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***Heritage and Archaeological Assessment
Proposed Upgrade of
Lake Macquarie Yacht Club***

Report to:

De Witt Consulting

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Cover photo – LMYC date unknown, courtesy Lake Macquarie City Library Photographic Collection.

Executive Summary

Insite Heritage Pty Ltd has been commissioned by de Witt Consulting to prepare a heritage assessment of indigenous and historic values in the vicinity of Lake Macquarie Yacht Club (LMYC). LMYC propose to upgrade the club house as the building is no longer viable to serve its purpose and meet current building standards and safety concerns. The club also propose to expand the marina and provide a viable financial base to allow for ongoing operation. The project also involves the upgrading of Cullen Park car park area and a cycleway / footpath linking the Cullen Park car park with Anderson Ave to the south.

The assessment process has been based on site visits and consultation with Bahtahbah Local Aboriginal Land Council (BLALC), Awabakal Descendants Traditional Owners Corporation (ADTOAC) and Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation (ATOAC).

A recorded Aboriginal site is located in Cullen Park immediately east of the car park area. An additional highly disturbed midden deposit was located adjacent to houses on Anderson Parade. This midden will not be disturbed by the cycle/foot path. The proposed cycleway to link the car park that services LMYC with Anderson Parade will not impact on Aboriginal heritage as the route is narrow, highly modified foreshore and has been previously excavated for a sewer main. Refer to Section 7.1 and Appendix D regarding Management Recommendations. An additional information site card for site 45-7-0030 and new site card for the Anderson Parade midden have been lodged with AHIMS and can be seen in Appendix F.

The heritage values of the LMYC club house have been assessed in consideration of an original fabric assessment (Christopher Carter and Rod Besant) and brief historic research.

The club house has been extensively modified over time, and the building is now subject to deterioration due to its location which has compromised the structural integrity of the building. The club house was built in 1934 and has been subject to many additions and alterations in the intervening period to 2009. The original fabric has been modified by later additions and modifications to the point where there is little heritage value in the remaining elements.

An electric crane is listed as item BM-06 in the Lake Macquarie Heritage Study is no longer extant.

The remaining fabric is not considered significant to the heritage value of the club, indeed the heritage values are reflected in the place rather than the building.

The authors of this report are Angela Besant, Christopher Carter and Elizabeth Wyatt of Insite Heritage Pty Ltd.

1.0 Project Overview

1.1 Location

Lake Macquarie Yacht Club (LMYC) is located at the end of Ada Street Belmont, NSW, Parish of Kahibah, County of Northumberland. The location of the study area is outlined in Figure 1.

1.2 Project Details

LMYC propose to expand the clubs operation to ensure viability into the future. The current premises is no longer structurally sound and if the club house is not replaced the club will be forced to close. The expansion of the LMYC entails:

The replacement of the existing clubhouse with a new two storey building containing an auditorium (260 seats), restaurant, gaming area, bar, function rooms, storage, administration and associated facilities.

An extension to the existing marina that will provide an additional 72 wet berths: and upgrading and formalising of Cullen Park car park. The upgrading of the car park involves better definition of car spaces which will provide additional car spaces, native plantings along the foreshore and an area of reinforced turf for overflow parking and trailers.

In addition Lake Macquarie City Council have indicated that LMYC should include, as part of this development, a pedestrian / cycleway to link the Cullen Park car park with Anderson Parade approximately 200m south of the club. This cycleway has not been subject to local community consultation at this stage therefore it remains a potential pedestrian / cycleway and will not be included in the Yacht Club development unless required.

The project is being assessed under *Part 3A of the EP&A Act* and in accordance to the following guidelines:

Draft Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact assessment and Community Consultation (DECC, 2005).

Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants (DEC, 2004).

Draft Guidelines for Assessment of Impacts on Aboriginal Heritage under Part 3A (Planning, 2005).

Assessing Heritage Significance Update for Heritage Manual (Heritage Office ,2000).

NSW Heritage Manual (NSW Heritage Office, 1996)

1.3 Description of Subject Site

The Club comprises a club house constructed on piers and is accessed by a land-filled car park. The club comprises 1,554 members (June 2007) and employs 18 fulltime staff. The LMYC comprises a clubroom built on piers within the lake about 100m from the existing shoreline. The existing shoreline has been extensively modified with retaining walls constructed for at least 400 metres along this section of the lake. The club house is approached by means of a land filled car park which replaced an earlier jetty structure. The car park accommodates about 93 vehicles.

The club house is a rectangular building with a hipped roof that has been subject to many alterations over time. The clubhouse is now in poor condition. The clubhouse includes meeting rooms, licensed premises with bar and restaurant, office and amenities. The club house has a floor area of 738 sqm.

The foreshore area has been highly modified with the construction a retention wall and causeway constructed between the foreshore and in-filled carpark. The marina currently accommodates 83 berths and a hardstand area adjacent to the car part accommodates 19 yachts.

The land and water components of the site are located on Crown Land. In addition an informal car park is located on land zoned 6(1) Open Space on the western boundary of Cullen Park.

1.4 Aboriginal Community Consultation

The Department of Environment and Climate Change (DECC) draft guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact assessment and Community Consultation (2005) and Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants (DEC 2004), were applied to the project. The written notifications were sent to those parties identified by the guidelines (see Appendix A).

The survey was conducted on the 22nd January 2009 with ATOAC and ADTOAC. Bahtahbah LALC had previously visited the site with LMYC members and was familiar with the area. Michael Green suggested that a review of the draft report would be sufficient at this time.

The draft report was supplied to the stakeholders with a twenty one day review period. The comments received can be seen in Appendix D. The grammatical errors noted have been corrected and responses to the other issues raised can be seen in Section 3.4.

1.5 Environmental Context

The study area is located on a small lens of Norah Head Soil Landscape. This soil landscape is characterised by elevated undulating sand sheet plains on windblown sands near coastal headlands. Local relief is less than 30 m and slope gradients of <15%. The study area has a small headland on the Warners Bay Soil landscape to the south and Woy Woy sand sheet landscape to the north. Vegetation would have been heathland with some areas of woodland (Murphy 1993:88).

The area has been developed since the mid 19th Century.

1.6 Impact of Development

The development would require the complete rebuilding of the Lake Macquarie Yacht Club. There is no potential to retain elements of the building within the structure. The carpark redevelopment will not adversely impact on the existing surface of gravel. The carpark may require a small cut at the base of slope on adjoining Cullen Park to construct a small retaining wall.

The potential cycle / pedestrian way will require minimal impact. Should the pathway be required it will be in the order of 125mm thick concrete over a 50mm thick sand base and is unlikely to impact on in-situ soil profiles.

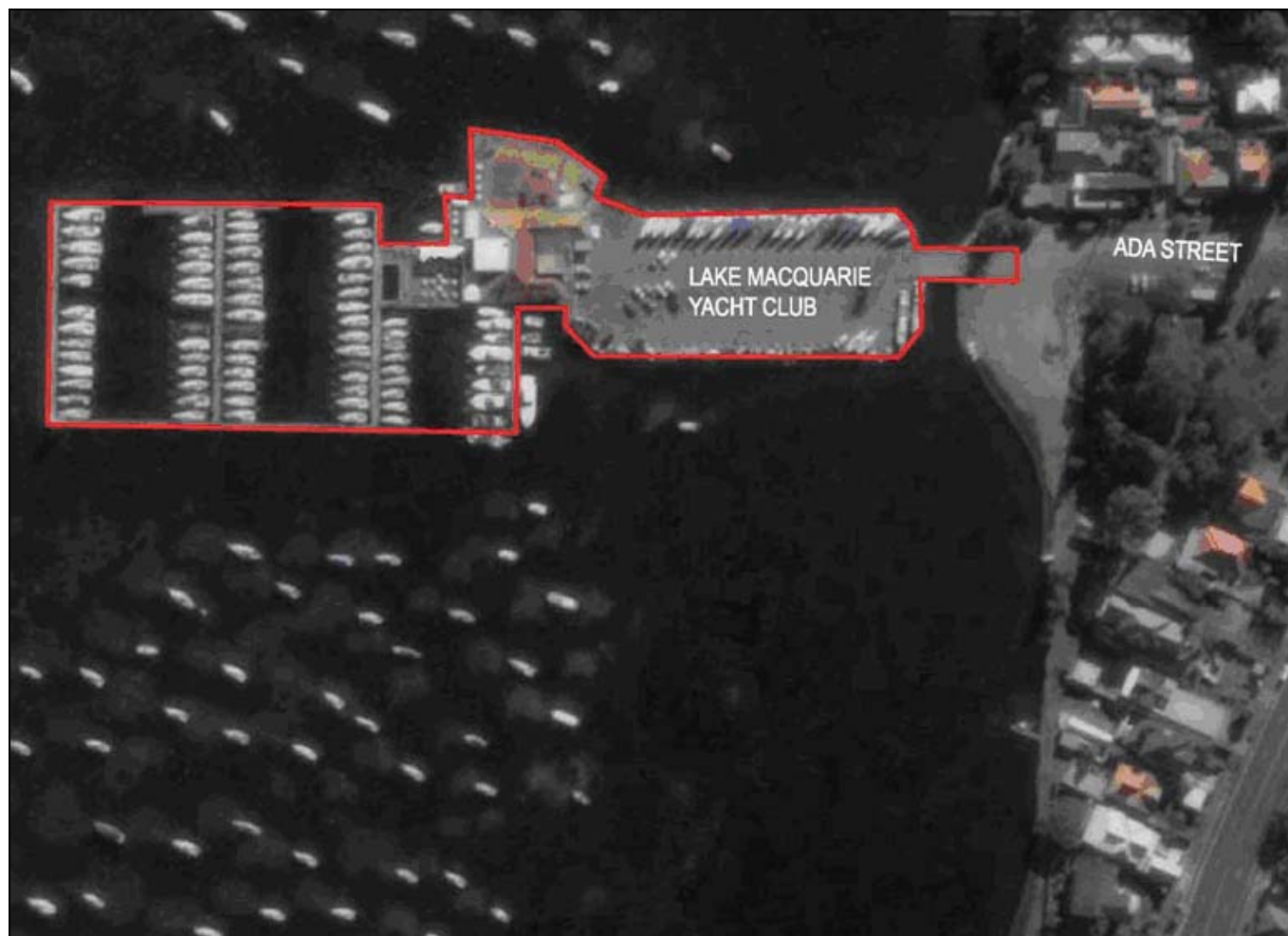
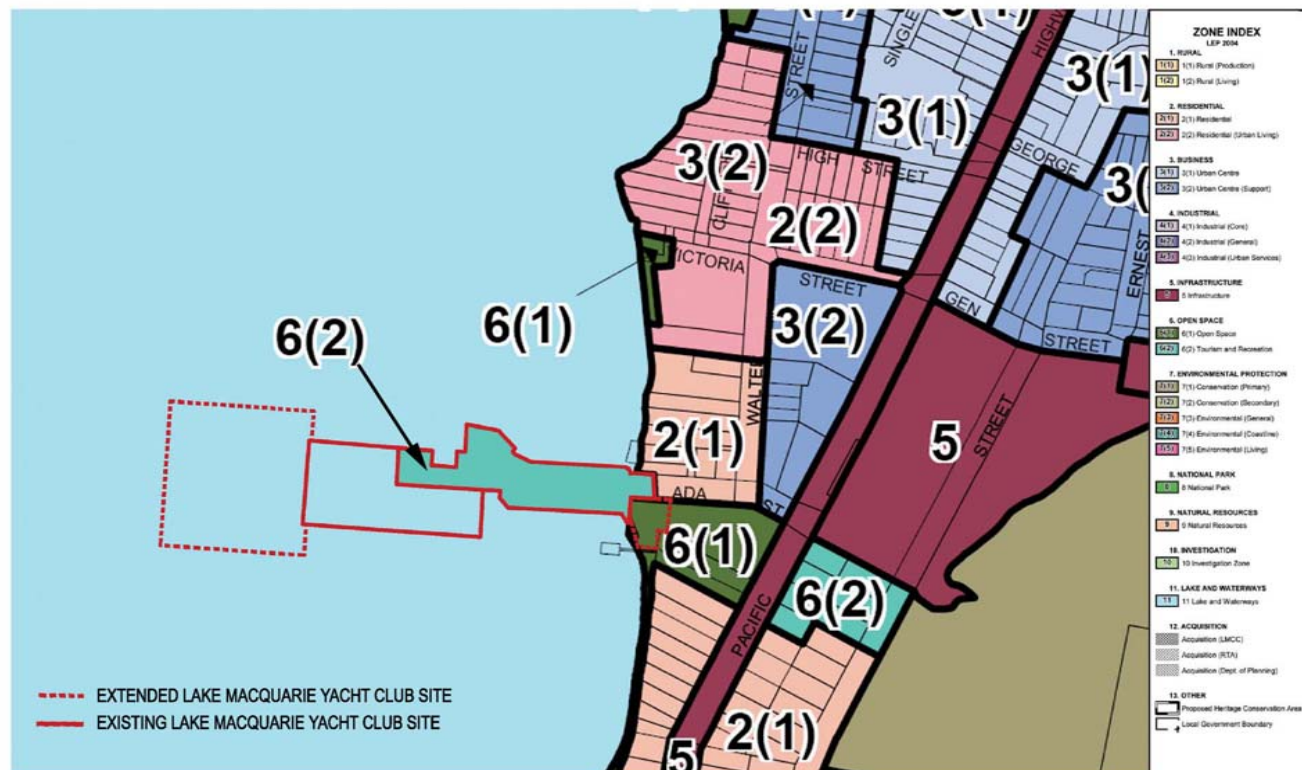


Figure 1 Lake Macquarie Yacht Club boundaries. Courtesy of de Witt Consulting



Figure 2 Location Map



ZONE INDEX LAKE MACQUARIE COUNCIL LEP 2004

EJE architecture

Figure 3 Study Area – Zoning courtesy of EJE

2.0 Archaeological Context

2.1 Regional Indigenous Archaeological Context

To the north east of the study area a survey of the margins of Jewells Swamp was conducted by Dyall in 1972. Rev Threlkeld, who established a local mission, had referred to a group of 64 Awabakal people whose area extended from the northern side of Swansea Channel, to Newcastle Harbour, and west to Cockle Creek (Dyall 1972). In search of the evidence of the activities of these people, in an around Jewells Swamp, Dyall surveyed the area excluding those areas subject to rutile mining and built over by Belmont. A large campsite with high numbers of microliths had been known but destroyed in 1967 by rutile mining. That site is likely to have been the last of the large scatters located on the large dunes as the Department of Mineral Resources annual report of this year recorded that the last large dune had been mined. The site was located on the high sand dunes south of the creek that drains Jewells Swamp to the ocean. The campsite reputedly covered an area of several acres along the lower slopes of sand dunes in the interdunal fresh water swamp area to the east of the higher dune. This area was particularly resource rich, allowing access to the swamp for water birds, macrozamia, and other plant species, while fish and shellfish were abundant around Redhead. The sites located on Jewells Swamp margins (ie. to the west) sites are smaller indicating food gathering but not long term camps (ibid). Stone sources for the northern area include chert and tuff from Little Redhead and Murdering Gully (south of Merewether), and chert at the base of Dudley cliff.

There are numerous recorded sites in the vicinity of Swansea. A midden and quarry site was recorded in 1986 (45-7-38) comprising a variety of rock shell fish such as haliotis, turbo, scutus antipodes, cabestana, and cellena. Associated with the midden were over 400 artefacts made on indurated mudstone, quartzite and silcrete. Large cobbles of raw material were evident at the front of the site which was located on the beach at the base of a cliff, north of Hams Beach. A total of nine sites have been recorded in the Hams Beach area.

The Swansea Burial Ground located on Lambton Parade, on the eastern portion of Swansea Peninsula, was located in the course of developing the Yeramba Housing Estate. Lot 3 of the estate was excavated by Dyall in 1975 and midden material comprising shell, terrestrial and marine faunal remains and stone artefacts was excavated. A fresh water spring had been located on the Swansea foreshore adjacent to the area of the site (ibid). The carbon dating of charcoal from the site indicated an age of 8,000 years. The stone artefact assemblage consisted of over 100,000 artefacts, including retouched flakes and tools – backed blades, geometric microliths and eloueras. The discard pattern of the artefacts appeared to suggest that rates of discard increased over time. In analysis of a sample of the retrieved material, 60% were cores and flakes, flake pieces, 37%, backed artefacts 0.8% and retouched artefacts 1.6%. Tuff was the predominate manufacturing material in general however the backed artefacts were generally made of fine grained siliceous stone that may indicate manufacture off site. Numerous anvils, sharpening stones, one edge ground axe and one flat cobble with red ochre on one face and abraded grooves on the other. 489 unused cobbles were also noted. Two hearths and bone points were also found (ibid).

Twenty one burials were also found. These were dated to 2,700 years before present and into the European occupation period. Of the 21 burials, 4 were cremated, all of whom were young adults - not the very young or old and the burials were extended rather than flexed as suggested in the ethnography. Half the burials were of people under 20 years and most were children including one newborn. Many of the children showed signs of stress due to poor diet or particular infections. Two of the remains young peoples remains had tooth decay indicating post European contact (Donlon, 1991).

Navin Officer (1995) found two sites during field work for the Belmont Sands LES (Local Environmental Study) both of which comprised open camp sites. The sites were a disperse scatter of chert artefacts on a track on the northern boundary of Jewels Swamp, the other a large

scatter of chert, quartzite and silcrete artefacts on dunal slopes of the south-western edge of Jewells Swamp.

Navin (1999) conducted an archaeological assessment of approximately 600 ha of land located on the North Wallarah Peninsula, south of Swansea. A number of known Aboriginal sites were located in the study area prior to the survey. These sites comprised of an estuarine midden, a coastal midden and burial, an isolated find and a shelter with Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD). An additional four sites were recorded by the survey and consisted of two probable scarred trees and two locations of artefact scatters (open campsites).

Besant (2005) prepared an Aboriginal Heritage Assessment of part of the former John Darling Colliery site at Belmont North. No sites or areas of potential were found due to the sites history of land reclamation and colliery activities.

HLA Envirosiences Pty Ltd (2005) conducted an archaeological assessment of land at Lambton Parade, Swansea Heads. The stuffy area had been largely disturbed by erosion and earth works. No archaeological material was recorded by the survey.

To the south ERM assessed a proposed redevelopment of Catherine Hill Bay and Gwandalan for residential purposes (ERM 2007). No site were located in the areas of impact and the study areas were assessed as Having negligible potential for heritage material.

Insite Heritage (2008) surveyed the Pelican foreshore area for Lake Macquarie City Council. One large midden was found on the relic dune foreshore in the area of the Little Pelican Cottages.

The study area is located within the Grant given to Rev. L.E Threlkeld, to provide missionary services to the Aborigines of the Newcastle / Lake Macquarie area. The original grant comprised several thousands of acres and extended from north Lake Macquarie down to Swansea Channel. The mission itself was located on Belmont Bay, according to recent tradition in the area of Belmont Primary School about one block to the north east of Cullen Park and the study area. Threlkelds' map shows the location as sited on "wretched soil". The mission was moved after a few years to the western side of the lake and established the Ebenezer Mission at what is now known as Toronto (Insite Heritage 2009 in prep). Cullen Park had a plaque marking the area as the location of the Mission (Frost pers com), although the site is likely to be a few hundred metres north.

The mission was occupied in September of 1826 and comprised a house of six rooms. The support of the London Missionaries Society support for the mission was withdrawn and the grant abandoned by Threlkeld by early 1831. A land grant from the Governor and an annual annuity allowed Threlkeld to re-establish a mission at Punte, or present day Toronto. Named the Ebenezer Mission the site was developed on far better soil than the Belmont site and by the time of the Missions sale in 1844, the site comprised the twelve room residence, large storehouse (40 x 20 ft), barn (60 x 20 ft) and mens living quarters of the same size. In addition the mission was supported by 3 acres of garden and orchard, eight paddocks of 200 acres each, a herd of forty cattle and a coal mine nearby at Coal Point (Clouten 2000)

The Aboriginal population at the mission declined as the population was impacted by disease, people chose to move on to reside in different areas such as Newcastle, and people moved into the employ of others. Threlkeld also concluded that "the continual ill treatment and frequent slaughter of the Black women can only be deplored perhaps without remedy" (Threlkeld in Gunson, 1974).

The archaeological record of east Lake Macquarie area has been severely impacted by sand mining and urban development prior to the introduction of archaeological assessments. In general indigenous sites in this area are open camp sites characterised by artefacts made on

stone sourced from the Permian tuffs outcropping along the coast to the east (“Nobbys tuff”), cherts, silcrete, quartzite and fossilised wood. The area is rich in stone resources with tuff and fossilised wood outcrops on the coastal margins. A band of fossilised wood is known to outcrop on coast at Redhead and the most significant fossil forest known as “Kurra Kurrân” after the Awabakal name for the location at Fennell Bay (Besant, 2005).

2.2 AHIMS Search

A search of the AHIMS (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) maintained by DECC (Department of Environment & Climate Change) for previously recorded Aboriginal sites was conducted in order to identify if any previously recorded sites are located within the study area. A search was conducted between Easting; 373000 - 377000 and Northing; 6341000-6346000. Within the search area, around a total of six Aboriginal sites have been recorded (see Figure 3 below). Site 45-7-0030 is recorded as a midden containing artefacts and shell in the vicinity of Cullen Park, within the study area. The site was recorded in the 1940's by Rev A.J. Barrett and is described as *'chips among shells Belmont'*. Inspection of the site shows that the dot on the co-ordinates places the site a few metres to the west of the main body of the site which is contained within Cullen Park.

Sites 45-7-0041 & 42 and 45-7-0130 are open camp sites located on Nine Mile Beach to the east. Site 45-7-0096 is a midden and 45-7-0100 comprises a shelter with deposit. These sites are located on more elevated sections of the lake margins.



Figure 4 AHIMS sites plotted on the Swansea 1:25,000 topographic map.

2.4 Existing Environment

As previously mentioned the existing environment has been highly modified. Historic photographs show the car park are as a slightly curved narrow beach and the houses between Cullen Park and Anderson Ave as absolute waterfronts with numerous boatsheds that extend to the water margins and jetties.

Plates 1, 2 & 3 show the pre 1959 foreshore between the Yacht Club, the circa 1959 foreshore and the contemporary foreshore. In recent years the jetties have been removed. The introduction of mains sewer services has necessitated the construction of a retaining wall, on the lake side of the waterfronts, to house the sewer pipes. The buildings that were boatsheds on the water are now set back about two metres from the waters edge.



Plate 1 Foreshore circa pre 1959 - note proximity of development to the water line



Plate 2 Circa 1950's view of boatsheds and jetties, note their proximity to the water line. Also note the low sandy beach now filled and extended for the car park.



Plate 3 Red line denotes the waterline in earlier periods. The straight retaining wall retains the sewer line and fill.

2.3 Predictive Model of Archaeological Potential

The archaeological record of East Lake Macquarie has been severely impacted by sand mining and pre-environmental assessment development. In the Belmont area the environment is a narrow strip of land formed by a low ridge with lagoons and wetlands formed behind the dune barrier of Nine Mile Beach.

The area would have provided a rich resource zone with the interface of the residual landscapes, undulating sandsheets, and relic dunes to the east. Each of these soil landscapes provide a different ecological unit thus bringing together a variety of flora and fauna associated with the different ecological niches. The wetlands to the east and Belmont Lagoon would have attracted water birds, and the beach and lake environments an array of shellfish species.

In the area of development potential for Aboriginal archaeology is confined to the margin between the carpark and Cullen Park. The current plan terminates the path before it enters the area of limited potential for disturbed in-situ soil at the southern end of the proposed pedestrian cycleway which otherwise traverses fill over a sewer main.

The following is a brief description of the site types that may occur within the study area:

Artefact Scatters: In most archaeological contexts, an artefact scatter has been defined as either the presence of two or more stone artefacts within 50 or 100 metres of each other.

An artefact scatter may consist of surface material only, which has been deflated by erosion, or it more typically involves a sub-surface deposit of varying depth. Other features may be present within artefact scatter sites, including hearths or stone-lined fireplaces, and heat treatment pits. Artefact scatters may represent the evidence of:

Camp sites, where everyday activities such as habitation, maintenance of stone or wooden tools, manufacturing of stone or wooden tools, preparation and consumption of food and storage of tools. *Hunting or gathering events* and other events spatially separated from a camp site (eg. tool production or maintenance) and transitory movement through the landscape.

Isolated finds are single artefacts. They may be representative of simple, singular discards or may be all that is visible within a site, with other material either obscured from view or buried beneath the surface. The detection of artefact scatters depends upon conditions of surface visibility and ground disturbance and post-depositional change through either sediment accumulation or surface erosion

Midden Sites: Accumulations of deposits of edible shell debris. Often occurring adjacent to foreshore areas, close to the source of the edible molluscs. A number of midden sites have been recorded in the foreshore areas of Lake Macquarie.

Burials: Human remains tended to be placed in hollow trees, caves or sand deposits. Usually burials are only identified when eroding out of sand dunes or creek banks, or when disturbed by development. Aboriginal communities are strongly opposed to the disturbance of burial sites. Burial sites are unlikely to occur in the study area.

Grinding Grooves & Scarred Trees: are not anticipated in the area due to the lack of outcropping suitable stone and the lack of surviving mature trees in the area.

3.0 Archaeological Survey

3.1 Survey Objective

The aim of the survey was to identify any Aboriginal sites or areas of potential archaeological deposit within the study area which may be impacted by the proposed development. Survey results were then assessed as to their significance and the likely impact of the proposed development.

3.2 Survey Details

The survey was conducted on foot. The study area was divided into two basic areas. The first included the carpark and margins of Cullen Park. The second area comprised the lineal route of the proposed cycle pedestrian path along the foreshore and onto Anderson Place.

The area of the car park was inspected but found to be topdressed with gravel and thus providing no archaeological visibility. This area was also considered of low potential as the foreshore is obviously reclaimed and heightened with a retaining wall. This is consistent with the historic photographic record of the area.

A lineal transect was conducted along the proposed cycle / pedestrian path. The cycleway has been proposed by Lake Macquarie Council and has yet to be subject to community consultation, therefore is best described as a potential cycle / pedestrian path. The route leaves the carpark area which has been disturbed and the western portion reclaimed / fill. The route then lies on top of a sewer main that has been placed along the foreshore and then encased with fill and retained by a retaining wall. At the routes southern end there is a small area of grassed land which is likely to be disturbed as it provides a link between Anderson Ave and the water.

On Anderson Parade, a short tarred road intersecting with the Pacific Hwy, highly disturbed shell fragments were recorded, at the base of a tree and in areas of disturbance. The shell fragments are on a slight rise from the water line and set back about ten metres from the Pacific Highway. No shell was recorded on the lake side of the gentle dune slope. The thin layer of shell has been disturbed by vehicle traffic, road and building construction etc and is set in an established urban area. There is no evidence of stratified midden deposit. Whilst the site is probably formed part of the recorded site in nearby Cullen Park which was likely to extend the full length of the dune between Belmont and

Swansea Channel. For management purposes the shell fragments have been recorded as a separate site and a site card lodged with AHIMS.

A series of transects were conducted in Cullen Park to relocate the 1940's site recording of 45-7-0030.

Figure 5 below outlines the areas covered by the foot transects. Table 1 outlines the survey details.

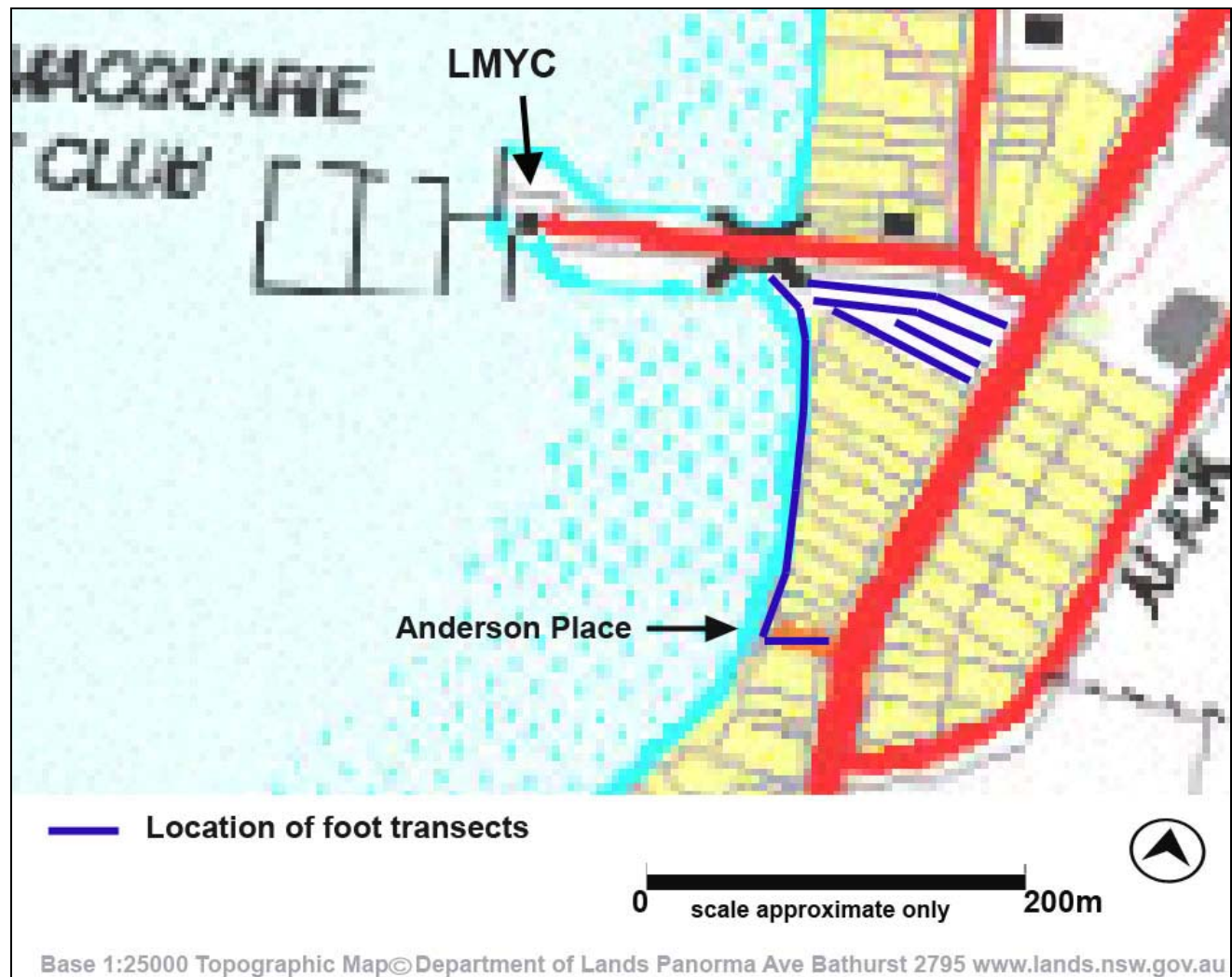


Figure 5 Survey Transects

Table 1 Survey Details

Transect	Length x width	Surface visibility	Archaeo visibility	Effective cover	Notes
1	200m x 3m	2%	90%	10.8sqm	Narrow foreshore strip. Highly modified with artificial retaining wall and sewer line between property boundary and retaining wall. Photo 1
2	30m x 10m	10%	90%	27 sqm	Exposure in disturbed sand – relic low dune parallel to foreshore. Exposures under large fig trees, on road verge adjacent boundary fences generally contain fragmented whelk and cockle shell. Photo 2
3	80m x 2m	10%	90%	14.4 sqm	Artefact found on south side access road Photo 3
4	60m x 6m	1%	90%	0.93 sqm	Small exposures under trees, on break of slopes at east and west end of transect.
5	90m x 6m	1%	90%	4.86 sqm	Transect thru park and into car park. Small exposures of bare earth. Very fragmented shell
6	100m x 6m	3%	80%	14.4 sqm	Transect along northern park and car park boundary. Exposures under the fence line by weedicide. Very fragmented shell and one small tuff flake. Part very old green bottle broken.

3.3 Survey Results

Site 45-7-0030 was relocated with numerous exposures of fragmented shell and some stone artefacts being located within Cullen Park. A flake made on tuff with a prepared platform was found on the south side of the old road that accessed the rear of the previous Baby Health Centre. The flake was found on the shoulder of the access road in amongst road gravels. The flake measured 40 x 30 x 10 mm (Transect 3).

Shell fragments were noted in an exposure on the northern side of the access road and in eroded patches down the northern park boundary. An additional weedicide treated strip against the park boundary fence exposed another flake. The flake had a distal break and use wear along the right margin (Transect 6).

An additional area of fragmented midden shell was found in an 8m x 7m exposure adjacent to Anderson place, on the southern side about 10 m from the Pacific Hwy (Transect 2).

3.4 Discussion & Interpretation

The remnant artefacts and shell scatters found in Cullen Park and in Anderson Parade are consistent with a site that would have extended along the low relic dune that is now traversed by the Pacific Highway. The site probably would have been extensive on the margin of Lake Macquarie and Belmont Lagoon and the beach to the east within two kilometres to the east. Belmont Lagoon would have been an attractive resource zone and when considered with the dense sites recorded on the margins of Jewels swamp to the north the area could have been ideal for relatively dense occupation throughout the seasons.

The possibility that Threlkeld's Mission was located immediately to the north of Cullen Park also indicates the sensitivity of the area and indicates that traces of contact period archaeology may be found in the area. .

The development area is confined to the disturbed areas of the foreshore where the archaeological potential is negligible due to the reclamation of the foreshore area.



Photo 1 View north along proposed route of cycle / pedestrian path.



Photo 2 Shell in Anderson Place. Transect 2.



Photo 3 Artefact in Cullen Park adjacent to BHC access road.



Photo 4 View from Cullen Park to LMYC.

The margin between the existing carpark and the grassed area may require a minimal cut and the trees on the margin of the park are too remain. The carpark area has been filled.

4.0 Historical Context

4.1 Historical Background

The Lake Macquarie Yacht Club was formed in 1929. The club meetings were originally held at W. and G. Campbell's Tobacconist and Barber's Shop on Hunter Street in Newcastle with the first yacht race conducted from Toronto¹ (Murray 2005:187). The first president of the club was Mr A.V Toll and Mr J Bennett the first secretary (Clout 1947:37).

In 1931 the LMYC took up the lease of the stone jetty at the end of Ada Street which was originally gazetted to Hannell in 1893 reportedly for the Gunyah boarding house (Murray 2005:186). This lease apparently also included the land at Cullen Park, however in 1936 the board rejected a movement to increase the clubs annual subscription resulting in the loss of the use of the land at Cullen Park (Kiely 2003:1).

In 1934 the club constructed a clubhouse at the end of the wharf although meetings were still held in the Barber shop on Hunter St, Newcastle at this time² (Murray 2005:186-187).

In 1966 a car parking area at the front of the club was constructed, this involved the considerable widening of the causeway between the foreshore and the club house and the importation of fill for the car park.

The marina was constructed in 1977 at a cost of \$51,268 and was officially opened on September 11th 1977 (Kiely 2003:8).

Lake Macquarie Yacht Club was predated by the Belmont Sailing Club which was established in 1920. The Belmont Sailing Club (also known as the Belmont Skiff Club) is now commonly known as the Belmont 16 Footers.

4.2 Historical Searches

A search of the Heritage Inventory maintained by the NSW Heritage Office for items listed under the State heritage act and under local government local environmental plans was conducted for Belmont and Lake Macquarie. The Lake Macquarie Yacht club was not a listed item under the searches conducted (see Appendix C).

A search of the Australian Heritage Places Inventory was also conducted for items listed in State, Territory and Commonwealth heritage items and lists. No items were located in the Belmont area.

¹ Newspaper Excerpt, undated c.1975 possibly The Newcastle Morning Herald. Source: Lake Macquarie City Library Information Services – Local Studies Newspaper Collection File – Belmont

² *ibid*

4.3 Historical Photographs

A search was conducted of the photographic collection maintained by Information Services – Lake Macquarie City Library. These images show the changes made to the cub house building over time³.

From the historical record of the club it is known that the club house was constructed in 1934, with the expansion and construction of a car parking area occurring in 1966 and the construction of the marina occurring in 1977 (refer Section 4.1 above).

From the historical photographs below, it can be deduced that c.1959, the car ports at the front of the club house were constructed as well as the awning over the entry. The widening of the access wharf to the club house entry and the construction of the jetty/wharf on the western side of the club house also occurred at this time.

³ Photographs sourced from Lake Macquarie City Library Photographic Collection. Information Services, Speers Point Branch, Local Studies – Belmont Photographic. Folder

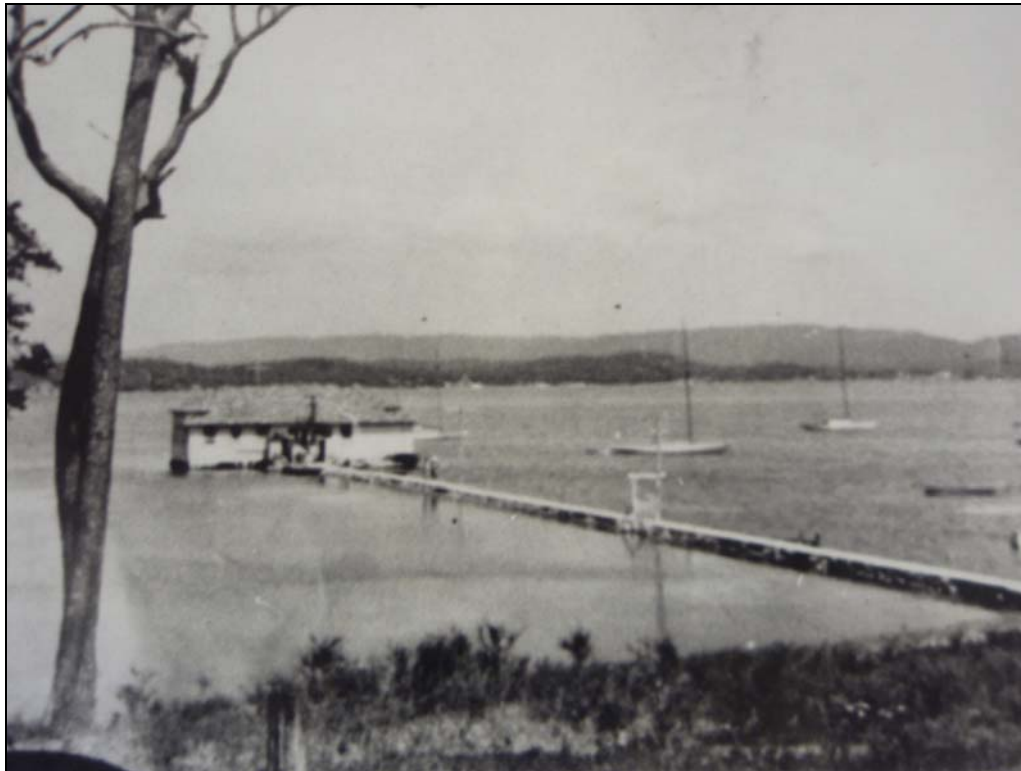


Plate 3 LMYC 1934-1939. Former crane located at front of club (Ref 00432)



Plate 4 The club house during 1949 flood (Ref 05426)



Plate 5 LMYC no date, but prior to jetty widening and installation of awning at entry, prior to 1959 (Ref 0488).



Plate 6 Aerial photograph club house in foreground, no date. Prior 1959 as western wharf extension not yet completed (Ref 0282)



Plate 7 Aerial photograph of yacht club 1959. Car ports and awning over entry just visible on eastern side of club house (Ref 00009).



Plate 8 LMYC during 1963 flood (Ref 02057).



Plate 9 The club house facing north west. Date unknown. Additional awning on front of clubhouse, widening of wharf, age of cars in car park possibly taken c.1959 but prior to the car park extension in 1966 (Ref 02317).



Plate 10 The club house date unknown. Front awing and expansion of wharf already completed, photograph taken prior to car park extension in 1966 (Ref 05612).



Plate 11 Note with photograph - Location of the yacht club prior to construction of the club house. This may not be the case as due to the line up of boats it appears as though the western jetty has been erected. The boats are also very similar to those in the image below.



Plate 12 LMYC date unknown (Ref 02309).



Plate 13 Aerial view LMYC date unknown. Prior to 1966 car park extension, additional jetty on the western side and widening of wharf , similar to 1959 aerial (Ref02331).



Plate 14 1975 Aerial LMYC Club house to far left (Ref 02130).

4.4 Historical Assessment

The aim of the historic assessment is to identify any original fabric within the building that may warrant mitigation prior to the construction of the new club house. The assessment was carried out by historic archaeologist Christopher Carter and heritage carpenter/ builder Rod Besant.

The assessment was carried out by site inspection including limited inspection of roof spaces.

4.4.1 FABRIC

The assessment of the buildings fabric found that the building has been substantially modified to meet the clubs requirements, growing membership and increased provision of public services.

Extensive remodelling of the interior to meet changing requirements over time has occurred as required creating a patchwork effect of modifications. The building is also deteriorating. Built on piles over the lake the building has been subject to settlement and weathering. The instability of the foundations are evident in the variable floor and roof levels. Attempts to stabilise the worst of the affected areas is evident with props noticed under one section of floor. Repairs have been made over time however unsympathetic materials have been used.

Subsidence and deterioration of timber, particularly flooring and decking has resulted in many areas being unsafe. The movement in areas of floor are evident in the unlevel floors with ridges or gaps that create trip hazards. Deck timbers are rotten in areas and sub floor structural timbers show signs of rot

.



Photo 5 The south west corner of the building showing numerous stages of modification.



Photo 6 South east corner roof modifications.



Photo 7 Inclusion of unsympathetic fabric - rear of building.

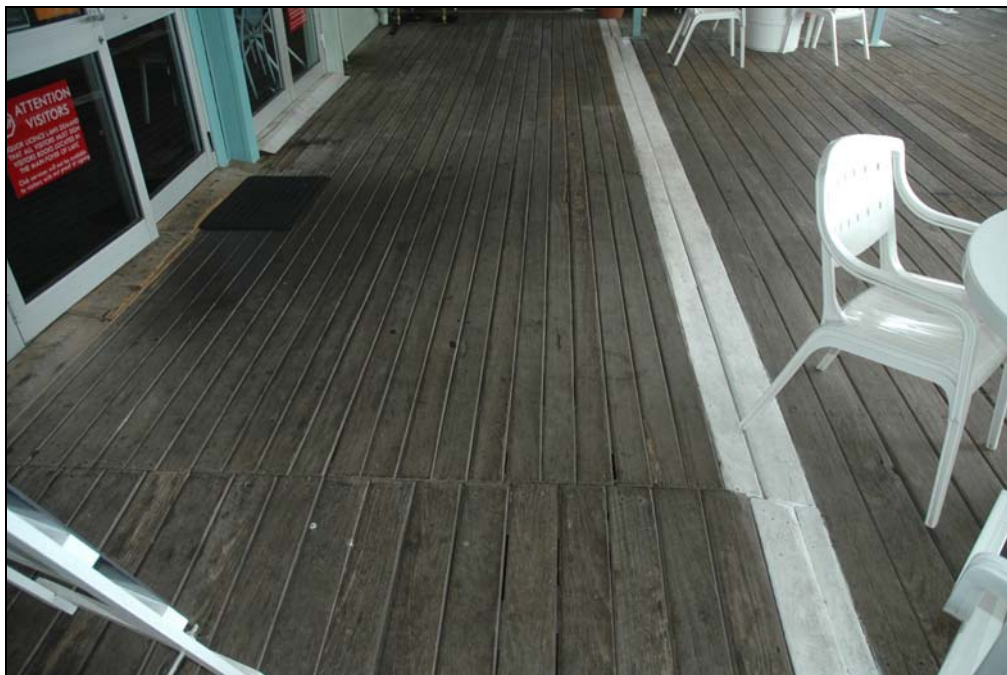


Photo 8 Additions to deck areas - differential subsidence and construction periods.



Photo 9 Aluminium window that do not match the original period of construction



Photo 10 An example of support structures subject to rot.



Photo 11 Replacement trusses in the ceiling

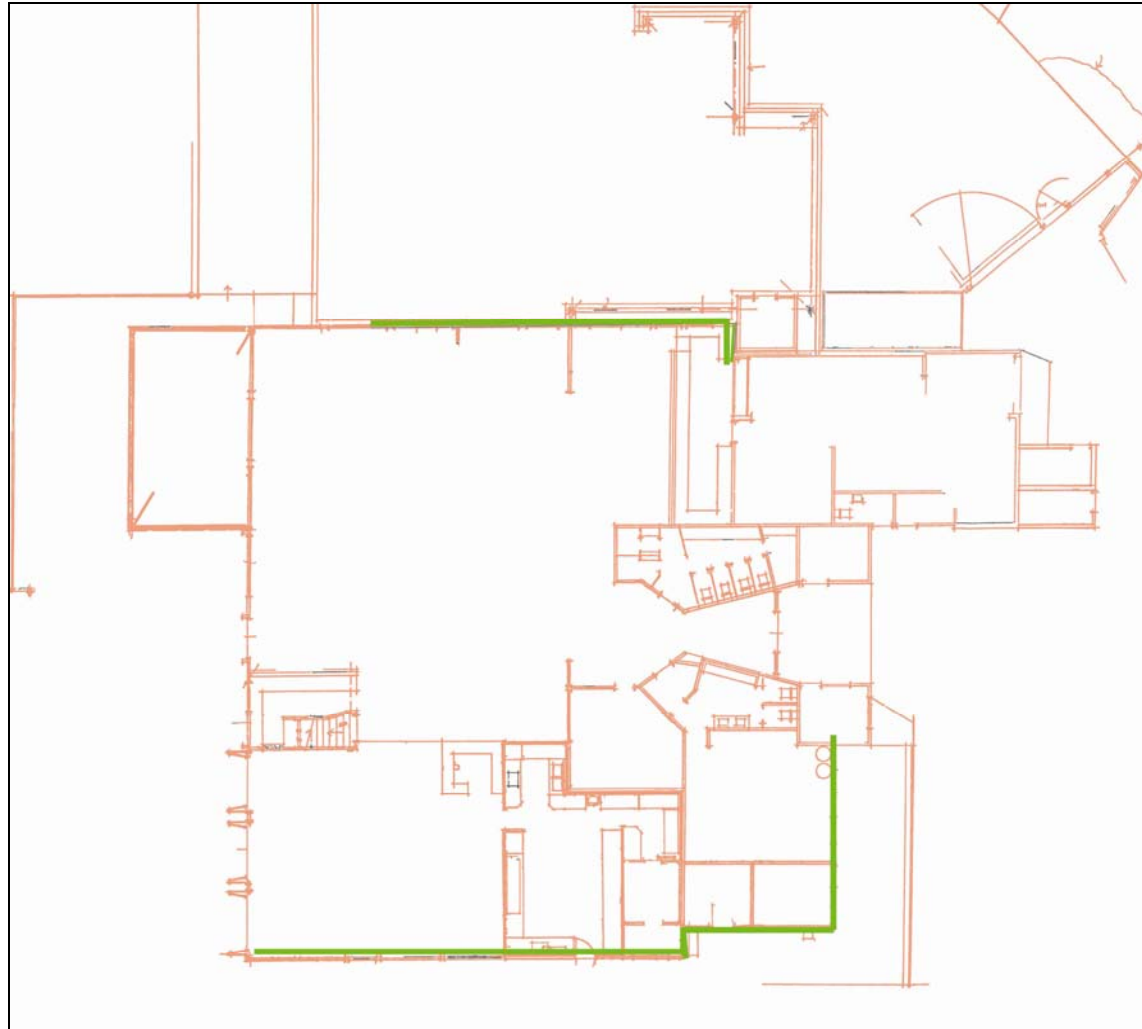


Figure 6 The floor plan of the existing building – original fabric outlined in green. Base plan courtesy of EJE Architects.

5.0 Significance Assessment

5.1 Significance Criteria

The basic processes of assessing significance for items of heritage are outlined by *The Australian ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance: the Burra Charter* (amended 1999) and its associated *Guidelines*. Sites may be significant according to several criteria, including scientific or archaeological significance, significance to Aboriginal people, aesthetic value, the degree to which a site is representative of archaeological and/or cultural type, and value as an educational resource. In New South Wales the nature of significance relates to historic, aesthetic, social, scientific, cultural or educational criteria and sites are also assessed on the degree to which they exhibit rare or representative characteristics of their type, or whether they exhibit historic or cultural connections.

5.2 Archaeological Significance Assessment

5.2.1 ABORIGINAL HERITAGE

The basic processes of assessing significance for items of heritage are outlined by *The Australian ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance: the Burra Charter* (amended 1999) and its associated *Guidelines*. Sites may be significant according to several criteria, including scientific or archaeological significance, significance to Aboriginal people, aesthetic value, the degree to which a site is representative of archaeological and/or cultural type, and value as an educational resource. In New South Wales the nature of significance relates to historic, aesthetic, social, scientific, cultural or educational criteria and sites are also assessed on the degree to which they exhibit rare or representative characteristics of their type, or whether they exhibit historic or cultural connections.

Scientific Significance: In order to determine scientific significance it is necessary to first place sites within a local and regional context. This process enables the assessment of any individual site in terms of merit against other sites of similar nature within similar contexts.

Public Significance: The sites are assessed in terms of their educational value, to enhance community knowledge and appreciation of cultural heritage.

Cultural Significance: Generally, all sites are of significance to the Aboriginal people. It has been recognised however that with the widespread nature of site distribution, sites will eventually be impacted upon by development. It is however necessary to conserve where possible sites which are of high significance to the community.

Representative Significance: Site significance is rated low, medium and high. The significance of individual sites is determined by factors such as representativeness, rarity, and the sites potential to add scientific data to what is known about past human occupation of the Australian continent. Conservation outcomes are determined by comparison of a site's qualities with known sites in the region that have been protected.

Statement of Significance:

The Aboriginal site in Cullen Park is of high cultural significance to the local Aboriginal community. The site may provide a direct link to the occupation of the area during the contact period in addition to the pre – European period. The site in Cullen Park is of low to moderate scientific significance as the area is unlikely to contain stratified deposits. The Cullen Park site has high local public significance as a site with the potential to be associated

with the contact period and located in a public space, thus available for public interpretation and promotion of the contact period. The Anderson Ave deposits are likely to be part of a continuous site along the relic dune associated with the Cullen Park site. These deposits are highly disturbed and of low scientific and high cultural significance.

The cultural significance of the known site in Cullen Park is high to the local Aboriginal community as it provides a tangible and public link to the pre-historic and historic occupation of the area by the Awabakal people. The site also represents the interaction between the Awabakal peoples and the mission established by Rev Threlkeld. The fragmented shell located on Anderson Parade also provides a possible link to Aboriginal occupation of the area, therefore has cultural significance to the community. The significance of the area is outlined in the community reports in Appendix D.

5.2.2 HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The site is listed as item no. BM 02 on the City of Lake Macquarie Heritage Study (refer to Appendix C). The listing ranks the site as follows;

Regional Significance – Moderate

Local Significance – High

The assessment of the heritage significance of the development site is based on the standard evaluation criteria defined in the ICOMOS Burra Charter⁴ and adopted by the Heritage Council of NSW. The assessment is based on Heritage Office guidelines⁵. These criteria include:

Criterion a: An item is important in the course or pattern of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

The subject site is considered to have low local significance to the sailing history of the local area as a cultural activity. The skiff club predates the yacht club.

Criterion b: An item has strong or special **associations with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW' cultural or natural history** (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

The LMYC has no significance under this criterion.

Criterion c: An item is important in demonstrating **aesthetic characteristics** and/or a high degree of **creative or technical achievement** in NSW (or the local area);

While there are some original components within the building itself, it has been progressively modified over time and alterations detract from the aesthetic appearance of the building. The site is not considered to demonstrate aesthetic characteristics or a high degree of creative or technical achievement at state or local level.

Criterion d: An item has strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;

⁴ *The Burra Charter* Australia ICOMOS 1999

⁵ *Assessing Heritage Significance* NSW Heritage Office 2001

The club has become an important meeting point for a group within the local community whose interests include sailing and boating activities. The place (more so than the building) is of moderate to high significance in a local context.

Criterion e: An item has **potential to yield information** that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

The site is unlikely to provide information that would be of any cultural value. Of little significance.

Criterion f: An item possesses **uncommon, rare or endangered** aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

The site is a relatively rare example of a community structure built over the water. There are few examples of buildings of club buildings built over the water however these include Wangi Wangi Scout Hall.

Criterion g: An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places; or cultural and natural environments. An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of the areas cultural or natural places; or cultural and natural environments.

The site is not important in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a class of NSW cultural or natural places.

5.3 Statement of Heritage Significance

Lake Macquarie Yacht Club is a place of importance to its members – it is a focal point for members of the local community who have an interest in sailing and boating in general. The club was formed in 1929 and the club-house erected in 1934. Since that time the club-rooms have been extended and modified to cope with increasing numbers of members (and boats), and demands for improved member services (for both recreational and social purposes). The club now serves members in a variety of ways including a venue for meetings and social gatherings, bar and restaurant services, race management, boat moorings, equipment storage, car park and commercial services (retail outlets and offices). As a result little remains of the original building and the intrusive nature of the renovations has detracted from the significance of the building. While the place is of moderate to high significance within a local context, the building itself is of little significance.

6.0 Legislation

The project is being assessed under **Part 3(A) of the EP&A Act 1979**. The project has been accepted as a Part (3A) project thus will be determined by the Minister. The assessment however still addresses the intent of the following Acts to comply with the Director Generals Requirements for the Environmental Impact Assessment.

THE NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE ACT 1974

The NPW Act (section 90) provides statutory protection for all material evidence of Aboriginal occupation of NSW. Aboriginal places which are areas of cultural significance to the Aboriginal community, are also protected by the 1974 Act (section 84) that states: The Minister may declare lands to be 'protected archaeological areas' to preserve Aboriginal places and relics.

A relic is defined as any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to indigenous and non-European habitation of the area that comprises NSW, being habitation both prior to and concurrent with the occupation of that area by persons of European extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains (NPW A s.5(1)).

THE HERITAGE ACT OF NSW (1977)

The Heritage Act provides protection to all relics, making it illegal to disturb or excavate land to discover, expose or move a relic, without a permit issued by the NSW Heritage Council. Relics, are defined as deposit, object or material evidence relating to the settlement of the area that comprises fifty or more years old (Heritage Act 1977 s.4(1). Where potential archaeological sites have been identified the proponent must provide an archaeological assessment, notify the Heritage Council of New South Wales and consider comments received and ensure that all necessary excavation permits under the Heritage Act 1977 have been granted.

LAKE MACQUARIE LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN 2004

Part 6 Clause 43 Objective

The objective of this Part is to protect and conserve archaeological sites and places of Aboriginal, natural or European cultural significance. It does this by making provisions that conserve the remaining fabric, relics, settings and views, and evidence of the cultural significance of heritage items and the environment of heritage conservation areas.

Part 6 Clause 51 Development affecting known or potential archaeological sites or relics of European heritage significance

(1) Consent must not be granted for development that will be carried out on an archaeological site or potential archaeological site or a relic that has European heritage significance (whether or not it is also the site of a relic or potential relic of Aboriginal significance) unless the consent authority has considered a heritage impact statement explaining how the proposed development would affect the conservation of the place or site and any relic known or reasonably likely to be located at the place or site.

(2) Except where the proposed development is integrated development, the consent authority must provide a copy of the development application and heritage impact statement to the Heritage Council within 14 days of receipt of the application.

(3) Consent must not be granted to any such application unless the consent authority has taken into consideration any comments received by it from the Heritage Council within 28 days after the application and statement are sent in accordance with subclause (2).

(4) This clause does not apply if the proposed development does not involve disturbance of below ground deposits and the consent authority is of the opinion that the heritage significance of any above ground relics would not be adversely affected by the proposed development.

Part 6 Clause 47 Assessment of heritage significance

(1) Before granting consent required by this Part, the consent authority must assess the extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development will affect the heritage significance of the heritage item or heritage conservation area concerned.

(2) In the case of proposed development that would affect a heritage item, that assessment must include consideration of a heritage impact statement that addresses:

(a) The heritage significance of the item as part of the environmental heritage of Lake Macquarie City local government area,

(b) The impact that the proposed development will have on the heritage significance of the item and its setting, including any landscape or cultural features,

(c) The measures proposed to conserve the heritage significance of the item and its setting,

(d) Whether any archaeological site or potential archaeological site will be adversely affected by the proposed development,

(e) The extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development will affect the form of any historic subdivision.

(3) In the case of proposed development in a heritage conservation area, that assessment must include consideration of a heritage impact statement that addresses the following:

(a) The heritage significance of the heritage conservation area and the contribution which any building, work, relic, tree or place affected by the proposed development makes to this heritage significance,

(b) The impact that the proposed development will have on the heritage significance of the heritage conservation area,

(c) The compatibility of the proposed development with nearby original buildings and the character of the heritage conservation area, taking into account the size, form, scale, orientation, setbacks, materials and detailing of the proposed development,

(d) The measures proposed to conserve the significance of the heritage conservation area and its setting,

(e) Whether any landscape or horticultural features will be affected by the proposed development,

(f) Whether any archaeological site or potential archaeological site will be affected by the proposed development,

(g) The extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development in accordance with the consent will affect any historic subdivision pattern.

LAKE MACQUARIE CITY COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT CONTROL PLAN (2004)
DCP No. 1 – Volume 1 – Guidelines - Chapter 4 Heritage

The purpose of the guidelines is to provide advice on how to ensure proper management of the City's heritage resources specifically European heritage (Heritage Items, Catherine Hill Bay Conservation Area and Heritage Precincts) identified in DVP no.1

Section 3.0 provides guidelines for heritage items as identified as having individual heritage significance under the LEP 2004.

7.0 Impact of Development

7.1 The Club House

The club house building does not meet current building standards and is not able to meet the clubs requirements – to service its members. The building contains only minimal original fabric. In order to meet current standards and the requirements of the club the existing club house requires a complete replacement. The growing membership of the club and increased utilisation of the facilities by the general public has outgrown the capacity of the existing building.

The replacement of the club house will result in the demolition of the existing structure. To mitigate against this impact an archival recording of the club house has been recommended. The principle significance of the LMYC is the location rather than the club house structure.

7.2 The Car Park Reconfiguration

The reconfiguration of the car park adjacent to Cullen Park will have little or no impact on the historic heritage values of the locality. There is a very low probability of archaeological relics related to Aboriginal campsites around Threlkeld's Mission and in prehistory. Any relics are unlikely to be in-situ given the angle of the toe slope. The potential ground disturbance proposed is a small cut in the south eastern corner of the toe slope of the park.

It is unlikely the reconfiguration will impact on shell fragments or stone artefacts associated with site 45-7-0030. The site is generally located above the (approx) 2m contour however there may be shell or artefacts that have moved down slope to the toe slope / fill margin. The minor cut associated with the carpark reconfiguration in the south eastern corner is the only area of potential impact. The remainder of the reconfiguration involves importation of fill for garden beds and reapplication of tar over previously tarred / gravelled areas.

7.3 The Cycle / Pedestrian Path

The potential cycle/ pedestrian path that would link the Cullen Park carpark with Anderson Parade is unlikely to impact on any historic or Aboriginal heritage. The path has been proposed by Lake Macquarie City Council and if not supported by local residents may not proceed. The route of the path follows the sewer main in an area of reclaimed foreshore with no evidence of intact soil profiles. At the southern end of the path where it links to Anderson Parade there is some potential for disturbed midden material. The shell midden recorded at Anderson Parade is located each side of the existing road and will not be impacted by this project.

The construction of the path will involve minimal disturbance with 125mm of concrete being laid over 50mm of sand. Figure 10 shows the path terminating prior to leaving the route of the sewer main.

7.4 The Marina Extension

This study has not identified any potential impacts that the proposed marina extension may have on Aboriginal or historic archaeological relics.

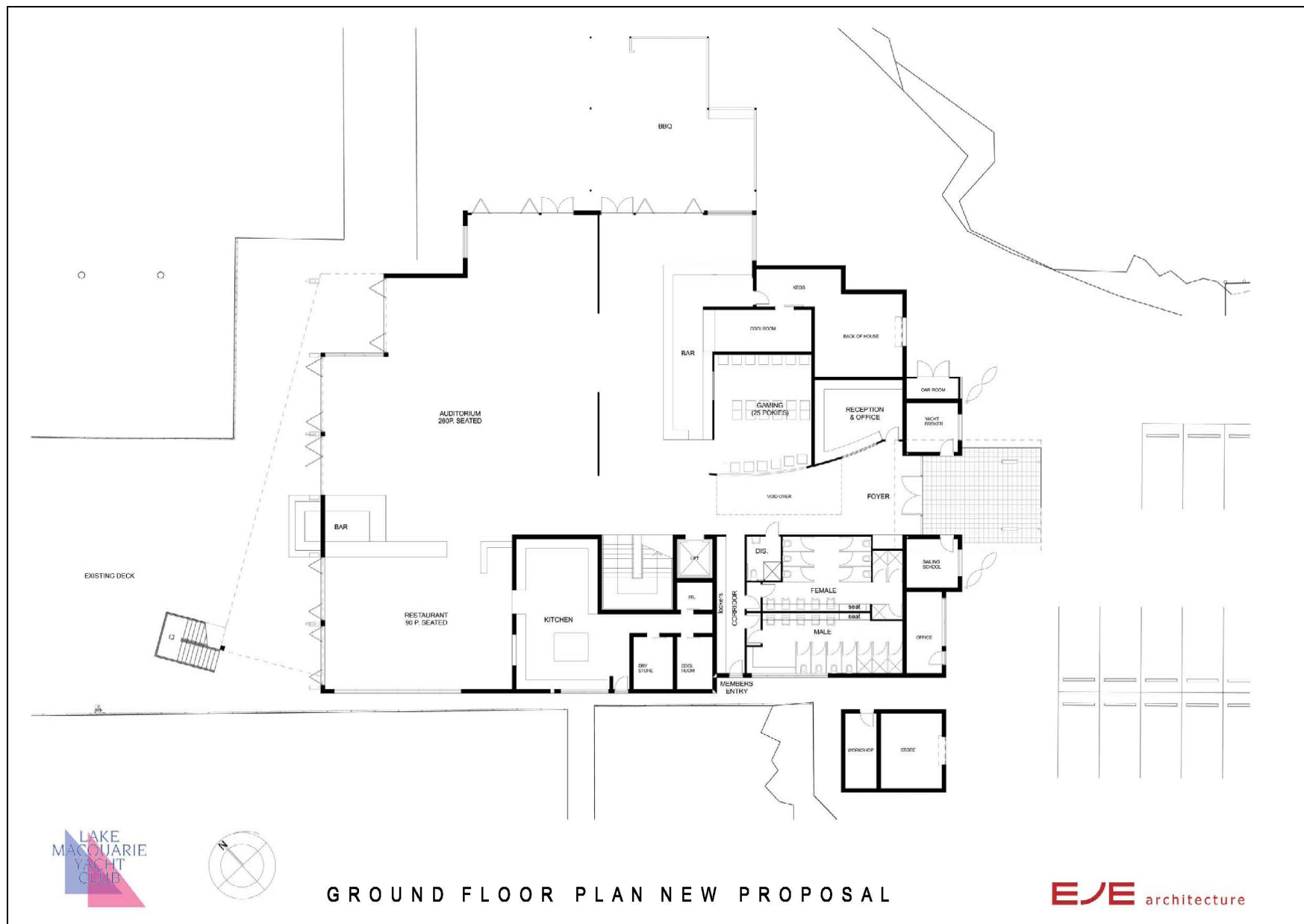


Figure 7 Proposed new club house floor plan.

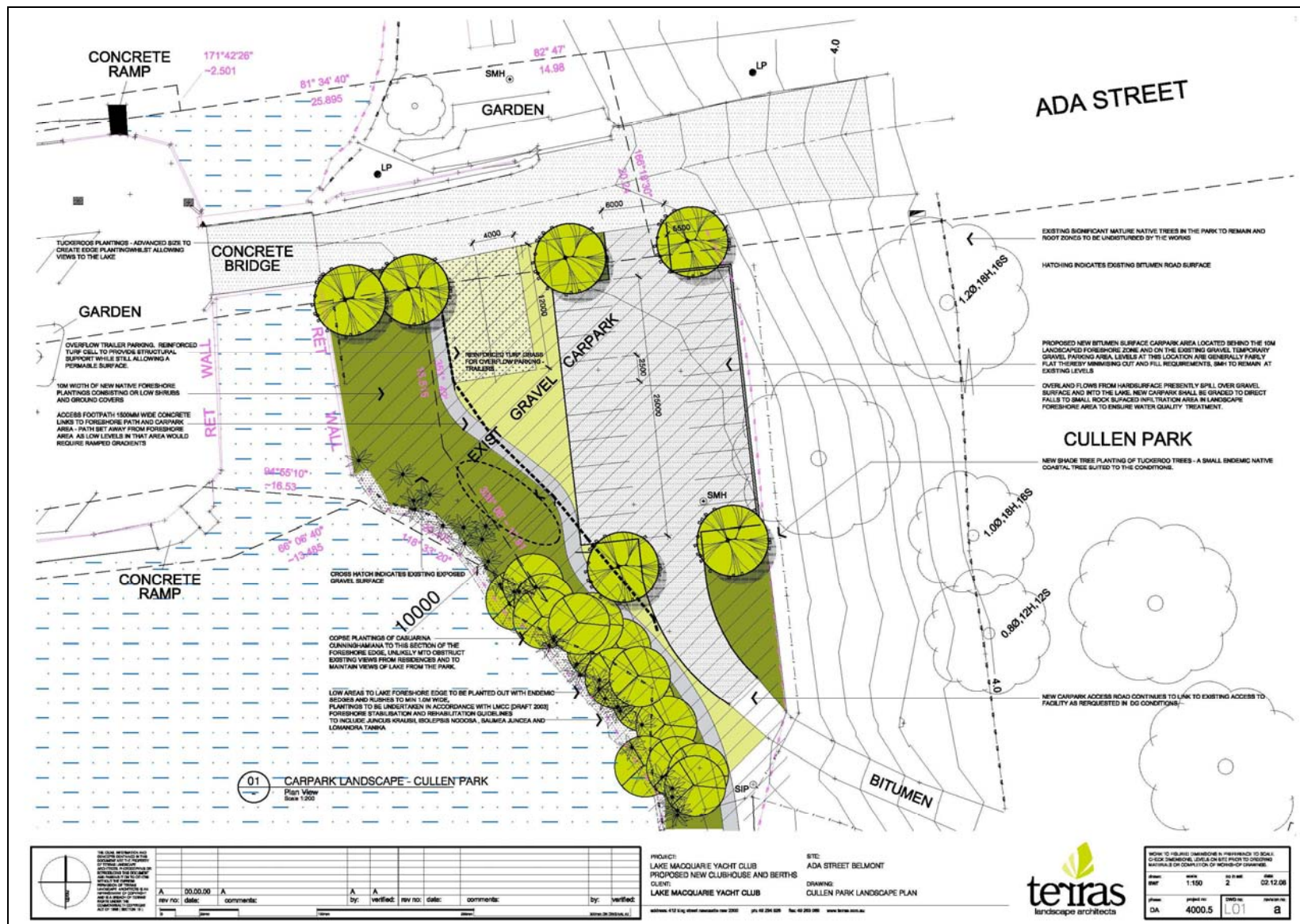


Figure 8 The proposed reconfiguration of the carpark



Figure 9 The proposed cycle / pedestrian path connecting the Yacht Club to Anderson Place. The path lies over a sewer main.

8.0 Management Recommendations

The following management recommendations are applicable to the proposed upgrade of the Lake Macquarie Yacht Club. Please also refer to Appendix D for Community Reports.

8.1 Aboriginal Archaeological Management Recommendations

The following strategies are recommended for the management of Aboriginal Site 45-7-0030. This site is of high cultural significance to the Aboriginal community and impact to the main area of the site will be avoided. A minor cut in to the face of the slope at the eastern margin of Cullen Park may be impact on artefacts if any have been moved down slope from the main area of deposit. It is unlikely that any subsurface deposits would be on the face of the slope due to the degree of slope at >10%, and no evidence of in-situ midden material.

It is recommended that the Aboriginal stakeholders be invited to monitor excavation of the minor cut in the south eastern corner of the car park. An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Plan should be prepared prior to monitoring to outline protocols to be followed in the case of relics being located during monitoring.

The community has expressed an interest in the monitoring of the earthworks, if any, in the construction of the cycle / pedestrian path. Where the path lies over the sewer main no in-situ deposits are likely to be encountered however the monitoring may be warranted at the southern end of the path.

If human remains are located during the construction for the project, all works must cease in the immediate area of the object and the NSW Police, Aboriginal stakeholders and DECCW notified. Work will not be able to be recommenced without the written approval of DECCW, or in the case of a criminal investigation, the NSW Police.

The registered Aboriginal stakeholders should be invited to provide cultural education material for incorporation into the induction process for personnel and contractors involved in construction activities for the land based part of the project.

Should Aboriginal relics be located during monitoring by the Aboriginal stakeholders a Care and Control permit application will be required from DECCW for the ultimate storage of the artefacts. The application will require the support of all stakeholders, and should this not be the case the artefacts are required by the *NPW Act* to be lodged with the Australian Museum.

8.2 Historical Management Recommendations

It is recommended that an archival recording of LMYC club house be undertaken prior to demolition. The recording should include the collection and collation of all documentary records including plans, council records and club records that may discuss building modifications. Documentation may include photographs, member interviews, and a photographic record of the building and construction detail. A photographic record of the sub- floor, wall and roof construction detail (particularly the large trusses spanning the auditorium) should be taken during the demolition process.

9.0 Glossary

Angular Fragment: Flaking debris that lacks diagnostic features. Also referred to as a flaked piece (Holdaway & Stern 2004:113).

Artefact: Any object, usually portable, that has been made or shaped by human hand (Mulvaney & Kamminga 1999:425).

Assemblage: A set of artefacts found in close association with each other (Flood 1989:281).

Backed: Unidirectional or bi-directional retouch located on one lateral margin of a tool (Holdaway & Stern 2004:159).

Backed Blade: A blade with one margin deliberately blunted to form a penknife-like back (Flood 1989:281).

Basalt: Volcanic igneous rock dark in colour (black – dark grey). Fine grained containing 45-55% silica, iron and magnesium. (Holdaway & Stern 2004:22).

Bioturbation: Reworking of sediments through the action of ground dwelling life forms such as ants, termites, and earthworms (Mulvaney & Kamminga 1999:425).

Blade: A parallel sided flake, twice as long as it is wide (Flood 1989:282).

Broken Flake: A flake fragment which displays only part of the diagnostic features of a complete flake. Broken flakes are classed as either proximal flakes, medial flakes, lateral and distal flakes depending on their visible attributes (Holdaway & Stern 2004:111).

Chert: A fine grained crystalline aggregate of silica (Flood 1989:82).

Clay: Sediment that contains particles less than 4 µm in size (Kearey 2001:49).

Coal: Combustible sedimentary rock, greater than 50% carbonaceous material (Kearney 2001:51).

Colluvial: Transported by non fluvial processes (Kearey 2001:53).

Conglomerate: Sedimentary rock containing rounded clasts greater than 2 mm in size (Kearey 2001:56).

Core: A piece of stone, often a cobble or pebble but also quarried stone, from which flakes have been struck for toolmaking (Mulvaney & Kamminga 1999:426).

Core Tool: A core bearing trimming or use wear indicating its use as an implement (Flood 1989:282).

Cortex: Outer weathered surface of a rock or mineral (Holdaway & Stern 2004:144).

Debitage: The waste product from tool manufacture (Holdaway & Stern 2004:154).

Distal Flake: Flakes which have a termination but do not show a platform or evidence of an impact point (Holdaway & Stern 2004:111).

Dorsal Surface: Retains part of the original surface of the core or scars from earlier flake removals (Holdaway & Stern 2004:143).

Erosion: Process where particles are detached from rock or soil and transported away principally via water, wind, ice and air (Kearey 2001:88).

Flake: A piece of stone detached by striking a core with another stone (Flood 1989:283).

Flake piece/s: Refer to angular fragment.

Geometric Microlith: A microlith of triangular, trapezoidal or other geometric shape, with an abruptly trimmed thick margin (Flood 1989:283).

Geomorphology: The description and interpretations of landforms (Mulvaney & Kamminga 1999:426).

Hearth: The site of a campfire (Flood 1989:284).

Heat Treatment: Also referred to as heat shatter. The natural or human induced process of heating raw materials to change their properties prior to tool manufacture. Observable changes include alterations in colour, lustre and crystalline structure (Holdaway & Stern 2004:29).

Loam: A soil which contains approximately equal proportions of sand, silt and clay (Kearey 2001:156).

Medial flake: Flake or flake fragment with an identifiable ventral surface but lacking proximal and distal margins (Holdaway & Stern 2004:111).

Microlith: A variety of small, less than 30mm in size, retouched implements of various shapes (Mulvaney & Kamminga 1999: 427, Flood 1989:285).

Microblade Cores: Provide the blanks for the small –tool tradition – Bondi points and geometric microliths. Less than 100mm in maximum dimension. Flake scars are parallel and elongate and long relative to core size (Holdaway & Stern 2004:204).

Midden: Aboriginal occupation site consisting chiefly of shells with minor components of other refuse such as ash, stone artefacts and animal bones (Mulvaney & Kamminga 1999:427).

Mudstone: Used to refer to the fine to very fine grained sedimentary rocks of siltstones and mudstones (Holdaway & Stern 2004:20).

Open Campsite: A surface of stone and other artefacts exposed on the ground surface (Flood 1989:285).

Permian: Geological time period from 290 – 245 Ma (Kearey 2001:200).

Platform: The area on a stone core on which a blow is struck to detach a flake. The detached flake bears on its butt end the original striking platform (Flood 1989: 287).

Podzolic: Acid soils with strong texture contrast between sandy or loamy topsoils and clay subsoils (Matthei 1995:319).

Porcellanite: A rock formed by the thermal metamorphism of a soil horizon in basalt (Kearey 2001:208).

Proximal flake: broken flakes that do not have a termination but exhibit features from where the flake was struck from the core such as a platform, bulb of percussion, impact point (Holdaway & Stern 2004:110).

Quartz: Common mineral with naturally sharp edges and poor fracturing properties. Colour ranging from clear, to milky white and pink (Flood 1989:286).

Quartzite: Homogenous medium to coarse grained metamorphosed sandstone (Flood 1989:286).

Retouch: To shape, sharpen or blunt a stone tool by flaking (Mulvaney & Kamminga 1999:428).

Retouched flake: Flakes removed during retouching of a tool (Holdaway & Stern 2004:173).

Sandstone: A sedimentary rock comprised of greater than 25% clasts of sand grains 0.625-2mm in diameters (Kearey 2001:234).

Scarred tree: Trees which have had portions of their barked removed (Mulvaney & Kamminga 1999:32).

Scraper: A flake with one or more margins displaying retouch along the entire margin (Holdaway & Stern 2004:227).

Shale: A sedimentary rock with particles less than 4µm in diameter (Kearey 2001:242).

Silcrete: A sedimentary rock comprising of quartz grains in a matrix of fine grained – amorphous silica (Holdaway & Stern 2004:24).

Soloth (or Solodic): Acid soils with strong texture contrast between pale topsoil and clay subsoil with coarse blocky or columnar structure (Matthei 1995:319).

Stratigraphy: The study of natural and cultural sedimentary strata (Mulvaney & Kamminga 1999: 428).

Symmetrical backed artefact: see geometric microlith.

Thumbnail Scraper: A small flake with a convex scraper edge opposite the platform of the flake and with a shape similar to a thumbnail (Holdaway & Stern 2004:234).

Tuff: Fine grained stone formed after a cloud of ash ejected by volcanic event descends to form a thin layer over the ground surface. After burial some tuff beds become indurated through a metamorphic process in which the stone hardens and recrystallises to a less friable structure.

Use-wear: Alteration of an artefact caused by its use (Holdaway & Stern 2004:41).

10.0 References

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Officer and Navin	1995	<i>Cultural Heritage Component Belmont Sands Local Environment Study</i> . Report to Hassell Pty Ltd.
Suters Architects	1993	<i>City of Lake Macquarie Heritage Study</i> . Report to Lake Macquarie City Council.

Primary Sources

Lake Macquarie City Library Information Services Local Studies – Photographic Collection – Belmont

Lake Macquarie City Library Information Services Local Studies - Newspaper Clippings File - Belmont

Appendix A – Community Consultation Log

Table 2 Consultation log

Date	Sent To / Received From	Response
4 th December 2008	Letters of notification of the project sent to: DECC – northern zone NSW Native Title Services Office of the Registrar Lake Macquarie City Council Bahtahbah LALC Awabakal Descendants Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corp Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation	
10 th December 2008	Bahtahbah LALC	Mick Green registering interest in the project
12 th December 2008	ATOAC	Kerrie Brauer registering interest in the project.
15 th December 2008	ADTOAC	Shane Frost registering interest in the project
17 th December 2008	Lake Macquarie City Council	Supplied contact details for Awabakal Bahtahbah and Koopahtoo LALC's, Shane Frost (ADTOAC) and Wayne Dene and Nola Hawken & Kerrie Brauer (ATOAC)
22 nd December 2008	DECC	Supplied the standard Hunter Valley contact list.
9 th January 2009	Office of the Registrar	Bahtahbah LALC likely to be interested.
19 th January 2009	Site inspection with ATOAC & ADTOAC	
30 th January 2009	Site inspection booked with BLALC	Michael Green unable to attend suggests that insite forward draft report for review as Mick is very familiar with the site.
6 th April 2009 14 th April 2009 13 th April 2009 5 th June 2009	Draft report forwarded to BLALC ATOAC and ADTOAC	Response to draft report received from K. Brauer ATOAC Response to draft report received from S.Frost ADTOAC Response to draft report received from M.Green BLALC
28 th May 2010	Forwarded the report and DoP comments to BLALC, ATOAC & ADTOAC	
3 rd June 2010		Additional comments received from ATOAC - Appendix D
6 th June 2010		Additional comments received from ADTOAC Appendix D
4 th June 2010	Spoke with Michael Green of BLALC re DoP comments BLALC having difficulty with email -	Mr Green said he reiterated his original comments and as long as there was monitoring in the area of the park he had no objections to the development. Will try and send an email saying the same soon.
18 th June 2010	Sent BLALC a reminder email	

Appendix B – Project Advertisements

Archaeological Assessment

As per DECC guidelines
Insite Heritage P/L invites
registrations of interest from
Aboriginal persons or groups
who would like to be
consulted in the preparation
of an Aboriginal
archaeological assessment on
behalf of Lake Macquarie
Yacht Club for a proposed
marina extension and club
reconstruction.

Please register in writing
to PO Box 98
Wangi Wangi 2267
by Friday 19th Dec 2008.

Figure 10 Advertisement as appeared in the Newcastle Morning Herald 15th December 2008.

Appendix C – Heritage Searches & Listings



**Heritage
Branch**

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Click on the BACK button of your browser to return to the search.

Statutory Listed Items

Information and items listed in the State Heritage Inventory come from a number of sources. This means that there may be several entries for the same heritage item in the database. For clarity, the search results have been divided into two sections.

- **Section 1.** contains items listed by the **Heritage Council** under the NSW Heritage Act. This includes listing on the State Heritage Register, an Interim Heritage Order or protected under section 136 of the NSW Heritage Act. This information is provided by the Heritage Branch.
- **Section 2.** contains items listed by **Local Councils & Shires and State Government Agencies**. This section may also contain additional information on some of the items listed in the first section.

Section 1. Items listed under the NSW Heritage Act.

Click on an item name to view the full details.

The search results can be re-sorted by clicking on the **(sort)** option at the top of each column.

Item Name (sort)	Address (sort)	Suburb (sort)	LGA (sort)	Listed Under Heritage Act
------------------------------------	----------------------------------	---------------------------------	------------------------------	---------------------------

There were no records in this section matching your search criteria.

Section 2. Items listed by Local Government and State agencies.

Item Name (sort)	Address (sort)	Suburb (sort)	LGA (sort)	Information Source (sort)
Belmont Railway	Adamstown to Belmont, the New Redhead Estate and Coal Company Railway	Belmont	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Branch Lines from the Belmont Railway	Burwood No 3 Colliery, Whitebridge, Dudley Colliery, Dudley, Lambton Colliery, Redhead, John Darling Colliery, Belmont North, Belmont Colliery Sidings, Belmont	Belmont	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Captain Bain's House	15 George Street	Belmont	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Ferry Wharf, Former	55 Brooks Parade	Belmont	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
House "The Bennals"	45 Walter Street	Belmont	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
House "Yarragee"	23 Bellevue Road	Belmont	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
John Darling Colliery	Fisher Road	Belmont	Lake Macquarie	GAZ
John Darling Colliery,	65 John Fisher Rd 85 John Fisher Rd 75 John Fisher Rd 55 John Fisher	Belmont	Lake	LGOV

Former	Rd John Darling Avenue	North	Macquarie	
Staff Houses, Colliery Row, Former	3 Maranatha Cl, 7 Maranatha Cl, 9 Maranatha Cl, 21 Maranatha Close	Belmont North	Lake Macquarie	LGOV

There were **9** records in this section matching your search criteria.

There was a total of **9** records matching your search criteria.

Key:

LGA = Local Government Area

GAZ= NSW Government Gazette (statutory listings prior to 1997), HGA = Heritage Grant Application, HS = Heritage Study, LGOV = Local Government, SGOV = State Government Agency.

Note: The Heritage Branch seeks to keep the State Heritage Inventory (SHI) up to date, however the latest listings in Local and Regional Environmental Plans (LEPs and REPs) may not yet be included. Always check with the relevant Local Council or Shire for the most recent listings.

NSW Government

CITY OF LAKE MACQUARIE

HERITAGE STUDY

NAME/IDENTITY: LAKE MACQUARIE YACHT CLUB, 9 Ada St, Belmont

ITEM No. BM - 02

PREVIOUS/OTHER NAMES OR USES:

Macquarie Pier Restaurant, Yacht Broker & Sailing School

ADDRESS: 9 Ada Street, BELMONT
on piles 200-300m from original
shoreline of lake.

S.H.I.P. REF. No.

DATE INSPECTED: October 1992

PARISH: Kahibah

COUNTY: Northumberland

BY: Doring

PRESENT OWNER (Name & Address):

Lake Macquarie Yacht Club
PO Box 25
Belmont NSW 2280

REAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:

Lots 973/975 DP755233

SITE AREA: Sp. Bus. 3 (b)

CURRENT ZONING: (Lic. Club)

CATEGORY: Building

MAP 1:25000 No. 9231-4-N

SUBCATEGORY: Yacht Club

NAME: Swansea

GRID: 743433

HISTORICAL THEMES:

S.H.I.P. Themes: Leisure

LOCAL Themes: maritime/boating, leisure

HISTORICAL PERIOD - BUILT: 1926 - 1950

USED: 1929 - present

BUILDER:

DATE BUILT: c1929

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER:

PHOTOGRAPH &/OR SKETCH PLAN (and caption):

Lake Macquarie Yacht Club looking
north from Anderson's Hill. Belmont shoreline is on the right, The Yacht Club
marina to the left, Belmont North in the background.

CITY OF LAKE MACQUARIE

HERITAGE STUDY

NAME/IDENTITY

LAKE MACQUARIE YACHT CLUB, 9 ADA St., BELMONT

ITEM No. BM - 02

KNOWN HERITAGE LISTINGS:

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Architectural Style:

MATERIALS - Frame: timber on timber piles over water

Roof: glazed tct, Corr. Asbestos & steel deck roofing.

Walls/Cladding: bullnosed weatherboard

Windows: aluminium

Interior: extensively altered

Floors: timber ?

DESCRIPTION: Clubrooms built on piles in deeper water out from shallow shore, originally approached by narrow foot jetty now replaced by landfill carpark. Original simple rectangular building with hipped roof and enclosed verandah on west side. Extended c1950s to U-shape with enclosed verandahs on N,W & S and twin hipped roof extensions to east. c1970s butterfly roof infill in U, and 2nd storey low pitched skillion roof look-out addition on west side.

MODIFICATIONS: Extensions outlined above. Main roof structure altered and the cladding changed from cgi or corrugated asbestos to glazed tct. Timber window frames around verandahs replaced by aluminium.

PRESENT USE: Yacht club clubrooms and sailing school, restaurant, yacht broker

HISTORICAL NOTES: The club appears to have been established in the 1920s. The Hon.C.J.Parker performed the official opening of the clubrooms on the Lake on 28th April 1934. Later extensions appear to have been made in the 1950s and 1970s (dates to be confirmed)

REFERENCES:

Nilsen, L.(ed),"Lake Macquarie: Past & Present", pub. LMCC 1985 pp.16-18, photopage 2nd prior to p.65.

EVALUATION CRITERIA:

HISTORIC	Rare ()	Associative ()	Representative ()
AESTHETIC	Rare ()	Associative ()	Representative ()
SOCIAL	Rare ()	Associative ()	Representative ()
SCIENTIFIC	Rare ()	Associative ()	Representative ()
OTHER	Rare ()	Associative ()	Representative ()

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Unusual positioning of clubrooms offshore on edge of deep water immediately adjacent to moorings.
Original picturesque approach over long foot jetty has been spoilt by landfill right up to and around northern side of building, so that it now appears to be built on fill except from the south, which has very little public access.
Establishment of a yacht club in 1929 following creation of Belmont (16 foot) Sailing Club in 1920 is curious and deserves further study.

The club reflects the recreational importance of Lake Macquarie to the region.

Regional Significance - moderate

Local Significance - high

ITEM No. BM - 02

Suters - Doring - Turner Study (1992-93): BUILDINGS

CITY OF LAKE MACQUARIE

HERITAGE STUDY

NAME/IDENTITY: ELECTRIC CRANE, LAKE MACQUARIE YACHT CLUB, Belmont		ITEM No. BM - 06
PREVIOUS/OTHER NAMES OR USES:		
ADDRESS: off Ada Street, BELMONT on landfill beside Yacht Club 200-300m from original shoreline.		S.H.I.P. REF. No.
PARISH: Kahibah COUNTY: Northumberland		DATE INSPECTED: 17 Oct 1992
PRESENT OWNER (Name & Address): Lake Macquarie Yacht Club PO Box 25 BELMONT 2280		BY: Doring
CATEGORY: Other Works		REAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTION: Lot 973 DP 755233
SUBCATEGORY: Crane		SITE AREA: CURRENT ZONING 3(b) Special Bus.
HISTORICAL THEMES: S.H.I.P. Themes: Leisure		MAP 1:25000 No. 9231-4-N
LOCAL Themes: maritime/boating, leisure		NAME: Swansea
HISTORICAL PERIOD - BUILT: 1951 - 1975		GRID: 743433
USED: 1959 - present		
BUILDER: Lake Macquarie Star Fleet charter members		DATE BUILT: 20 Dec 1959
ARCHITECT/DESIGNER: Lake Macquarie Star Fleet charter members		
PHOTOGRAPH &/OR SKETCH PLAN (and caption): Electric Crane, Lake Macquarie Yacht Club, Ada Street, Belmont.		



Doring Neg. 421-13

ITEM No. BM - 06

CITY OF LAKE MACQUARIE

HERITAGE STUDY

ITEM No. BM - 06

NAME/IDENTITY ELECTRIC CRANE, LAKE MACQUARIE YACHT CLUB

KNOWN HERITAGE LISTINGS:

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Miniature jib crane, with curved steel beam jib and galvanised steel tube post.

DESCRIPTION: welded steel, galvanised and painted, Fairbairn style wharf crane operated by Crompton Parkinson electric motor.

Designed and built by the charter members of the Lake Macquarie Star Fleet, 20 December 1959.

Safe Working Load 15 owt (0.75 tonnes).

MODIFICATIONS:

PRESENT USE: wharf crane

HISTORICAL NOTES:

REFERENCES: Builders plaque fixed to main crane post.

EVALUATION CRITERIA:

HISTORIC	Rare ()	Associative ()	Representative ()
AESTHETIC	Rare ()	Associative ()	Representative ()
SOCIAL	Rare ()	Associative ()	Representative ()
SCIENTIFIC	Rare ()	Associative ()	Representative ()
OTHER	Rare ()	Associative ()	Representative ()

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The neat design of the Belmont crane is reminiscent of a famous British wharf crane type. This miniature example, associated with a yacht club, and used for small boats instead of ships, is peculiarly evocative of the maritime heritage of Lake Macquarie.

It illustrates the ingenuity possible in local organisations when required to provide themselves with necessary facilities.

It demonstrates skill in local craftsmanship.

Local Significance - moderate

ITEM No. BM - 06

Sources - Doring - Turner Study (1992-93): OTHER WORKS



Appendix D – Community Reports

ATOAC
Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation
P.O.Box 253 Jesmond NSW 2299
Phone: (02) 49156 947
Mobile: 0412866357
Email: klbrauer@bigpond.com
ABN: 90 203 408 309
ICN 4411

14 April 2009

Insite Heritage

Attn: Angela Besant
Archaeologist
P.O. Box 98
Wangi Wangi NSW 2267

Re: Comments for the Draft Report for the Heritage and Archaeological Assessment Proposed Upgrade of lake Macquarie Yacht Club.

Dear Angela,

With regard to the Draft Report for the Heritage and Archaeological Assessment Proposed Upgrade of lake Macquarie Yacht Club we recognise the evaluation by Insite Heritage appears to be reasonably comprehensive.

Our comments to the contents of the Draft Report are as follows:

Page 5: Typo "Awabakal Traditional Owners Corporation" – should be "Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation".

Page 5 & Page 42, 6.3: With regard to the comments concerning the Shell Midden, we believe that there will be further disturbance to the Shell Midden. Although the report mentions that the proposed cycle/foot path has previously been modified by the sewer main, we believe that monitoring is required by the Aboriginal Stakeholders as the registered Shell Midden is extensively wide-ranging throughout the proposed project area along the lakes foreshore. It is also unclear how the Shell Midden is to be protected over the long term.

Page 12: With regard to the comments concerning the Gwandalan and Catherine Hill Bay area, we believe that the comments are misleading and incorrect as there are many recorded and documented sites within these regions.

Page 42, 6.2: With regard to the Car Park Reconfiguration we believe that monitoring is required during the earthworks owing to the cultural significance of the area.

We also strongly suggest that the final report be referenced and supported by "Australian Reminiscences & Papers of L.E. Threlkeld" who was a missionary to the Aborigines of Lake Macquarie 1824-1859; in whose correspondence and accounts with the Awabakal people of the Hunter region are the earliest recorded.

Reverend Lancelot Threlkeld was first to comprehensively document and translate an Aboriginal language in Australia. This language was Awabakal. The Belmont area in which Threlkeld's Mission was established is highly culturally significant to the Awabakal people. We, as Awabakal descendants, have a strong spiritual and physical association with the region.

The Descendants of the Awabakal Peoples believe that it is important to protect the Cultural Heritage of our Ancestors. Life here prior to colonisation had an abundant existence, and resources such as seafood, wildlife and plants abounded. Our history has been a well documented one, with the most reliable information relayed by our peoples first hand, and also supplemented by non-Indigenous observation and interpretation. This cultural environment is a holistic one that interconnects our spirituality and land to our peoples past, present and future. Today, the descendants of the Awabakal People believe that it is essential to nurture new visions that are inspired by the cultural integrity of their ancestral family.

This region is full of meaningful cultural reminders that speak to the present day through the Awabakal Creation Stories, Language and Art. The principles of traditional culture are there to keep intact the moral and spiritual fibre of Aboriginal People to survive in the land of their Ancestors.

Though the Awabakal experience since colonisation has been marred with violence, disrespect and complexity, the acknowledgment of the Awabakal cultural base is still critical in understanding the purpose of the region's future. The principles of the Awabakal Tradition and Culture still exists today to keep intact the moral and spiritual fibre of this land, giving direction to all who live in the land of the Awabakal People.

The principal vision and aims of the Awabakal people is to protect the cultural heritage of our ancestors. Therefore the residual evidence of our people is held in high degree and is regarded as a cultural reminder that unites us with our country and spirituality.

We reserve the right and reluctance to share our cultural heritage with others in respect to aspects of the cultural significance that connects us to our country. It is believed by our people that those who shouldn't be privy to this cultural knowledge have no rights or entitlements to it.

If you require any further information please do not hesitate in contacting me.

Yours sincerely,



Kerrie Brauer
Secretary and Public Officer



PO BOX 86
CLARENCE TOWN
NSW 2321

Date: 13 April 2009

Attention: Angela Besant
Insite Heritage
PO Box 98
Wangi Wangi NSW 2267

Re: Comments for the Draft Report for the Heritage and Archaeological Assessment Proposed Upgrade of Lake Macquarie Yacht Club.

ALLA Angela,

I am writing to you in regard to the **Comments for the Draft Report for the Heritage and Archaeological Assessment Proposed Upgrade of Lake Macquarie Yacht Club**. I would like to notify you that the **Awabakal Descendants Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation** has considered the contents of the draft report and would like to make the following comments and recommendations based on the report furnished to us from Insite Heritage on the 7 April 2009 in regard to the proposed project. The report seems to be reasonably comprehensive and covers most areas of concern but we would like to bring to your attention our comments as set out below.

For us as Awabakal People this area at Belmont is another significant part of our Traditional Tribal Country not just because it supplied the necessities of life for our people and played a significant role in the customs and beliefs which guided the lives of Awabakal on a daily basis but it was a place that the Reverend Lancelot Edward Threlkeld made the first record of the language and customs of our people. He also recorded the names of our ancestors and formed relationships that would last for many years. As Awabakal we know that this area has been used for thousands of years by our people. It is important to us and has been to our ancestors for generations not just because of the Physical aspect but the Spiritual and Oral aspects and also the close proximity to sites of great significance for our people. These attributes all combine to give us our complete culture.

- There seems to be an anomaly in relation to a statement on page 13 section **2.2** under the heading of **AIMS Search** of the **Comments for the Draft Report for the Heritage and Archaeological Assessment Proposed Upgrade of Lake Macquarie Yacht Club**. **'A search of the AHIMS (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) maintained by DECC (Department of Environment & Climate Change) for previously recorded Aboriginal sites was conducted in order to identify if any previously recorded sites are located within the study area. In a 16km² area around Belmont South a total of six Aboriginal sites have been recorded (see Figure 3 below).'** I believe that when looking at the map on page 14 **Figure 4 AHIMS recordings in the Belmont area** of the **Comments for the Draft Report for the Heritage and Archaeological Assessment Proposed Upgrade of Lake Macquarie Yacht Club** it becomes apparent that the area that is stated as **16km²** should actually be 1.6 kilometres and is therefore apparent that this statement needs to be rectified.
- Also in relation to the statement contained within section **2.2 AIMS Search** of the **Comments for the Draft Report for the Heritage and Archaeological Assessment Proposed Upgrade of Lake Macquarie Yacht Club** it mentions that in the **'area around Belmont South a total of six Aboriginal sites have been recorded'**. What is recorded and what is not recorded we believe can be determined to be misleading at times and can give a misrepresentation in regard to what really exists below the surface and in relation to the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage significance of an area. It must be remembered that it has only been a short period of time that has been afforded to the protection of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and the allowance for Aboriginal sites to be recorded, so due to recent (European) urbanisation of the Belmont area stretching back to the early occupation by Europeans, it is understandable that it would not allow for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage to be identified to the degree that would do it justice. It is not widely known but to some people that have lived in this particular area such as I have, it is common knowledge that within this locality, just a short distance

to the North of the study area in the vicinity between High Street and Victoria Street Belmont there are large shell midden deposits contained within the subsurface component of the landscape which can be found in the back yards and under the houses which are built within this location when excavations are undertaken within this area. Unfortunately these have not been recorded to date and do not appear on the map shown on page 14 of the **Comments for the Draft Report for the Heritage and Archaeological Assessment Proposed Upgrade of Lake Macquarie Yacht Club** but are present though not visible, because of them being underground, and these sites along with the many others that are not recorded or exposed also need to be taken into consideration as having significance. It would be better to ere on the side of caution when making decisions regarding things that we can't see than the things we already know about.

- The Awabakal Descendants would suggest that there be a monitoring programme in which the Aboriginal Stakeholders can monitor the clearing of the areas which include all excavation works for the development of this site, taking into account the fact that it is most likely that Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in the form of artefacts is contained within the subsurface material or covered by the vegetation. The statement of section **3.4 Discussion & Interpretation** of the **Comments for the Draft Report for the Heritage and Archaeological Assessment Proposed Upgrade of Lake Macquarie Yacht Club** helps substantiate the need for monitoring ***'The remnant artefacts and shell scatters found in Cullen Park and in Anderson Parade are consistent with a site that would have extended along the low relic dune that is now traversed by the Pacific Highway. The site probably would have been extensive with the lake environment immediately west and the beach to the east. Belmont Lagoon would also have been an attractive resource zone and when considered with the sites recorded on the margins of Jewels swamp to the north the area could have been ideal for relatively dense occupation throughout the seasons. The possibility that Threlkeld's Mission was located immediately to the north of Cullen Park also indicates the sensitivity of the area and indicates that traces of contact period archaeology may be found in Cullen Park.'*** With the site being in close proximity to other recorded Aboriginal Cultural Heritage sites and it being on what could be considered the residual sand dunes between the ocean, Belmont Lagoon and Lake Macquarie and so being places significant to our people because of the natural resources that would supply the everyday needs of our people it is crucial that monitoring take place for this development to ascertain and provide protection to any Aboriginal Cultural Heritage that exists. It must be reiterated that if the area is devoid of any visible signs of Aboriginal occupation or Cultural Heritage being present on the surface of the area that the proposed development is to take place, it should not be used as an indicator that no evidence or presence of Aboriginal occupation still remains at the proposed development site. We must also acknowledge that Awabakal people have been living in this area for many thousands of years and the possibility of evidence of this occupation is likely to be present within the surrounding locality of the proposed development and the possibility if there is subsequent disturbance and impacts which expose subsurface soils due to excavations, may result in revealing this evidence.

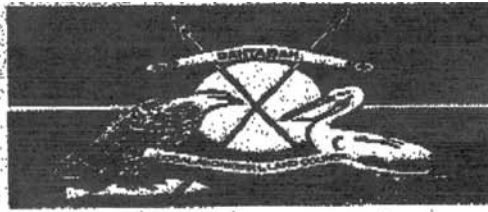
Our people are concerned that significant sites and areas which contain our Cultural Heritage are being exploited, damaged and overlooked on many levels and as a result the destruction of these places seem to go unnoticed by the majority. So it is our desire as the Traditional People of the area to be involved in all the affairs that may affect that cultural heritage which is vital to our people in maintaining our Cultural Heritage and connectedness in respect of our Traditional Country.

We would like to see consideration given to these comments and concerns and that they are included in the **Comments for the Draft Report for the Heritage and Archaeological Assessment Proposed Upgrade of Lake Macquarie Yacht Club**.

I hope this addresses any queries you may have Angela, if not and further information is required please don't hesitate to contact me ASAP. My contact details are as follows.

NGI NOA (Farewell in Awabakal)

Shane Frost
Chairman: Awabakal Descendants Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation
Email: shanefrost@bigpond.com Phone: 49964362 Fax: 49964325 Mobile: 0428320671



BAHTABAH LOCAL ABORIGINAL LAND COUNCIL

44 Pacific Hwy, Blacksmiths NSW
Telephone: 02 49714800
ABN 50 012 996 634

2281 PO Box 3018, Blacksmiths
Facsimile: 02 49714671
Email : bahtabah@nixon.com.au

5TH June 2009

Angela Besant
Insite Heritage
PO Box 98
Wangi Wangi
NSW 2267

Re: Belmont Yacht Club

Dear Angela

In regard to the New Proposed Facility at 9 Ada Street Belmont.

Bahtabah Local Aboriginal Land council will not object to the proposed Marina and extension of the Lake Macquarie Yacht Club including the New Proposed Facilities.

Bahtabah Local Aboriginal Land Council will not object to the cutting edge of the existing car park of 1 meter of embankment to upgrade the car park to improve parking arrangements.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

That the cutting of the 1 metre of embankment of the car park is close to an Aboriginal place of significance to the Bahtabah Local Aboriginal Land Council.

Bahtabah Aboriginal Mission was established by the Reverend Lancelot E Threlkeld from 1824 to 1859 and now called Cullen Park Belmont. This area is close to the car park where the proposed works will take place.

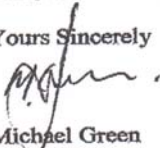
Because of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage of the car park site Bahtabah Local Aboriginal Land Council would like to monitor the site as works progress. This is to ensure the recovery of scattered artifacts that may be uncovered in the work site area are returned to Bahtabah Local Aboriginal Land Council for safe keeping.

The relevant legislation provides statutory protection for all Aboriginal relics which are material evidence of indigenous occupation.

- ❖ National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974
- ❖ Heritage Act 1977
- ❖ Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
- ❖ It is an offence to knowingly disturb, deface or cause
Or permit the destruction of relics or an Aboriginal place
Without the written consent of NPWS (section 90).

If any further information is required please feel free to contact me on the above number.

Yours Sincerely



Michael Green
Chief Executive Officer
Bahtabah Local Aboriginal Land Council

Appendix E – Community Report Post Adequacy Review



3 June 2010

Insite Heritage

Attn: Angela Besant
Archaeologist
P.O. Box 98
Wangi Wangi NSW 2267

Dear Angela,

Re: Comments for the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Significance for the Proposed Marina Expansion at the Lake Macquarie Yacht Club, Belmont.

With regard to the recent information concerning the Belmont Lake Macquarie Yacht Club assessment report which has been through an adequacy review by the Dept of Planning and DECCW, we believe that our comments relating to the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Significance of the project area would have been informative.

We as Awabakal descendants regard the Belmont region in which the Lake Macquarie Yacht Club project is situated to be an element that interconnects the significance, spiritual and cultural values of our people. The principles of traditional culture are there to keep intact the moral and spiritual fibre of Aboriginal People to survive in the land of their Ancestors.

The significants of the area is experiential, being that the region is full of meaningful cultural reminders that speak to the present day through the Awabakal Creation Stories, Language and Art. For example, Belmont Lagoon which is in close proximity to the project area, not only is a creation story of the Awabakal People that articulates an explanation of how the Lake was made, but also encompasses significant cultural values for educational and teaching purposes that relate to feelings, inclusion and respect.

We hold the area in high regard as the site is where the Reverend Lancelot Edward Threlkeld first recorded our language and customs, and as mentioned in our comments in the Draft Report..."Reverend Lancelot Edward Threlkeld was first to comprehensively document and translates an Aboriginal language in Australia. This language was Awabakal. The Belmont area in which Threlkeld's Mission was established is highly culturally significant to the Awabakal people. We, as Awabakal descendants, have a strong spiritual and physical association with the region".

With regard to the recommendations outlined by the DECCW pertaining to the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage of the project area, we agree and support the comments and recommendations for an appropriate Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan in consultation with the registered Aboriginal stakeholders for the proposed project area.

As we had mentioned in our comments of the Draft Report for the Proposed Expansion of the Marina at the Lake Macquarie Yacht Club, Belmont, how important it is for our people to protect the Cultural Heritage of our Ancestors, therefore the residual evidence of our people is held in high degree and is regarded as a cultural reminder that unites us with our country and spirituality.

Our people are concerned that Aboriginal Cultural Heritage is being overlooked, and believe that more consideration should be afforded to provide an essential element for the protection of these sites in order to demonstrate Intergenerational Equity.

If you require any further information please do not hesitate in contacting me.

Yours sincerely,



Kerrie Brauer
Director | Administration

Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation

ABN: 90 203 408 390 | ICN: 4411

PO Box 253 Jesmond NSW 2299 Australia

T: 61 2 49 58 81 70 | E: info@awabakal.com.au | www.awabakal.com.au

Date: 2 June 2010

Attention: Angela Besant
Insite Heritage
PO Box 98
Wangi Wangi NSW 2267

Re: Additional Comments Provided Regarding the Aboriginal Significance of the Area in Question for the Draft Report Heritage and Archaeological Assessment Proposed Upgrade of Lake Macquarie Yacht Club.

ALLA Angela,

The Awabakal Descendants Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation was requested by an email received on the 28th May 2010 from Insite Heritage to provide additional information in relation to *the Aboriginal Significance of the Area in Question for the Draft Report Heritage and Archaeological Assessment Proposed Upgrade of Lake Macquarie Yacht Club*. Please find the information requested in the following statements provided by our corporation.

As the Traditional Custodians/Descendants of the Belmont area (which is part of the Traditional Awabakal Tribal Country) we would stress that this area along with every other part of our Traditional Tribal area is of great significance to our People.

We raised some concerns regarding the protection of our Cultural Heritage for this proposed project as can be seen in our original correspondence/comments from the letter we provided in our '*Comments for the Draft Report for the Heritage and Archaeological Assessment Proposed Upgrade of Lake Macquarie Yacht Club*' 13 April 2009 to address the contents of the **Draft Report for the Heritage and Archaeological Assessment Proposed Upgrade of Lake Macquarie Yacht Club**.

In this original correspondence/letter we indicated that the site is of enormous importance and significance due to the location being within close proximity to other recorded Aboriginal Cultural and archaeological sites and also concerning the proximity this area has to Lake Macquarie and Belmont Lagoon which was used by our people for resource collection and campsite locations. ***'With the site being in close proximity to other recorded Aboriginal Cultural Heritage sites and it being on what could be considered the residual sand dunes between the ocean, Belmont Lagoon and Lake Macquarie and so being places significant to our people because of the natural resources that would supply the everyday needs of our people...'***

Added to this we would like to draw attention to the significance of the sites close proximity to the location of the original site of the Rev. L.E. Threlkelds first mission established in 1825 just to the north of this area. On page 22, section **3.4 Discussion and Interpretation** of the **Post Adequacy Review Heritage and Archaeological Assessment Proposed Upgrade of Lake Macquarie Yacht Club** it quotes ***'The possibility that Threlkeld's Mission was located immediately to the north of Cullen Park also indicates the sensitivity of the area and indicates that traces of contact period archaeology may be found in the area.'***¹

This previous statement from the **Post Adequacy Review Report for the Heritage and Archaeological Assessment Proposed Upgrade of Lake Macquarie Yacht Club**, page 22 section 3.4, **Discussion and Interpretation** suggesting the possibility that Threlkelds mission site is in the vicinity to the north of the proposed development site can be elaborated on in more precise detail as seen below.

In 2008 Emeritus Professor John Fryer wrote a paper '**Report for Mr Doug Lithgow, A Freeman of the City of Newcastle, Where was Reverend Threlkeld's First Mission House at Belmont?**' In this report and using historical documents, John Fryer concludes with the statement that the ***'Deduced location of Reverend Lancelot Threlkeld's Mission House, on southern side of Victoria Street on site of present day Primary School.'***²(see Fig.3 Attachment B).

¹ *Post Adequacy Review Heritage and Archaeological Assessment Proposed Upgrade of Lake Macquarie Yacht Club*, page 22 section 3.4, **Discussion and Interpretation**.

² *Report for Mr Doug Lithgow, A Freeman of the City of Newcastle, Where was Reverend Threlkeld's First Mission House at Belmont?* Emeritus Professor John Fryer 1 February 2008. Page 6

Therefore from these findings we would draw attention to our previous correspondence/comments from our letter regarding the **Draft Report for the Heritage and Archaeological Assessment Proposed Upgrade of Lake Macquarie Yacht Club** in relation to the shell midden sites just to the north of the proposed development site which are not at this present time recorded on the AHIMS Data Base but do exist. ***'It must be remembered that it has only been a short period of time that has been afforded to the protection of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and the allowance for Aboriginal sites to be recorded, so due to recent (European) urbanisation of the Belmont area stretching back to the early occupation by Europeans, it is understandable that it would not allow for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage to be identified to the degree that would do it justice. It is not widely known but to some people that have lived in this particular area such as I have, it is common knowledge that within this locality, just a short distance to the North of the study area in the vicinity between High Street and Victoria Street Belmont there are large shell midden deposits contained within the subsurface component of the landscape which can be found in the back yards and under the houses which are built within this location when excavations are undertaken within this area. Unfortunately these have not been recorded to date and do not appear on the map shown on page 14 of the Comments for the Draft Report for the Heritage and Archaeological Assessment Proposed Upgrade of Lake Macquarie Yacht Club but are present though not visible, because of them being underground, and these sites along with the many others that are not recorded or exposed also need to be taken into consideration as having significance.'*** These midden sites are in the location of what is believed to be the original site of Threlkelds mission and are located on the high point of this area where our People would have camped. The location of these sites and others not recorded must also be taken into account when a proposed development is being considered so close to such a significant site as this. Threlkeld and this mission have now become part of the historical heritage of our people and are considered significant to the Awabakal.

While at his mission at Belmont which Threlkeld called Bahtahba/Bataba (an Awabakal word meaning *a hill on the margin of the Lake*) Threlkeld, encouraged through relationships with our People and enabled by Biraban (M'Gill), recorded our language and customs and wrote prolifically about our People, the Awabakal. He also states that these People are known as Old Jackey's [sic] Tribe (see Fig.1 Attachment A) and he recorded the names of the People belonging to this tribe. They include the name of our Ancestor Molly (Mahrahkah) (see Fig.2 Attachment A)

Also there is the Cultural Significance of Belmont Lagoon reflected in the oral and spiritual aspects of this very special place for our People.

As can be seen on page 22 of the **Post Adequacy Review Report for the Heritage and Archaeological Assessment Proposed Upgrade of Lake Macquarie Yacht Club** section **3.3 Survey Results** there are areas close to the proposed development that still contain artefacts such as chert (2 flakes found during the site assessment) which were used by our People. It is also noted that this area is as described on page 21 of the **Post Adequacy Review Report for the Heritage and Archaeological Assessment Proposed Upgrade of Lake Macquarie Yacht Club** section **3.2 Survey Details** the location of a previously recorded Site 45-7-0030 (1940's) which in section **3.3 Survey Results** on page 22 states was ***'relocated with numerous exposures of fragmented shell and some stone artefacts being located within Cullen Park'***.

We have also stressed the need for our People to be onsite if this proposed development was to be realised so that we can monitor the areas that will be impacted allowing us to collect any artefacts/Cultural Heritage on the surface prior to excavations or artefacts/Cultural Heritage that may be unearthed during the subsurface excavations or preparations to the site ***'...it is crucial that monitoring take place for this development to ascertain and provide protection to any Aboriginal Cultural Heritage that exists'***.

It is imperative that all developers and their subcontractors are aware of the archaeological values present in the area and that all measures are employed to protect and preserve the Cultural Heritage of our People, the Awabakal. We have lost much in the past and we cannot be complacent and allow any more to be destroyed.

We hope this addresses any queries you may have Angela, if not and further information is required please don't hesitate to contact us ASAP; our contact details are as follows.

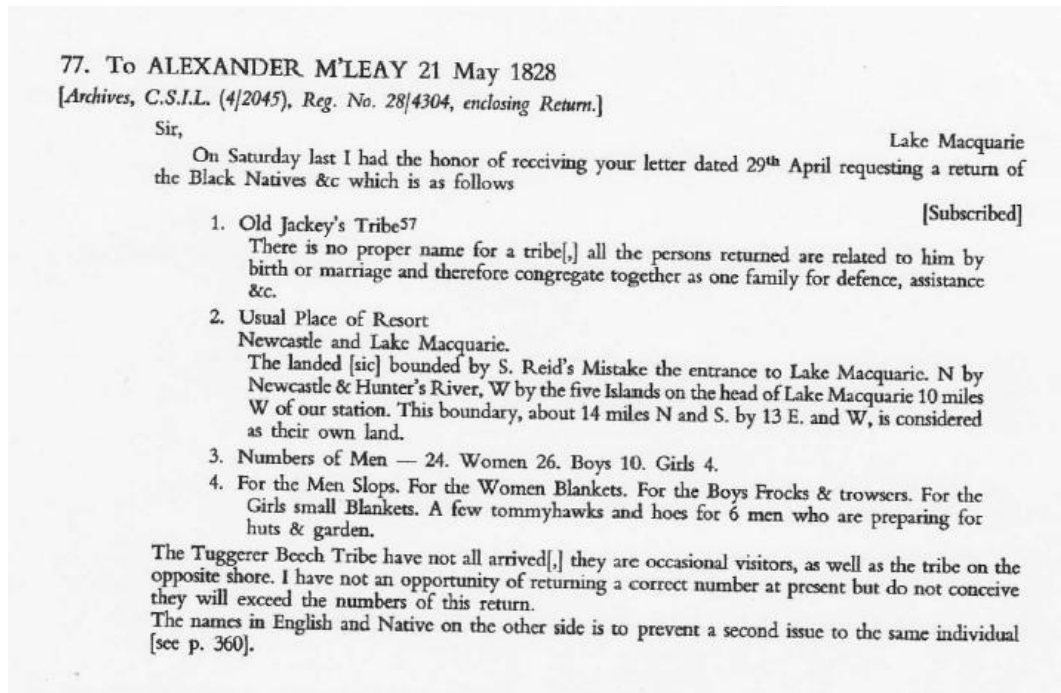
NGI NOA

Shane Frost

CEO: Awabakal Descendants Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation

Email: shanefrost@bigpond.com Phone: 49964362 Fax: 49964325 Mobile: 0428320671

ATTACHMENT (A)



Above: Fig.1 'Old Jackey's Tribe' as described by Threlkeld in 1828 while at Bahtahba (Belmont Mission) which is located within close proximity to the proposed developments location.³

*Full Particulars from Returns Available
for Lake Macquarie and Newcastle 1828-1840*

[From Threlkeld's 'Return of the Black Natives belonging to Lake Macquarie and Newcastle',
21 May 1828. C.S.I.L. (4/2045) Reg. No. 28/4304.]

English Name	Aboriginal Proper Name	Age	Relationship
M Jemmy Jackass — The King of the District	We-rah-kah-tah		Wife is insane at Port Macquarie
M Old Jackey	Kah-ling-te-ah		This old man has two wives
F Mary	Ngu-wah-be		1 wife
F —	Nool-lun-kun		2 wife
M Moses	Ngo-ah-ko-ro		No wife
M Brown	His name must not be mentioned a person being dead	8	Son
F Kitty	Ko-tung	14	Daughter
M M'gill	We-pohng		
F Patty	Ti-pah-ma-ah		Wife
M Francis	Ye-row-wa	5	Son
M Kogin	Ngah-tong-kahn		
F Molly	Mah-rah-kah		Wife
F Sally M'gee	Kur-mahng	15	Daughter

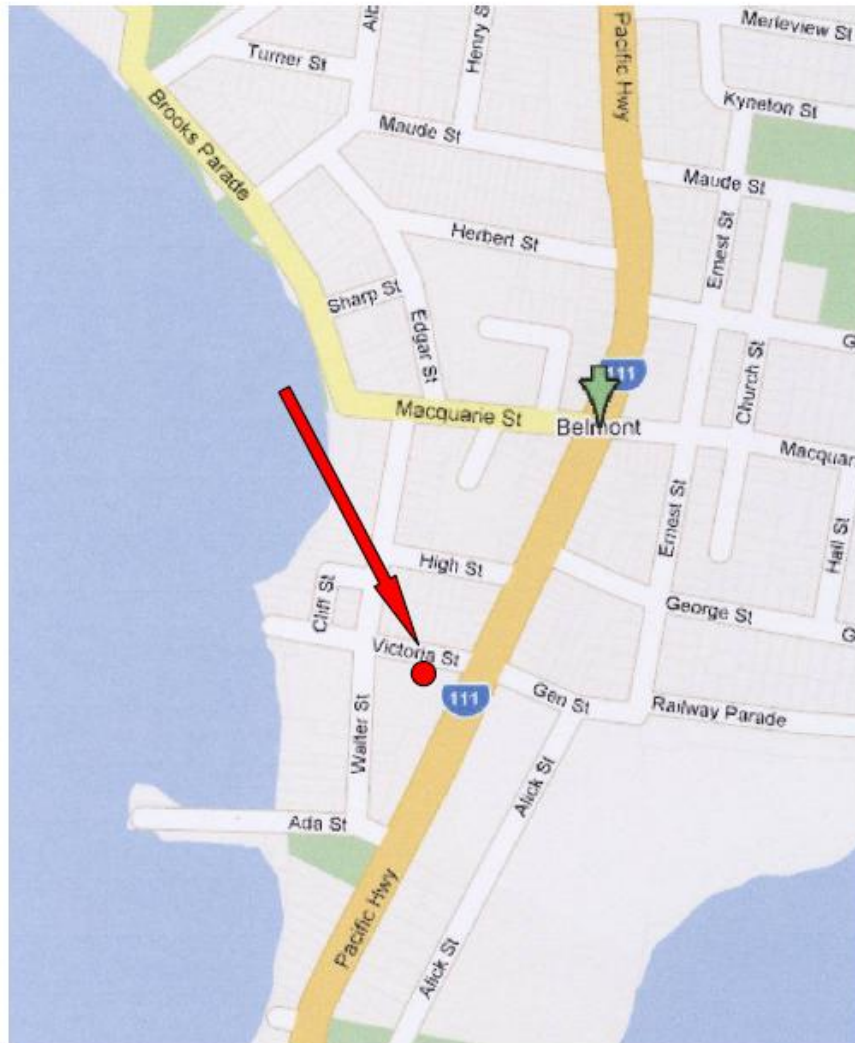
Above: Fig.2 List of Awabakal People from 'Old Jackey's Tribe' recorded by Threlkeld in 1828 at Bahatahba (Belmont) in close proximity to the proposed development. Molly (Mahrahkah) our Ancestor is highlighted and second from the bottom of this partial list.⁴

³ Australian Reminiscences of the Rev. L.E.Threlkeld, Missionary to the Aborigines 1824-1859 Vol.2 edited by Neil Gunson, page 241

⁴ Australian Reminiscences of the Rev. L.E.Threlkeld, Missionary to the Aborigines 1824-1859 Vol.2 edited by Neil Gunson, page 360

Attachment (B)

“Ruin Of Mission House” can be placed at the southern side of Victoria Street, just inside the Primary School grounds, approximately 50 metres to the west of the junction of Victoria Street with the Pacific Highway (see Figure 5). An inspection of that site shows it to be the highest point in the region and a logical position to establish the first house which served as a mission.



Above: Fig.3 Deduced location of Reverend Lancelot Threlkeld’s Mission House, on southern side of Victoria Street on site of present day Primary School.

Appendix F – AHIMS Site Card

Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Form

1. This form must be completed following impacts to AHIMS sites that are authorised by an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) or a Part 3A project approval (under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*).
2. Completed forms must be submitted to the AHIMS Registrar.
3. This form is intended to complement (not replace) the AHIMS Site Recording Form. Where there is a need to provide detailed information about the nature of a site, use the AHIMS Site Recording Form.
4. This form does not replace the need to submit reports to the DECCW office (as specified by a condition of an AHIP or Part 3A approval). This form must be submitted *in addition* to any reports.

AHIMS site ID:

[Print Form](#)

Site impact authorisation (select one)

- ☐ s.87 AHIP (the impacts to this site were authorised by a s.87 AHIP)
- ☐ s.90 AHIP (the impacts to this site were authorised by a s.90 AHIP)
- ☐ s.87/s.90 AHIP (the impacts to this site were authorised by a combined s.87/s.90 AHIP)

- ☐ Part 3A approval (the impacts to this site were authorised by a Part 3A project approval)

Reference numbers, dates

AHIP number :

Date issued/signed:

AHIMS permit ID/number:

Major project number:

Date of approval:

Site status following impacts

- ☐ Not a site (the investigations concluded that this is *not* a site)
- ☒ Valid site (the investigations confirmed that this *is* an Aboriginal site)
- ☐ Partially destroyed (the site was partially destroyed following authorised impacts; a portion of the site remains in situ)
- ☐ Destroyed (the site was completely destroyed following authorised impacts)

Geographic location

Site name:

Easting:

Northing:

Coordinates must be in GDA (MGA)

Map sheet:

Zone:

Location method:

Primary recorder

(The person responsible for the completion and submission of this form)

Title	Surname	First name
	besant	angela
Organisation: insite heritage		
Address: po box 98 wangi wangi nsw 2267		
Phone: 0249755818	E-mail: angela@insiteheritage.com.au	
Date recorded: 12.2009	Fax:	

Site information

Open/closed site:

Features:

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| ☐ | 1. Aboriginal ceremony and dreaming | ☐ | 11. Habitation structure |
| ☐ | 2. Aboriginal resource and gathering | ☐ | 12. Hearth |
| ☐ | 3. Art | ☐ | 13. Non-human bone and organic material |
| ☒ | 4. Artefact | ☐ | 14. Ochre quarry |
| ☐ | 5. Burial | ☐ | 15. Potential archaeological deposit |
| ☐ | 6. Ceremonial ring | ☐ | 16. Stone quarry |
| ☐ | 7. Conflict | ☒ | 17. Shell |
| ☐ | 8. Earth mound | ☐ | 18. Stone arrangement |
| ☐ | 9. Fish trap | ☐ | 19. Modified tree |
| ☐ | 10. Grinding groove | ☐ | 20. Water hole |

Site condition

Written description of the condition of the AHIMS site (including relevant features) following the authorised impact of the site

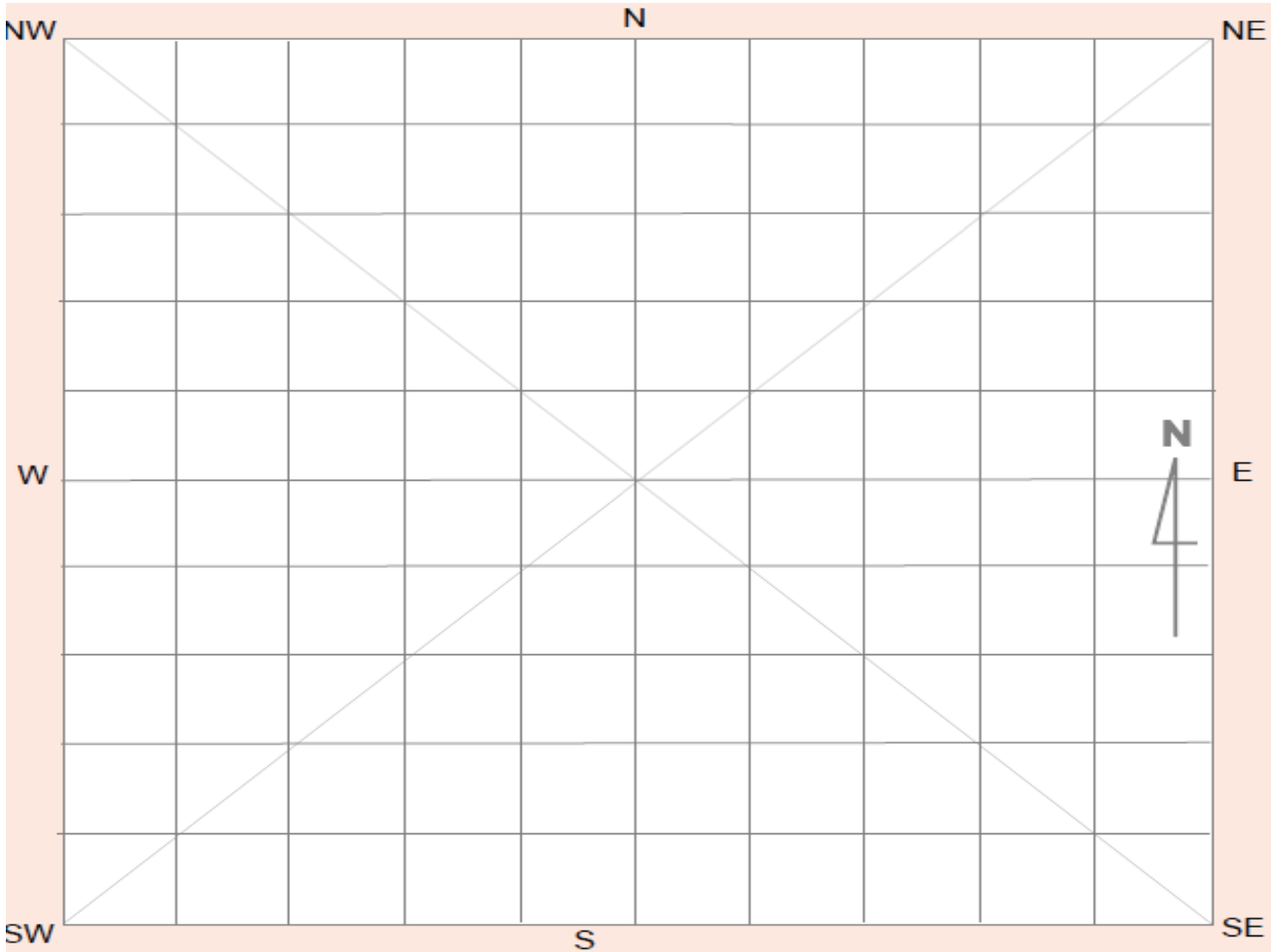
site is probably deflated - now Cullen Park the area is well mown and slopes down from low ridge crest down toward Lake Macquarie. Recorded by A J Barrett in the 1940's.
Site revisited as part of the Lake Macquarie Yacht Club redevelopment a Part 3A project.
Described as chips among shells at Belmont.
The site now comprises small highly fragmented shell evident in most exposures which tend to occur at the base of trees and at the margins of the park where weedicide is used to control the edges of grass growth.

A tuff core was found on top of road base on the access road between the baby health centre and the LMYC car park - AMG 374613 E 6343413N

A small silcrete flake was found under a timber rail on park margin on Ada St in area of weedicide in association with highly fragmented cockle shell. AMG E374624 N 6343476

Site map

Clearly demarcate the original AHIMS site boundary, show the boundaries of impacted areas and the areas where the site remains in situ. Display map coordinates.



Methodology and results

Summary of the methodology and results of the activity or works undertaken through the authorised impacts, as relevant to the AHIMS site

Management recommendations

Summary of any management recommendations for the AHIMS site

Continued management of the park by Lake Mac Council

Post-investigation significance

Discuss if the scientific/archaeological or cultural significance of the site has changed in light of the results of the investigations or works conducted at the site.

Additional comments

Site photographs

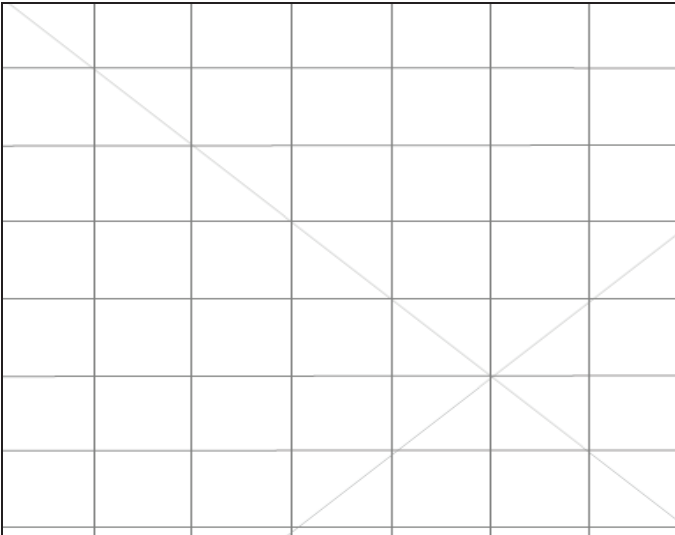
Include photographs of the authorised impacts activity, as relevant to the AHIMS site. Please keep photo size to a maximum of 200 kb.



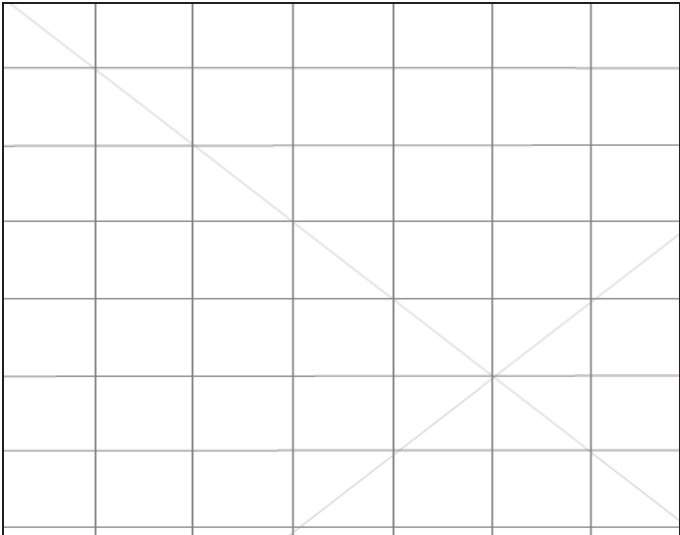
Description: tuff flake on road base on margins of unus



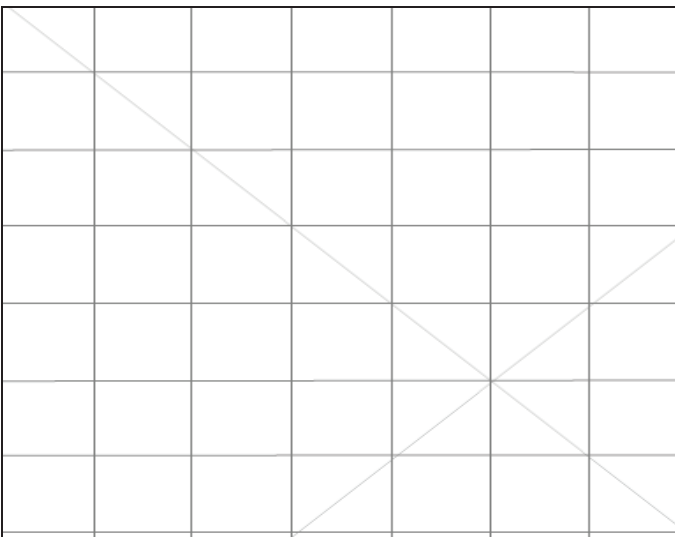
Description: view sth across the park - slopes down tow



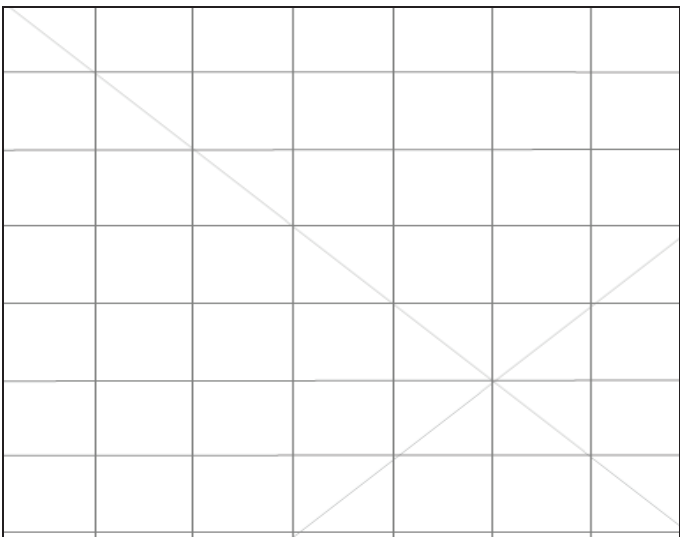
Description:



Description:



Description:



Description:



Aboriginal Site Recording Form

AHIMS Registrar
PO Box 1967, Hurstville NSW 2220

Department of
Environment &
Climate Change NSW



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

☐

Open Site

Landform

Landform Unit

- ☐ Tidal Flat
- ☐ Cliff
- ☐ Crest
- ☐ Flat
- ☐ Lower slope
- ☐ Mid slope

☐	Upper slope	☐	Stream bank
☐	Plain	☐	Stream channel
☐	Ridge	☐	Swamp
☐	Tor	☐	Terrace
☐	Valley flat	☐	Terrace flat
☐	Levy		

<3 degrees

Land use

- ☐ Conservation
- ☒ Established urban
- ☐ Farming-intensive
- ☐ Farming-low intensity
- ☐ Forestry
- ☐ Industrial
- ☐ Mining
- ☐ Pastoral/grazing
- ☐ Recreation
- ☐ Semi-rural
- ☐ Service corridor
- ☐ Transport corridor
- ☐ Urban expansion
- ☐ Residential

Distance to permanent water source		metres
Distance to temporary water source	200	metres
Name of nearest permanent water source	Belmont Lagoon	
Name of nearest temporary water		

Directions for Relocation
located in Anderson Parade Belmont South. Shell fragments
evidence at base of the only large tree (a fig) and along the
northern boundary of the road corridor. Anderson Parade is
only about 50m in length runs from Pacific Hwy to the Lake
Macquarie margin.

☒	Public	National Park / other Government Dept.
☐	Private	

Primary report	I.D.	(I.D. Office Use only)
----------------	------	------------------------

[illegible]

Site Location Map



General Site Information

Closed Site

Shelter/Cave Formation

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

Rock Surface Condition

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

Condition of Ceiling

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

Shelter Aspect

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

Open Site

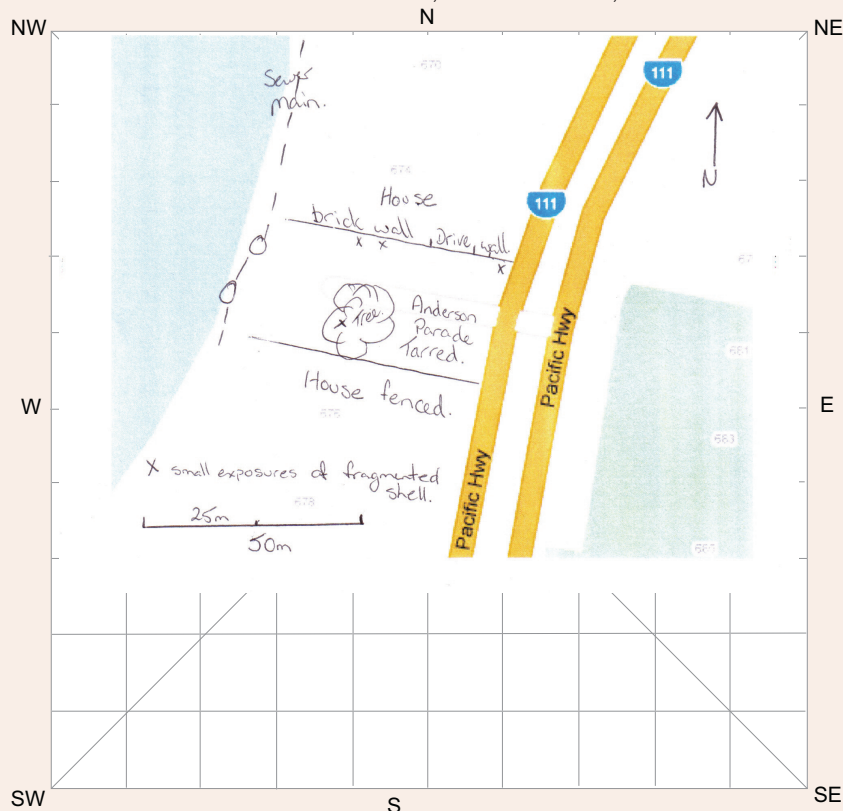
Site Orientation

- ☐ N-S
☐ NE-SW
☐ E-W
☐ SE-NW
☒ N/A

Features

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

Site Plan Indicate scale, boundaries of site, features



Site Dimensions

Closed Site Dimensions (m)

- Internal length
 Internal width
 Shelter height
 Shelter floor area

Open Site Dimensions (m)

- Total length of visible site
 2m sq Average width of visible site
 10m sq Estimated area of visible site
 50m Length of assessed site area

The potential midden material was found by Shane Frost and Kerrie Brauer as part of the assessment of the proposed upgrade of the Lake Macquarie Yacht Club. The area is considered of high cultural significance to the community as it is located on the same low dune that forms the barrier between the ocean and Lake Macquarie.

The recording is of highly fragmented shell noted at the base of a tree and along a fence line. The remainder of the area has been disturbed by the construction of the road, and adjacent houses and the land has a long history as an access link from the Pacific Hwy and the lake margin.

The shell is located about 150m south of 45-7-0030, a site recorded in Cullen Park that comprises small scatters of fragmented shell and disperse flakes seen in small exposures in the park.

The fragmented shell recorded in Anderson Parade is likely to have been a part of a continuous scatter of shell and artefacts which remains as a marker of midden locations. Middens in this area were excavated and collected to by the lime burning industry in the early 19th century. Barges of midden material was taken from the lake shores, used locally and sent by ship to sydney.

There are no plans to impact the site at this time. The LM Council have recommended a cycleway footpath to link the LMYC and Anderson Parade. The suggestion has not yet been subject to review by residents. If proceeds the Aboriginal community wish to monitor works.

Title	Surname	First Name	Initials									
Organisation												
Address												
Phone number					Fax							

[illegible]

Site I.D.

Site Name

First recorded date

Importance

No. of instances

Recorded by

Yes No

Stone artefacts only

Artefacts collected

Percentage of Non-stone Artefacts to Percentage of Stone Artefacts

0-9% 10-19% 20-29% 30-39% 40-49% 50-59% 60-69% 70-79% 80-89% 90-100%

Permit issued

Feature Context & Condition

Scatter No.

Easting

Northing

Density

Dimensions

Yes No

(Artefact count per square metre)

Length (m)

Width (m)

Depth (m)

In situ

Stratified

Feature Condition

General Condition

Recommended Action

☐

Very good

☐

Weathered

☐

Boardwalk

☐

Revegetation

☐

Good

☐

Vehicle damage

☐

Fencing

☐

Signage

☐

Poor

☐

Surface water wash

☐

Closure to public

☐

Soil erosion control

☐

Fire damage

☐

Continued inspection

☐

Track closure/re-routing

☐

Erosion

☐

Fire hazard reduction

☐

Additional recording

☐

Stock damage

☐

Expert assessment

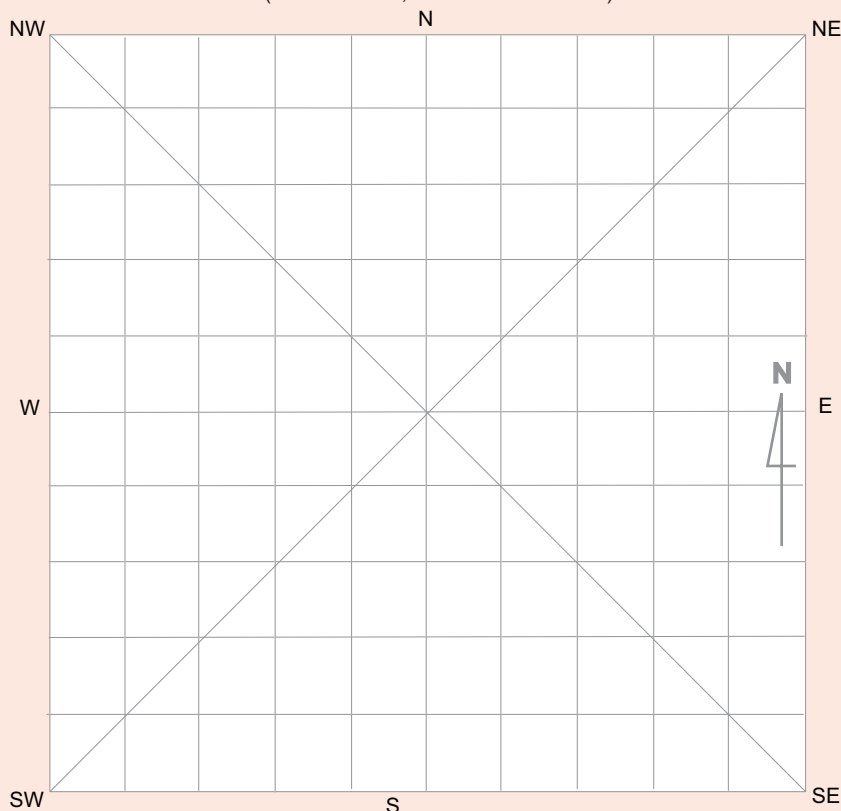
☐

Exposed archaeological material

☐

Meeting with land manager

Feature Plan (Indicate scale, location of instances)



Feature Environment

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

Land form

Land form unit

Slope

Vegetation

Land use

Water

Distance to permanent water source metresDistance to temporary water source metres

Name of nearest permanent water source

Name of nearest temporary water

NPWS FEATURE RECORDING TABLE - ARTEFACT

page 2

Stone Artefact

[illegible]

Other Artefact Type

[illegible]

Material

- Basalt
- Chert
- Fine grained siliceous
- Granite
- Quartz
- Quartzite
- Sandstone
- Silcrete
- Green glass
- Amber glass
- Amethyst glass

Artefact Description

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

Platform Surface

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

Termination

- Feather
- Hinge
- Step
- Outrepasse
- Bipolar

Platform Type

- Wide
- Focal
- Shattered
- Indeterminate
- Bipolar

Cross Section

High/strong
High/weak
Low/weak
Irregular

Comments:

Site I.D.

Site Name

First recorded date

Importance

Aboriginal Information Recorded?

No. of instances

Recorded by

Feature description

No. of scars

No. of carved panels

Feature Condition

☐ Very good

☐ Good

☐ Poor

Condition

☐ Weathered

☐ Ringbarked

☐ Fire damage

☐ Vehicle damage

☐ Insects/termites

☐ Rot

☐ Limb fall

☐ Stock damage

Recommended Action

☐ Fencing

☐ Closure to public

☐ Continued inspection

☐ Expert assessment

☐ Fire hazard reduction

☐ Insect removal

☐ Meeting with land manager

☐ Rubbish removal

☐ Signage

☐ Tree health assessment

☐ Track closure/re-routing

☐ Additional recording

Easting

Northing

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

Land form

Land form unit

Slope

Vegetation

Land use

Water

Distance to permanent water source

Distance to temporary water source

Name of nearest permanent water source

Name of nearest temporary water

metres

metres

Feature Location Plan

Scar/Carved Panel Drawing

NW

N

NE

W

E

SW

S

SE

Site I.D. Site Name First recorded date / / Importance Aboriginal Information Recorded? No. of instances Recorded by **Feature Description****Type of Grinding Feature**

- ☐ Broad
- ☐ Narrow/point
- ☐ Hollow
- ☐ Flat

Profile Shape

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

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

- ☐ Very good
- ☐ Good
- ☐ Poor

General Condition

- ☐ Weathered
- ☐ Vandalised

General Condition ctd

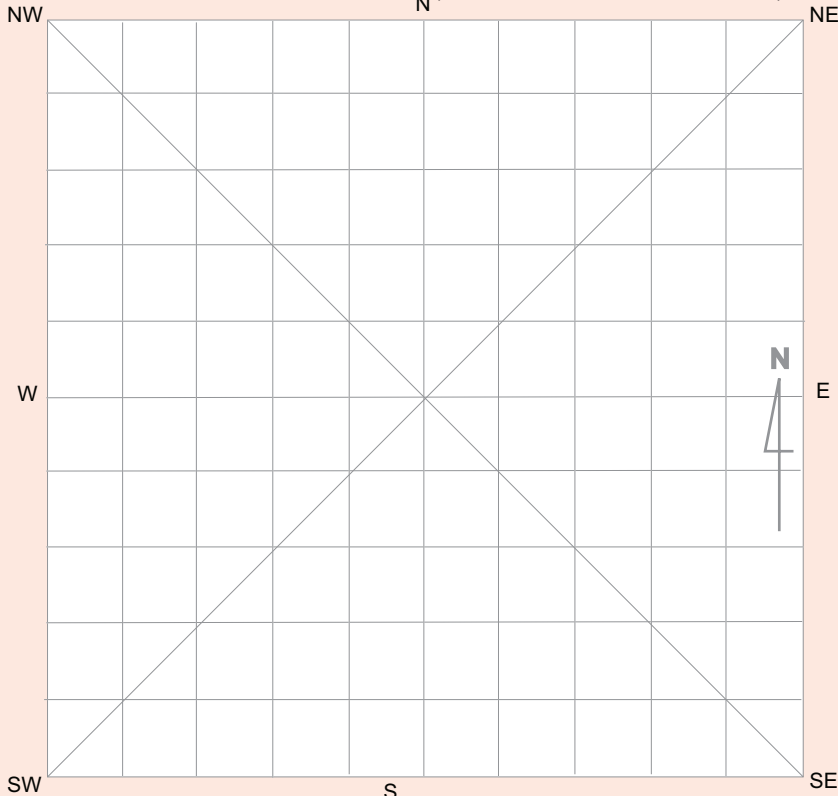
- ☐ Fire damage
- ☐ Surface water wash
- ☐ Graffiti
- ☐ Vehicle damage
- ☐ Erosion
- ☐ Stock damage

Recommended Action

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

Feature Plan

N (Indicate scale, location of instances)

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

Land form

Land form unit

Slope

Vegetation

Land use

WaterDistance to permanent water source metresDistance to temporary water source metres

Name of nearest permanent water source

Name of nearest temporary water

Feature Context & Condition

- ☐ Rubbish removal
- ☐ Signage
- ☐ Erosion control
- ☐ Track closure/re-routing
- ☐ Additional recording

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

Distance to permanent water source		metres
Distance to temporary water source		metres
Name of nearest permanent water source		
Name of nearest temporary water		

A full-page view of a blank sheet of graph paper. The grid consists of small squares formed by thin gray lines. There are no margins or additional markings on the page.

NPWS FEATURE RECORDING TABLE - ART MOTIF

page 2

[illegible]

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

Comments:

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

Aboriginal Information

Recorded? No. of instances Recorded by **Feature Context
& Condition**

Easting

 3 7 4 5 8 5

Northing

 6 3 4 3 2 7 3**Dimensions of Whole Feature** 1

Length (m)

 1

Width (m)

 0

Depth (m)

Shell Distribution

Surface scatter



Stratified deposit



Mounded

 2

Distance to high water mark (m)

Feature Condition

Very good



Good



Poor

General Condition

Weathered



Vandalised



Surface water wash



Mineralisation



Graffiti

General Condition ctd

Fire damage



Vehicle damage



Insects/termites



Erosion



Stock damage



Unstable structure



Exposed bone material



Exposed archaeological material

Recommended Action

Boardwalk



Cage/barrier/fencing



Closure to public



Continued inspection



Expert assessment



Fire hazard removal



Graffiti removal



Meeting with land manager



Insect/bird nest removal



Revegetation



Rubbish removal



Signage



Erosion control



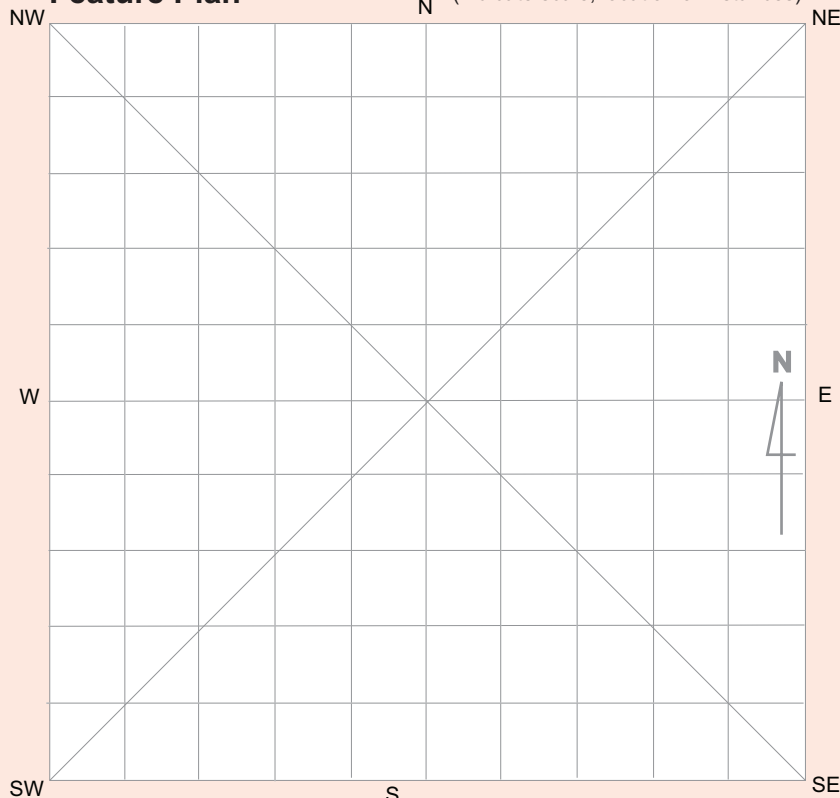
Track closure/re-routing



Additional recording

Feature Plan

(Indicate scale, location of instances)

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

Land form

Land form unit

Slope

Vegetation

Land use

WaterDistance to permanent water source metresDistance to temporary water source metres

Name of nearest permanent water source

Name of nearest temporary water

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

highly disturbed fragmented shell at base of large fig tree in road corridor, partially tarred, remainder area well grassed.