameters for the AHIMS database search

Search Parameters	
GDA Zone	56
Eastings	282765-294765
Northings	6165952-6175952

The AHIMS search result showed:

Table 2: Search results for the AHIMS database search

Search Results	
Aboriginal sites recorded	112
Aboriginal places declared	0

No Aboriginal sites have previously been recorded within the study area.

Two sites, AHIMS ID 52-5-0429 and AHIMS ID 52-5-0430, have been listed as ‘restricted sites’. AHIMS confirmed that these sites are not located within the study area and will not be impacted by the Planning Proposal.

The distribution of recorded Aboriginal sites within the study area is shown in **Error! Reference source not found.** The frequencies of site types recorded within the AHIMS database search area are listed below.

Table 3: Frequencies of site types

Site Features	Number	%
Art (Pigment or Engraved)	2	1.82%
Art (Pigment or Engraved); Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	1	0.91%
Artefact	80	72.73
Artefact; Art (Pigment or Engraved)	1	0.91
Artefact; PAD	7	6.36
Grinding Groove	5	4.55
Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)	2	1.82
PAD	7	6.36
Stone Arrangement	3	2.73
Water Hole	2	1.82
Total	110	100

2.2.2 Local, State and National heritage registers

Searches of the Australian Heritage Database, the SHI and the Shellharbour LEP 2013 were conducted on 9 October 2024 in order to determine if any places of Aboriginal significance are located within the study area.

No Aboriginal archaeological sites or heritage items were recorded on these databases within the study area.

The study area is situated within the curtilage of a locally listed heritage item 'Lothlorien Farm' (I304). The statement of significance lists the farm as representing '*a good example of its type in a rural setting. Formerly part of Greenvalleys farm, with local historic associations to the Jervis, Fleet, Mattinson and Haertsch families*' (State Heritage Inventory, Heritage NSW). The farm buildings are on the opposite side of the Illawarra Highway and a Statement of Heritage Impact has been prepared by ELA (2024).

The study area is also situated opposite Greenvalleys Farm at 2860 Illawarra Highway Tongarra, which is a locally listed heritage item (I184). Greenvalleys is one of the oldest buildings in the Shellharbour City LGA. It has local historic associations with early pioneering families, dairying, and aesthetically is representative of its era and rural setting.

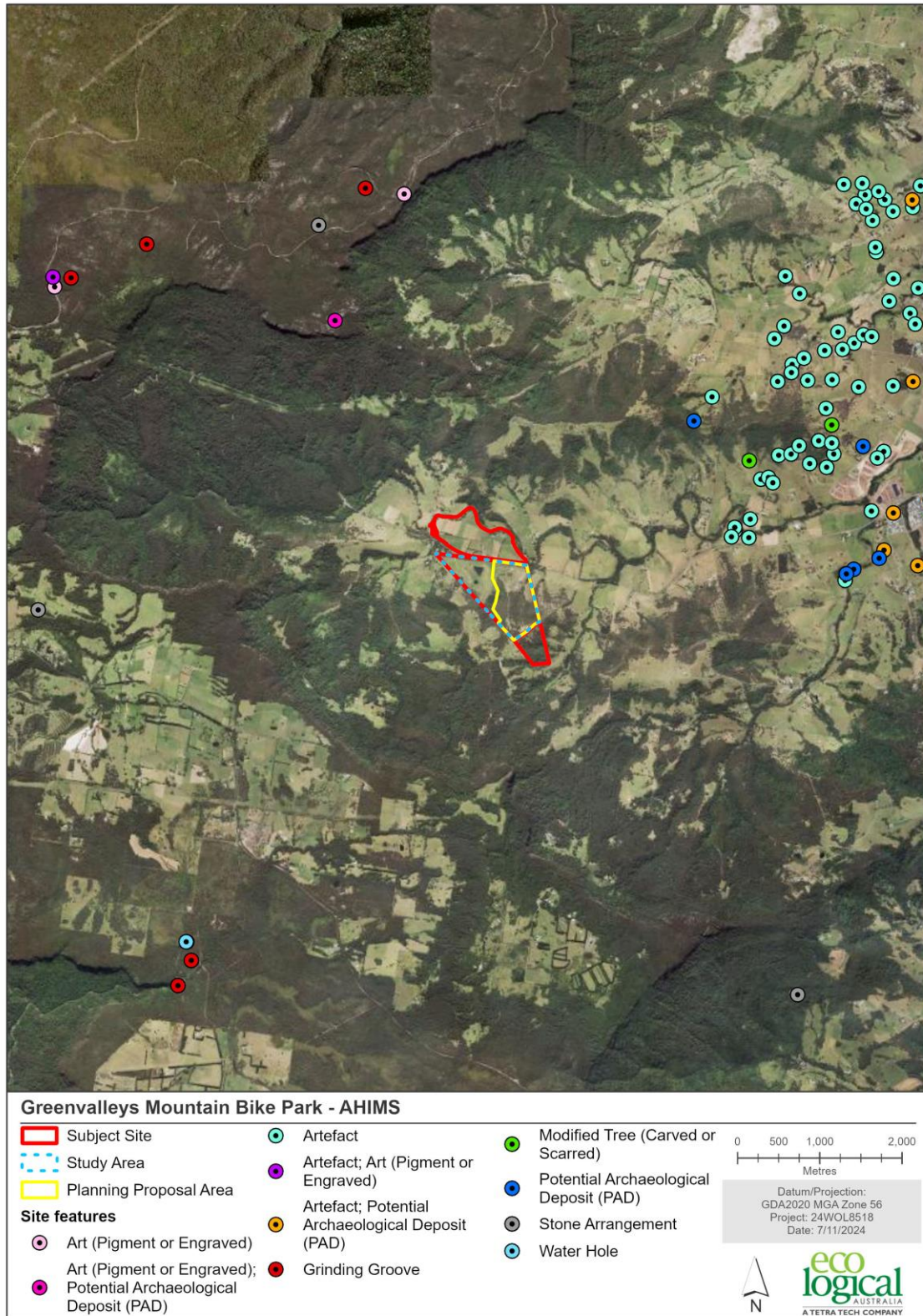


Figure 2: AHIMS registered sites within the vicinity of the study area

2.3 Step 2b – Review of other information sources

2.3.1 Previous archaeological investigation

Several Aboriginal heritage assessments have been undertaken in the wider South Coast region within the last 30 years to accommodate growing residential and infrastructural development. Some key findings are summarised below:

Sefton, C.E., 1985. *Aboriginal Cultural Resources Study: Illawarra Region*. Prepared for the Department of Environment and Planning.

Sefton, on behalf of the NSW Department of Environment and Planning, was engaged to undertake an Aboriginal cultural resources study within the Illawarra region. At the time of the study, few systematic studies had been undertaken within the region, however Sefton identified several areas in the Illawarra of significance for past Aboriginal occupation, with the areas closest to the current study area situated within and surrounding the Royal National Park.

One of the major Aboriginal site types identified by Sefton, and a site type considered to be endangered, were coastal middens. An abundance of coastal midden sites was identified as significant, as they highlight the importance of marine resources to Aboriginal groups in the Illawarra region, and the extensive exploitation of coastal resources undertaken in the area. Erosion and development of coastal areas were identified as key reasons for the endangerment of midden sites in the Illawarra, and it was recommended that a regional study identifying, mapping and recommending protective measures for these middens be undertaken.

Rather than discuss Aboriginal heritage in the area by individual site type, Sefton identified key areas within the Illawarra which had been surveyed and been identified as locations containing potential for Aboriginal heritage. In addition to coastal areas mentioned above, inland areas of archaeological potential included water catchment areas and the Northern Illawarra Escarpment. In the report's conclusion, Sefton recommended the development of a strategy to open tourism in these areas in a way that both protects identified Aboriginal sites from harm as well as promotes to the public the importance of these Aboriginal sites.

Australian Museum Business Services, 2006. *Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan: West Dapto Release Area*. Prepared for Wollongong City Council.

Wollongong City Council engaged Australian Museum Business Services (AMBS) to conduct an Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan (AHMP) for the West Dapto Release Area (WDRA). The AHMP utilised available archaeological, ethnographic, historical and environmental data. The WDRA was assessed through a four-week archaeological landscape survey and a four-week archaeological excavation program. The landscape survey covered 3.5% (104ha) of the WDRA surface area and assessed all landform units – streams, alluvial flats, streams and alluvial flats, hillslopes and spur crests. Survey transects were mapped in association with the river systems of the area. The AHMP covered an area of 104 hectares and recovered 469 artefacts from 136 test pits, representing a low to moderate density. Most artefacts were recovered from the upper 20cm of soil on spur crests, alluvial flats and in association with streams.

Archaeological and Heritage Management Solutions, 2012. *Aboriginal Archaeological Report: McPhail Lands, Bong Bong Road, West Dapto, Wollongong LGA*. Prepared for Stockland Development.

Archaeological and Heritage Management Solutions (AHMS) were engaged by Stockland Development to conduct an Archaeological Report for the subdivision and development on land at Bong Bong Road, West Dapto. Two AHMS sites were located within the assessment area – one Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) and one artefact scatter. The later was assessed as possessing high scientific significance.

The site survey noted varying disturbance across the assessment area, low ground visibility and widespread clearing of native vegetation. From the visual inspection, predictive modelling and background information, AHMS identified a PAD on the terraced landform and recommended further investigation in the form of test excavations. AHMS excavated 99 test pits across three major landforms and identified 554 artefacts. Optically simulated luminescence dating was carried out on a sample taken from the fluvial deposit below the A1 horizon. This analysis returned a result of 5.8 ± 0.5 ka (6,300 to 5,300 years ago).

AHMS concluded that within a regional context, the identified high-density subsurface artefact scatter was a rarity and thus the assessment area possessed a high archaeological research potential. To mitigate further impacts, AHMS recommended salvage excavations.

Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, 2015. *Calderwood Development Area Wastewater Servicing Stage 1 Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment*. Prepared for GHD Pty Ltd on behalf of Sydney Water.

Kelleher Nightingale Consulting (KNC) were engaged by Sydney Water to prepare an Aboriginal Due Diligence assessment for the stage one wastewater infrastructure to service the Calderwood Development Area, within the West Dapto Urban Release Area. No previously recorded AHMS sites or heritage items were identified and a majority of the proposed scope of works were located within the Macquarie Rivulet floodplain. One PAD, Macquarie Rivulet PAD 1, bordered the western boundary of the assessment area. According to KNC's assessment, due to the sensitive landform and minimal subsurface disturbance, this PAD possessed a moderate archaeological potential. As the PAD was not within the proposed impact area, no further assessment was undertaken. KNC recommended a fenced exclusion zone to avoid impact to the site during the construction phase, as well as the inclusion of all Aboriginal sites and PADs within a 100m radius on the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).

Eco Logical Australia, 2020. *Lot 5, North Marshall Mount Road, Marshall Mount – Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment*. Prepared for Lexosu Pty Ltd.

ELA were engaged by Lexosu Pty Ltd to prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment for 260 North Marshall Mount Road, Lot 5, DP 1132746, Marshall Mount. The visual inspection identified one isolated find, a fine-grained siliceous flake, within an area previously identified as a PAD. ELA concluded the artefact was located within a sensitive landform which had potential for archaeological deposits. The proposed works did not overlap with this sensitive landform and were located in an area with significant ground disturbance due to clearing of vegetation and erosion, and therefore posed lower potential for archaeological deposits. ELA's final recommendations were to proceed with the proposed works with a 10m buffer surrounding the identified site.

2.4 Step 2c – Determine if the activity is in an area where landscape features indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects

An archaeologically sensitive landscape is an area that has the potential for archaeological material to be present within it. According to the *Due Diligence Code of Practice* (DECCW 2010a), archaeologically sensitive landscapes can include areas:

- Within 200m of waters; or
- Located within a sand dune system; or
- Located on a ridge top, ridge line, headland; or
- Located within 200m below or above a cliff face; or
- Within 20m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or a cave mouth and is on land that is not disturbed land.

The Due Diligence Code of Practice (DECCW 2010a:18) defines disturbed land as areas that have any land that:

“Has been the subject of a human activity that has changed the land’s surface, being changes that remain clear and observable. Examples include ploughing, construction of rural infrastructure (such as dams and fences), construction of roads, trails and tracks (including fire trails and tracks and walking tracks), clearing vegetation, construction of buildings and the erection of other structures, construction or installation of utilities and other similar services (such as above or below ground electrical infrastructure, water or sewerage pipelines, stormwater drainage and other similar infrastructure) and construction of earthworks.”

In this case, the proposed activity comprises the Planning Proposal, which includes enabling more permanent operation of the mountain bike park facility in its existing form - no new development is proposed.'

2.4.1 Environmental context

The study area is situated within the Illawarra subregion of the NSW Sydney Basin bioregion and comprises the Cambewarra (ca) erosional soil landscape, with a small portion comprising the Fairy Meadow (fa) swamp soil landscape (**Error! Reference source not found.**). A summary of the geology, landforms, soils and vegetation typical within this subregion is provided in Table 3 below:

Table 3: Illawarra Subregion summary (source: NSW Department of Environment and Heritage 2024)

Illawarra Subregion Summary	
Geology	Permian siltstones, shale, sandstones and interbedded volcanics on and below the coastal escarpment. Quaternary alluvium and coastal sands.
Characteristic Landforms	Vegetated cliff faces on coastal escarpment with waterfalls and steep streams. Bouldery debris slopes with sandy clay matrix and low hills and alluvial valleys on coastal ramp. Barrier systems at Lake Illawarra and Nowra.
Typical Soils	Structured red and red brown loams with some areas of mellow texture contrast soils. Fertility high and good water holding capacity. Siliceous sands on beaches and dunes, podsol profiles in older dunes, peaty sands and organic silts in swamps and estuaries.
Vegetation	Mixed warm temperate and subtropical rainforest complexes on rich shale soils and alluvium under the escarpment. Coachwood, native tamarind, cabbage tree palm, Port Jackson fig,

Illawarra Subregion Summary

cheese tree, with soft tree fern and rough tree fern understorey. Adjacent tall forests; Sydney peppermint, brown barrel, yellow stringybark coastal white box. Coastal dunes; coast wattle, tea tree, banksia and blackbutt. Common reed in fresh swamps and lakes, mangroves and limited saltmarsh in estuaries.

CAMBEWARRA SOIL LANDSCAPE

The underlying geology of the Cambewarra soil landscape is that of the Cambewarra Latite Member, comprising felsic latite with scattered olivine basanite outcrops and Illawarra Coal Measures, interbedded with quartz lithic sandstone, mudstones, carbonaceous claystones and coals. The topography comprises steep to very steep hills with broad colluvial benches on latite and Illawarra Coal Measures on the Illawarra Escarpment. Local relief is 100-200m and slope gradients are >30%. Soils tend to be deep (>150cm) red solonchic soils or kraznozems on upper slopes and benches and lithosols on basanite outcrops. The soil landscape has low erodibility, variable acidity ranging from slightly acidic to neutral (6.0 – 7.5 pH) and is depositional, therefore possessing potential for *in situ* archaeological deposits.

FAIRY MEADOW SOIL LANDSCAPE

The underlying geology of the Fairy Meadow soil landscape comprises Quaternary sediments with quartz sand, lithic fluvial sand, silt and clay. The topography consists of gently undulating broad alluvial plains, with a local relief of <10m and slopes <5% below the Illawarra Escarpment. Floodplains and valley flats with minor terraces and scattered swamps also occur. Soils are moderately deep (50-100cm) alluvial loams and siliceous sands on terraces and prairie soils and yellow podzolic soils occur on drainage plains.

There are widespread rock falls and slumps along road batters, especially after heavy rain. This landscape has shallow soils and steep slopes and is subject to erosion which means it is unlikely for *in situ* archaeological material to be present.

VEGETATION

Native vegetation within the study area comprises uncleared to partially cleared closed-forest, woodland and open-forest including coachwood, churnwood and white cedar (State of NSW Department of Environment and Heritage 2024).

HYDROLOGY

Two highly modified ephemeral drainage lines feed into the Macquarie Rivulet on the opposite side of the Illawarra Highway and drain the slopes of the study area (**Error! Reference source not found.**). The Macquarie Rivulet is a fourth order stream and winds through the Tongarra and Tullimbar Valley before emptying into Lake Illawarra.

Associated first, second and third order tributaries of the Macquarie and Tongarra Rivulets traverse the study area and flow to the north and south (**Error! Reference source not found.**).

LAND USE

Historical aerial imagery provides insight into how landscapes have changed over time through human activity and development. The 1962 historic aerial of the study area shows the lower slopes have been cleared and the vegetation in the upper slopes appears to have undergone thinning (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Both drainage lines can be seen in the landform and a track through the upper slopes

is present. No buildings, dams or cultivation can be seen. The 1989 historic aerial (**Error! Reference source not found.**), shows increased vegetation across the study area, particularly around the creek lines and lower slopes and the dam is not present. The 2000 historic aerial (**Error! Reference source not found.**), shows the lower slopes have largely been cleared and the land to the north of the drainage line has been cultivated. A dam has been constructed and the track through the vegetated upper slopes is very clear.

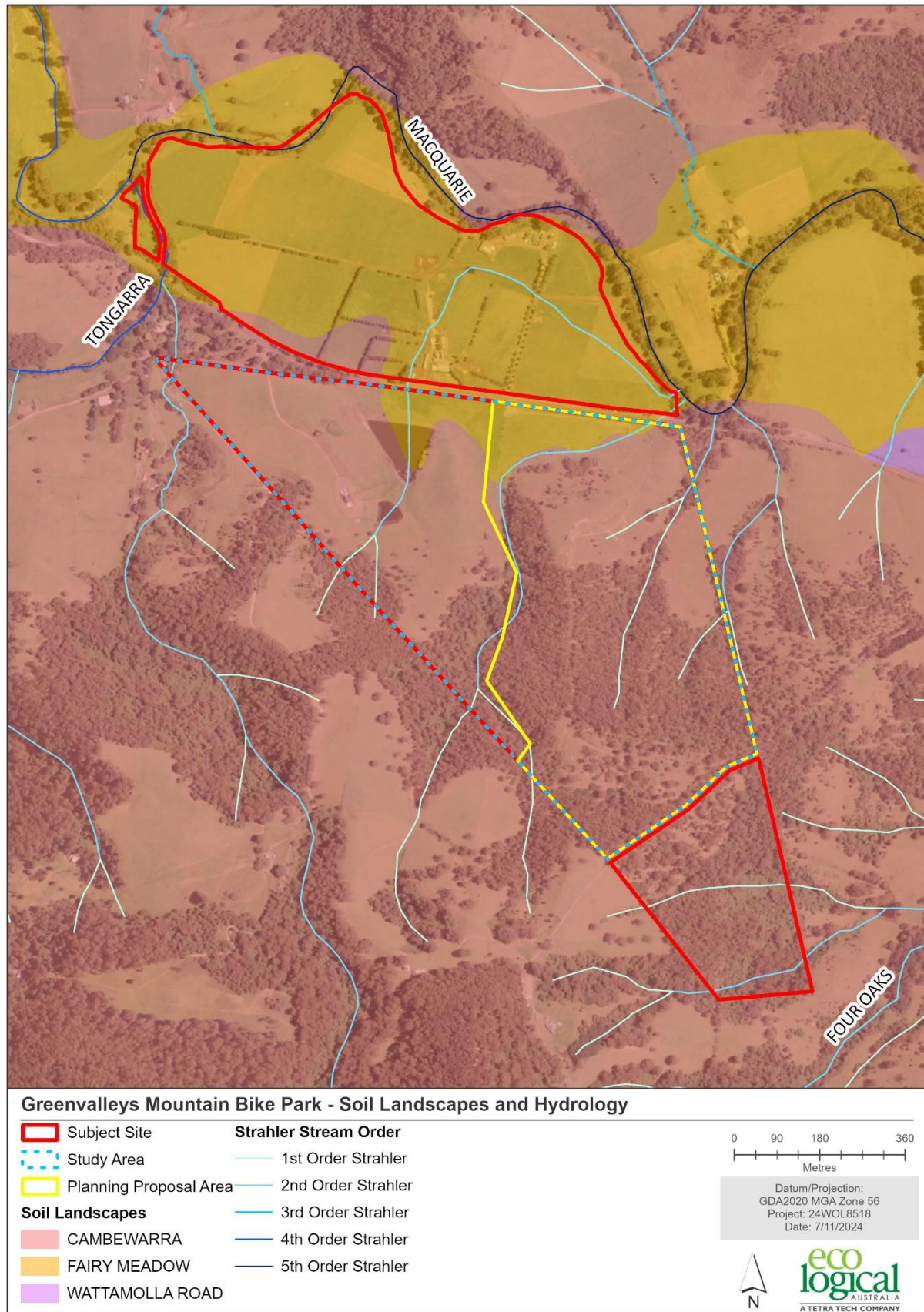


Figure 3: Soil landscapes and hydrology of the study area

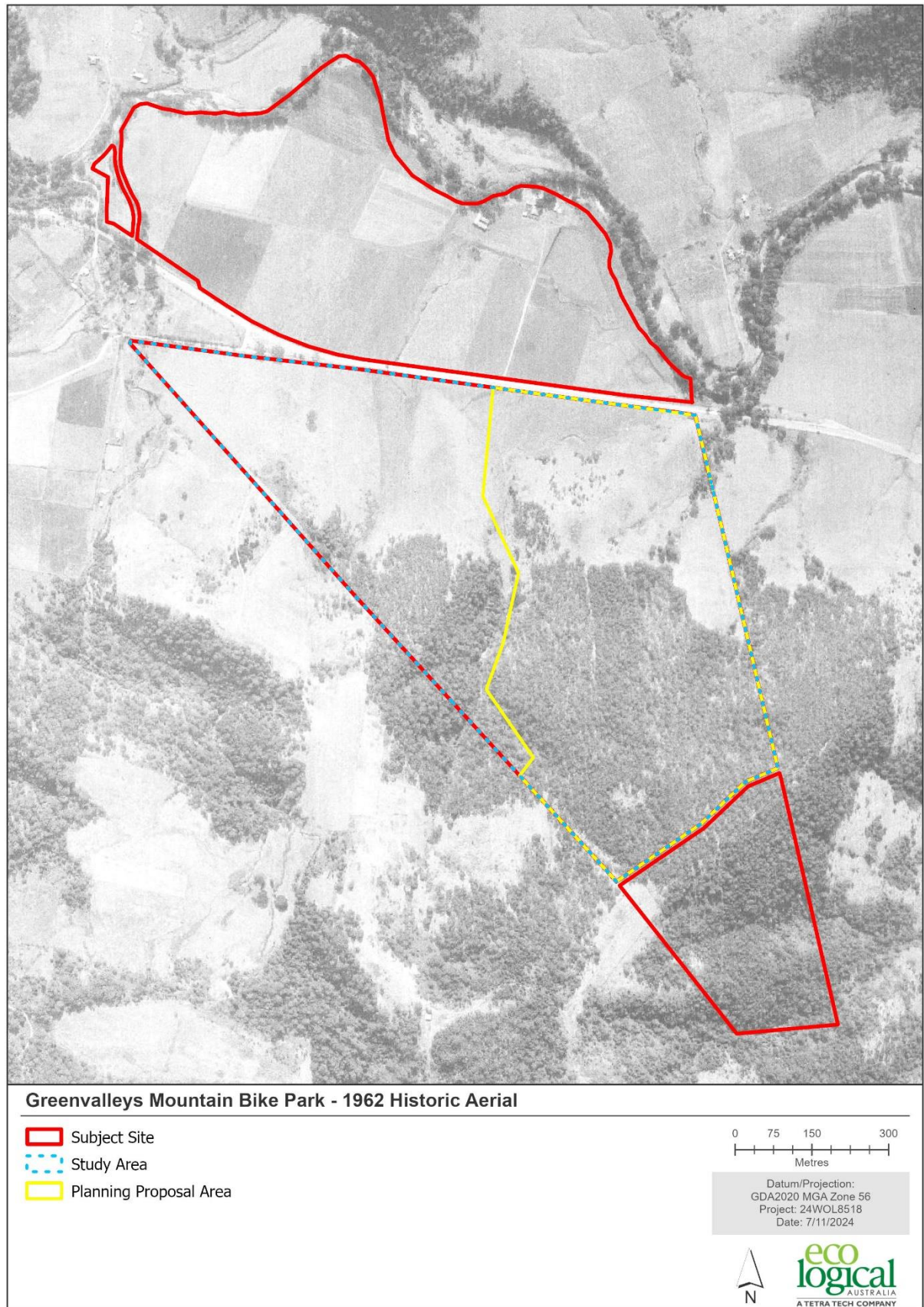


Figure 4: 1962 historical aerial of study area (Source: NSW Historical Imagery Spatial Services 2024)

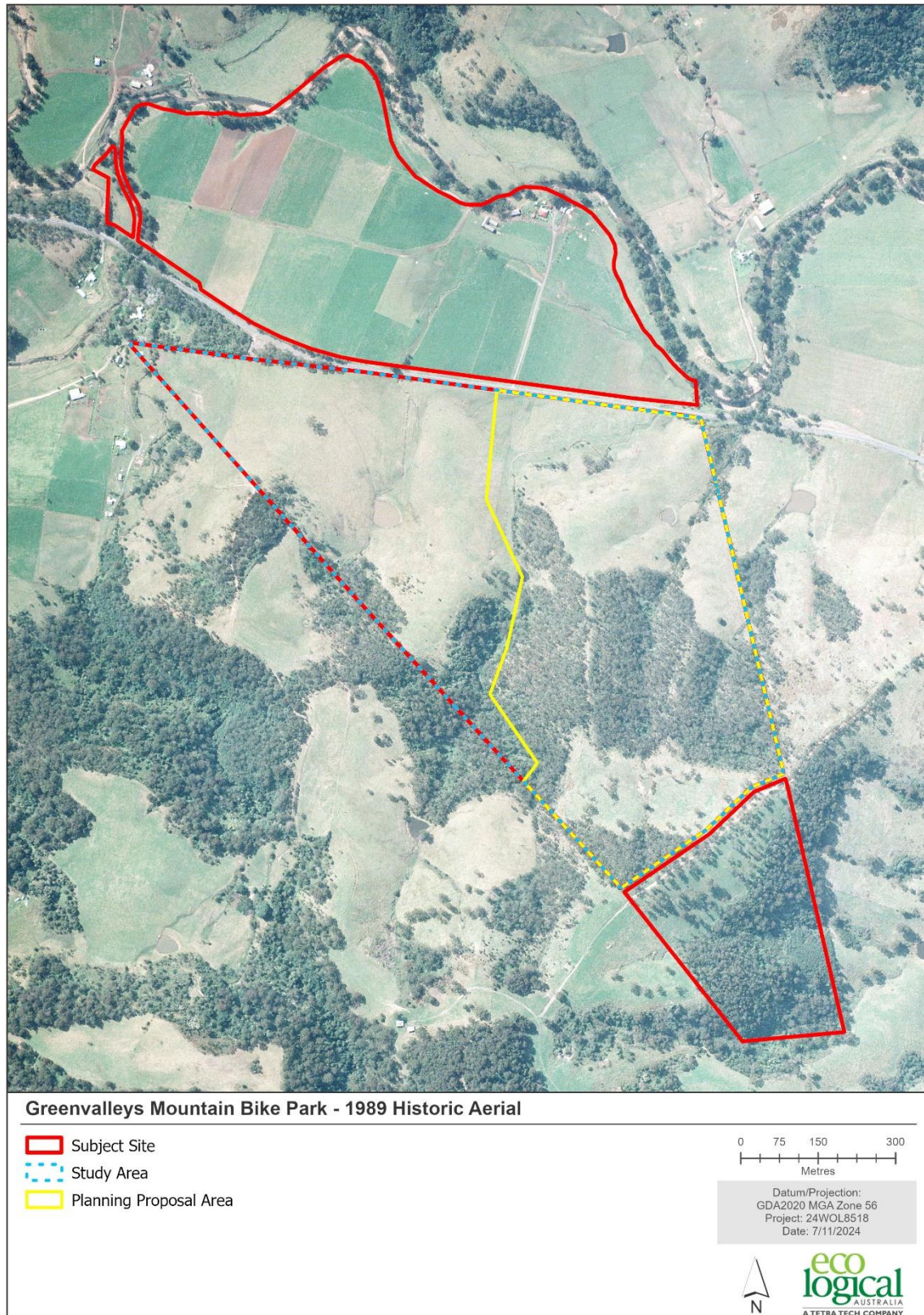


Figure 5: 1989 historical aerial of study area (Source: NSW Historical Imagery Spatial Services 2024)

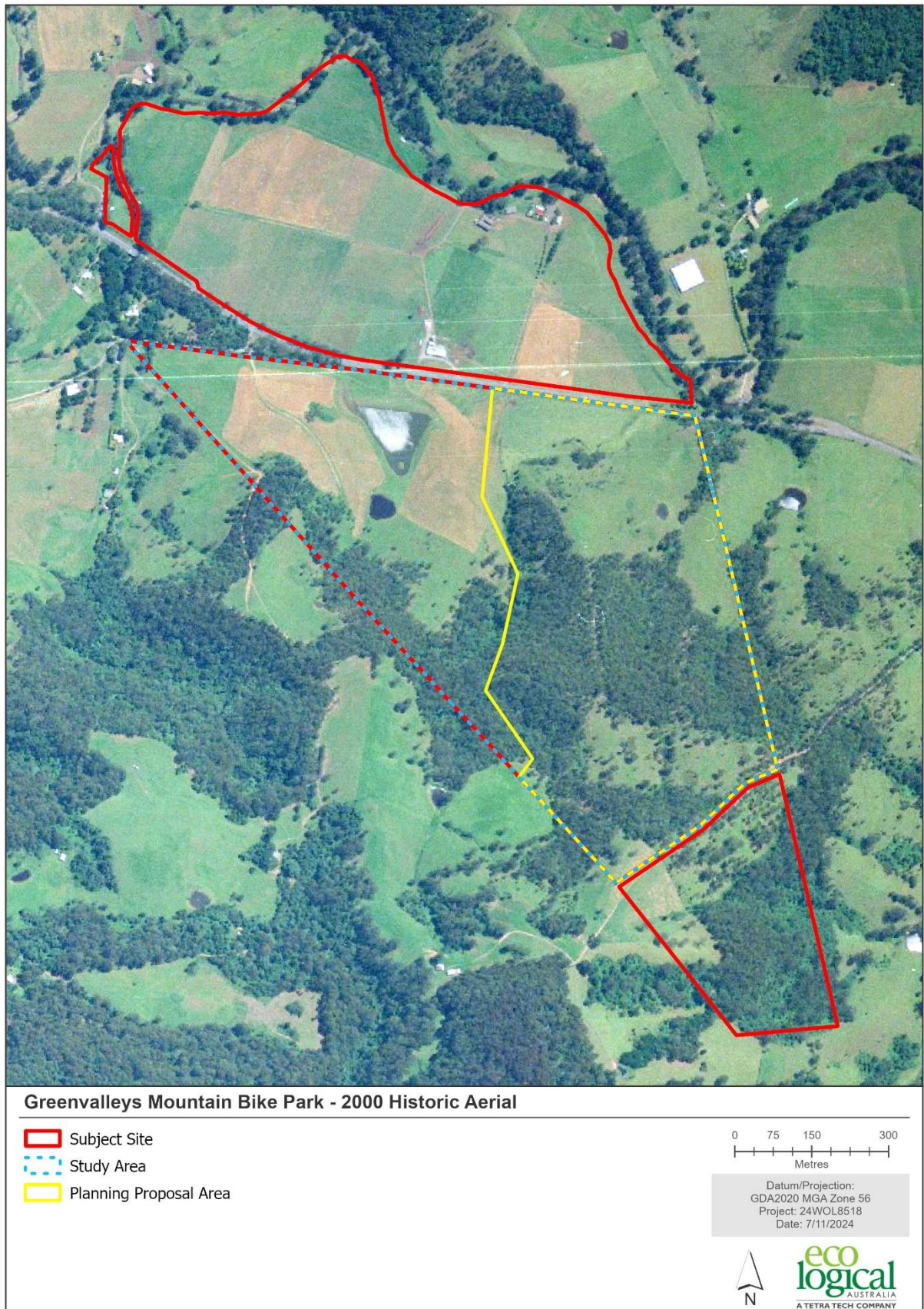


Figure 6: 2000 historical aerial of study area (Source: NSW Historical Imagery Spatial Services 2024)

2.4.2 Predictive model

The study area is located on Dharawal country where the Wodi Wodi people are the traditional custodians of the land. As is true for all Aboriginal Australians, the surrounding landscape was central to the Dharawal language, customs, spirituality and law.

The Wodi Wodi people camped at several locations throughout Shellharbour, including at Tongarra, as the landscape provided abundant hunting and gathering resources, such as wallabies, possums, wild honey and reptiles. Spears, waddies, boomerangs and digging sticks were constructed using the surrounding flora and fauna resources. Along the coast, fish were exploited using fish nets and fish poison. These Aboriginal people also engaged in the trade of lithic resources and tools and ceremonial attire with neighbouring tribes (Department of Environment and Conservation 2005).

Based on the material evidence and range of archaeological sites across the region, it is clear that Aboriginal people have been utilising the land and resources within the South Coast Region for thousands of years. The predictive model outlined in Table 4 below has been developed for the study area based on the AHIMS search results, landscape assessment and regional and local Aboriginal archaeological context outlined above.

Table 4: Predictive model

Site Type	Description	Likelihood to occur
Open camp sites/stone artefact scatters/isolated finds	Open camp sites represent past Aboriginal subsistence and stone knapping activities and include archaeological remains such as stone artefacts and hearths. This site type usually appears as surface scatters of stone artefacts in areas where vegetation is limited and ground surface visibility increases. Isolated finds may represent a single item discard event or be the result of limited stone knapping activity. The presence of such isolated artefacts may indicate the presence of a more extensive, in situ buried archaeological deposit, or a larger deposit obscured by low ground visibility.	Low - the majority of the study area is situated on a steeply sloping landform with shallow soils and subject to erosion and the remainder of the site is highly disturbed. In situ archaeological material may be present close to Macquarie Rivulet.
Potential Archaeological Deposit	Potential Archaeological Deposits (or PADs) are areas where there is no surface expression of stone artefacts, but due to a landscape feature there is a strong likelihood that the area will contain buried deposits of stone artefacts.	Moderate – there are areas of sensitivity close to the Macquarie Rivulet and flat land south of the Highway associated with a drainage line.
Scarred or carved trees	Tree bark was utilised by Aboriginal people for various purposes, including the construction of shelters (huts), canoes, paddles, shields, baskets and bowls, fishing lines, cloaks, torches and bedding, as well as being beaten into fibre for string bags or ornaments (sources cited in Attenbrow 2002: 113). Trees may also have been scarred in order to gain access to food resources (e.g. cutting toe-holds so as to climb the tree and catch possums or birds), or to mark locations such as tribal territories. Such scars, when they occur, are typically described as scarred trees.	Low - the lower slopes have been cleared and the upper slopes did not display trees old enough to possess scarring. It is unlikely this site type will occur.
Axe grinding grooves	Grinding grooves are the physical evidence of tool making or food processing activities undertaken by Aboriginal people. The manual rubbing of stones against other stones creates grooves in the rock; these are usually found on flat areas of abrasive rock such as sandstone.	Low - this site type has been recorded in the surrounding area, however no exposed sandstone suitable for

Site Type	Description	Likelihood to occur
		grinding occurs in the study area.
Bora/ceremonial	Aboriginal ceremonial sites are locations that have spiritual or ceremonial values to Aboriginal people. Aboriginal ceremonial sites may comprise natural landforms and, in some cases, will also have archaeological material. Bora grounds are a ceremonial site type, usually consisting of a cleared area around one or more raised earth circles, and often comprised of two circles of different sizes, connected by a pathway, and accompanied by ground drawings or mouldings of people, animals or deities, and geometrically carved designs on the surrounding trees.	Low - there is no evidence to suggest this site type will occur in this region.
Burial	Mortuary practices often took place in proximity to camp sites, as most people tended to die in or close to camp and it is difficult to move a body over a long distance. Soft, sandy soils on or close to rivers and creeks allowed for easier removal of earth for burial. Similarly, rock shelters or middens also provided accessible burial places. Burial sites may be marked by stone cairns, modified trees, or a natural landmark. They may also be identified through historic records or oral histories.	Low - there is no evidence to suggest this site type will occur in this region.
Contact/historical sites	Artefacts located at such sites may involve the use of introduced materials such as glass or ceramics by Aboriginal people or be sites of Aboriginal occupation in the historical period.	Low - there is no evidence to suggest this site type will occur in this region.



Figure 7: Aerial image of the existing bike tracks in the northern part of the study area (Six Maps)

2.5 Step 3 – Can the harm or activity be avoided?

The Mountain Bike Park will operate in its existing form. No new bike paths, trails or any other development works are proposed. In this case, the proposed activity comprises the Planning Proposal, which includes enabling more permanent operation of the mountain bike park facility in its existing form.

2.6 Step 4 – Does a desktop assessment and visual inspection confirm that there are Aboriginal objects or that they are likely?

No Aboriginal sites have previously been identified on the AHIMS database as being located within the study area and a desktop review of historic aerial imagery indicates the study area has been subject to localised ground disturbance related to vegetation clearance, drainage and the construction of bike tracks. A visual inspection of the study area was undertaken by ELA Principal Heritage Consultant, Karyn McLeod and ELA Archaeologist, Kate Storan on 28 May 2021. Visual inspection aimed to identify Aboriginal objects, if present, and assess the archaeological potential of the study area.

2.7 Visual inspection

The study area is located on the southern side of the Illawarra Highway at Tongarra, eight kilometres west of Albion Park. The Greenvalleys Mountain Bike Park is located within the eastern part of the study area and extends south to Lakeview Road but not beyond.'

Historically the lower slopes of the study area were cleared for pastoral use and the flat land adjacent to the highway was periodically subject to cropping. The study area comprises a flat, grassed area adjacent to the highway (**Error! Reference source not found.**) with land sloping steeply up to the south that has been cleared and heavily modified by the existing bike tracks (**Error! Reference source not found.**).

The majority of the previously cleared farming land has been subject to disturbance in the form of track and road construction. Tracks and jumps have been created using an excavator to remove topsoils and expose the underlying clay and shale (Figure 12, Figure 14) and imported materials have been used to create mounds and consolidate roads. The existing toilets and administration office are temporary structures , and a timber picnic shelter has been constructed on the flat grassed area (Figure 16).



Figure 8: Mounded imported soil adjacent to Illawarra highway on the northern boundary

Figure 9: Tracks in the north eastern part of the study area cut into natural clay and shale soils



Figure 10: Drainage pipes incorporated into access tracks



Figure 11: Track and dam formed upslope in the eastern part of the study area



Figure 12: Mounded embankment and track cut into the natural clay and shale



Figure 13: Ephemeral stream in the southern central part of the study area demonstrating small area of exposed sandstone



Figure 14: View west showing the sensitive raised grassed area adjacent to the drainage line



Figure 15: View upslope showing mounding and disturbance



Figure 16: Mounding and jumps on the flat ground at the base of the slope



Figure 17: Modified drainage line in approximately the centre of the study area

2.8 Step 5: Further investigation and impact assessment

The majority of the study area is steeply sloping and would not have been occupied by Aboriginal people for camping. Use of the slopes for hunting may have occurred, but not in enough frequency to result in an archaeological resource.

There are two archaeologically sensitive landforms in the study area. The first is associated with the bend of the Macquarie Rivulet in the north eastern part of the study area (**Error! Reference source not found.**, Figure 20). The landform has been truncated by the construction of the Illawarra Highway and partially disturbed by vehicle and bike tracks. Two drainage lines originally drew water from the slopes and fed into the Macquarie Rivulet in this location, however the course of both have been modified by roads and tracks across the site as well as altered drainage alignment.

A raised grassed area adjacent to a drainage line in the north western part of the study area (Figure 20), is also considered a place where Aboriginal people would have camped in the past. It runs along the base of the slope fairly undisturbed but becomes highly modified closer to the Macquarie Rivulet to allow road and track construction over and around it (Figure 12, Figure 19). The grassed area has been cleared, however it appears relatively intact close to the drainage line and slope.

Aerial imagery demonstrates the vegetation in the upper slopes has been periodically cleared or thinned. The majority of the trees in the study area were determined to be either too young or the wrong species to be used for scarring and no scarred trees were identified.

ELA understand that no new bike paths, tracks or any other development are proposed as part of the Planning Proposal, and ongoing site management measures include removal of sediment from relief culverts, stabilising batters and berms, reshaping dish drains and maintaining creek and gully crossings. Car parking is provided within a grassed paddock south of the main entrance and overflow car parking is provided within an existing cleared area (with all weather gravel surface) adjacent to the Illawarra Highway - see Figure 2.'

The planning proposal will not impact on any known Aboriginal sites and the majority of the study area has a low to nil potential for Aboriginal objects. Given the sensitivity of only a small portion of the study area (Figure 18) and the high levels of disturbance of the landform on the lower slopes (**Error! Reference source not found.**), there is a low likelihood for the continued use of the site to disturb areas of

archaeological potential, if the identified areas of sensitivity are avoided. The steep upper slopes were not conducive to prolonged or extensive Aboriginal occupation and coupled with the shallow and erosional nature of the soils, there is low potential for Aboriginal sites and objects in this terrain.

Existing car parking is limited to disturbed areas in the paddock to the south of the main entrance and within the gravelled area adjacent to the Highway. Paddock parking is close to an identified area of archaeological sensitivity (Figure 20). On this basis, it is recommended that the southern extent of the paddock parking area is fenced to avoid encroachment of vehicles across this sensitive area and potential impacts on landform, waterways and potential archaeological deposits.'

The facility operation is subject to weather conditions and does not operate during wet weather.



Figure 18: Identified areas of sensitivity, subject to little disturbance and associated with the Macquarie Rivulet

3. Recommendations

Due to the above assessment, Aboriginal objects are likely to be present in limited portions of the study area. The Planning Proposal will not impact sites and objects if areas of sensitivity (Figure 18) are avoided.

ELA understand that no new bike paths, tracks or any other developments are proposed as part of this Planning Proposal and as such, no further assessment will be required. If any development works are ever proposed in the future, then such works should avoid the identified sensitive archaeological areas, otherwise assessment and mitigation measures will be required. The planning proposal is acceptable on heritage grounds.

Based on the findings of this due diligence assessment and the requirement of the NPW Act the following are recommended.

Recommendation 1 – Car parking

The existing car parking area in the grassed paddock is close to an identified area of archaeological sensitivity. On this basis, it is recommended that the southern extent of the parking area is fenced to avoid encroachment of vehicles across this sensitive area and potential impacts on landform, waterways and potential archaeological deposits. Parking is limited to previously disturbed areas.

Recommendation 2 - Potential future works'.

Aboriginal objects are protected under the NPW Act regardless of if they are registered on AHIMS or not. If suspected Aboriginal objects, such as stone artefacts are located during future works, works must cease in the affected area and an archaeologist called in to assess the finds. If the finds are found to be Aboriginal objects, Heritage NSW must be notified under section 89A of the NPW Act. Appropriate management and avoidance or approval under a section 90 AHIP should then be sought if Aboriginal objects are to be moved or harmed.

In the extremely unlikely event that human remains are found, works should immediately cease, and the NSW Police should be contacted. If the remains are suspected to be Aboriginal, Heritage NSW may also be contacted at this time to assist in determining appropriate management.

Recommendation 3 – Further Archaeological Assessment

If any development works are ever proposed in the future, then such works should avoid the identified sensitive archaeological areas, otherwise assessment and mitigation measures will be required. Potential future development of new tracks, fencing, car parking or buildings would also be subject to further assessment and approval and permits may also be required from Heritage NSW.

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Appendix A - AHIMS Search Results


AHIMS Web Services (AWS)
 Extensive search - Site list report

 Your Ref/PO Number : 24WOL8518
 Client Service ID : 937779

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
52-5-0434	Tullimbar PAD1	GDA	56	293704	6171840	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :- Artefact :-		102212,103390
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd, Mr. Matthew Kelleher, Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd (generic users), Austr				Permits	2299,2338,3054,3118		
52-5-0842	Tullimbar PAD5 Cloned	GDA	56	294560	6171025	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		104375,104376
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd, Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd (generic users), Austr				Permits	4543,4963		
52-5-0490	WDRA_AX_34	GDA	56	293933	6175648	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		100075,102212,102766
	Contact	Recorders	Australian Museum Consulting (AM Consulting), Mr. Geordie Oakes, ARCOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney				Permits			
52-5-0495	WDRA_AX_39	AGD	56	292286	6174532	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		100075,102212
	Contact	Recorders	Australian Museum Consulting (AM Consulting)				Permits			
52-5-1030	MMR-AS3-22	GDA	56	293361	6175710	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr. Geordie Oakes, ARCOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney				Permits			
52-5-0346	Amber 21, Avon catchment Area;	AGD	56	206810	6173990	Closed site	Valid	Art (Tinted or Engraved) :- Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-	Shelter with Art, Shelter with PAD	
	Contact	Recorders	Mrs. Caryll Sefton				Permits			
52-5-0590	CP-IF-04	GDA	56	294309	6173147	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Austral Archaeology				Permits			
52-5-0592	CP-IF-06	GDA	56	292184	6172272	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103727,103728,104933
	Contact	Recorders	Austral Archaeology				Permits			
52-5-0937	TULLIMBAR RR1/2	GDA	56	294428	6171211	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		104253
	Contact	Recorders	Mr. Miles Robson, Austral Archaeology				Permits	4453		
52-5-1072	386MMR-IA1-22	GDA	56	293939	6175558	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr. Geordie Oakes, ARCOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney				Permits			
52-5-1079	CSFS-IT1	GDA	56	292092	6172251	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact	Recorders	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills, Mr. Declan (gml) Conan				Permits			
52-5-1082	CRS-RT01	GDA	56	292954	6172911	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	Contact	Recorders	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills, Mr. Declan (gml) Conan				Permits			
52-5-0430	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)
 Extensive search - Site list report

 Your Ref/PO Number : 24WOL8518
 Client Service ID : 937779

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
Contact		Recorders		Mr. Mark Simon		Permits				
52-5-0560	Nellies Glen/2	AGD	56	285007	6166432	Open site	Valid	Water Hole : 1		
Contact		Recorders		Ms. Cathy Vincent		Permits				
52-5-0439	Tullimbar Village PAD2	AGD	56	294050	6171800	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		102212,103390
Contact		Recorders		Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd		Permits		2338,3054,3118		
52-5-0634	CP-S-08	GDA	56	293005	6173031	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
Contact		Recorders		Austral Archaeology		Permits				
52-5-0636	CP-S-10	GDA	56	292374	6174114	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		
Contact		Recorders		Austral Archaeology		Permits				
52-5-0942	YRPAD4	GDA	56	293222	6171155	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		
Contact		Recorders		Ms. Lyn O'Brien, Past Traces Pty Ltd		Permits				
52-5-1027	MMR-AS6-22	GDA	56	293450	6175399	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-		
Contact		Recorders		Mr. Geordie Oakes, ARCOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney		Permits				
52-5-0431	Tullimbar PAD 3	GDA	56	294000	6171200	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :- Artefact :-		102212,104375,104376,104805
Contact		Recorders		Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd, Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd (generic users), Austr		Permits		2149,2321,2338,4543		
52-5-0529	Calderwood 1	GDA	56	291499	6173252	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		102212
Contact		Recorders		Wodli Wodli Elders Corporation		Permits				
52-5-0591	CP-IF-05	GDA	56	294292	6173109	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
Contact		Recorders		Mr. Matthew Kelleher, Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd (generic users), Austr		Permits				
52-5-0701	CP-IF-05A	GDA	56	294292	6173109	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
Contact		Recorders		Austral Archaeology		Permits				
52-5-1097	Marshall Mt Ck AS01	GDA	56	293227	6173906	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
Contact		Recorders		GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills, Mr. Declan (gml) Conan		Permits				
52-5-1156	RTC 52-5-1127	GDA	56	293117	6171020	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
Contact		Recorders		Ms. Lyn O'Brien, Past Traces Pty Ltd		Permits				
52-5-1133	Marshall Mount Creek (Calderwood AFT 1	GDA	56	294181	6174209	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
Contact		Recorders		Mr. Matthew Kelleher, Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd (generic users)		Permits				
52-5-1135	Marshall Mount Creek (Calderwood AFT 2	GDA	56	293907	6174269	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-		
Contact		Recorders		Mr. Matthew Kelleher, Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd (generic users)		Permits				
52-5-1128	YRR-PAD-03	GDA	56	293132	6171099	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		

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Your Ref/PO Number : 24WOL8518

Client Service ID : 937779

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
52-5-0559	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
	carriagton point/1	AGD	56	285062	6166206	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : 1		
52-5-0887	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
	Rod Wellington Calderwood Road IF 2	GDA	56	292884	6173112	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
52-5-0627	Contact	Recorders						Permits	5059	
	CP-S-01	GDA	56	293437	6171863	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		
52-5-0639	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
	CP-S-13	GDA	56	292868	6173817	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
52-5-1023	Contact	Recorders						Permits	5039	
	MMR-IA1-22	GDA	56	293251	6175600	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -		
52-5-1026	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
	MMR-AS5-22	GDA	56	293373	6175539	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -		
52-5-1028	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
	MMR-AS7-22	GDA	56	293699	6175510	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -		
52-5-1029	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
	MMR-AS1-22	GDA	56	293100	6175838	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
52-5-0522	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
	HCL, Tullimbah	AGD	56	291391	6170922	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 5		102212
52-5-0597	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
	CP-IF-13	GDA	56	293261	6173372	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : 1		103727,10372 8,104933
52-5-0H34	Contact	Recorders						Permits	4092,5188	103727,10372 8
	Calderwood #1	GDA	56	292309	6172542	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
52-5-1081	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
	CHS-AS01	GDA	56	292564	6174509	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
52-5-1136	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
	Marshall Mount Creek Calderwood APT 5	GDA	56	294512	6174499	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
52-5-0515	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
	Calderwood PAD 1	AGD	56	291173	6172768	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102212
52-5-0602	Contact	Recorders						Permits	2661,2873	102766
	CP-IF-17	GDA	56	293496	6175017	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
52-5-0629	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
	CP-S-03	GDA	56	293509	6172509	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		
52-5-0630	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
	CP-S-04	GDA	56	293970	6174138	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
52-5-0632	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
	CP-S-06/CP-S-PAD-02	GDA	56	293943	6173438	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : - Artefact : 2		103727,10372 8,103940,1049 33
52-5-1024	Contact	Recorders						Permits	4298,4755	
	MMR-IA2-22	GDA	56	293600	6175651	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -		
52-5-1025	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
	MMR-AS4-22	GDA	56	293525	6175752	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -		
52-5-0345	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
	Amber 25,Avon catchment Area;	AGD	56	286610	6175150	Open site	Valid	Stone Arrangement : -	Stone Arrangement	
52-5-0347	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
	Amber 17,Avon catchment Area;	AGD	56	287180	6175600	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	
52-5-0040	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
	Saint Anthony's,Robertson,Hoddles Hill;	AGD	56	283200	6170470	Open site	Valid	Stone Arrangement : -	Stone Arrangement	
52-5-0589	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
	CP-IF-03	GDA	56	293587	6172587	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
52-5-0595	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
	CP-IF-11	GDA	56	292460	6172557	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
52-5-0841	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
	Tullimbah Artefact Return Location	GDA	56	294176	6171114	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
52-5-0938	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
	MMAD02	GDA	56	294715	6175444	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
52-5-0939	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
	MMAD01	GDA	56	294701	6175436	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
52-5-0561	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
	Blue Pool	AGD	56	285000	6166432	Open site	Valid	Water Hole : 1		
52-5-0888	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
	Calderwood Road IF 1	GDA	56	292662	6173452	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
52-5-0883	Contact	Recorders						Permits	5059	
	North Macquarie Road APT 2	GDA	56	291963	6171765	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
52-5-0884	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
	North Macquarie Road APT 1	GDA	56	291777	6171622	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 24WOL8518
Client Service ID : 937779

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
52-5-0868	North Macquarie Road PAD 1	GDA	56	293335	6172650	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits	4933	
52-5-0965	Calderwood Area 3	GDA	56	294621	6174005	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
52-5-0628	CP-S-02	GDA	56	294386	6173411	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 6		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
52-5-0635	CP-S-09/CP-PAD-03	GDA	56	292297	6173439	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
52-5-0940	Yellow Rock PAD 1 (YR/PAD1)	GDA	56	293590	6171388	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact :- Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		104450,104451,105433
	Contact	Recorders						Permits	4731	
52-5-0228	Macquarie Rivlet 2;	AGD	56	293600	6175500	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	1330,102212,102375
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
52-5-0393	ANNALIESE No 2	AGD	56	284520	6174920	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : 2		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
52-5-0594	CP-IF-08	GDA	56	292979	6172557	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103727,103728,104933
	Contact	Recorders						Permits	4419	
52-5-0599	CP-IF-15	GDA	56	292473	6173647	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
52-5-0835	Calderwood 02	GDA	56	292238	6172207	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103727,103728,104933
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
52-5-1051	Marshall Mount Road AF	GDA	56	294457	6175145	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		105514,105515
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
52-5-1121	Tripoli Way Extension	GDA	56	294416	6172417	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
52-5-0429	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
52-5-0935	CSF AS 2	GDA	56	294239	6173593	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
52-5-0964	Calderwood Area 4	GDA	56	294761	6173601	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 09/10/2024 for Kate Storan for the following area at Datum: GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 282765.0 - 294765.0, Northings : 6165952.0 - 6175952.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 112

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 24WOL8518
Client Service ID : 937779

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
52-5-0601	CP-IF-10	GDA	56	292558	6172658	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
52-5-0637	CP-S-11/CP-PAD-04	GDA	56	292616	6173723	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits	5059	
52-5-0638	CP-S-12	GDA	56	292959	6173461	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103727,103728
	Contact	Recorders						Permits	5059	
52-5-0640	CP-S-14/CP-PAD-05	GDA	56	293031	6174042	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
52-5-0641	CP-S-15	GDA	56	293486	6175073	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		102766
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
52-5-0120	Garrington Falls;	AGD	56	284900	6165900	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove :-	Axe Grinding Groove	
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
52-5-0507	CP-IF-01	GDA	56	291773	6171664	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
52-5-0588	CP-IF-02	GDA	56	291735	6171550	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
52-5-0598	CP-IF-14	GDA	56	292464	6173549	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
52-5-1080	CSFS-ST1	GDA	56	291951	6172476	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
52-5-0391	ANNALIESE No 1	AGD	56	283380	6174520	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :- Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
52-5-0882	North Macquarie Road IF 1	GDA	56	291946	6171539	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
52-5-0934	CSF AS 1	GDA	56	294256	6173469	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits	4755	
52-5-0604	CP-PAD-01	GDA	56	292796	6172718	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103727,103728,104933
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
52-5-0631	CP-S-05	GDA	56	292955	6172691	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
52-5-0633	CP-S-07	GDA	56	293700	6173386	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 3		103727,103728,104933

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 24WOL8518

Client Service ID : 937779

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
52-5-0658	CP-IF-05	GDA	56	294292	6173109	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1	4092	
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
52-5-0941	Yellow Rock PAD3 (YR/PAD3)	GDA	56	293531	6171289	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		104450,104451,105433
	Contact	Recorders						Permits	4734	
52-5-1031	MMR-AS2-22	GDA	56	293326	6175850	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
52-5-0441	HC2 and PAD3	GDA	56	294454	6171230	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : 5, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		102212,104253
	Contact	Recorders						Permits	4453,4625,4963	
52-5-0600	CP-IF-16	GDA	56	292257	6173960	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
52-5-0936	TULLIMBAR RRP 1	GDA	56	294760	6170632	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		104375,104376
	Contact	Recorders						Permits	4543	
52-5-1096	Marshall Mt Ck ASD2	GDA	56	293339	6174008	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
52-5-1134	Marshall Mount Creek Calderwood APT 3	GDA	56	293440	6173986	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
52-5-0163	MI Murray, Calderwood	AGD	56	293600	6174510	Open site	Valid	Grinding groove :-	Axe Grinding Groove	
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
52-5-0164	MI Murray	AGD	56	293400	6174400	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Shelter with Art	
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
52-5-0440	Tullimbar Village PAD4	GDA	56	294404	6171090	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		102212,103390,104325,104326,104375,104376
	Contact	Recorders						Permits	2338,3054,3118,4542,4543	
52-5-0603	CP-IF-18	GDA	56	294006	6174575	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
52-5-0338	Amber 10, Avon catchment Area	AGD	56	287630	6175530	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Shelter with Art	102375
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
52-5-0136	Minnamurra (Minnamurra 1)	AGD	56	292435	6165789	Open site	Valid	Stone Arrangement :-	Stone Arrangement	635

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 24WOL8518

Client Service ID : 937779

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
52-5-0593	CP-IF-07	GDA	56	292892	6172396	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103727,103728,104933
	Contact	Recorders						Permits	4419	
52-5-0596	CP-IF-12	GDA	56	292686	6172441	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103727,103728,104933
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
52-5-1061	MMR-AS7	GDA	56	294621	6175937	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits	5305	
52-5-1122	Tripoli Way Extension PAD2	GDA	56	294272	6172282	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
52-5-1123	Tripoli Way Extension PAD1	GDA	56	294422	6172389	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
52-5-1126	Duck Creek APT 1	GDA	56	294033	6175820	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits	5305	
52-5-1137	Marshall Mount Creek Calderwood APT 4	GDA	56	293653	6174417	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		

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.

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