

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT



[View south across Wilkies Walk toward Sturdee Ave OC1]

**COOKSON PLIBRICO SITE
2 STURDEE AVENUE, LOTS 2 & 3 IN DP1176767
BULLI NSW**

WOLLONGONG LGA

Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists

November 2018

Report to Anglicare



Executive Summary

This report documents an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment undertaken by MDCA [Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists] at the request of Anglicare, for a property at 2 Sturdee Avenue, Bulli NSW (Lots 2 and 3 DP 1176767) (the 'subject land'). The assessment was undertaken to inform an Environmental Assessment Report in relation to a modification application to an approved 2006 Concept Plan under s75W of the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act* 1979 and includes documentation from several previous Aboriginal heritage investigations within the subject land, including anthropological and archaeological studies. The current report is following the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) issued for the modification of the Concept Plan Approval MP06-0094.

Initial assessment of the subject land by MDCA in 2004 identified an area of Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity located in Lot 2 in DP224431. Archaeological investigations of the area of sensitivity were carried out in 2015 under Development Consent No. 2011/1383 granted by the Land and Environment Court on 27 September 2013, and in accordance with the Office of Environment & Heritage (OEH) 2010 *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*. As per the Code of Practice, the investigations were preceded by Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with the requirements outlined in subclause 80C(1) - 80C(6) of the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009*. The investigations were also undertaken in satisfaction of Item 13 of the Statement of Commitments forming part of Concept Plan Approval MP06-0094.

The investigations involved the manual excavation of nineteen 0.5m x 0.5m pits located across the area of Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity. This resulted in the retrieval of 37 stone pieces, representing at least eight discrete stone artefacts. The majority of the stone pieces (27/37 or 70%) were retrieved from just four pits along the eastern and southern boundary of the site. Most pits contained zero or one stone pieces. On the basis of these investigations, part of the area of Aboriginal Archaeological Sensitivity was defined as an open campsite (stone artefact scatter) and was labelled *Sturdee Avenue OC1* and registered with the OEH (AHIMS # 52-2-4239).

On archaeological grounds the *Sturdee Avenue OC1* site contains evidence that is neither rare nor unusual in a local context and is a less diverse and lower density artefact assemblage than other investigated Aboriginal sites in the local area. Nonetheless, it is evidence of a facet of the local Aboriginal past that complements the more substantial evidence derived from these other sites in the broader Sandon Point area. For this reason, the report recommends that the most intact and densest portion of the site should be preserved, and the artefacts retrieved from the test excavations should be returned to the area for display and interpretation. The remainder of *Sturdee Avenue OC1* is very



sparse and discontinuous and does not warrant preservation on archaeological grounds.

At that time the Minister decides the current modification of the Concept Plan, he will declare the manner in which future planning applications for the carrying out of the development are to be assessed. If he declares that future applications to carry out the project are to be assessed as State Significant Development, then an AHIP will not be required in order to carry out that work. Should development proceed under a new set of terms, a *National Parks & Wildlife Act* (1974) s90 Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) may need to be sought to allow partial impact to this portion of *Sturdee Avenue OC1* (AHIMS # 52-2-4239), while preserving the remainder of the site. The recommendations of this report are the subject of the current round of consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties [RAP's].

The remainder of the subject land was not found to contain any Aboriginal sites or areas of potential, however two areas have been asserted in past investigations to have Aboriginal cultural significance. The first of these is the turpentine forest within the central northern portion of the subject land, which is considered to represent a surviving remnant of forest containing food sources and is the only portion of this forest type left in the Sandon Point area. It was also suggested during the preparation of the original 2005 MDCA assessment of the subject land, that a portion of the subject land may have been an Aboriginal Women's area. Further investigation of these areas was undertaken by the Office of Environment & Heritage in 2006 and 2007 in fulfilment of Item 12 of the Statement of Commitments which formed Condition B1 of the 2006 Concept Plan Approval. These investigations found that the evidence for the significance of the purported Women's Area and Turpentine Forest was insubstantial and conflicting and not sufficient to warrant protection under a proposed Aboriginal Place, which was subsequently declared over areas to the east along the ocean shore. It is noted however that the Turpentine Forest is proposed to be protected as per the original Concept Plan Approval and the proposed development does not include any development in the Turpentine Forest.

As outlined in the report recommendations, provided that the most significant and intact portion of *Sturdee Avenue OC1* (AHIMS # 52-2-4239) is preserved and managed appropriately: that an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit is obtained when required, to allow impacts to the remainder of the site; and that the turpentine forest is protected, there are considered to be no additional Aboriginal heritage requirements in relation to future development within the subject land, and no need for any additional Aboriginal archaeological investigations.



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1.0

Project Overview

1.1 Introduction

This Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment report has been prepared by MDCA [Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists] at the request of Anglicare (formerly Anglican Retirement Villages/ARV). The current report documents an assessment of Lots 2 and 3 in DP 1176767 at 2 Sturdee Avenue, Bulli (the 'subject land'). It also documents a program of Aboriginal archaeological test excavations undertaken to investigate an area of Aboriginal Archaeological Sensitivity located within Lot 2, under Development Consent No. 2011/1383 granted by the Land and Environment Court on 27th September 2013. Specifically, the report outlines the Aboriginal community consultation undertaken prior to the excavations, the excavation and analysis methodology utilised, and the findings of the investigations, specifically to address the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) issued for the proposal. It also considers the results of previous anthropological studies concerning areas of purported Aboriginal cultural significance within the subject land. The current report acts as a companion document to the Revised Heritage Impact Assessment (MDCA 2018); Visual Impact Assessment (JSA 2018); Landscape Concept Plan (Turf Design Studio 2018) and Vegetation Management Plan (Cumberland Ecology 2018).

The current Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment report describes the location and nature of the proposed development activities, the nature of the Aboriginal objects and other areas of purported Aboriginal cultural significance within the subject land, and the information gathered, and process undertaken to determine the proposed management of these. It has been prepared to meet the reporting requirements outlined in the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009* and relevant policy documents of the Office of Environment & Heritage, specifically the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010b; hereafter 'the Code') and the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010. Part 6 National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* (DECCW 2010a). Finally, as the archaeological investigations were also undertaken in accordance with certain conditions outlined in the Consent issued by the Court, reporting also addresses those matters.

The current report contains the following:

- A description of the subject land and project (**Section 1**)
- A discussion of the Aboriginal community consultation undertaken (**Section 2** and **Appendix A**)
- A consideration of relevant landscape context (**Section 3**) and archaeological context (**Section 4**)
- A description of archaeological test excavation aims, methods and results (**Section 5**)
- Analysis and discussion of the results of the investigation and the assessed significance of the Aboriginal archaeological remains documented (**Section 6**)
- A description of the proposed Aboriginal heritage management strategy (**Section 7**)



- A set of management recommendations (**Section 8**)
- References used in the current report (**Section 9**)
- Archaeological excavation records (**Appendix B**)
- AHIMS Register records for the current study (**Appendix C**)
- MDCA 2005 assessment report (**Appendix D**)

1.2 Report Authorship and Study Participants

This report has been prepared by Paul Irish and Mary Dallas (MDCA Principal Consultants and qualified archaeologists) with contributions from Tamika Goward (MDCA archaeologist) and stone artefact analysis by Emeritus Professor Richard Wright (MDCA associate). Portions of the report are derived from material previously presented in a 2005 assessment of the subject land (MDCA 2005) (at **Appendix D**). Survey data was provided by Dennis Smith Surveys. Participants in the Aboriginal archaeological test excavations are listed in Table 9.

1.3 Site Identification

The subject land is known as Lots 2 and 3 in DP1176767 at 2 Sturdee Avenue, Bulli, about 12km to the north of the Wollongong CBD. The subject land forms a broadly rectangular parcel of land approximately 7.3ha in size, which is bounded to the north by Wilkies Street, to the east by Lot 2 in DP558060 (Sydney Water Land), to the south by the Tramway Creek corridor and to the west by the Illawarra Railway corridor (see **Figures 1 & 2**).



Figure 1. The subject land in its local context.



Figure 2. Detail view of the subject land.

1.4 Reason for the Current Study

1.4.1 Proposed Development

The subject land is currently zoned part Low Density Residential (R2) and part Environmental Conservation Zone (E2) under *State Environmental Planning Policy (Major Development) 2005*. Concept Plan Approval was originally granted to Stockland Developments Pty Ltd and Anglicare Retirement Villages on 21/12/2006 (#MP06_0094) by the NSW Minister for Planning under Part 3A of the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979* (**2006 Concept Plan Approval**). The 2006 Concept Plan Approval related, in part, to the subject land and provided concept approval for the development of the subject land for the purposes of a residential aged care facility, independent living units, communal facilities and services within a nominated development footprint.

The recent merger of ARV and Anglicare has seen a renewed interest in the redevelopment of the subject land which has led to the proposed modification (MP 06_0094 Mod 5). This modification application has led to the preparation of the current document. The current proposal is to develop the subject land as a retirement village, as indicated in **Figure 3**. The current concept plans for the development are proposed to comprise staged townhouse precincts (in the north), with seniors



housing, including a Residential Aged Care Facility (RACF), independent living units (ILU's), communal facilities and services to support the retirement village (in the south).

Impacts from this development would include removal of existing dwellings and other structures, some levelling (cut and fill) to facilitate construction, and the installation of relevant infrastructure inclusive of roads, sewer and electricity. A portion of the subject land is to be conserved as open green space. This includes the heritage listed Turpentine Forest and the riparian corridor of Cooksons Creek (see **Figure 3**). For this reason, the current investigations have aimed to determine the presence/absence, extent and significance of any Aboriginal archaeological remains across the subject land as the basis for formulating an appropriate management strategy in relation to the current proposal.

The current proposal is a variation of the original Major Project concept approval (see below) and is to be lodged with the NSW Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) under Section 75W(3) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* in relation to the proposed modification (MP 06_0094 Mod 5). Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) have been released by the DPE, which require an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) report to be prepared, including documentation of Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with the OEH 2010 *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents*. The proposed assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the SEARs.



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1.4.2 Legislative & Policy Requirements

The *National Parks & Wildlife Act* (1974) (**NPW Act**), administered by the Office of Environment & Heritage (OEH), provides statutory protection for all Aboriginal 'objects' and 'places' where an Aboriginal object is defined as:

"any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains" [Section 5(1)]

An Aboriginal place must be declared under Section 84 of the *NPW Act* and be a place that:

"in the opinion of the Minister, is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture, to be an Aboriginal place for the purposes of this Act." [Section 84].

Amendments to the *NPW Act* in 2010 have retained an offence to knowingly *harm* an Aboriginal object [s86(1)] but have greatly increased penalties for such offences. The amendments have also introduced a strict liability offence for any *harm* (i.e. knowingly or unknowingly) to Aboriginal objects [s86(2)] or Aboriginal places [s86(4)], subject to certain defences [s87] (including if an AHIP has been obtained under Section 90 of the *NPW Act*) as well as exemptions [s87A].

Harm to an object or place is defined to include:

"any act or omission that:

- (a) destroys, defaces or damages the object or place, or*
- (b) in relation to an object—moves the object from the land on which it had been situated, or*
- (c) is specified by the regulations, or*
- (d) causes or permits the object or place to be harmed in a manner referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c);*

but does not include any act or omission that:

- (e) desecrates the object or place, or*
- (f) is trivial or negligible, or*
- (g) is excluded from this definition by the regulations."* [Section 5(1), *NPW Act*]

It is a defence to the strict liability offence of harm to an Aboriginal object under s86(2) if Due Diligence was exercised which reasonably determined that the proposed activity would not harm an Aboriginal object [S87(2)]. Due Diligence assessment can take a number of forms, including following a process developed by the OEH (as described in DECCW 2010c) or one of an equivalent standard. Another defence is also provided for 'low impact activities' [s87(4), *NPW Act* and clause 80B *NPW Regulation* 2009].



Impacts to Aboriginal objects generally require an **Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP)**. Applications for these permits must be accompanied by an **Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment** report. An exception is the undertaking of archaeological test excavations, which in certain circumstances can be undertaken without an AHIP provided such works are undertaken in full compliance with the 2010 *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010b).

Requirement 15A of the Code states that excavations undertaken following the Code must be preceded by Aboriginal community consultation up to the stage described in sub clause 80C(6) of the *NPW Regulation* (and detailed further in DECCW 2010a). Specifically, this involves placing a public advertisement to seek expressions of interest in the project as well as directly notifying Local Aboriginal Land Councils and government agencies dealing with Aboriginal communities in the area. People or organisations registering as “Registered Aboriginal Parties” must be provided with an opportunity to review and comment on the proposed project methodology and to identify whether they are aware of any objects or places of cultural value to Aboriginal people in the subject land, and to provide information on these objects or places. OEH must also be provided with an excavation methodology, and other technical information prior to the commencement of excavations under the Code. These requirements were complied with by MDCA in carrying out the archaeological investigation works.

The way in which Aboriginal heritage is managed with respect to proposed development impacts is set out in the provisions of the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979* (the **EP&A Act**). The EP&A 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 (and is of less relevance to the current study).

1.4.3 Project Specific Requirements

In addition to the legislative and policy requirements outlined above, the current and past investigations were undertaken in accordance with a number of project specific assessment requirements.

2006 Concept Plan Approval and Statement of Commitments

The 2006 Concept Plan Approval included a Statement of Commitments which contained the following provisions relevant to the assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the subject land:

“(12) consultation with appropriate Aboriginal community members to determine the location and significance of the “Women’s Area” which may be located over the subject site will be undertaken as identified in the Aboriginal Archaeological Report prepared by Mary Dallas (MDCA 2005).”



“(13) Where any work in the north-east corner of the site is proposed, ARV will undertake a targeted archaeological excavation testing for Aboriginal artefacts to determine the nature, extent and significance of any deposits. This work is to be undertaken by a suitably qualified archaeologist.”

The investigation of the purported “Women’s Area” (White, 2013) was undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the 2006 Concept Plan Approval and was presented as evidence before the Land & Environment Court when it granted Development Consent No. 2011/1383) to allow the required Aboriginal archaeological test excavations and contamination testing to take place. This was in addition to earlier investigations by the Office of Environment & Heritage into the Women’s Area as discussed in **Section 2**. The Court concluded that the minor nature of the archaeological and contamination testing works was ‘consistent with the requirements of the concept plan approval and the statement of commitments and there is no planning reason to refuse the application’.¹ The archaeological test excavations proceeded under the conditions of the Development Consent.

Consent Conditions

On 27 September 2013, the Land and Environment Court granted Development Consent No. 2011/1383, subject to the following conditions relevant to the Aboriginal archaeological test excavations:

- **Condition 1.1:** which required the works to be generally consistent with various documents submitted as part of the development application, including *“that all archaeological works be consistent with the letter from Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists to Norton Rose dated 29/5/13.”*
- **Condition 2.5:** *Aboriginal Archaeological Requirements - Prior to undertaking any works which may harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object as defined in the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, the Applicant shall obtain an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit under s90 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974.*

In addition, **Condition 2.4** outlined requirements for the historical archaeological investigations which were undertaken concurrently with the Aboriginal archaeological investigations detailed in this report. The historical archaeological investigations are fully detailed in a separate report (MDCA 2018) and were undertaken in a separate portion of the subject land to the area of Aboriginal Archaeological Sensitivity (see **Figure 2**).

The MDCA letter of 29/5/13 referred to in the consent conditions, updated an earlier *Aboriginal and European Archaeological Investigations Management Strategy* in relation to the development

¹Anglican Retirement Villages, Diocese of Sydney v Wollongong City Council [2013] NSWLEC1181 at [73].



application (Dallas & McIntyre-Tamwoy 2012). This included an Investigation Methodology. The Investigation Methodology was devised to minimise impact from the archaeological investigations, in part by ensuring that where possible contamination test holes within the area of Aboriginal Archaeological Sensitivity were excavated after, and within the footprint of, archaeological test squares. The Investigation Methodology allowed for a total of up to 20 archaeological test pits to be excavated across the area of Aboriginal Archaeological Sensitivity, of which 11 were also contamination test pits. The MDCA letter of 29/5/13 outlined how these investigations could be undertaken in accordance with the Code.

An excavation under the Code does not constitute 'harm' to Aboriginal objects as defined in the National Parks & Wildlife Act provided that the requirements of the Code are followed. The investigations documented in this report are therefore consistent with Condition 2.5 of Development Consent 2011/1383 reproduced above.

1.5 Methods Used

This report documents the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of the subject land in relation to the current proposal, in accordance with the relevant current regulation and OEH guidelines (DECCW 2010a & b). Specifically, the prescribed process of Aboriginal community consultation, and archaeological investigation methods in accordance with these guidelines has been followed.



2.0

Aboriginal Cultural Assessment

For the current study, consultation with the local Aboriginal community was undertaken in order to document the Aboriginal cultural significance of the subject land in relation to the current proposal. The majority of the Community Consultation was undertaken prior to the archaeological test excavations in 2014. After a period of postponement in the proposal, the final stage of consultation was completed, involving all the original Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs), as per the recently issued SEARs. This section documents that consultation, which was undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009* (s80C) [‘the Regulation’]. Initially this involved formulating a list of Registered Aboriginal Parties to be consulted concerning the current project.

2.1 Aboriginal Community Consultation

2.1.1 Public and Direct Notices

Pursuant to cl 80C(2)(c) of the NPW Regulation, notice of the proposed activity was published. A public notice seeking registrations of interest in the project was lodged in the Illawarra Mercury and Koori Mail on 22/10/14, giving a date of 6/11/14 for responses (**Appendix A1**). As a result of the public notice, Peter Falk Consultancy and the North Illawarra Reconciliation and Treaty Group registered an interest in the project (see responses in **Appendix A1**).² At the same time (21/10/14), pursuant to cl 80C(2)(a) of the NPW Regulation, direct notices were sent to the agencies listed below (**Table 1**) to seek details of potential Aboriginal parties who may hold knowledge relevant to any relevant objects or places for MDCA to contact in relation to registrations of interest (see sample in **Appendix A1**). Pursuant to cl 80C(2)(b) of the NPW Regulation, the responses received (**Appendix A1**) led to follow up letters being sent via registered post to the Aboriginal people and organisations listed in **Table 2**, enquiring whether they were interested in registering an interest in the project (see sample in **Appendix A1**). It is noted that the initial 2005 MDCA assessment of the subject land included Aboriginal community consultation and field survey in conjunction with 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)*. Due to their prior involvement, these organisations were also contacted to enquire whether they were interested in

² A telephone message was received from Maria Maher on 24/10/14, responding to the public notice and requesting an email address. Several attempts were made to return the call, an SMS with email details was sent (24/10/14) and on 27/10/14 the phone was answered by a relative and details were passed on with a request for Ms Maher to call back. No further communication was received from Ms Maher.



becoming Registered Aboriginal Parties to the current project. Responses are also summarised in **Table 2** and included in **Appendix A1**.

Table 1. Direct Agency Notices sent 21/10/2014

Agency	Response Deadline	Response Received?	Additional Contacts to those already Registered
Local Land Services	6/11/14	No	n/a
National Native Title Tribunal	6/11/14	30/10/14	No, noted the only Native Title activities within the Wollongong LGA are a non-claimant application and a registered Indigenous Land Use Agreement, neither of which are relevant to the subject land
OEH	6/11/14	22/10/14	Illawarra Local Aboriginal land Council, Korewal Elouera Jurrungurah Tribal Elders Council, Illawarra Aboriginal Corporation, The Wadi Wadi Coomaditchie Aboriginal Corporation, The Wodi Wodi Elders Corporation, Norma Simms, Woronora Plateau Gundungara Elders Council, Coomaditchie United Aboriginal Corporation, Gandangara Elders Group, NIAC, La Perouse Botany Bay Corporation, Gary Caines, Ken Foster, James Davis, Kullila Site Consultants and Koori Site Mgmt, Walbunja Aboriginal Corporation, Guunamaa Dreamin Sites and Surveying
NTSCORP	6/11/14	29/10/14	No, but stated that details would be forwarded to any individuals, groups and organisations whom NTSCORP is aware assert traditional interests within or hold cultural knowledge about the relevant area.
Wollongong City Council	6/11/14	No	n/a
NSW Department of Aboriginal Affairs/ Registrar of Aboriginal Owners	6/11/14	Yes- not dated	Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council
Illawarra LALC	6/11/14	No	n/a

Table 2. Direct Community Notices.

Community group	Date of Letter	Response Deadline	Response Received?	Seeking Registration?
Illawarra Local Aboriginal land Council	29/10/14	14/11/14	Yes – 6/11/14	Yes
Korewal Elouera Jurrungurah Tribal Elders Council	29/10/14	14/11/14	No	
Illawarra Aboriginal Corporation	29/10/14	14/11/14	No	
The Wadi Wadi Coomaditchie Aboriginal Corporation	29/10/14	14/11/14	No	
The Wodi Wodi Elders Corporation	29/10/14	14/11/14	No	
Norma Simms	29/10/14	14/11/14	No	



Community group	Date of Letter	Response Deadline	Response Received?	Seeking Registration?
Woronora Plateau Gundungara Elders Council (NIAC)	29/10/14	14/11/14	No	
Coomaditchie United Aboriginal Corporation	29/10/14	14/11/14	Yes – 3/11/14	Yes
Gandangara Elders Group	29/10/14	14/11/14	Mail returned. Several attempts made to call both landline and mobile numbers provided by OEH but landline disconnected and mobile switched off	
NIAC	29/10/14	14/11/14	No	
La Perouse Botany Bay Corporation	29/10/14	14/11/14	No	
Gary Caines	29/10/14	14/11/14	Yes – 6/11/14	Yes – requested contact details to be kept confidential (not included in Appendix A)
Ken Foster	29/10/14	14/11/14	No	
James Davis	29/10/14	14/11/14	Yes – 12/11/14	Yes
Kullila Site Consultants and Koori Site Mgmt	29/10/14	14/11/14	No	
Walbunja Aboriginal Corporation	29/10/14	14/11/14	No	
Guunamaa Dreamin Sites and Surveying	29/10/14	14/11/14	Yes – 4/11/14	Yes
Sandon Point Aboriginal Tent Embassy (SPATE)	29/10/14	14/11/14	Yes – 5/11/14 (by telephone)	Yes – Roy Kennedy registered via Warra Binje Nunba Gurri Inc.

2.2 Registered Aboriginal Parties

On the basis of the notification process above, and pursuant to cl 80C(5) of the NPW Regulation, the following Aboriginal organisations were listed as Registered Aboriginal Parties and details of these organisations were sent to the OEH and Illawarra LALC as required by cl 80C(5)(b) on 19/12/14, with the exception of those who requested their details to be withheld.

Table 3. Registered Aboriginal Parties

Name
Illawarra Local Aboriginal land Council
Coomaditchie United Aboriginal Corporation
Gary Caines
James Davis
Peter Falk Consultancy



Guunamaa Dreamin Sites and Surveying
North Illawarra Reconciliation & Treaty Group
Warra Binje Nunba Gurri Inc.

2.3 Project Information and Comment on Methodology

Pursuant to cl 80C(5)(c) – (7), all Registered Aboriginal Parties were sent project information and a proposed investigation on 20/11/14. Their responses were required by 19/12/14 (see **Appendix A2**). Specifically, all Registered Aboriginal Parties were requested to provide comment on:

- The proposed investigation methodology.
- Any objects or places of cultural value to Aboriginal people which may be located within the area proposed for archaeological test excavations or be relevant to those excavations.
- The potential management of artefacts retrieved during the proposed Aboriginal archaeological test excavations.

In addition, Registered Aboriginal Parties were requested to inform MDCA of any information of a culturally sensitive nature so that appropriate protocols of access and use could be developed. As shown in **Table 4** no specific comments on these matters were received from Registered Aboriginal Parties.

Table 4. Responses to Information and Methodology Mail out

Name	
Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council	No response received.
Coomaditchie United Aboriginal Corporation	No response received.
Gary Caines	Sent a detailed email on 2/12/14 requesting further information about past assessments and making comments on matters outside of the scope of the information mail out (requested that correspondence be kept confidential). Further information and a response to questions was made via email on 3/12/14. No further response was received.
James Davis	Responded via email 4/1/15 to confirm receipt of information mail out and requesting to be informed when the excavation was to take place.
Peter Falk Consultancy	Contacted MDCA via telephone with enquiry on 21/11/14. Discussed enquiry via telephone on 24/11/14. Mr Falk indicated that he might submit a response in writing. No response was received.
Guunamaa Dreamin Sites and Surveying	Responded via email 20/1/15 to enquire about timing of excavation.



North Illawarra Reconciliation & Treaty Group	No response received.
Warra Binje Nunba Gurri Inc.	No response received.

2.3.1 Comment on Draft Report

The comments of the Registered Aboriginal Parties as discussed above were used in the formulation of the draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report. After a period of postponement in the development proposal, these draft documents were sent to all Registered Aboriginal Parties for comment on 18 September 2018 with a deadline of 17 October 2018 for responses (see **Appendix A3**). Specifically, all Registered Aboriginal Parties were requested to provide comment on:

- their views on the draft recommendations including a proposal for the management of *Sturdee Ave OC1* (AHIMS # 52-2-4239).
- their support or otherwise for the proposal
- Any other views or information relating to the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment parties believed should be considered in relation to the current assessment.

The comments received are shown in **Table 5** and where relevant, included in **Appendix A3**. The draft report proposed that the recovered artefacts from the 2015 test excavations be reburied within the footprint of one of the test pits excavated within an area of *Sturdee Ave OC1* which is to be preserved. The Illawarra LALC, in conjunction with Sandon Point Aboriginal Tent Embassy, have suggested that the artefacts be put on display in a building within the property and that interpretive signage be placed at entrances to the site. On consideration of this issue, this proposal has been adopted as a final recommendation to maximise recognition of the Aboriginal cultural heritage associated with the subject land.

Ms Gough proposes the development is destroying a large portion of the site, when in fact the Turpentine Forest and the Aboriginal cultural resources within it will not be impacted by the development. Ms Gough expressed the view that the native vegetation was not appropriately considered, however, Anglicare have engaged Cumberland Ecology as expert ecologists. They have undertaken an assessment of species existing within the subject land, the quality of vegetation and the likely impacts on the ecological values of the site. In consideration of Ms. Gough's concern regarding the partial impact to *Sturdee Ave OC1*, a conservation area has been proposed for the most significant and intact portion of the site.



Table 5. Responses to Draft Report.

Registered Aboriginal Party	Response
Illawarra LALC & SPATE (provided a collaborative response via email)	ILALC ask that artefacts found on the site be displayed in a building within the property, and that the Aboriginal heritage be promoted through signage throughout the development. They also highlight the significant cultural value the site holds for the local Aboriginal community and request recognition.
Karen Gough via Warra Binje Nunba Gurri	Karen Gough made several points on the Draft ACHA report; these related to the conclusions made on the remnant native vegetation, the purported 'women's area' within the subject land', the Turpentine Forest area and the Aboriginal Protected area, inclusive of 'Sturdee Ave OC1' (AHIMS #52-2-4239). Concern was highlighted regarding the Aboriginal cultural resources and education associated with the Turpentine Forest, and concern for the impact of developments to the Turpentine Forest, particularly the eastern portion.

2.4 Aboriginal Cultural Significance within the Subject Lands

The Aboriginal community consultation undertaken in relation to the current proposal has not identified any specific Aboriginal cultural connections or significance relating to the current subject lands, though it is apparent from correspondence that a general level of significance is ascribed to the area and its potential to contain Aboriginal archaeological remains as an indicator of past Aboriginal presence in the landscape.

A series of other investigations over the past 15 years have however consulted with Aboriginal community members and considered a range of cultural connections with the subject land and broader Sandon Point area. These include:

- The TAC Aboriginal Heritage Study (2003) discussed the presence of a Women's Site in Sandon Point. The study documents that Mr Allen 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 subject 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). The study produced two maps showing the supposed location of the area, each of which show a different location. Figure 13 (p69) of the report shows the area to be on the easternmost margin of the subject 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.
- Waters Consultancy 2006 and 2007 undertook studies of both the aforementioned Women's Area and also the Turpentine Forest. The studies investigated the claims that a purported Women's Area and Turpentine Forest had a level of significance warranting an extension of the then proposed Aboriginal Place which aimed to protect a burial site on the foredunes to the east of the subject land. Waters found that the evidence was insubstantial



and conflicting and recommended the Aboriginal Place area be inclusive of the burial site, on the foredune of the beach, but exclusive of the Cookson Plibrico lands (current subject land). The precise dimensions of the Aboriginal Place are now known and do not include the subject land. The results of this study were later adopted and acted upon by OEH.

- In 2013, Dr Janelle White undertook an Aboriginal Anthropological Investigation into the potential Aboriginal cultural heritage values of a Women's Area in the Sandon Point area. During the study Dr White engaged in consultation with Aboriginal community members in regard to the purported women's area. The information that was provided by several members of the Aboriginal Community reinforce traditional and spiritual association with the subject land and the Sandon Point area as a whole, it also correlates with traditional features attributed to women's areas – i.e., water and fig trees. Dr White notes that the subject land exists within a broader culturally significant place of no specific physical boundary, the 'Women's Area' most likely still exists in the wider Sandon Point Area, however, the exact location is unknown. The report also concludes that the Sandon Point area is a place of 'social spiritual and cultural value' and consideration to the cultural significance of the site should be addressed.
- The purported Women's site and Turpentine Forest were also analysed by Dr Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy (2007). It was concluded in part, that the Turpentine forest is an unlikely portion of the land to have been selected for birthing or ceremony or even burial given the rough uneven clay ground compared with the other portions of land it was claimed women's activities took place [e.g. the sand dunes and lower creek flats].



3.0

Landscape Context

3.1 Local Environmental Context

The subject land is located about 12km north of the Wollongong CBD. It is situated on the Wollongong Plain east of the foothills of the Illawarra Escarpment, and immediately behind 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.

3.1.1 Geology, Soils and Hydrology

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.

The subject land located on either side of the Cooksons Creek corridor which drains the subject land from west to east (see **Figure 2**). Cooksons Creek is narrow and incised and contains a wetland area at the eastern end of the subject land. It is a tributary of Tramway Creek, which it joins immediately to the east of the subject land (see **Figure 2**). It appears that the creek is frequently inundated (COI 2003:94). The northern portion of the subject land rises gently above the creek from around 7.5m AHD (Australian Height Datum) to 10m AHD, with a steeper sloping section in its north-western quadrant rising to around 25m AHD in the north-western corner along the northern boundary of the subject land. 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. Soil mapping for the region (Hazelton & Tille 1992) suggests that alluvial soils of the of the Fairy Meadow Soil Landscape characterise the subject land, however this mapping is extrapolated from broader research and testing and is not always accurate³. These soils are characterised by friable

³ The archaeological investigations documented in the current report have shown the subject land to be characterised instead by the residual soils of the Gwynneville Soil



brown sandy clay loam topsoil containing sandstone gravels and cobbles up to 600mm in size. This overlies a brown pedal clay subsoil.

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 or regrowth trees along the road and edges of the fill mound.
2. The Turpentine Forest: This covers about one hectare at the western end of the northern bank of Cooksons Creek and extends partly into Lot 2 in DP224431. 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 under scrubbing (Figure 4). Since that time the forest has expanded considerably to its current extent. It should be noted that the proposed development does not include any development in the Turpentine Forest.
3. Cookson Creek and Wetlands: This includes all low-lying areas in the centre of the site, defined by the presence of an actual creek line, which commences at about the southwestern corner of the turpentine forest. The creek line is 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 and runoff 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.

3.2 Land Use History

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.

Landscape, normally associated with the low rounded ridges and hillslopes that divide the various creek lines in the area.

From the mid-19th century the area south of Tramway Creek was associated with a railway used by the coal industry to transport coal to the Bulli Point (Sandon Point) jetty.



Figure 4. 1955 aerial photograph and cadastre in relation to the subject land.

[Source: MDCA 2018 Historic Heritage Report]

Aerial photography from the mid-20th century demonstrates that at this time the subject land was completely cleared except for a small patch of turpentine forest, about half its current size (Figure 4). At this time also, the coal loading railway was still in operation and a Brickworks was in operation some 500m north of subject land. The filling of the subject 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 subject 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 land use 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 subject 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



4.0

Archaeological Context

4.1 Previous Archaeological Work & Site Recordings

Background research into archaeological investigations previously completed within the region surrounding the subject land was undertaken as part of the 2005 MDCA preliminary Aboriginal archaeological assessment, and updated during the current investigations (see **Appendix C**). Sources accessed included the OEH AHIMS Aboriginal Sites Register and Catalogue of Archaeological Reports and other secondary sources. This review allowed the plotting of known Aboriginal archaeological sites as context for the current investigations.

4.1.1 OEH AHIMS

For the current assessment, the Office of Environment and Heritage ('OEH') Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System ('the AHIMS Register') and Catalogue of Archaeological Reports was consulted. A search of the AHIMS Register of a 3km x 3km area centred on the subject land revealed that 12 Aboriginal sites had been previously recorded in the search area (see **Appendix C**, see also Figure 5)⁴.

None of these previously recorded Aboriginal sites are located within the subject land, though all but one (midden #52-2-0084 at Waniora Point) are located within a kilometre of the subject land. In addition, several recorded but unregistered Aboriginal sites are known to exist in the Sandon Point area as detailed in past archaeological reports. **Table 6** summarises the content of known sites in the Sandon Point area and the associated archaeological investigations that have documented them.

⁴AHIMS search on 20/2/15 (Client Service ID : 163099) with MGA coordinates in Zone 56, Easting 307000-310000, Northing 6198000-6201000.



Figure 5. Aboriginal sites located in the vicinity of the subject land.

[Note that site #52-2-4239 is *Sturdee Ave OC1*, which has been identified and assessed as part of the current study. Details of two sites (AHIMS #52-2-1336 and #52-2-2188) are restricted on AHIMS and they are not depicted. They are a midden and burial site. The approximate extent of the Sandon Point Aboriginal Place is shaded in red.]

Table 6. Previously recorded Aboriginal sites in the vicinity of the subject land.

AHIMS #	Site Type	Description
52-2-2188 (not mapped)	Midden	Information on this site has been restricted on AHIMS and is only briefly summarised here. The site is a midden located in dunes to the east of the subject land. It was identified 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. It is associated with a burial site (#52-2-1336) and is now contained within the Sandon Point Aboriginal Place. See http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/aboriginalplaces/SandonPoint.htm (for its ongoing cultural significance to the local Aboriginal community).



AHIMS #	Site Type	Description
52-2-1336 (not mapped)	Burial	An Aboriginal burial was discovered at this location in 1998, eroding out of the dune containing midden #52-2-2188. A salvage excavation was undertaken to remove the burial from the midden (Fullagar & Donlon 1998), and it was later reburied in a less exposed location within the dune. Three additional artefacts were recorded at this site by Therin during survey work for the Sandon Point Aboriginal Heritage Study (TAC 2003). The Sandon Point Aboriginal Place was subsequently declared over this and a broader area in part because of the significance of this burial to the Aboriginal community (see http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/aboriginalplaces/SandonPoint.htm).
52-2-2142	Open Campsite	This open campsite was located approximately 500m south-east of the subject land on the southern bank of Tramway Creek towards Sandon Point in 2001. It was discovered 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 in historically disturbed contexts. An AHIP was subsequently issued to allow impacts to the site. AHIMS #52-2-2191 is a duplicate recording of this site.
52-2-2143	Open Campsite	This open campsite was located approximately 200m south-east of the subject land on the opposite (southern) bank of Cooksons/Tramway Creek. 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 southern end of the subject land (Navin Officer 2001b). A series of 13 backhoe pits were excavated in this area, resulting in the retrieval of almost 1,000 Aboriginal stone artefacts. The artefacts were made from a range of raw materials including chert, silcrete, quartz and quartzite and included cores, hammerstones, flaked pieces, flakes, and finished implements such as backed blades. An AHIP was subsequently issued to allow impacts to the site after archaeological salvage excavations were undertaken (Navin Officer 2001c, 2003). This salvage work resulted in the retrieval of a further 429 artefacts, comprising a similar range of raw material and artefact types.
52-2-1894	Midden	A 1996 survey by Navin resulted in the recording of two midden deposits at Sandon Point (#52-2-1894 & #52-2-1895) about 1km south-east of the subject land. A further two stone artefacts were located there by Therin in 2003 during survey for the Sandon Point Aboriginal Heritage Study (TAC 2003).
52-2-1895	Midden	
52-2-3268	PAD	A survey was carried out by Therin in 2005 for the proposed infilling of the stormwater drain by Wollongong City Council. No cultural material was found within the stormwater channel itself, but three artefacts were identified in the vicinity that were assessed as being associated with midden #52-2-1336. One artefact was a grey banded chert proximal broken flake located in the bank of the stormwater channel at the southern side of the channel mouth. The original location of this artefact was outside of the area to be affected by infilling in a disturbed and redeposited context. Another two stone artefacts, a proximal broken grey chert flake and a red fine-grained chert backed blade, as well as several shells and shell fragments were observed in section in a dune at McCauley's Beach, 10m to the north of the mouth of the channel, outside of the study area.



AHIMS #	Site Type	Description
52-2-3866	Midden	The midden is located on the eastern portion of the Sandon Point Surf Club extension area and is very close to the southern boundary of a registered Aboriginal place. It was exposed during construction works for the extension of Sandon Point Surf Club in 2011, when it was inspected and assessed by Comber Consultants Pty Ltd (2011). Construction works exposed the eastern face of the midden which had a visible base of 2m ² and was 0.5m high. The midden is deposited in the slope in a narrowing dark lens of soil and has an average cross section of 30cm. The base of the deposit is 4.5m asl and the top is 6.5m asl. The midden lay below a layer of fill and accreted sand. It contained shells of varying size and one shell that was identified as being used for pounding. The midden has been preserved <i>in situ</i> by Wollongong City Council.
52-2-4167	Open Campsite	This artefact scatter that was located during an archaeological test excavation carried out by Artefact Heritage in 2014 prior to the construction of a walkway between Sandon Drive and the Sydney Water Pumping Station near Tramway Creek (pers comms Josh Symons 25/2/2015). The artefact scatter was located immediately north of an existing cycle/ pedestrian path. The area was found to be somewhat disturbed but stone artefacts were found in an intact A-horizon. A total of 10 artefacts were found during these excavations. The raw materials of these artefacts appear from the site record to include chert, silcrete and quartz.
52-2-4173	Open Campsite	This site was initially identified as an artefact scatter and associated PAD by Navin in 1992. More recently in 2014, AHMS conducted archaeological test excavations prior to the instalment of a footpath in this area. The site is located on the low-lying creek terrace between Hewitts Creek and the beach and the dimensions of the scatter were assessed as being 200m x 200m. A total of 20 test pits in 14 areas were excavated, from which 191 artefacts were found stratified in intact soil below fill and a layer of highly disturbed deposit. The artefact density ranged from 0-65 artefacts per square metre with the highest densities of artefacts occurring in the eastern most pits that were associated with a small elevation, possibly a levee in Hewitts Creek. Artefact raw materials included silcrete, chert, quartz, quartzite, tuff, fine grain siliceous, rhyolite and silicified wood. Tool types identified included 5 backed artefacts, 1 straight edge scraper and 1 notched tool. Also, 11 of the artefacts were found to be heat treated.
IF1	Isolated Artefact	An isolated stone artefact was located on a walking track to Sandon Point about 500m south-east of the subject land (Navin 1992).

4.1.2 Other Register Searches

In addition to the AHIMS Register search, updated online searches of several other repositories were undertaken on 18/7/18 to determine whether any Aboriginal sites or areas of potential have been identified within or adjacent to the subject land. The results of these searches can be summarised as follows:

- A search of the Australian Heritage Database (incorporating the Register of the National Estate) was undertaken for Aboriginal heritage items within the Wollongong Local Government Area. No items are listed for their Aboriginal heritage values within or adjacent to the subject land. One item, the Bulli Indigenous Place (ID #13685) is listed on the Register of the National Estate.



- The NSW State Heritage Inventory (incorporating the NSW State Heritage Register) was searched for Aboriginal heritage items within the Wollongong Local Government Area. No items on either register within the subject land appear to be listed for their Aboriginal heritage values. Within close proximity to the subject land however, is Sandon Point Aboriginal Place, which is located 150m south-east of the current subject land (which is detailed above in **Table 6 and Figure 5**). The Place is said to be an important ceremonial site, burial site and meeting place for Aboriginal people.

4.1.3 Local Archaeological Research

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 subject land.

The Sandon Point Aboriginal Heritage Study (TAC 2003)

In 2003, Therin Archaeological Consulting undertook an Aboriginal heritage study of the Sandon Point area, reviewing evidence discovered up to that point, and developing predictions about the likely type and location of as yet undiscovered Aboriginal sites (TAC 2003). The study noted that existing models of Aboriginal land-use for the region stressed the apparent close relationship between the location of Aboriginal sites and coastal areas and/or freshwater (p45). The study argued that this reflected in part, the uneven distribution of archaeological investigations which have recorded sites, and that stone artefacts were also likely to have been discarded across other areas such as ridgetops. The study mapped the possible distribution of discarded artefacts across the Sandon Point landscape using randomly generated computer models, which suggested that considerable densities of artefacts could be located across the current subject land (TAC 2003: Figures 11 & 12). However, these models and the argument in the study 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. They also assume the presence of archaeological remains without archaeological evidence. Recent archaeological testing along the ridgetop immediately to the north of the subject land located no Aboriginal artefacts due to past disturbance (McIntyre-Tamwoy in prep.) and highlights the need for test excavations such as that documented in this report.

McCauleys Beach Midden and Burial (AHIMS 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 creek bank 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 AHIMS Site 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 (#522142). Permission was granted by the (then) NSW NPWS to destroy the site after application under s90 of the National Parks & Wildlife Act (1974). 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 Cookson's 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 subject 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).

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

Previous archaeological investigations have demonstrated that open campsites, comprising scatters of stone artefacts, are likely to be found on relatively undisturbed hillslopes above creeks in the area. The only substantial open campsite yet documented is #52-2-2143, located on the opposite bank of Tramway Creek to the subject land. Other similar topographic locations have been found either to have been significantly disturbed and/or to contain low densities and quantities of Aboriginal stone artefacts when excavated.

4.2 Regional Land Use and Modelling

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 Aboriginal people 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 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.

On the basis of environmental and archaeological contextual information specific to the subject land, 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.

- Stone artefacts, as isolated finds or scatters known as open campsites, are the most likely archaeological evidence to be present within the subject land. Open artefact scatters may occur almost anywhere that Aboriginal people 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.
- Shell Middens contain the discarded remains of meals of shellfish, fish and other animals. They may occur in lens or mounded deposits. The evidence of other activities such as fishing, camping, cooking, artefact manufacture or maintenance and human burials may also be found in midden deposits. Middens are considered unlikely to occur within the subject land, due to its distance from the beach and shoreline habitats, and the fact that all previously identified middens have been located much closer to the coast.
- Culturally modified (scarred or carved) trees are the result 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 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 subject land given the land use history of the site reviewed above.

In summary, the evidence for Aboriginal occupation which may exist in the subject land 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.



4.3 Field Survey

4.3.1 Approach and Sampling

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 A**).

4.3.2 Site Survey and Recording

A search of the OEH 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 site inspections to allow a tabulation of this data (see **Section 4.3.5**).

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

- Isolated Finds consist of single artefacts that are located more than 50m apart or otherwise obviously unrelated in context.
- Open campsites comprise open artefact scatters that consist of two or more artefacts situated within 50m of each other unless obviously unrelated in context.

The following attributes of any stone artefact located during the field survey were 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 **Archaeological Sensitivity**. These are defined as areas with the potential to contain sub-surface deposits in which Aboriginal stone artefacts may reside but 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) and mindful of attribute guides described in Irish (2004) and Long (2005).

Any Aboriginal cultural material or relevant landscape features were plotted using site plans and a Garmin GPSMAP 60CSX handheld GPS set to the GDA coordinate system. GPS track logs were also kept detailing the routes and transects taken by the survey team.

4.3.3 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 6):

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.

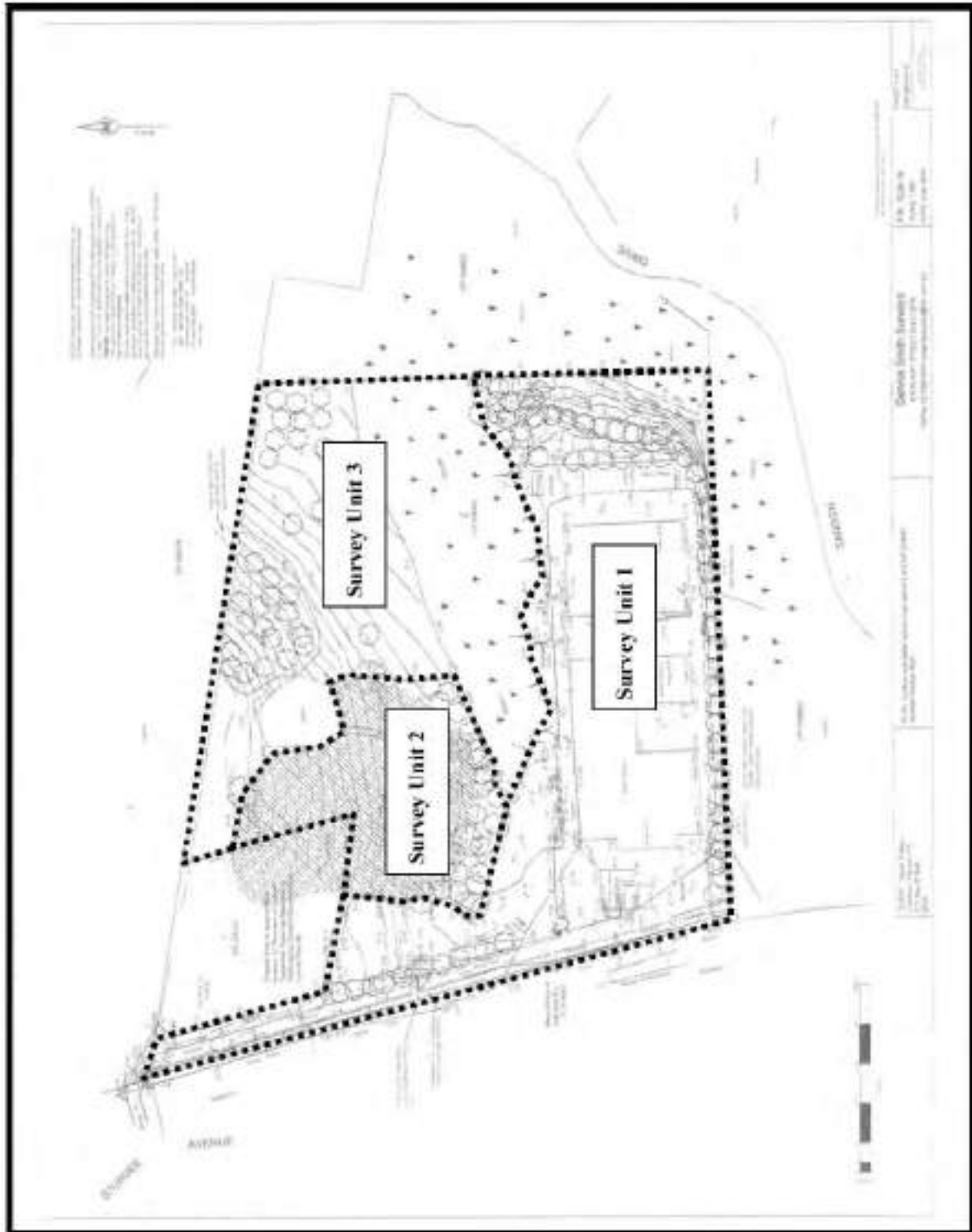


Figure 6. Survey Units employed in the 2005 survey.



4.3.4 Survey Observations

Portions of the subject land were initially the subject of field survey for the 2003 Sandon Point Aboriginal Heritage Study (TAC 2003), but no sites or areas of archaeological potential were located within the subject land as a result of that study. A full survey of the entire extent of the subject land was undertaken as part of a preliminary assessment by MDCA in 2005 and is detailed in full in that report. In summary, the following observations and conclusions were made that are relevant to the current investigations:

- Much of the subject land has undergone a variety of historical impacts, including almost total tree clearance, pastoral usage, filling of the industrial area in the southern portion, 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 Aboriginal cultural remains which may have resided within the subject land. Apart from environmentally sensitive lands along Cooksons Creek, the only area which does not appear to have been substantially affected by historical land use is the north-eastern quarter of the subject land.
- This area, east of a small brick quarry, and north of the creek and wetlands, contained (in 2005) a small area of regrowth woodland containing scattered trees (**Figure 7**). Its surface appeared slightly mounded and may indicate that topdressing has been placed in this area. One area within this regrowth woodland showed exposed clay subsoil which may be indicative of the removal of the original topsoil from this area. This was suggested by a walking track adjacent to this area on the other side of the northern boundary fence which was highly eroded with gravel fill on the surface in some areas and buried cut timber at one point (**Figure 8**). No artefacts were found along the entire length of this track. The remainder of the north-eastern quarter of the subject land, to the east of the woodland, was in 2005 a grassed hillslope with occasional trees (**Figure 9**). There was no surface visibility in this area except for areas of disturbance caused by trailbike riders and associated 'jumps' involving localised excavation (**Figure 10 & Figure 11**). 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 12**).
- Since the initial survey, parts of this area have been planted out or regenerated with wattle, and the grass has been allowed to grow (**Figure 13**). Overall, the area is now thickly vegetated, in stark contrast to the open grassland of a decade before.



Figure 7. Regrowth timber stand east of quarry. [MDCA 2005]



Figure 8. Former walking track along northern boundary of the Cookson's Land. [MDCA 2005]

[This is now the alignment of Wilkies Street]



Figure 9. View south-east over the northern hillslope to Cooksons Creek. [MDCA 2005]

This is the area of Aboriginal Archaeological Sensitivity.





Figure 10. Localised disturbance from trailbike riders on northern hillslope. [MDCA 2005]



Figure 11. Trailbike “jumps” in northern hillslope. [MDCA 2005]



Figure 12. Exposed soil in trailbike “jump” showing retention of topsoil. [MDCA 2005]



Figure 13. Current view south over the area of Aboriginal Archaeological Sensitivity. [MDCA 2015]

This photo is taken from a similar position to Figure 7 above. Note the marked increase in vegetation in the 10-year interim.



At the time of an initial archaeological assessment of the subject land by MDCA in 2005, during which the area of Aboriginal Archaeological Sensitivity was identified, this portion of the subject land was largely covered in regularly mown pasture grass with scattered trees (see **Figure 9 & Figure 10**). Much of this area has subsequently been re-vegetated through planting or natural expansion of wattle trees and is no longer actively maintained, with the result that the area now contains long grass and dense stands of wattle trees, lantana and other plants (see **Figure 13**). The recent construction of residential housing adjoining the northern boundary of the subject land has resulted in the construction of a raised embankment up to the newly formed Wilkies Street, and the temporary relocation of an unsealed pedestrian track known locally as Wilkies Walk across the northern portion of the area of Aboriginal Archaeological Sensitivity. The factory located along the southern edge of the subject land is no longer in use.

4.3.5 Survey Coverage

The following data summarises the nature of ground visibility, archaeological sampling and estimates of effective survey coverage based on the survey. These provide a basis for the discussion and assessment of the results that are presented in the following sections. This information demonstrates low visibility across the subject land. This may appear to suggest that the observations made during the survey could not be extrapolated across the whole of the subject land. However, the crucial factor, often forgotten, in such calculations is the value of observations of erosional processes, soil type and nature, and historical disturbance.



Table 7: Summary table of effective archaeological survey coverage.

Survey Unit	Area (m ²)	Visibility	Exposure	Effective Coverage Area (m ²)	Effective Coverage %
1	35, 000	25%	10%	350m ²	1%
2	10,000	70%	10%	1,000m ²	10%
3	30,000	70%	5%	1,500m ²	5%

Table 8: Landform summary- sampled areas.

Landform	Landform Area (m ²)	Visibility	Exposure	Area effectively surveyed (m ²) (= effective coverage of area)	% of landform effectively surveyed (= area effectively surveyed/ landform area x 100)	Number of sites	Number of artefacts or features
Creek flat	15,000	5%	10%	750m ²	0.5%	0	0
Upper/mid slope	40,000	20%	20%	16,000m ²	4%	1	1 PAD
Flat	20,000	20%	30%	12,000m ²	6%	0	0

4.3.6 Conclusions from the Field Survey

No Aboriginal archaeological remains (such as stone artefacts) were identified during the field survey in 2005. However, the area north of Tramway Creek within the subject land was identified as being of Aboriginal Archaeological Sensitivity. The extent of the assessed area of Aboriginal Archaeological Sensitivity is shown in **Figure 14**. The area is on a hill slope between the creek and Wilkies Street (which runs along the northern edge of the subject land). In 2005, the area was mostly covered by grass, but several trailbike tracks and jumps in this area provided a view of the soil underneath (see **Figure 10- Figure 12**). It appeared that over an area of about 80m x 150m, original top soils may have survived to some degree which may potentially contain archaeological evidence of past Aboriginal use (generally in the form of stone artefacts).



Figure 14. The defined extent of the area of Aboriginal Archaeological Sensitivity (orange outline).

[The E2 Conservation Zone is shown in green shading.]

All other portions of the subject land were assessed as having no Aboriginal archaeological potential on the basis of known historical and observable disturbance to these areas.

Recommended Further Investigations

The 2005 MDCA assessment recommended that a limited program of archaeological test excavations would need to be undertaken within the identified area of Aboriginal Archaeological Sensitivity in order to determine the presence/absence, extent and nature of any Aboriginal archaeological deposits in this area, should future development in this area be contemplated. This would enable a determination of the scientific (archaeological) significance of any recorded Aboriginal archaeological sites, as the basis for developing future management strategies. These excavations are the subject of the current study and are described in detail in the following section.



5.0

Archaeological Test Excavations

5.1 Field Methods

5.1.1 Aims of the Archaeological Investigations

The principal objective of the archaeological investigations was to determine if Aboriginal cultural remains were located within the defined area of *Aboriginal Archaeological Sensitivity*, and to characterise the extent and nature of any archaeological deposits encountered (within the limitations of the sampling and excavation methodology).

5.1.2 Timing of Excavations and Personnel

The Aboriginal archaeological excavations at 2 Sturdee Avenue took place over 5 weekdays from Monday 2nd February 2015 to Friday 6th February 2015. The excavations were carried out by MDCA in association with the Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council. A list of excavation participants is included as **Table 9** below.

Table 9. List of participants in the test excavation program.

Participant \ Date	Mon 2nd	Tues 3rd	Wed 4th	Thurs 5th	Fri 6th
Mary Dallas (MDCA)	X	X	X	X	X
Paul Irish (MDCA)	X	X	X	X	X
Dan Tuck (MDCA)	X	X	X	X	
Tamika Goward (MDCA)	X	X	X	X	X
Susan Whitby (MDCA)	X	X	X	X	
Samantha Cooling (MDCA)					X
Tony Pagett (ILALC)	X	X	X	X	X
Leanne Tungai (ILALC)	X	X			
Craig Tungai (ILALC)	X	X			
John Pagett (ILALC)			X	X	X
David Lawrence (ILALC)			X	X	X

5.1.3 Field Procedure and Sampling Strategy

The field investigations proceeded according to the methodology of the Code, and in accordance with the conditions of the development consent granted by the Court. The Code requires excavated pits to be 0.5m x 0.5m in size and spaced at intervals of up to 20m 'or other justifiable and regular spacing' (The Code, Requirement 16a). In the current investigations, appropriate and justifiable pit spacing was determined by the agreed location of 11 contamination test pits, the principle of minimising impact to the area, and localised issues of access due to dense vegetation.



Initially, the 11 locations intended for contamination testing were investigated with one 0.5m x 0.5m test square being excavated at each location (**Figure 15**). Access to these locations had been facilitated by grass cutting and minor pruning of vegetation in accordance with Development Consent No. 2011/1383 (**Figure 16**).

Based on the results from these initial test pits, a further six 0.5m x 0.5m pits were excavated across the identified area of Aboriginal Archaeological Sensitivity, to provide greater sampling resolution in accordance with the Code. These additional pits were broadly aligned to create a series of transects across and parallel to the hillslope (**Figure 15**). Precise pit locations were determined by localised vegetation growth and to avoid localised ground impacts such as minor excavated channels, former tracks and other disturbance. Having adequately defined the extent and broad nature of the Aboriginal archaeological remains across the area of Aboriginal Archaeological Sensitivity, two additional 0.5m x 0.5m test pits (AP27 & AP28) were excavated in the vicinity of the pits previously found to contain the most stone artefacts (BH13 & BH17), in order to provide greater resolution on the distribution of artefacts across the site.



Figure 15. Test pits excavated during the archaeological investigations.

[Area of Aboriginal Archaeological Sensitivity outlined in orange.]

A total of nineteen 0.5 x 0.5m test pits were manually excavated across the area of Aboriginal Archaeological Sensitivity. As discussed in the analysis and results, this has enabled a thorough characterisation of the extent and nature of the Aboriginal archaeological site documented through the investigations. As per the Code, all pits were excavated by hand. An initial pit (BH7) was excavated in

5cm spits to determine the presence of any identifiable stratigraphy and to determine an appropriate spit size for the remaining pits. Having found no discernible stratigraphy, it was determined that the remaining pits would be excavated in 10cm pits to clay subsoil. In several pits, a separate spit was excavated 5-10cm into the clay subsoil to demonstrate that no artefacts had penetrated into this layer from above through soil cracking or bioturbation.



Figure 16. Cleared location of test square BH13 prior to excavation.

All excavated materials were wet-sieved onsite through nested 2.5mm and 5mm sieves to recover any evidence of past Aboriginal use. A full photographic and written record of the investigations was taken, some of which is reproduced in this report as **Appendix B**. Locations and levels of all excavated pits were defined by Dennis Smith Surveys, to within 10mm in three dimensions (easting, northing, elevation). All excavated pits were backfilled on completion, using a combination of sieve spoil and washed sand.

Trench numbering was as follows:

- Test pits excavated at locations to be subject to contamination testing, used the existing allocated numbers for those contamination testing pits (with a 'BH' prefix denoting Bore Hole; e.g. BH17).
- The remaining test pits were given a sequential 'AP' (denoting Archaeological Pit) number starting at AP21 to avoid confusion from duplication of existing BH numbers (BH1 – BH20).

On completion of the archaeological test excavations, survey pegs were left at ground level in the (nominal) north-western corner of each pit to aid relocation during the contamination testing. This testing took place the following week and those pits investigated within the area of Aboriginal Archaeological Sensitivity were monitored by MDCA Archaeologist Tamika Goward to ensure that all impacts from the contamination testing remained within the previously excavated footprint of the



archaeological test squares. All 11 contamination pits within the area of Aboriginal Archaeological Sensitivity were successfully investigated within the existing footprint, ensuring that no new ground was disturbed in the course of those works.

5.1.4 Retrieved Remains and Analysis Methodology

The archaeological test excavations resulted in the retrieval of small numbers of flaked stone artefacts and several other items of recent historical origin. The vast majority of these remains were retrieved from BH13, BH17 and BH08 in the eastern and southern edge of the area of Aboriginal Archaeological Sensitivity, however very small quantities of flaked stone were retrieved from most excavated squares. The significance of this is discussed below.

All of the retrieved stone artefacts were subjected to specialist analysis according to the methodologies outlined below.

Stone Artefact Analysis

The analysis of stone artefacts from the site considered the following:

- quantity of stone, by counts and weight;
- suspected origin of the stone (whether from quarries where the rock is in place, or dispersed along riverbeds);
- identification of the artefacts;
- interpretation of elaborated artefacts (such as scrapers and cores), including function and indications of way of life;
- patterns in spatial and chronological distributions within the site;
- age of the site; and
- archaeological importance of the site.

Stone artefact analyst Emeritus Professor Richard Wright did not visit the excavation, but was provided with the necessary information about the units of soil from which the excavated stone pieces came. Emeritus Professor Wright was familiar with the archaeology of sites south of Sydney, having examined assemblages from Kurnell and Wollongong on past occasions for MDCA.

The spit was taken as the unit of description. The designation of these spits was simplified for the purpose of analysis and report writing so that, for example, "BH08 5" signifies test pit BH08, spit 5.



Sorting of the Stone into Artefacts

Stone pieces were initially sorted by rock type and then catalogued according to procedures adapted from those originally published for excavations at the site of Koonalda Cave, on the Nullabor Plain (Wright, 1971). The procedures were later elaborated (Wright, 1972; Wright, 1994).

Collections from most archaeological sites contain stones that can be grossly divided into:

- definite artefacts (i.e. humanly manufactured stone forms), recognised by the conchoidal fracturing that characterises deliberately flaked glassy, and fine-grained or grainless, stone;
- probable artefacts rendered probable (but not definite) by the fresh fracturing of a coarse-grained stone; and
- objects which are not flaked, but because of their nature must have been humanly brought to the site (e.g. lumps of unworked ochre in a windblown sand dune); such objects are sometimes called manuports.

Artefacts get accidentally broken during and after manufacture. If an artefact breaks, for example, into three pieces how many artefacts do these three pieces represent? The answer should be one. It is therefore necessary to have a concept of the *minimum number of artefacts* that all the pieces in a collection represent. There are various approaches to this question (e.g. Hiscock 2002).

To arrive at a minimum number, the complete flakes, butts of flakes⁵ and finished implements (in this case a single backed blade) were totalled. Restricting to these categories lowers the risk of double counting broken artefacts - a risk that the inclusion of distal flakes would entail.⁶

Examination of Artefact Forms

The finished implement (backed blade) was then further examined. It was described using attributes of weight, length, width, thickness and material.

Examination of Edges

Implements can be recognised not only by studying their flaked properties but also by examining the edges of flakes for use-wear. The examination was geared to detect such wear. All pieces were examined under oblique light through x5 magnifying spectacles. Three basic types of use-wear can be recognised

⁵*Butts of flakes* are the parts of broken flakes that carry with them the striking platforms.

⁶*Distal parts* are parts of broken flakes and parts of cores that do not carry with them the striking platform. A broken flake can yield only one butt end, but has the potential for yielding multiple distal parts.



- minute chipping of an edge, due to use in chopping a hard surface;
- striations (scratches) caused by cutting an abrasive material; and
- accumulations of silica, looking like a polish, due to cutting plants rich in silica.

5.2 Results of the Test Excavation

The location of excavated squares is shown in **Figure 15**. Details of excavated units are presented in **Appendix B** and summarised in **Section 4.2.1**.

5.2.1 Site Stratigraphy and Integrity

A relatively uniform soil profile was noted during the investigations across the site, which was consistent with the Gwynneville soil landscape described above. It consisted of a layer of brown clay loam topsoil (A Horizon) between 10 and 60cm depth on brown clay subsoil (B Horizon). A typical section is shown in Figure 17. The top 5-10cm of the A Horizon contained frequent grass roots. It increased in clay content with depth. Included within the A Horizon were occasional charcoal flecks and sometimes burnt tree roots, as well as small natural gravels of varying frequency and larger indurated sandstone pieces up to 8cm in size. Larger sandstone pieces were found in pits on the upper slope of the area of Aboriginal Archaeological Sensitivity (e.g. BH5 and BH6). Soil samples (see **Appendix B3**) indicate that the deposit is acidic, which is likely to account for the lack of organic archaeological remains.

The thickness of the surviving A Horizon varied markedly across the investigated area, reflecting the localised disturbance described above such as trailbike and pedestrian tracks, original vegetation removal and erosion. Pits excavated in close proximity to one another (e.g. BH16/AP26 or BH17/AP27) varied greatly and no broad trends can be discerned across the area of Aboriginal Archaeological Sensitivity. Nor, as explored below, is there a correlation between depth of deposit and quantity of retrieved stone artefacts, except that most artefacts came from the upper spits of all excavated pits.

Evidence of gross historical disturbance was not observed in any of the excavated pits, and most were found to retain some evidence of past Aboriginal use. Those lacking such remains were not those with particular or greater than average evidence of localised disturbance. In terms of localised disturbance, the most commonly noted evidence was:

- introduced modern European items such as small fragments of glass, ceramic, metal and coarse aggregate gravel. These were found in small quantities and most commonly in pits along Wilkies Track (BH5, BH6, BH8; see Appendix B2), as a result of the construction and use of this path, and treadage of these materials into the underlying deposit. Several other pits also contained similar

materials in small quantities and restricted to the top 10-15cm of deposit, which is entirely consistent with the recent uses of the subject land already noted, and not indicative of large scale historical disturbance.

- natural disturbance of deposit was noted in several pits, including lateral penetrating tree roots (e.g. BH16) and burrows up to 8cm in diameter 20cm or more below the current ground surface (e.g. AP21). Given the overall small number of artefacts, it is not possible to accurately assess what impact these natural intrusions may have had on Aboriginal archaeological remains.

Taking all of these observations into account, while there is evidence of localised disturbance across the site, overall the excavated deposits are considered to have moderate to high integrity.

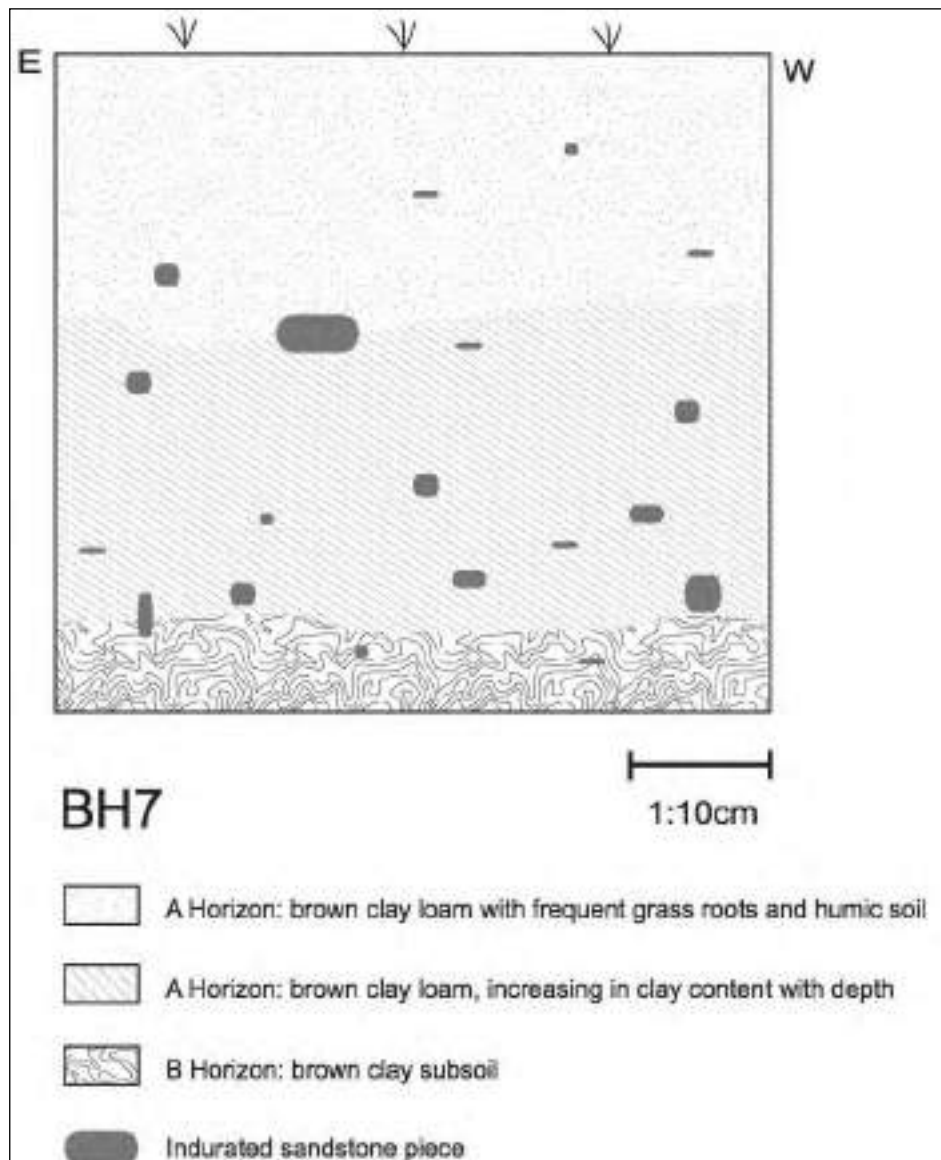


Figure 17. South section of BH7.



5.2.2 Aboriginal Stone Artefact Analysis

The flaked stone pieces retrieved from the test excavations were analysed following the methodology outlined in **Section 5.1.4**.

Quantity of Stone Pieces and Raw Materials

A total of 37 pieces of stone were retrieved during the archaeological investigations. The total numbers of flaked stone retrieved during the archaeological test excavations are shown in **Table 10**, classified according to raw material. This shows counts and weights for the 31 pieces that are at least 10mm in one dimension and were consequently analysed as artefacts. This cut-off point is set deliberately to avoid bias in retrieving minute bits of stone from the sieves. In other words, bias comes about by fluctuating recognition of tiny chips of flaked stone during the sieving process. Six tiny chips recovered during the excavations are probably chips off artefacts. They were not analysed but their counts, and rock types, are listed in the right-hand column of **Table 10**.

Also listed in this column are two small unworked quartz pebbles. One of these pebbles, from AP24 2, is likely to be a manuport (i.e. to have been brought onto the site by Aboriginal people). The other, from BH15 1, is too small to be interpreted as a manuport, and may merely have blown in during a gale wind. Without petrographic analysis, the names given to the three rock types (with the exception of quartz) reflect flaking properties. The most common rock in terms of both frequency and weight is fine siliceous, followed in order by quartz and volcanic.



Table 10. Flaked lithics and raw materials by count and weight.

Sturdee Bulli	Quartz count	Fine silicious count	Volcanic count	TOTAL Flaked Lithics count	Quartz weight g.	Fine silicious weight g.	Volcanic weight g.	TOTAL Flaked Lithics weight g.	Additional
AP22 3									1 chip silcrete
AP23 2	1	1		2	1.9	2.6		4.5	
AP24 2	1			1	4.0			4.0	1 quartz pebble 0.9 gm
AP25 1		1		1		7.8		7.8	
AP26 6		1		1		0.5		0.5	
AP27 4		1		1		8.2		8.2	
AP28 3		1		1		0.8		0.8	
BH05 1	1			1	0.2			0.2	
BH06 1	1		1	2	0.3		1.5	1.8	
BH07 3									1 chip quartz
BH08 1									1 chip quartz
BH08 2	1	3		4	0.2	12.8		13	1 chip fine silicious
BH08 3									1 chip fine silicious
BH08 5		2		2		1.6		1.6	
BH11 2		1		1		0.6		0.6	
BH13 1		1		1		1.2		1.2	
BH13 2		10		10		30.0		30.0	
BH13 3									1 chip quartz
BH15 1									1 minute pebble fine silicious
BH17 2		1		1		9.6		9.6	
BH17 3		2		2		8.5		8.5	
TOTALS	5	25	1	31	6.6	84.2	1.5	92.3	

Identifying Artefacts within the Stone Assemblage

In **Table 11** there is an analysis of the definite artefacts according to which stage of the flaking, or subsequent breakage, or process they represent to calculate the total number of artefacts⁷ from the test excavations. Using these principles, it can be concluded that the flaked artefacts excavated at 2 Sturdee Avenue total at least eight. How many more than eight artefacts are represented in the

⁷ Totalling complete flakes, butts of flakes, finished implements and cores as described in Section 4.1.4.



additional category of distal parts of artefacts (23 pieces) requires attempting to fit distal parts to the eight undoubtedly individual artefacts. The attempt to do this found no fits. So the actual number of complete artefacts, represented by the excavations at 2 Sturdee Avenue, is not determined. It is merely known that there are at least eight. The eight artefacts include five complete flakes which are detailed in **Table 12**, and an example is shown in **Figure 18**.

Table 11. Details of artefact forms.

Sturdee Bulli	Complete Flakes count	Complete Flakes weight g.	Butt Flakes count	Butt Flakes weight g.	Distal Parts count	Distal Parts weight g.	Backed blades count	Backed blades weight g
AP23 2					2	4.5		
AP24 2					1	4.0		
AP25 1					1	7.8		
AP26 6	1	0.5						
AP27 4	1	8.2						
AP28 3	1	0.7			1	0.1		
BH05 1					1	0.2		
BH06 1					2	1.8		
BH08 2					3	13.0		
BH08 5					1	0.3	1	1.2
BH11 2					1	0.6		
BH13 1					1	1.2		
BH13 2	2	1.1	1	2.2	7	26.7		
BH17 2					1	9.6		
BH17 3			1	7.4	1	1.1		
TOTALS	5	10.5	2	9.6	23	70.9	1	1.2

Table 12. Details of complete flakes.

Unit	Weight g.	Length mm.	Width mm.	Thickness mm.	% cortex	Platform width mm.	Platform thickness mm.	Material
AP26 6	0.5	13.0	10.0	3.5	0.0	4.0	1.0	fine silicious
AP27 4	8.2	44.0	28.0	6.5	50.0	11.0	6.0	fine silicious
AP28 3	0.7	17.0	12.0	3.0	85.0	6.0	1.0	fine silicious
BH13 2	1.0	22.0	16.0	3.0	0.0	18.0	2.0	fine silicious
BH13 2	0.1	13.0	8.0	0.5	0.0	6.0	0.5	fine silicious

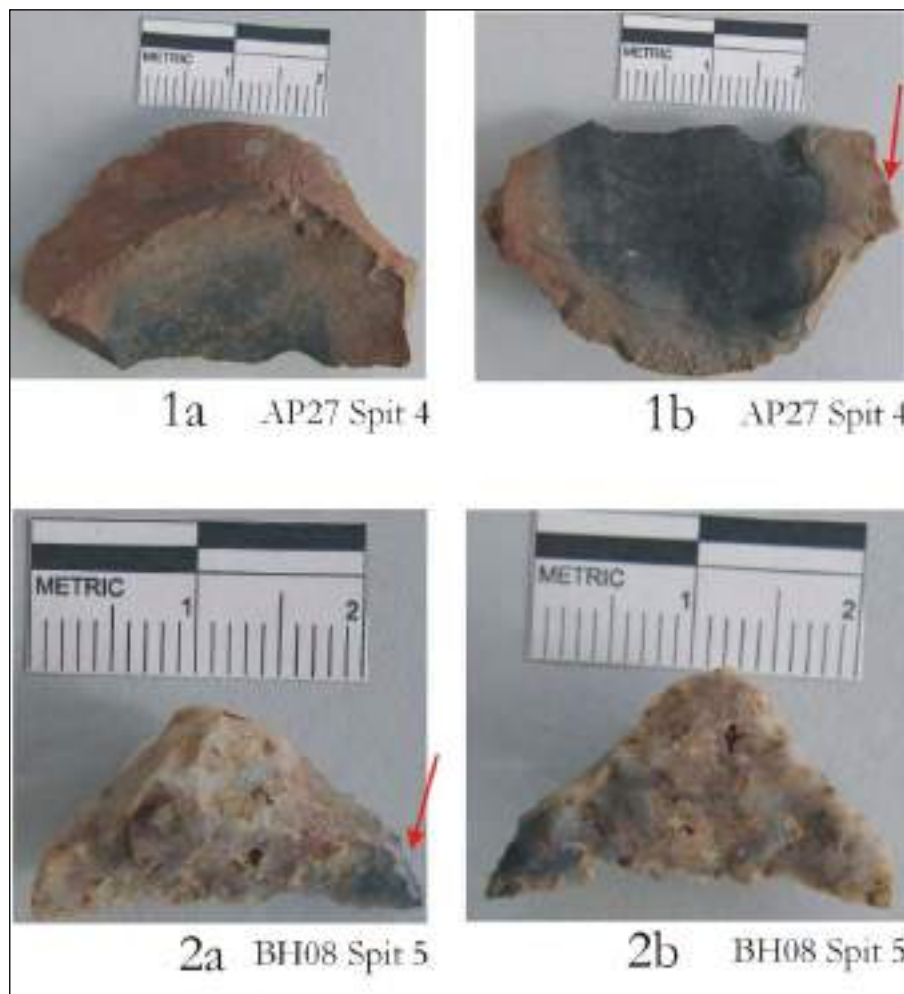


Figure 18. Both sides of two of the more conspicuous artefacts from 2 Sturdee Avenue.

[1a and 1b. Both surfaces of a complete flake. Partial pebble cortex is shown in **1a**. In **1b** the arrow points to the striking platform of the flake.

2a and 2b. Both surfaces of a backed blade, shaped to a triangle by backing. In **2a** the arrow points to a particularly clear example of the backing process.]

Examination of Artefact Forms

There is only one 'finished' artefact form from 2 Sturdee Avenue, a backed blade. Its details are given in Table 13 and illustrated in **Figure 18**. The backed blade shows the site to have elements of a Bondaian industry, characterised by its backed blades (**Figure 18**). Backed blades look somewhat like the blade on a penknife - there is a sharp straight edge, and a curved back. The sharp edge is left over from the original sharp edge of the primary flake from which the backed blade is made. The curved back is delicately applied to the blade as a blunting procedure (Holdaway and Stern 2004; 261-262).



Table 13. Properties of the only 'finished' artefact - a triangular backed blade.

Unit	Weight g.	Length mm.	Width mm.	Thickness mm.	Material	Comment
BH08 5	1.2	23.0	13.0	6.5	fine silicious	backed blade (triangle)

Backed blades figure importantly in the literature of Australian archaeology (Mulvaney & Kamminga, 1999). They served as barbs on spears (for hunting or fishing). It is also possible that they could be arranged to form points of spears. To serve their purpose they would have been attached with gummy resin to the wooden point of the spear (McDonald et al., 2007).⁸

No bipolar cores are in the collection from Sturdee Avenue. They have a controversial history of interpretation. Currently they tend to be thought of not as tools in own right, but as scalar cores - an economical method of obtaining sharp and thin flakes. The relevance of their apparent absence at 2 Sturdee Avenue is that this technique becomes more common in the post Bondaian period after about 2,000 years ago.

These Bondaian properties of the 2 Sturdee Avenue industry bear on the age of the deposit. Attenbrow gives a useful summary account of changes in the local Holocene (Attenbrow 2006, 196-198).

In summary, the scatter of artefacts from 2 Sturdee Avenue indicates some slight activity of flaking in the area. There are no indications of intensive use of the area, although it is acknowledged that some activities leave no material traces.

Examination of edges

No indications of systematic use wear were identified at 2 Sturdee Avenue. The edges appear pristine.

Spatial Distribution

Counts in all areas excavated

Can it be assumed that the background distribution of artefacts is evenly spread across the area sampled by the excavations?

⁸Gum could not be expected to survive in the soil, which is repeatedly dried and wetted by rainfall. Survival of gum requires constantly wet or dry conditions, such as occur in swamps, or in certain deep and dry rockshelters and caves.



The total number of artefacts excavated by square is given in **Error! Reference source not found.** Using PAST's permutation test for equality of background frequencies (PAST, 2015), the probability of getting such an observed deviation from background evenness of spread, by chance sampling is calculated to be approximately one in ten thousand, or less. It is therefore concluded that the artefacts are not evenly distributed across the background distribution which was sampled by the excavations. On inspection of **Error! Reference source not found.** it is obvious this uneven effect is primarily controlled by the high counts in BH08 and BH13.

Table 14. Counts of artefacts in all areas excavated.

Area	Counts
BH05	1
BH06	2
BH07	0
BH08	6
BH11	1
AP25	1
AP24	1
AP23	2
AP21	0
BH12	0
AP22	0
AP27	1
AP28	1
BH13	11
BH15	0
BH16	0
BH17	3
AP26	1
BH20	0

East/West counts.

The areas excavated can be roughly divided into eastern and western halves. Can it be assumed that the background distribution of artefacts is the same in the eastern and western halves across the areas excavated? In other words, are differences in totals due to chance sampling variability?

The total number of artefacts in two spatial divisions is given in **Table 15**. Using PAST's permutation test for equality of background counts (PAST, 2015), the probability of getting such an observed deviation from equality in east and west background frequency, by chance sampling, is calculated to be approximately one in five thousand, or less. It is therefore concluded that the background counts of artefacts in the eastern part of the site are greater than the background counts in the western part.

Table 15. Counts of artefacts in the eastern and western divisions of the area.



Division	Counts
E part	25
W part	6

North/South divide

The areas excavated can be roughly divided into northern and southern halves. Can it be assumed that the background distribution of artefacts is the same in the eastern and western halves across the areas excavated? In other words, are differences in totals due to chance sampling variability? The total number of artefacts in the two divisions is given in **Table 16**. Using PAST's permutation test for equality of background counts (PAST, 2015), the probability of getting such an observed deviation from equality in north and south background frequency, by chance sampling, is calculated to be approximately 1 in 1.4, which is not statistically significant. It is therefore concluded that there is no evidence that the background frequencies in the northern and southern divisions of the site are different from each other.

Table 16. Counts of artefacts in the northern and southern divisions of the area.

Division	Counts
N part	14
S part	17

Vertical Distribution

Given the presence of introduced European materials in some pits and evidence of bioturbation in some pits (e.g. animal burrows), the possibility that vertical distribution of artefacts was affected by prior disturbance of the soils was considered. The evenness of spread of artefacts down the profiles was examined by amalgamating totals of artefacts from equivalently numbered spits in all those squares that yielded artefacts. The totals are given in **Table 17**. Using PAST's permutation test for equality of background frequency in vertical distribution (PAST, 2015), the probability of getting such an observed deviation from equality by chance sampling is calculated to be approximately 1 in 10,000, or less. It is therefore concluded that the spits are, in the background frequency, not evenly spread in their frequencies of artefacts. On inspection of **Table 17** it is obvious this effect is primarily controlled by the high counts in the two upper spits, particularly high in the spits numbered 2.



Table 17. Vertical distribution of artefacts.

Spits	Counts
1	5
2	19
3	3
4	1
5	2
6	1

Origin of Stone Used for Flaking

Pieces of stone were examined for cortex, which is the original outer surface of the stone used for flaking. Cortex was uncommon, but its presence nevertheless indicates that stone was being derived from river or beach pebbles. The remainder of the artefacts, that do not show cortex, may therefore represent pieces that were flaked off cores after cortex had been flaked away. There are no indications of stone that was directly hammered out of a quarry of *in situ* rock.

Site Taphonomy

In this section site taphonomy is considered, which means looking at the processes that have affected the stone artefacts after their abandonment at the site. The potential processes to be considered include abrasion by wind (common near sand dunes), natural chemical corrosion in the soil, evidence that the artefacts were in situ while soil processes developed, cracking by fire, damage to edges by trampling, and bioturbation in general.⁹ Examination of the artefacts from 2 Sturdee Avenue reveals no clear evidence of damage by taphonomic processes, apart from the occasional edge damage that can be attributed to trampling. The pieces are otherwise in a pristine condition.

It is assumed therefore that the deposits from which the artefacts come are relatively undisturbed. However, it is also assumed that even slight bioturbation will have destroyed micro-associations between artefacts. For example, it must be expected that backed blades mounted in series on a spear will no longer retain their ordered distribution - the individual components will have shifted apart.

A study of what bits of stone fit together can throw more light on the question of lateral and vertical movement of artefacts after abandonment. This study is known in archaeology as one of conjoins. The number of artefacts present is considered to be too small to throw reliable light on the question of lateral and vertical movement. Nevertheless, all the 31 artefacts were examined to see whether any fitted together. None do, even within each of the squares with the greatest number of artefacts (BH08 and BH13).¹⁰

⁹Bioturbation includes disturbance to the artefacts by such living factors as earth worms and roots.

¹⁰If artefacts are numerous then a serious problem with conjoin studies is accidental mixing of artefacts by provenance, as pieces are moved around to be matched. This mixing could only be avoided by having each artefact's provenance written on to



Age of the Site

No radiocarbon dates are available for 2 Sturdee Avenue. The artefacts in the upper levels are consistent with a late Holocene age - very roughly some time in the last 4,000 years. (Attenbrow, 2006; 196-198).

Conclusions

The archaeological importance or significance of an artefact assemblage can be evaluated by four factors:

- sheer numbers of artefacts;
- specially rare quality of a few artefacts;
- special associations of artefacts (e.g. a single event around a fireplace)
- provision of rare insights into daily life

Based on the above analysis the artefacts from 2 Sturdee Avenue do not meet any of these four requirements. Artefacts are sparse in relation to the area examined. The artefacts are commonplace. There are no special associations. No special insights are offered into daily life.

Therefore the site is not considered to be of archaeological importance, though comment is not made on its possible importance to Aboriginal people or to broader issues of site distribution in the area.

it. A second problem is that the time taken for a conjoin study increases exponentially with the number of artefacts present. If, of the same lithic material, a total of ten artefacts requires $(10 \times 9) / 2$ individual comparisons to be made, i.e. 45. If 100 artefacts then 4,950 comparisons. If 1,000 artefacts then 499,500 comparisons. So it is considered that a study of conjoins should not be automatically written into the protocols for a lithics report.

6.0

Analysis and Discussion

6.1 Aboriginal Objects within the Subject Land

The archaeological investigations detailed above have resulted in the identification of an Aboriginal campsite within a defined area of Aboriginal Archaeological Sensitivity within the subject land. The documented site has been labelled *Sturdee Avenue OC1* (AHIMS # 52-2-4239). It is an open campsite (stone artefact scatter) comprising a total of 31 flaked stone pieces and 6 small stone chips. The stone pieces were retrieved from 14 out of 19 excavated pits during the archaeological test excavations. Based on this, the known extent of *Sturdee Avenue OC1* has been mapped as shown in **Figure 19**. These artefacts are currently stored at MDCA's office premises.



Figure 19. Documented extent of site Sturdee Avenue OC1.

[Orange shaded area represents the documented extent of artefacts. Numbers of artefacts are shown as numbers in each pit location. These totals include both analysed artefacts and small stone chips.]

In terms of the outer boundaries of the site, the following is noted:

- The site is highly unlikely to extend further north over the current alignment of the unsealed pedestrian track known as Wilkies Walk. The area to the north of the track has been heavily disturbed by bulk earthworks associated with the construction of Wilkies Street and archaeological excavations were conducted to the immediate north of the track as part investigations into the



Brickworks (McIntyre –Tamwoy in prep).

- The site is unlikely to extend further to the west. Test pit BH5 along Wilkies Walk contained evidence of gross disturbance with introduced materials (glass, metal and ceramic fragments) located in spits underlying the sole stone artefact found at this location. Furthermore, the historical archaeological test trench (MT D) excavated concurrently with the current investigations, found this area to be grossly disturbed and lacking in topsoil deposit (MDCA 2015). Further south of BH5 is a former quarry which also represents a totally disturbed landscape, while further south again the excavated test pits contained no Aboriginal artefacts.
- The site may extend further to the east beyond the subject land as testing has been largely restricted to the contamination bore holes within the subject land.
- The site may extend further to the south beyond the defined area of Aboriginal Archaeological Sensitivity investigated in the current study. The southern boundary of the area of Aboriginal Archaeological Sensitivity was defined in relation to the northern extent of the wetland area along Cooksons Creek. It is noted however that this wetland was created by siltation in the recent historical past and is in fact the lowermost reaches of the hillslope above Cooksons Creek. It is noted that the largest concentration of artefacts (in BH13) was found closest to Cooksons Creek.

Considering the number of pits excavated, the number of flaked stone pieces retrieved during the archaeological test excavations was low. In all but three pits, the total number of flaked stone pieces was two or less, representing very low densities of 4-8 artefacts per square metre. Despite this, the artefacts were assessed as being in excellent condition, and no evidence was found either during excavation or artefact analysis to suggest that the area had been subject to gross disturbance in the recent past. Furthermore, the concentration of over 70% of the artefacts (27 out of 37) in just four pits (BH8, BH13, BH17 and AP23) at the eastern end of the site has been shown to reflect past use rather than historical disturbance.

The conclusion that can be drawn is that the relatively sparse distribution and low density of flaked stone artefacts documented within the *Sturdee Avenue OC1* site, reflects the low intensity of past Aboriginal use, rather than historical disturbance to the area of the site. As such, the site most likely represents an area sporadically used by Aboriginal people. Very little evidence of stone tool manufacture was found at the site, which suggests that this was not a significant activity carried out at the site. The majority of stone artefacts, and all five complete flakes were found in the south-eastern corner of the site, suggesting that this area was the focus of past Aboriginal use. The remainder of the site most likely comprises the net result of casual discarding of artefacts over time by Aboriginal people.

Overall the retrieved archaeological evidence from the site can tell us little about the use of this specific



location along the bank of Cooksons Creek. The *Sturdee Avenue OC1* can also be considered in light of the other archaeological evidence from the local area, as reviewed in **Section 4.0**. The most obvious comparison is with site #52-2-2143, located on the opposite bank of Tramway Creek to *Sturdee Avenue OC1*, where over 1,300 artefacts were retrieved. Although the difference in assemblage size can to some extent be attributed to sample size, it is not total numbers of artefacts that is the most significant contrast. Site #52-2-2143 contained artefacts made from a greater range of raw materials than at *Sturdee Avenue OC1*. It also contained clear evidence of stone tool production, including cores, hammerstones, a much broader range of artefact types and a greater proportion of complete flakes. It can therefore be concluded that *Sturdee Avenue OC1* was a less intensely used locale than the opposite bank of Tramway Creek, perhaps because the latter location had more direct access to a broader range of resources along the creek and coast. Further evidence for this is provided by the McCauleys Beach midden (#52-2-2188), located several hundred metres to the east of *Sturdee Avenue OC1* (Fullagar & Head 1990). Test excavations revealed (in addition to a range of faunal remains such as fish and animal bone and shellfish), that the stone artefact assemblage included cores, an anvil or grinding stone and backed artefacts, illustrating that stone tool manufacture and other activities took place in that location.

The other comparable open campsite in the vicinity of *Sturdee Avenue OC1* for which information is available is #52-2-4173. This site is located several hundred metres to the north-east of the *Sturdee Avenue OC1*, in a broadly comparable landform along Hewitts Creek, though closer to McCauleys Beach. Investigation of the site is ongoing, but preliminary results show that a broader range of raw materials than *Sturdee Avenue OC1* were present (similar to site #52-2-2143), along with a greater range of finished implements (e.g. backed artefacts, edge scraper and notched tool). Stone artefact densities were up to 65 per square metre, much greater than all but one excavated pit at *Sturdee Avenue OC1*, and there was evidence of artefact manufacture at the site in the form of heat-treated artefacts.

In summary, the *Sturdee Avenue OC1* site contains archaeological evidence that is neither rare nor unusual in a local context. *Sturdee Avenue OC1* contains a less diverse and lower density artefact assemblage than other investigated Aboriginal sites in the local area. Nonetheless, it is evidence of a facet of the local Aboriginal past that complements the more substantial evidence derived from these other sites in the broader Sandon Point area.

6.2 Significance Assessment

6.2.1 The Assessment of Significance

The archaeological or scientific significance of Aboriginal objects can be assessed using criteria set out in The Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter* 1999 (see Marquis-Kyle & Walker 2004). It is related to



the rarity, quality and representativeness of the object being assessed at local, regional and potentially national scale. It should also consider whether the object can contribute substantial additional scientific information. Part of this consideration is whether the Aboriginal objects display no significant post-deposition disturbance. Scientific significance is one element of cultural significance along with aesthetic, historical and social significance and does not have primacy over these other aspects.

Significance assessment of Aboriginal archaeological sites and areas of land is based on three broad criteria. Namely, that they are important to:

- the scientific community for their potential research value.
- the general public for their educational and broader heritage value.
- the Aboriginal community for cultural reasons and historical associations.

With respect to Aboriginal community significance, all Registered Aboriginal Parties consulted during this study were specifically asked to provide and/or discuss any Aboriginal cultural or historical information relating to the subject land which they felt was pertinent to the assessment of Aboriginal heritage significance in relation to the current development proposal. As the responses discussed in Section 2 demonstrate, the Aboriginal community attribute cultural significance to the subject land and the wider Sandon Point area.

The scientific and public significance of the site are considered together as they are related. The seven criteria on which the following Statement of Significance is based are summarised below:

- Criterion (a) is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history;
- Criterion (b) has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history;
- Criterion (c) is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristic and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW;
- Criterion (d) has strong or special association a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social cultural or spiritual reasons;
- Criterion (e) has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history;
- Criterion (f) possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history;
- Criterion (g) is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural places or natural environments.



6.2.2 Application of Significance Criteria

- Criterion a: The *Sturdee Avenue OC1* site contains evidence of low-density occupation. It contains evidence that is neither rare nor unusual in a local context. *Sturdee Avenue OC1* contains a less diverse and lower density artefact assemblage than other investigated Aboriginal sites in the local area. It contains evidence that helps to create a better understanding of the Aboriginal use of the local area. It is an element of a broader cultural landscape, however it could not be considered especially important to the cultural history of NSW as a whole.
- Criterion b: No specific Aboriginal cultural connections or significance relating to the current subject lands was identified during the current assessment.
- Criterion c: n/a
- Criterion d: n/a
- Criterion e: For the reasons outlined above, the *Sturdee Avenue OC1* site has the potential to provide information about an element of local Aboriginal land use in the past. The *Sturdee Avenue OC1* site is not unique in the broader surrounding area, though it is relatively well-preserved. Nonetheless, it is evidence of a facet of the local Aboriginal past that complements the more substantial evidence derived from other sites in the broader Sandon Point area.
- Criterion f: The *Sturdee Avenue OC1* site does not contain particular types of evidence that are not documented in other Aboriginal sites in the local area and region.
- Criterion g: n/a.

6.2.3 Summary Statement of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Significance

The Aboriginal archaeological remains documented during the recent test excavations consists of sparse and isolated stone artefacts, which are not considered to be of *archaeological* significance, and have no capacity to provide information beyond that already gathered, that will assist in furthering our understanding of the use of the area by Aboriginal people in the past.

The archaeological investigations detailed in this report conclude that on archaeological grounds the *Sturdee Avenue OC1* site contains evidence that is neither rare nor unusual in a local context. *Sturdee Avenue OC1* contains a less diverse and lower density artefact assemblage than other investigated Aboriginal sites in the local area. Nonetheless, it is evidence of a facet of the local Aboriginal past that complements the more substantial evidence derived from these other sites in the broader Sandon Point area. The *Sturdee Avenue OC1* site is considered to have low conservation value on a local and regional level.

The Aboriginal community consultation undertaken for this assessment and documented more broadly in historical and Anthropological studies suggest that the Aboriginal cultural significance of Sturdee



Avenue OC1 exists within the context of the wider Sandon Point area holding significant cultural value to the local Aboriginal Community. The cultural significance of Sandon Point has been recognised in the gazettal of an Aboriginal Place over land closer to the ocean shoreline enclosing a reburial site and shell midden and the Tent Embassy.



7.0

Aboriginal Heritage Management

7.1 Potential Development Impacts

The original concept plan approval would have allowed impacts across the majority of the defined extent of *Sturdee Avenue OC1* site (AHIMS # 52-2-4239). However, this has been modified to accommodate the preservation of the most significant portion of the site as discussed further below (see Figure 20). Across the remainder of the *Sturdee Avenue OC1* site, future development would result in impacts to that part of the site which contains a sparse and discontinuous scatter of stone artefacts.

The *Sturdee Avenue OC1* site represents the only Aboriginal archaeological remains present within the subject land that would be impacted by the proposed development. No other portions of the proposed development area retain any documented Aboriginal archaeological remains or archaeological potential which may be affected by the current proposed works within the subject land. Any Aboriginal cultural values associated with the turpentine forest are provided protection through the proposed conservation and preservation of that forest.

It is understood that a future subdivision may be proposed for land to the northeast of the subject land, at the end of Wilkies Street and east of and below the Stockland subdivision. This proposal may require an access route which could connect with Wilkies Street, land that may affect *Sturdee Avenue OC1*. As this subdivision has not yet been confirmed, these impacts have not been considered here. In any case, if such a subdivision is proposed in the future, further Aboriginal archaeological assessment will be needed.

Table 18. Impact assessment table

Site	Type of Proposed Harm	Degree of Proposed Harm	Consequence of Proposed Harm
<i>Sturdee Avenue OC1</i> (AHIMS # 52-2-4239)	Direct	Partial	Partial Loss of Value

7.2 Potential Mitigative Measures

Avoidance of harm to identified Aboriginal objects is the preferred and first option considered in Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment. The majority of the stone pieces (27/37 or 70%) documented in the archaeological test excavations were retrieved from just four pits along the eastern and southern boundary of the site. The remainder of the *Sturdee Avenue OC1* site consists of a relatively sparse distribution and low density of archaeological evidence. The entirety of the *Sturdee Avenue OC1* site does not warrant preservation on archaeological grounds. Instead, it is considered appropriate to preserve the majority of the archaeological evidence from the site within a conservation area along its



eastern and southern ends inclusive of a buffer zone of 12m, as shown in **Figure 21 and 22**. In accordance with this conclusion Anglicare have also altered the building layout in the Ocean View precinct by changing the orientation and number of the nearest house lots to accommodate this buffer. This area should be preserved *in situ*. It should be taken into account when finalising the vegetation management plan and before civil works commence in the vicinity. It is further proposed that the stone artefacts retrieved during the archaeological test excavations be reburied within the footprint of one of the previously excavated test squares (thereby avoiding any further impacts to the site).

At present, the remainder (low density and discontinuous portion) of the *Sturdee Avenue OC1* site is proposed to be impacted by the 'Ocean View Precinct' of the current proposal, as shown in Figure 20. It is considered appropriate that should impacts to this area from the final development proposal be proposed, this portion of the *Sturdee Avenue OC1* site should be managed under a *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* s90 Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP), which could allow impact to this portion of the site as indicated in **Figure 21 and 22**, provided that the remainder of *Sturdee Avenue OC1* is preserved as outlined above.



Figure 20. The Sturdee Avenue OC1 site (red hatched area) in relation to the current concept plan proposal.



7.3 Proposed Management

The proposal below is based on the above assessment and a consideration of the potential impact of the currently proposed concept plans for the development on the documented Aboriginal archaeological remains within the subject land. In relation to the *archaeological* significance and appropriate management of *Sturdee Avenue OC1* (AHIMS # 52-2-4239), it is considered appropriate that the densest and most significant portion of the site be preserved, while the remainder be managed under a *National Parks & Wildlife Act* (1974) s90 Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP), which allows for impact to that portion of the site in accordance with the management proposal below. This management action may need to be updated if final development plans are modified.

Based on the comments received, interpretive signage at the site is recommended, to ensure the cultural significance of the site to the local Aboriginal community is recognised in addition to the archaeological site. It should also be noted that the Turpentine Forest, which has been mentioned several times to be of cultural significance to the local Aboriginal community, will not be impacted by the development.

The proposed management strategy for the Aboriginal archaeological remains within the subject lands is as follows:

- When final development plans are produced and prior to impacts occurring, the proponent should make application for a *National Parks & Wildlife Act* (1974) s90 Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP). The AHIP application should allow for preservation of the densest and most significant portion of *Sturdee Avenue OC1* (AHIMS # 52-2-4239), and impact to the remainder of the site as shown in Figure **21 and 22**.
- The artefacts retrieved from the 2015 test excavations could either be reburied within the footprint of one of the test pits excavated within an area of *Sturdee Ave OC1* which is to be preserved or be placed on display in a building within the property, which is the preference of the Illawarra LALC & SPATE.
- A preliminary vegetation plan has been generated for the entirety of the subject land. The final vegetation plan must be developed in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties.
- There are considered to be no further archaeological requirements in relation to the current development proposal within the subject land. Specifically, no further archaeological investigations are considered warranted in any other portions of the subject land outside of the *Sturdee Avenue OC1* site.



Figure 21. The detail of the area proposed to be covered by an AHIP.

[Coordinates in GDA, Zone 56. Blue outline is the subject land, purple shading is the extent of *Sturdee Ave OC1*. The green outline depicts the densest and most significant portion of *Sturdee Ave OC1*, which is to be preserved. The red outline depicts the discontinuous scatter proposed to be impacted under the AHIP].

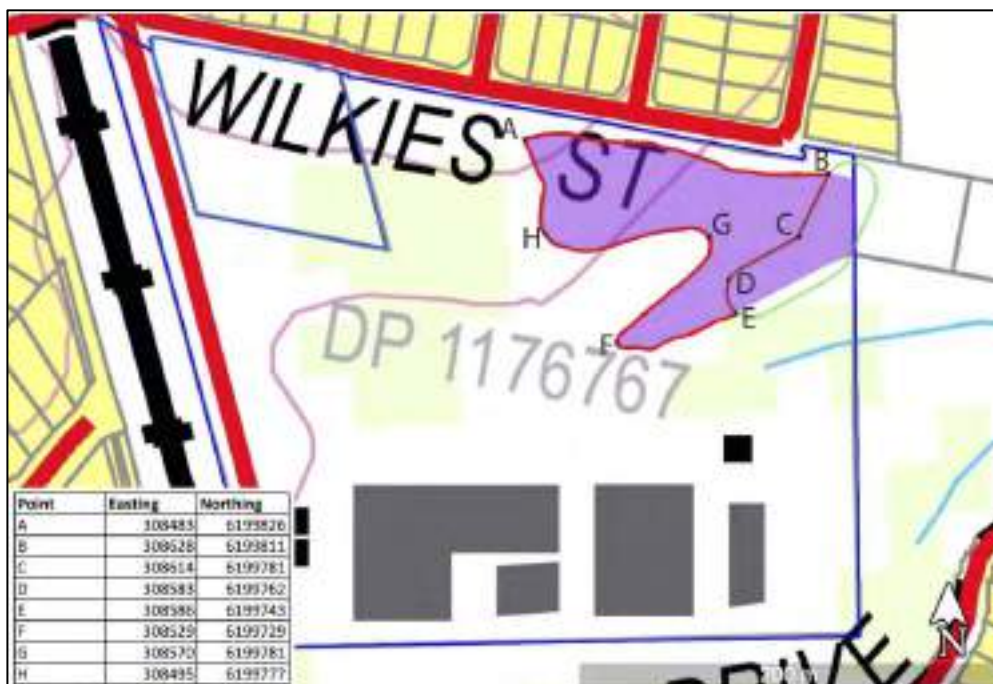


Figure 22. The detail of the area proposed to be covered by an AHIP overlaid on a topographic map.

[Coordinates in GDA, Zone 56. Blue outline is the subject land, purple shading is the extent of *Sturdee Ave OC1*. The green outline depicts the densest and most significant portion of *Sturdee Ave OC1*, which is to be preserved. The red outline depicts the discontinuous scatter proposed to be impacted under the AHIP].



8.0

Recommendations

The following recommendations are based upon:

- the legal requirements and automatic statutory protection provided to items of Aboriginal heritage under the terms of the National Parks and Wildlife Act of 1974 (as amended), where it is an offence to knowingly or unknowingly harm an Aboriginal object; and
- the results of the current study which are documented in this report; and
- the views and concerns of the Registered Aboriginal Parties to the current assessment, as discussed in **Section 2** and documented in **Appendix A**.

It is recommended that:

1. The current ACHA report is sufficient supporting documentation to inform the Aboriginal archaeological assessment of the Major Project concept approval modification.
2. If the final development plans indicate that impacts are proposed to *Sturdee Avenue OC1* (AHIMS # 52-2-4239), an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit should be sought under s90 of the *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* to allow preservation of the densest and most significant portion of the site and impact to the remainder of the site as shown in **Figures 21 and 22**.
3. If any works are proposed to commence within the subject land prior to the issuing of the recommended Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit, the extent of *Sturdee Avenue OC1* inclusive of at least a 5m buffer zone around the entirety of the site should be fenced to protect the site from any potential impact.
4. That the artefacts retrieved from the 2015 test excavations should be reburied within the footprint of one of the test pits excavated within an area of *Sturdee Ave OC1* which is to be preserved or placed on display within the proposed development, as per the wishes of the Illawarra LALC.
5. The cultural significance of the Sandon Point area should be covered by interpretative signage at an appropriate location on the site.
6. That the final vegetation plan must be developed in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties.
7. Upon completion of the actions authorised under the proposed AHIP, that the AHIMS Record for *Sturdee Avenue OC1* (AHIMS # 52-2-4239) be amended to reflect the investigations that have been undertaken in this area.
8. Provided that Recommendations 1 to 7 above are undertaken, there are no Aboriginal archaeological constraints to the current proposal and no further archaeological works are considered warranted within the subject land.



9. One copy of this report should be forwarded to all Registered Aboriginal Parties (see **Section 2.1.1**).
10. One copy of this report should be forwarded to the AHIMS Register:

The Manager
Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
NSW Office of Environment and Heritage
Locked Bag 5020
Parramatta NSW 2220



- Attenbrow, V. 2006. What's Changing: Population Size or Land-Use Patterns? The Archaeology of Upper Mangrove Creek, Sydney Basin. *Terra Australis* 21. (Canberra, ANU E Press)
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- Commission of Inquiry for Environment & Planning 2003. *Land Use Planning for Certain Land at Sandon Point, Wollongong City* (Report to the Minister for Infrastructure and Planning and the Minister for Natural Resources)
- Dallas, M. & McIntyre-Tamwoy, S. 2012. *Aboriginal and European Archaeological Investigations Management Strategy. Anglican Retirement Village Site at Sandon Point Lot 1 and 2 in DP224431, 2 Sturdee Avenue, Bulli, NSW* (Report to epm Projects Pty Limited on behalf of Anglican Retirement Villages).
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- McDonald, J., D. Donlon, J H. Field, R.L.K. Fullagar, J.B. Coltrain, P. Mitchell & M. Rawson 2007. The first archaeological evidence for death by spearing in Australia. *Antiquity*, 81:877-885.
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- MDCA 2015. *2 Sturdee Avenue Bulli, Illawarra Region, NSW: Historical Archaeology: Test Excavation Report* (Report to the NSW Office of Environment & Heritage [Heritage Division] on behalf of Anglican Retirement Villages)
- Mulvaney, J. & Kamminga, J. 1999. *Prehistory of Australia* (St. Leonards; Allen & Unwin)
- Navin, K. 1992. *Assessment of Aboriginal Archaeological Resource: Sandon Point, Wollongong, NSW*. (Report to GHD Pty Ltd).
- Navin, K. 1993. *Further Archaeological Investigations, Sandon Point, Wollongong, NSW*. (Report to Wollongong City Council).
- Navin Officer Heritage Consultants. 1997. *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Technical Paper 11: Proposal for a Second Sydney Airport at Badgerys Creek or Holsworthy Military Area* (Report prepared for PPK Environmental and Infrastructure)
- Navin Officer Heritage Consultants. 2001a. *Sandon Point Residential Subdivision Stage 1 Development Area Bulli, North of Wollongong, NSW. Archaeological Subsurface Testing Program* (Report to Rose Consulting Group for Stocklands)
- Navin Officer Heritage Consultants. 2001b. *Sandon Point Residential Subdivision Stages 2-6 Development Area Bulli, North of Wollongong, NSW. Archaeological subsurface Testing Program and Aboriginal Consultation* (Report to Rose Consulting Group for Stocklands).
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- Navin Officer Heritage Consultants 2001d. *Shellharbour City Council Area Aboriginal Heritage Study* (Report to Shellharbour City Council)
- Navin Officer Cultural Heritage Management. 2003. *Sandon Point Residential Subdivision Stage 1-6 and Lot 2335 Bulli, North of Wollongong NSW Archaeological Salvage Program*. (Report to Stocklands)
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APPENDIX A

ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION RECORDS

APPENDIX A1 : Public & Direct Notice and Responses

APPENDIX A2 : Responses to Methodology Discussions

APPENDIX A3 : Responses to Draft Report



APPENDIX A1 : Public & Direct Notice and Responses

Jobs

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KIAMA AREA

Permanent casual 2-3 days per week. MUST be experienced in:

- Operate all farm machinery including tractor, slasher, ride on, etc.
- All farming work including fencing and machinery repairs
- Maintain large gardens including lawn mowing, hedge trimming, planting, etc.
- Would suit fit, active self starter who can work on his own and get the job done!

\$25 per hour + Super

Apply with references to:
farmjobkiama@outlook.com
Fax 4237 5679

FOREMAN

Necessary requirements:

- Experience in running medium sized commercial landscape projects
- Sound knowledge of construction techniques and plants
- Confident in dealing with builders and other trades
- Proficient in planning jobs, ordering materials and delegating staff

Cert III Landscape Construction (or similar)
White card
MR licence
Skid steer license

Ph 02 4229 6501

Domain

For all domain editorial enquiries please contact
Lael on 4221 2264

MERCURY

BUS DRIVERS - Casual

Green's Northern Coaches are looking for a Bus Driver to operate route, school, and charter services, based at their Thirroul depot.

Applicants must hold a current Transport for NSW Driver's Authority and a minimum MR licence with a clean driving record. Great presentation, a great manner with people of all ages, and an ability to work both independently and in a team is a must. All applicants must be willing to undergo Police and Working With Children checks prior to any employment with Green's Northern Coaches.

You will be rewarded with great rates, a modern fleet, concerned management, and the option of occasional weekend and overtime work.

If you feel you may be suitable for this role, please forward your resume to:
chrisniblock@greensnortherncoaches.com.au
by 26th October 2014

Receptionist / Administration
Full time

Green's Northern Coaches are looking for a Receptionist / Admin Assistant at their Thirroul depot.

The role will include all facets of administration and reception, however as we operate bus services on behalf of the NSW government, there will be a strong emphasis on assisting fellow staff with reporting requirements.

As such, applicants must be competent with MS Office, particularly MS Excel, with a minimum of 12 months experience in a similar role. Other duties will include maintenance of school student travel passes, booking of charters, and logging of vehicle maintenance.

This is a Monday to Friday role with a great work / life balance. A great phone manner is a must!

If you feel you may be suitable for this role, please forward your resume to:
chrisniblock@greensnortherncoaches.com.au
by 26th October 2014

Jobs

Framing & Fixout Carpenters

Beechwood Homes South Coast require sub-contractors in the Wollongong area.

Must have own insurance, safe work method statement, white card and licence.

Email your application to
receptionsth@beechwoodhomes.com.au

Roof Plumbers/ Labourers

Large Commercial Project in Sydney.

02 9748 6085

Painters Required

Immediate start, must be experienced, have OHS card, own transport. Wages apply.
Ph 0432 663 093

PIP & PIPE INSTALLERS

For NBN rollout project, knowledge of cable hauling and reading of plans an advantage.

EXCAVATOR DRIVER required also

Good Money!!!

Will purchase any unused equipment for this project.

Brief hand written resume Box IL101
Illawarra Mercury
77 Market St. Wollongong

Confidentiality Assured

Sheet Metal Worker

Long length folding machine operator and to fabricate box gutter, downpipes & rainwater goods in Sydney.

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Spraypainter

Tradesperson Auto

Required full-time by a small busy shop in Wollongong. Close to station.

Wages negotiable.

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Min 2 yr tipper recent exp
Email: **glen@dunmoreresourcesrecycling.com.au**

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Night/day shift. Tipping & coal experience preferred as well as BHP Passport. HC Licence essential. For single trailer & truck and dog.

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0402 193 808

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APPRENTICE BAKER

Bakers Delight Corrimal is seeking energetic hard working and customer focused people to join our team.

Written applications by 30th October 2014:

PO BOX 497, Corrimal 2518

Sutherland Shire COUNCIL

NATURAL AREAS OFFICER – BURNUM BURNUM TRAINEESHIP
Parks and Recreation

Must be of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander heritage.

Ref No: 129-14

Hours: Temporary 2-year traineeship, 35 hpw.

Salary Range: \$33,744–\$41,740 pa dependent on skills and experience.

Applications close: 4 November 2014.

Sutherland Shire Council is eligible for this position as authorised by the Sutherland Shire Council's EEO Management Plan in accordance with Part 9A of the *Anti-Discrimination Act 1977 (NSW)*.

HOW TO APPLY: Call 9710 0446 or visit **www.sutherlandshire.nsw.gov.au**

Illawarra Aboriginal Corporation

CASE WORKER
Out of Home Care
\$86k Package

The Illawarra Aboriginal Corporation is seeking a dynamic and highly motivated Case Worker to join our Out of Home Care team.

The Role:

- Work with Team Leader to plan, implement and monitor appropriate foster care and/or kinship placements, including ongoing case management
- Provide ongoing support and supervision to Foster Carers and manage the provision of available resources, information and training
- Meet all reporting requirements

The Successful Applicant will have:

- Initiative, compassion and effective time management and personal organisation skills
- Demonstrated ability to engage and work effectively with Aboriginal Communities
- Tertiary qualifications or extensive experience in a related area

The IAC offers:

- A competitive negotiable salary (based on Level 5 MASACs Award 2010)
- Tax Free Salary Sacrifice benefits
- Motor Vehicle and Mobile Phone
- Package approx \$86k inc Super

Applications:

- Aboriginal identified position authorised under S14d of the NSW Anti Discrimination Act 1977
- Call Michelle on 4276 1878 for an Application pack (including selection criteria)
- **Closes COB 31 October 2014**

Illawarra Aboriginal Corporation

Aboriginal Foster Carers

Myimbarr's Out of Home Care program provides support and placement for Aboriginal Children and Young People who are unable to live at home.

We are currently looking for a long-term Aboriginal foster placement for Ella, Oscar and Henry (not their real names). Oscar and Henry love kicking a football around, riding their bikes and playing outside. Ella is a toddler who enjoys singing, playing with dolls and hanging out with her older brothers. All children need lots of support, nurturing and patience due to early life trauma experiences.

Ella, Oscar and Henry need a dedicated Aboriginal couple or individual that will support and nurture them in a long-term placement.

These three children need carers, who can:

- Provide a consistent, caring home and family environment to support and nurture their development
- Work as a part of a professional care team within a case management framework
- Have the flexibility to meet the changing day-to-day needs of the three children (such as attending various appointments)

Ella, Oscar and Henry would ideally be suited to a placement where there are no other children living in the home. Myimbarr Carers must be willing to undertake relevant child protection and criminal records checks, as well as foster carer training and assessment. All Myimbarr Carers need to demonstrate a willingness to be actively involved with ongoing support and training.

If you think you have the energy and ability to provide a loving stable home to Ella, Oscar and Henry please contact one of our Out of Home Care team leaders on **4226 3358** to discuss this further.

Hospitality

Chef de Partie and Commis Chef

Rick Stein at Bannisters, located in Mollismook NSW, is looking for a qualified Chef de Partie and Commis Chef to join the team on a full time basis.

The successful candidates will possess the following attributes:-

- Career driven with a genuine passion for the industry;
- Ability to work autonomously but more importantly as part of a well respected team;
- Superior communication and presentation skills and the ability to relate to a diverse range of people;

A competitive remuneration package will be offered to the successful candidates. A detailed job description may be requested from the email address below.

Please note there are no sponsorship arrangements available for this position.

Please email your CV to:
Paul Goodenough on
paul@bannisters.com.au

Casual Bar & Catering Staff

Experienced casual Bar and Catering Staff required for upcoming meeting including our Melbourne Cup Race Day on Tuesday 04th of November, 2014. RSA certificate essential.

Register in person at:

Kembla Grange Racecourse
with your resume
between 9am - 4pm.
Enquiries to Sheree on:
4261 7211

Casual Work

CABINETMAKER

Seeking experienced Cabinetmaker for insulation of kitchens in Wollongong area. Sub contractor preferred. Contact Jeremy 0401 944 419

Self Employment Opportunities

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WOLLONGONG 2br Flat freshly painted, carport, quiet area, furnished, beach views. Phone 0404 687 559.

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Cars, Vans, UTES, Trucks, ETC
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THAI Massage Traditional Relaxation. Oil Massage. Phone: 0421 225 691 or 0424 669 224 / 4274 9437.

Lost and Found Animals

LOST POODLE CREAM COLOUR
Winding area, if seen please phone 4296 1164

Public Notices

Registration of Interest - Aboriginal Heritage Investigation

Anglican Retirement Villages, Diocese of Sydney (c/o PO Box 284 Castle Hill NSW 1765) proposes to undertake Aboriginal archaeological investigations within Lot 2 in DP224431 at 2 Sturdee Avenue, Bulli (excluding the area zoned E2 - Environmental Conservation). Development Consent for the carrying out of the archaeological investigations was granted by the NSW Land and Environment Court on 27 September 2013.

The investigations are proposed to be carried out under the OEH Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW. This requires Aboriginal community consultation to be undertaken in accordance with the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009 (Clause 80C(1) - (6)). Registrations of interest are sought from Aboriginal people who hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural heritage significance of Aboriginal objects in the area of the proposed investigations, being registrations of interest in a process of community consultation with Anglican Retirement Villages.

Registrations must be received in writing by 6/11/2014 and include a postal address and contact details. Registrations to project consultants Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists, PO Box A281, Arncliffe NSW 2205 or fax (02) 8520 2006. Enquiries to Paul on (02) 8957 1407. Details of Registered Aboriginal Parties will be forwarded to the OEH and Illawarra LALC unless explicitly requested.

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- ★ Cindy 23 Cute, Busty
- ★ Apple 23 Gorgeous
- ★ Sasha 24 Sweet, Pretty
- ★ Cassie 25 Cheeky, Slim

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Rhonda Dixon-Grovenor and Nadeena Dixon feature in *The Fox and the Freedom Fighters*.
Picture: Lucy Parakhina

Production tells of Chicka's life



A NEW theatre work is a deeply personal recollection of the life and legacy of Aboriginal activist Charles 'Chicka' Dixon, from the perspective of his daughter Rhonda Dixon-Grovenor and granddaughter Nadeena Dixon.

The Fox and the Freedom Fighters tells how Chicka's political activism left his family at the wayside at the height of his success.

Along with his contemporaries Charles Perkins and Mum Shirl, Chicka Dixon was instrumental in the Aboriginal civil rights movement that began in Sydney in the 1930s. The movement gained international focus during the black pride and self determination movements of the 1960s and 70s.

Since the 1950s, Mr Dixon was involved in the Federal Council for the Advancement of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders, setting up services in the Redfern community in Sydney,

campaigning for a yes vote in the 1967 referendum, and co-founding the Aboriginal Tent Embassy in 1972.

Rhonda Dixon-Grovenor and Nadeena Dixon honour Chicka's legacy and revisit his lifetime of achievements that highlight the ongoing fight to maintain cultural and spiritual freedom for Indigenous Australians.

The untold story of Chicka's life is realised by mother and daughter through collaboration with co-writer Alana Valentine and co-designer Clare Britton.

ASIO files

From design to performance, the work is rooted in the duo's Aboriginal culture, from traditional hand-weaving that makes up sections of the set to archival footage and projections of ASIO files of Chicka, as well as the personal stories that colour and frame the women's perspective.

Rhonda Dixon-Grovenor has worked as a singer/songwriter, performer and educator across festivals, tertiary

institutions, arts organisations and corporate bodies since the 1960s. She has developed work for Sydney Festival, Performance Space and Koori Radio.

Nadeena Dixon is a visual artist, songwriter and musician with 15 years' experience in Indigenous music. In 2012 she was awarded the Yabun Indigenous Artist of the year award for her contribution to the Indigenous music industry.

The Fox and the Freedom Fighters is part of Performance Space: Buruwan (meaning 'island' in Dharug), a program of visual arts and performances at Carriageworks in November. Buruwan also features a series of workshops, performance lectures, film nights and discussions with industry professionals.

● *The Fox and the Freedom Fighters* is on at Carriageworks in Redfern from Wednesday, November 12, to Saturday, November 22. Tickets are \$35/25 concession from performancespace.com.sau/events/buruwan/

Funding for history recordings



THE voices of Aboriginal people telling their history will continue to be heard after the Victorian Government committed more than \$300,000 to the Koorie Heritage Trust's collection of Aboriginal oral history recordings.

Aboriginal Affairs Minister

Tim Bull said the Government was proud to partner with the Trust to extend the tradition of preserving Aboriginal history through the telling of stories.

"The Oral History Program started in 1987 and over the past 27 years has collected more than 1400 audio and visual recordings from Aboriginal people committed to preserving

knowledge and culture for the Indigenous community," he said.

Mr Bull said the oral history collection is a valuable resource and the Government was pleased to allocate \$311,400 over the next three years.

"This funding will be used by the Trust to continue taking recordings of Aboriginal people speaking

about their culture and heritage and to facilitate public access to the collection," he said.

"People have a deeply ingrained need to know where they came from, and the preservation and gathering of these historic stories is important for future generations of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people."

RECONCILIATION COMMITTEE



The Adelaide City Council is seeking nominations from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people for consideration by Council for appointment to the Adelaide City Council Reconciliation Committee.

Nominees are required to provide a one page summary of skills and experience relating to the Terms of Reference of the Reconciliation Committee and to address the following points in their response:

- Recognised as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander;
- Experience as an ambassador and in advancing reconciliation;
- Demonstrate the value and extent of their networks with Aboriginal communities; and
- Demonstrate a history of positive involvement with Aboriginal communities and the reconciliation process.

Please contact Leata Clarke, Reconciliation Officer on phone (08) 8203 7821 or email l.clarke@adelaidecitycouncil.com for a copy of the Terms of Reference and further information. Applicants must be living in Adelaide, South Australia.

The establishment of the Reconciliation Committee is dependent on a Council decision to do so following the November 2014 elections.



470187

FREE OPEN AIR SCREENING



6.30pm Friday 7th November
Redfern Community Centre

Join us for an outdoor screening of the documentary 'TENDER' with Q & A - let's start the conversation...

TENDER is a beautifully funny film set in the seaside town of Port Kembla where a community funeral service is established to take on one of life's greatest challenges... its end.

Contact:
Redfern Community Centre
29-53 Hugo street, Redfern

02 9288 5713

In the event of rain, screening will take place indoors.



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ACL-391113

PUBLIC NOTICE

Registration of Interest Aboriginal Heritage Investigation

Anglican Retirement Villages, Diocese of Sydney (c/o PO Box 284 Castle Hill NSW 1765) proposes to undertake Aboriginal archaeological investigations within Lot 2 in DP224431 at 2 Sturdee Avenue, Bulli (excluding the area zoned E2 - Environmental Conservation). Development Consent for the carrying out of the archaeological investigations was granted by the NSW Land and Environment Court on 27 September 2013.

The investigations are proposed to be carried out under the OEH Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW. This requires Aboriginal community consultation to be undertaken in accordance with the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009* (Clause 80C(1) - (6)).

Registrations of interest are sought from Aboriginal people who hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural heritage significance of Aboriginal objects in the area of the proposed investigations, being registrations of interest in a process of community consultation with Anglican Retirement Villages.

Registrations must be received in writing by 6/11/2014 and include a postal address and contact details.

Registrations to project consultants Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists, PO Box A281, Arncliffe NSW 2205 or fax (02) 8520 0066.

Enquiries to Paul on (02) 8957 1407. Details of Registered Aboriginal Parties will be forwarded to the OEH and Illawarra LALC unless explicitly requested.

Admin

From: Peter Falk <kanga26@live.com.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 28 October 2014 7:34 AM
To: paul irish
Subject: Anglican Retirement Villages Lot 2 at 2 Sturdee Avenue Bulli

Hi Paul,

I wish to register for this project as I have knowledge of Aboriginal sites in this area.

As I am now at a stage in life where it is getting harder to get out I have my son Duncan Falk doing all of the work for me, he is in his first year at UNE doing Degree in Aboriginal Archaeology (distance Ed) He has his own insurance and as a Sole Trader does not require Workers Comp. Insurance papers to you under separate cover. All billing will still go through me.

Regards

peter

Peter Falk Consultancy
0401938060

Ms Karen Gough

North Illawarra Reconciliation & Treaty Group

PO Box 313

Thirroul NSW 2515

Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists

PO Box A281

Arncliffe NSW 2205

3rd November 2014


RE: ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS - ANGLICAN RETIREMENT VILLAGES, LOT 2 IN
DP224431, 2 STURDEE AVENUE, BULLI

Dear Ms Dallas,

I am writing to register the North Illawarra Reconciliation & Treaty Group (NIRTG) as an Aboriginal Party for the upcoming process of Aboriginal community consultation in relation to archaeological investigations on land currently owned by ARV in Bulli.

NIRTG has several Aboriginal members who hold relevant knowledge of the Aboriginal cultural heritage significance of the land at 2 Sturdee Avenue, Bulli. This includes knowledge of Aboriginal cultural objects and specific places within the land as well as the spiritual and socio-historical significance of that land to Aboriginal people.

Yours Faithfully,


Karen Gough

Co-convenor NIRTG

0439 707 969

21 October 2014



Dear Sir/Madam,

**RE: NOTIFICATION OF ABORIGINAL PEOPLE IN RELATION TO ABORIGINAL HERITAGE
INVESTIGATIONS AT 2 STURDEE AVENUE (LOT 2 IN DP224431), BULLI NSW**

Proponent: Anglican Retirement Villages, Diocese of Sydney (c/o PO Box 284 Castle Hill NSW 1765).

Anglican Retirement Villages is proposing to undertake Aboriginal archaeological investigations within the above property under the OEH *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*. This requires Aboriginal community consultation to be undertaken in accordance with the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009* (Clause 80C(1) – (6)).

Accordingly we are contacting you, as per clause 80C(2) of the above regulation, to seek the names and current contact details of any Aboriginal people of whom you are aware who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to any relevant Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places, such that we may notify them directly about the proposal.

Please forward the details of any such Aboriginal people in writing before 6/11/14 to MDCA at:

POST**FAX****EMAIL**

PO BOX A281
Arncliffe NSW 2205

(02) 8520 2006

admin@mdca.com.au

Please ensure that you provide us with current postal addresses and contact names. Any enquiries should be directed to Paul Irish of MDCA on (02) 8957 1407 or 0418 450 490.

Yours sincerely,



Paul Irish

Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists



30 October 2014

Tamika Goward
Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists
PO Box A281
ARNCLIFFE NSW 2205

Operations East, Sydney Office

Level 16, Law Courts Building,
Queens Square
Sydney NSW 2000
GPO Box 9973
Sydney NSW 2000
Telephone (02) 9227 4000
Facsimile (02) 9227 4030

Our Reference: 0243-14/SJ

Dear Ms Goward

Native Title Search Results for Wollongong City Council Local Government Area

Thank you for your search request received on 27 October 2014 in relation to the above area.

Search Results

The results provided are based on the information you supplied and are derived from a search of the following Tribunal databases:

Register Type	NNTT Reference Numbers
Schedule of Applications (unregistered claimant applications)	Nil.
Register of Native Title Claims	Nil.
National Native Title Register	NND2007/001
Register of Indigenous Land Use Agreements	Nil.
Notified Indigenous Land Use Agreements	NI2010/001

I have included a register extracts and a NNTT Registers fact sheet to help guide your understanding of the search result.

Please note that there may be a delay between a native title determination application being lodged in the Federal Court and its transfer to the Tribunal. As a result, some native title determination applications recently filed in the Federal Court may not appear on the Tribunal's databases.

The search results are based on analysis against external boundaries of applications only. Native title applications commonly contain exclusions clauses which remove areas from within the external boundary. To determine whether the areas described are in fact subject to claim, you

need to refer to "Area covered by claim" section of the relevant Register Extract or Application Summary and any maps attached.

Search results and the existence of native title

Please note that the enclosed information from the Register of Native Title Claims and/or the Schedule of Applications is **not** confirmation of the existence of native title in this area. This cannot be confirmed until the Federal Court makes a determination that native title does or does not exist in relation to the area. Such determinations are registered on the National Native Title Register.

Tribunal accepts no liability for reliance placed on enclosed information

The enclosed information has been provided in good faith. Use of this information is at your sole risk. The National Native Title Tribunal makes no representative, either express or implied, as to the accuracy or suitability of the information enclosed for any particular purpose and accepts no liability for use of the information or reliance placed on it.

If you have any further queries, please contact me on 1800 640 501.

Yours sincerely



Sylvia Jagtman | SENIOR CASE MANAGEMENT ASSISTANT

National Native Title Tribunal | Sydney Office, Operations East

Telephone (02) 9227 4013 | **Facsimile** (02) 9227 4030 | | Email sylvia.jagtman@nntt.gov.au

Freecall 1800 640 501 | www.nntt.gov.au

Shared country, shared future



Extract from the National Native Title Register

Determination Information:

Determination Reference: Federal Court Number(s): NSD1272/2005
NNTT Number: NND2007/001

Determination Name: New South Wales Aboriginal Land Council v New South Wales Native Title Services Limited

Date(s) of Effect: 06/02/2007

Determination Outcome: Native title does not exist

Register Extract (pursuant to s. 193 of the *Native Title Act 1993*)

Determination Date: 06/02/2007

Determining Body: Federal Court of Australia

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Not Applicable

MATTERS DETERMINED:

No native title exists in relation to the land described as Lot 323 DP823189.

Note: The National Native Title Register may, in accordance with s. 195 of the Native Title Act 1993, contain confidential information that will not appear on the Extract.



Extract from Register of Indigenous Land Use Agreements

NNTT number	NI2010/001
Short name	Cubbitch Barta Clan of the Dharawal People Indigenous Land Use Agreement
ILUA type	Area Agreement
Date registered	16/03/2011
State/territory	New South Wales
Local government region	Wollongong City Council

Description of the area covered by the agreement

[Explanatory notes in brackets inserted by the National Native Title Tribunal]

Clause 3.1: The land covered by this Agreement is the Claim Area.

Clause 1.1 includes the following definitions:

'Claim Area' means the area covered by the Native Title Claim, being an area of land at Helensburgh in the Local Government Area of Wollongong, Parish of Heathcote, County of Cumberland, 4 metres wide within Lot 8 Deposited Plan 706490 adjoining the southern boundary of that Lot and containing in all an area of 110 square metres and being the whole of the land shown by black hatching on the plan annexed [to the agreement as 'Annexure A', a copy of which is included as an attachment to the Register].

'Native Title Claim' means the Native Title Determination Application that is the subject of proceedings No. NG6111 of 1998 in the Federal Court of Australia NSW District Registry.

Parties to agreement

Applicant

Party name	The Minister for Lands in both his capacities as State Minister for New South Wales under the Native Title Act 1993 (Cth) and the Minister administering the Crown Lands Act 1989 (NSW).
Contact address	NSW Crown Solicitor's Office (Reference nos CLM03100563) 60-70 Elizabeth Street Sydney NSW 2000

Other Parties

Party name	Glenda Chalker and Rebecca Chalker on behalf of the Cubbitch Barta Clan of the Dharawal People
Contact address	55 Nightingale Road Pheasants Nest NSW 2574

Party name	Jeremy James
Contact address	Unit 2, 79 Belgrave Street Bronte NSW 2024

Party name	Louise Charman-James
Contact address	Unit 2, 79 Belgrave Street Bronte NSW 2024

Party name	Kim May Denyer
Contact address	3 Vera Street Helensburgh NSW 2508

Party name	Nigel Anthony Docker
Contact address	3 Vera Street Helensburgh NSW 2508

Period in which the agreement will operate

Start date	17/08/2010
End date	not specified

Clause 2.1: The agreement is to commence on the date that it is executed by all of the Parties... [being 17 August 2010]. Subject to the following clause [2.2] the Agreement shall remain in force until details of the Agreement are entered on the Register of Indigenous Land Use Agreements pursuant to section 199B of the Native Title Act and thereafter shall remain in force for so long as details of the Agreement remain entered on the Register of Indigenous Land Use Agreements.

Clause 2.2 If details of this Agreement are not entered on the Register of ILUAs within 12 months from [the date of execution by all Parties] or within such other time as agreed by the Parties, the Agreement shall expire.

Statements of the kind mentioned in ss. 24EB(1) or 24EBA(1) or (4)**6. Future Acts**

6.1 For the purposes of section 24EB(1)(b) of the Native Title Act the claimant group consent to the Minister creating a Right of Access and Easement for Services burdening the Claim Area and benefiting the area of Lot 1 Deposited Plan 825821 and Lot 1 Deposited Plan 816623. The terms and conditions of the Right of Access and Easement for Services will be as set out in Schedule 8, Parts 11 and 14 of the Conveyancing Act 1919.

6.2 For the purpose of section 24EB(1)(c) of the Native Title Act the Parties agree that the right to negotiate provisions in Part 2 of Division 3 of Subdivision P of the Native Title Act are not intended to apply to the grant of the Right of Access and Easement for Services burdening the Claim Area and benefiting the area of Lot 1 Deposited Plan 825821 and Lot 1 Deposited Plan 816623.

29 October 2014 ref: OE&H : 29-10-14/3

Mary Dallas Consulting
PO BOX A281 Arncliffe
NSW 2205

Dear Sir or Madam

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

2 Sturdee Street, Bulli NSW

I refer to your letter of 21 October 2014 regarding the above matter.

We acknowledge that section 4.1.2 of the Office of Environment & Heritage's *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* require you to contact us in order to compile a list of Aboriginal people who may have an interest in the proposed project area and hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places.

However, we advise that NTSCORP's privacy guidelines restrict us from providing proponents with contact details of traditional owners who may have such an interest or hold such knowledge.

Please be advised that, in response to your notification, we will forward your correspondence to any individuals, groups and organisations whom NTSCORP is aware assert traditional interests within or hold cultural knowledge about the relevant area. Recipients of our correspondence will be invited to register their interest in the project directly with you by 6 November 2014.

Please be aware that NTSCORP cannot make a guarantee or undertaking that the recipients of our correspondence represent the entirety of traditional owners for the relevant area.

Yours faithfully,



George Tonna
Land & Notifications Officer
NTSCORP Limited

Paul Irish
Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists
PO Box A281
ARNCLIFFE NSW 2205

Dear Paul

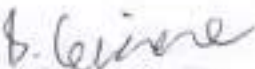
Re: Request - Search for Registered Aboriginal Owners

I refer to your letter dated 21 October 2014 regarding Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment within Bulli in NSW.

I have searched the Register of Aboriginal Owners and the project area described *does not appear* to have Registered Aboriginal Owners pursuant to Division 3 of the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (NSW)*.

I suggest that you contact the Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council. They will be able to assist you in identifying other Aboriginal stakeholders for this project.

Yours sincerely



Do Tabatha Dantoine
Administration Officer
Office of the Registrar, *Aboriginal Land Rights Act (1983)*



**Office of
Environment
& Heritage**

Paul Irish
Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists
PO Box A281
ARNCLIFFE NSW 2205

Your reference: Anglican Retirement Villages
Our reference: DOC 14/246816
Contact: Sam Higgs
(02) 4224 4187

Dear Paul,

**REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ABOUT POTENTIAL ABORIGINAL STAKEHOLDERS AS
REQUIRED UNDER OEH ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS
FOR PROPONENTS 2010**

RE: 2 Sturdee Avenue (Lot 2 DP 22431) Bulli, Wollongong LGA, NSW

Thank you for your letter of 21 October 2014 to the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) regarding the above matter.

Attached is a list of known Aboriginal parties for the Wollongong local government area. OEH believes these groups and individuals are likely to have an interest in the project. This list is not necessarily an exhaustive list of all interested Aboriginal parties and does not remove the requirement of a proponent/consultant to advertise in local print media and contact other groups in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (April 2010).

Please note that the contact details in the list provided by OEH may be out of date as the list relies on Aboriginal parties advising OEH when their details need changing. If you are aware of any incorrect contact details on the list, or if letters are returned unopened, please contact OEH. AHIP applicants should make a note of any group they are unable to contact as part of their consultation record.

If you wish to discuss any of the above matters further please contact Sam Higgs (02) 4224 4187.

Yours sincerely

**Sam Higgs
Archaeologist
Regional Operations Group Illawarra
Office of Environment and Heritage**

Enclosure: Attachment 1

Attachment 1.

Illawarra Area (Wollongong LGA, Kiama LGA & Shellharbour LGA)			
Organisation/ Name	Contact person	Phone number	Address
Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council	Derek Hardman	(02) 4226 3338	3 Ellen Street, Wollongong, NSW 2500
Korewal Elouera Jerrungurah Tribal Elders Council	Uncle Rueben Brown	(02) 4271 3069	Fax Number (02) 4271 3069 86 Hertford Street, Berkeley NSW 2506
Illawarra Aboriginal Corporation	Rhonda Cruse	02 4262 2978	22 Kenny Street, Wollongong, NSW 2500
The Wadi Wadi Coomaditchie Aboriginal Corporation (correspondence via NIAC)		02 4283 3009	PO Box 595 Moss Vale NSW 2577
The Wodi Wodi Elders Corporation	Kim Davis/Lisa Davis	02 4272 9290	484 Northcliffe Drive, Berkeley, NSW 2506
	Norma Simms	04660 94491	10 Murrong Place, La Perouse NSW 2036
Woronora Plateau Gundungara Elders Council (NIAC) – name reserved with Fair Trading	Paul Cummins	418971660	(contact is through NIAC)
Coomaditchie United Aboriginal Corporation	Lorraine Brown	02 4274 7477	PO Box 160, Warrawong NSW 2502
Gandangara Elders Group	Ms Kim Moran	(02) 4285 4792 OR 0488079853	48 Rothery Street, Bellambi NSW 2518
NIAC		Ph: 4883 6639	PO Box 595 Moss Vale NSW 2577
La Perouse Botany Bay Corporation	Yvonne Simms	04660 94491 Fax (02) 9311 3440	10 Murrong Place, La Perouse NSW 2036
Gary Caines (individual)		(02) 42272690	28 Gowan Brae Avenue, Mt Ousley, NSW 2519
Ken Foster (individual)		0411 818 091	68 Australia St Matraville
James Davis (individual)		423715395	2 Poplar Ave, Unanderra NSW 2526
Kullilla Site Consultants and Koori Site Mgmt	Paul Charles	0423 795 389	14 Werang Road, Primbee, NSW 2502
Peter Falk Consultancy	Peter Falk	0401 938 060	PO Box 1018 Mittagong NSW 2575
Walbunja Aboriginal Corporation	Hika Te Kowhai	0475 352 499	15 Renee Crescent Moruya Heads NSW 2537 ; Walbunja@gmail.com
Guunamaa Dreamin Sites and Surveying	Richard Campbell	0499 688 663	2 Minda Crescent Oakflats NSW 2529 ; richardcampbell123@outlook.com

Admin

From: Sharralyn Robinson <srobinson@exemail.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 5 November 2014 3:52 PM
To: admin@mdca.com.au
Subject: Registration of Interest

Hi Paul, Illawarra LALC wish to notify you of our Interest in the Investigations and to be registered as a peak Aboriginal body to consult with in regard to Aboriginal culture and heritage at 2 sturdee avenue (lot 2 IN DP224431), Bulli NSW .

Thanks and have a Deadly day

Derek Hardman
Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council
CEO
3 Ellen Street,
Wollongong NSW 2500
Ph: 42 26 3338
Fax: 42 26 3360



I acknowledge the traditional owners and custodians of the land I work on as the first people of this country.

Admin

From: Coomaditchie <admin@cuac.ngo.org.au>
Sent: Monday, 3 November 2014 3:00 PM
To: admin@mdca.com.au
Subject: Registration as Aboriginal Party

Good afternoon
We would like to register as an Aboriginal Party

Please let us know if you would like any further information

Kind regards

Sue



Coomaditchie United Aboriginal Corporation
PO Box 160
Warrawong 2502
42747477

We acknowledge the traditional owners and custodians of the land we work on as the first people of this country.

Admin

From: Richard Campbell <richardcampbell123@outlook.com>
Sent: Tuesday, 4 November 2014 5:30 PM
To: admin@mdca.com.au
Subject: Bulli project sturdee ave bulli

Hi Mary this is Richard Campbell recieved ur letter today and I would like to put my expression of interest in for this job thank you....

My interest will be to do the salvage of aboriginal objects as this is my specialty... as I'm a registered aboriginal persons thank you if you have any questions please don't hesitate to email or phone me anytime.....

Cheers
Richard Campbell
Mob: 0499-688-663
Email: richardcampbell123@outlook.com

Sent from my iPhone



APPENDIX A2 : Responses to Methodology Discussions

20 November 2014

Dear [REDACTED],

**RE: PROPOSED ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS
AT 2 STURDEE AVENUE (LOT 2 IN DP224431), BULLI NSW**

Thank you for your interest in the above project. You have been listed as a 'Registered Aboriginal Party' as per the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009* [Clause 80C (5)(a)] in relation to the proposed archaeological investigation of an area of potential Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity within the above property. As requested, your details have not been forwarded to the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) and the Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council.

As per Clauses 80C (5) & (6) of the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009* we are now contacting you to provide you with information about the proposed investigation of the area of potential Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity, including by providing a proposed methodology. You are also afforded an opportunity to make submissions on the proposed methodology or provide information on any Aboriginal objects or places of cultural value of which you are aware that are relevant to the proposed investigations. Specifically this document contains the following information:

- A description of the proposed activities and the background to the proposed Aboriginal archaeological investigations.
- A description of the timing of the proposed investigations and opportunities for Aboriginal comment and involvement.
- The proposed cultural and archaeological assessment methodology for your review and comment.
- Options for the management of any Aboriginal objects that may be located during the proposed subsurface Aboriginal archaeological investigations.

We note that any proposal for engagement in fieldwork is a commercial matter which the proponent will consider separately from the current process of comment and consultation.¹

¹ As outlined in Section 3.4 (page 9) of the 2010 *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010. Part 6 National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water).



If you wish to make comments on the proposed assessment methodology, the potential management of any identified Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal cultural values within the area proposed for archaeological investigation, we would prefer that you provide these in writing. Any submission must however be received by **19 December 2014**. Submissions can be sent to MDCA via:

POST	FAX	EMAIL
PO Box A281 Arncliffe NSW 2205	(02) 8520 2006	admin@mdca.com.au

1. Project Information

Lot 2 in DP224431 at 2 Sturdee Avenue (the 'subject land'), together with Lot 1 in DP224431 form a property formerly known as 'Cookson's Land', including the site of the former Cookson's factory (**Figure 1**). The land is now owned by Anglican Retirement Villages, Diocese of Sydney.

The current proposed archaeological investigations were recommended by an Aboriginal archaeological assessment of Cookson's Land carried out by MDCA [Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists] in 2005 which is described in more detail below (2005 MDCA Report). An Aboriginal and European Archaeological Investigations Management Strategy was subsequently prepared by MDCA and Dr Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy in relation to the subject land (Investigations Management Strategy).

Those assessments identified an area of potential Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity that is shown in **Figure 2**. This is the area in which investigations are proposed to take place in the form of Aboriginal archaeological test excavations.

Development consent for the carrying out of the proposed archaeological test excavations was granted by the NSW Land and Environment Court on 27 September 2013 (Consent). That Consent authorises the proposed Aboriginal archaeological test excavation to take place, as well as historical (European) archaeological investigations and contamination testing, subject to certain conditions and in accordance with the Investigations Management Strategy. No investigations are proposed or permitted to take place within the area zoned E2 – Environmental Conservation (which includes the Turpentine Forest and the corridor of Tramway Creek).

The Consent issued by the Court does not authorise any part of the subject land to be redeveloped. It simply allows the proposed archaeological investigations and contamination testing to take place as a means of determining what possible uses the subject land may have in future.



Figure 1. The subject land in its local context.

A number of archaeological and Aboriginal cultural assessments have been undertaken in relation to the broader Sandon Point area. In relation to archaeological assessment of the subject land, the assessments that have been conducted include the 2005 MDCA Report (including a field survey of Lots 1 and 2 in DP224431 in conjunction with the Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council, Wodi Wodi Elders Corporation, Wadi Wadi Coomaditchie Elders Corporation and Sandon Point Aboriginal Tent Embassy) and the subsequent Investigations Management Strategy.²

No Aboriginal archaeological remains (such as stone artefacts) were identified during the field survey. However an area north of Tramway Creek within Lot 2 in DP224431 was identified as being of potential Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity. The extent of the assessed area of potential Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity is shown in **Figure 2**. The area is on a hill slope between the creek and Wilkies Walk (which runs along the northern edge of the subject land). In 2005, the area was mostly covered by grass, but several trailbike tracks and jumps in this area provided a view of the soil underneath. It appeared that over an area of about 80m x 150m, original topsoils may have survived to some degree and we know from other areas nearby that these can contain archaeological evidence of past Aboriginal use (generally in the form of stone artefacts).

Because of this, the report recommended that this area of potential Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity be further investigated through archaeological test excavations to see whether any archaeological remains are present. It is these recommended test excavations which are currently proposed to be carried out. Other portions of the subject land, outside of the E2 zone, were assessed

² MDCA 2005. *Preliminary Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment Report, Cookson's Land Bulli, NSW* (Report to Anglican Retirement Villages); Dallas, M. & McIntyre-Tamwoy, S. nd *Aboriginal and European Archaeological Investigations Management Strategy. Anglican Retirement Village Site at Sandon Point (Lot 1 and 2 in DP224431, 2 Sturdee Avenue, Bulli, NSW* (Report to epm Projects Pty Limited on behalf of Anglican Retirement Villages).



as being too heavily disturbed by past European land use to have retained intact archaeological evidence of past Aboriginal use. Outside of the area of potential Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity shown in **Figure 2**, no other Aboriginal archaeological test excavations are proposed to take place.



Figure 2. Aerial view of the subject lands.



During the MDCA 2005 archaeological assessment, and in a previous study of the Sandon Point area, it was suggested by certain Aboriginal community members that portions of the subject land may be culturally significant as a women's area.³ The MDCA 2005 report recommended that this be further investigated and several studies have since taken place in conjunction with the listing of part of the Sandon Point area to the east of the subject land as an Aboriginal Place⁴, and more recently in 2013 in relation to the current proposal.⁵ These studies involved conversations, formal interviews and site visits with a number of local Aboriginal community members. Most references to areas of cultural significance within the subject land have been in relation to the Turpentine Forest and quarry area (see **Figure 2**). The area of potential Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity does not extend into the Turpentine Forest or quarry, and no archaeological investigations are proposed within these areas.

No further anthropological investigations in relation to any women's area on the subject land are proposed as part of the current project, nor are such investigations required by the Consent. The proposed archaeological investigations may identify archaeological evidence (such as stone artefacts) which may help us to understand how Aboriginal people used this area in the past. As the Land & Environment Court accepted, the proposed archaeological investigations are minor and will be completed in a short period of time.

2. Project Timing and Aboriginal Community Consultation

The Aboriginal archaeological investigations are proposed to be undertaken to determine whether Aboriginal archaeological remains are present within the subject land. This will help guide eventual future uses of the subject land.

Consistent with the orders of the Court, the archaeological investigations are proposed to be undertaken under the OEH *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*. As required by the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009*, MDCA has undertaken, on behalf of the proponent, public and direct Aboriginal community notification in relation to the current project. This has resulted in the compilation of a list of Registered Aboriginal Parties ('RAPs').

This document has been sent by post on 20/11/2014 to all RAPs to provide information on the proposed Aboriginal archaeological investigations as well as providing RAPs with an opportunity to comment on the proposed assessment methodology. In addition, RAPs (individuals and/or members or organisations) are asked to identify whether they are aware of any objects or places of cultural value to Aboriginal people in the subject land, and to provide information on these objects or places. A response time of 28 days has been provided to RAPs for comments relating to this document. Any comments provided to MDCA will be forwarded to the proponent for their consideration.

The proponent will then notify the OEH at least 14 days prior to the commencement of the archaeological test excavations, providing them with the proposed sampling strategy for the excavations and other details required under the (OEH) *Code of Practice for Archaeological*

³ Therin Archaeological Consulting 2003. *Sandon Point Aboriginal Heritage Study* (Report to Wollongong City Council).

⁴ Waters, K. 2006. *Sandon Point Aboriginal Place Desktop Assessment: Stage 1 Final Report* (Report to Department of Environment & Conservation); Waters, K. 2007. *Sandon Point Aboriginal Place: Further Investigation* (Report to Department of Environment & Conservation).

⁵ White, J. 2013. *Aboriginal Anthropological Report – Sandon Point, NSW: Report on the Anthropological Investigations into the Potential Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Values of a Women's Area* (Confidential Report to Norton Rose Australia).



Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW. The archaeological test excavations are currently proposed to be undertaken in early February 2015.

On completion of the proposed archaeological test excavations, a draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report will be prepared which incorporates the findings of the test excavations and the results of the Aboriginal community consultation undertaken up to that point. This draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report will then be provided to all RAPs for review and comment. Subsequent to this, a final ACHA report will be produced, incorporating and detailing any comments received on the draft report from RAPs. A copy of the final Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report will be made available to all RAPs at this time.

Please note that if any information provided by RAPs to MDCA is of a culturally sensitive nature, please inform us so that appropriate protocols of access and use can be developed. It will otherwise be assumed that all information provided can be included and discussed in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment report.

In summary, there is presently an opportunity for RAPs to comment in relation to the proposed archaeological test excavations, where input and information is sought on:

- The proposed assessment methodology.
- Any objects or places of cultural value to Aboriginal people which may be located within the subject land.
- The proposed management of any Aboriginal archaeological remains recovered during the proposed Aboriginal archaeological test excavations.

3. Proposed Assessment Methodology

The following methodology is proposed to be followed in relation to undertaking the proposed Aboriginal archaeological test excavations, to form part of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment report to be prepared by MDCA on behalf of the proponent.

Archaeological Assessment

The archaeological assessment will incorporate the findings of the initial field survey conducted in 2005 by MDCA in conjunction with the Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council and other local Aboriginal community organisations. The proposed test excavations will be undertaken under the (OEH) *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*. Consent has been granted by the Court for the test excavation of up to twenty test squares, to be 50cm x 50cm in size and excavated by hand across the area of potential Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity. As per the (OEH) *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*, the pits will be excavated in 5-10cm spits down to levels that are considered to have no further potential to contain Aboriginal archaeological remains. The test squares will be spaced to provide an adequate sample of the area of potential Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity, while avoiding vegetation and other obstacles. To minimise impact on the area of potential Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity, the proposed contamination test pits will be excavated within the footprint of the archaeological test squares after they are finished, so that no new ground is disturbed.



All excavated materials will be sieved onsite to recover any evidence of past Aboriginal use. Any such remains that are found (such as stone artefacts), will be subject to specialist analysis to meet the requirements of the (OEH) *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*. One of the purposes of this document is to seek advice on what may happen to any excavated archaeological remains after this has occurred. It is noted that no Aboriginal archaeological remains have yet been documented on, or removed from, the area of potential Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity.

At the same time as the proposed Aboriginal archaeological test excavations take place, it is proposed to conduct historical archaeological test excavations which have also been authorised by the Court-granted Consent. These works will be undertaken under a Heritage Act (1977) s140 permit, and would be restricted to sampling within the area of historical archaeological potential indicated in **Figure 2** (though not within the land zoned E2 Environmental Conservation). The purpose of these historical archaeological investigations is to determine whether there are any physical remains associated with the former Woodlands Cottage, a mid-nineteenth century European residence which was located on the property immediately to the north. The historical archaeological excavations will not take place within the area of potential Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity, but some of the pits closest to the area of historical archaeological potential may be monitored during excavation in case European archaeological materials are present.

On completion of the Aboriginal archaeological investigations, an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment report will be produced, as discussed above. This will detail the findings of the archaeological investigations, and assess the significance and future management implications of any archaeological remains identified during the investigations.

Aboriginal Cultural Assessment

The Aboriginal cultural assessment is proposed to contain the following two elements:

1. Consideration of previous research by MDCA and others into Aboriginal cultural and historical associations with the subject land; and
2. Seeking comment from Registered Aboriginal Parties (individuals and/or members of organisations) about:
 - any other places or objects of cultural value to Aboriginal people which may be relevant to the current proposed archaeological test excavations; and
 - appropriate management for any Aboriginal objects that may be retrieved during the proposed Aboriginal archaeological test excavations.

Information received will be considered prior to the proposed Aboriginal archaeological test excavations and will also be included and discussed in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment report that will be prepared on completion of the test excavations.



4. Potential Management of Aboriginal Objects

At this stage no Aboriginal archaeological remains have been identified within the subject land. It is also not currently clear what type or quantity of Aboriginal archaeological remains (if any) may be encountered during the proposed Aboriginal archaeological test excavations. Should Aboriginal archaeological remains be located during the proposed Aboriginal archaeological test excavations, a management strategy for these objects will be determined with the benefit of any submissions from RAPs. There are three main options for long term management of excavated Aboriginal objects:

1. Care and Control by an Aboriginal organisation can occur where appropriate storage facilities are present and preferably where there is agreement and consent from other RAPs. Should consent and agreement not be forthcoming, care and control may not be granted under current OEH policy.
2. Artefacts may be transferred to the *Australian Museum* as the default repository for Aboriginal archaeological remains if considered appropriate. However, there is a high threshold of significance for lodgement and it is possible that this will not be met by any remains identified during the proposed archaeological test excavations.
3. Artefacts may be reburied at an appropriate location within the study area with the consent of the proponent.

At this stage no specific management strategy has been determined. But as noted in **Section 2**, comment is sought on which of the three options are preferred by each RAP. Final management will be determined based on the views of RAPs and the results of the Aboriginal archaeological test excavations.

5. Conclusions

The current document has provided project information, a proposed assessment methodology and potential management strategy for Aboriginal objects which may be encountered during the proposed archaeological test excavations. Comment is sought from Registered Aboriginal Parties on the following matters:

- The proposed assessment methodology.
- Any objects or places of cultural value to Aboriginal people which may be located within the area proposed for archaeological test excavations, or be relevant to those excavations.
- The potential management of artefacts retrieved during the proposed Aboriginal archaeological test excavations.

As noted above, where requested and appropriate, protocols can be developed for culturally sensitive information provided to MDCA. It is however essential that comments and information, preferably in writing, be received by MDCA no later than **19 December 2014** if they are to be considered prior to the commencement of the Aboriginal archaeological test excavations. The proponent would appreciate your response at your earliest convenience.



Please also note as described above, any proposal for engagement in fieldwork is a commercial matter which the proponent will consider separately from the current process of comment and consultation.

If you have any questions or require any additional information, please contact Paul Irish on 8957 1407 or 0418 450 490.

Yours sincerely,

Paul Irish
Principal Consultant
Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists
20 November 2014

Paul Irish

From: James Davis <jvdcorp@hotmail.com>
Sent: Sunday, 4 January 2015 7:24 PM
To: Paul Irish
Subject: RE: 2 Sturdee Ave Bulli

Hi Paul

Just letting you know I got the information about Sturdee Ave in November. Let me know when the work will be commencing.

James Davis
Wodi Wodi Traditional Owner



From: paul@mdca.com.au
To: jvdcorp@hotmail.com
Subject: 2 Sturdee Ave Bulli
Date: Mon, 24 Nov 2014 11:28:25 +1100

Dear James,

Just contacting you to confirm that you received the information we sent out late last week for your address about Bulli. If you could let us know that would be great.

Kind regards,

Paul

Paul Irish
Principal Consultant
Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists
PO Box A281 Arncliffe NSW 2205
Ph [02] 4465 2546 Fax [02] 8520 2006
Mob 0418 450 490
Email paul@mdca.com.au
www.mdca.com.au



Paul Irish

From: Richard Campbell <richardcampbell123@outlook.com>
Sent: Tuesday, 20 January 2015 1:11 PM
To: Paul Irish
Subject: Re: Bulli project sturdee ave bulli

Hi Paul hope you guys had an awesome Xmas I was wondering when the job starts at sturdee ave sandon point could you please send me details thanks again

Richard Campbell

Sent from my iPhone

> On 6 Nov 2014, at 3:46 pm, "Paul Irish" <paul@mdca.com.au> wrote:

>

> Hi Richard,

>

> Thanks for getting in touch and I confirm that you have been

> registered as a Registered Aboriginal Party in relation to this

> project. We will be sending out some project information over the next couple of weeks.

>

> Kind regards,

>

> Paul Irish

>

>

> Paul Irish

> Principal Consultant

> Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists

> PO Box A281 Arncliffe NSW 2205

> Ph [02] 4465 2546 Fax [02] 8520 2006

> Mob 0418 450 490

> Email paul@mdca.com.au

> www.mdca.com.au

>

>

>

>

>

>

> -----Original Message-----

> From: Richard Campbell [mailto:richardcampbell123@outlook.com]

> Sent: Tuesday, 4 November 2014 5:30 PM

> To: admin@mdca.com.au

> Subject: Bulli project sturdee ave bulli

>

> Hi Mary this is Richard Campbell recieved ur letter today and I would

> like to put my expression of interest in for this job thank you....

>

> My interest will be to do the salvage of aboriginal objects as this is

> my specialty... as I'm a registered aboriginal persons thank you if

> you have any questions please don't hesitate to email or phone me anytime.....

>

> Cheers

> Richard Campbell
> Mob: 0499-688-663
> Email: richardcampbell123@outlook.com
>
> Sent from my iPhone
>
>



APPENDIX A3 : Responses to Draft Report



Lucinda O'Connor <lucinda.oconnor1910@gmail.com>

Draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for 2 Sturdee Ave, Bulli

Paul Knight <ceo@ilalc.org.au>
To: lou@mdca.com.au

31 October 2018 at 11:18

Hi Lucinda,

Sorry for taking so long to respond to this, things have been crazy around here.

I would like the developer to consider displaying the artifacts found on site as part of the development design and to also highlight and promote the Aboriginal heritage of the area through signage throughout the development and at any entrance point.

This area holds significant cultural value to the local Aboriginal Community and the we strongly request recognition of this history as part of any development in the area. It is with significant disappointment that consents to destroy Aboriginal heritage have been provided in this area without any ongoing recognition or information sharing in relation to the importance of this area. As a community we are continually asked to allow the destruction of our culture to enable development and this is no longer acceptable without appropriate recognition as part of the consent process.

Regards

Paul
[Quoted text hidden]



Lucinda O'Connor <lucinda.oconnor1910@gmail.com>

Draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for 2 Sturdee Ave, Bulli

Paul Knight <ceo@ilalc.org.au>
To: lou@mdca.com.au

18 October 2018 at 11:40

Hi Lucinda,

I am sorry for the late reply I have Board meeting every night this week which I have needed to prepare for and activity in the Land Council has been rather high for the last month or so.

I have reviewed the documentation and I have a few concerns, firstly I feel the dates of the source reports are from a long time ago and more recent thinking and understanding of the place and particularity the concept around landscape assessment has not been dealt with in this report.

I have further concern about the location of the test pits as shown in the report and whether this is really reflective of a strong assessment of the area. I fully understand the disturbed nature of the site in general terms, however it should be noted that as the origin of the fill is not known this could have and most likely was a movement of soil across this particular area, which more than likely would have relocated objects that may have been present.

I would be recommending further investigation of this site.

Cheers

Paul

[Quoted text hidden]

--

Paul Knight
Chief Executive Officer

Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council
[3 Ellen Street,](#)
[Wollongong NSW 2500](#)
Ph: 4226 3338
Fax: 4226 3360

I acknowledge the traditional owners and custodians of the land I work on as the first people of this country.

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To:

Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists
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Via email: mdca.archaeologists@gmail.com

From:

Karen Gough
North Ilawarra Reconciliation & Treaty Group
38 Lachlan Street
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16/10/2018

RE: MDCA “Draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report” (September 2018):

I write in response to the DRAFT “Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report- 2 Sturdee Ave, Bulli NSW” (September 2018) prepared by Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA) for Anglicare.

Aboriginal Protected Area:

I find it a tragedy that your archaeological assessments are used first to identify an area of archaeological sensitivity (which MDCA labelled ‘Sturdee Avenue OC1’ and registered with OEH (AHIMS #52-2-4239), then to conclude that it doesn’t warrant protection so only a small part of it will actually be “protected”; but if that concession proves too difficult to accommodate the building of the proposed Anglicare development, and/or hampers provision of access to another separate proposed neighboring development, then an AHIP will be needed, and no doubt be granted. It’s an ever-diminishing chunk of swampy land beside a creek which could not be safely developed in any case. The AHIP form is filled in and ready to go- so it makes us think what’s the point of contributing more information to a Cultural Heritage Assessment when the development will go ahead anyway??

Apart from that hopelessness, my main concern about the ACH Draft report is that while the archaeological test excavations carried out in 2015 may have helped to determine the presence/absence of Aboriginal archaeological remains across a part of the subject land, it says you failed to identify any “specific Aboriginal cultural connections or significance” relating to the land through the Aboriginal community consultation process undertaken by MDCA (p20). I suggest to you the reasons for that lack of Aboriginal input are obvious.

Women’s Area:

The MDCA ACH draft report is very dismissive of earlier information given by members of the Aboriginal community about areas of cultural significance within the subject land, especially with regard to the Women’s Area located in the Turpentine Forest vicinity.

Your report briefly mentions (at page 14) the anthropological report prepared for ARV by Dr Janelle White of Australian Cultural Heritage Management (ACHM) titled “*Aboriginal*

Anthropological Report- Sandon Point, NSW – Investigation into the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Values of a Women’s Area” dated 15th May 2013.

For that anthropological report Dr White spoke to 23 local Aboriginal community members, 10 local Aboriginal organisations and conducted 8 formal interviews and 2 site visits with local Aboriginal women and some men. A great deal of cultural information was given to Dr White in good faith, relating specifically to the cultural values of the Turpentine Forest area and its surrounds as a Women’s Area. Your report does not consider any of the contents of that report due to the “ownership” of it resting with ARV’s lawyers at the time, Norton Rose. I suggest you attempt to access it but note that Dr White says *“the inability to fix a firm spatial boundary on a place which is not specifically archaeological in nature is not uncommon in Aboriginal ethnographic research.”*

I am appalled that MDCA have chosen instead to include a terribly disrespectful quote made by Dr Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy, the archaeological consultant for Stockland. (p21). There is no need for your report to repeat her offensive comments which ridiculed the cultural information given by Aboriginal women about the role of the Turpentine Forest area in birthing and other women’s activities (information given for the Kate Water’s report, 2007). This insult may be a big part of the reason that Aboriginal women don’t want to participate in any more Cultural Heritage consultations. They were not taken seriously when they tried to explain their deep connection and you are only belittling MDCA by repeating her words.

Of course there is no archaeological evidence of birthing sites. The ceremonial burial of placentas does not leave a physical trace over time, but is a spiritual cultural practice to connect the newborn’s spirit to its birth place. Contrary to what Dr McIntyre-Tamwoy says, of course women would move away from the main camp (on the beach) and seek a place more private, away from men (eg away from the tool making site on opposite side of Tramway creek), with a fresh water source (Cookson’s Creek) and the necessary medicinal plants and fibers, special foods and ochres used to protect the birthing woman and baby. All these resources are available in the Turpentine Forest and Open Woodland on its eastern side and in the Cookson’s Creek riparian corridor.

Please delete Dr McIntyre-Tamwoy’s demented rave from your report.

Remnant Native Vegetation:

I object to the MDCA characterization of the vegetation of the Anglicare/ARV land (p23). You make it sound like a weed infested area with a few youngish turpentine trees. While some parts of the land may have been cleared of trees to make pasture, the presence of the original topsoil and seed bank it contains has allowed the forest to recover, regenerate naturally and expand eastwards. It is a species-rich vegetation community with all guilds present and a number of locally rare specimens and very old trees. Many of these plants have specific Aboriginal cultural uses. We are not convinced that enough of the Turpentine Forest surrounds will be “protected” and are most concerned about the impact of the Anglicare/ARV “Ocean View Precinct” proposed to be built on the eastern side of the forest.

I question the authority of MDCA as archaeologists to make dismissive comments about the vegetation and ecological values and integrity of the site.

To help clarify and correct that mis-information I have attached two lists of vegetation species recorded on the ARV/Anglicare lands by reputable botanists and bush regeneration experts, including ARV/Anglicare's own Flora and Fauna consultants, Cumberland Ecology.

Turpentine Forest Area:

The Turpentine Forest on the ARV-Cooksons land is a rare coastal remnant of the Turpentine-Blackbutt Forest of the Illawarra Escarpment and is a Landscape Heritage item listed under Wollongong City Council's LEP.

The "Sandon Point Turpentine Forest plant association is closest in character to the Escarpment Blackbutt Forest but in a lowland setting and therefore likely to be the only representative of this remaining"

(Robert Miller, Principal Cumberland Flora & Fauna Interpretive Services, personal correspondence, August 2008).

In summary- Flora studies conducted in the immediate area of the Turpentine Forest have identified the presence of a huge array of remnant native plant species growing: 27 different species of trees; 15 species of shrubs; 41 species of groundcover or grasses; 6 species of ferns; and 19 species of vines (not including planted native species and introduced species).

The attached Turpentine forest remnant native plant species list was compiled from: Cumberland Ecology, Appendix B Plant Species List in *Flora and Fauna Constraints Analysis at Sandon Point, Bulli*, Final Report, 2006.
and

Site Visits records of Anders Bofeldt, Helen Wilson and Danie Ondinea and others in 2007. (See attached 2nd list of **Remnant native plant species identified in the Turpentine Forest and adjacent Open Woodland, Sturdee Avenue, Bulli**)

Other Flora and Fauna surveys consulted include:

Sainty (2001) for Stockland Developers, Professor Paul Adam (2003) for Wollongong City Council's submission to Commission of Inquiry, and

Dr Robert Miller, Cumberland Flora and Fauna Interpretive Services, "*Sandon Point Aboriginal Place and Kuradji Lands Vegetation Management Plan*" (April 2010) and Appendix 8- Turpentine Forest Environs.

Aboriginal Cultural Resources and Education:

The mixture of plant communities found in the coastal floodplain below the Illawarra Escarpment at Bulli provided a diverse range of gatherable foods and resources that were used by Aboriginal men and women in differing ways to supplement a largely-seafood diet. The natural resources found in the Turpentine Forest area include many foods, medicines and raw materials that support life and which could sustain large gatherings of Aboriginal people involved in the ceremonial and cultural business conducted at Sandon Point.

Many species of plants growing in the Turpentine Forest area have known Dharawal names and known traditional Aboriginal uses. As such the plants in the Turpentine Forest area have huge potential as an educational resource, a class room for teaching about local Aboriginal culture, crafts, lore and language.

Some Culturally Significant flora mapped in the ARV/Anglicare land Turpentine Forest and surrounds includes the following edited list extract from the “Sandon Point Aboriginal Cultural Resources Schedule” (Karen Gough, 2013, un-published):

Turpentine Forest Area - Aboriginal Cultural Resources

Plant Name	Dharawal Name	Cultural Uses
Green Wattle	Wat-tah	Most wattles have a number of uses: weapons, tools, fibre, food, fire, shelter, medicine
Blackbutt	Yarr-warrah	medicine, implements, weapons
Blackwood	Baaliang	tanning for fishing nets, medicine, stain, paint, bird attractant
Illawarra Flame Tree	Weerywegne	nets, fishing lines
Grey Ironbark	Baarrimaa	tanning, artifacts, fibre
Sandpaper Fig	Marrulang or Ulowang	food, artefact manufacture, medicine, indicator for bat, possum and birds, (associated with birthing)
Turpentine	Booreeah	food, weapons, medicine, canoes
Geebung (Narrow-leaved)	Jerayal	food, medicine, indicator for small possum, bandicoot and wallaby
Rough Tree Fern	Yarrah-wah	food, medicine, indicator for gathering food plants and fresh water
Apple Berry Vine	Mylong	food, string, medicine, indicator for diamond python
She Oak	Dahlwah	Shelter from sun and rain
Swamp Oak	Moombara	Casuarina timber is used to make boomerangs, boondis, and nulla nullas; bark used to make canoes in the Sydney region
Swamp Lily		medicine- sap used to soothe blue-bottle stings, indicator for fresh water
Soft-leaved Tea Tree	Gurreetdtheerah	bark used for bedding, blankets and baby napkins, torches
Coast Tea Tree	Baanbaan	shelter, insect repellent, medicine, brooms, artefacts, food, indicator for shellfish inc. pippis
Pig Face	Kupburril or Korowal	food, medicine for blisters and burns, indicator for tailor
Dianella Berry	Pokulbi	dye, decoration, snake whistle, food, string, weaving of baskets and mats, medicine, indicator for flathead and flounder. The Dianella plant is associated with a story in which the spirit of the woman who loved birds and animals resides in the plant.*

Forest

Manda

Swampy place with reeds

Kogarah

Creek

Dargun

*Peck, C.W. (1933) *Australian legends : tales handed down from the remotest times by the autochthonous inhabitants of our land*, Melbourne, Lothian, page 99-102.

Remnant native plant species identified in the Turpentine Forest and adjacent Open Woodland, Sturdee Avenue, Bulli

Compiled from site visit records of Anders Bofeldt, Helen Wilson and Danie Ondinea in 2007.

Legend:

t = tree, s = shrub, g = groundcover, grass or low shrub (< 0.5m), f = fern, v = vine

TF = present in Turpentine Forest including creekbank.

OW = present in Open Woodland and regenerating bushland and quarry.

K8 = recorded by Robert Miller in Kuradji VMP Site 8 (2010)

2006 = recorded by Cumberland Ecology 2006

Comments = Pers. comm. Anders Bofeldt 27 Nov 2007 (unless otherwise indicated)

Species name	Common Name	Habit	Site	Comments
<i>Acacia binervata</i>	Two Veined Hickory	t	TF	
<i>Acacia binervia</i>	Coast Myall	t	K8	
<i>Acacia floribunda</i>	Sally Wattle	s/t	2006/K8	
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Sydney Golden Wattle	s	TF, OW	Not very common on coastal plain. One OW specimen at least 25 years old.
<i>Acacia maidenii</i>	Maidens Wattle	t	TF, OW	
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood	t	TF, OW	
<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	Parramatta Wattle	t	TF	Rare on coastal plain. Also on northern side of Wilkes Walk. Suckers. Still found on foothills of the escarpment.
<i>Acacia sophorae</i>	Coastal Wattle	s/t	OW	
<i>Acacia stricta</i>	Hop Wattle	t	TF	Was once a common coastal plain wattle, now quite rare because of clearing. Occurs in open patches
<i>Acronychia oblongifolia</i>	Common Acronychia	t	TF	
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Maiden Hair	f	TF	
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black Shea Oak	t	OW	Regenerating in quarry
<i>Asplenium australasicum</i>	Birds Nest Fern	f	2006	
<i>Austrodanthonia richardsonii</i>			OW	Listed as rare in the area from Newcastle to Nowra with only 1 record from Newcastle area (Klaphake, 2002)

<i>Austrodanthonia tenuior</i>			OW	Difficult to distinguish between species. There are many local species.
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coastal Banksia	t	2006/K8	
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Apple-berry	v	TF	
<i>Bothriochloa dicipiens</i>			OW	Listed as unlikely to be found in the area from Newcastle to Nowra and there are no specimens in the NSW Herbarium. (Klaphake, 2002)
<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	Illawarra Flame Tree	t	TF	Maybe from seed
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Breynia	s	TF, OW	
<i>Carex inversa</i>	Sedge	g	TF	
<i>Carex</i> species	Sedge	g	TF	
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp Oak	t	2006/K8	
<i>Cayratia clematidea</i>	Native Grape		TF	
<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Swamp Pennywort	g	TF, OW	
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Old Man's Beard	v	TF, OW	Unusual on the coastal plain, only in the northern suburbs of Wollongong.
<i>Clerodendrum tomentosum</i>		s	TF	
<i>Commelina cyanea</i>	Scurvy Weed	g	TF	
<i>Cryptocarya microneural</i>	Murrogun	t	TF	Some up to 15 years old. Indicates increase in important Rainforest elements in this forest.
<i>Cyathea australis</i>	Rough Tree Fern	f	TF, OW	
<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Barbed Wire Grass		TF, OW	
<i>Cyperus imbecillis</i>	Sedge	g	TF	
<i>Desmodium varians</i>	Slender Ticktrefoil	g	TF, OW	
<i>Dianella caerulea</i> var. <i>producta</i>	Blue Flax Lily	g	TF	
<i>Dichelachne</i> species x 2	Plume Grass (Long and Short-haired)	g	OW	
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kydney Weed	g	TF, OW	
<i>Dipodium variegatum</i>	Hyacinth Orchid		TF	Only in the wild, almost impossible to propagate. Dependent on fungi. Very susceptible to changes such as log and leaf litter removal.
<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>	Forest Hedgehog Grass	g	TF, OW	
<i>Einadia histata</i>	Berry Salt Bush /Saloop	s	K8	
<i>Einadia trigonos</i>	Fishweed	g	K8	
<i>Entolasia marginata</i>	Bordered Panic	g	TF, OW	

<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i>	Grey Ironbark	t	TF	Some 50+ years old
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	t	TF, OW	Regenerating in quarry
<i>Eucalyptus saligna x botryoides</i>	Bangalay	t	TF	
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	t	K8	
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat Berry	v	TF	
<i>Ficus coronate</i>	Sand Paper Fig	t	TF	
<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig	t	K8	
<i>Ficus obliqua</i>	Fig	t	TF	Not many Figs left on coastal plain. Growing as a 'strangler' on Turpentines. Mature specimen on northern side Wilkes Walk - possibly planted.
<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Port Jackson Fig	t	K8	
<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	Scrambling Lily	v	TF	
<i>Geranium homeanum</i>	Northern Cranesbill	g	TF	
<i>Glochidion ferdinandi var. ferdinandi</i>	Cheese Tree	t	TF, OW	
<i>Glochidion ferdinandi var. pubens</i>	Hairy Cheese Tree	t	TF	Uncommon in region.
<i>Glycine species</i>	Love Creeper	v	TF, OW	
<i>Gnaphalium species</i>			TF	
<i>Guioa semiglauc</i>	Guioa	t	TF	
<i>Gymnostachys anceps</i>	Settlers Flax	g	TF	
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Purple Twining Pea	v	TF, OW	
<i>Hibbertia dentata</i>	Twining Guinea Flower	v	TF, OW	
<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	Snake Vine	v	TF, OW	
<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	Swamp Rosella		TF	Annual native, rare in Illawarra
<i>Hydrocotyle tripartita</i>	Pennywort		TF	
<i>Hypolepis muelleri</i>	Harsh Ground Fern	f	OW	
<i>Imperata cylindrica var. major</i>	Blady Grass	g	TF, OW	
<i>Juncus subseendis</i>	Finger Rush	g	K8	
<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	Tussock Rush	g	K8	
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	Dusky coral Pea	v	TF, OW	
<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	Yellow Lemon-scented Tea-tree	s	TF	Uncommon locally. Was widespread on coastal plain.
<i>Livistona australis</i>	Cabbage Palm	t	K8	
<i>Lobelia alata</i>	Angled Lobelia		OW	
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	g	TF, OW	
<i>Marsdenia rostrata</i>	Common Milk Vine	v	TF	Very mature specimen - at least 20 years old
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	White Cedar	t	TF	At northern limit of original range
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping Meadow Grass	g	TF, OW	

<i>Muehlenbeckia gracillima</i>	Slender Lignum		TF	
<i>Notolaea venosa</i>	Veined Mock Olive	s	TF	
<i>Omalanthus nutans</i> (syn. <i>O. populifolius</i>)	Bleeding Heart	s/t	OW	
<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	Basket Grass	g	TF, OW	
<i>Oplismenus imbecillis</i>	Narrow-leaved Basket Grass	g	TF, OW	
<i>Oxalis chnoodes</i>			TF	
<i>Oxalis exilis</i>			K8	
<i>Oxalis perennans</i>			K8/2006	
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Vine	v	TF, OW	
<i>Paspalidium</i> species			TF	Appears to be quite rare locally.
<i>Persoonia linearis</i>	Geebung		R1	One of only 2 Persoonias on the eastern side of the escarpment.
<i>Phyllanthus gasstroemii</i>		s	TF	
<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	Rough/ Yellow Pittosporum	s	TF	
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	t	TF, OW	
<i>Poa labillardieri</i>	Tussock Grass	g	TF	
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>		s	TF, OW	Becoming uncommon in Illawarra's north because of clearing. Not protected in reserves.
<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>			TF	
<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>	White Root	g	TF	
<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>	Pastel Flower	g	TF	
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken Fern	f	TF, OW	
<i>Rapanea variabilis</i>	Muttonwood	t	TF, OW	One specimen at least 50 years old
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Native Raspberry	v	TF	
<i>Senecio hispidulus</i>	Rough Groundsell	g	K8	
<i>Senecio linearifolius</i>	Fireweed Groundsel	g	TF	
<i>Seringia arborescens</i>		s	TF	Endangered locally, on verge of becoming extinct in district. Occurs from Brokers Nose foothills to Bulli. Only known from 3 or 4 sites. Brokers Nose population wiped out a few years ago. Uncommon in Sydney basin.
<i>Smilax australis</i>	Sarsaparilla Lawyer Vine	v	OW	
<i>Smilax glyciphylla</i>	Sweet Sarsaparilla	v	2006	
<i>Solanum aviculare</i>	Kangaroo Apple	s	TF	

<i>Stephania japonica</i> <i>var. discolor</i>	Snake Vine/ Stephania	v	TF	
<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	t	TF, OW	
<i>Thelymitra species</i>	Sun Orchid	g	OW	
<i>Themeda australis</i>	Kangaroo Grass	g	K8	
<i>Trema tomentosa</i> (<i>sp. aspera</i>)	Poison Peach		TF	
<i>Tylophora barbata</i>	Bearded Tylophora	v	TF	
<i>Typha orientalis</i>	Bullrush/ Broad Leaf Cumbungi	g	OW	
<i>Veronica plebeian</i>	Creeping Speedwell	g	TF	
<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Ivy-leaved Violet	g	TF	
<i>Wahlenbergia</i> <i>?gracilis</i>	Australian Bluebell	g	TF	
<i>Zieria smithii</i>	Sandfly Zieria	s	TF, OW	

Anders Bofeldt commented that there is an increase in important Rainforest elements in this forest (such as *Cryptocarya microneura*, *Stephania japonica*). Rainforest has been mostly cleared from the coastal plain and is not conserved adequately in Illawarra.

Other references:

Klaphake, Van 2002 *Key to the Grasses of Sydney* Self published.

Cumberland Ecology, Appendix B Plant Species List in *Flora and Fauna Constraints Analysis at Sandon Point, Bulli*, Final Report, 2006.

Dr Robert Miller, Cumberland Flora and Fauna Interpretive Services, “*Sandon Point Aboriginal Place and Kuradji Lands Vegetation Management Plan*” (April 2010) and Appendix 8- Turpentine Forest Environs.

Dharawal names used are sourced from *Murni Dhungang Jirrar, Living in the Illawarra*, DEC, 2005. And *Francis Bodkin and Gavin Andrews, *Dharawal Dictionary* (Bidjigal Dialect) compiled 2007.

Yours sincerely

Karen Gough



APPENDIX B

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION RECORDS

APPENDIX B1 : Excavation Context Summary

APPENDIX B2 : Other Finds

APPENDIX B3 : Soil Samples



APPENDIX B3 : Glossary of Technical Terms





APPENDIX B1 : Excavation Context Summary




APPENDIX B1: MANUAL EXCAVATION CONTEXT SUMMARY

Square #	BH5	Excavator/s	Leanne and Tamika		Recorder	Tamika	Date	3/2/2015	
MGA Easting	308496	MGA Northing	6199826	Accuracy (m)	+/- 0.01m	Location of Coordinate	northwest corner of square		
Dimensions	0.5m x 0.5m	Surface elevation (m AHD)	25.17		Base of Test Square (m AHD)	24.82			
General Description	The surface of this pit is uneven and highly compact due to its location on the temporary route of 'Wilkie's Walk'. A road-base overburden was removed prior to commencement of hand excavation. The A Horizon is disturbed and rubble is mixed through the first 0.05m of the deposit. The rubble consists of blue metal, various stone types, concrete and ceramic. The A Horizon consists of a dry brown sandy clay loam with many sandstone pieces up to 15cm in diameter. A few pieces of charcoal and one piece of blue/white ceramic were observed in this layer. The same dry brown loam continues and sandstone pieces increase in size and frequency until the pit was abandoned due to an abundance of sandstone at 0.35m.								
Spit	1	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	10cm	Total Buckets	5		
Spit	2	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	20cm	Total Buckets	5		
Spit	3	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	30cm	Total Buckets	2		
Spit	4	Size (cm)	5cm	End Depth (cm)	35cm	Total Buckets	0.5		
Photos				West section of BH5.				Indurated sandstone at base of excavation.	




Square #	BH6	Excavator/s	Leanne and Tamika		Recorder	Tamika	Date	3/2/2015
MGA Easting	308541	MGA Northing	6199824	Accuracy (m)	+/- 0.01m	Location of Coordinate	northwest corner of square	
Dimensions	0.5m x 0.5m	Surface elevation (m AHD)	17.96			Base of Test Square (m AHD)	17.66	
General Description	The surface of this pit is uneven and highly compact due to its location on 'Wilkie's Walk'. The overburden is made up of pale grey dry loam mixed with much rubble through the first 0.1m of the deposit due to extensive track stabilisation. This is underlain by a disturbed brown sandy clay loam A Horizon which decreases in rubble content from 0.1m depth. The deposit increases in clay content from 0.17m depth and charcoal flecks come into section. Sandstone pieces are present from 0.1m depth and rootlets and one rotting tree root are also present. The deposit becomes a mottled grey-beige clay as it begins to grade into the B Horizon. At 0.21m and 0.27m respectively, two very large sandstone pieces are present. The deposit becomes uniformly beige clay at 0.3m depth.							
Spit	1	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	10cm	Total Buckets	3	
Spit	2	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	20cm	Total Buckets	4.5	
Spit	3	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	30cm	Total Buckets	4	
Photos				North section of BH6.				The large indurated sandstone pieces within the transitional deposit.




Square #	BH7	Excavator/s		Craig and Tamika		Recorder	Tamika	Date	2/2/2015
MGA Easting	308597	MGA Northing	6199808	Accuracy (m)	+/- 0.01m	Location of Coordinate	northwest corner of square		
Dimensions	0.5m x 0.5m	Surface elevation (m AHD)		9.89		Base of Test Square (m AHD)		9.44	
General Description	Underneath a grassy surface is 0.2m of dark brown sandy clay loam which constitutes an A Horizon. From 0.1-0.2m depth sandstone pieces up to 5cm diameter become apparent which increase in size and prevalence with depth. A small shell fragment and a non-artefactual quartz chip were observed from 0.1-0.15m and a small quartz pebble (<0.05m diameter) and a piece of blue metal (<0.02m diameter) were observed between 0.15-0.2m. From 0.2m the deposit becomes more friable and compact. The sandstone pieces continue to be prevalent and charcoal flecks begin to appear. From 0.35m the deposit becomes slightly paler and grades into a uniform medium brown clay B Horizon by 0.4m depth. Within the clay horizon a small non-artefactual quartz chip was also observed. Excavation ceased at 0.45m depth.								
Spit	1	Size (cm)	5cm	End Depth (cm)	5cm	Total Buckets	3.5		
Spit	2	Size (cm)	5cm	End Depth (cm)	10cm	Total Buckets	2		
Spit	3	Size (cm)	5cm	End Depth (cm)	15cm	Total Buckets	3		
Spit	4	Size (cm)	5cm	End Depth (cm)	20cm	Total Buckets	3.5		
Spit	5	Size (cm)	5cm	End Depth (cm)	25cm	Total Buckets	3.5		
Spit	6	Size (cm)	5cm	End Depth (cm)	30cm	Total Buckets	2.5		
Spit	7	Size (cm)	5cm	End Depth (cm)	35cm	Total Buckets	3.5		
Spit	8	Size (cm)	5cm	End Depth (cm)	40cm	Total Buckets	2.5		
Spit	9	Size (cm)	5cm	End Depth (cm)	45cm	Total Buckets	3		
Photos				South section of BH7.					





Square #	BH8	Excavator/s		Paul and Tony		Recorder	Paul	Date	2/2/2015
MGA Easting	308639	MGA Northing	6199807	Accuracy (m)	+/- 0.01m	Location of Coordinate		northwest corner of square	
Dimensions	0.5m x 0.5m	Surface elevation (m AHD)		7.79		Base of Test Square (m AHD)		7.34	
General Description	Pit located immediately adjacent to (south of) Wilkies Walk next to temporary property fence in area of dense grass and loose gravel. Uppermost deposit is disturbed A Horizon comprising loose brown clay loam with frequent grass roots and coarse aggregate gravels, as well as small fragments of glass, plastic and ceramic in top 0.1 – 0.15m. Under this is more compact natural clay loam soil increasing in clay content and becoming paler with depth and containing occasional sandstone pieces up to 5cm diameter and charcoal flecks. At 0.45m change to compact orange/brown clay subsoil with charcoal flecks (B Horizon).								
Spit	1	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	10cm	Total Buckets		5	
Spit	2	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	20cm	Total Buckets		5	
Spit	3	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	30cm	Total Buckets		5	
Spit	4	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	40cm	Total Buckets		5	
Spit	4	Size (cm)	5cm	End Depth (cm)	45cm	Total Buckets		2	
Photos				South Section of BH8					





Square #	BH11	Excavator/s		David and Dan		Recorder	Dan and Tamika	Date	3/2/2015
MGA Easting	308509	MGA Northing	6199785	Accuracy (m)	+/- 0.01m	Location of Coordinate		northwest corner of square	
Dimensions	0.5m x 0.5m	Surface elevation (m AHD)		15.61		Base of Test Square (m AHD)		15.21	
General Description	An eastward sloping grassy surface is underlain by an A Horizon comprising 0.25m of dark brown sandy clay loam interspersed with grass roots and rootlets. Sandstone pieces and clay content increase with depth. At 0.35m the deposit becomes a yellow/brown clay subsoil (B Horizon) with some intermixed clay loam from root/insect disturbance.								
Spit	1	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	10cm	Total Buckets		4.5	
Spit	2	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	20cm	Total Buckets		4	
Spit	3	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	30cm	Total Buckets		5	
Spit	4	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	40cm	Total Buckets		3	
Photos				North section of BH11.					




Square #	BH12	Excavator/s		Tony and Paul		Recorder	Paul	Date	3/2/2015	
MGA Easting	308566	MGA Northing	6199779	Accuracy (m)	+/- 0.01m	Location of Coordinate		northwest corner of square		
Dimensions	0.5m x 0.5m	Surface elevation (m AHD)		10.21		Base of Test Square (m AHD)		10.01		
General Description	Deposit consists of brown sandy clay loam with frequent grass roots, charcoal flecks and small sandstone pieces (up to 3cm diameter) in top 0.1m. Under this grass roots decrease and some larger sandstone pieces (up to 5cm diameter) are present. At 0.16 – 0.18m transition to compact orange/brown clay subsoil with included sandstone pieces up to 8cm in diameter.									
Spit	1	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	10cm	Total Buckets		5		
Spit	2	Size (cm)	6-8cm	End Depth (cm)	16-18cm	Total Buckets		5		
Spit	3	Size (cm)	2-4cm	End Depth (cm)	18-20cm	Total Buckets		2		
Photos				North section of BH12					Base of BH12 showing friable sandstone fragments in clay subsoil	





Square #	BH13	Excavator/s	Leanne and Tamika		Recorder	Tamika	Date	4/2/2015
MGA Easting	308622	MGA Northing	6199774	Accuracy (m)	+/- 0.01m	Location of Coordinate	northwest corner of square	
Dimensions	0.5m x 0.5m	Surface elevation (m AHD)	7.91			Base of Test Square (m AHD)	7.61	
General Description	A grassy surface is underlain by 0.17m of dark brown moist sandy clay loam (A Horizon). Two black FGS artefacts were observed in the spoil as well as one in-situ pink silcrete artefact at 0.15m depth. A further two black FGS artefacts were observed in-situ at 0.175m and 0.185m depth. From 0.17m the profile begins to grade into a B Horizon. From 0.2m the deposit becomes slightly paler which manifests as a medium brown clay that then grades into a uniformly highly plastic orange-brown clay subsoil at 0.24m depth. A small amount of charcoal was present in the clay B Horizon. Excavation ceased at 0.3m depth.							
Spit	1	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	10cm	Total Buckets	6	
Spit	2	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	20cm	Total Buckets	5	
Spit	3	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	30cm	Total Buckets	5	
Photos				East section of BH13.				In-situ pink silcrete flake at 0.15m depth.




Square #	BH15	Excavator/s		David, John and Paul		Recorder	Paul	Date	4/2/2015
MGA Easting	308507	MGA Northing	6199745	Accuracy (m)	+/- 0.01m	Location of Coordinate		southwest corner of square	
Dimensions	0.5m x 0.5m	Surface elevation (m AHD)		10.87		Base of Test Square (m AHD)		10.67	
General Description	Pit located in area of dense grass growth. Deposit consists of 0.05 – 0.1m of brown sandy clay loam with frequent grass roots and several small red glass fragments on compact orange/brown clay subsoil. Pit excavated 0.01m into clay subsoil.								
Spit	1	Size (cm)	10cm		End Depth (cm)	10cm	Total Buckets	5	
Spit	2	Size (cm)	10cm		End Depth (cm)	20cm	Total Buckets	6	
Photos				North section of BH15					




Square #	BH16		Excavator/s		Tony and Paul		Recorder	Paul		Date	3/2/2015	
MGA Easting	308546		MGA Northing	6199755		Accuracy (m)	+/- 0.01m		Location of Coordinate		northwest corner of square	
Dimensions	0.5m x 0.5m		Surface elevation (m AHD)		9.76		Base of Test Square (m AHD)		9.5			
General Description	Pit located in area of dense grass and within 1-2m of wattle trees. Deposit consists of grown sandy clay loam with frequent grass roots in top 0.05m as well as moderate lateral tree roots (1 -3 cm diameter) and occasional large (5-8cm diameter) indurated sandstone pieces. Lateral and vertical tree roots continue onto and into compact pale brown clay subsoil at ca. 0.25m. Excavated 1-2cm into clay subsoil.											
Spit	1		Size (cm)	10cm		End Depth (cm)	10cm		Total Buckets	7		
Spit	2		Size (cm)	10cm		End Depth (cm)	20cm		Total Buckets	5		
Spit	3		Size (cm)	3-5cm		End Depth (cm)	23 - 25cm		Total Buckets	4		
Spit	4		Size (cm)	1-2cm		End Depth (cm)	25-26cm		Total Buckets	1		
Photos				West section of BH16						Large indurated sandstone piece from Spit 3		





Square #	BH17	Excavator/s		Tony and Paul		Recorder	Paul	Date	3/2/2015
MGA Easting	308592	MGA Northing	6199757	Accuracy (m)	+/- 0.01m	Location of Coordinate		northwest corner of square	
Dimensions	0.5m x 0.5m	Surface elevation (m AHD)		7.65		Base of Test Square (m AHD)		7.43	
General Description	Pit located on sloping ground near Cooksons Creek wetland area in dense grass. Uppermost deposit consists of a brown sandy clay loam A Horizon with frequent grass roots in top 0.05 – 0.1m. Spit 1 dug as a levelling spit 0.1m at north and 0m in south. At 0.15-0.2m interface with orange brown compact clay subsoil. Excavated 1-2cm into subsoil as Spit 4.								
Spit	1	Size (cm)	0-10cm	End Depth (cm)	0-10cm	Total Buckets		2	
Spit	2	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	10-20cm	Total Buckets		5	
Spit	3	Size (cm)	0-5cm	End Depth (cm)	15-20cm	Total Buckets		3	
Spit	4	Size (cm)	2cm	End Depth (cm)	17-22cm	Total Buckets		1	
Photos				North section of BH17					





Square #	BH20	Excavator/s		Tony and Tamika		Recorder	Tamika	Date	4/2/2015
MGA Easting	308519	MGA Northing	6199727	Accuracy (m)	+/- 0.01m	Location of Coordinate		northwest corner of square	
Dimensions	0.5m x 0.5m	Surface elevation (m AHD)		9.92		Base of Test Square (m AHD)		9.62	
General Description	Grassy surface underlain by 0.18m of dark brown friable sandy clay loam (A Horizon) interspersed with grass roots and rootlets. Sandstone pieces up to 5cm diameter increase with depth. From 0.18m the deposit becomes more plastic and includes charcoal flecks. A uniformly beige clay B Horizon is present from 0.27m depth.								
Spit	1	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	10cm	Total Buckets	6		
Spit	2	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	20cm	Total Buckets	5		
Spit	3	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	30cm	Total Buckets	5		
Photos				East section of BH20.					




Square #	AP21		Excavator/s		John, David and Paul		Recorder	Paul		Date	4/2/2015	
MGA Easting	308533		MGA Northing	6199772		Accuracy (m)	+/- 0.01m		Location of Coordinate		northwest corner of square	
Dimensions	0.5m x 0.5m		Surface elevation (m AHD)		11.63		Base of Test Square (m AHD)		11.18			
General Description	Pit located in stand of wattle trees in vicinity of former trailbike tracks and with several (rabbit?) burrows in the surrounding area. Deposit consists of brown sandy clay loam A Horizon with frequent grass roots in top 0.1m, becoming increasingly compact with depth and containing sandstone pieces 1-4cm in diameter. At 0.22cm an 8cm diameter burrow encountered in south western quadrant of square, angled down to the north. It may join other nearby burrows. At 0.35m scattered and concentrated charcoal from a burnt root, dispersed by burrow. At 0.35 – 0.4m transition to orange/brown compact clay. Spit 5 excavated 5cm into clay subsoil. Burrow continues into subsoil and includes material mixed from upper A Horizon spits.											
Spit	1	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	10cm	Total Buckets	5					
Spit	2	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	20cm	Total Buckets	4					
Spit	3	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	30cm	Total Buckets	6					
Spit	4	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	40cm	Total Buckets	5					
Spit	4	Size (cm)	5cm	End Depth (cm)	45cm	Total Buckets	4					
Photos				North section of AP21. Note small sandstone pieces in section					Burrow located in Spit 3 (north to top)			




Square #	AP22	Excavator/s		Tony and Tamika		Recorder	Tamika	Date	4/2/2015	
MGA Easting	308601	MGA Northing	6199777	Accuracy (m)	+/- 0.01m	Location of Coordinate		northwest corner of square		
Dimensions	0.5m x 0.5m	Surface elevation (m AHD)		8.42		Base of Test Square (m AHD)		7.89		
General Description	This pit is located on the low-lying Cooksons Creek wetland area. It has a grassy surface underlain by 0.28m of dark brown sandy clay loam A Horizon interspersed with grass roots and rootlets. Towards the lower extent of this layer sandstone pieces up to 5cm diameter and charcoal become present. From 0.28m to 0.52m the deposit becomes paler and grades into silty/sandy clay with larger pieces of sandstone. The presence of the silty deposit suggests that this area has probably been subject to alluvial action such as periodic waterlogging. A uniformly orange clay B Horizon with charcoal flecks is present from 0.52m depth.									
Spit	1	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	10cm	Total Buckets		6		
Spit	2	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	20cm	Total Buckets		4.5		
Spit	3	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	30cm	Total Buckets		5		
Spit	4	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	40cm	Total Buckets		4.5		
Spit	5	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	50cm	Total Buckets		5		
Spit	6	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	53cm	Total Buckets		2		
Photos				West section of AP22.					AP22 post excavation.	




Square #	AP23	Excavator/s	Tony and Tamika		Recorder	Tamika	Date	6/2/2015
MGA Easting	308620	MGA Northing	6199789	Accuracy (m)	+/- 0.01m	Location of Coordinate	northwest corner of square	
Dimensions	0.5m x 0.5m	Surface elevation (m AHD)	8.08			Base of Test Square (m AHD)	7.61	
General Description	A grassy surface underlain by 0.28m of brown sandy clay loam (A Horizon) interspersed with grass roots and rootlets. Charcoal is present from 0.19m which increases in frequency with depth. From 0.2m depth sandstone pieces up to 6cm diameter begin to appear. From 0.28m the deposit becomes more plastic and granular and begins to become paler in colour. A uniformly orange-beige clay B Horizon is present from 0.45m depth.							
Spit	1	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	10cm	Total Buckets	4.5	
Spit	2	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	20cm	Total Buckets	5	
Spit	3	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	30cm	Total Buckets	5	
Spit	4	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	40cm	Total Buckets	4	
Spit	5	Size (cm)	7cm	End Depth (cm)	47cm	Total Buckets	3	
Photos				West section of AP23.				




Square #	AP24	Excavator/s		David and Paul		Recorder	Paul	Date	6/2/2015
MGA Easting	308573	MGA Northing	6199796	Accuracy (m)	+/- 0.01m	Location of Coordinate		northwest corner of square	
Dimensions	0.5m x 0.5m	Surface elevation (m AHD)		11.06		Base of Test Square (m AHD)		10.66	
General Description	Pit located in area of dense grass. Deposit consists of brown sandy clay loam A Horizon with frequent grass roots in top 0.05 – 0.1m. Deposit increases in clay content and becomes slightly more pale with depth. From ca. 0.2m small pieces of sandstone (1-3cm diameter) present. From 0.3m interface with light brown clay subsoil appearing across pit from 0.35m. Excavated 3-5cm into clay subsoil.								
Spit	1	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	10cm	Total Buckets		6	
Spit	2	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	20cm	Total Buckets		5	
Spit	3	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	30cm	Total Buckets		6	
Spit	4	Size (cm)	6-10cm	End Depth (cm)	36 - 40cm	Total Buckets		3	
Photos				West section of AP24					




Square #	AP25	Excavator/s	Tony and Tamika		Recorder	Tamika	Date	6/2/2015
MGA Easting	308537	MGA Northing	6199800	Accuracy (m)	+/- 0.01m	Location of Coordinate	northwest corner of square	
Dimensions	0.5m x 0.5m	Surface elevation (m AHD)	14.84		Base of Test Square (m AHD)	14.64		
General Description	A grassy surface underlain by 0.1m of dark brown sandy clay loam (A Horizon) interspersed with grass roots and rootlets. Some larger roots of the surrounding Wattle trees appear within the A Horizon. From 0.1m the deposit grades to beige clay. Charcoal and sandstone pieces as well as a few small quartz pebbles are present. One fragment of clear glass was observed at 0.17m depth. A uniformly beige clay B Horizon is present from 0.185m depth.							
Spit	1	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	10cm	Total Buckets	4	
Spit	2	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	20cm	Total Buckets	3	
Photos				West section of AP25.				




Square #	AP26	Excavator/s		David and Paul		Recorder	Paul	Date	6/2/2015
MGA Easting	308552	MGA Northing	6199748	Accuracy (m)	+/- 0.01m	Location of Coordinate		northwest corner of square	
Dimensions	0.5m x 0.5m	Surface elevation (m AHD)		9.36		Base of Test Square (m AHD)		8.78	
General Description	Pit located in clearing amongst trees and 10m south of BH16 and adjacent to edge of E2 conservation zone. Excavated to obtain sample as close to creek as possible. Deposit consists of brown sandy clay loam A Horizon with frequent grass roots in top 0.1m as well as lateral tree roots up to 3cm diameter in top 0.2 – 0.25m. From 0.15m frequent sandstone pieces up to 8cm diameter are present. Deposit increasingly compact and clayey with depth. At 0.5m in south west corner is loose sand in a 0.1 x 0.1m area from a former animal burrow. From 0.55m transition to light brown compact clay subsoil with frequent small charcoal flecks.								
Spit	1	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	10cm	Total Buckets		6	
Spit	2	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	20cm	Total Buckets		5	
Spit	3	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	30cm	Total Buckets		5	
Spit	4	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	40cm	Total Buckets		6	
Spit	5	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	50cm	Total Buckets		3	
Spit	6	Size (cm)	5 - 8cm	End Depth (cm)	55-58cm	Total Buckets		3	
Photos				North section of AP26					



Square #	AP27	Excavator/s		Tamika		Recorder	Tamika	Date	6/2/2015
MGA Easting	308582	MGA Northing	6199764	Accuracy (m)	+/- 0.01m	Location of Coordinate	northwest corner of square		
Dimensions	0.5m x 0.5m	Surface elevation (m AHD)		8.76		Base of Test Square (m AHD)		8.16	
General Description	Grassy surface underlain by 0.4m of brown sandy clay loam A Horizon interspersed with grass roots and rootlets. In this layer are sandstone pieces and charcoal. From 0.4m the deposit grades into a highly plastic silty/sandy beige soil and clay mix with larger pieces of sandstone. The presence of the silty deposit suggests that this area has probably been subject to alluvial action such as periodic waterlogging. A uniformly orange-beige clay B Horizon with charcoal flecks and sandstone pieces is present from 0.6m depth.								
Spit	1	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	10cm	Total Buckets	6		
Spit	2	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	20cm	Total Buckets	4		
Spit	3	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	30cm	Total Buckets	5		
Spit	4	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	40cm	Total Buckets	4.5		
Spit	5	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	50cm	Total Buckets	4		
Spit	6	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	60cm	Total Buckets	4		
Photos				West section of AP27.					



Square #	AP28	Excavator/s		David and Paul		Recorder	Paul	Date	6/2/2015
MGA Easting	308610	MGA Northing	6199776	Accuracy (m)	+/- 0.01m	Location of Coordinate		northwest corner of square	
Dimensions	0.5m x 0.5m	Surface elevation (m AHD)		8.23		Base of Test Square (m AHD)		7.8	
General Description	Pit excavated at approximate mid point between BH13 and AP22 in uneven ground with thick reed and grass growth. Deposit consists of brown sandy clay loam A Horizon with dense individual and bunched grass roots in top 0.1 – 0.15m. Increasing clay content and pale colour with depth and contains occasional sandstone pieces 1-5cm diameter. At 0.35 – 0.4m grades into orange/brown compact clay. Spit 5 dug 2-3cm into clay subsoil.								
Spit	1	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	10cm	Total Buckets		5	
Spit	2	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	20cm	Total Buckets		5	
Spit	3	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	30cm	Total Buckets		4	
Spit	4	Size (cm)	10cm	End Depth (cm)	40cm	Total Buckets		4	
Spit	4	Size (cm)	3cm	End Depth (cm)	43cm	Total Buckets		2	
Photos				East section of AP28					



APPENDIX B2 : Other Finds



APPENDIX B2: OTHER FINDS

Square	Spit	Size	Other
AP21	1	10cm	coarse aggregate gravel
AP21	2	10cm	Coarse aggregate gravel, unworked quartz pebble fragment
AP25	2	10cm	clear glass fragment
BH5	1	10cm	small ceramic fragments, coarse aggregate gravel
BH5	2	10cm	small metal and glass fragments
BH5	3	10cm	small glass and ceramic fragments
BH6	1	10cm	small glass and ceramic fragments, coarse aggregate gravel
BH7	3	5cm	small shell fragment - probable mussel shell fragment (<i>Trichomya hirsuta/Mytilus edulis</i>), fresh and unweathered.
BH8	1	10cm	numerous small fragments of ceramic, foil, plastic and glass
BH8	2	10cm	small glass and ceramic fragments
BH15	1	10cm	small red glass frags



APPENDIX B3 : Soil Samples



APPENDIX B3: SOIL SAMPLES

Square	Depth below surface	pH
BH8	30cm	5.5- 6
BH8	55cm	5.5- 6
BH12	15cm	5.5- 6
BH17	15cm	5.5- 6
AP24	20cm	5.5- 6
AP28	20cm	5.5- 6



APPENDIX B4 : Glossary of Technical Terms



APPENDIX B4: GLOSSARY OF ARTEFACT TERMS

Term	Definition
Biomantle	The region of the soil profile in which bioturbation may occur.
Bioturbation	Includes disturbance to the artefacts by such living factors as earth worms and roots.
Butts of Flakes	The parts of broken flakes that carry with them the striking platforms.
Core	A piece of stone (e.g. cobble or pebble or fragment thereof) from which a flake has been detached, as indicated by the presence of negative flake scars only.
Cortex	The weathered or worn outside of the original nodular core from which flakes were struck.
Distal flakes	The parts of broken flakes that do not carry with them the striking platform. A broken flake can yield only one butt end, but has the potential for yielding multiple distal flakes.
Flake	Any piece of stone detached from a core or another flake, that possesses one or a combination of the following: ring crack, platform, erailure scar, positive bulb of force, or clearly discernable dorsal and ventral surface.
Striking Platform	The target that the stone flaker hits with a hammerstone when knocking off a flake.
Taphonomy/site taphonomy	Examination of the processes that have affected archaeological material (such as stone artefacts) after their abandonment at a site.



APPENDIX C

AHIMS REGISTER SEARCH RECORDS AND SITE CARD

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Purchase Order/Reference : Bulli check

Client Service ID : 163099

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
52-2-0084	Waniora Point	AGD	56	308901	6198037	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Non-Human Bone and Organic Material :-	Midden	102345
	Contact	Recorders	O.B Pryor, Cheryl Stanborough, Biosis Pty Ltd Wollongong Office, Mr. Asher Ford				Permits	3331		
52-2-1336	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			1834,97471,97 587
	Contact	Recorders	Denise Donlon, Richard Fullagar				Permits	513,935,3264		
52-2-2191	Sandon Point Range	AGD	56	308910	6199190	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd				Permits			
52-2-3866	SANDON POINT Surf Club Midden	GDA	56	309451	6199215	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : -, Artefact : -, Shell : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Comber Consultants Pty Limited, Mr. David Nutley				Permits	3472		
52-2-1894	Trig Midden	AGD	56	309300	6199060	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	3782
	Contact	Recorders	Kerry Navin				Permits			
52-2-1895	Memorial Midden	AGD	56	309360	6199050	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	3782
	Contact	Recorders	Kerry Navin				Permits	856,3264,3316		
52-2-4167	Sandon Point AS	GDA	56	308781	6199737	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr. Josh Symons				Permits	3802		
52-2-4173	Sandon Point1 Artefact Scatter	GDA	56	308850	6199915	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr. Alistair Hobbs				Permits			
52-2-2188	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Bill Lord				Permits	3264		
52-2-2142	Sandon Point Stage 1	AGD	56	308910	6199190	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd				Permits	1288,1889,1955,2010,2067,2122,2125,2130		
52-2-2143	Sandon Point Stage 2	AGD	56	308650	6199460	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 991		
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd				Permits	1289,1427,1856,1857,1858,1859,1860,1861		
52-2-3268	Sandon Point Stormwater Channel	AGD	56	308848	6199353	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Therin, Ms. Ana Jakovljevic				Permits	2487		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 20/02/2015 for Tamika Goward for the following area at Datum : GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 307000 - 310000, Northings : 6198000 - 6201000 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Background info. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 12

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



Aboriginal Site Recording Form



AHIMS Registrar

PO Box 1967, Hurstville NSW 2220

Office Use Only

Site Number

Date received

Date entered into system

Date catalogued

Entered by (I.D.)

Information Access

☐ Gender/male ☐ Gender/female ☐ Location restriction ☐ General restriction ☐ No access

For Further Information Contact:

☐ Nominated Trustee

Title

Surname

First Name

Initials

Organisation

Address

Phone number

Fax

☐ Knowledge Holder

Title

Surname

First Name

Initials

Organisation

Address

Phone number

Fax

Aboriginal Heritage Unit or Cultural Heritage Division Contacts

Geographic Location

Site Name

Easting

Northing

AGD/GDA

Mapsheet

Zone

Location Method

Other Registration

Primary Recorder

Title

Surname

First Name

Initials

Organisation

Address

Phone number

Fax

Date recorded

Office Use Only

Client on system

Client on system

Client on system

A 10x10 grid map with compass directions (N, NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, NW) and a north arrow. The grid is composed of 10 columns and 10 rows. The directions are labeled at the corners: NW (top-left), N (top-center), NE (top-right), W (middle-left), E (middle-right), S (bottom-center), SW (bottom-left), and SE (bottom-right). A north arrow is located on the right side of the grid, pointing upwards.