

General Site Information

Closed Site

Shelter/Cave Formation

- ☐ Boulder
☐ Wind erosion
☐ Water erosion
☐ Rock collapse

Rock Surface Condition

- ☐ Boulder
☐ Sandstone platform
☐ Silica gloss
☐ Tessellated
☐ Weathered
☐ Other platform

Condition of Ceiling

- ☐ Boulder
☐ Sandstone platform
☐ Silica gloss
☐ Tessellated
☐ Weathered
☐ Other platform

Shelter Aspect

- ☐ North
☐ North East
☐ East
☐ South East
☐ South
☐ South West
☐ West
☐ North West

Open Site

Site Orientation

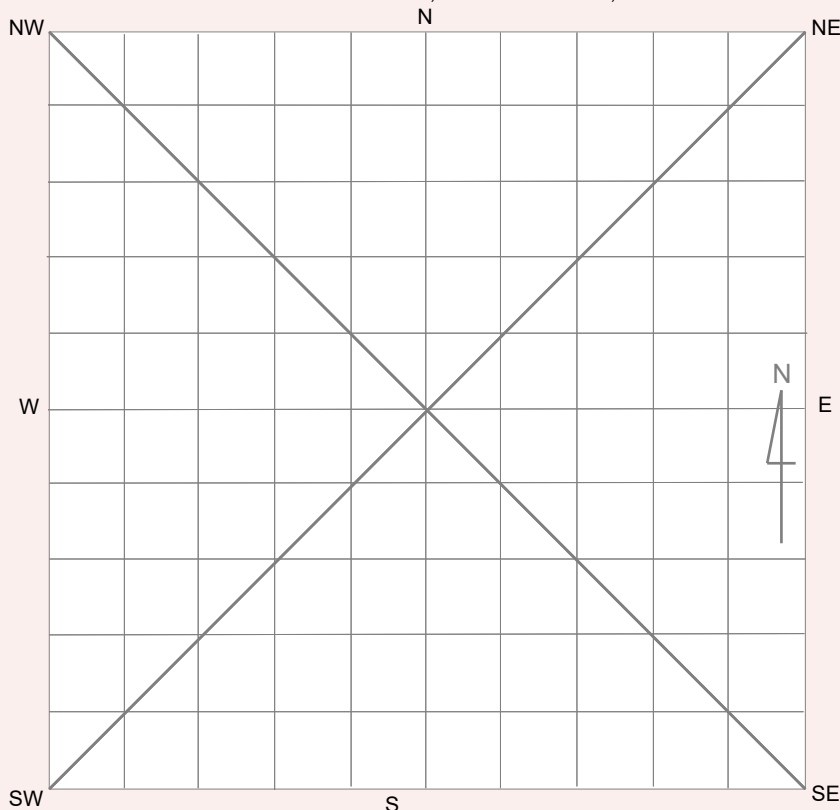
- ☐ N-S
☐ NE-SW
☐ E-W
☐ SE-NW
☐ N/A

Features

- ☐ 1. Aboriginal Ceremony & Dreaming
☐ 2. Aboriginal Resource & Gathering
☐ 3. Art
☐ 4. Artefact
☐ 5. Burial
☐ 6. Ceremonial Ring
☐ 7. Conflict
☐ 8. Earth Mound
☐ 9. Fish Trap
☐ 10. Grinding Groove
☐ 11. Habitation Structure
☐ 12. Hearth
☐ 13. Non Human Bone & Organic Material
☐ 14. Ochre quarry
☐ 15. Potential Archaeological Deposit
☐ 16. Stone Quarry
☐ 17. Shell
☐ 18. Stone Arrangement
☐ 19. Modified Tree
☐ 20. Water Hole

Site Plan

Indicate scale, boundaries of site, features



Site Dimensions

Closed Site Dimensions (m)

- Internal length
 Internal width
 Shelter height
 Shelter floor area

Open Site Dimensions (m)

- Total length of visible site
 Average width of visible site
 Estimated area of visible site
 Length of assessed site area

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There is a margin at the top, followed by several rows of lines for writing. The bottom of the page has a few more lines before reaching the footer area. The entire sheet is framed by a thin orange border.

Site Cultural & Scientific Analysis and Preliminary Management Recommendations

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There is a margin at the top, followed by several rows of writing space. The bottom of the page has a thicker line, possibly indicating the edge of the paper or a binding area. The overall appearance is that of a clean, unused piece of stationery.[illegible]

<input type="checkbox"/>	A4 location map
<input type="checkbox"/>	B/W photographs
<input type="checkbox"/>	Colour photographs
<input type="checkbox"/>	Slides
<input type="checkbox"/>	Aerial photographs
<input type="checkbox"/>	Site plans, drawings
<input type="checkbox"/>	Recording tables
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other
<input type="checkbox"/>	Feature inserts-No.

[illegible]

Site I.D.	<input type="text"/>	Site Name	<input type="text"/>
First recorded date	<input type="text"/>	Importance	<input type="text"/>
No. of instances	<input type="text"/>		
Recorded by	<input type="text"/>		
	Yes No		
Stone artefacts only	<input type="text"/>	Percentage of Non-stone Artefacts to Percentage of Stone Artefacts	
Artefacts collected	<input type="text"/>	0-9% 10-19% 20-29% 30-39% 40-49% 50-59% 60-69% 70-79% 80-89% 90-100%	
Permit issued	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

Feature Context & ConditionScatter No. Easting Northing **Density****Dimensions**

Yes No

(Artefact count per square metre)

Length (m)

Width (m)

Depth (m)

In situ

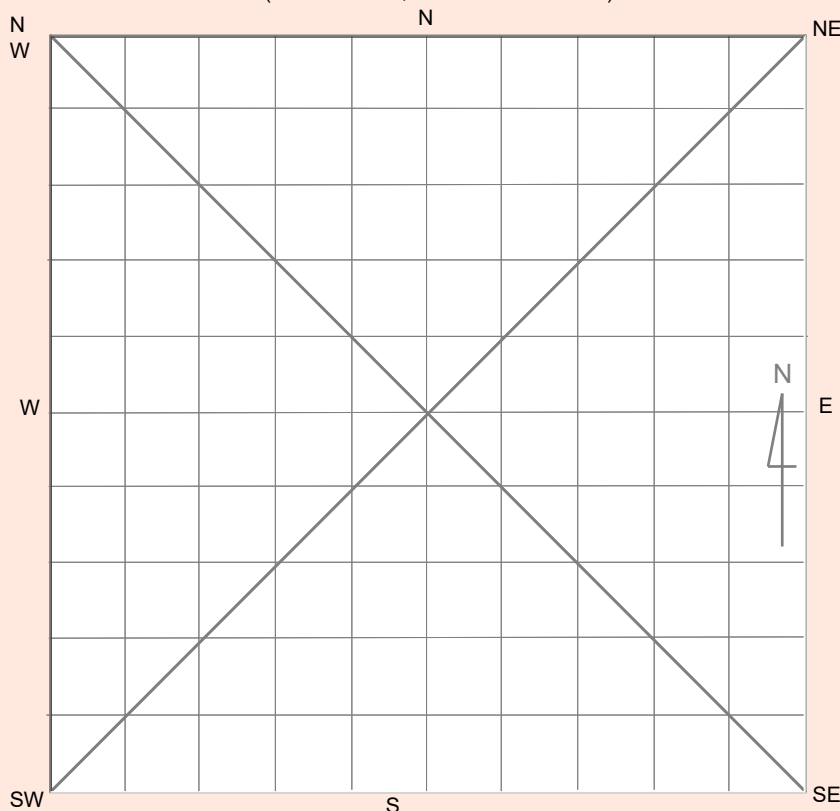
Stratified

Feature Condition**General Condition****Recommended Action**

- ☐ Very good
- ☐ Good
- ☐ Poor

- ☐ Weathered
- ☐ Vehicle damage
- ☐ Surface water wash
- ☐ Fire damage
- ☐ Erosion
- ☐ Stock damage
- ☐ Exposed archaeological material

- ☐ Boardwalk
- ☐ Fencing
- ☐ Closure to public
- ☐ Continued inspection
- ☐ Fire hazard reduction
- ☐ Expert assessment
- ☐ Meeting with land manager
- ☐ Revegetation
- ☐ Signage
- ☐ Soil erosion control
- ☐ Track closure/re-routing
- ☐ Additional recording

Feature Plan (Indicate scale, location of instances)**Feature Environment**(Complete when *feature* environment differs to *site* environment, use attributes from cover card, p. 2)

- Land form
- Land form unit
- Slope
- Vegetation
- Land use

WaterDistance to permanent water source metresDistance to temporary water source metres

Name of nearest permanent water source

Name of nearest temporary water

NPWS FEATURE RECORDING TABLE - ARTEFACT

page 2

Stone Artefact

[illegible]

Other Artefact Type

[illegible]

Material

Basalt	Clear glass
Chert	Ceramic
Fine grained siliceous	Porcelain
Granite	Tin can
Quartz	Wire
Quartzite	Nail
Sandstone	Button
Silcrete	Shell
Green glass	Bone
Amber glass	Wood
Amethyst glass	Resin

Artefact Description

Adze	Flake tool
Anvil	Flaked piece
Axe	Hammerstone
Backed blade	Manuport
Blade	Milling slab
Core	Mortar
Core tool	Muller
Cyclon	Nuclear tool
Distal fragment	Pirri
Eloura	Proximal fragment
Flake	Tula
	Other diagnostic type
	Modified
	Unworked

Platform Surface

- Cortex
- Flake scar
- More than one flake scar
- Faceted
- Ground
- Indeterminate
- Bipolar

Platform Type

- W
- Focal
- Shattered
- Indeterminate
- Bipolar

Termination

- Feather
- Hinge
- Step
- Outrepasse
- Bipolar

Cross Section

High/strong
High/weak
Low/weak
Irregular

Comments:

[illegible]

Site I.D.

First recorded date

No. of instances

Recorded by

Site Name

Importance

Aboriginal Information Recorded?

Feature description

No. of scars

No. of carved panels

Feature Condition

☐ Very good

☐ Good

☐ Poor

Condition

☐ Weathered

☐ Ringbarked

☐ Fire damage

☐ Vehicle damage

☐ Insects/termites

☐ Rot

☐ Limb fall

☐ Stock damage

Easting

Northing

Recommended Action

☐ Fencing

☐ Closure to public

☐ Continued inspection

☐ Expert assessment

☐ Fire hazard reduction

☐ Insect removal

☐ Meeting with land manager

☐ Rubbish removal

☐ Signage

☐ Tree health assessment

☐ Track closure/re-routing

☐ Additional recording

Feature environment (Complete when *feature* environment differs to *site* environment, use attributes from cover card, page 2)

Land form

Land form unit

Slope

Vegetation

Land use

Water

Distance to permanent water source

Distance to temporary water source

Name of nearest permanent water source

Name of nearest temporary water

Feature Location Plan

Scar/Carved Panel Drawing

NW

N

NE

W

E

SW

S

SE

Indicate scale

Attach additional drawings

NPWS FEATURE RECORDING TABLE - MODIFIED TREE

page 2

[illegible]

Type of Tree	Tree Species	L iving Status	Tree Status	Regrowth	Scar Shape	Carving Type	Axe Marks	Orientation
Carved Tree	Eucalypt	Dead	Standing	Yes	Oval	Linear	Metal	North East
Scarred Tree	Red Gum	Alive	Lying down	No	Rectangular	Geometric	Stone	East
Carved/Scarred Tree	Angotha	Dying	Partially felled		Square	Pictorial	Indeterminate	South East
			Subject to salinity		Round			South
			Not <i>in situ</i>		Other			South West

Comments:

Site I.D. Site Name First recorded date / / Importance

Aboriginal Information Recorded?

No. of instances Recorded by **Feature Description****Type of Grinding Feature**

- ☐ Broad
- ☐ Narrow/point
- ☐ Hollow

Profile Shape

- ☐ 'U' shaped
- ☐ 'V' shaped
- ☐ Flat

Seed Species PresentRecording date / / **Groove Function****Dimensions****Smallest****Largest**Length (mm) Length (mm) Groove count Width (mm) Width (mm) Cluster count Depth (mm) Depth (mm) **Feature Context & Condition**Easting Northing **Dimensions of Whole Feature** Length (m) Width (m)**Feature Condition**

- ☐ Very good
- ☐ Good
- ☐ Poor

General Condition

- ☐ Weathered
- ☐ Vandalised

General Condition ctd

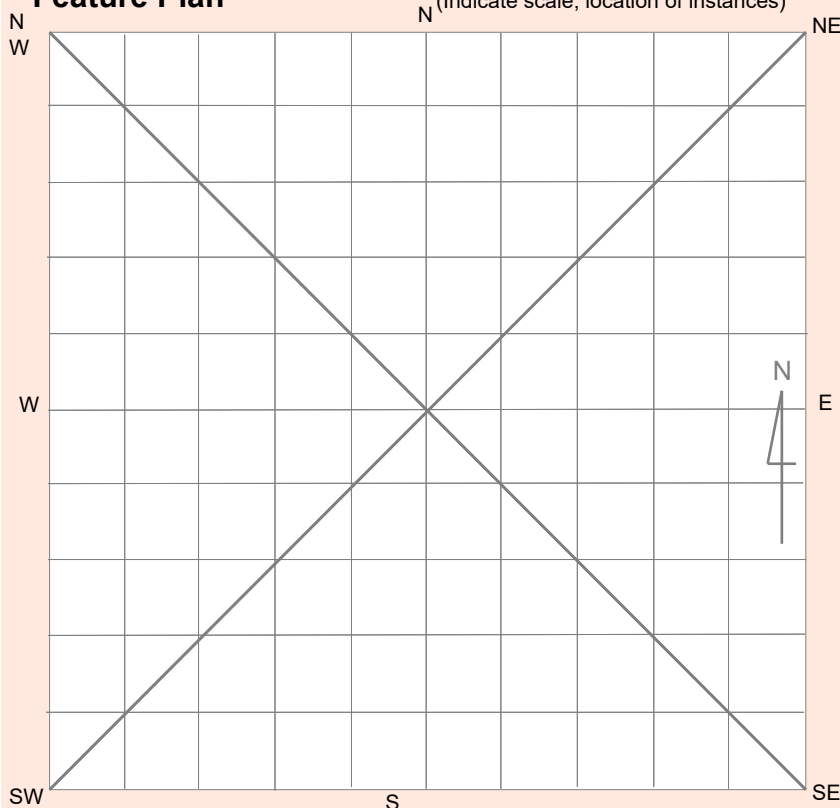
- ☐ Fire damage
- ☐ Surface water wash
- ☐ Graffiti
- ☐ Vehicle damage
- ☐ Erosion
- ☐ Stock damage

Recommended Action

- ☐ Boardwalk
- ☐ Cage/barrier/fencing
- ☐ Closure to public
- ☐ Continued inspection
- ☐ Expert assessment
- ☐ Graffiti removal
- ☐ Meeting with land manager
- ☐ Revegetation
- ☐ Rubbish removal
- ☐ Signage
- ☐ Erosion control
- ☐ Track closure/re-routing
- ☐ Additional recording

Feature Plan

(Indicate scale, location of instances)

**Feature Environment**(Complete when *feature* environment differs to *site* environment, use attributes from cover card, p. 2)

Land form

Land form unit

Slope

Vegetation

Land use

WaterDistance to permanent water source metresDistance to temporary water source metres

Name of nearest permanent water source

Name of nearest temporary water

Site I.D. Site Name First recorded date / / Importance

Aboriginal Information

Recorded? No. of instances Recorded by **Feature Context
& Condition**Easting Northing Pigment ☐ Engraved ☐ Super-impositioning ☐**Artwork Condition**☐ Very good☐ Good☐ Poor**General Condition**☐ Weathered☐ Vandalised☐ Surface water wash☐ Mineralisation☐ Graffiti☐ Fire damage☐ Insects/termites☐ Erosion☐ Stock☐ Unstable structure**Recommended Action**☐ Boardwalk☐ Cage/barrier/fencing☐ Closure to public☐ Continued inspection☐ Dripline☐ Expert assessment☐ Fire hazard removal☐ Graffiti removal☐ Insect/bird nest removal☐ Meeting with land manager☐ Rubbish removal☐ Signage☐ Erosion control☐ Track closure/re-routing☐ Additional recording**Feature Environment**(Complete when *feature* environment differs to *site* environment, use attributes from cover card, p. 2) Land form Land form unit Slope Vegetation Land use**Water**Distance to permanent water source metresDistance to temporary water source metresName of nearest permanent water source Name of nearest temporary water **Art Sketch Plan**

Sketch and number motif groups



[illegible]

Motif	Application	Technique	Main Colour	Art Location	Condition
Anthropomorphic	Female	Marine-Other			
Bird	Fish	Other	Black	All over shelter surfaces	Faded
Bird Track	Foot	Pattern	Mauve *	ceiling	Stained
Canoe	Hand	Quadruped	N/A	Floor	Mineralisation Evident
Circle	Jellyfish	Reptile	Orange *	Mostly near largest sheltered space	V brant Colours
Contact material culture	Kangaroo	Rifle	Other	Mostly on out of the way surfaces	Unweathered
Duck	Line	Shield	Red *	Other	Weathered
Eel	Lizard	Ship	White *	Wall	
Emu	Macropod	Snake	Yellow *		
Emu track	Macropod Track	Spear			
European figure	Male	Wallaby			
		Form			
		Fill			
		Line			
		Line+ Fill			
		Other			
		Pattern			

[illegible]

Site I.D. Site Name First recorded date / / Importance Aboriginal Information
Recorded? No. of instances Recorded by **Feature Context
& Condition**Easting Northing **Dimensions of Whole Feature**

Length (m)

Width (m)

Depth (m)

Shell Distribution☐

Surface scatter

Distance to high water mark (m)

☐

Stratified deposit

☐

Mounded

Feature Condition☐

Very good

☐

Good

☐

Poor

General Condition☐

Weathered

☐

Vandalised

☐

Surface water wash

☐

Mineralisation

☐

Graffiti

General Condition ctd☐

Fire damage

☐

Vehicle damage

☐

Insects/termites

☐

Erosion

☐

Stock damage

☐

Unstable structure

☐

Exposed bone material

☐

Exposed archaeological material

Recommended Action☐

Boardwalk

☐

Cage/barrier/fencing

☐

Closure to public

☐

Continued inspection

☐

Expert assessment

☐

Fire hazard removal

☐

Graffiti removal

☐

Meeting with land manager

☐

Insect/bird nest removal

☐

Revegetation

☐

Rubbish removal

☐

Signage

☐

Erosion control

☐

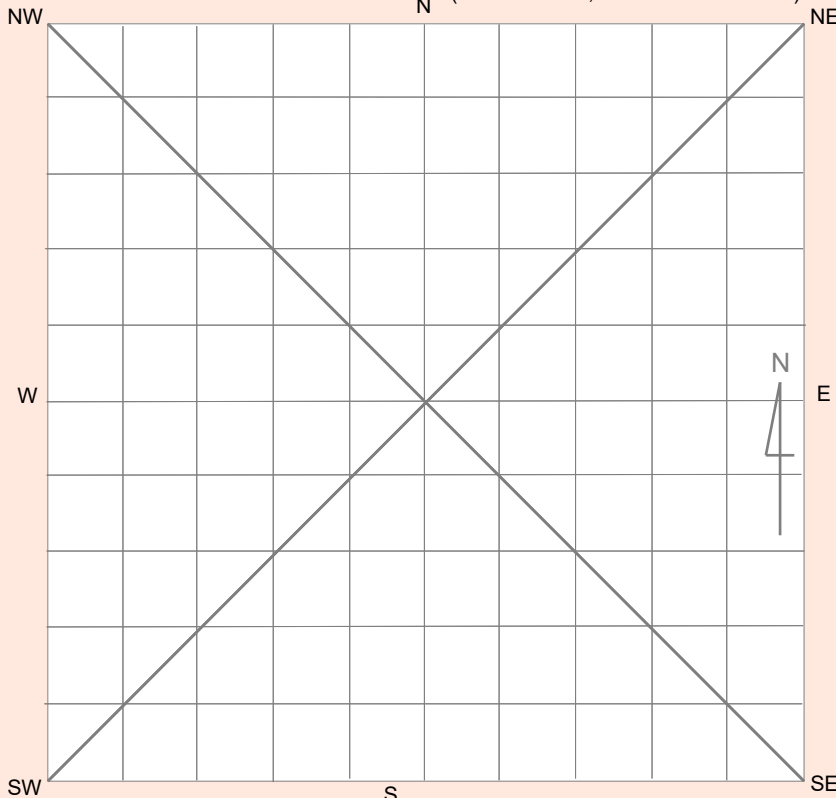
Track closure/re-routing

☐

Additional recording

Feature Plan

N (Indicate scale, location of instances)

**Feature Environment**(Complete when *feature* environment differs to *site* environment, use attributes from cover card, p. 2)

Land form

Land form unit

Slope

Vegetation

Land use

WaterDistance to permanent water source metresDistance to temporary water source metres

Name of nearest permanent water source

Name of nearest temporary water

% of this
species shell to
% total of other
shell

Species		Percentage of this Species Shell to Percentage Total of other Shell
Anadara	Nerita	0 – 9%
Bimbala	Ocean Snail	10 – 19%
Chiton	Periwinkle	20 – 29%
Cowrie	P	30 – 39%
Dog Cockle	Ribbed Cockle	40 – 49%
Duck Bill	Rock Oyster	50 – 59%
Limpit	Phiad	60 – 69%
Mud oyster	Triton	70 – 79%
Mutton Fish	Turban (large)	80 – 89%
		90 – 100%

[illegible]



APPENDIX D

MDCA 2005 PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT REPORT

PRELIMINARY ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT



COOKSON'S LAND BULLI, NSW

Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists

March 2005

Report to Anglican Retirement Villages



Preliminary Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment Report
Cookson's Land - Bulli NSW

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1.0

Project Summary

1.1 Introduction and Site Identification

This report has been prepared by Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA) on behalf of Anglican Retirement Villages. It details a preliminary Aboriginal archaeological assessment of the Cooksons industrial site at Bulli, NSW, known as the Cookson's Land. Totalling approximately 7.3ha in size, the subject land is Lot 2 in DP224431 and is bounded to the east by Lot 2 in DP558060 (Sydney Water Land), to the north by Lot 2 in DP595478 and Lot 1 in DP224431 (Stocklands Land), to the west by the Illawarra Railway corridor and to the south by Tramway Creek in Lot 4 DP231244 (see **Figures 1 & 2**).

1.2 Reason for the Current Study

The current study has been commissioned by Anglican Retirement Villages (ARV), a prospective purchaser of the Cookson's Land. The Cookson's Land is currently zoned 4(a) (Light Industrial) and the current preliminary study has been commissioned to identify any *potential* Aboriginal archaeological issues with the subject land as they may relate to possible future rezoning or development on the property, and to provide advice on possible management options for any such issues. If purchased by ARV, the Cookson's Land would be investigated for its suitability to contain an aged care facility, which would initially involve at least partial rezoning of the Cookson's Land. Any such development plans would require additional and specific Aboriginal heritage impact assessment to address their likely impact on Aboriginal cultural heritage.

1.3 Project Scope and Objectives

The objectives of the current study have been to provide a preliminary Aboriginal archaeological assessment of the subject land according to the directives outlined below.

1.3.1 Aboriginal Community Consultation

- To initiate consultation with the *Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council, Wodi Wodi Elders Corporation, Wadi Wadi Coomaditchie Aboriginal Corporation* and the *Sandon Point Aboriginal Tent Embassy*.
- To incorporate into the preliminary assessment of the subject land the views, concerns and recommendations provided by the above Aboriginal organisations.



Preliminary Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment Report Cookson's Land - Bulli NSW

1.3.2 Background Research

- To undertake background research into the location, context and nature of previously recorded Aboriginal sites within the subject land and areas immediately adjacent.
- From a targeted review of the known archaeology of the region, to prepare a predictive model describing the archaeological sensitivity of the subject land and to assess the potential for unrecorded sites to occur within the subject land.

1.3.3 Field Survey

- To undertake a comprehensive archaeological survey of the subject land.
- To identify and record any Aboriginal sites that may be present within the subject land and assess their significance.
- To provide an assessment of the potential for undetected sites to occur within the survey area.

1.3.4 Report

- To prepare a report detailing the results of the field survey and assessment of heritage sensitivity that meets the requirements of the *NSW NPWS Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Standards & Guidelines Kit* (DRAFT September 1997).
- To formulate a specific set of management options and recommendations to direct future management of the subject land.

1.4 Statutory and Planning Context

1.4.1 Legislation

Two main pieces of legislation provide the primary context for Aboriginal heritage management in New South Wales. These are the National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974 [as amended], and the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. The principal implications of these statutory controls within the context of the current proposal are outlined below.

National Parks & Wildlife Act

The NPW Act, administered by the NSW Department of Environment & Conservation (DEC) provides statutory protection for all Aboriginal 'objects' (consisting of any material evidence of the indigenous occupation of NSW) under Section 90 of the Act, and for Aboriginal places (areas of cultural significance to the Aboriginal community) under Section 84. Aboriginal



Preliminary Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment Report Cookson's Land - Bulli NSW

objects are afforded automatic statutory protection in NSW whereby it is an offence (without the Minister's consent) to:

damage, deface or destroy Aboriginal sites without the prior consent of the Director of the National Parks and Wildlife Service.

The Act defines an 'object' as:

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

The protection provided to Aboriginal objects applies irrespective of the level of their significance or issues of land tenure. However, areas are only gazetted as Aboriginal places if the Minister is satisfied that sufficient evidence exists to demonstrate that the location was and/or is, of special significance to Aboriginal culture.

In their role as regulators of the NPW Act, the DEC has also recently issued a document entitled "Interim Guidelines for Aboriginal Community Consultation – Requirements for Applicants" (December 2004). These guidelines outline the extent of Aboriginal Community consultation required to be documented when applying for Part 6 approvals to impact upon Aboriginal sites (s87 or s90 permits). This includes public notification of the intent to lodge a permit application and community consultation about proposed methodologies to be employed under the applications. This level of consultation is considerably greater than that previously required by the DEC. The implication of this for applicants is that the length of time taken to obtain a s87 or s90 permit may be considerably longer than at present.

Environment Planning & Assessment Act

In contrast with the NPW Act, the EP&A Act is designed more specifically to cater for heritage issues within the context of new development projects and is closely linked with the process of preparing environmental impact studies. This act has three main parts of direct relevance to Aboriginal cultural heritage. Namely, Part III which governs the preparation of planning instruments, Part IV which relates to development assessment process for local government (consent) authorities and Part V which relates to activity approvals by governing (determining) authorities.

Part III deals primarily with development planning in which sites and places sacred or significant to Aboriginal communities are to be assessed and are to be taken into consideration in initial studies. Planning New South Wales (formerly DUAP) has produced guidelines on the preparation of planning instruments such as State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPP's), REPs and LEPs that explicitly list Aboriginal sites and places of significance as values which should be assessed as part of initial planning studies.



Preliminary Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment Report Cookson's Land - Bulli NSW

Part IV deals with decisions to be made within the context of development applications. As a component of this legislative section, an Environmental Impact Study will under Section 90 (1) 9b include consideration of the potential impacts a proposed development may have on Aboriginal cultural heritage.

The NPWS is an approving body under Part V of the EP&A ACT and will require formal consideration of a variety of cultural and community factors. These may variously include potential impact to significant anthropological, archaeological, cultural and historical values, and these will typically be addressed through a Review of Environmental Factors (REF).

1.4.2 The Sandon Point Commission of Inquiry

A Commission of Inquiry (COI) into land-use planning at Sandon Point established by the NSW Minister for Infrastructure and Planning is currently being finalised, and includes consideration of the Cookson's Land. Its recommendations are likely to influence future land uses on the Cookson's Land and initial findings have been published in a document entitled "Land Use Planning for Certain Land at Sandon Point, Wollongong City" (September 2003). Some of the information included in this document is discussed in the contextual information to this report (**Sections 2.0** and **3.0**). However, findings which relate to the Cookson's Land can be summarised as follows:

- The Commission supported additional Aboriginal heritage investigation before any further residential or other approved development occurs on the western section of the COI area (including the Cookson's Land). However, given the previous agricultural, extractive and industrial activities on much of the western section of the COI area it found it unlikely that significant Aboriginal archaeological material would be found on these disturbed portions.
- The Commission recommended protection of the turpentine forest as well as the hillslope area to its east due to ecological, visual amenity and Aboriginal heritage values.
- The Commission recommended that the majority of the Cookson's Land, excluding the current industrial area, be re-zoned as 7(a) Environment Protection, which would preclude future residential or commercial development.

1.5 Aboriginal Community Consultation

The subject lands fall within the administrative boundaries of the Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council (ILALC). The Wodi Wodi Elders Corporation (WVEC) represent the interests of the Wodi Wodi traditional owners of the area and work in conjunction with, and on behalf of the ILALC on Aboriginal cultural heritage matters in the Wollongong area. The Wadi Wadi Coomaditchie Aboriginal Corporation (WWCAC) also represent the cultural heritage interests of the traditional owners in the area. In addition, the Sandon Point Aboriginal Tent Embassy



Preliminary Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment Report Cookson's Land - Bulli NSW

(SPATE) has been active in Aboriginal cultural heritage management in the immediate vicinity of the subject land.

These four organisations were involved in this preliminary assessment. It is further recognised that other Aboriginal organisations may have a role to play in cultural heritage management for any proposed developments within the subject land. As is recommended below, any specific proposals for the subject land should seek to include further Aboriginal community consultation, as part of any Community Stakeholder consultation, as soon as practicable in the planning process.

For the current project, representatives of the four organisations listed above were contacted in writing and invited to participate in an Aboriginal archaeological survey of the subject land. This survey was undertaken on two separate days. The first was Monday 1 November 2004 and survey was undertaken by Mary Dallas and Paul Irish (MDCA Archaeologists) and Mr Sean Suddery (WVEC/ILALC).

Paul Irish (MDCA Archaeologist) subsequently met with Mr Allen Carriage (WWCAC) and Mr Roy Kennedy (SPATE) onsite on 11 November 2005 to discuss the current study, at which time tentative arrangements were made to undertake an Aboriginal archaeological survey with their involvement. This survey was undertaken on Tuesday 1 February 2005 by Paul Irish (MDCA Archaeologist), Mr Allen Carriage (WWCAC) and Mr Nathan Kennedy (SPATE). Also present was Mr Graham Hooper (ARV Project Manager).

As part of a preliminary study in the absence of a specific development proposal, discussions on the survey days necessarily focussed on possible archaeological and Aboriginal cultural constraints to future uses of the Cookson's Land. Mr Carriage discussed the need for further general Aboriginal community consultation and the need for further information to be obtained about a culturally significant area possibly located within the subject land.

Upon completion of the survey, representatives of the four Aboriginal organisations were sent a written summary of the findings of the survey and were requested to produce a report outlining any Aboriginal cultural concerns which they may have with respect to any future uses of the Cookson's Land. These reports have been attached to the current study as **Appendix 1**.

1.6 Authorship

This report has been prepared by Paul Irish with input from Mary Dallas.



Preliminary Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment Report Cookson's Land - Bulli NSW

1.7 Summary of Results and Conclusions

No previously recorded items of Aboriginal cultural heritage are present within the subject land. A comprehensive field inspection of the subject land has been undertaken which examined all exposed ground surfaces and exposed sub-surfaces, and traversed the extent of the subject land. No Aboriginal cultural remains were located, although generally low surface visibility was noted.

The few mature trees which are present on the subject land were examined and no evidence of Aboriginal scarring was located. It is noted that all mature trees are located within an area of turpentine forest listed on the State Heritage Register and Wollongong LEP (1990) as an area of natural heritage value and are likely to be preserved in any future land use.

One area of **Potential Archaeological Sensitivity** has been identified in the northeastern hillslope portion of the subject land (**Figure 21**). Although exhibiting localised disturbance, portions of this area appear to retain some original topsoil with the potential to contain deposits of Aboriginal stone artefacts. As this area has been partly disturbed by tree clearance and previous agricultural uses, it is unlikely that such deposits, if present, will be extensive and *in situ*.

Nonetheless, if impacts to this area are proposed, a limited program of archaeological test excavations would need to be undertaken to determine their presence/absence, extent, nature and significance. This will require application to the DEC for a s87 Preliminary Research Permit, a process which may involve additional levels of Aboriginal community consultation (as outlined in **Section 1.4.1**). Such excavations will involve the local Aboriginal community, who appear to support the idea of sub-surface testing (**Appendix 1**), pending further consultation about the possible Aboriginal cultural significance of the area (see below).

The results of preliminary testing will be used to determine appropriate management requirements for any Aboriginal cultural materials which may be located. Possible outcomes include:

- the granting of a s90 Heritage Impact Permit to destroy the site (possibly with additional salvage excavation)
- retention of some or all of any identified cultural remains *in situ*

No other areas within the subject land are considered to have any *archaeological* sensitivity, and there are not considered to be any *archaeological* constraints to future development in these areas.

However, from previous studies within the subject land (TAC 2003) and initial discussions with Aboriginal people for the current study, it is apparent that portions of the Cookson's Land may have Aboriginal cultural values, which may not be related to physical (archaeological)



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evidence as discussed in this study. These appear to be confined to the possible presence of a "Women's Area" within the northeastern portion of the subject land and the recognition of the turpentine forest as an area which formerly may have been used for food gathering.

It is recommended that the location and nature of the possible "Women's Area" be further investigated as early as possible in planning for any future rezoning and/or development of the subject land. It is noted that initial references to the possible "Women's Area" noted several alternative locations, some of which are not within the Cookson's Land. This additional consultation could also serve as consultation ahead of any archaeological testing permit applications as outlined above.

1.8 Summary of Recommendations

The following recommendations are based upon the legal requirements and automatic statutory protection provided under the terms of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act of 1974 (as amended)*, where;

it is an offence to knowingly damage, deface or destroy Aboriginal sites or relics without the prior consent of the Director General of the National Parks and Wildlife Service,

in conjunction with;

the results of the archaeological investigations of the study site which are documented in this report;

and

The views and concerns expressed by the *Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council/ Wodi Wodi Elders Corporation, Wadi Wadi Coomaditchie Aboriginal Corporation and Sandon Point Aboriginal Tent Embassy* as outlined within their appended Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Statements;

It is recommended that:

- I. If any future development is proposed on the Cookson's Land, consultation will need to be undertaken with appropriate Aboriginal community members to determine the location and significance of the "Women's Area" which may be partly or wholly located within the Cookson's site. Such consultation should be initiated as soon as possible in the planning process and will need to be undertaken prior to any sub-surface archaeological works which may be commissioned with respect to proposed future developments, to determine the appropriateness or otherwise and possible extent of such works.



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-
- II. If any future development is proposed to impact upon the **Area of Potential Archaeological Sensitivity** (as defined in **Figure 21**) on the northeastern portion of the Cookson's land, a limited program of archaeological test excavation will need to be undertaken in this area to determine the nature, extent and significance of any deposits of Aboriginal stone artefacts possibly remnant in this area. These excavations will need to be undertaken by a suitably qualified archaeologist under a National Parks & Wildlife Act (1974 as amended) s.87 Preliminary Research Permit in conjunction with the Aboriginal cultural organisations contacted during the current study. Such works will need to be preceded by Aboriginal community consultation with respect to the possible "Women's' Area", as outlined in **Recommendation I**.
- III. With the exception of the Area of Potential Archaeological Sensitivity discussed above, there are no other *archaeological* constraints to future development of the subject lands.
- IV. Planning for future development and use of the site should involve the continued Aboriginal community input from the Aboriginal organisations consulted to date and further consultation with other community groups through a more general Indigenous community stakeholder round of consultations, particularly if impacts are proposed to the turpentine forest.
- V. A copy of this report should be forwarded to:
- The Chairman
Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council
37-39 Princess Highway
Dapto NSW 2530
- VI. A copy of this report should be forwarded to:
- Mr Shaun Suddery
Cultural Heritage Officer
Wodi Wodi Elders Corporation
484 Northcliff Drive
Berkeley NSW 2506
- VII. A copy of this report should be forwarded to:
- Mr Allan Carriage
Wadi Wadi Coomaditchie Elders Corporation
13 Bancroft Street
Dickson ACT 2602



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VIII. A copy of this report should be forwarded to:

Roy Kennedy
S.P.A.T.E.
PO Box 314
Thirroul NSW 2515

IX. Two copies of this report should be forwarded to:

The Manager
Central Aboriginal Heritage Unit
Cultural Heritage Branch
NSW Department of Environment & Conservation
P.O. Box 1967
Hurstville NSW 2770



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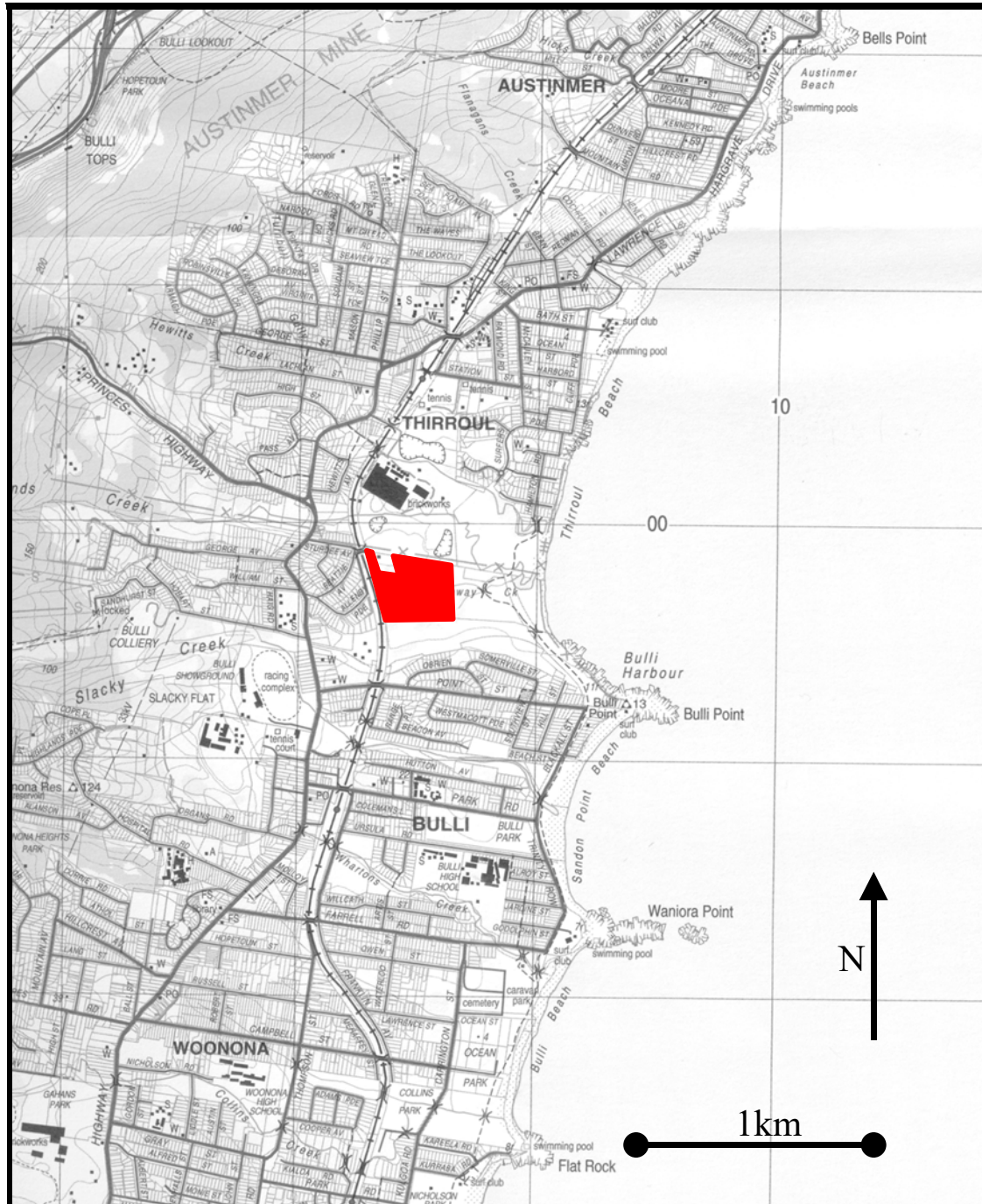


Figure 1. The Cookson's Land in its local context (Bulli 1:25,000).





2.0

Environmental Context

2.1 Regional Environmental Setting

The subject land is located about 10km north of Wollongong, NSW. It is situated on the Wollongong Plain immediately east of the foothills of the Illawarra Escarpment, and immediately back from the coastline. This area is characterised by flat or undulating lowlands and flood plains associated with numerous creeklines flowing from the foothills of the escarpment east to the ocean. Between these creeklines are low rounded ridges, some of which form the easternmost extent of the foothills. The coast is characterised by a series of sandy beaches separated by rocky headlands, and backed by dunes.

The Wollongong Plain is underlain by the Illawarra Coal Measures, consisting of quartz lithic sandstones of the Sydney sub-group (also comprising siltstone, claystone, laminite and coal) and lithic sandstones of the Cumberland sub-group (Sherman & Holmes 1986). The low-lying areas associated with creeklines and floodplains behind the beaches and dunes are generally associated with quaternary fluvial sand overlying the sandstone bedrock, often to considerable depth. The immediate coast is characterised by marine quartz sand.

2.2 Local Environmental Context

The Cookson's Land is located on either side of the Cooksons Creek corridor which drains the site from west to east. The industrial complex currently in use is situated on a low ridge (heightened and levelled by introduced fill) between Cooksons Creek and Tramway Creek (in the adjoining property to the south). Cooksons Creek is a small tributary of Tramway Creek, which it joins some 200m east of the Cookson's Land. North of Cooksons Creek is a hillslope south of a low ridge in the adjoining property to the north dividing Cooksons Creek and Woodlands Creek.

Cooksons Creek is narrow and incised and contains a wetland area at the eastern end of the Cookson's Land (**Figure 20**). The edge of the Cooksons Creek wetland is situated at about 10m AHD (Australian Height Datum) and it appears that the creek is frequently inundated (COI 2003:94). The northern bank of the creek gently rises a further 17m (to about 27m AHD) in the northwest corner of the Cookson's Land, below the crest of the ridge in the adjoining property to the north. The original topography of the southern creek bank and ridge is not known, due to the extensive levelling and/or filling which has taken place in this area. However it is likely to have risen at least several metres above the current edge of Cooksons Creek.

The Cooksons Creek corridor (including its immediate banks and wetland areas) comprises alluvial (fluvial) sands. All higher ground is underlain by sandstone bedrock, resulting in soils



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of the Fairy Meadow Soil Landscape (Hazelton & Tille 1992), described as comprising dark brown sands and heavy clays.

The majority of the Cookson's Land has been cleared and the current vegetation of the area is a mixture of native and introduced species. The Cookson's Land can be divided into four main areas on the basis of existing vegetation:

1. The Industrial Area: This comprises the current industrial complex, access road (from Sturdee Avenue) and grassed areas between this road and the turpentine forest. This area retains no original vegetation and currently comprises introduced grasses, weeds (around the end slopes of the fill mound) and some planted trees along the road and edges of the fill mound.
2. The Turpentine Forest: This covers about one hectare of the Cookson's Land at the western end of the northern bank of Cooksons Creek, and extends partly into Lot 2 in DP224431 (**Figure 2**). The forest consists of turpentine (*Syncarpia glomulifera*) with a mixed understorey of introduced weeds and some native species (COI 2003:99). Historic aerial photography demonstrates that by the 1950s the forest was reduced to less than 20 trees with extensive underscrubbing. Since that time the forest has expanded considerably to its current extent.
3. Cookson Creek and Wetlands: This includes all low-lying areas in the centre of the site, defined by the presence of an actual creekline, which commences at about the southwestern corner of the turpentine forest. The creekline is heavily weed infested and the wetland area to the east comprise reeds and rushes. The wetland appears to have developed largely over the last 20 years due to increased siltation associated with land clearance and adjacent developments.
4. The Northern Hillslope: This comprises all lands on the northern side of Cooksons Creek excluding the turpentine forest. This land was completely cleared and those scattered individual trees and sparse stands now present have grown within the last 30 years. With the exception of these trees, vegetation in this area consists of introduced and native grasses, associated with the prior pastoral use of the land.

2.3 Landuse History & Existing Condition of the Subject Land

The Sandon Point area was used largely for agricultural purposes in the 19th century, and the boundaries of former paddocks are visible on historic aerial photographs from the mid-20th century. From the mid-1800s the area south of Tramway Creek was associated with a railway used to by the coal industry to transport coal to the Bulli Point jetty.

Aerial photography from the mid-20th century demonstrates that at this time the Cookson's Land was completely cleared except for a small patch of turpentine forest, about half its



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current size. At this time also, the coal loading railway was still in operation and a brickworks was in operation some 500m north of Cookson's Land.

The filling of the Cookson's Land in the area of the current industrial complex was completed in the 1970s and operations had commenced by 1974. The source of the fill for this major operation is not known but it is thought to be from 1m to more than 2.5m in thickness (COI 1993:176). The quarry adjacent to the woodland commenced operation in the 1980s and is now abandoned.

With the exception of the quarry and the industrial complex, the remainder of the Cookson's Land does not appear to have experienced major land use disturbance over the last 50 years. This has allowed the turpentine forest to expand. The increased siltation of Cooksons Creek from original land clearance and recent landuse has led to the establishment of a wetland area, which did not exist prior to the 1980s. In recent years the northern portion of the Cookson's Land has been used informally by pedestrians and trailbike riders, accessing it from its northern boundary, along which a footpath runs, connecting the beach to the suburban areas west of the railway line.

2.4 Aboriginal Land Use

The history of Aboriginal use and associations with the Sandon Point area have been documented in the Sandon Point Aboriginal Heritage Study (TAC 2003). Of relevance to the current study are assertions relating to the use and significance of the Cookson's Land in so far as they may impact upon proposed future uses of the land. Interviews conducted by TAC with members of the local Aboriginal community during the Aboriginal Heritage Study, led to the identification of two possible areas of Aboriginal cultural interest and/or significance within the Cookson's Land.

Women's Area

Mr Allen Carriage (WWCAC) discussed the presence of a Women's Area somewhere in the vicinity of Sandon Point, and possibly partly or wholly within the Cookson's Land. Being male, he was not able to provide details of its use or significance¹. It is also not known whether this area is likely to be associated with any physical (archaeological) remains.

Of most relevance however is the uncertainty about its actual location. Mr Carriage, was shown the general direction of the area from Bulli Point and believes that the area may be around the eastern boundary of the Cookson's Land, but was not sure (TAC 2003:63). Mr Geoff Simpson, also interviewed for the Heritage Study, related that he had been told that the Women's Area was outside of the Sandon Point area (TAC 2003:85).

¹ As discussed below, Mr Carriage believes that further consultation should take place about this area with female knowledge holders who may have further details about the site.



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The TAC Aboriginal Heritage Study produced two maps showing the supposed location of the area, each of which show a different location. Figure 13 (p69) shows the area to be on the easternmost margin of the Cookson's Land and extending to the east, and the other (Appendix I) shows the area to be in the central northern portion of the subject land. This latter map has been reproduced in the Commission of Inquiry report (COI 2003:Figure 6, p81) and perpetuates the idea that this area has a known specific location. This highlights the need for further consultation (as advocated by Mr Carriage) to determine its exact location.

Turpentine Forest

The use of the turpentine forest as a traditional food source was noted by several oral history informants. It was described as a place for hunting possums and flying foxes and gathering wild fruit, berries and medicine (Mr Reuben Brown, TAC 2003:Appendix D) and generally as a food gathering area (Mr Allen Carriage, TAC 2003:Appendix F).

It is noted that reference is being made to the former extent of the forest, which presumably extended over a much greater area than it currently does. However, the cultural significance of the current forest is that it represents this original food source, and is the only portion of this forest type left in the Sandon Point area.

In addition, at the request of members of the Illawarra Aboriginal community an investigation was undertaken in 2001 by the then NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service into the suitability (or otherwise) of the Sandon Point area for nomination as an Aboriginal Place under the National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974. The resultant report (Nightingale 2001) is available to date only in draft format, and concluded that the area has some Aboriginal social significance but that additional Aboriginal community consultation would need to be undertaken to determine if there are sufficient grounds for a nomination. To date, no further consideration of Sandon Point as an Aboriginal Place was been made by the former NPWS, now the Department of Environment and Conservation.



3.0

Archaeological Context

3.1 Regional Archaeological Context

The earliest dated sites of Aboriginal occupation of the NSW south coast region include a rock shelter (Lambert 1971) at Burrill Lake [approx. 20,000 years BP] and an open shell midden site (Bowdler 1970) at Bass Point [dated to approximately 17,000 years ago]. These would have been occupied at a time when the sea level was much lower and the present coastline would have been an inland environment drained by streams. At this time these sites were inland and the coastline, due to falling sea levels, was approximately 15-20km further east of its present position. The present coastline was formed by 3,000 years ago when the sea levels stabilised and the coastal lakes and lagoons formed.

There are no other Pleistocene sites, or sites dated to the last glaciation in Sydney or the south coast. There are two sites dated to around 7,000 years ago, which are a sheltered midden at Curracurrang in Royal National Park (Megaw 1974) and an open campsite containing a hearth at the Prince of Wales Hospital in Randwick (Dallas *et. al.* 1997). The majority of sites along the south coast are dated to within the last 2,500 years and demonstrate exploitation of marine resources at the current sea levels. There may be older sites on surface landforms which may or may not have been covered by the sand movements associated with the present coastline formation following the Pleistocene eg. at Hill 60, Port Kembla (Dallas 2000). Many of the oldest sites will have been inundated during the period of rising sea levels at the end of the last glaciation.

Our understanding of the archaeology of the Wollongong region is relatively limited and derived from a variety of sources. Although a range of archaeological sites are known to occur along both the coastal strip and immediate hinterland, our understanding of the *nature* and *complexity* of the pattern of Aboriginal use and occupation of the Illawarra region that these sites reflect nevertheless remains relatively limited at present (Dallas & Sullivan 1995). A few large-scale archaeological projects, which involved systematic site surveys completed within research oriented academic frameworks, have been undertaken (see Bowdler 1970; Navin 1987) and there have been a number of site location models developed for the region (Navin 1987; Dallas and Sullivan 1995; Sullivan 1976; Byrne 1982). [see **Section 3.4**]

The majority of Aboriginal sites that have been located, recorded and registered within the DEC AHIMS² Aboriginal Sites Register have been identified through either archaeological investigations carried out within commercial contracting frameworks dealing with specific localities subject to modern development, and/or through findings reported by amateur (non-professional) enthusiasts. As a consequence, the nature and results of archaeological site

² Department of Environment and Conservation Aboriginal Heritage Information and Management System.



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surveys frequently vary according to topographic and environmental factors, constraints such as ground surface visibility, and impacts from previous landscape disturbance. Sites have survived in greater numbers in areas least affected by urban and suburban development. Therefore, the number and distribution of sites *known* to occur in the region are unlikely to reflect an accurate picture of Aboriginal occupation. Rather, the recorded site distribution is more likely to reflect European land-use history and the nature of impact upon the archaeological resource from development.

Focussed site survey has been conducted on the sandstone formations to the west of the coast and this bias has resulted in a disproportionate number of sites having been recorded in these areas. Large portions of this landform type are taken up as water catchments and there is restricted access. Sites have survived in greater number and in relatively good condition. Sites along the coastline in particular have been destroyed or damaged by the intensive nature of coastal development.

3.2 Local Archaeological Context

Background research into archaeological investigations previously completed within the region surrounding the subject land was undertaken as part of the current preliminary Aboriginal archaeological assessment. Sources accessed included the DEC AHIMS Aboriginal Sites Register and Catalogue of Archaeological Reports and other secondary sources. This review allowed the plotting of known Aboriginal sites and a means of predicting the potential location of further unrecorded areas of Aboriginal heritage significance.

3.2.1 NSW AHIMS Aboriginal Sites Register

The AHIMS Aboriginal Sites Register contains no records of previously recorded Aboriginal sites within the Cookson's Land. There are several recorded Aboriginal sites within a 1km radius of the Cookson's Land, including three shell middens, an Aboriginal burial, three open campsites and one isolated stone artefact find. The approximate location of these features is given in **Figure 3** and discussed in **Section 3.2.2**.

3.2.2 Previous Archaeological Work Within and Adjacent to the Subject Land

A number of archaeological studies have been undertaken within the Sandon Point area, although only one study, the Sandon Point Aboriginal Heritage Study (TAC 2003), has examined portions of the Cookson's Land.



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The Sandon Point Aboriginal Heritage Study (TAC 2003)

The study was commissioned by Wollongong City Council to provide specialist advice to inform the preparation of a Development Control Plan (DCP) for the Sandon Point area. The study area comprises most non-residential land east of the railway line at Sandon Point, and is slightly larger than the area considered by the Commission of Inquiry.

The study comprised a review of previous archaeological studies in the area and current models of Aboriginal land-use, and conducted primary archaeological, historical and oral historical research to make conclusions about the potential for Aboriginal cultural material to remain within the area. Although this study provides some useful historical context and details about Aboriginal associations with the area (see **Section 2.4**), the most relevant aspect of the Heritage Study to the current project was the archaeological survey conducted over portions of the Cookson's Land.

The TAC survey recorded observations along survey transects (traversed lines). The survey transects included the hillslope on the northern side of Cooksons Creek, the abandoned quarry, the turpentine forest and the grassed areas between the forest and the access road.

The survey noted low surface exposure except in and around the quarry and along the few walking tracks in the area. In particular, the northern hillslope east of the quarry contained very limited surface exposure. No Aboriginal cultural material was identified within or immediately adjacent to the Cookson's Land, including along the walking track which traverses hilltop and hillslopes along the northern boundary of the property (despite good surface exposure there).

The TAC study also comments on current models of Aboriginal land-use for the region, which stress the apparent close relationship between the location of Aboriginal sites and coastal areas and/or freshwater (p45). The TAC study argues that this reflects in part the uneven distribution of archaeological investigations which have recorded sites, and that stone artefacts are also likely to have been discarded across other areas such as ridgetops. The TAC study then maps the possible distribution of discarded artefacts across the Sandon Point landscape using randomly generated computer models, which suggests that considerable densities of artefacts will be located across the Cookson's Land (TAC 2003: Figures 11 & 12).

However these models and the TAC argument generally, fail to take into account past land-use/disturbance in the area, and also ignore the differential effects of natural erosion on various landscape elements in transforming patterns of discarded artefacts (i.e. patterns related to the time of deposition) into the patterns of artefact distribution/survival which are found today. For example, whilst the TAC study is correct in pointing out that artefacts were probably discarded across ridgetops and ridgeslopes (such as the northern hillslope of the



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Cookson's Land), land-use impacts such as quarrying and tree clearance, as well as natural erosional processes moving artefacts from higher to lower ground will in some cases have acted to disturb, move or completely destroy any archaeological remains which may once have been located there. The purpose of archaeological assessments such as the current study is to take these potential factors into account in determining the archaeological potential of an area.

The TAC study concludes, on the basis of survey observations, previous archaeological studies, historical land use and general predictive modelling of site locations that:

- “The presence or absence of Aboriginal artefactual material in areas not previously subject to sub-surface investigation cannot be determined” (p88), hence sub-surface investigation should be undertaken in such areas prior to the approval of development applications (p88). This includes the Cookson's Land.
- The fill mound on which the current industrial complex resides is “additional disturbance” (TAC 2003:Figure 7 & 15) and hence “may not have significantly disturbed this original topsoil” (TAC 2003:12). The TAC study advocates archaeological sub-surface testing in such areas (p91).

McCauleys Beach Midden and Burial (DEC Site #52-2-1336 & #52-2-2188)

The midden is located in the dune immediately backing Thirroul Beach on the southern side of the outlet of Tramway Creek. It was identified eroding from the seaward face of the dune in 1989 and was subsequently test excavated (Fullagar & Head 1990). The excavation retrieved stone artefacts, animal bone, shell, charcoal and pumice and noted the relatively undisturbed nature of the midden deposits.

A survey of the Sandon Point area undertaken in 1992 (Navin 1992) recommended further investigation of the midden and identified an area on the northern side of Tramway Creek opposite the midden as having the potential to contain further midden and/or burial. The resultant excavations carried out the following year (Navin Officer 1993) demonstrated the absence of midden on the northern creekbank, and provided greater resolution of the extent of the midden, through a series of auger holes.

Further investigations of the midden took place in 1998 when an Aboriginal burial was discovered eroding out of the midden at the rear of the dune. A salvage excavation was undertaken to remove the burial from the midden (Fullagar & Donlon 1998), and it was reburied in a less exposed location in close proximity, and also given a separate DEC Site



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Number (52-2-2188).

Three additional artefacts were recorded at this site by Therin during survey work for the Sandon Point Aboriginal Heritage Study (TAC 2003).

Open Campsites (DEC Site #52-2-2142 & #52-2-2143)

An open campsite was located on the southern bank of Tramway Creek towards Bulli Point in 2001 during archaeological testing works ahead of proposed residential redevelopment (Stocklands Stage 1) of the area (Navin Officer 2001a). The test excavations consisted of six shovel probes and three backhoe pits, and resulted in the identification of two Aboriginal stone artefacts, subsequently recorded as Sandon Point Stage 1 (#52-2-2142). Permission was granted by the (then) NSW NPWS to destroy the site after application under s90 of the *National Parks & Wildlife Act* (1974 as amended).

Further archaeological testing works were carried out in 2001 as part of Stocklands Stages 2-6 immediately northwest of Site #52-2-2142, on the southern bank of Tramway Creek, to the east of the Cooksons factory complex (Navin Officer 2001b). A series of 13 backhoe pits was excavated in this area, resulting in the retrieval of almost 1,000 Aboriginal stone artefacts, recorded subsequently as Sandon Point Stage 2 (#52-2-2143). This site was also destroyed under a s90 Heritage Impact Permit, after salvage excavation was carried out to retrieve further artefacts from the site (Navin Officer 2001c, 2003).

Other Aboriginal archaeological sites and features

In addition to the sites described above, several other investigations in the Sandon Point area have resulted in the identification and investigation of Aboriginal cultural remains.

The initial Sandon Point survey by Navin (1992) resulted in the identification of an open campsite in the 'Ray Hannah' land to the northeast of the Cookson's Land. This consisted of nine surface finds of stone artefacts within three clusters which were labelled as open campsite Sandon Point 1, although not accessioned on the (then) NPWS Aboriginal Sites Register. In association with these artefacts an area of Potential Archaeological Deposit was identified. The site and area of potential were subsequently test excavated, resulting in the recovery of a further 26 stone artefacts (Navin Officer 1993).

The initial Navin survey (1992) also recovered an isolated stone artefact find (IF1) on a walking track to Bulli Point.

A 1996 survey by Navin) resulted in the recording of two midden deposits at Bulli Point (#52-2-1894 & #52-2-1895), near which a further two stone artefacts were located by Therin in 2003 during survey for the Sandon Point Aboriginal Heritage Study (TAC 2003).



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None of these previously recorded sites are located within or immediately adjacent to the Cookson's Land. No further Aboriginal sites have been identified in close proximity to the Cookson's Land, although further archaeological testing works associated with future proposed developments may result in the identification of further remains.

3.3 Modelling Regional Aboriginal Archaeological Patterns

Models of Aboriginal land-use for the south coast of New South Wales have been developed on the basis of archaeological evidence, which also cautiously uses ethno-historical data. They generally have an economic focus and stress environmental determinants for stasis or movement of groups.

Ethno-historic data are relatively scarce for the NSW south coast and there are inherent difficulties interpreting this data given that early observers rarely provided comprehensive or reliable accounts of Aboriginal culture or were culturally biased and given that change in Aboriginal communities was probably rapid following the invasion. Navin Officer (2001d) provide a summary of these accounts and suggest they show a consistent theme of movement of peoples from the plateau to the coast using particular pathways through the mountains either seasonally or for ceremonial purposes or for the receipt of government rations. Such movements include Aborigines from the Kangaroo Valley, Berrima, Appin and Camden travelling to the coast. Early ethnographic accounts suggest a highly mobile, largely dispersed population with slightly higher populations near the coast.

Today, Aboriginal families identifying with this area are spread along the south coast. Some identify as a number of tribal groups depending on whether they take the names of tribes or clans or language groups. The present spread is likely to reflect a traditional distribution in which communities maintained family links and obligations over large distances. In contrast, Aboriginal population movements on the north coast appears to have been largely east-west along its major river systems up into the hinterland uplands. On the south coast with its lakes and estuaries, short sandy beaches and numerous rocky headlands and inter-tidal platforms, large scale population movements east-west is unlikely to have been as great. The coastal focus being possible because of the great diversity and abundance of resources of the coastal zone of the south coast.

A recent comprehensive review of site location in the Wollongong area (Navin Officer 2001) has noted the tendency for sites (broadly representing past occupation patterns) to be located at the intersection of different environmental zones. Importantly, they also noted that whilst sites may occur in all broad topographic zones, local factors such as relatively level ground without significant surface rock, proximity to fresh water, and locally elevated well drained ground were significant factors in determining the usage or otherwise of a particular area.



3.4 Site Prediction

On the basis of environmental and archaeological contextual information, it is possible to predict the types of Aboriginal archaeological site which may possibly occur within the study area, and to give an indication of the likelihood of their occurrence. This does not include Aboriginal cultural sites which may not have associated physical evidence.

- Artefact scatters (also known as open campsites) are likely to be most common on level, well drained ground adjacent to freshwater sources and wetlands or along crests of spurs and ridgelines. More and larger sites will tend to be located on spurs or ridgelines which afford continuous and effective access through and across the surrounding landscape. Open Artefact Scatters may occur almost anywhere that Aborigines have travelled in the past and may be associated with hunting or gathering activities, domestic camps, or the manufacture and maintenance of stone tools. The density of artefacts represented in these scatters can vary dramatically and may relate to transient or short stay camps, or base camps of long term or repeated occupation. If present within the subject land, such sites are unlikely to be extensive or intact.
- Isolated artefacts occur without any associated evidence for prehistoric activity or occupation. Isolated finds can occur anywhere in the landscape and may represent the random loss, deliberate discard or abandonment of artefacts, or the remains of dispersed artefact scatters. *Manuports* are items consisting of raw materials of stone that do not naturally occur within the soil profiles of a given location. Transported onto a site by Aboriginal people from sources elsewhere, these items will have subsequently been discarded before use as flaked or ground stone tools. There is some chance that isolated artefacts may occur within the study area although they are likely to be extremely difficult to detect.
- Shell Middens will be located close to sources of shell fish, eg estuarine, sandy or rocky coasts. Where such sources are in close proximity, shellfish remains may reflect this proximity in the middens. Shellfish may be transported some distance inland to open or sheltered camp sites but sites containing both shell and lithic material are likely to occur adjacent to wetlands or valley drainage corridors. Although present within coastal dunes immediately to the east, such sites are unlikely to be located within the subject land.
- Scarred or carved trees are resultant of bark and/or wood removal for the purpose of manufacturing shelters, canoes and shields and/or for designs carved into wood for a range of aesthetic, functional and ceremonial reasons which are currently not fully understood. Evidence for tree scarification is generally likely to be observed on large and mature trees endemic to the region (depending upon the species) either as



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isolated trees, remnant stands or continuous forest. Unless the tree is at least 100 years old, scarring is unlikely to be of Aboriginal origin. It is unlikely that such trees remain within the study area given the land use history of the site.

In summary, the evidence for Aboriginal occupation which may exist in the study area is expected to be scant and consist of low density scatters of Aboriginal flaked stone artefacts with the possibility for individual stone artefact finds to occur throughout and a very low probability for tree scars of Aboriginal cultural origin.



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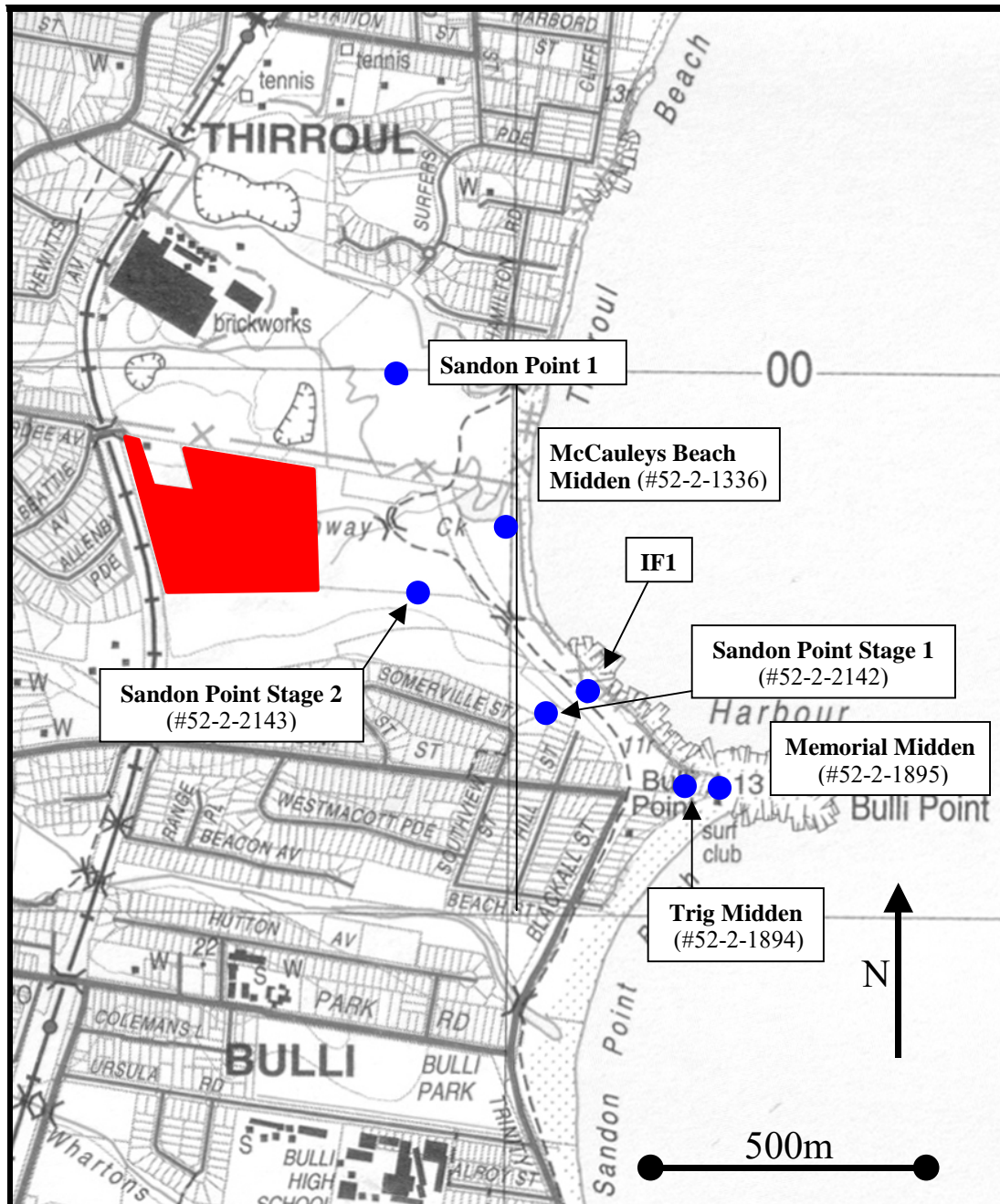


Figure 3. Approximate location of recorded Aboriginal sites in the vicinity of the Cookson's Land (NOTE: Burial site #52-2-2188 is not shown).



4.0

Site Inspection

4.1 Objectives

The archaeological investigations reported here have consisted of a comprehensive site inspection of the subject land undertaken by *Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists* together with representatives of the *Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council (ILALC)*/*Wodi Wodi Elders Corporation (WWEC)*, *Wadi Wadi Coomaditchie Aboriginal Corporation (WWCAC)* and the *Sandon Point Aboriginal Tent Embassy (SPATE)*.

The purpose of the site inspection was to locate, record and assess any archaeological evidence for past Aboriginal visitation that may be present within the subject land, and to identify areas which may have the potential to contain such evidence. It was also intended to provide the Aboriginal community organisations involved with the inspection an opportunity to view the area as a basis for preparing their cultural heritage reports detailing any Aboriginal cultural concerns they may have with respect to the subject land and its possible future redevelopment (see **Appendix 1**).

4.2 Site Survey and Recording

A search of the DEC AHIMS Aboriginal Sites Register carried out at the time of the field surveys indicated that no Aboriginal objects had been recorded within the subject land. The field survey therefore concentrated on the identification of previously unrecorded archaeological evidence and areas with potential to contain sub-surface evidence of Aboriginal occupation.

Survey was conducted on foot, examining all areas of exposed ground and any trees of sufficient age to bear scars of possible Aboriginal cultural origin. An appraisal of ground disturbance, surface visibility and thus estimated effective survey coverage was also carried out during the current site inspections to allow a tabulation of this data (see **Section 5.3**) in a format that is consistent with the requirements of the *NSW NPWS Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Standards & Guidelines Kit* (DRAFT September 1997).

Generally, reporting has been concerned with topography (whether sites, features or areas of potential sensitivity are located on slopes or flats etc), context, vegetation, ground exposures, nature of ground visibility and extent of disturbance. The distinction between site categories (open campsites vs isolated finds etc) and the definition of areas of potential sensitivity is determined according to the following categories:

- Isolated Finds consist of single artefacts that are located more than 50m apart.
- Sites comprise open artefact scatters that consist of two or more artefacts situated within 50m of each other.



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The following attributes of each stone artefact that may be located during these investigations are to be recorded:

- **Artefact Type:** This category records the presence of flakes, flaked pieces and cores etc.
- **Raw Material:** Raw materials may include silcrete, indurated mudstone and quartz, etc.
- **Dimensions:** Maximum length, width and thickness of finds are to be recorded.
- **Other:** Comments include the presence of cortex and retouch etc.

In addition, frequently used criteria inclusive of landform, aspect, topography and subsurface integrity have also been used to define open areas of **Potential Archaeological Sensitivity**. These are defined as areas with the potential to contain sub-surface deposits of Aboriginal stone artefacts without surface evidence of such artefacts.

Recognition, ascription and recording of scarred trees as being potentially of *definite, probable, or possible* Aboriginal origin is based upon the assessment criteria summarised by *Navin Officer* (1997).

4.3 Survey Units

For ease of discussion and reporting, the subject land has been divided into 3 survey units, based on topography and known land use (See **Figure 4**):

Survey Unit 1 is the area of the current factory complex and comprises about 45% (ca. 3.5ha) of the total area of the subject land, mainly in its southern and western portions. Specifically, this includes the filled area on which the current factory buildings stand, all sealed road surfaces (including the site access road from Sturdee Avenue) and landscaped areas west of the turpentine forest (**Survey Unit 2**).

Survey Unit 2 consists of the extent of the turpentine forest within the subject land and comprises about 15% (ca. 1ha) of the total area of the subject land.

Survey Unit 3 consists of the remaining 40% (ca. 3ha) of the subject land, which includes the course of Cooksons Creek and associated swamp, the northern hillslope above this creek, and the remains of the former quarry adjacent to the turpentine forest.



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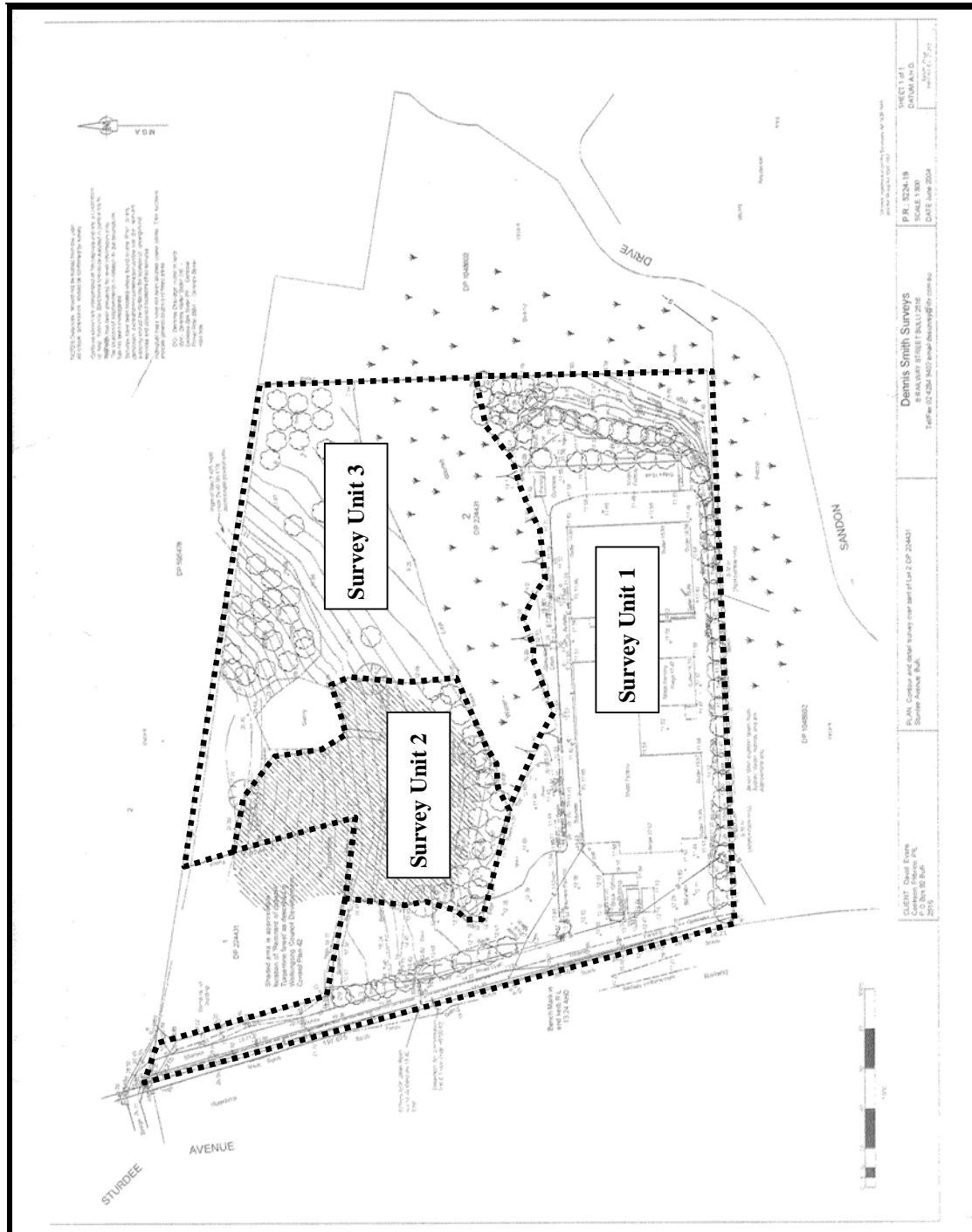


Figure 4. Survey Units employed in the current study.



5.0 Archaeological Survey

5.1 Site Survey

Site survey was undertaken over two days. The first day was Monday 1 November 2004 by Mary Dallas and Paul Irish (MDCA Archaeologists) and Mr Suddery (WWEC/ILALC). The weather was overcast with occasional drizzle. The second day was Tuesday 1 February 2005 by Paul Irish (MDCA Archaeologist), Mr Allen Carriage (WWCAC) and Mr Nathan Kennedy (SPATE) in fine weather.

5.2 Field Observations

The following observations were made during the field survey, and are presented according to each Survey Unit, as defined in **Section 4.3** (and shown in **Figure 4**). In general, all areas of exposed ground were examined for traces of Aboriginal occupation and all mature trees were examined to determine the presence/absence of scars of Aboriginal cultural origin.

5.2.1 Survey Unit 1

The current industrial site comprises the majority of this survey unit (**Figure 5**). The factory complex appears to be located on at least 2-3m of fill in a rectangular area extending about 250m from the western boundary and about 100m from just inside the southern boundary. The fill mound falls short of the eastern and southern boundaries and slopes steeply down towards them (**Figure 6**). However there are no areas between the fill mound and the southern and eastern boundary fences which can be said to comprise original land surface. It appears also that the deposition of fill across this area may have infilled the edges of former wetland associated with Tramway Creek immediately to the south. The fill mound similarly slopes steeply down to Cooksons Creek in its central and northeastern portions (**Figure 7**).

A sealed access road running along the western boundary of the property and connecting the factory complex to Sturdee Avenue has been cut into the existing topography. Adjacent to (east of) this road between the fill mound/factory complex and Lot 1 in DP224431 is a grassed area which would have formed the headwaters of Cooksons Creek, and is currently waterlogged in its lower portions. A portion of this area immediately south of Lot 1 SP 224431 has been filled (possibly with coal debris) to provide a flat entrance track from the access road to the former quarry to the east (**Figure 8**).

The remaining portions of this area are grassed and impacted by tree clearance, landscaping and altered drainage patterns from the surrounding development.



5.2.2 Survey Unit 2

The woodland area consists of approximately 20 mature turpentine trees with a number of regrowth trees (**Figure 9**). The woodland area is bisected by the quarry access road. A portion of the northern 'half' is located within Lot 1 DP224431. The northern 'half' of the woodland contains few mature trees and has several walking tracks connecting the quarry at its eastern edge to the northwestern corner of the subject land. These tracks appear also to have been used by trailbikes in recent times.

The ground within the southern half of the woodland is partly disturbed. There are several earth and rubble mounds in the centre of the woodland and furrowed ground associated with a largely overgrown vehicular track running roughly parallel to and about 20m south of the quarry access track (**Figure 10**). This portion retains less than 20 mature trees which were all inspected but no evidence of Aboriginal scarring or other cultural modification was observed.

With the exception of walking and vehicular tracks the woodland floor is generally covered by weeds and fallen vegetation, affording little surface visibility.

5.2.3 Survey Unit 3

The former quarry is joined to the sealed road along the western boundary of the subject land by an unsealed access track through the turpentine woodland. The quarry is about 30m x 30m in area and is cut into the side of the northern hill adjacent to the woodland. The area in and immediately adjacent to the quarry is highly disturbed (**Figure 11**). The area above (north of) the quarry contains some localised filling, is grassed and has low visibility (**Figure 12**). Sandstone bedrock has been exposed in several places above the quarry, and exposed gravels indicate the removal of topsoil from this area (**Figure 13**).

Immediately east of the quarry is a small area of regrowth woodland containing scattered trees (**Figure 14**). Its surface appears slightly mounded, and may indicate that topdressing has been placed in this area. One area within this regrowth woodland shows exposed clay subsoil which may be indicative of the removal of the original topsoil from this area. This is suggested by a walking track adjacent to this area on the other side of the northern boundary fence which is highly eroded with fill on the surface in some areas and buried cut timber at one point (**Figure 15**). No artefacts were found along the entire length of this track.

This regrowth woodland area and the grassy slope to its east and southeast were pointed to by Mr Allen Carriage as being the possible location of a Women's Area (see **Section 2.4** for details).

The bulk of the survey unit consists of a grassed hillslope on the northern bank of Cooksons Creek with occasional trees (**Figure 16**). There is no surface visibility in this area except for areas of disturbance caused by trailbike riders and associated 'jumps' involving localised



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excavation (**Figures 17 & 18**). No stone artefacts or other Aboriginal cultural materials were located in these exposed areas. However, these exposed areas appear to indicate that some original topsoil may be retained across portions of the grassed hillslope (**Figure 19**).

The course of Cooksons Creek and associated swamp is low lying reed covered ground with no surface visibility (**Figure 20**).

5.3 Survey Characteristics & Archaeological Visibility

The following data summarises the nature of ground visibility, archaeological sampling and estimates of effective survey coverage based on the current study. These provide a basis for the discussion and assessment of the results that are presented in the following sections.

Table 5.1: Summary Table of Effective Archaeological Survey Coverage.

Survey Unit	Date Surveyed	Size of Unit (approx.)	% Unit Exposed	% Visibility in Exposed Areas	Estimated Effective Survey Coverage
1	1/11/04 & 1/2/05	3.5ha	1%*	25%	<1%
2	1/11/04 & 1/2/05	1ha	10%	50-100%	5-10%
3	1/11/04 & 1/2/05	3ha	5%	50-100%	<5%

* largely filled area i.e. not original topography



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Figure 5. The Cooksons industrial site situated on a mound of imported fill.



Figure 6. Southern edge of the fill mound overlooking Tramway Creek wetlands.



Figure 7. Northern edge of fill mound and weed-infested Cooksons Creek.



Figure 8. Cleared and partially landscaped area west of the turpentine forest.



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Figure 9. Regrowth turpentines in the northern forest portion.



Figure 10. Rubble strewn across forest floor.



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Figure 11. The quarry showing extent of excavations.



Figure 12. Filled/cut area between the quarry and the northern boundary fence.



Figure 13. Exposed area above the quarry.



Figure 14. Regrowth timber stand east of quarry.



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Figure 15. Walking track along northern boundary of the Cookson's Land.



Figure 16. View southeast over the northern hillslope to Cooksons Creek.



Figure 17. Localised disturbance from trailbike riders on northern hillslope.



Figure 18. Trailbike "jumps" in northern hillslope.



Figure 19. Exposed soil in trailbike “jump” showing retention of topsoil.



Figure 20. The Cooksons Creek wetlands.



6.0

Results and Conclusions

6.1 Results of the Site Survey

No Aboriginal cultural remains were located within the current survey. The survey resulted in the identification of one area of **Potential Archaeological Sensitivity**, which is illustrated in **Figure 21** and discussed below. All other areas were assessed as having no archaeological potential on the basis of known historical and observable disturbance to these areas. Despite limited surface visibility, the survey was considered comprehensive.

Several Aboriginal cultural observations made during the current survey are discussed below.

6.2 Conclusions & Assessment

The Cookson's Land has undergone a variety of historical impacts, including almost total tree clearance, pastoral usage, filling of the industrial area, localised quarrying, road and track construction and siltation. These activities and processes have acted to modify the original landscape and have most likely impacted on any Aboriginal cultural remains which may have resided within the Cookson's Land.

The local archaeological context and regional land-use models suggest that the Cookson's Land may have been used by Aboriginal people in the past. However, evidence of this usage is only likely to survive in areas of minimum impact. Knowledge of past land-use, in combination with the observations during the site survey, allow for conclusions to be drawn with respect to the archaeological potential of the various portions of the Cookson's Land.

Survey Unit 1

It has been suggested that original topsoils may have survived under the fill mound in the southern portion of the Cookson's Land, and thus may have archaeological potential (TAC 2003). Whilst theoretically possible, the process of fill deposition (using heavy machinery) is itself a substantial impact and it is unlikely that topsoil deposits will have survived intact. Furthermore, the process of fill removal which would be necessary to further investigate this area, would be highly likely to totally disturb any remaining deposit. The area covered by the fill mound is not considered to retain any archaeological potential, and it is unlikely that any impacts from future land use will impact on levels below the base of the fill mound.

The remainder of Survey Unit 1 has also undergone considerable disturbance and is not considered to retain any archaeological potential.

No further *archaeological* works within Survey Unit 1 are considered necessary ahead of any future development proposals.



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Survey Unit 2

The turpentine forest has expanded in area considerably over the last 50 years, having been reduced to less than twenty trees. None of the mature trees displayed Aboriginal scars, and it is considered unlikely that any will be of sufficient age to do so. The forest floor has been disturbed by several current and disused vehicular and walking tracks, and is currently strewn with rubble, weeds and mounded earth.

The turpentine forest is not considered to retain any archaeological potential, although it should be noted that it appears to be considered culturally important to some local Aboriginal people as the last portion of this forest type in the area, which was once an important food source.

As a protected vegetation community, this area is unlikely to be directly impacted by future development proposals. However, increased visitation, weed removal, track installation and maintenance may occur within this area. Given its recorded Aboriginal cultural importance, consideration should be given in future planning to Aboriginal involvement in the management of this area. In particular, as a former food gathering area, Aboriginal cultural interpretative opportunities may exist for the casual recreational use of the area.

Survey Unit 3

This Unit contains the Cooksons Creek corridor and wetland, which are unlikely to be impacted by any future development proposals. It should be noted that the wetlands themselves appear to have formed in recent decades as a result of increased siltation in the area. This area is not considered to retain any archaeological potential and no further archaeological works are considered necessary ahead of any future development proposals.

The quarry and area to its immediate north has been heavily impacted, and areas of exposed ground demonstrate the absence of remnant topsoils in these areas. These areas are not considered to retain any archaeological potential and no further archaeological works are considered necessary ahead of any future development proposals.

The hillslope area to the east of the quarry and north of Cooksons Creek has formerly been cleared and used as grazing land. The few trees currently in this area are recent regrowth. The entire area is covered by grass and weeds, affording little surface visibility. However in the few places in which soil profiles are exposed, it appears that some topsoil may survive, which means that the area may retain some potential for deposits of Aboriginal stone artefacts.

On this basis, and given the similar topographic situation in which Aboriginal sites have been recorded in close proximity to the Cookson's Land, this area has been identified as an area of **Potential Archaeological Sensitivity (Figure 21)**. It is likely, given the land-use history of



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the area, that any surviving deposits will not be extensive or intact, and hence the potential is considered low to moderate.

However, if impacts are proposed to this area as a result of future development proposals, a limited program of archaeological test excavations would need to be undertaken to determine the presence/absence, extent and nature of any archaeological deposits in this area. This will enable a determination of the scientific (archaeological) significance of any recorded sites, and hence the most appropriate management strategies for any such remains.

This will require application to the DEC for a s87 Preliminary Research Permit, a process which may involve significant levels of Aboriginal community consultation (as outlined in **Section 1.4.1**). Such excavations will involve the local Aboriginal community, who appear to support the idea of sub-surface testing (**Appendix 1**), pending further consultation about the possible Aboriginal cultural significance of the area (see below).

As portions of the area of **Potential Archaeological Sensitivity** have been subject to localised disturbance, the testing program would be targeted and aimed at providing resolution of the extent of any cultural remains in this area. It is considered highly unlikely that the entire area will contain Aboriginal cultural remains.

Possible management outcomes resulting from the testing program would be:

- the granting of a s90 Heritage Impact Permit to destroy the site (possibly with additional salvage excavation)
- retention of some or all of any identified cultural remains *in situ*

It should be noted that the local Aboriginal community are likely to view any Aboriginal cultural remains which may be discovered as culturally significant, irrespective of their integrity and assessed scientific (archaeological) significance. This is especially relevant, given the possible location of a culturally significant “Women’s Area” within the vicinity of the area of **Potential Archaeological Sensitivity**.

The location, nature and significance of this “Women’s Area” would need to be determined as early as possible in the planning process for any future developments. This would involve specific consultation with female knowledge holders, who could be identified by Mr Allen Carriage (of the WWCAC). Other Aboriginal community members may have a view on the appropriate women to consult on such matters in this area. This would need to take place prior to any future archaeological works to determine whether such works are culturally appropriate.

Aboriginal community consultation will also be required ahead of the submission of any archaeological permit applications to the DEC, and members of the Aboriginal community



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consulted for the current project expressed a desire to be informed and consulted about any future development plans for the Cookson's Land.

It would therefore seem prudent to maintain the good relationship with the Aboriginal community organisations established through the current project augmented by a general Indigenous community stakeholder consultation program at the onset of project planning for any proposed future developments of the Cookson's Land, commencing from the time of purchase. If open and meaningful consultation is established and maintained, it is expected that the archaeological and Aboriginal cultural values of the Cookson's Land could be managed within the context of future development proposals.

6.3 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Constraints to Future Development

The background environmental and archaeological research, analysis, site inspection and assessment of the Cookson's Land suggest that the potential Aboriginal archaeological constraints which may be faced by future development proposals can be summarised as follows:

- There are no documented Aboriginal archaeological sites within the subject land.
- There are several documented Aboriginal archaeological sites within 1km of the subject land, but none of these will be affected by any future developments within the subject land.
- A "Women's Area" has been described by a participant in the current study, and in a previous study (TAC 2003) as possibly residing within the subject land. The exact location, extent and nature of this area, and whether it is accompanied by any physical evidence remains unknown and has not yet been fully documented. It is possible that it does not reside within the subject land. Further consultation with appropriate members of the Aboriginal community should be undertaken as early as possible in the planning process for any future proposed developments on the Cookson's Land. Such consultation should also take place prior to any future archaeological works to determine whether such works are culturally appropriate.
- An area of **Potential Archaeological Sensitivity** has been defined for a portion of the northern hillslope on the subject land (**Figure 21**), on the basis of the possible retention of topsoil across portions of this area. Some parts of this area have undergone localised disturbance (e.g. excavated trailbike jumps and tracks). This area would need to undergo targeted archaeological test excavation prior to approval of any sub-surface impacts in this area to determine the presence, nature and extent of any Aboriginal cultural materials in this area, and allow for an assessment of their significance.



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- No other areas within the Cookson's Land contain any archaeological potential and therefore do not pose archaeological constraints to any future development. However, as noted above, Aboriginal community concerns and a desire for ongoing community consultation, as articulated in the appended cultural heritage statements, should form part of future planning for the site.



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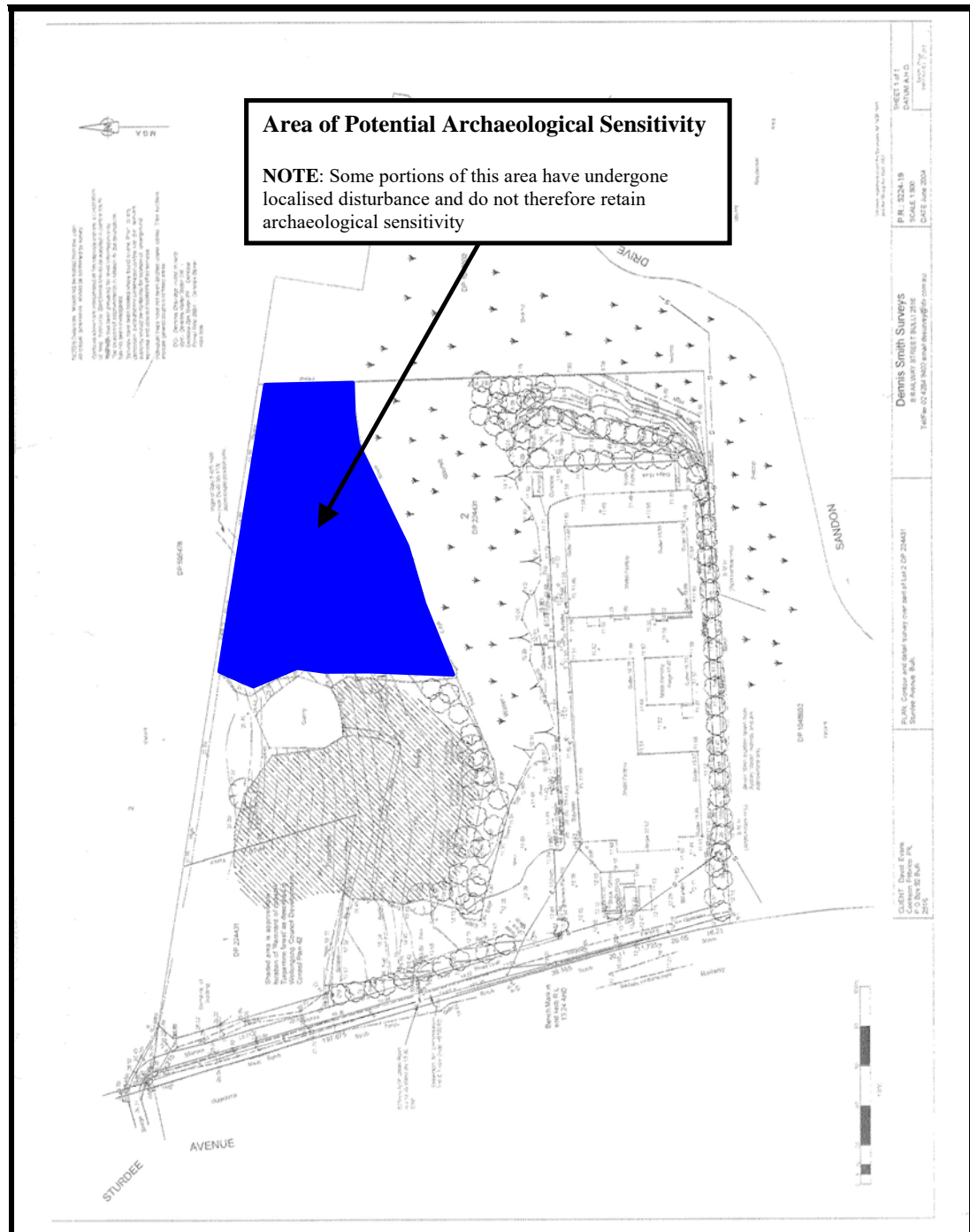


Figure 21. Area of Potential Archaeological Sensitivity identified on the Cookson's Land.



7.0

Recommendations

The following recommendations are based upon the legal requirements and automatic statutory protection provided under the terms of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act of 1974 (as amended)*, where;

it is an offence to knowingly damage, deface or destroy Aboriginal sites or relics without the prior consent of the Director General of the National Parks and Wildlife Service,

in conjunction with;

the results of the archaeological investigations of the study site which are documented in this report;

and

The views and concerns expressed by the *Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council/ Wodi Wodi Elders Corporation, Wadi Wadi Coomaditchie Aboriginal Corporation and Sandon Point Aboriginal Tent Embassy* as outlined within their appended Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Statements;

It is recommended that:

- I. If any future development is proposed on the Cookson's Land, consultation will need to be undertaken with appropriate Aboriginal community members to determine the location and significance of the "Women's Area" which may be partly or wholly located within the Cookson's site. Such consultation should be initiated as soon as possible in the planning process and will need to be undertaken prior to any sub-surface archaeological works which may be commissioned with respect to proposed future developments, to determine the appropriateness or otherwise and possible extent of such works.
- II. If any future development is proposed to impact upon the area of **Potential Archaeological Sensitivity** (as defined in **Figure 21**) on the northeastern portion of the Cookson's Land, a limited program of archaeological test excavation will need to be undertaken in this area to determine the nature, extent and significance of any deposits of Aboriginal stone artefacts possibly remnant in this area. These excavations will need to be undertaken by a suitably qualified archaeologist under a National Parks & Wildlife Act (1974 as amended) s.87 Preliminary Research Permit in conjunction with the Aboriginal cultural organisations contacted during the current study. Such works will need to be preceded by Aboriginal community consultation with respect to the possible "Women's' Area", as outlined in **Recommendation I**.



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- III. With the exception of the Area of Potential Archaeological Sensitivity discussed above, there are no other *archaeological* constraints to future development of the subject lands.
- IV. Planning for future development and use of the site should involve the continued Aboriginal community input from the Aboriginal organisations consulted to date and further consultation with other community groups through a more general Indigenous community stakeholder round of consultations, particularly if impacts are proposed to the turpentine forest.
- V. A copy of this report should be forwarded to:
- The Chairman
Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council
37-39 Princess Highway
Dapto NSW 2530
- VI. A copy of this report should be forwarded to:
- Mr Shaun Suddery
Cultural Heritage Officer
Wodi Wodi Elders Corporation
484 Northcliff Drive
Berkeley NSW 2506
- VII. A copy of this report should be forwarded to:
- Mr Allan Carriage
Wadi Wadi Coomaditchie Elders Corporation
13 Bancroft Street
Dickson ACT 2602
- VIII. A copy of this report should be forwarded to:
- Roy Kennedy
S.P.A.T.E.
PO Box 314
Thirroul NSW 2515
- IX. Two copies of this report should be forwarded to:
- The Manager
Central Aboriginal Heritage Unit
Cultural Heritage Branch
NSW Department of Environment & Conservation
P.O. Box 1967
Hurstville NSW 2770



8.0

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Appendix 1:

Aboriginal Community Correspondence

13 Bancroft Street
Dickson
ACT 2602

Mary Dallas
31 Waterview Street
Balmain
NSW 2041

Dear Mary,

Thanks for the letter from Paul Irish of 2 February.

What I'd like to say is that the whole area of the Cookson's site is significant to Aboriginal people.

I'll be going back down there and will talk to the women and we can work out some sort of agreements and pick out the women's area when the women are ready to talk about it. As soon as I get there on 22nd Feb I will get the women together and come with them and talk to them about what we are trying to achieve.

There needs to be an impact study on the forest area, depending on the nature of the proposal the Anglican Retirement Villages want to put forward.

I walked through with an archaeologist from WCC and he told me and Dootch the North East slopes were a potential area for artefacts (we already know this) – so if there will be impacts there it certainly needs more investigation in consultation with Aboriginal groups.

I agree that, apart from the fringes, the industrial site needs no further investigation.

The area around the quarry is very significant – because of the Turpentine trees, and it may be the area for women's business.

The swampy area – there needs to be consultation about the creek crossing, so that there is minimum damage – so they have to be careful how they cross the creek.

I agree about the Therin study, but across on the western side of Cookson's it is a likely site for artefacts, but not on the Cookson's site itself.

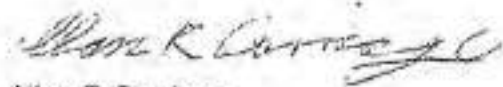
I agree that it is necessary to have further consultation with the women to help identify the women's area.

I agree that if the proposal is to affect the NE slopes further archaeological studies will be necessary with appropriate Aboriginal consultation.

I agree that once the ARV have a firm proposal there should be further consultation with the Aboriginal community.

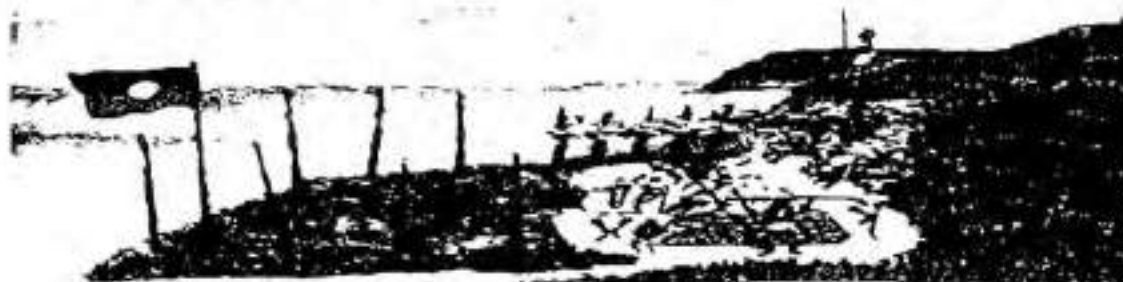
I'd like you to thank Paul Irish for understanding the significance of Aboriginal culture and the communication.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Allan R Carriage".

Allan R Carriage

KURADJI ABORIGINAL TENT EMBASSY



Sandon Point, New South Wales, AUSTRALIA
Ambassador: Dootch (Roy) Kennedy Mobile 0413736742
P.O. Box 314 THIRROUL N.S.W. 2515

Mary Dallas
Consultants Archaeologists
31 Waterview st
Balmain NSW 2041
Fax (02) 9818 4574

March 2, 2005

To Whom It May Concern:

Further to correspondence in regards to the preliminary Aboriginal archaeological assessment of Cooksons site at Bulli and after consultation with my father Roy Kennedy we agree with the recommendations that you have put forward.

However in regards to women's area(s) we have no comment but will seek local women's input and will be in touch with you as soon as this occurs

Yours sincerely,

Nathanial Kennedy
S.P.A.T.E

Keep the Sacred Fire Burning