



South Jerrabomberra Estate 2 Northern Catchment Stage

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

August 2025



**Navin
Officer**

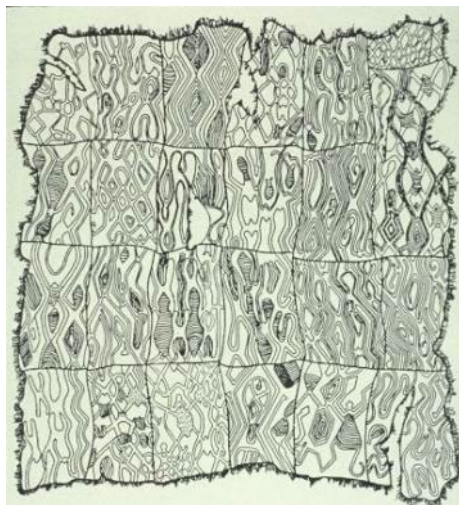
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NOHC acknowledges Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, their many diverse communities across our nation and their rich culture. We pay respect to their Elders past and present. We acknowledge Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as Australia's first peoples and as the Traditional Owners and custodians of the land and water across the Australian landscape and seascape. We recognise and value the ongoing contribution of Aboriginal people to Australian life and how their contribution continues to enrich our society. In our daily work we recognise, cherish, celebrate and defend the evidence of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples rich and complex history and prehistory which extends back from the present day into a deep and distant past. We understand that this archaeological evidence has meaning to the descendants of those who created it. Through our research and conservation efforts we strive to unlock hidden meanings from these traces of the past and to make that knowledge available to current and future generations of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd (NOHC) has been commissioned by Village Building Company (the proponent), to prepare Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Reports (ACHAR) for the proposed South Jerrabomberra Estate. This report assesses the Northern Catchment development stage of the South Jerrabomberra Estate Project.

The project design is still under development, but will include cut and fill activity to level the project area topography, the construction of residential housing, roads, the installation of underlying infrastructure and landscaping works. These impacts will reach a maximum depth of 5.3m within the north-western extent of the separated section of the subject area, and 4.8m within the main body of the subject area.

Main findings

The following conclusions have been reached in relation to the subject area:

- The subject area has been subject to historical impacts from grazing activities, with more intensive and deeper impacts within the 2025 Survey Area portion.
- There are nine registered archaeological sites within the subject area, one of which (57-2-0804 - South Jerrabomberra 2 (SJ2) is registered but destroyed.
- The remaining eight sites will be wholly directly impacted and likely destroyed by the project.
- All Aboriginal archaeological sites within the subject area have been extensively surveyed and archaeologically tested throughout the South Jerrabomberra Estate Project.
- An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit is required for the subject area and project impacts prior to the commencement of project works. The Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit can only be applied to areas that are not already the subject of an existing permit and must not be within the same area AHIP area applied for with the 2E project ACHAR and AHIP application area.

The following recommendations are made:

1. An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit is required for the subject area and project impacts prior to the commencement of project works.
2. The Aboriginal community should be given the opportunity to collect all sites within the area of proposed impact.
3. The protocols for the unanticipated discovery of archaeological material and suspected human remains (presented in Appendix 3) be adopted and complied with during construction activities involving ground surface disturbance and excavation.
4. A copy of the final report should be submitted to the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment for registration on the AHIMS database

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GLOSSARY AND DEFINITIONS

Aboriginal object	Defined in the NPW Act as "any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains".
Aboriginal place	An area of land that is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture and is declared to be an Aboriginal place under section 84 of the NPW Act.
Aboriginal site	An Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place associated with past or contemporary Aboriginal occupation of NSW.
Aboriginal heritage impact permit (AHIP)	An AHIP is the statutory instrument issued by DPIE under section 90 of the NPW Act to manage harm or potential harm to Aboriginal objects and places (OEH 2017:1).
ACHAR	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System – a database of known Aboriginal site records in NSW and a repository of Aboriginal heritage survey, assessment and investigation reports.
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit
Archaeological site	A place or location with material traces or evidence of Aboriginal land use. The boundaries of an archaeological site may be defined by the spatial extent of visible Aboriginal objects, or direct evidence of their location; obvious physical boundaries where present; or identification by the Aboriginal community based on cultural information (DECCW 2010a:14).
Artefact	Objects such as stone tools, and associated flaked material, spears, manuports, grindstones, discarded stone flakes, modified glass or shell demonstrating evidence of use of the area by Aboriginal people (OEH 2012:8). Stone artefacts are the most common type of Aboriginal object and are usually the only remains left at the locations where Aboriginal people lived in the past (DECCW 2010a:28).
Artefact scatter	A formerly used site type consisting of two or more stone artefacts situated in proximity to each other. Typically, this category did not include isolated finds. The use of the term 'scatter' was intended to be descriptive and did not infer the original human behaviour which formed the site. Now referred to as an 'artefact' site feature (see Artefact).
Background discard/scatter	There is no single concept for background discard or 'scatter', and therefore no formal definition. Commonly agreed is that background discard of artefacts occurs in the absence of 'focussed' activity involving the production and/or discard of stone artefacts in a particular location. An example of unfocussed activity is occasional discard of isolated artefacts during travel along a route or pathway.

	Examples of 'focussed' activities are camping, knapping and heat-treating stone, cooking in a hearth, and processing food with stone tools.
	Definitions of background scatter comprising only qualitative criteria do not specify the numbers (quantity) or density (artefacts/m ²) of artefacts required to differentiate activity areas from background discard.
Burials	A traditional or contemporary (post-contact) burial of an Aboriginal person, which may occur outside designated cemeteries and may not be marked (OEH 2012:8). Aboriginal ancestral remains are most frequently found in middens, sand dunes, lunettes, bordering dunes and other sandy or soft sedimentary soils (DECCW 2010a:34).
DPIE	NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, formerly OEH
EP&A Act	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> (NSW)
Grinding grooves	Grooves in a rock surface resulting from manufacture of stone tools such as ground edge hatchets and spears, may also include rounded depressions resulting from grinding of seeds and grains (OEH 2012:9).
Isolated find	A formerly used site type defined as a single stone artefact, not located within a rock shelter, which occurs without any associated evidence of Aboriginal occupation. Isolated finds may represent single discard events, be constituent components of background scatter, or be indicative of a larger obscured, remnant or disturbed site. Now referred to as an 'artefact' site feature (see Artefact).
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LES	Local Environmental Study
LGA	Local government area
Lithic assemblage	A collection of whole and fragmentary stone artefacts and manuports obtained from an Aboriginal site, either by collecting items scattered on the present ground surface (see Artefact scatter) or recovered during controlled archaeological excavation.
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
Modified tree	Trees which show the marks of modification as a result of cutting of bark from the trunk for use in the production of shields, canoes, boomerangs, burial shrouds, for medicinal purposes, foot holds etc, or alternately intentional carving of the heartwood of the tree to form a permanent marker to indicate ceremonial use/significance of a nearby area. These carvings may also act as territorial or burial markers (OEH 2012:9).
NC	Northern Catchment – this assessment's stage in the broader South Jerrabomberra Estate Project

NOHC

Navin Officer Heritage Consultants

NPW Act

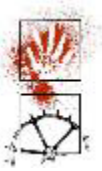
National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)

NPW Regulation

National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019

Open camp site

A formerly used site type defined as a stone artefact scatter, not located within a rock shelter, containing two or more artefacts. The term 'open camp site' was based on ethnographic modelling suggesting that most artefact occurrences resulted from activities at camp sites. However, in order to separate the site description from the interpretation, both open camp sites and isolated finds are now referred to as 'artefact' sites (see Artefact).



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to this report

Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd (NOHC) has been commissioned by Village Building Company (the proponent), to prepare Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Reports (ACHAR) for the proposed South Jerrabomberra Estate. This report assesses the Northern Catchment (NC) development stage of the South Jerrabomberra Estate Project.

This report has been prepared as supporting documentation for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP).

1.2 Location of the subject area

The subject site is part of the South Jerrabomberra urban release area approximately 8 km from the Queanbeyan City Centre and 18 km from Canberra City Centre. The subject area consists of 23.37 hectares and is within the following lots:

- Lot: 1, DP: 1207483
- Lot: 2, DP: 1001136
- Lot: 66, DP: 1302790
- Lot 217, DP: 1315891

1.3 Proposed development

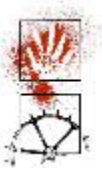
The project will construct a housing estate within the subject area. The project design is still under development, but general maximum impacts are understood to be split between a main works area, and an extent of works area for Stage NC works (see Figure 1-1). The proposal will include cut and fill activity to level the project area topography, cut activity to establish a sediment pond, tree removal, the construction of residential housing, roads, the installation of underlying infrastructure and landscaping works. These impacts will reach a maximum depth of 5.3m within the north-western extent of the separated section of the subject area, and 4.8m within the main body of the subject area (see Figure 1-2).

1.4 Objectives of this report

The report describes the results of the investigation to identify Aboriginal cultural heritage values and sites within the subject area, assesses the harm the proposed development may cause, and outlines management recommendations for actions to avoid, minimise or mitigate the impact.

The principle aims are to:

- outline the statutory requirements relevant to the subject area with regard to Aboriginal cultural heritage (Section 2);
- undertake Aboriginal community consultation in order to identify and assess the cultural values of the subject area, and document the consultation process for the project (Section 3);
- provide a description of the environmental and landscape context of the subject area (Section 4);
- discuss the data currently available on Aboriginal objects and places in the region, and the information this provides on past Aboriginal habitation and land use (Section 5);
- identify the nature and extent of Aboriginal objects and places, and areas of archaeological potential, within the subject area (Section 7);



- describe the field methods and results of the archaeological investigation undertaken as part of this assessment (Section 7);
- describe the cultural heritage values and assess the significance of Aboriginal objects and places in the subject area (Section 8);
- assess the impacts of the proposed development on Aboriginal cultural heritage values (Section 9);
- provide management recommendations to avoid and minimise harm, and mitigate any heritage impacts, based on legislative requirements, the results of the archaeological investigation, and the views and recommendations of Registered Aboriginal Parties (Section 10).

1.5 Methodology

This report has been developed in accordance with the following NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) guidelines:

- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water [DECCW] 2010a)
- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010b)
- *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* (Office of Environment and Heritage [OEH] 2011).

1.5.1 Archaeological Survey

No additional archaeological survey was undertaken for this ACHAR the archaeological survey and test excavation program undertaken for South Jerrabomberra Estate 2 has been reported on in NOHC 2021, and additional surveying reported in NOHC 2024.

1.6 Contributors

This report was prepared by Garth Thompson (MAESC Bioarchaeology and Forensic Anthropology, BA Archaeology and Anthropology). It was reviewed by Nicola Hayes (BA/BSc, Grad Dip Arts Archaeology).

1.7 Restricted information

Information in this report relating to the exact location of Aboriginal sites should not be published or promoted in the public domain.

No information provided by Aboriginal stakeholders in this report has been specifically identified as requiring access restrictions due to its cultural sensitivity.

No information in this report has been classified as confidential.

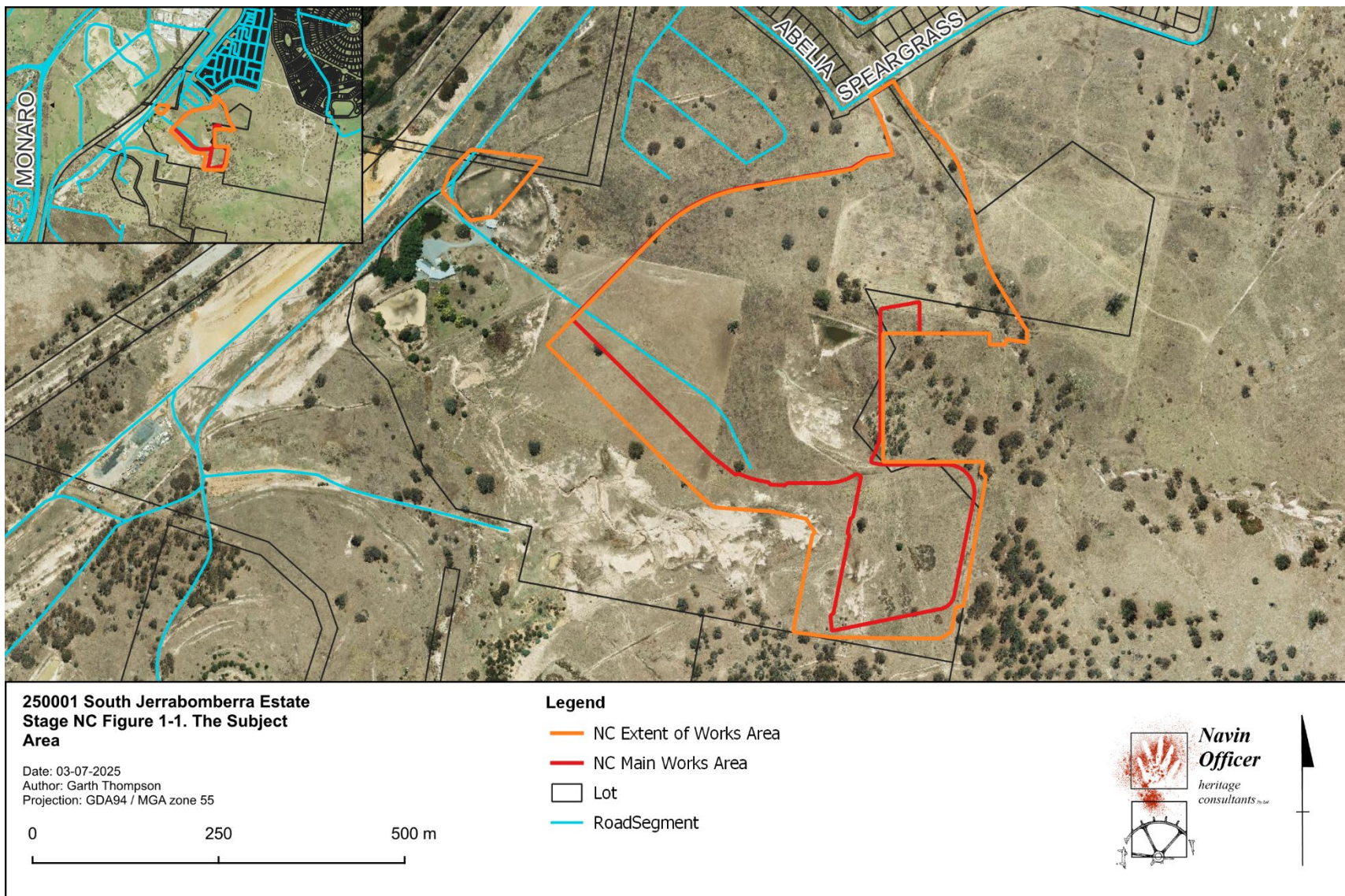


Figure 1-1. The Subject Area

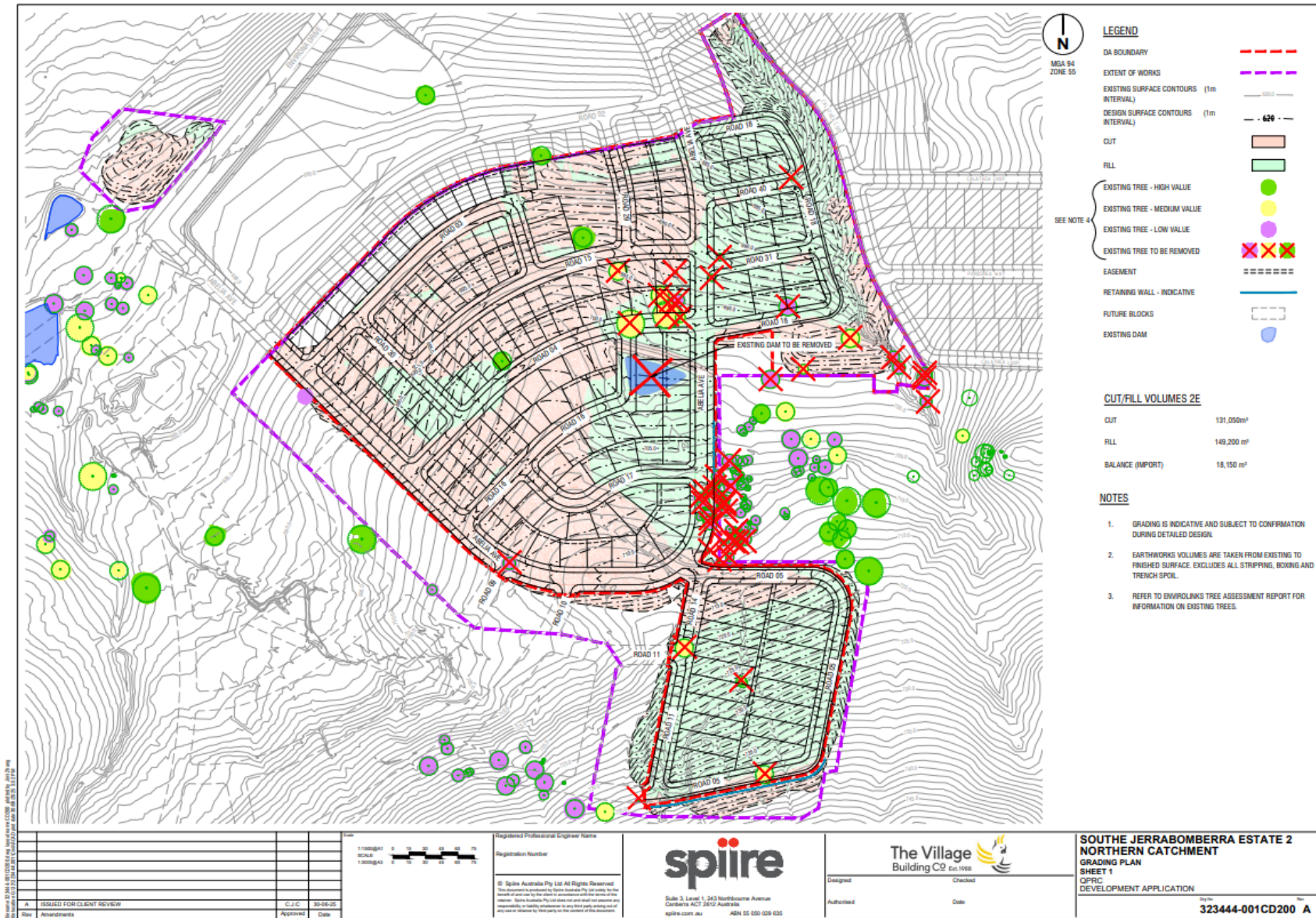
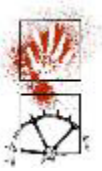


Figure 1-2. Cut, fill and tree removal within the subject area – provided by Spiire in 2025



2 STATUTORY AND POLICY CONTEXT

Aboriginal cultural heritage in New South Wales is protected by commonwealth and state legislation, and associated regulations and guidelines. The following are relevant to the subject area:

- *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW)
 - National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019
- *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW)

2.1 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)

Part 6 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) provides protection for Aboriginal cultural heritage in New South Wales, including Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal places.

An **Aboriginal object** is defined as:

"[...] any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains."

An **Aboriginal place** is any area of land in New South Wales declared by the Minister for the Environment to be of special significance to Aboriginal culture.

It is an offence under s.86(4) of the NPW Act to harm (destroy, deface, or damage) or desecrate an Aboriginal object or place. The definition of harm includes moving an Aboriginal object from the land on which it is situated. Where harm cannot be avoided, an Aboriginal heritage impact permit (AHIP) issued by the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) under s.90 of the NPW Act will be required.

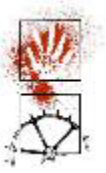
An AHIP application must be accompanied by an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report (ACHAR), which details the results of an archaeological investigation, assesses the Aboriginal cultural heritage values associated with the area, and identifies any potential harm the proposed activity may cause. Consultation with Aboriginal communities must also be undertaken in relation to the AHIP application and adhere to the consultation process set out in Clause 60 of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009.

The Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) was also established to collate information on known Aboriginal objects, sites and places. The AHIMS is a database kept by DPIE which contains information about Aboriginal objects and places in New South Wales, including site records and cultural heritage assessment reports. If an Aboriginal object is found that is not already recorded on the AHIMS database, it is a requirement under s.89A of the Act to notify DPIE of the object's location.

2.2 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)

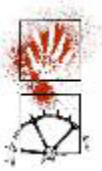
The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) requires that environmental impacts are considered in land-use planning and development approval processes. One of the objectives of the Act is to promote the sustainable management of built and cultural heritage (including Aboriginal cultural heritage).

The EP&A Act contains provisions enabling the making of environmental planning instruments. These include State environmental planning policies (SEPPs), which deal with matters of State or regional environmental planning significance within NSW; and Local Environmental Plans (LEPs), which guide planning decisions for local government areas (LGAs).



There are three main parts of the EP&A Act that outline the management of Aboriginal heritage. Part 3 governs the preparation of planning instruments such as Local Environmental Plans. Part 4 relates to development assessment and consent. Part 5 considers infrastructure and environmental impact assessment.

The relevant environmental planning instrument is Part 4 as it relates to a development assessment process for local government consent.



3 CONSULTATION PROCESS

The *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW) establish the requirements for consultation with Aboriginal people as part of the heritage assessment process in cases where AHIPs are required. These guidelines are also often specified in SEARS even though AHIPs are not required. The aim of undertaking the consultation is to understand the cultural heritage values present in the subject area, and the views and concerns of Aboriginal people about the proposed project.

The requirements specify four stages of consultation:

- Stage 1 – Notification of project proposal and registration of interest
- Stage 2 – Presentation of information about the proposed project
- Stage 3 – Gathering information about cultural significance
- Stage 4 – Review of draft cultural heritage assessment report

The actions for each stage of consultation are summarised below.

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

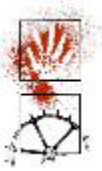
An advertisement was placed in the *Canberra Times* on August 18 2020. A search was made of the National Native Title Tribunal registers. Letters were sent to the:

- Ngambri Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council
- South-East Local Land Service
- Heritage NSW
- Native Title Services Corporation Ltd, and
- Office of the Registrar, *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983*.

Following responses were received from the agencies above letters were sent to each group identified on 1 September 2020. The closing date for expressions of interest was 15 September 2020.

Registrations of interest were received from:

Buru Ngunawal Aboriginal Corporation (BNAC)
Goodradigbee Cultural & Heritage Aboriginal Corporation (GCAHAC)
Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation (CAC)
Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Corporation (GCHC)
Murrabidgee Mullangari
Muragadi
Merrigarn
Rebecca Ingram
Lavinus Ingram
Robert Monaghan
Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation (GAC)
PD Ngunnawal
Thunderstone Aboriginal Cultural Services Pty Ltd
Ngambri LALC
Mirrabee



Yurwang Gundana Cultural Heritage Services
Ngunawal Aboriginal Corporation
Ngarigo
Robert Young
Didge Ngunawal

3.2 Stage 2: Presentation of information about the proposed project and Stage 3: Gathering information about cultural significance

Methodology and a cultural information request were sent to Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) on 22 September 2020.

Table 3-1 Responses to submissions – methodology

Date	Type of Contact	Group/Individual	Comment
23/09/2020	email	Merrigarn	Endorse the recommendations made
23/09/2020	email	Muragadi	agree with the recommendations made
23/09/2020	email	Murrabidgee Mullangari	endorse the recommendations made

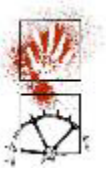
3.3 Field participation

The following participated in the field program:

Wally Bell, Karen Denny	BNAC
Piero Delponte	PD Ngunawal
Cain Carroll	GCAHA
Krystal Carroll	GAC
Johnathan Morgan	Ngarigo
Brendan Taylor	Muragadi
Tiana House, Troy Grovenor	Ngunawal
Ryan Johnson, Gareth Conyard	Murrabidgee Mullangari
Arnold Williams, Sonione Rogers	Ngambri LALC
Bo House, Reuban House, Trisha Williams	Mirrabee
Bradán Boyd Carroll	Gunjeewong
Mike Skinner	CAC
Dean Bell	YGCHS
Robert Young	Konanggo

3.4 Continuous Consultation

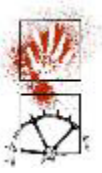
In addition to the information above project update letter were sent to all groups on the 14/12/21, 16/8/22, 6/3/23, 23/1/24 and 27/6/24. The Estate 2 DA1 report was sent to all groups on 15/7/2021. The overall concept DA ACHAR was also sent to all groups on the 15/2/22. All groups were sent a



copy of AHIP 5124 on 14/7/2023 and were invited to the salvage collection program for AHIP 5124 on the 17/7/2023, with the surface collection occurring on 25/7/2023. A draft copy of the Estate 2 DA2 report was provided to all RAPs for comment on 13th February 2024.

3.5 Stage 4 – RAP Review of the ACHAR

A draft copy of this report was provided to all RAPs for comment on 8 July 2025, with comments due by 5 August 2025. No responses were received during the review period.



4 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

A review of the landscape can assist in predicting the ways in which Aboriginal people have used the subject area in the past. It establishes a context for the distribution of material traces of past Aboriginal occupation by identifying natural resources and landscape features that may have been focal points for activities and settlement. In addition, identification of site formation and post-depositional processes can assist in determining if Aboriginal objects are likely to be preserved below the ground surface, and if potential archaeological deposits are likely to be relatively intact or disturbed. The environmental context of the subject area is summarised below.

4.1 Geology, topography and soils

4.1.1 Topography

The subject area is a generally gently sloping surface area, with the slope angle sharpening in the southern extent. The subject area is 746m above sea level in the southern extent of the subject area, and 686m above sea level in the northern extent of the subject area (AHD, see Figure 4-1).

4.1.2 Geology

The study area is underlain by the Late Silurian Deakin Volcanics of the Laidlaw Volcanic Suite (Canberra 1:100,000 Geological map, see Figure 4-2). Bedrock within the majority of the study area is rhyodacitic lava, with an area of rhyodacitic ignimbrite and minor volcanoclastic and argillaceous sediments extending north from Jerrabomberra Creek, separated from the rhyodacitic lava to the north by a narrow band of tuff, tuffaceous sandstone, shale and ashstone. Granite is exposed on ridge and hill crests and slopes. Surface quartz is rare (although present in veins throughout all geological members discussed here), but sub-angular pieces of jasper are common. Granitic bedrock, cobbles, pebbles and sand occur in the bed of Jerrabomberra Creek.

4.1.3 Soils

The project area is predominantly within the Luxor soil landscape as defined by the Soil Landscapes of Central and Eastern NSW (DCCEW 2025) (see Figure 4-3). The colluvial deposits that comprise the Luxor (lu) soil landscape are draped over what would otherwise be the Burra (ba), Williamsdale (wi) and Ginninderra Creek (gc) soil landscapes (Jenkins 2000). Structured red and brown clayey soils predominate on ridges and slopes, with alluvial silty loams or clay loams in low-lying flat areas, particularly along Jerrabomberra Creek, and sandy loam along some sections of the creek bank (Gunn et al 1969). The Luxor soils consist of brownish black sandy loam (topsoil—A1 horizon), onto a dull yellowish brown massive loam (subsoil—A2 horizon) and then mottled bright brown light clay (subsoil—B horizon 6 - 20 mm) (Jenkins 2000).

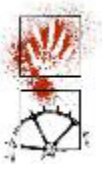
The southern 50-75m of the subject area is within the Campbell (ca) soil landscape (DCCEW 2025, see Figure 4-3). Soils in this area are moderately deep (<70cm) moderately well-drained Red and Yellow Chromosols, overlying a clearly defined boundary to moderately weathered siltstone/mudstone.

4.2 Vegetation

Most of the proposal area has been cleared for pastoral purposes. Pastoralism has been the dominant activity in the area since European settlement in the early to mid-nineteenth century. Vegetation in the study area consists of savannah woodland and pockets of dry sclerophyll forest. Canopy trees are predominantly Eucalyptus species (*E. melliodora* and *E. bridgesiana*), most of which represent regeneration following nineteenth-century clearance and firing of the original vegetation.

4.3 Hydrology

Sources of freshwater would have been quite accessible to Aboriginal people in the past. Several unnamed, ephemeral drainage lines run down from the Tralee Hills, across the project area and into



Dog Trap Creek approximately 250m northwest of the subject area (see Figure 4-1). Larger water courses are not present, the nearest major water source is the Queanbeyan River, 10 kilometres east.

4.4 Land-use history

Extensive historical impacts have occurred which have resulted in the alteration of the natural landscape across the project area. The area has remained predominantly rural in nature throughout the 20th and early 21st Centuries and is characterised by open paddocks.

Lower gradient paddocks have been largely cleared of native tree cover. Changes in vegetation cover and grazing will have had a considerable impact on the upper soil profile of the basal slopes within the project area. The removal of native vegetation in favour of grassland would have promoted erosion and surface instability and subsequent sedimentation of valley floors. The establishment of introduced pasture grasses would have required ploughing.

Vegetation clearance will have impacted the survival and integrity of the archaeological record. It is probable that any surface scatters of artefacts that occur within the uppermost soil layers are likely to have undergone varying degrees of horizontal and vertical disturbance. However, unless impacts have been very extensive (such as quarrying, filling or re-contouring) it is frequently possible to identify a disturbed remnant scatter of artefacts that mark sites.

4.5 Aboriginal People's Use of the Landscape

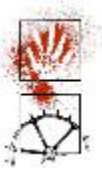
Archaeological sites (artefact scatters and isolated artefacts being by far the most common site type) are scattered across a range of different landforms, and at varying distances from identifiably important landscape features like water sources. Archaeological and ethnohistoric data gathered across the Canberra region and the wider southern tablelands and the Australian Alps have demonstrated that there is no identifiable geological or ecological zone that Aboriginal people were unable to travel through, occupy, and leave archaeological traces behind them (for reviews see Flood 1980; Hiscock 2008, chapter 10; Mulvaney and Kamminga 1999).

The ability of Aboriginal groups to adapt to a wide variety of landscapes and ecological situations has the consequence that there is no landscape type which has no potential to contain archaeological sites. While we can make general predictive statements as to where archaeological sites are more likely to occur (or likely to occur in higher densities), such as near water sources, this does not mean we can discount the potential for archaeological sites to occur outside of, or away from these zones.

One of the most important resources for Aboriginal people prior to European settlement, and one that is relatively easy to identify in the current landscape, is water. The subject area is drained by Jerrabomberra Creek, now a highly incised drainage line but one that would have been a relatively stable source of water in the past. Areas of wetland and marshland exist today along this creek and neighbouring watercourses, and it is likely that wetlands would also have existed at different points in time throughout prehistory in areas within accessible walking distance.

Sites are also located on spur-line crests and slopes and in the valley floor. The frequent changes in slope gradient, soil and sediment coverage, and drainage conditions across the study area would have created a closely-spaced range of ecological zones that could be exploited by mobile hunter-gatherer groups. A variety of closely spaced ecological zones would have created a concomitant variety of plant and animal resources which hunter-gatherer groups would have been able to access within their daily range.

Sources of stone suitable for producing flaked and ground artefacts are likely to have occurred in the subject area and its immediate surrounds. The hills and ridgelines immediately south and east of the study area would have contained outcrops of rock (mainly igneous in origin) that would likely have contained veins of quartz, some of which would have been of sufficient quality to be exploited for the production of flaked artefacts. The igneous rock that is most common in exposed outcrops in the Canberra region would have contained rock suitable to produce ground artefacts. Fine-grained igneous rock is also suitable for producing flaked artefacts.



Metamorphic rock, such as slate and hornfels, associated with igneous rock is also suitable for producing flaked artefacts if it is sufficiently fine-grained and free from internal flaws. All of these rock types are known to be the most commonly exploited types of stone in the Canberra region, and all would probably have been readily accessible from outcrops in the study area and the immediately surrounding region (within a day's foraging radius). Gravel beds in rivers in the local area, including Jerrabomberra Creek in the subject area, contain cobbles and pebbles of all of the rock types mentioned above – if exposed gravel beds were present in these rivers prior to European contact and the land-clearing and consequent creek line incision of the post-European period, then these gravel beds would have been another source of stone that could be exploited for tool production.

In summary, the subject area would potentially have been suitable for a range of uses by Aboriginal groups in the past. Depending on rainfall, drainage lines would have provided water sources enabling groups to camp nearby (Figure 4-1). Plant and animal resources would have been distributed across the study area. Rock outcrops and river gravels would have been present in the study area and its immediate surrounds, providing the opportunity to procure material for stone tool production.

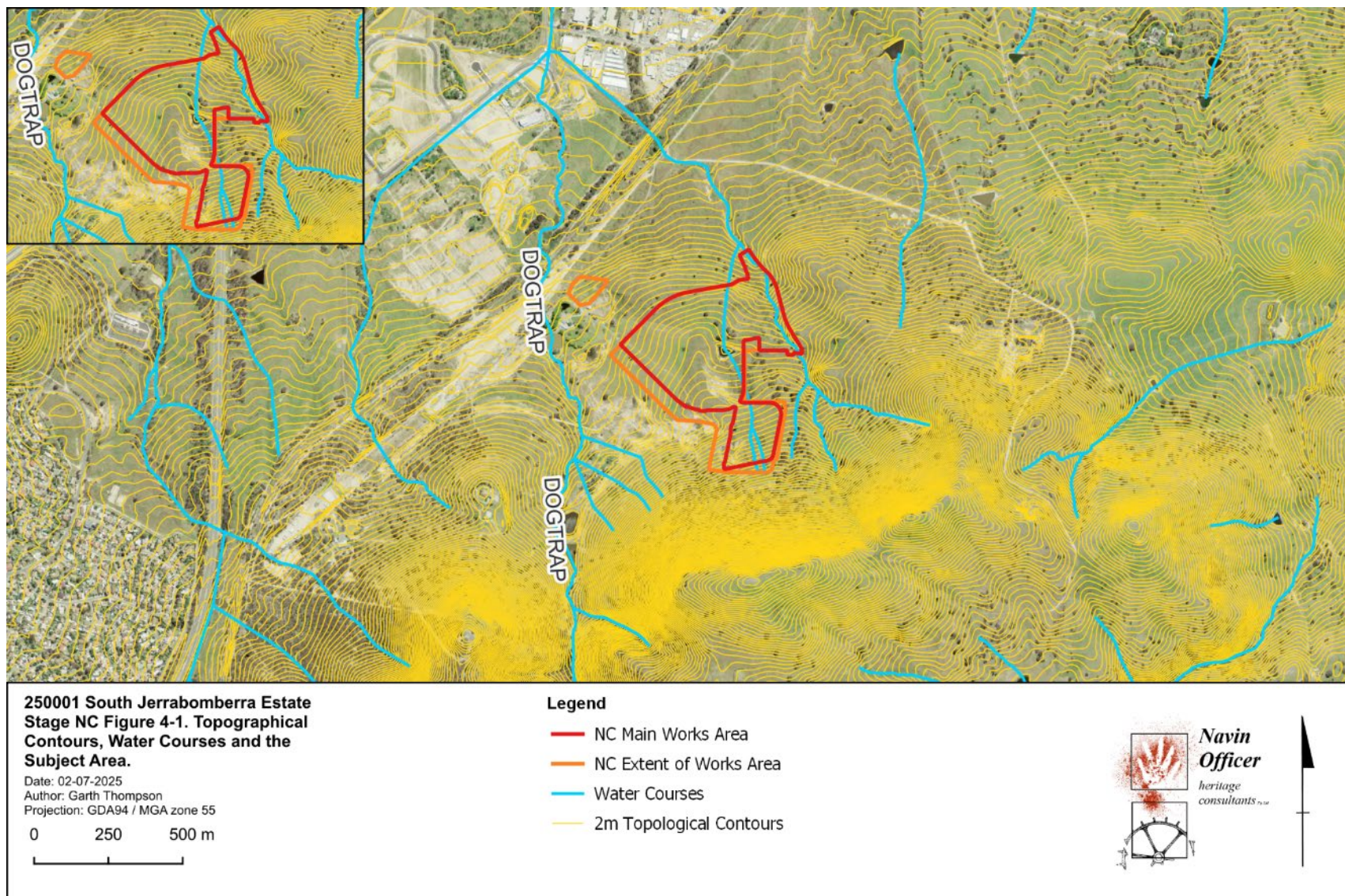


Figure 4-1. Topography and Hydrology in the Subject Area



Figure 4-2 Geological Units in the Subject Area

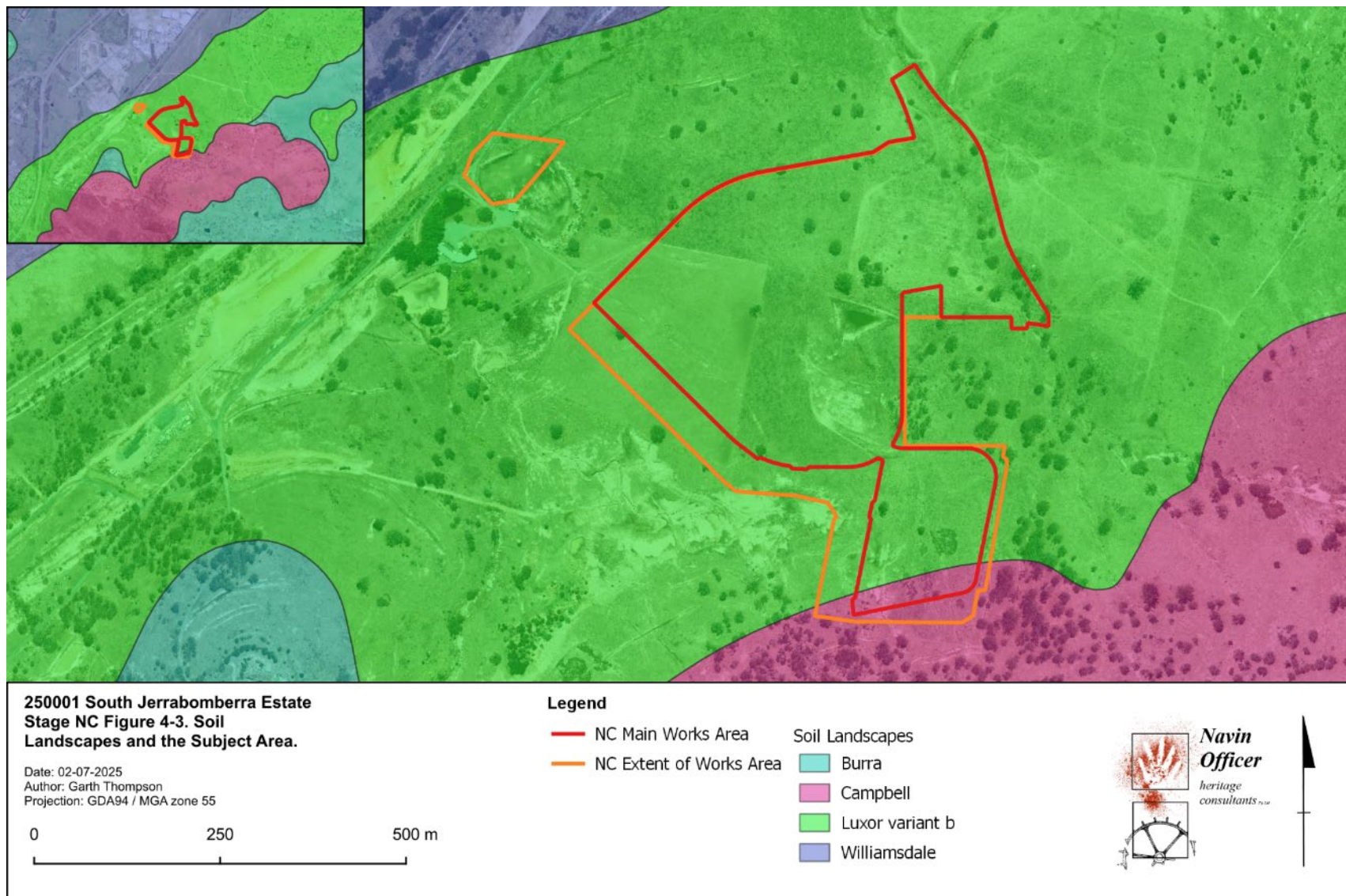
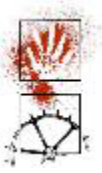


Figure 4-3. Soil Landscapes in the Subject Area



5 ABORIGINAL HERITAGE CONTEXT

5.1 Introduction

This section summarises the Aboriginal heritage context of the subject area. A review of historical and ethnohistorical records, and the findings of previous archaeological investigations, has been undertaken in order to place Aboriginal occupation of the landscape in a local and regional context. A predictive model has been developed to assist in determining the potential for Aboriginal sites to be present, and their likely nature and distribution.

5.2 Aboriginal history

5.2.1 History

References to the traditional Aboriginal inhabitants of the Canberra/Queanbeyan region are rare and often difficult to interpret (Flood 1980; Huys 1993). The consistent impression however is one of rapid depopulation and disintegration of a traditional way of life over little more than 50 years from initial white contact (Officer 1989). The depopulation of Aboriginal people from the tablelands was probably accelerated by the impact of European diseases which may have included the smallpox epidemic of 1830, influenza, and a severe measles epidemic by the 1860s (Flood 1980; Butlin 1983).

Most of the existing ethnohistoric data has been compiled from the 'reminiscences of long-time residents of the district in their later years' (Kuskie 1989: 10). Several problems are associated with this type of information. The passage of time between the actual event and the documenting of the event, the ethnocentricity of the author, and changes to Aboriginal society which are unperceived by the author, limit the reliability of these records.

By the 1850s the traditional Aboriginal economy had largely been replaced by an economy based on European commodities and supply points. Reduced population, isolation from the most productive grasslands, and the destruction of traditional social networks meant that the indigenous culture and economy was centred around white settlements and properties (Officer 1989).

Early accounts of Aboriginal lifestyles in areas comparable with the study locality describe aspects of a successful hunting and gathering economy, an eventful social life, and inter-group contacts. The material culture, which is partly reflected in the surviving archaeological record, included stone and wooden artefacts, skin clothing and bark and bough temporary dwellings (Flood 1980; Huys 1993).

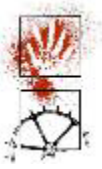
5.2.2 Material Culture

Aboriginal tribal boundaries within Australia are based largely on linguistic evidence and it is probable that boundaries, clan estates and band ranges were fluid and varied over time. Consequently 'tribal boundaries' as delineated today must be regarded as approximations only, and relative to the period of, or immediately before, European contact.

Social interaction across these language boundaries appears to have been a common occurrence. A reconstruction of clan boundaries based on Tindale (1940, 1974) indicates that the south Canberra/Queanbeyan area was close to the tribal boundaries of the Ngunnawal and Walgalu people. Horton's (1999) map shows an Ngarigo tribe in the southern Canberra area.

There is some uncertainty as to which language was spoken by the Aboriginal people of Queanbeyan. Eades (1976) notes that published grammars for the Ngunnawal and Walgalu languages (Mathews 1900, 1901, 1904) are virtually identical. However, according to Eades' boundaries, the Ngunnawal of Canberra/Queanbeyan probably spoke the Gundungurra language.

William Davis Wright collected much of the early information about the Aboriginal people of Queanbeyan (1923). According to Wright, there were between 400 and 500 people in the 'tribe' still leading a nomadic life in 1850. Wright's 'tribe' was, however, probably a clan grouping. Early



commentators often confused hordes or clan divisions that were, in fact, more relevant to everyday life, with broad tribal groupings.

5.3 Archaeological Context

5.3.1 Regional overview

Stone artefact scatters are the most frequently occurring residue of prehistoric activity in the region. They may range considerably in size and density, factors that are often interpreted as an indication of the intensity of the Aboriginal land use. As well, they provide insight into stylistic and technological behaviours. Such scatters are representative of one or more stages in what is termed a 'reduction sequence'. That is, the entire process from obtaining stone raw material, to manufacture of stone tools and to eventual discard or loss and incorporation into the archaeological record. Isolated finds are artefacts that occur without any apparently associated archaeological materials or deposit. Open scatters are defined as spatially concentrated occurrences of two or more flaked stone artefacts.

Broad distinctions may be made between sites formed because of general living and habitation activities and sites located in response to the fixed locations of specific resources. Occupation sites relating to the former activities are most recognised by the discard of flaked stone materials in sedimentary deposits. Subsequent processes of erosion or land use may deflate or section these sediments to reveal surficial or embedded (sometimes stratified) materials. Sites formed because of resource location may be recognised by a range of features including the proximity of discarded stone materials to source stone materials and characteristic extraction and use marks upon stone or wood materials, i.e. quarries, hatchet grinding grooves and scarred trees.

The wider regional pattern of Aboriginal occupation site occurrence within the Queanbeyan/ACT region is one of higher site size and frequency in areas proximate to major permanent creek lines with a reduction in site size and frequency around less permanent water sources. Whilst sites have been found to occur throughout topographic and vegetational zones, there is a tendency for more of the larger sites to be in proximity to creeks, wetlands and proximate parts of valley floors. A trend for larger sites to be near major water sources, but avoiding frost drainage hollows, was noted at a regional level by Flood (1980). Elsewhere in the Canberra/Queanbeyan region, high site and artefact frequencies have also been correlated with the geographic occurrence of specific resources particularly, stone procurement outcrop locations (Access Archaeology 1990; Heffernan and Klaver 1995; Kuskie 1992a, 1992b).

Scarred trees may be the result of Aboriginal uses of bark and/or wood materials. Various other activities, including the retrieval of honey and other foodstuffs may also result in distinctive 'toe hold' and extractive scars. Scarred trees are sparsely documented in the wider Canberra/Queanbeyan region where suitable mature woodland has been retained (Officer 1992). The identification of scars as Aboriginal in origin is problematic for several reasons.

A variety of natural processes such as fire damage, lightning strike and branch tears may mimic the scars formed by Aboriginal bark removal. In addition, bark was also a building material favoured by early European settlers, and there are documented instances where Aboriginal people were employed to strip bark for European buildings. The distinction between Aboriginal and historic scarred trees is therefore often difficult.

5.3.2 Local Context

An Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of the 216 ha property 'Tralee' was included in the Local Environmental Study (LES) for Tralee which formed the basis of a draft Local Environmental Plan (LEP) (NOHC 2003). The area was divided into two zones, Tralee South and Tralee North. Tralee North was situated to the north of the property 'Environa' and included the site of the former Fraser Park Raceway. Tralee South was located to the north of the Tralee Hills and included 'Tralee' homestead.

Subsequently, a cultural heritage review of the North and South Tralee Residential Development was conducted in 2009 (NOHC 2010a). Six previously unrecorded Aboriginal sites were identified during the 2009 field inspection.



In 2010(b) NOHC undertook a preliminary archaeological investigation of South Jerrabomberra – the Forrest, Morrison, Robin, Enviro North and Enviro South properties. One hundred and two cultural heritage items were identified.

Ironbark Heritage and Environment Pty Ltd (IHE 2014) have undertaken a Due Diligence heritage assessment for South Jerrabomberra on behalf of Queanbeyan City Council. In addition to the sites previously recorded and relocated, another eight sites were identified (SJ 15 – SJ 22).

In 2015 NOHC undertook an archaeological assessment of the South Tralee Residential subdivision. Three Aboriginal sites (TA9, 9 and 10) were recorded, and one area of potential archaeological deposit was identified (ST PAD1). A program of archaeological test excavation (eighteen test pits) was conducted at ST PAD1. All pits were 1 x 0.5 m in area. Three artefacts were recovered from two pits at ST PAD1. These artefacts have been given the site numbers (TA12 and TA13). One previously unrecorded surface artefact scatter was recorded near ST PAD1 during excavations (TA11).

In 2016 NOHC completed an archaeological assessment, including test excavations and ACHAR for South Tralee Stage 2 - Associated Works. Archaeological test excavations were conducted at SJ1 PAD, SJ3 PAD and SJ17 PAD in June 2016. Twenty-seven (27) test pits were excavated along six transects resulting in the recovery of 27 artefacts.

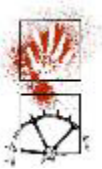
NOHC completed an Archaeological Assessment and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Sports Complex in August 2020. The study found one new Aboriginal site SJ01 and the area of previously identified PAD, PAD1-South was modified following further research into the land use history of the site.

Apex Archaeology completed Aboriginal test excavations within PAD1-South (2020). No archaeological material was identified within the testing of the area designated PAD1-South (AHIMS #57-2-0975). The study concluded that PAD1-South is highly disturbed throughout, and no surface or subsurface archaeological material was identified within the area during the test excavation program. The PAD1-South boundary has been refined through the preparation of an Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Form (ASIRF), as the test excavation program confirmed no archaeological deposits within the current project area. Site SJ01 was relocated and reassessed and is considered to be machine impacted material in a highly disturbed context. This site has not been listed on the AHIMS register by the archaeologist who identified the site. As the area is not considered to contain archaeological material, the site should not be registered on AHIMS.

In 2024 NOHC completed an ACHAR for the second DA for Estate 2 of the South Jerrabomberra Estate Project. The ACHAR included the results of field survey and test excavation. There is one site, ST PAD 1 that will be impacted by South Jerrabomberra Estate 2, Stage 1B. This site is assessed to have low significance and no further research potential. An AHIP application has been submitted for this DA area.

Table 5-1 Summaries of previous Aboriginal archaeological investigations.

Report	Findings
NOHC 2003	One Aboriginal site, a low-density stone artefact scatter Site TA1. An area of potential archaeological deposit was identified along the southern side of Jerrabomberra Creek, PAD1 - South.
NOHC 2010a	Three artefact scatters (TA3, TA6, TA7) and three isolated finds (TA2, TA4, TA5). Previously recorded Aboriginal site, TA1, was not re-found during the 2009 field inspection
NOHC 2010b	Seventy seven (77) Aboriginal recordings comprising fifteen artefact scatters (SJ5, 7, 21, 29, 43, 44, 46, 48, 56, 62, 65, 74, 75, 85, 86); thirty four artefact scatters with associated potential archaeological deposit (SJ1, 2, 3, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 22, 36, 37, 40, 41, 45, 47, 52, 54, 55, 59, 60, 63, 64, 71, 72, 73, 81, 83, 84,



Report	Findings
	89); twenty two isolated finds; and six isolated finds with associated PAD (SJ4, 6, 20, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 35, 38, 39, 49, 51, 57, 58, 61, 66, 68, 69, 70, 80, 87).
	Twelve (12) recordings of indeterminate origin comprising one stone alignment (SJ9) and eleven stone mounds (SJ31, 32, 33 , 34, 50, 76, 77, 78, 79, 82, 88).
IHE 2014	Eight (8) sites SJ 15 – SJ 22 including 3 artefact scatters (SJ15, 16 and 20) and 5 artefact scatters with PAD (SJ17-19 and 21 - 22)
NOHC 2015	Five (5) Aboriginal sites (TA8-13) and one area of potential archaeological deposit was identified (ST PAD1)
NOHC 2016	Fifteen (15) stone artefacts were recovered from subsurface deposits at SJ1 PAD. One surface artefact was found during excavations at SJ1 PAD. Nine (9) stone artefacts were recovered from subsurface deposits at SJ3 PAD. No surface artefacts were found during excavations at SJ3 PAD. Two (2) stone artefacts were recovered from subsurface deposits at SJ17 PAD. No surface artefacts were found during excavations at SJ17 PAD.
NOHC 2018	A program of archaeological test excavation (nineteen test pits) was conducted at ST PAD1. All pits were 1 x 0.5 m in area. Three artefacts were recovered from two pits at ST PAD, there were subsequently recorded as sites TA12 and TA13.
NOHC 2020	One possible Aboriginal artefact SJ01 and PAD1-South re-evaluated.
Apex Archaeology 2020	No Archaeological material found within PAD1-south within the Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Sports Complex area and re-evaluated SJ01 as not an artefact.
NOHC 2023	Of the eight sites within or adjacent to the project area five will be wholly directly impacted by DA1.
NOHC 2024	There is one site, ST PAD 1 that will be impacted by South Jerrabomberra Estate 2, Stage 1B. This site is assessed to have low significance and no further research potential.

5.3.2.1 Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System

The Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) is a database containing records of the Aboriginal sites (Aboriginal objects and places) that have been reported in New South Wales. An extensive search of the AHIMS database was undertaken on 05 June 2025 for the project area with a buffer of 1km. The following Datum was used: GDA Zone 55, Eastings: 694974-697760, Northings: 6077860-6080803. The

A number of Aboriginal archaeological studies have been undertaken in the vicinity of the subject area. Summaries of these studies are presented below in Table 5-1, and their location in relation to the subject area is shown in Figure 5-1.

Table 5-2. AHIMS Search Results

Site Feature(s)	Number of Sites	Percent of Total (%)
Artefact	45	67.16



Site Feature(s)	Number of Sites	Percent of Total (%)
Artefact, Potential Archaeological Deposit	21	31.35
Art (pigment of engraved)	1	1.49
Grand Total	67	100.00

The following AHIMS sites are registered within the subject area:

Table 5-3. AHIMS Sites Within the Subject Area

Site ID	Site Name	Site type	Artefact Types	Status
57-2-0805	South Jerrabomberra 3 (SJ3)	Artefact & PAD	One red chert flake, two white quartz flakes, three brown chert flakes, one brown chert core, one orange chert core, one grey volcanic flake, one grey volcanic anvil, one grey volcanic hammerstone, one grey volcanic flaked pebble.	Partially Destroyed
57-2-0807	South Jerrabomberra 5 (SJ5)	Artefact	Two white quartz flakes, one pink rose quartz flake.	Valid
57-2-0809	South Jerrabomberra 7 (SJ7)	Artefact & PAD	One brown chert flake, one black chert flake.	Valid
57-2-0810	South Jerrabomberra 8 (SJ8)	Artefact & PAD	One grey tuff flake, one white quartz flake, one grey volcanic anvil.	Valid
57-2-0812	South Jerrabomberra 11 (SJ11)	Artefact & PAD	Two brown chert flakes, one white quartz flake.	Valid
57-2-0813	South Jerrabomberra 12 (SJ12)	Artefact & PAD	One white quartz flake, one yellow tuff flake, one grey tuff flake.	Valid
57-2-0901	SJ17	Artefact & PAD	Four white quartz flakes, one grey tuff flake, one flaked brown volcanic pebble, one red-brown silcrete flake.	Valid
57-2-0903	SJ19	Artefact & PAD	eight stone artefacts, predominantly milky quartz, and IMT.	Partially Destroyed



Site ID	Site Name	Site type	Artefact Types	Status
57-2-0904	SJ20	Artefact	Single artefact	Valid
57-2-1151	SJ2020_1	Artefact	Single quartz flake	Valid

5.3.2.2 Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permits and the Subject Area

A search for AHIPS on the 2023-present public AHIP register, and the 2010-2023 AHIP public register was conducted over the subject area on 04 July 2025. Three AHIPS were identified in the subject area. The AHIPs are listed below and shown in Figure 5-2:

AHIP Number	Project Name	AHIP Holder	Address	AHIP Expiry Date	AHIP Schedules	AHIMS Sites impacted within subject area.
5378	South Jerrabomberra Buffer Zone - Category 2 remediation works	The Village Building Co. Limited	Alderson Place TRALEE	28/03/2028	Community collection, Harm to certain Aboriginal objects through the proposed works	
5124	P South Jerrabomberra Estate 2 - Detailed DA stages 1 & 2	The Village Building Co. Ltd	138 Environa Drive - Lot 126 DP 1269436 Environa	14/07/2027	Certain Aboriginal objects must not be harmed, Community collection, Harm to certain Aboriginal objects through the proposed works	57-2-0805 (SJ3), 57-2-0903 (SJ19)
5296	South Jerrabomberra Estate 2 - Stage 2B	The Village Building Co. Limited	138 Environa Drive	6/09/2026	Harm to certain Aboriginal objects through the proposed works	

Part of the subject area is shared by the area assessed by the project's Stage 2E ACHAR reporting and will be within the AHIP application area for the same assessment (NOHC 2025). This area is shown in Figure 5-2 coloured in red.

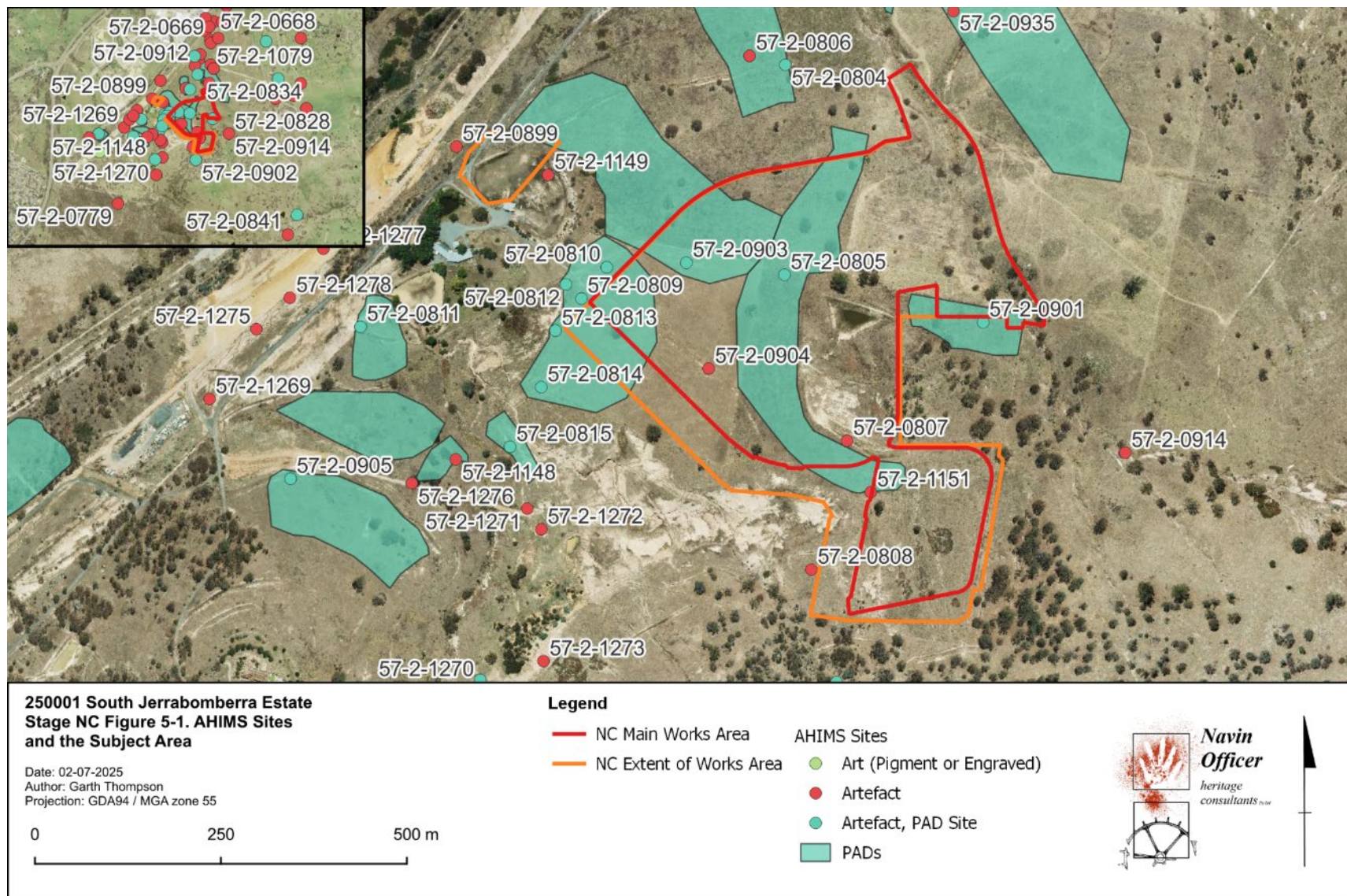


Figure 5-1 Location of registered Aboriginal sites in the vicinity of the subject area.

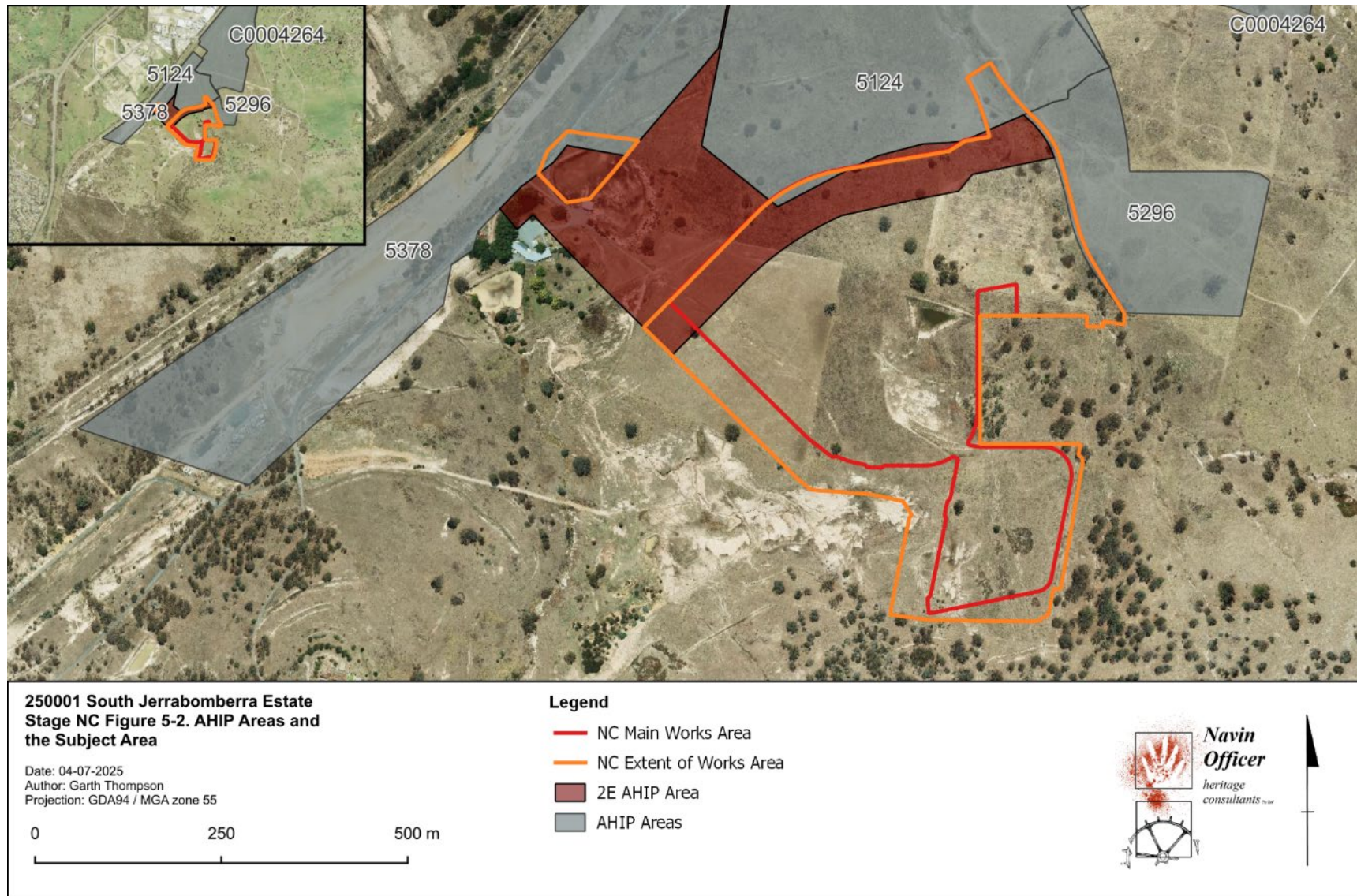
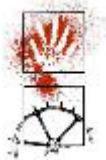


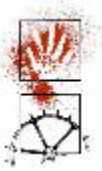
Figure 5-2. AHIP Areas and the Subject Area



6 PREDICTIVE MODEL

Based on the subject area's environmental context (Section 4) and Aboriginal heritage context (Section 5) the following predictive statements can be made about the potential for archaeological sites within the subject area:

- the most recorded site types are low-density surface scatters of stone artefacts;
- artefact densities in open artefact scatters may vary considerably;
- ethno-historic data indicates that open artefact scatters are most likely to occur on relatively level ground in locally well-drained contexts, either spur line crests, terraces or elevated creek banks in valley floor contexts, low gradient crests and streamline banks in mid valley slope contexts, and level crests, shoulders and saddles on major ridgelines and spurs (Flood 1980);
- ethno-historic data indicates that the majority of open artefact scatters are situated adjacent to, or in close proximity to, creek flats or valley bottom contexts, frequently on low gradient basal slopes adjacent to streams or wetlands (Flood 1980);
- The topography and poorly drained soils of the subject area indicate a potential for Aboriginal objects, if present, to be moved by fluvial activity down-slope towards ephemeral drainage lines and Dog Trap Creek. Therefore, lower slopes and areas surrounding the water-courses in the subject area have a higher potential for artefacts to be identified;
- open artefact scatters which contain relatively large artefact assemblages and densities occur most frequently and consistently within 100–150 m of major and relatively permanent drainage lines;
- open artefact scatters which occur away from the valley basal slopes and major tributaries tend to be small and sparser; a preference for major confluences and valley constrictions may be indicated;
- most sites located away from major water sources will consist of low-density scatters of artefacts, and mostly contain less than 10 visible surface artefacts;
- artefacts may occur wherever surface exposures of exploitable rock occur, rock sources which are known to have been locally exploited include chalcedony, chert, quartz, and fine-grained igneous rocks such as fine-grained porphyry and fine grained intrusives within granodiorite;
- the occurrence of high-grade chert does not necessarily indicate Aboriginal exploitation (Officer 1992);
- Aboriginal scarred trees may occur anywhere old-growth trees survive. It is estimated that in the Canberra/Queanbeyan region trees bearing Aboriginal scars would need to be in the order of 200 years old.
- Sites other than procurement sites (quarries) and stone artefact scatters are unlikely to be present within the subject area. Organic materials tend not to be well-preserved in open sites in the Southern Tablelands (and the Canberra/Queanbeyan region), meaning that sites are unlikely to yield artefacts made from bone, wood or shell. Scarred and carved trees are unlikely to be present in the study area, as the trees that are present are almost all regenerative vegetation following European clearing. Although the potential for scarred trees is low, it cannot be entirely discounted without field verification.



7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

7.1 Field methods

This section outlines the results of the field investigation of the subject area undertaken as part of this ACHAR. The archaeological survey and data collection were carried out in accordance with the requirements of the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010).

The purpose of the field investigation is to:

- Verify the nature, location, and extent of any known Aboriginal sites within the subject area;
- Identify and record any new Aboriginal sites or landforms with archaeological potential observed; and
- Document the conditions encountered (survey units, landforms, general soil information, ground surface exposures, and vegetation) to assess the effectiveness of the survey.

The field investigation can also be used to enable registered Aboriginal stakeholders to visit the proposed project site and to discuss the management of Aboriginal sites and cultural heritage values across the subject area.

7.2 Archaeological survey

The subject area has been extensively surveyed and tested as part of the larger Jerrabomberra Estate Development Project. Specifically two previous ACHAR assessments have been undertaken covering the entire subject area. This section will discuss the fieldwork and findings of these previous assessments, splitting the subject area into two survey units:

1. 2021 Survey Area is the area surveyed in NOHC 2021.
2. 2024 Survey Area is the area surveyed in NOHC 2024.

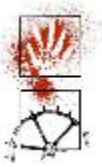
Archaeological survey units and the subject area are shown Figure 7-1. Archaeological survey units, AHIMS registered sites and testing transects are shown in Figure 7-2. The following assessments included surveying or testing within the subject area:

7.2.1 NOHC, 2021 South Jerrabomberra Stage 2 Development Application 2 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

In 2020 a program of surveys and archaeological testing was undertaken by NOHC with the following RAPs:

Table 7-1. Registered Aboriginal Parties Represented in the 2020 Site Survey

RAP Group	Representative
BNAC	Wally Bell, Karen Denny
PD Ngunnawal	Piero Delponte
GCAHA	Cain Carroll
Krystal Carroll	Krystal Carroll
Ngarigo	Johnathan Morgan



RAP Group	Representative
Muragadi	Brendan Taylor
Ngunnawal	Tiana House, Troy Grovenor
Murrabidgee Mullangari	Ryan Johnson, Gareth Conyard
Ngambri LALC	Arnold Williams, Sonione Rogers
Mirrabee	Bo House, Reuban House, Trisha Williams
Gunjeewong	Bradán Boyd Carroll
CAC	Mike Skinner
YGCHS	Dean Bell
Konanggo	Robert Young

The 2020 surveys investigated the entire 2021 Survey Area archaeological unit of this assessment. The 2021 Survey Area contained impacts from historic grazing activities, vegetation clearance and erosional processes. Landforms identified within the 2021 Survey Area archaeological unit include crests and drainage lines (see Section 7.2.3 and Figure 7-3).

The 2020 surveys identified the following three new artefact sites, sites within the subject area are written in bold:

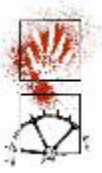
- **57-2-1151 (SJ2020_1)**
- 57-2-1148 (SJ2020_2)
- 57-2-1149 (SJ2020_3)

The 2020 surveys investigated the following previously recorded sites, sites within the subject area are written in bold:

- **57-2-0805 (SJ3)**
- 57-2-0806 (SJ4)
- **57-2-0807 (SJ5)**
- 57-2-0808 (SJ6)
- **57-2-0809 (SJ7)**
- **57-2-0810 (SJ8)**
- **57-2-0812 (SJ11)**
- **57-2-0813 (SJ12)**
- 57-2-0814 (SJ13)
- 57-2-0815 (SJ14)
- **57-2-0901 (SJ17)**
- **57-2-0904 (SJ20)**
- 57-2-0905 (SJ21)

A total of 111 archaeological test pits were completed as part of the 2021 reporting, and tested the following sites, sites within the subject area are written in bold:

- 57-2-0916 (SJ PAD 1)
- 57-2-0804 (SJ2)
- 57-2-0805 (SJ3)
- 57-2-0809 (SJ7)
- 57-2-0811 (SJ10)
- 57-2-0815 (SJ14)
- **57-2-0903 (SJ19)**



- 57-2-1148 (SJ2020_2)
- 57-2-0905 (SJ21)

Archaeological sites were identified in this assessment were determined to have a low scientific significance with the exception of AHIMS site 47-2-0815 (SJ14) which was determined to have moderate scientific significance, but it outside this assessment's subject area. An AHIP with required surface artefact collection was recommended for the sites within this assessment's subject area.

7.2.2 NOHC 2024, South Jerrabomberra Buffer Zone Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

A full coverage pedestrian survey was undertaken including sections of the subject area in 2023 by Ben Sybert (Senior Archaeologist, NOHC) and Bryce Campbell (Junior Archaeologist, NOHC), with Arnold Williams (Ngambri LALC).

The following new surface artefacts were identified during the 2023 site survey, none of which are within the subject area:

- 57-2-1269 (SJ2023_6)
- 57-2-1275 (SJ2023_7)
- 57-2-1278 (SJ2023_8)
- 57-2-1277 (SJ2023_9)

The 2023 site survey also investigated the following previously recorded sites, none of which are within the subject area:

- 57-2-0899 (SJ15)
- 57-2-0900 (SJ16)
- 57-2-0906 (SJ22)

The section of the subject area surveyed in the 2023 site survey was generally identified to have an extremely low survey effectiveness due to the presence of thick grasses. An asphalt road and former airstrip was identified in the 2024 Survey Area. Additionally, fill and waste material was previously imported into this area. AHIP 5378 was issued following this assessment for the entire assessed area.

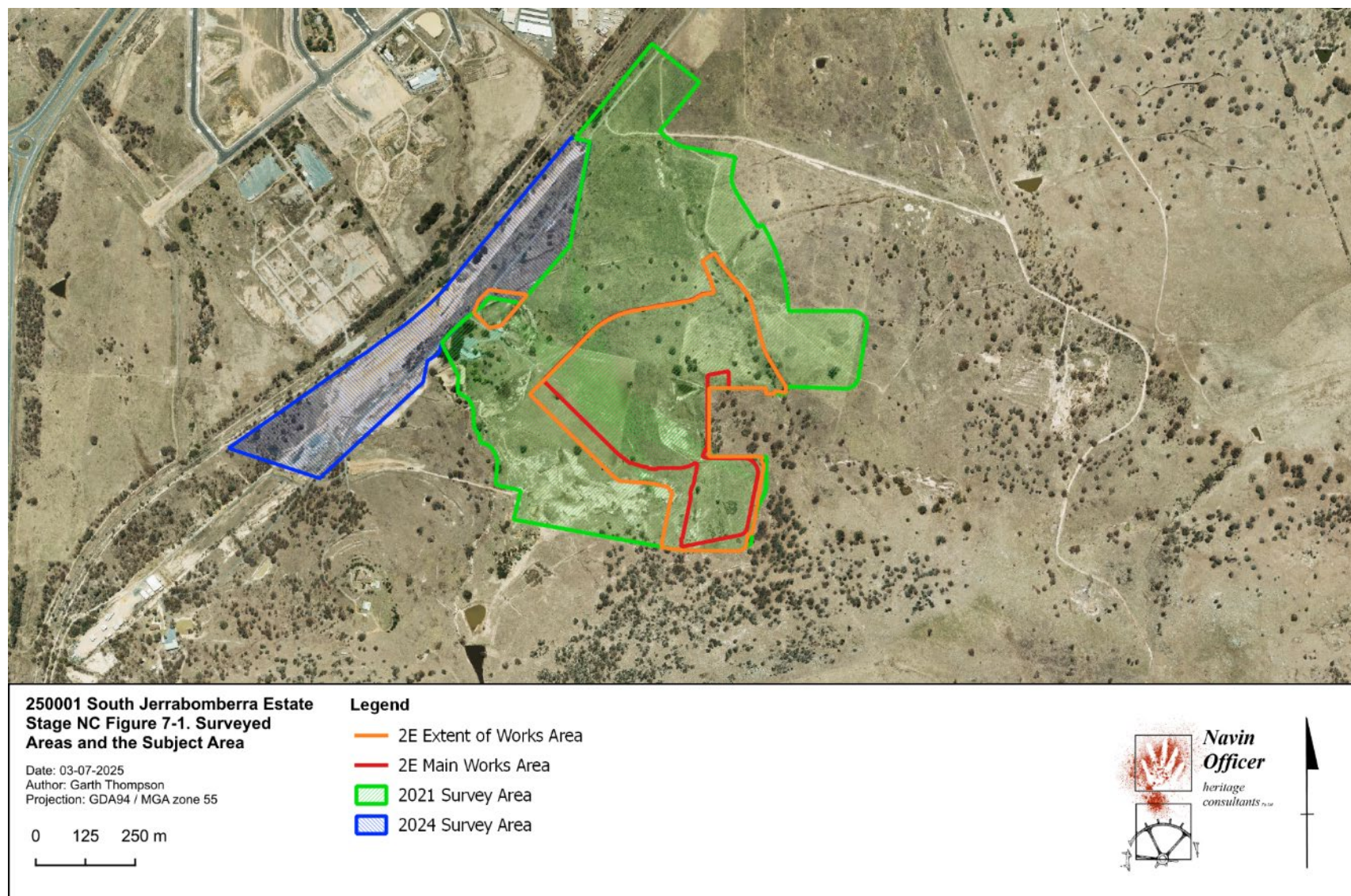


Figure 7-1. Surveyed Areas and the Subject Area

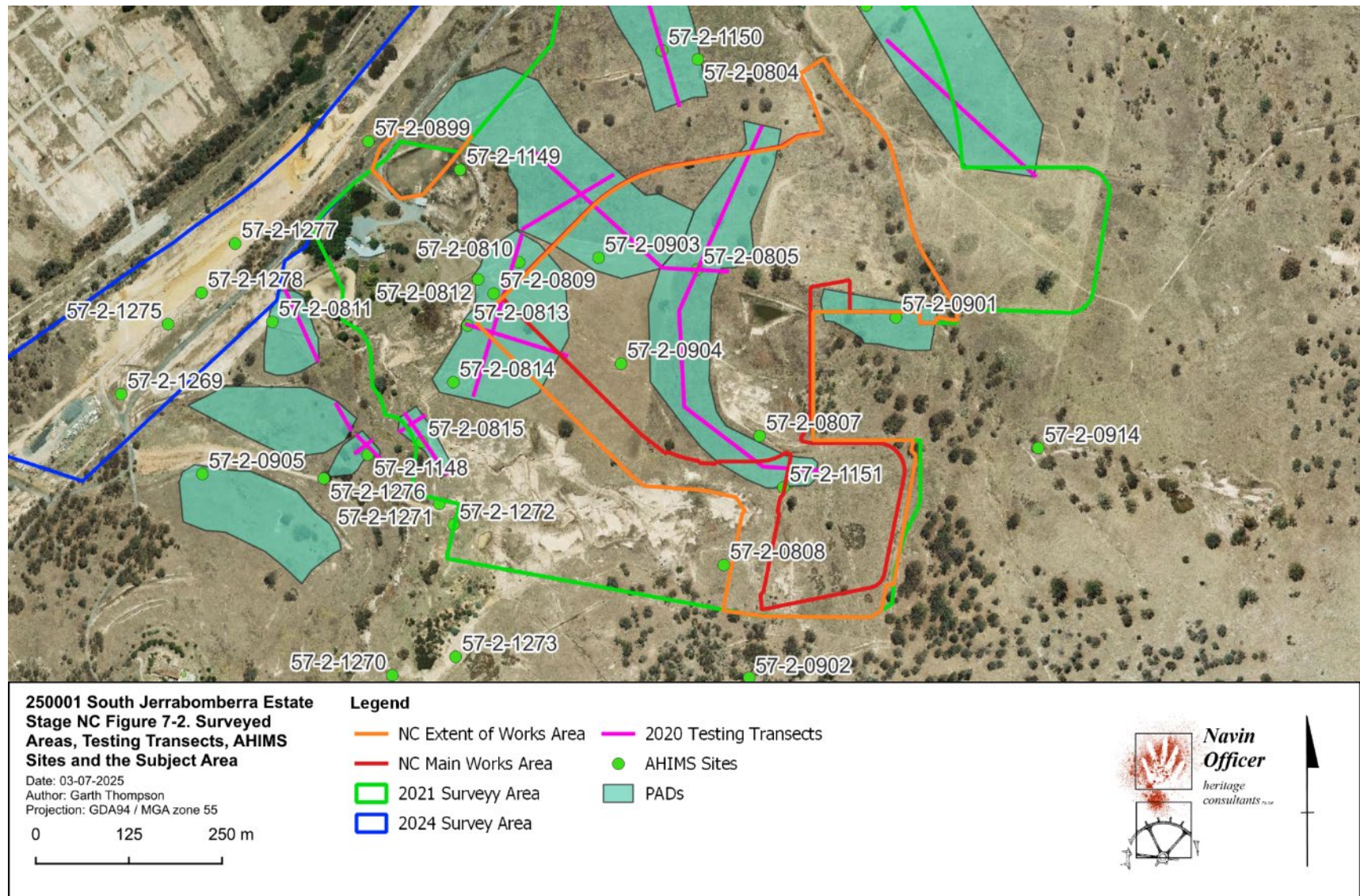
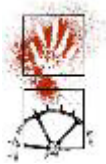


Figure 7-2. Surveyed Areas, Testing Transects, AHIMS Sites and the Subject Area



7.2.3 Survey coverage

The calculation of effectiveness of archaeological field survey is related to the obtrusiveness of the sites being looked for (the type of Aboriginal sites likely to be present and whether they are readily visible), and the amount of visibility (bare ground), and exposure (area with a likelihood of revealing objects or archaeological deposits). The predominant factors affecting the amount of ground surface visibility within an exposure are the extent of any vegetation cover or leaf litter, the depth and type of exposure, the extent of recent sedimentary deposition, and the level of visual interference from introduced materials.

Visibility and exposure variables were estimated for all survey units within the subject area. These estimates provide a measure with which to quantify ground exposure and visibility, and to gauge the effectiveness of the survey and level of sampling conducted. Table 7-2 describes each of the survey units (transects) completed and the landforms present within the subject area. Table 7-3 assesses the degree to which different landforms were effectively surveyed and provides a summary of any Aboriginal objects or sites observed.

Table 7-2 Survey coverage

Survey unit	Landform	Survey unit area (ha)	Visibility (%)	Exposure (%)	Effective coverage area (ha)	Effective coverage (%)	Description
2021 Survey Area	Crest, drainage line	23.28	80	24	4.45	19.12	-
2025 Survey Area	Slope	0.09	80	10.43	0.0075	8.33	-
Total	-	23.37	80	17.215	4.4575	19.07	-

Table 7-3 Landform summary – sampled areas

Landform	Landform area (ha)	Area effectively surveyed (ha)	% of landform effectively surveyed	Number of sites	Number of artefacts or features
Crest	16.65	2.33	14	10	43
Slope	0.09	0.0075	8.43	0	0
Drainage Line	6.63	2.12	32	2	19
Total	23.37	4.4575	19.07		

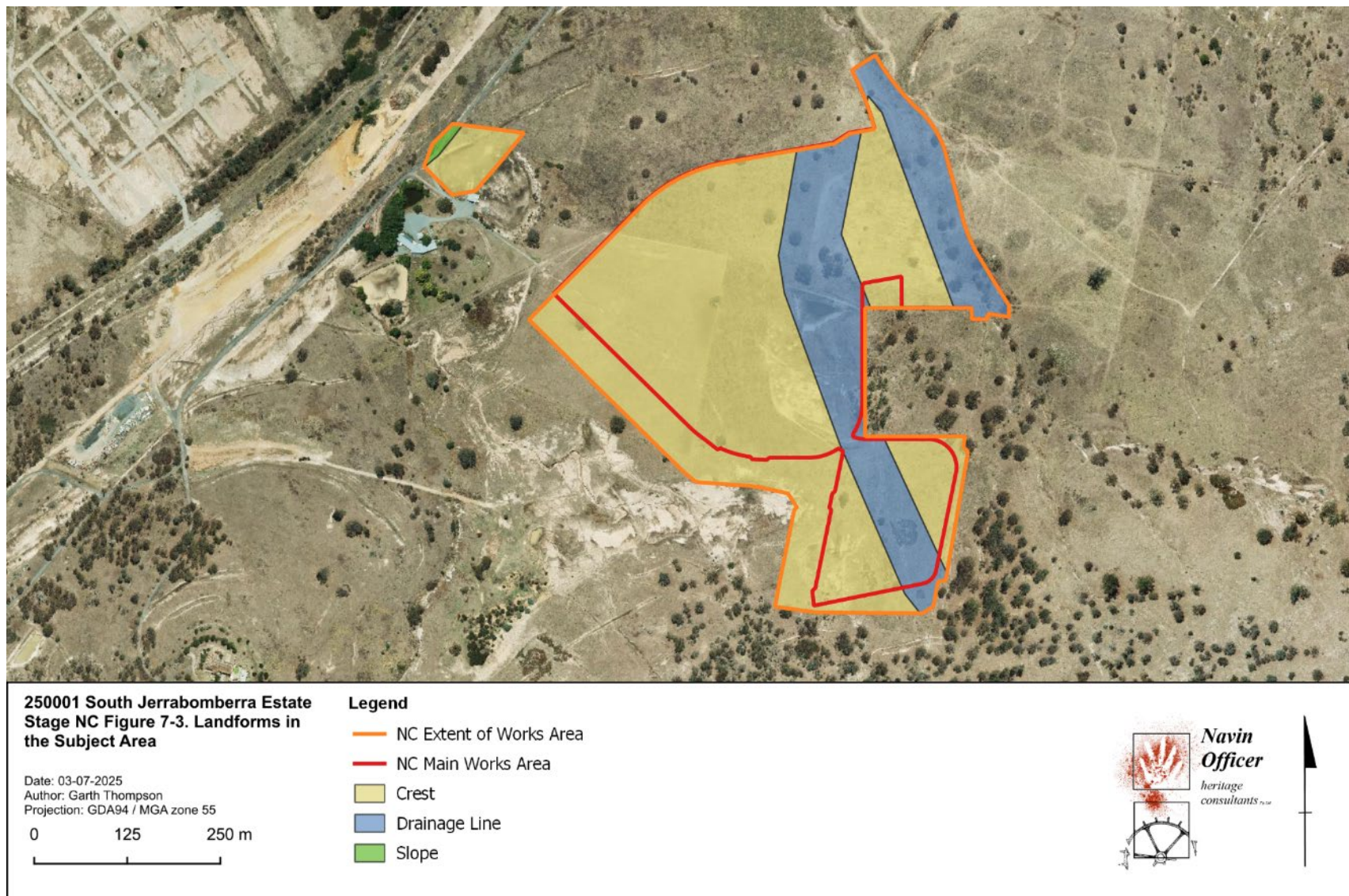
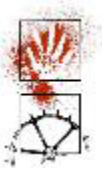


Figure 7-3. Landforms in the Subject Area



7.3 Aboriginal objects and/or places

The 2021 Survey Unit was assessed as previously having potential for low density artefact sites within PAD areas, specifically the PADs associated with AHIMS sites 57-2-0804, 57-2-0903, 57-2-0805, and 57-2-0810. A program of archaeological testing occurred as part of the 2021 reporting (NOHC 2021) which assessed the surveyed area having a low potential for scientifically significant artefacts to be identified. This was determined to be the result of three possible inferences about the project area: it is either an uncommon occupation area for past Aboriginal populations, an area in which activities resulting in artefact discard were infrequent, or an area in which post depositional impacts have removed or destroyed artefacts. The analysis of the 2021 survey results confirmed the sites identified in the subject area conformed to usual artefact typing and assemblage environmental contexts identified in the Canberra/Queanbeyan region.

The 2025 Survey Unit was assessed as having a high level of disturbance, particularly as an asphalt road and former airstrip bisects the area, with imported fill and waste material also heavily impacting the natural sediment. These activities exacerbated erosional processes in the area, further distorting the natural sediment of the 2025 Survey Unit. These factors lead to AHIP 5378 being issued for the 2025 project area (see Figure 5-2Figure 5-2. AHIP Areas and the Subject Area). Activities undertaken in accordance with AHIP 5378 following its issue may have further impacted any potential for archaeological material to be identified.

As a whole, the subject area has a low Aboriginal archaeological potential based on the disturbances identified in the 2025 reporting, and the surveying and testing conducted for the 2021 survey reporting.



8 CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUES AND STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

8.1 Assessment criteria

The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance defines cultural significance as 'aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations' (Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter, 2013a).

Assessing the Aboriginal cultural significance of a place involves identifying the range of values that are present and assessing them against relevant criteria, in order to define why a place is important and inform future planning and management. Table 8-1 provides definitions of these values and outlines the criteria for assessment.

Table 8-1 Criteria used to assess the cultural significance of a place

Definition of value	Assessment criteria (after OEH 2011:10)
Historic value refers to the associations of a place with a historically important person, event, phase or activity in an Aboriginal community (OEH 2011:9).	Is the subject area important to the cultural or natural history of the local area and/or region and/or state?
Scientific (or archaeological) value refers to the information content of a place and its ability to reveal more about an aspect of the past through examination or investigation of the place, including the use of archaeological techniques (Australia ICOMOS 2013b). Sites may meet this criterion because they: contain intact archaeological deposits, have potential to answer research questions on past human behaviour, are very old or contain significant time depth, contain large artefactual assemblages or material diversity, are well preserved, or form part of a larger site complex or cultural landscape.	Does the subject area have potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of the local area and/or region and/or state?
Aesthetic value refers to the sensory and perceptual experience of a place—that is, how we respond to visual and non-visual aspects such as sounds, smells and other factors having a strong impact on human thoughts, feelings and attitudes. Aesthetic qualities may include the concept of beauty and formal aesthetic ideals (Australia ICOMOS 2013b:3).	Is the subject area important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics in the local area and/or region and/or state?
Social (or cultural) value refers to the spiritual, traditional, historical or contemporary associations and attachments the place or area has for Aboriginal people. Social or cultural value is how people express their connection with a place and the meaning that place has for them (OEH 2011:8). Spiritual value is included in the definition of social value, and refers to the intangible values and meanings embodied in or evoked by a place which give it importance in the spiritual identity, or the traditional knowledge, art and practices of Aboriginal people (Australia ICOMOS 2013b:4).	Does the subject area have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons?



The *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* identify that 'Aboriginal people are the primary determinants of the cultural significance of their heritage' (DECCW 2010:iii). The significance of a place can be the result of a number of factors including: continuity of tradition, occupation or action; historical association; custodianship or concern for the protection and maintenance of places; and the value of sites as tangible and meaningful links with the lifestyle and values of ancestors. Aboriginal cultural significance may or may not parallel the archaeological significance of a site.

The following assessment of significance is made with reference to the criteria outlined above.

8.2 Significance assessment

8.2.1 Historic value

No sites are assessed as having historical value with no significant views associated.

8.2.2 Research or scientific value

All artefact sites identified in the subject area have been previously assessed in the Jerrabomberra Estate Project Aboriginal Archaeological reporting as having low research or scientific value due to the low number of artefacts encountered and low potential for subsurface deposits associated with their environmental contexts.

The PADs within the subject area (57-2-0903, 57-2-0901, 57-2-0805 and 57-2-0810) have been archaeologically tested, with very low density artefact assemblages recovered. Artefacts recovered from PAD test pits have been common artefact types and materials to the Canberra and Queanbeyan region. Therefore, the PADs within the subject area have been assessed as having a low potential to further understandings of the behaviour and life-ways of prehistoric groups in the Monaro, Canberra and Queanbeyan regions.

8.2.3 Aesthetic value

The subject area and the sites registered within have low aesthetic value.

8.2.4 Aboriginal cultural value

All archaeological objects and sites have cultural value for present-day Aboriginal people, as they were created by prehistoric, ancestral Aboriginal people and provide tangible evidence of past occupation of the landscape. Based on feedback received through the process of consultation with local Aboriginal groups, the archaeological sites identified within the study area have cultural significance to present-day Aboriginal people as manifestations of their ancestors' past occupation of the landscape. None of the sites, however, has any additional social or cultural value through being connected with myths and stories, events of oral or written history or any intangible cultural values.

It should be noted that some objects and places might have cultural value that was not communicated to NOHC. This could be the case for objects or places that are associated with information that is culturally restricted.



9 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

9.1 Historical Overview

All of the land in the proposal's footprint has been subject to some degree of disturbance by European post-contact activities.

The project area has been used as grazing land during the historic period, up until the present day, and original native vegetation has been cleared. Clearance of trees can substantially disturb archaeological material on the surface and in subsurface sediments (Wildesen 1982). If trees are uprooted they drag subsurface sediments up to the surface. If tree stumps are left in the ground to rot, or are burned out, their roots create vacuities that are filled by intrusive sediment. This intrusive sediment can carry archaeological material down through the sediment profile.

Clearing of vegetation also intensifies erosion, which can move archaeological material across eroding areas, and can mix material together that was initially separated, as the intervening sediment is stripped away. Erosion can also bury archaeological sites in areas where mobilised sediments settle, such as on floodplains.

Grazing itself usually exacerbates erosion, increasing the chances of artefacts to be moved across the ground surface, and for artefacts that were originally deposited in different sedimentary contexts to become mixed together. Grazing animals can in some circumstances physically damage artefacts through treadage and trampling.

The 2025 Survey Area has further been impacted by the historic importation of fill, contaminated material and the construction of a former airstrip and asphalt road.

9.2 Potential development impacts

As detailed in Section **Error! Reference source not found.**, the project will have a maximum depth of impacts to 4.3m deep across the subject area (see Figure 1-2). The entire subject area will be impacted by the project activity.

9.3 Proposed harm

The project design will cause harm to all registered sites within the subject area. Cut, fill and landscaping activities will cause complete harm to sites within the subject area, resulting in a total loss of value. The specific sites are:

- 57-2-0805 - South Jerrabomberra 3 (SJ3)
- 57-2-0807 - South Jerrabomberra 5 (SJ5)
- 57-2-0809 - South Jerrabomberra 7 (SJ7)
- 57-2-0810 - South Jerrabomberra 8 (SJ8)
- 57-2-0812 - South Jerrabomberra 11 (SJ11)
- 57-2-0813 - South Jerrabomberra 12 (SJ12)
- 57-2-0901 – SJ17
- 57-2-0903 – SJ19
- 57-2-0904 – SJ20
- 57-2-1151 – SJ2020_1

9.4 Avoiding and minimising harm

9.4.1 Ecologically sustainable development

Ecologically sustainable development (ESD), defined in s.6 of the *Protection of the Environment Administration Act 1991* (NSW), requires the effective integration of social, economic and environmental considerations (including cultural heritage) in the decision-making process. ESD principles should be considered when assessing the likely harm of a proposed development on



Aboriginal cultural heritage, in particular the principle of intergenerational equity and the precautionary principle.

Intergenerational equity means the present generation should ensure the health, diversity and productivity of the environment (including cultural heritage) is maintained or enhanced for the benefit of future generations (Commonwealth of Australia 2002:5). In terms of Aboriginal cultural heritage, this means considering the potential impact of the proposal on Aboriginal objects and places in the context of existing and future developments in a region, and how this will affect opportunities for future generations of Aboriginal people to enjoy the cultural benefits of the Aboriginal sites that remain. Information about the integrity, rarity or representativeness of the Aboriginal sites proposed to be impacted, and how they illustrate past Aboriginal occupation and land use, will be relevant to understanding of the cumulative impacts of a proposal and the consideration of intergenerational equity (Godwin 2011:88; Department of Environment and Climate Change 2009:26).

The precautionary principle means that where there are threats or potential threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation (Commonwealth of Australia 2002:5).

9.4.2 Intergenerational Equity

Intergenerational equity is being considered through the avoidance of impact to archaeological sites where possible, and through the salvaging of archaeological sites where impacts cannot be avoided. Measures taken to avoid impact to sites (including planning the location of work to physically avoid sites) ensure that these sites remain in their current condition and are available for future generations.

The Aboriginal heritage sites within the subject area have been assessed to be of low scientific potential. Further, as the subject area has been assessed to be impacted by ongoing natural post-depositional processes, sites within the subject area risk harm from these activities.

Where impacts are proposed, the salvage of archaeological material through surface collection would identify, recover, and analyse Aboriginal objects that would potentially be subject to harm. The recording of the location of the sites and objects and for this information to remain on AHIMS and in a salvage report will assist in documenting and archiving the ongoing Aboriginal connection to Jerrabomberra. The objects salvaged will be returned to country according to a Return to Country Protocol to ensure that the objects themselves will be available for future generations to potentially access.

9.4.3 Precautionary Principle

The precautionary principle is relevant to the Heritage NSW consideration of potential impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage where the proposal involves a risk of serious or irreversible damage to Aboriginal objects or places or to the value of those objects or place. Where this is the case, a precautionary approach should be taken, and all cost-effective measures implemented to prevent or reduce damage to the objects/place.

The proposal will guard against inadvertent impacts to archaeological sites near the areas of proposed work. This will be done through the administrative control of marking the boundaries of no-go zones around sites on all maps and plans used by the proponent and its contractors. In cases where inadvertent impacts are considered to be likely, an additional engineering control of placing physical fences along the boundaries of these no-go zones will also be employed.

The proposal will aim to identify, recover and analyse Aboriginal objects that would potentially be subject to harm through the conduct surface and subsurface salvage program. In addition, the proponent will implement the protocols for the unanticipated discovery of burials so that if burials are encountered the appropriate steps are taken.



10 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following conclusions have been reached in relation to the subject area:

- The subject area has been subject to historical impacts from grazing activities, with more intensive and deeper impacts within the 2025 Survey Area portion.
- There are nine registered archaeological sites within the subject area, one of which (57-2-0804 - South Jerrabomberra 2 (SJ2) is registered but destroyed.
- The remaining eight sites will be wholly directly impacted and likely destroyed by the project.
- All Aboriginal archaeological sites within the subject area have been extensively surveyed and archaeologically tested throughout the South Jerrabomberra Estate Project.
- An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit is required for the subject area and project impacts prior to the commencement of project works. The Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit can only be applied to areas that are not already the subject of an existing permit and must not be within the same area AHIP area applied for with the 2E project ACHAR and AHIP application area (see Figure 10-1).

The following recommendations are made:

1. An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit is required for the subject area and project impacts prior to the commencement of project works.
2. The Aboriginal community should be given the opportunity to collect all sites within the area of proposed impact.
3. The protocols for the unanticipated discovery of archaeological material and suspected human remains (presented in Appendix 3) be adopted and complied with during construction activities involving ground surface disturbance and excavation.
4. A copy of the final report should be submitted to the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment for registration on the AHIMS database

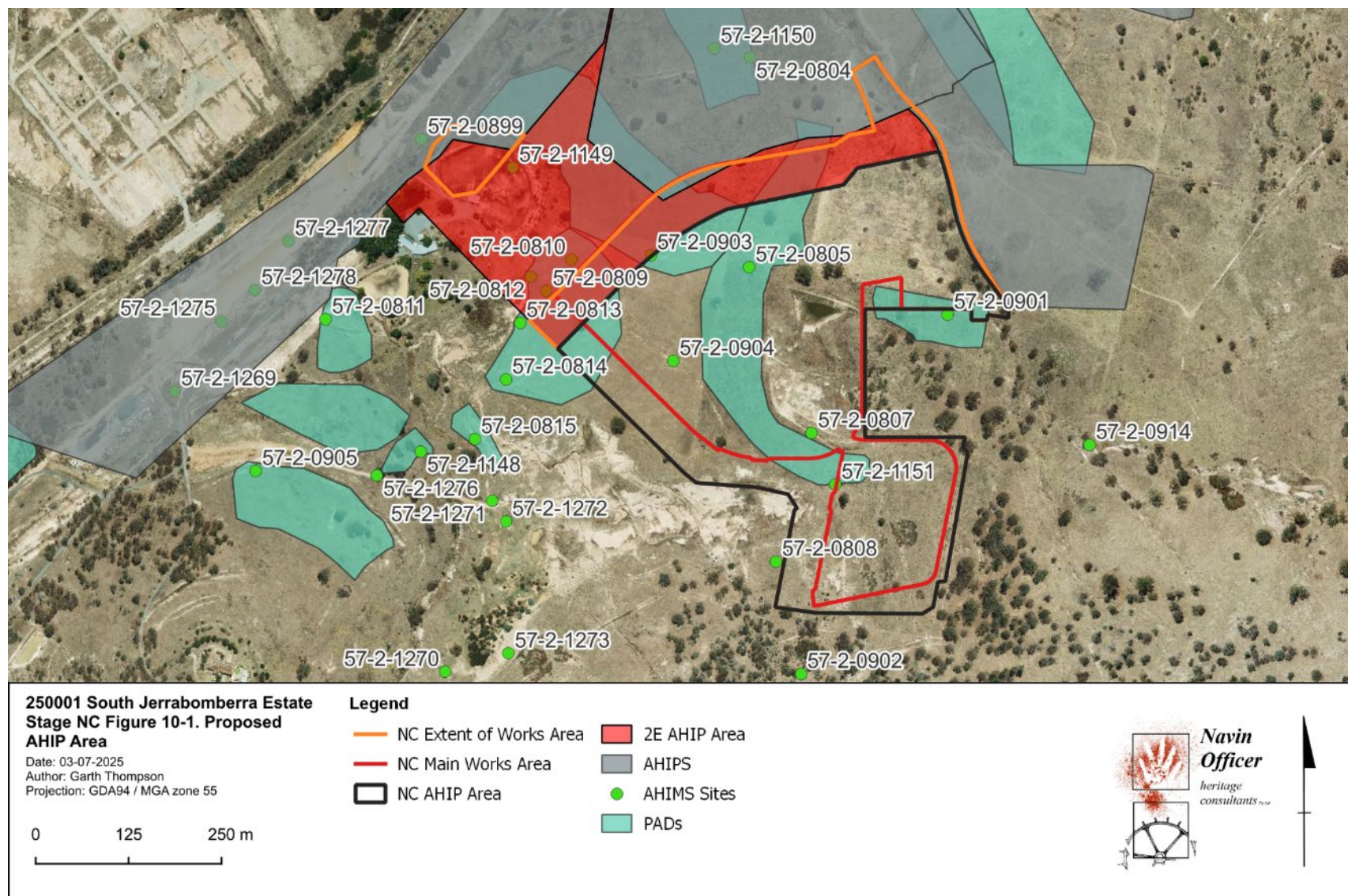


Figure 10-1. Proposed AHIP Area



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APPENDIX 1 ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

See attached documents:

- Consultation log
- Consultation records



Table 0-1 Consultation log

Communication ID	Date	Method of communication	Organisation	Individual	NOHC Staff	Matters discussed
1	17/08/2020	email	NLALC Heritage NSW		NH	stage 1a letter
2	18/08/2020	post	all other Stage 1a		NH	stage 1a letter
3	17/08/2020	web search	Native Title Tribunal		NH	native title vision checked for native title
4	18/08/2020	public notice			NH	Public notice in Canberra Times
5	19/08/2020	email	Buru Ngunawal	Wally Bell	NH	register an interest
6	26/08/2020	email	Heritage NSW		NH	list of possible interested parties
7	2/09/2020	email and post	all identified by Hertige NSW		NH	invitation to register
8	2/09/2020	email	Goodradigbee Cultural & Heritage Aboriginal Corporation (GCAHAC)	Caine Carroll	NH	register an interest
9	2/09/2020	email	Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	Marilyn Carroll-Johnson	NH	register an interest



10	2/09/2020	email	Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Corporation	Cherie (Carroll) Turrise	NH	register an interest
11	2/09/2020	email	Murrabidgee Mullangari	Darleen Johnson	NH	register an interest
12	2/09/2020	email	Muragadi	Jesse Carroll Johnson	NH	register an interest
13	2/09/2020	email	Merrigarn	Shaun Carroll	NH	register an interest
14	2/09/2020	phone	Rebeca and Lavinus Ingram		NH	register an interest
15	3/09/2020	phone	Robert Monaghan		NH	register an interest
16	7/09/2020	email	Ginninderra	Krystle Carroll-Elliott	NH	register an interest
17	8/09/2020	email	PD Ngunawal	Piero Delponte	NH	register an interest
18	9/09/2020	phone	Thunderstone	Tyrone Bell	NH	register an interest
19	15/09/2020	email	Thunderstone	Tyrone Bell	NH	confirmed registration
20	16/09/2020	email	Nirrum-murrin groups - listed in separate tab		NH	registrations of interested



21	22/09/2020	email	all registered groups		NH	project information and methodology sent
22	23/09/2020	email	Murrabidgee Mullangari	Darleen Johnson	NH	agrees with methodology
23	23/09/2020	email	Merrigarn	Shaun Carroll	NH	agrees with methodology
24	23/09/2020	email	Muragadi	Jesse Carroll Johnson	NH	agrees with methodology
25	24/09/2020	email	Ngambri LALC	Trisha Williams	NH	registration of interest, sent methodology document
26	7/10/2020	phone	Yurwang Gundana Cultural Heritage Services	Dean Bell	NH	register an interest, emailed methodology
27	7/10/2020	phone	Mirrabee	Paul House	NH	VBC requested that Mirrabee be contacted to see if they want to be part of the project, paul House indicated yes, emailed methodology
28	7/10/2020	phone	Mirrum-Murrin	Hika Tekowhai	NH	returned called, discussed that only Ngunawal and Ngarigo Groups would be involved in the field program



29	7/10/2020	phone		Antionette House	NH	will be working with Murrin groups
30	9/10/2020	email	Ngunawal and Ngarigo NM groups		NH	expressing interest in fieldwork
31	12/10/2020	email	all RAPs		NH	information about field engagement
32	12/10/2020	email	Goodradigbee Cultural & Heritage Aboriginal Corporation (GCAHAC)	Caine Carroll	NH	will provide response to letter
33	12/10/2020	phone	Murrabidgee Mullangari	Darleen Johnson	NH	asking about number of days possible perperson, I let her know may be about 4
34	10/03/2021	email	all RAPs		NH	draft north traalee report
35	21/03/2021	email	Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Corporation	Cherie (Carroll) Turrise	NH	We agree with the report
36	29/03/2021	email	Muragadi	Jesse Carroll Johnson	NH	I agree with the recommendations made
37	15/06/2021	email	all RAPs		NH	draft south jerra stg 2 DA1 report



38	15/06/2021	email	DNC			agrees with the report
39	5/07/2021	email	Muragadi			agrees with the report
40	14/12/2021	email	all RAPs		NH	update letter
41	15/02/2022	email	all RAPs		NH	draft south jerra concept report
42	2/03/2022	email	Muragadi	Jesse Carroll Johnson		I agree with the recommendations made
43	16/08/2022	email	all RAPs		NH	update letter
44	6/03/2023	email	all RAPs		NH	update letter
45	14/07/2023	email	all RAPs		JF	approved AHIP sent to all groups
46	17/07/2023	email	all RAPs		JF	invitation for collection survey
47	18/07/2023	email	Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	Marilyn Carroll-Johnson	JF	confirming participation in collection survey



48	18/07/2023	email	Merrigarn	Shaun Carroll	JF	confirming participation in collection survey
49	25/07/2023	email	Ginninderra	Krystle Carroll-Elliott	JF	sending regrets for collection survey
50	25/07/2023		All RAP invited		JF	Surface collection
51	23/01/2024	email	All RAPs		NH	update letter
52	13/02/2024	email	All RAPs		NH	stage 2B report
53	27/06/2024	email	All RAPs		NH	update letter
54	12/09/2024	email	all RAPS		NH	stage 2B AHIP
55	17/01/2025	email	all RAPs		NH	project update for all south Jerrabomberra projects
56	8/07/2025	email	All RAPS		NH	Delivered draft ACHAR for review - period closing 05/08

6 January 2023

Our Reference: 230003



Re: Implementation of the OEH Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010 for South Jerrabomberra

Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd has been commissioned by Village Building Company to conduct a cultural heritage assessment for the South Jerrabomberra project.

Kylie Coe
Planning & Development Manager
The Village Building Company
southjerraprojectteam@villagebuilding.com.au
92 Hoskins Street, Mitchell ACT 2911

The property is known as South Jerrabomberra – Walshe Lands (please see attached map). The project will be for the residential subdivision of this land. The project may be the subject of an application for an Aboriginal heritage impact permit, therefore we are implementing the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*. This requires us to *ascertain, from reasonable sources, the names of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects or places relative to the area.*

The purpose of the community consultation with relevant Aboriginal people is to assist in the preparation of an application for an Aboriginal heritage impact permit and to assist the Director-General in their consideration and determination of the application.

I am therefore writing to inform you of this development proposal and invite registration as an interested group.

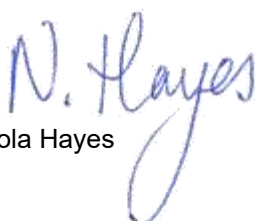
Please respond in writing within 14 days to:

The Secretary
Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd
4/71 Leichhardt Street
KINGSTON ACT 2604

or by email to: navinofficer@nohc.com.au

Please note it is a requirement of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* that we provide your name to the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage and to the Local Aboriginal Land council unless you specify otherwise.

Yours faithfully,


Nicola Hayes

15 December 2022

Heritage NSW
heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au

Our Reference: 200003

Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: Implementation of the OEH Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010 for South Jerrabomberra

Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd has been commissioned by Village Building Company to conduct a cultural heritage assessment for the South Jerrabomberra project.

Kylie Coe
Planning & Development Manager
The Village Building Company
southjerraprojectteam@villagebuilding.com.au
92 Hoskins Street, Mitchell ACT 2911

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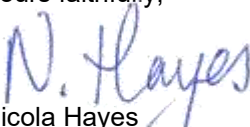
The purpose of the community consultation with relevant Aboriginal people is to assist in the preparation of an application for an Aboriginal heritage impact permit and to assist the Director-General in their consideration and determination of the application.

I am therefore writing to inform you of this development proposal and request that you provide us with the names of Aboriginal people who you know that may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects or places for the project.

Please respond in writing within 14 days to:

The Secretary
Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd
4/71 Leichhardt Street
KINGSTON ACT 2604

Yours faithfully,


Nicola Hayes

Number 4, Kingston Warehouse
71 Leichhardt St Kingston ACT 2604
ph 02 6282 9415
navinofficer@nohc.com.au
www.nohc.com.au



15 December 2022

Trisha Williams
Chief Executive Officer
Ngambri Local Aboriginal Land Council
PO Box 150 Queanbeyan
ceo@ngambri.com.au

Our Reference: 230003

Dear Trisha,

Re: Implementation of the OEH Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010 for South Jerrabomberra

Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd has been commissioned by Village Building Company to conduct a cultural heritage assessment for the South Jerrabomberra project.

Kylie Coe
Planning & Development Manager
The Village Building Company
southjerraprojectteam@villagebuilding.com.au
92 Hoskins Street, Mitchell ACT 2911

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Please respond in writing within 14 days to:

The Secretary
Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd
4/71 Leichhardt Street
KINGSTON ACT 2604

Yours faithfully,



(Ms) Nicola Hayes

Number 4, Kingston Warehouse
71 Leichhardt St, Kingston ACT 2604
ph 02 6282 9415
navinofficer@nohc.com.au
www.nohc.com.au



**Navin
Officer**

*heritage
consultants
pty ltd*

abn: 28 092 901 605

15 December 2022

The Secretary
Native Title Services Corporation Limited
information@ntscorp.com.au

Our Reference: 230003



**Navin
Officer**
*heritage
consultants
pty ltd*
abn: 28 092 901 605

Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: Implementation of the OEH Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010 for South Jerrabomberra

Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd has been commissioned by Village Building Company to conduct a cultural heritage assessment for the South Jerrabomberra project.

Kylie Coe
Planning & Development Manager
The Village Building Company
southjerraprojectteam@villagebuilding.com.au
92 Hoskins Street, Mitchell ACT 2911

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Please respond in writing within 14 days to:

The Secretary
Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd
4/71 Leichhardt Street
KINGSTON ACT 2604

Yours faithfully,

Nicola Hayes
Number 4, Kingston Warehouse
71 Leichhardt St, Kingston ACT 2604
ph 02 6282 9415
navinofficer@nohc.com.au
www.nohc.com.au

15 December 2022

The Secretary
Office of the Registrar
Aboriginal Land Rights Act (1983) NSW
PO Box 5068
Parramatta NSW 2124

Our Reference: 230003

Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: Implementation of the OEH Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010 for South Jerrabomberra

Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd has been commissioned by Village Building Company to conduct a cultural heritage assessment for the South Jerrabomberra project.

Kylie Coe
Planning & Development Manager
The Village Building Company
southjerraprojectteam@villagebuilding.com.au
92 Hoskins Street, Mitchell ACT 2911

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Please respond in writing within 14 days to:

The Secretary
Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd
4/71 Leichhardt Street
KINGSTON ACT 2604

Yours faithfully,



Nicola Hayes
Number 4, Kingston Warehouse
71 Leichhardt St, Kingston ACT 2604
ph 02 6282 9415
navinofficer@nohc.com.au
www.nohc.com.au



**Navin
Officer**
*heritage
consultants
pty ltd*
abn: 28 092 901 605

15 December 2022

The General Manager
Queanbeyan City Council
PO Box 90
Queanbeyan NSW 2620

Our Reference: 230003



Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: Implementation of the OEH Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010 for South Jerrabomberra

Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd has been commissioned by Village Building Company to conduct a cultural heritage assessment for the South Jerrabomberra project.

Kylie Coe
Planning & Development Manager
The Village Building Company
southjerraprojectteam@villagebuilding.com.au
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Please respond in writing within 14 days to:

The Secretary
Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd
4/71 Leichhardt Street
KINGSTON ACT 2604

Yours faithfully,

Nicola Hayes
Number 4, Kingston Warehouse
71 Leichhardt St, Kingston ACT 2604
ph 02 6282 9415
navinofficer@nohc.com.au
www.nohc.com.au

15 December 2022

General Manager
South East Local Land Services
enquiry.southeast@lls.nsw.gov.au

Our Reference: 230003

Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: Implementation of the OEH Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010 for South Jerrabomberra

Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd has been commissioned by Village Building Company to conduct a cultural heritage assessment for the South Jerrabomberra project.

Kylie Coe
Planning & Development Manager
The Village Building Company
southjerraprojectteam@villagebuilding.com.au
92 Hoskins Street, Mitchell ACT 2911

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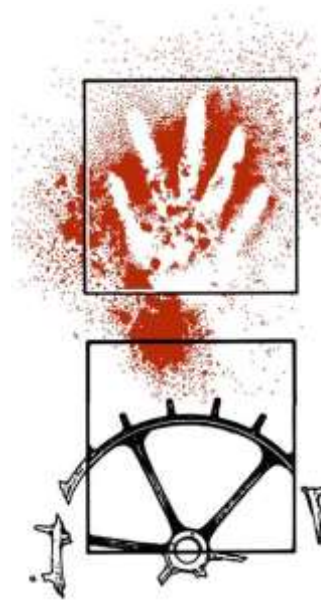
Please respond in writing within 14 days to:

The Secretary
Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd
4/71 Leichhardt Street
KINGSTON ACT 2604

Yours faithfully,



Nicola Hayes
Number 4, Kingston Warehouse
71 Leichhardt St, Kingston ACT 2604
ph 02 6282 9415
navinofficer@nohc.com.au
www.nohc.com.au



**Navin
Officer**

*heritage
consultants
pty ltd*
abn: 28 092 901 605

From: Barry Gunther <Barry.Gunther@environment.nsw.gov.au>
Sent on: Tuesday, December 20, 2022 11:06:24 PM
To: Nicola Hayes <nhayes@nohc.com.au>
Subject: DPE Aboriginal stakeholder list for South Jerrabomberra.
Attachments: South Jerrabomberra HNSW.pdf (236.45 KB), Study Area Location.jpg (208.23 KB), Aboriginal Stakeholder list request South Jerrabomberra.docx (52.87 KB), Aboriginal Stakeholder List- Queanbeyan - Palerang Local Government Area - LIST OF ABORIGINAL STAKEHOLDERS FOR THE DEPARTMENT of PLANNING and ENVIRONMENT.docx (30.4 KB)

Hi Nicola,

Please find attached the DPE Aboriginal stakeholder list for South Jerrabomberra.

Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year to you and the team at Navin Officer from Heritage NSW.



regards

Barry Gunther, Aboriginal Senior Assessment Officer
Environment and Heritage – Heritage NSW
Department of Planning and Environment
T: 02 9995 6830 | barry.gunther@environment.nsw.gov.au
Heritage.nsw.gov.au and dpie.nsw.gov.au
Locked Bag 5020
Parramatta NSW 2124



Please lodge all Applications to Heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au

ABORIGINAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd has been commissioned by Village Building Company to undertake a cultural heritage assessment of South Jerrabomberra – Walshe Lands.

The investigation is required to assess the potential impact of the proposed development of these lands on Aboriginal cultural heritage values.

The project will be for the residential subdivision of this land. The project may be the subject of an application for an Aboriginal heritage impact permit, therefore we are implementing the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010. This requires us to ascertain, from reasonable sources, the names of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects or places relative to the area.

We invite Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of objects and places in the investigation area, to register an interest in a process of community consultation.

The purpose of this consultation is to assist the proponent and government authorities in the preparation and assessment of legislative requirements, permits and approvals.

Please forward expressions of interest to:

The Secretary
Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd
4/71 Leichhardt Street
Kingston ACT 2604

The closing date for this registration of interest is 31st January 2023

From: BADU <baduchts@gmail.com>

Sent on: Friday, January 20, 2023 11:15:51 PM

To: Nicola Hayes <nhayes@nohc.com.au>

Subject: Re: South Jerrabomberra Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation

Please register Badu for this project Nicola.

On Fri, 6 Jan 2023 at 9:39 am, Nicola Hayes <nhayes@nohc.com.au> wrote:

Good morning

Please find attached a letter and map regarding the South Jerrabomberra Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation

Kind regards

From: Byamee Williams <byameewilliams@gmail.com>
Sent on: Friday, January 13, 2023 1:37:31 AM
To: Nicola Hayes <nhayes@nohc.com.au>
Subject: Contact information

G'day Nicki, thanks again for your time today is much appreciation as discussed here is my contact information.

Name: Girrawaa-Byamee Williams
Email: byameewilliams@gmail.com
Phone: 0416659383

Thanks, Byamee.

From: Dean Delponte <mundawari.hc@gmail.com>
Sent on: Friday, January 6, 2023 10:42:24 PM
To: Nicola Hayes <nhayes@nohc.com.au>
CC: Navin Officer <navinofficer@nohc.com.au>
Subject: Re: South Jerrabomberra Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation

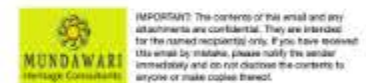
Hi Nicola,

Thank you for your email.

Mundawari Heritage Consultants would like to register our interest for this project. Our consultants have extensive experience in assisting archaeologists and proponents in Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments (ACHA).

Kind Regards

Dean Delponte
Director
0413186133
mundawari.hc@gmail.com



On Fri, 6 Jan 2023 at 09:38, Nicola Hayes <nhayes@nohc.com.au> wrote:

Good morning

Please find attached a letter and map regarding the South Jerrabomberra Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation

Kind regards

From: lilly carroll <didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au>
Sent on: Thursday, January 5, 2023 10:55:05 PM
To: Nicola Hayes <nhayes@nohc.com.au>
CC: Navin Officer <navinofficer@nohc.com.au>
Subject: Re: cultural heritage consultation

Hi Nicola

I'm writing to you in regards to registering an interest into South Jerrabomberra project

Kind regards
Paul Boyd & Lilly Carroll
Directors DNC
0426823944

[Sent from Yahoo Mail for iPhone](#)

On Friday, January 6, 2023, 9:38 am, Nicola Hayes <nhayes@nohc.com.au> wrote:

Good morning

Please find attached a letter and map regarding the South Jerrabomberra Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation

Kind regards

Nicola Hayes
Archaeologist

From: Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation <ginninderra.corp@gmail.com>
Sent on: Monday, January 9, 2023 3:12:59 AM
To: Nicola Hayes <nhayes@nohc.com.au>
Subject: Re: South Jerrabomberra Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation
Attachments: South Jerrabomberra Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation Step 1b.pdf (235.33 KB)

Hi Nicola,

Happy New Year! I hope that you had an enjoyable break.

Please register Ginninderra for this project. We would love to be involved in all aspects going forward.

Kind regards,

Krystle Carroll-Elliott
Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation
M: [0451016224](tel:0451016224)
E: Ginninderra.corp@gmail.com

cid:image001.gif@01D4A6DE.EBCC6AE0 We acknowledge the Traditional Owners of Country throughout Australia and recognise their connection to land, water, and community. We pay our respects to them, their cultures, and to Elders past and present.

On 6 Jan 2023, at 9:38 am, Nicola Hayes <nhayes@nohc.com.au> wrote:

Good morning

Please find attached a letter and map regarding the South Jerrabomberra Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation

Kind regards

From: Goobah <goobahchts@gmail.com>

Sent on: Monday, January 9, 2023 1:24:52 AM

To: Nicola Hayes <nhayes@nohc.com.au>

Subject: Re: South Jerrabomberra Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation

Please accept this as my registration for for the above project and wish to be kept in the loop on any further developments.

On Fri, 6 Jan 2023 at 9:38 am, Nicola Hayes <nhayes@nohc.com.au> wrote:

Good morning

Please find attached a letter and map regarding the South Jerrabomberra Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation

Kind regards

Nicola Hayes

Archaeologist

From: Jason Davison <davokad26@gmail.com>
Sent on: Thursday, January 5, 2023 11:17:28 PM
To: Nicola Hayes <nhayes@nohc.com.au>
Subject: Re: South Jerrabomberra Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation
Attachments: image001.jpg (57.66 KB), image001.jpg (57.66 KB)

Hi Nicola thank for this information and please accept mt expression of interest on this study
Thank you , Jason Davison

On Fri, 6 Jan 2023, 9:38 am Nicola Hayes, <nhayes@nohc.com.au> wrote:

Good morning

Please find attached a letter and map regarding the South Jerrabomberra Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation

Kind regards

From: jesse johnson <muragadi@yahoo.com.au>
Sent on: Friday, January 6, 2023 1:24:23 AM
To: Nicola Hayes <nhayes@nohc.com.au>
Subject: Re: South Jerrabomberra Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation

Hi Nicola
Please register Muragadi for the above project
Thanks
Jesse Johnson

On 6 Jan 2023, at 9:38 am, Nicola Hayes <nhayes@nohc.com.au> wrote:

Good morning

Please find attached a letter and map regarding the South Jerrabomberra Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation

Kind regards

<image001.jpg>

<South Jerrabomberra Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation Step 1b.pdf>

<Study Area Location.jpg>

From: Darleen Johnson <murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au>
Sent on: Saturday, January 14, 2023 12:37:05 AM
To: Nicola Hayes <nhayes@nohc.com.au>
Subject: Re: South Jerrabomberra Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation

Hi Nicola
Please register our company for the above project, we look forward to working with you.
Kind regards
Darleen Johnson
0490051102

On Friday, 6 January 2023 at 09:38:59 am AEDT, Nicola Hayes <nhayes@nohc.com.au> wrote:

Good morning

Please find attached a letter and map regarding the South Jerrabomberra Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation

Kind regards

From: Ngunnawal Elders Corporation <blakneycreek@gmail.com>
Sent on: Wednesday, January 11, 2023 11:55:35 PM
To: Navin Officer <navinofficer@nohc.com.au>
Subject: cultural heritage consultation South Jerrabomberra

Hi Nicola,

I hope this email finds you well.

I would like to register Ngunnawal Elders Corporation as an interested party regarding a cultural heritage assessment for the South Jerrabomberra project.

Kind regards,
Rob
NEC

From: ceo <ceo@ngambri.com.au>
Sent on: Thursday, December 15, 2022 1:44:36 AM
To: Nicola Hayes <nhayes@nohc.com.au>
Subject: RE: Consultation Guidelines South Jerrabomberra

Hi Nicola
Thank you for the email.

Please be advised that the Ngambri LALC would like to register for this project.

Thank you

Regards
Trisha

Trisha Williams
Chief Executive Officer

Ngambri Local
Aboriginal Land Council
PO Box 150 Queanbeyan
2/251 Crawford Street Queanbeyan
NSW 2620
Telephone: 02 6297 4152
Mobile: 0413 385 039
Email: ceo@ngambri.com.au



From: Nicola Hayes <nhayes@nohc.com.au>
Sent: Thursday, 15 December 2022 11:32 AM
To: ceo <ceo@ngambri.com.au>
Subject: Consultation Guidelines South Jerrabomberra

Good morning

Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd has been commissioned by Village Building Company to conduct a cultural heritage assessment for the South Jerrabomberra project.

From: Thomas Tighe <nundagurri@gmail.com>
Sent on: Friday, January 20, 2023 11:22:27 PM
To: Nicola Hayes <nhayes@nohc.com.au>
Subject: Re: South Jerrabomberra Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation

Nundagurri registers an interest in this project for consultation requirements for proponents 2010.

On Fri, 6 Jan 2023 at 9:39 am, Nicola Hayes <nhayes@nohc.com.au> wrote:

Good morning

Please find attached a letter and map regarding the South Jerrabomberra Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation

Kind regards

From: Ryan Johnson <murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au>
Sent on: Friday, January 6, 2023 1:27:33 AM
To: Nicola Hayes <nhayes@nohc.com.au>
Subject: South Jerrabomberra Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation

Hi Nicola
Please register our company for the above project
Thanks
Ryan johnson
0460839128

From: Sonione Rogers <sonionerogers@yahoo.com>

Sent on: Monday, January 9, 2023 6:49:45 AM

To: Navin Officer <navinofficer@nohc.com.au>

Subject: Implementation of the OEH Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010 for South Jerrabomberra Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd has been commissioned by Village Building Company to conduct a cultural heritage ass...

I'm interested in the project let me know what time an date when everything is finalised,

Many thanks,

SONIONE

[Sent from Yahoo Mail on Android](#)

From: Tyronne & Bronwyn <thunderstonemg@gmail.com>
Sent on: Wednesday, January 11, 2023 11:43:46 PM
To: Nicola Hayes <nhayes@nohc.com.au>
CC: Navin Officer <navinofficer@nohc.com.au>
Subject: Re: South Jerrabomberra Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation

Dear Nicola

We wish to lodge an expression of interest for:

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT - South Jerrabomberra Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation

We offer the following information in support of our expression of interest in relation to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage:

Organisation:	Thunderstone Aboriginal Cultural Services Pty Ltd
Name:	Mr Tyronne Bell
Contact Details:	Postal Address: PO Box 6900, Charnwood ACT 2615
Phone:	0407 517844
Email:	thunderstonemg@gmail.com

Thunderstone represents the Ngunawal people who are the Traditional Custodians for this area. The Ngunawal people are the Indigenous Australian inhabitants whose traditional lands encompass much of the area now occupied by the city of Canberra and the surrounding Australian Capital Territory.

When first encountered by European settlers in the 1820s, the Ngunawal people lived in an area roughly bounded by what is now the towns of Braidwood, Goulburn, Boorowa, Harden, Gundagai and Cooma. The Ngunawal people are neighbours of the Yuin (on the coast), Ngarigo (south east of Canberra), Wiradjuri (to the west of Yass) and Gundungurra (to the north) peoples.

As Traditional Custodians we possess knowledge of local Ngunawal Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and customs. The qualifications and previous experience that we have in Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment work has come from over 30 year's experience working on projects that take place within the Ngunawal peoples traditional lands, which is arbitrary, in both urban and rural situations.

As Traditional Custodians we have a very strong cultural connection with the proposed project area and wish to participate in the program, we also hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of objects and places in the project area.

I wish to advise that I do not want my details forwarded to NSW Heritage or Local Aboriginal Lands Council.

We are able to provide supporting/additional documentation if required.

Tyronne Bell (Ngunawal Traditional Custodian)
Director

From: yurwang gundana <Yurwang.Gundana.C.H.S@outlook.com>
Sent on: Friday, January 6, 2023 1:02:19 PM
To: Nicola Hayes <nhayes@nohc.com.au>
CC: Navin Officer <navinofficer@nohc.com.au>
Subject: Re: South Jerrabomberra Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation

Yuma Nicola, I hope you are doing well

Yurwang Gundana would like to register for the above project and any future fieldwork that may happen

Thanks
Merekai Bell
Yurwang Gundana Cultural Heritage Services

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From: Nicola Hayes <nhayes@nohc.com.au>
Sent: Friday, January 6, 2023 9:38:51 AM
To: Nicola Hayes <nhayes@nohc.com.au>
Cc: Navin Officer <navinofficer@nohc.com.au>
Subject: South Jerrabomberra Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation

Good morning

Please find attached a letter and map regarding the South Jerrabomberra Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation

Kind regards

From: Dean Delponte <mundawari.hc@gmail.com>
Sent on: Saturday, April 1, 2023 10:38:44 PM
To: Nicola Hayes <nhayes@nohc.com.au>
Subject: Re: South Jerrabomberra Methodology
Attachments: CONFIDENTIAL - MHC - Information.pdf (91.91 KB), CONFIDENTIAL - MHC - COC - WORKERS INSURANCE.pdf (62.52 KB), CONFIDENTIAL - MHC Liability Insurance CERTIFICATE 22-23.PDF (13.11 KB)

Dear Nicola,

Thank you for providing us with the project information and proposed assessment methodology.

After review MHC agrees with the field survey methodology for the South Jerrabomberra Walshe Land Project.

Further information is provided in the attachments. Please also note that all attachments are to remain **Confidential** (commercial in confidence) and are not to be included in reports.

Kind Regards

Dean Delponte

Director

0413186133

mundawari.hc@gmail.com

From: lilly carroll <didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au>
Sent on: Thursday, March 30, 2023 1:14:33 AM
To: Nicola Hayes <nhayes@nohc.com.au>
Subject: Re: South Jerrabomberra Methodology

Thanks for the project info, and we are also happy with the methodology for STH Jerrabomberra project!
Can't wait to be on country again with NOHC

Kind regards
Paul Boyd & Lilly Carroll
Directors DNC
0426 823 944

[Sent from Yahoo Mail for iPhone](#)

On Thursday, March 30, 2023, 11:22 am, Nicola Hayes <nhayes@nohc.com.au> wrote:

Good morning

Please find attached the project information and methodology for your comment for the South Jerrabomberra project

Please note comments are due by the 28th April

Kind regards

Nicola Hayes
Archaeologist

From: Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation <ginninderra.corp@gmail.com>
Sent on: Monday, April 3, 2023 12:45:15 PM
To: Nicola Hayes <nhayes@nohc.com.au>
Subject: Re: South Jerrabomberra Methodology
Attachments: 230002 South Jerrabomberra Walshe Land Methodology for ACHA v1.pdf (990.6 KB)

Good evening Nicola,

I hope that you are well.

I have reviewed the attached project information and agree with the methodology.

Kind regards,

Krystle Carroll-Elliott
Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation
M: [0451016224](tel:0451016224)
E: Ginninderra.corp@gmail.com

cid:image001.gif@01D4A6DE.EBCC6AE0 We acknowledge the Traditional Owners of Country throughout Australia and recognise their connection to land, water, and community. We pay our respects to them, their cultures, and to Elders past and present.

On 30 Mar 2023, at 11:22 am, Nicola Hayes <nhayes@nohc.com.au> wrote:

Good morning

Please find attached the project information and methodology for your comment for the South Jerrabomberra project

Please note comments are due by the 28th April

Kind regards

From: Goobah <goobahchts@gmail.com>
Sent on: Thursday, March 30, 2023 1:26:33 AM
To: Nicola Hayes <nhayes@nohc.com.au>
Subject: Re: South Jerrabomberra Methodology

Hi Nicola this is confirmation that we support the Methodology for the project and wish to be kept informed on any further developments please.

On Thu, 30 Mar 2023 at 11:22 am, Nicola Hayes <nhayes@nohc.com.au> wrote:

Good morning

Please find attached the project information and methodology for your comment for the South Jerrabomberra project

Please note comments are due by the 28th April

Kind regards

From: jesse johnson <muragadi@yahoo.com.au>
Sent on: Wednesday, April 26, 2023 3:13:24 AM
To: Nicola Hayes <nhayes@nohc.com.au>
Subject: Re: South Jerrabomberra Methodology
Attachments: muragadi public liability 2023 (1).pdf (273.01 KB), muragadi workers compensation 23.pdf (24.42 KB)

Hi Nicola,
I have read the project information and methodology for the above project, and I agree with the recommendations, we would also like to be involved in the fieldwork should we be chosen, please see attached insurances.
Cheers
Jesse
0418970389

On Thursday, 30 March 2023 at 11:22:58 am AEDT, Nicola Hayes <nhayes@nohc.com.au> wrote:

Good morning

Please find attached the project information and methodology for your comment for the South Jerrabomberra project

Please note comments are due by the 28th April

Kind regards

Nicola Hayes
Archaeologist

From: yurwang gundana <Yurwang.Gundana.C.H.S@outlook.com>

Sent on: Thursday, March 30, 2023 7:45:15 AM

To: Nicola Hayes <nhayes@nohc.com.au>

Subject: Re: South Jerrabomberra Methodology

Yuma Nicola, I hope you are doing well

Yurwang Gundana agrees with the methodology and wishes to be a part of the fieldwork

we have a lot of experience and knowledge about the area, with previous jobs not only with you but with other companies as well and prior knowledge being traditional owners of the land

Thanks

Merekai Bell

Yurwang Gundana Cultural Heritage Services

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From: Nicola Hayes <nhayes@nohc.com.au>

Sent: Thursday, March 30, 2023 11:22:48 AM

To: Nicola Hayes <nhayes@nohc.com.au>

Subject: South Jerrabomberra Methodology

Good morning

Please find attached the project information and methodology for your comment for the South Jerrabomberra project

Please note comments are due by the 28th April

Kind regards

Nicola Hayes

Archaeologist

South Jerrabomberra Walshe Land project update



Ellaine Dickens

To

Bcc ☐ 'mundawari.hc@gmail.com'; ☐ 'byameewilliams@gmail.com'; ☐ 'blakneycreek@gmail.com'; ☐ 'sonionerogers@yahoo.com';
☐ 'ceo@ngambri.com.au'; ☐ 'didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au'; ☐ 'muragadi@yahoo.com.au';
☐ 'Yurwang.Gundana.C.H.S@outlook.com'; ☐ 'baduchts@gmail.com'; ☐ 'ginninderra.corp@gmail.com'; ☐ 'goobahchts@gmail.com';
☐ 'davokad26@gmail.com'; ☐ 'murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au'; ☐ 'nundagurri@gmail.com'; ☐ 'thunderstonemg@gmail.com';



Tue 19/12/2023 10:42 AM



Good morning,

As you are a Registered Aboriginal Party for the South Jerrabomberra Walshe Land Project, we are writing to give you a brief update.

We are writing to inform you that the project is ongoing, and as part of the consultation for the project we will keep you informed of the project and involve you in any future consultation.

Kind Regards,

Ellaine Dickens

Archaeologist / Heritage Consultant



**Navin
Officer**

*heritage
consultants
pty ltd*

Canberra, ACT
Sydney, NSW
Cairns, QLD

Ph: +61 2 6282 9415
Fax: +61 2 6282 9416
Mob: +61 0457 298 202



NOHC is a proud sponsor of
the Corroboree Frog
conservation and captive
breeding program



From: [Nicola Hayes](#)
To: [Garth Thompson](#)
Bcc: ["Wally Bell"](#); ["info@gcahac.com.au"](#); ["Marilyn Carroll-Johnson"](#); ["gunjeewongculturalheritage21@hotmail.com"](#); [Darleen Johnson](#); [jesse johnson](#); ["Merrigarn@hotmail.com"](#); ["ringram6033@gmail.com"](#); ["bobbo492@gmail.com"](#); ["ginninderra.corp@gmail.com"](#); ["pd.ngunawalconsultancy@gmail.com"](#); ["thunderstonemg@gmail.com"](#); [ceo](#); ["Matilda House"](#); ["ngunawal56@outlook.com"](#); ["ngunawalchts@gmail.com"](#); ["ngarigochts@gmail.com"](#); [Robert Young](#); [lilly carroll](#); [Paul Girrawah House](#)
Subject: 250001 South Jerrabomberra Project Northern Catchment ACHAR
Date: Tuesday, 8 July 2025 8:23:00 AM
Attachments: [250001 South Jerrabomberra NC ACHAR_v1.pdf](#)

Dear registered Aboriginal parties,

A draft version for the South Jerrabomberra Project Northern Catchment Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report is ready for your review. This is a stage of the larger South Jerrabomberra Estate Project you have been consulted on, with other stages delivered in 2021 and 2024, and the fieldwork methodology and site surveys for this report were undertaken in conjunction with these assessments.

Please let us know if you have any comments on the reporting or cultural information you may want included. There is a 28 day review period for this report, so please get any comments back to us before the close of business (5pm) Tuesday 5th August 2025.

The draft report is attached to this email.

Any comments or questions relating to the report can be sent to me via my email and/or to Garth Thompson via email: gthompson@nohc.com.au.

Kind regards,

Nicola Hayes
Associate Director

**Navin
Officer**
*heritage
consultants*

Canberra ACT
Kingston Warehouse
4/71 Leichhardt St
Kingston ACT 2604
Ph 02 6282 9415

Sydney NSW
Unit 18 (Shop 1)
193 Canterbury Rd
Canterbury NSW 2193
Ph 0477 702 814

Cairns QLD
5 Sexton St
Aeroglen QLD 4870
Ph 0425215012

Web www.nohc.com.au
Email nhayes@nohc.com.au
Ph 0421274470



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sponsor of the Corroboree Frog
conservation and captive breeding
program.

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From: [Nicola Hayes](#)
To: [Garth Thompson](#)
Bcc: ["Wally Bell"](#); ["info@gcahac.com.au"](#); ["Marilyn Carroll-Johnson"](#); ["gunjeewongculturalheritage21@hotmail.com"](#); [Darleen Johnson](#); [jesse johnson](#); ["Merrigarn@hotmail.com"](#); ["ringram6033@gmail.com"](#); ["bobbo492@gmail.com"](#); ["ginninderra.corp@gmail.com"](#); ["pd.ngunawalconsultancy@gmail.com"](#); ["thunderstonemg@gmail.com"](#); [ceo](#); ["Matilda House"](#); ["ngunawal56@outlook.com"](#); ["ngunawalchts@gmail.com"](#); ["ngarigochts@gmail.com"](#); [Robert Young](#); [lilly carroll](#); [Paul Girrawah House](#)
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Kind regards,

Nicola Hayes
Associate Director

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APPENDIX 2 EXTENSIVE AHIMS SEARCH RESULTS

Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd

Date: 05 June 2025

4/71 Leichhardt Street

Kingston Australian Capital Territory 2604

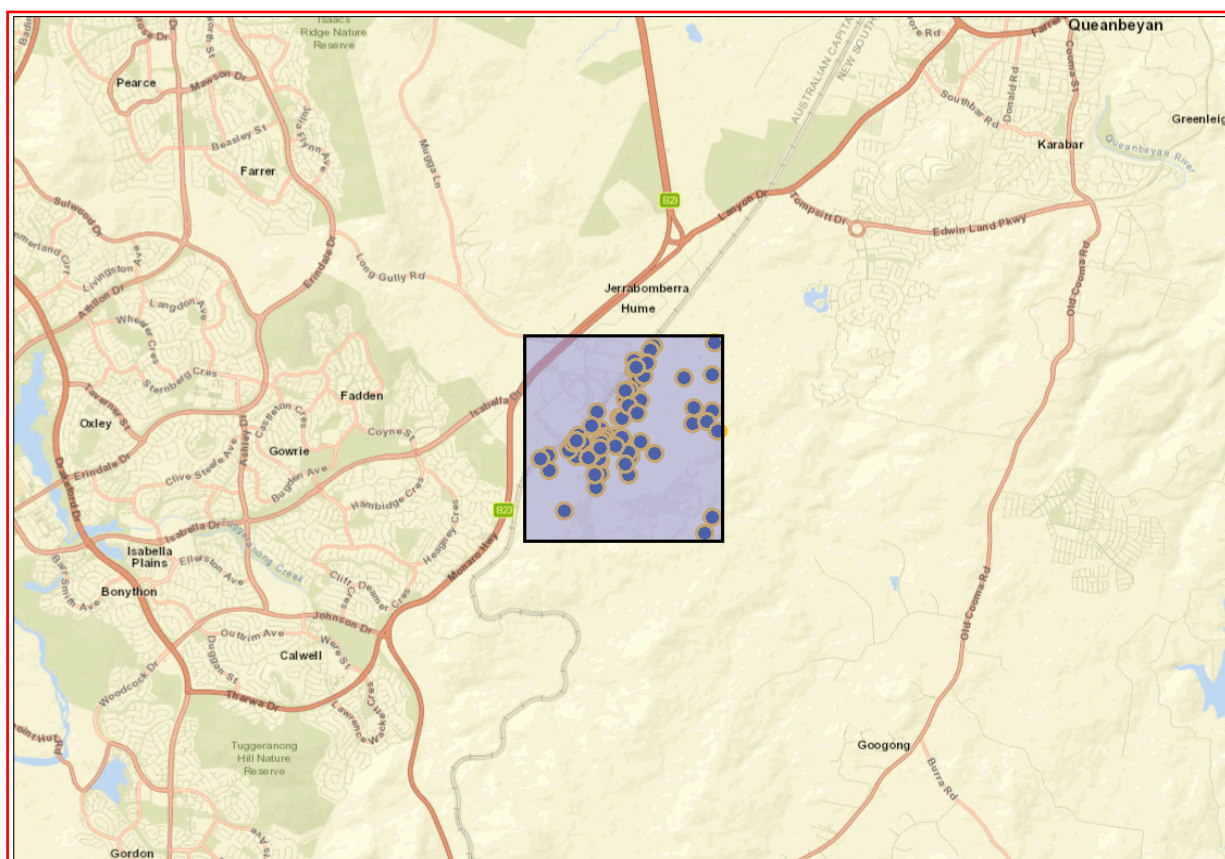
Attention: Ellaine Dickens

Email: edickens@nohc.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 694974.0 - 697760.0, Northings : 6077860.0 - 6080803.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters, conducted by Ellaine Dickens on 05 June 2025.

The context area of your search is shown in the map below. Please note that the map does not accurately display the exact boundaries of the search as defined in the paragraph above. The map is to be used for general reference purposes only.



A search of Heritage NSW AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

66	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
0	Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location. *

If your search shows Aboriginal sites or places what should you do?

- You must do an extensive search if AHIMS has shown that there are Aboriginal sites or places recorded in the search area.
- If you are checking AHIMS as a part of your due diligence, refer to the next steps of the Due Diligence Code of practice.
- You can get further information about Aboriginal places by looking at the gazettal notice that declared it. Aboriginal places gazetted after 2001 are available on the [NSW Government Gazette \(https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/gazette\)](https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/gazette) website. Gazettal notices published prior to 2001 can be obtained from Heritage NSW upon request

Important information about your AHIMS search

- The information derived from the AHIMS search is only to be used for the purpose for which it was requested. It is not to be made available to the public.
- AHIMS records information about Aboriginal sites that have been provided to Heritage NSW and Aboriginal places that have been declared by the Minister;
- Information recorded on AHIMS may vary in its accuracy and may not be up to date. Location details are recorded as grid references and it is important to note that there may be errors or omissions in these recordings,
- Some parts of New South Wales have not been investigated in detail and there may be fewer records of Aboriginal sites in those areas. These areas may contain Aboriginal sites which are not recorded on AHIMS.
- Aboriginal objects are protected under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 even if they are not recorded as a site on AHIMS.
- This search can form part of your due diligence and remains valid for 12 months.

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 250001

Client Service ID : 1011338

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
57-2-0913	TA10	GDA	55	697365	6079514	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		103930
	Contact	Recorders	Permits							
57-2-0902	SJ18	GDA	55	696426	6078796	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Permits							
57-2-0812	South Jerrabomberra 11 (SJ11)	GDA	55	696062	6079330	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Permits							
57-2-0832	South Jerrabomberra 35 (SJ35)	GDA	55	697661	6079694	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Permits							
57-2-0835	South Jerrabomberra 38 (SJ38)	GDA	55	697576	6079549	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Permits							
57-2-1082	TA14	GDA	55	696541	6080309	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		103987
	Contact	Recorders	Permits							
57-2-1110	TA20	GDA	55	696600	6079914	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Permits							
57-2-0934	TA12	GDA	55	696464	6079980	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		103931,103987
	Contact	Recorders	Permits							
57-2-1274	SJ2023_1	GDA	55	695960	6078618	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Permits							
57-2-0668	TA4	GDA	55	696638	6080420	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		103419,103930,103931,103987
	Contact	Recorders	Permits							
57-2-0669	TA5	GDA	55	696596	6080203	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		103419,103930,103987
	Contact	Recorders	Permits							
57-2-0900	SJ16	GDA	55	696009	6079727	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Permits							
57-2-0901	SJ17	GDA	55	696623	6079279	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Permits							
57-2-0906	SJ22	GDA	55	695283	6079101	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Permits							

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 05/06/2025 for Ellaine Dickens for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 694974.0 - 697760.0, Northings : 6077860.0 - 6080803.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 66

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.

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 250001

Client Service ID : 1011338

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
57-2-1081	TA15	GDA	55	696541	6080460	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		103987
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty I Permits							
57-2-1111	TA19	GDA	55	696832	6080662	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -	4360	
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Miss.Jasmine Fenyvesi Permits							
57-2-0778	Tralee Isolated Find 1	GDA	55	695295	6078888	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo Permits							
57-2-1151	SJ2020_1	GDA	55	696472	6079051	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Mrs.Nicola Hayes Permits							
57-2-0914	TA9	GDA	55	696814	6079104	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		103930
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Oliver Macgregor Permits							
57-2-0903	SJ19	GDA	55	696224	6079359	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty I Permits							
57-2-0806	South Jerrabomberra 4 (SJ4)	GDA	55	696309	6079637	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty I Permits							
57-2-0833	South Jerrabomberra 36 (SJ36)	GDA	55	697252	6080189	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 9, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd Permits							
57-2-0841	South Jerrabomberra 44 (SJ44)	GDA	55	697509	6077917	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd Permits							
57-2-1149	SJ2020_3	GDA	55	696038	6079477	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Mrs.Nicola Hayes Permits							
57-2-1277	SJ2023_9	GDA	55	695736	6079378	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Mr.Ben Sybert Permits							
57-2-0905	SJ21	GDA	55	695692	6079069	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	5378	
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Mrs.Nicola Hayes,Mr.Matthew Barber Permits							
57-2-0810	South Jerrabomberra 8 (SJ8)	GDA	55	696117	6079353	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd Permits							
57-2-0815	South Jerrabomberra 14 (SJ14)	GDA	55	695987	6079112	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 17, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty I Permits							

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 05/06/2025 for Ellaine Dickens for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 694974.0 - 697760.0, Northings : 6077860.0 - 6080803.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 66

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
57-2-1079	TA17	GDA	55	696603	6080170	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		103987
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty I Permits							
57-2-0779	Tralee Isolated Find 2	GDA	55	695510	6078281	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo Permits							
57-2-1150	SJ2020_4	GDA	55	696309	6079637	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Mrs.Nicola Hayes Permits							
57-2-1272	SJ2023_3	GDA	55	696029	6079001	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Mr.Ben Sybert Permits							
57-2-1273	SJ2023_2	GDA	55	696032	6078824	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Mr.Ben Sybert Permits							
57-2-0667	TA3	GDA	55	696787	6080605	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 3		103419,103930,103987
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Mrs.Nicola Hayes,Ms.Deirdre Lewis-Coo Permits							
57-2-0670	TA6	GDA	55	696689	6080227	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 6		103419,103930,103987
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Mrs.Nicola Hayes,Ms.Deirdre Lewis-Coo Permits							
57-2-0915	TA8	GDA	55	696736	6080417	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		103930,103987
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Mrs.Nicola Hayes,Doctor.Oliver Macgreg Permits							
57-2-0850	South Jerrabomberra 54 (SJ54)	GDA	55	697709	6080686	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd Permits							
57-2-0805	South Jerrabomberra 3 (SJ3)	GDA	55	696356	6079343	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : 12, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty I Permits							
57-2-0809	South Jerrabomberra 7 (SJ7)	GDA	55	696083	6079311	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty I Permits							
57-2-0811	South Jerrabomberra 10 (SJ10)	GDA	55	695786	6079273	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 40, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty I Permits							
57-2-0827	South Jerrabomberra 26 (SJ26)	GDA	55	697617	6078149	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd Permits							

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
57-2-1269	SJ2023_6	GDA	55	695583	6079176	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Mr.Ben Sybert					<u>Permits</u>	5378	
57-2-1270	SJ2023_5	GDA	55	695947	6078799	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Mr.Ben Sybert					<u>Permits</u>		
57-2-1271	SJ2023_4	GDA	55	696010	6079029	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Mr.Ben Sybert					<u>Permits</u>		
57-2-0671	TA7	GDA	55	696633	6079869	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 2		103419,103930,103931,103987
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Mrs.Nicola Hayes,Ms.Deirdre Lewis-Coo					<u>Permits</u>	3954,4360	
57-2-0804	South Jerrabomberra 2 (SJ2)	GDA	55	696357	6079625	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 6, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103029
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty I					<u>Permits</u>	5124	
57-2-0807	South Jerrabomberra 5 (SJ5)	GDA	55	696440	6079120	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		103029
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					<u>Permits</u>		
57-2-0834	South Jerrabomberra 37 (SJ37)	GDA	55	697395	6079750	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103029
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					<u>Permits</u>		
57-2-1148	SJ2020_2	GDA	55	695914	6079095	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Mrs.Nicola Hayes					<u>Permits</u>		
57-2-1275	SJ2023_7	GDA	55	695646	6079270	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Mr.Ben Sybert					<u>Permits</u>	5378	
57-2-1276	SJ2023_10	GDA	55	695855	6079063	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Mr.Ben Sybert					<u>Permits</u>		
57-2-0912	TA11	GDA	55	696416	6079900	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		103930,103931,103987
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Mrs.Nicola Hayes,Doctor.Oliver Macgreg					<u>Permits</u>	3954,4360,5124	
57-2-0337	TA1	GDA	55	696478	6080035	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 2		98419,98768,103931,103987
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty I					<u>Permits</u>	3954,4360	
57-2-0858	South Jerrabomberra 62 (SJ62)	GDA	55	697661	6080227	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		103029
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					<u>Permits</u>		
57-2-0808	South Jerrabomberra 6 (SJ6)	GDA	55	696392	6078947	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103029
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					<u>Permits</u>		

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 250001

Client Service ID : 1011338

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
57-2-0813	South Jerrabomberra 12 (SJ12)	GDA	55	696048	6079268	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103029
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd							
57-2-1278	SJ2023_8	GDA	55	695691	6079312	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Mr.Ben Sybert							
57-2-0899	SJ15	GDA	55	695915	6079515	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Matthew Barber							
57-2-0904	SJ20	GDA	55	696254	6079217	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Matthew Barber							
57-2-0916	ST PAD 1	GDA	55	696412	6080014	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Artefact : -		103930,103931
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty I							
57-2-0803	South Jerrabomberra 1 (SJ1)	GDA	55	696448	6079800	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 4, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103029,103384
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty I							
57-2-0814	South Jerrabomberra 13 (SJ13)	GDA	55	696029	6079192	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103029
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd							
57-2-0828	South Jerrabomberra 27 (SJ27)	GDA	55	697725	6079401	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103029
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd							
57-2-1112	TA18	GDA	55	696581	6080360	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Miss.Jasmine Fenyvesi							
57-2-0780	Tralee Isolated Find 3	GDA	55	695173	6079054	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo							
57-2-0935	TA13	GDA	55	696583	6079697	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		103930,103931
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Miss.Julia Maskell,Miss.Jasmine Fenyves							

** 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 05/06/2025 for Ellaine Dickens for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 694974.0 - 697760.0, Northings : 6077860.0 - 6080803.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 66

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.



APPENDIX 3 DISCOVERY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL AND SUSPECTED HUMAN REMAINS PROTOCOL

Protocol to follow if Aboriginal object(s) or historical relics (other than human remains) are encountered and no AHIP has been approved

In the event that object(s) which are suspected of being Aboriginal object(s) or relic(s) are encountered during development works, then the following protocol will be followed:

1. Cease any further excavation or ground disturbance, in the area of the find(s);
 - a. The discoverer of the find(s) will notify machinery operators in the immediate vicinity of the find(s) so that work can be temporarily halted; and
 - b. The site supervisor and the Principal will be informed of the find(s).
2. Do not remove any find(s) or unnecessarily disturb the area of the find(s);
3. Ensure that the area of the find(s) is adequately marked as a no-go area for machinery or further disturbance, and that the potential for accidental impact is avoided;
4. Note the location and nature of the finds, and report the find to:
 - a. Relevant project personnel responsible for project and construction direction and management, and
 - b. Report the find to the Heritage NSW.
5. Where feasible, ensure that any excavation remains open so that the finds can be recorded and verified. An excavation may be backfilled if this is necessary to comply with work safety requirements, and where this action has been approved by Heritage NSW. An excavation that remains open should only be left unattended if it is safe and adequate protective fencing is installed around it.
6. Following consultation with the relevant statutory authority (Heritage NSW), and, where advised, any other relevant stakeholder groups, the significance of the finds should be assessed and an appropriate management strategy followed. Depending on project resources and the nature of the find(s), this process may require input from a consulting heritage specialist.
7. Development works in the area of the find(s) may re-commence, if and when outlined by the management strategy, developed in consultation with, and approved by the relevant statutory authority.
8. If human skeletal material is encountered, the protocol for the discovery of human remains should be followed (refer attached).