

221-291 Crown Street, 216-238 Kiera Street and 86-90 Burelli Street, Wollongong

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage
Assessment Report

LGA: Wollongong

Report to Wollongong Developments
No.8 Pty Ltd

July 2025



 artefact

Artefact Heritage and Environment
ABN 73 144 973 526 +61 2 9518 8411
Suite 56, Jones Bay Wharf office@artefact.net.au
26-32 Pirrama Road
Pyrmont NSW 2009
Australia

Document history and status

Revision	Date issued	Reviewed by	Approved by	Date approved	Review type	Revision type
1	16/11/2024	Samantha Higgs	Samantha Higgs	17/11/2024	Internal	Draft
2	18/11/2024	Rebecca Bryant	Rebecca Bryant	24/11/2024	Internal	Draft
3	25/11/2024	Josh Symons	Josh Symons	3/12/2024	Internal	Draft
4	3/12/2024	Client	Client	6/12/2024	Client	Draft
5	10/12/2024	RAPs	RAPs	13/01/2025	RAPs	Draft
6	20/01/2025	Rebecca Bryant	Rebecca Bryant	20/01/2025	Internal	Final
7	26/03/2025	Alex Gaffikin	Alex Gaffikin	26/03/2025	Internal	Final
8	08/04/2025	Client	Rebecca Bryant	15/04/2025	Client	Final
9	31/07/2025	Client			Client	Final

Printed:	N/A
Last saved:	31 July 2025
File name:	ACHAR-240368-Crown Street Final-250731
Author:	Lily Hackett and Rebecca Bryant
Project manager:	Rebecca Bryant
Name of organisation:	Artefact Heritage and Environment Pty Ltd
Name of project:	221-291 Crown Street, 216-238 Kiera Street and 86-90 Burelli Street, Wollongong
Name of document:	221-291 Crown Street, 216-238 Keira Street and 86-90 Burelli Street, Wollongong – ACHAR
Document version:	Final

© Artefact Heritage and Environment, 2025

This document is and shall remain the property of Artefact Heritage and Environment. This document may only be used for the purposes for which it was commissioned and in accordance with the Terms of the Engagement for the commission. Unauthorised use of this document in any form whatsoever is prohibited.

Disclaimer: Artefact Heritage and Environment has completed this document in accordance with the relevant federal, state and local legislation and current industry best practice. The company accepts no liability for any damages or loss incurred as a result of reliance placed upon the document content or for any purpose other than that for which it was intended.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment report prepared by Artefact Heritage and Environment (Artefact) on behalf of Wollongong Developments No.8 Pty Ltd ('the Applicant') supports a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) for an Infill Affordable Housing Development, SSD-76440958, for the site at 221-291 Crown Street, 216-238 Keira Street and 86-90 Burelli Street, Wollongong (the site).

The site comprises a significant landholding of approximately 13,088m² with frontages to Crown Street, Keira Street, Burelli Street and Atchison Street. The site is owned by Wollongong Developments No.8 Pty Ltd

This report has been prepared to respond to the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARS) dated 8 October 2024 for SSD-76440958.

As part of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) required by the SEAR, an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) must be prepared (Condition 18). Artefact Heritage and Environment (hereafter Artefact) prepared an Aboriginal Technological Report (ATR). This was prepared in accordance with *The Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (2010) (here after Code of Practice) that requires a standalone archaeological report to accompany the ACHAR. The ATR did not identify any Aboriginal sites or objects within the study area and assessed that they were unlikely to be present.

Based on the environmental background of the study area as well as previous archaeological investigations a series of predictive statements were prepared for the ATR:

- Most recorded Aboriginal sites in the area are located on the foreshore, possibly reflecting the greater survivability of archaeological evidence of exploitation of those areas, and the possible concentration of certain activities in those areas.
- The extensive amount of residential and industrial development would have impacted the survivability of archaeological contexts to some degree.
- Although the study area is close to the base of a slope which may have colluvial deposits. It is likely they would have been impacted to some extent by historical disturbance.

Subsequently an archaeological survey was undertaken which found that the study area has been subject to extensive disturbance and no Aboriginal sites were identified within the study area

Consultation with RAP groups who have registered their interest in the project was also conducted as part of this ACHAR. A total of 15 RAPs have registered their interest in the project. However no specific cultural heritage values were identified in relation to the study area.

Therefore, this assessment found that:

- The background research identified no registered AHIMS sites were located within the study area.
- The study area contained high levels of historical ground disturbance.
- No Aboriginal objects were identified during the survey.
- The assessment found the study area is unlikely to contain Aboriginal objects
- A representative from the South Coast People registered Native Title group requested that an inspection of exposed ground be undertaken after removal of the existing concrete in the

carpark by a site officer from the Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council or South Coast People registered native title group. This is to satisfy community concerns that no Aboriginal objects are present within this area.

- While the broader Wollongong region has significant cultural values connected to the Illawarra Aboriginal people, no specific cultural values have been identified in association with the study area.

Based on the findings of this assessment and in accordance with Aboriginal heritage guidelines mandated in the SEARs for the proposal, the following recommendations are made:

- No further Aboriginal archaeological assessment or investigation is required, and the works may proceed with caution.
- If additional areas are added to the existing study area, additional archaeological assessment would be required.
- If any unanticipated Aboriginal objects are uncovered during the redevelopment of the site, all work must cease in the vicinity of the object and an area of at least one metre around the Aboriginal object secured and cordoned off using fencing and/or appropriate barriers. An archaeological consultant must be immediately contacted for further advice. The consultant will assess the object and provide further advice. No-one should enter the secured area, and work can only recommence when advised by the consultant.

CONTENTS

1.0	Introduction.....	1
1.1	Project brief	1
1.2	Description of the study area.....	1
1.3	Background	3
1.4	Aims and objectives.....	3
1.5	SEARs	4
1.6	Statutory framework	4
2.0	Summary of Consultation.....	6
2.1	Stage 1	6
2.1.1	Agency letters	6
2.1.2	Advertisement.....	6
2.1.3	Registration of Aboriginal parties.....	6
2.2	Stage 2	7
2.3	Stage 3	8
3.0	Summary and analysis of background information.....	9
3.1	Archaeological background	9
3.2	AHIMS search	10
3.3	Environmental background.....	11
3.3.1	Soils	11
3.3.2	Geology.....	11
3.3.3	Topography.....	11
3.3.4	Hydrology.....	11
3.4	Predictive model.....	12
4.0	Summary of field investigations	13
4.1	Artefact Heritage, 20204, 221-291 Crown Street, 216-238 Kiera Street and 86-90 Burelli Street, Wollongong, Archaeological Survey Report.	13
5.0	Cultural heritage values	15
5.1	Methodology	15
5.1.1	Cultural landscape	15
5.1.2	Types of values.....	15
5.2	Identified Aboriginal cultural heritage values.....	16
5.3	Aboriginal cultural values within the study area	16
6.0	Significance assessment.....	17
6.1	Significance assessment criteria	17
6.1.1	Historic value	17
6.1.2	Aesthetic value.....	17

6.1.3	Socio/cultural value.....	18
6.1.4	Scientific value	18
6.2	Statement of significance	18
7.0	Impact assessment	19
7.1	Proposed works.....	19
7.2	Aboriginal heritage impact.....	19
7.3	Ecological Sustainable Development principles.....	19
7.3.1	The integration principle	19
7.3.2	The precautionary principle	19
7.3.3	The principle of intergenerational equity.....	20
7.4	Cumulative impacts	20
8.0	Management and mitigation measures	22
8.1	Guiding principles.....	22
8.2	Unexpected finds policy.....	22
8.3	Changes to the project area	22
9.0	Conclusion	23
9.1	Summary	23
9.2	Recommendations.....	23
10.0	References	24
Appendix A – Technical report		A
Appendix B – Consultation records		B

FIGURES

Figure 1: Study area.	5
Figure 2: Area of ground (shaded yellow) requested to be inspected by a representative of the ILALC or South Coast People registered native title claimant after the removal of the existing carpark.	14
Figure 3: Proposed works.....	21

TABLES

Table 1	Site Description	2
Table 2.	List of registered stakeholders.	6
Table 3.	Summary of Aboriginal stakeholder comments on the Assessment Methodology	8
Table 4.	Summary of Aboriginal stakeholder comments on the draft ACHAR.....	8
Table 5:	Summary of previous archaeological literature.	9
Table 6:	Cultural heritage values identified for the study and surroundings	16
Table 7:	Significance assessment.....	18

NOTE ON LANGUAGE IN QUOTES

A number of quotes used in this report come from documents written in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries by European observers. They have been included because they provide information on the lives of Aboriginal people in the region, though the language used and views expressed by these writers can be offensive and distressing.

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

Aboriginal cultural heritage: The material (objects) and intangible (mythological places, dreaming stories etc) traditions and practices associated with past and present-day Aboriginal communities.

Aboriginal object: Any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale), including Aboriginal remains, relating to the Aboriginal habitation of NSW.

Aboriginal place: Any place declared to be an Aboriginal place under s.94 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

AHIMS: Acronym for 'Aboriginal heritage information management system'. AHIMS is a register that contains information about NSW Aboriginal heritage, and it is maintained by DECCW.

Archaeological object: any object that was made, affected, used, or modified in some way by humans in the past and has been discarded.

Archaeology: The scientific study of human history, with focus on material remains and ethnographic evidence.

Area of archaeological sensitivity: A part of the landscape that contains demonstrated occurrences of cultural material. The precise level of sensitivity will depend on the density and significance of the material.

Artefact: An item of cultural material created by humans.

Artefact scatter: Where two or more stone artefacts are found within an area of potential archaeological deposit or a site.

Bedrock: A consolidated rock that is unbroken and un-weathered, located beneath soil or rock fragments.

Clay: A type of sediment with particles less than 4 microns in size and that is composed of clay minerals (Keary 2001, p. 49).

Cortex: The outer weathered surface of stone; if smooth, it can indicate the source of stone was a pebble.

Easting: This is a measurement used to determine location. The easting is the x-coordinate and relates to the vertical lines on a map, which divide east to west. It increases in size when moving

Exposure: The level of ground exposure is based on the whether the landform is eroding, aggrading or stable.

Footprint: The scale, extent or mark that a development makes on the land in relation to its surroundings.

Holocene: The Holocene epoch forms part of the late Quaternary period and extends from about 11,000 years ago to the present day.

In situ: A description of any cultural material that lies undisturbed in its original point of deposition.

Layer: In stratigraphy, it is used to describe a horizon (soil, rock, charcoal) that is distinct from its surrounds.

Northing: This is a measurement used to determine location. The northing is the y-coordinate and relates to the horizontal lines on a map, which divide north to south. It increases in size when moving further north.

Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): A PAD is a location that is considered to have a potential for subsurface Aboriginal objects. This is determined from a visual inspection of the site, background research of the area and the landform's cultural importance.

Pleistocene: The Pleistocene is an epoch within the early Quaternary period, extending from about 1.6 million years ago to about 11,700 years ago. The end of the Pleistocene is marked by the last of the great ice ages.

Sand: A material composed of small grains (0.625-2.0 mm) (Keary 2001, p. 233). Sand is formed from a variety of minerals and rocks, but commonly contains silica, such as quartz.

Sandstone: Is a sedimentary rock formed from sand-sized grains.

Scarred trees: Trees that feature Aboriginal derived scars are distinct due to the scar's oval or symmetrical shape and the occasional use of steel, or more rarely, stone axe marks on the scar's surface. Scarred trees are identified by the purposeful removal of bark for use in the manufacture of artefacts such as containers, shields and canoes. The bark was also used for the construction of shelters. Other types of scarring include toeholds cut in the trunks or branches of trees for climbing purposes and the removal of bark to indicate the presence of burials in the area.

Silcrete: Soil, clay or sand sediments that have silicified under basalt through groundwater percolation. It ranges in texture from very fine grained to coarse grained. At one extreme it is cryptocrystalline with very few clasts. It generally has characteristic yellow streaks of titanium oxide that occur within a grey and less commonly reddish background. Used for flaked stone artefacts.

Stratigraphy: The study of soil stratification (layers) and deposition.

Survey: In archaeological terms, this refers to walking over a surface while studying the location of artefacts and landmarks. These are then recorded and photographed.

Visibility: Refers to the degree to which the surface of the ground can be observed. This may be influenced by natural processes such as wind erosion or the character of the native vegetation, and by land use practices, such as ploughing or grading. It is generally expressed in terms of the percentage of the ground surface visible for an observer on foot.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project brief

This Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment report prepared by Artefact Heritage and Environment (Artefact) on behalf of Wollongong Developments No.8 Pty Ltd ('the Applicant') supports a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) for an Infill Affordable Housing Development, SSD-76440958, for the site at 221-291 Crown Street, 216-238 Keira Street and 86-90 Burelli Street, Wollongong (the site).

Specifically, consent is sought for the following development in this SSDA:

- Demolition of existing structures on the site, retention of heritage facades, tree removal and site excavation for new basement.
- Construction of a new mixed-use development consisting of:
 - Four residential towers, ranging from 16 to 38 storeys and comprising 546 apartments including:
 - Approx. 414 market apartments.
 - Approx. 132 affordable apartments.
 - Residential lobbies and podium.
 - Communal open space.
 - A 10-storey commercial office building, an 8-storey hotel comprising 166 rooms, and numerous retail tenancies (including a supermarket) consisting of:
 - 10,009 sqm of commercial GFA.
 - 8,793 sqm of hotel GFA.
 - 3,781 sqm of retail GFA.
 - 1,510 sqm of retail supermarket GFA.
- Car, motorcycle and bicycle parking for residents, workers and visitors across two basement levels, mezzanine, lower ground and levels 1 and 2 including:
 - 774 car parking spaces, including:
 - 547 residential spaces (including accessible spaces).
 - 49 residential visitor spaces.
 - 63 commercial/retail/residential visitor spaces.
 - 25 commercial/retail (staff) spaces.
 - 10 hotel (staff only) spaces.
 - 80 retail (supermarket) spaces.
 - Five (5) loading bays.
 - 320 bicycle parking spaces.
 - 47 motorcycle parking spaces.
- New public open space including a new public plaza.
- Associated landscaping and public domain works.

Artefact Heritage and Environment (hereafter Artefact) prepared an Aboriginal technological Report (ATR). This was prepared in accordance with *The Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (2010) (here after Code of Practice) that requires a standalone archaeological report to accompany the ACHAR. The ATR did not identify any Aboriginal sites or objects within the study area and assessed that they were unlikely to be present.

1.2 Description of the study area

The site is situated at 221-291 Crown Street, 216-238 Keira Street and 86-90 Burelli Street, Wollongong, within the Wollongong Local Government Area (LGA).

The site forms part of the Wollongong City Centre Precinct, as identified in the Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009 (WLEP). It is well located, being approximately 280m from Wollongong Train Station which provides services within Wollongong and to the Sydney CBD. It is adjacent to Wollongong Central shopping centre, a major regional retail hub. The site has ample access to public open space being less than 50m from MacCabe Park.

The site comprises a significant landholding of approximately 13,088m² with frontages to Crown Street, Keira Street, Burelli Street and Atchison Street. The site is owned by Wollongong Developments No.8 Pty Ltd

An aerial of the site is shown in Figure 1

The site area and legal description is recorded in Table 1

Table 1 Site Description

Legal Description	Address
Lot 1 in DP 112417	216-222 Keira Street
Lot 100 in DP 774957	226-230 Keira Street
Lot 9 in DP 551157	232-234 Keira Street
Lot 8 in DP 546125	236-238 Keira Street
Lot 1 in DP 88455	
Lot 4 in DP 17979	86 Burelli Street
Lot 5 in DP 17979	
Lot B in DP 395330	90 Burelli Street
Lot 1 in DP 220513	221-229 Crown Street
Lot 3 in DP 17979	231 Crown Street
Lot 2 in DP 17979	233-235 Crown Street
Lot 1 in DP 17979	
Lot 7 in DP 878243	237-241 Crown Street
Lot 1 in DP 1135333	243-251 Crown Street
Lot 1 in DP 226374	
Lot 1 in DP 183348	253-259 Crown Street
Lot 2 in DP 226374	
Lot 3 in DP 319452	261 Crown Street
Lot 2 in DP 319452	269-271 Crown Street
Lot 1 in DP 319452	
Lot 2 in DP 181570	273-279 Crown Street
Lot 1 in DP 1116034	

Lot 1 in DP 82673	281-291 Crown Street
Lot 1 in DP 117019	
Lot 1 in DP 927806	281-291 Burelli Street
Lot 1 in DP 1198873	
Lot 1 in DP 1087986	

1.3 Background

An existing consent approved on 12 December 2022 (DA-2021/957) applies to the site. The consent was granted for the demolition of existing structures, retention of heritage facades, tree removal, excavation for basement car parking and construction of a mixed-use development at the street block bound by Crown, Keira, Burelli and Atchison Streets, comprising three (3) residential towers (shop top housing), one (1) commercial building, retail shops, entertainment facilities (cinema, exhibition/performance space) and a wellness centre (pool, gym, and health services).

1.4 Aims and objectives

This ACHAR aims to identify and assess the Aboriginal heritage values of the study area through consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders and present the results of the archaeological investigations undertaken as part of the ATR.

The objectives of this report are to:

- Identify any Aboriginal cultural values in and around the study area.
- Assess these cultural values, as related to the study area, through consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders.
- Assess the impacts the proposed construction might have on Aboriginal cultural heritage and the potential archaeological resources within the study area.
- Document the process and outcomes of Aboriginal stakeholder consultation.
- Provide a plain English summary of the results of the ATR to the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs).

1.5 SEARs

This report has been prepared to respond to the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARS) dated 8 October 2024 for SSD-76440958. Specifically, this report has been prepared to respond to those SEARS summarised in the table below.

Requirement	Response
18 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Provide an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) prepared in accordance with relevant guidelines, identifying, describing and assessing any impacts to any Aboriginal cultural heritage sites or values associated with the site.	This ACHAR has been prepared to address this condition of the SEARs.

1.6 Statutory framework

This ACHAR has been prepared to address this condition of the SEARs. It has been prepared in accordance with the following guidelines:

- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (Department of Environment, Climate Change & Water 2010a); hereafter the Code of Practice
- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011); hereafter the Guide
- *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (Department of Environment, Climate Change & Water 2010b); hereafter the Consultation Requirements

The appended ASR contains the full legislative context for this report.

Figure 1: Study area.



2.0 SUMMARY OF CONSULTATION

2.1 Stage 1

2.1.1 Agency letters

In accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the Consultation Requirements, Artefact Heritage corresponded with the following organisations by email on 19 September 2024 requesting the details of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the Aboriginal significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the local area:

- Heritage NSW
- Native Title Service Corporation (NTSCorp)
- National Native Title Tribunal
- Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983
- Wollongong Council
- Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council
- South East Local Land Services

The due date for responses was 3 October 2024.

2.1.2 Advertisement

In accordance with Section 4.1.3 of the consultation requirements, an advertisement was placed in the NewsCorp publication 'Buy Search Sell' on the 19th September 2024. This is freely accessible to the community and is also linked with local community newspapers and the Daily Telegraph. The advertisement invited all Aboriginal persons and organisations who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and places in the study area to register their interest by 3 October 2024

2.1.3 Registration of Aboriginal parties

In accordance with Section 4.13 of the consultation requirements, letters/emails were sent on 4 October 2024 to all Aboriginal persons or organisations identified through responses from agencies contacted as part of Step 4.1.2. The letters provided details about the location and nature of the proposal and advised that their details would be provided to Heritage NSW, DPC and the Illawarra LALC. A total of 16 RAPs registered their interest in the project listed in Table 1 registered an interest in the project.

Table 2. List of registered stakeholders.

Person / RAP group	Comment	Response
James Davis	Email from James Davis received requesting registration and advising he is a registered Native Title Claimant and shared information on his deep connection to the Dharwawal Community.	08/10/2024

Person / RAP group	Comment	Response
Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council (ILALC)	Email received from the ILALC requesting registration and advising Aara Welz is the archaeologist for the project.	08/10/2024
Coomaditchie United Aboriginal Corporation	Email received requesting registration	15/10/2024
Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	Email received requesting registration and advising they do not want their details passed onto the ILALC	07/10/2024
Guunamaa Dreamin Sites and Surveying	Email received requesting registration. [Note: email also notes Gumaraa Aboriginal Experience]	10/10/2024
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Email received requesting registration	06/10/2024
A&K Cultural Heritage	Email requesting registration	08/10/2024
Woka Aboriginal Corporation	Email received requesting registration and advising the group has cultural knowledge and cultural knowledge within the area. They also advised they do not want their details passed onto the ILALC	10/10/2024
Woronora Plateau Gundungara Elders Council	Email received requesting registration	08/10/2024
Wurrumay Culture Heritage Consultants	Email received requesting registration	14/10/2024
Ninnum	Email received requesting registration	05/10/2024
Yerrowah Heritage	Email received requesting registration	08/10/2024
South Coast Culture and Heritage	Email received requesting registration	04/10/2024
Gadhungal Marring	Email received requesting registration	09/10/2024
South Coast People	Email received requesting registration via NTSCorp	24/10/2024
Girragirra Murun	Email received requesting registration	21/10/2024

In accordance with Step 4.1.6 of the consultation requirements, a list of registered Aboriginal stakeholders and a copy of the published Step 4.1.3 advertisement were forwarded to both the Heritage NSW, DPC Regional Operations Group, and the Illawarra LALC on 28 October 2024. Details regarding the registration of Woka Aboriginal Corporation and Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation were omitted from the letter sent to Illawarra LALC. The full consultation records are available in Appendix B of this ACHAR.

2.2 Stage 2

Stage 2 of the Consultation Requirements is to provide information regarding the scope of the proposed project and the proposed cultural heritage assessment process. To satisfy Stage 2 of the Consultation Requirements, an ACHAR methodology was prepared that included relevant information and project details. This was sent to the RAPs by email on 18 October 2024, requesting feedback by

19 November 2024. The draft assessment methodology presented information about the project and invited feedback on the cultural significance of the area. All the comments were supportive, and no alternative methodology was recommended from any of the RAPs. A summary of the comments received by Artefact is presented in Table 3 and full consultation records are available in Appendix B..

Table 3. Summary of Aboriginal stakeholder comments on the Assessment Methodology

Person / RAP group	Comment	Response
A&K Cultural Heritage (22/10/24)	On behalf of A & K Cultural Heritage we have reviewed and agree with the Methodology for this project, we have no comments at this stage and would like to be involved in and future meetings, testing and field work for this project	Noted with thanks
Yerrowah (29/10/2024)	I have reviewed project methodology and look forward to potential fieldwork as I hold deep family connections and would love to be a part of this project and connecting with the land in the area.	Noted with thanks
Gumarra (21/10/2024)	Thank you for the update, I appreciate being given the opportunity to comment, everything looks good.	Noted with thanks
South Coast Culture and Heritage (21/10/2024)	Thanks for the update I don't have anything to add to the project at this moment.	Noted with thanks
Murrabidgee Mullangari (6/11/24)	I have read the project information ACHA and methodology for the above project, and I endorse the recommendations.	Noted with thanks

2.3 Stage 3

A copy of the draft ACHAR was sent to the RAPs by email on 10 December 2024 requesting feedback by 13 January 2025. A summary of received by Artefact is provided in Table 4. The full consultation records are within Appendix B

Table 4. Summary of Aboriginal stakeholder comments on the draft ACHAR

Person/ RAP group	Comment	Response
Murrabidgee Mullangari (13/01/2025)	I have read the ACHAR and ATR for the project and endorse the recommendations	Noted with thanks

3.0 SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF BACKGROUND INFORMATION

3.1 Archaeological background

The regional NSW archaeological record indicates that the area has been inhabited and systematically exploited through varying periods of climatic change, including during the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM). Significantly, the earliest evidence of Aboriginal inhabitation along the south coast dates from 21,000 BP, identified in the Burrill Lake rock shelter approximately 110km south of the study area (Cros 1984; Lampert 1971). Aboriginal sites that have been dated in closer proximity to the study area typically date to the mid-late Holocene.

This regional area of the south coast has seen increasing archaeological and cultural heritage studies conducted in the last 30 years. The post-colonial histories of Aboriginal people in the Wollongong and Illawarra area are also well documented. However, the previous archaeological investigations within the local area visibility surrounding the study area are somewhat limited in comparison to other areas of the south coast. The previous archaeological investigations in the Wollongong area are largely confined to coastal foreshore areas where the least amount of historical ground disturbance has occurred, and where there is much higher ground surface.

A summary of the previous archaeological investigations is summarised in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Summary of previous archaeological literature.

Archaeological literature	Summary
Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologist, 2002, Archaeological Test Excavations of NPWS site #52-2-2189 at the former lagoon restaurant, Stuart Park, North Wollongong, NSW, report to Emibarb Pty Ltd.	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeology completed test excavations of an area located approximately 1.60 km north of the study area within 50-60m of Fairy Creek and Puckeyes Lagoon. An earlier assessment by Sefton (2001) had identified a small amount of shell, which was later recorded as shell midden (AHIMS 52-2-2189), and a single isolated stone artefact within the investigation area. The area was situated within sands and therefore considered to have potential for further archaeological material. Test excavations recovered low numbers of shellfish and stone lithics (117 artefacts). All trenches contained historical disturbance and mixing indicated by European building material. The 'moderately rich stone artefact assemblage' was assessed as highly representative of larger artefact sites within the region. However, it was assessed as having low research potential due to the historical disturbance and fragmented nature of many of the lithics recovered.
Biosis, 2018, Civic Place, Wollongong: Archaeological report, prepared for Piruse Constructions.	Biosis prepared an ACHAR for 47 Burelli Street, Wollongong located approximately 425 m east of the study area. Like the present study, the investigation area was also situated within Gwynneville Soil Landscape and had a long history of historical occupation. It was assessed that because of the historical and ongoing development 'any Aboriginal material would be considered highly disturbed.' (Biosis 2018:8). Only historical archaeological excavations were undertaken. However during the excavation, one Aboriginal artefact was

Archaeological literature	Summary
	identified (proximal petrified wood flake fragment (AHIMS ID 52-2-4498). The artefact was recommended to be collected under an AHIP prior to the proposed works.
Biosis, 2021, North Beach Seawall, Test Excavation Report, report prepared for Wollongong City Council.	Biosis undertook test excavations in a PAD (AHIMS 52-2-4615) for proposed upgrades to the North Beach Seawall approximately 1.30 km northeast of the study area. Test excavations didn't identify any Aboriginal sites. The excavated material was heavily disturbed with a mix of sand and fill excavated at the lowest depth of 1.42 m. One small shell fragment was recovered from one pit but was considered not to have been of cultural origin. The results of the investigation were consistent with other beach and sand contexts along the Illawarra coast where sand dunes were legally exploited for sand mining up until the early 1970s.
Artefact Heritage, 2022, Wollongong Private Hospital Extension, report to Erilyan.	Artefact prepared an ACHAR for Wollongong Private Hospital located approximately 950 m west of the study area. The desktop background research and survey identified no registered AHIMS sites within the study area. The hospital was also located within the Gwynneville soil. The study area was assessed as being heavily disturbed from historical ground activities and development, and no further archaeological investigations were recommended.
Austral Archaeology, 2024, Aboriginal Heritage Cultural Advice for 131-135 Crown Street, Wollongong, report to TQM Design & Construct.	Austral Archaeology was commissioned by TQM Design & Construct to provide Aboriginal cultural heritage advice for the proposed SSD development at 131-135 Crown Street, Wollongong. This is located approximately 205 m east of the study area. As with the present investigation, their study area comprised the same soil, landform context, and high levels of historical disturbance. It was assessed that <i>in situ</i> Aboriginal objects would be unlikely to be present.

3.2 AHIMS search

NOTE: The location of Aboriginal sites is considered culturally sensitive information. It is advised that this information, including the AHIMS data appearing on mapping below must be removed from this report if it is to enter the public domain.

An extensive search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) was undertaken on 4 October 2024 (Client Service ID: 936813) to determine the location of Aboriginal sites in relation to the study area.

As detailed in Artefact Heritage and Environment's Archaeological Survey report (2024) attached as an appendix to the ACHAR, a total of 17 AHIMS were identified within the extensive search area. However, no registered AHIMS sites were located within the study area. The closest AHIMS registered site is AHIMS ID 52-2-4498 and comprises an isolated artefact deposited within a highly disturbed context. The majority of the registered sites are concentrated along the eastern foreshore of Cove Beach and Wollongong North Beach, northeast of the study area. The registered sites largely comprise shell midden and artefact sites. This most likely due to the proximity to the ocean which

would have provided an abundance of food resources for Aboriginal people in the past. Two Aboriginal burials were located within the beach sands and dunes.

In comparison, only two AHIMS registered sites are located further inland from the ocean foreshore; AHIMS ID 52-2-4498 (isolated stone artefact) and AHIMS ID 52-2-4878 (grinding groove and stone arrangement). This is likely due to the shallow and erosional properties of the Gwynneville soil landscape, and high levels of historical development and subsequent ground disturbance.

3.3 Environmental background

3.3.1 Soils

The study area is located within the Gwynneville soil landscape. These soils are typically shallow (50 – 100 cm) on upper slopes, Lithosols on simple slopes and shallow (<50 cm) Brown Earths on mid-slopes and lower slopes (ePSADE 2024). Gwynneville 1 (Gw1) consists of a friable brown sandy loam, Gwynneville 2 (Gw2) is a friable sandy clay loam and Gwynneville 3 (Gw3) is a brown apedal clay (ePSADE 2024). This soil landscape is characterised by erosion, mass soil movement and local flooding. Subsoils are reactive and impermeable, with low wet bearing strength clay subsoils (ePSADE 2024). Due to the shallow and fragile nature of the soils, and the significant historical development within the study area and surrounding land, have likely removed and redeposited the residual soils and any potential artefacts within those soils. Therefore, potential for Aboriginal sites to be present within the study area is generally low.

3.3.2 Geology

Wollongong plain comprises three geomorphic zones, the coastal plain, escarpment, and the plateau (Kass 2010: 8). The study area is situated within the coastal plain.

The underlying geology at the study area is predicted to be resistant inter-bedded quartz lithic sandstone, grey siltstone and mudstone/claystone, carbonaceous claystone, clay and laminate (Shoalhaven Group). These units underlie the Illawarra Coal Measures (Late Permian age) (GHD Geotechnics 2010: 16; ePSADE 2024). Mangerton Hill, approximately 1.60km southwest of the study area is an outcrop of tuffaceous Budgong Sandstone (Kass 2010: 8). The concentration of sandstone outcrops more commonly located along the escarpment cliffs, crest in the landscape and foreshore areas is reflective of the underlying geology. As such, Aboriginal sites associated with rock outcrops (shelters, grinding grooves or engravings) are more likely to be located in these areas.

3.3.3 Topography

The characteristic landform of the area comprises undulating to steep hills (local relief 10 – 70 m, slope gradients 3 - 25%) (ePSADE 2024). Landform elements include broad to moderate ridges (250 – 800 m), steeply inclined to moderately inclined foot slopes, and isolated rises on the coastal plain (ePSADE 2024).

The study area itself is located across the slope base and valley floor margin (see Figure 7). It borders a low gradient undulating valley floor and coastal plain. The lower edges of that broader landform probably mark the residual coastal upland - coastal plain margin from older high shorelines.

3.3.4 Hydrology

Sea level stabilized at about +1.0 -+ 1.5m relative to Present Mean Sea Level (PMSL) on the NSW coast around 7,000 years BP, remained higher than present and has fallen slightly after 2000 BP,

back to present (Lewis et al. 2008). During the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM) around 21,000 years ago the study area will have been an upper tributary valley draining into stream networks (see Albani et al 2015; Gale 2023).

When the sea level stabilised after the LGM to about +1 to 1.5m above PMSL (Lewis et al 2008), the various coastal lagoons and lakes within Wollongong began to form as embayment's, and then infill, such as Lake Illawarra and Fairy Creek south of the study area. These areas would have provided an abundance of available food sources and camping areas for Aboriginal people of Illawarra (Kass 2010:11). Approximately 771 m southeast of the study area is Gurungatay waterway (or the Wollongong City Catchment), the closest waterway to the study area. Due to the distance away from these waterways, Aboriginal sites are unlikely to be present within the study area, however wetlands probably existed within the valley within approximately 150-250 m of the study area in the pre-European landscape. This may have enhanced the value of the locality as a possible occupation site on in at least the last few thousand years.

3.4 Predictive model

Based on the environmental background of the study area as well as archaeological investigations the following predictions were made in the ATR (Artefact 2024):

- Most recorded Aboriginal sites in the area are located on the foreshore, possibly reflecting the greater survivability of archaeological evidence of exploitation of those areas, and the possible concentration of certain activities in those areas
- The extensive amount of residential and industrial development would have impacted the survivability of archaeological contexts to some degree
- Although the study area is close to the base of a slope which may have colluvial deposits, it is likely they would have been impacted to some extent by historical disturbance

4.0 SUMMARY OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

4.1 Artefact Heritage, 20204, 221-291 Crown Street, 216-238 Kiera Street and 86-90 Burelli Street, Wollongong, Archaeological Survey Report.

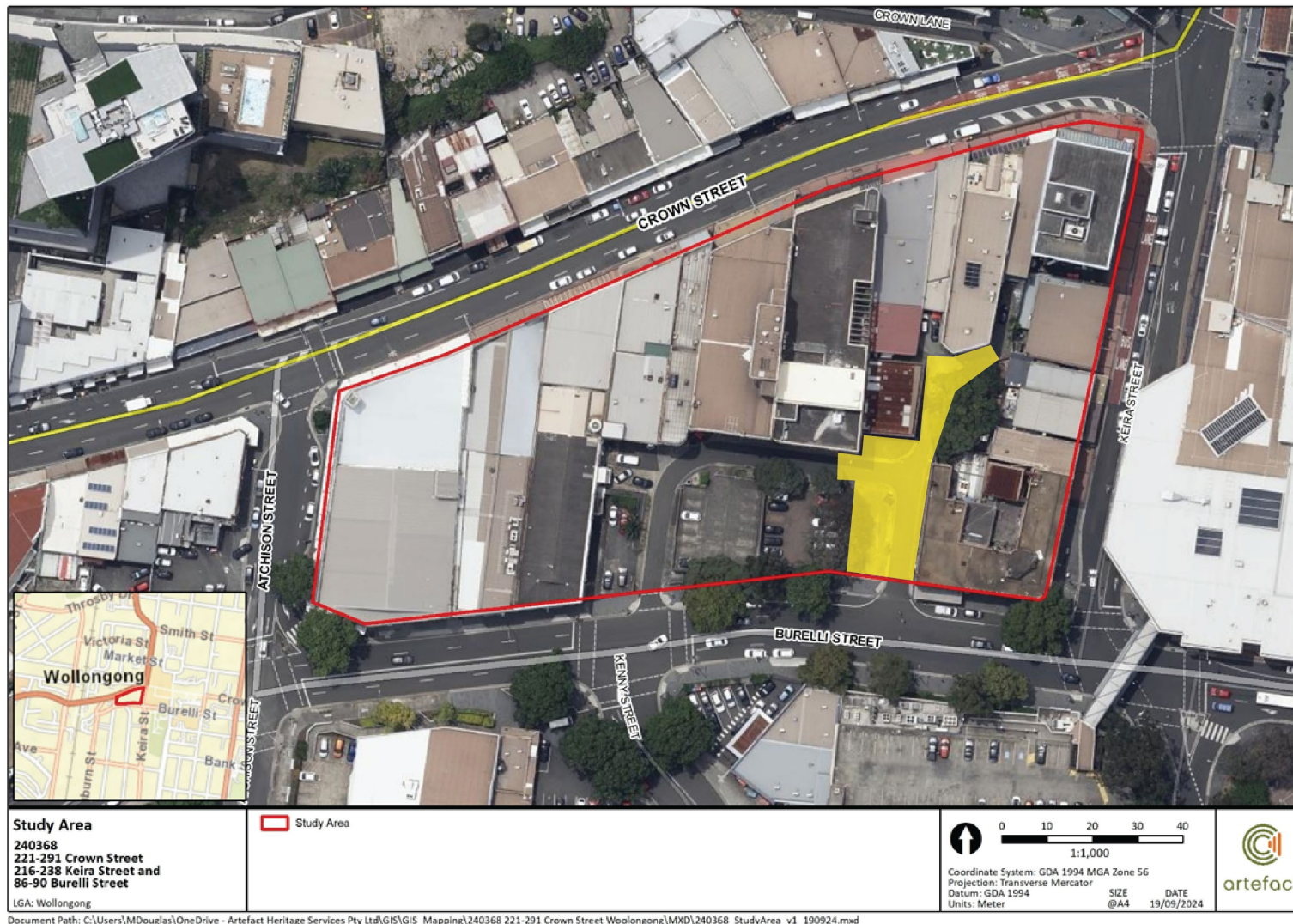
An archaeological survey was conducted on 18 October 2024 as part of the ASR. In attendance was Rebecca Bryant (Senior Heritage Consultant, Artefact Heritage), Lily Hackett (Heritage Consultant, Artefact Heritage), Hannah Matagia (Graduate Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Officer) James Davis (Wodi Wodi Dharawal/Yuin Traditional Owner and registered South Coast People Native Title claimant), and Steven Henry (Site Officer, Illawarra LALC and South Coast People Native Title).

The majority of the study area contained high levels of ground disturbance from the construction of the exiting multi-storey buildings. Although the extent of the disturbance below the buildings was not accessible nor visible, it is likely the construction of footings and levelling during the buildings construction has occurred, which would have removed most, if not all of the original topsoil. Numerous conduits and evidence of trenching for subsurface electrical, water and telecommunications infrastructure were identified along the pedestrian walkway within the perimeter of the study area, which is indicative of previous ground disturbance. The area surrounding the open-air carpark in the southern portion of the study area also contained an underground carpark and terracing of the slope, further indicating significance changes to the landscape and removal of the Gwynneville soils that may have once contained Aboriginal archaeological deposits.

Three raised garden beds were also located within the pedestrian walkway. Small patches of soil were visible through the commercial bark mulch and leaf litter from the trees. Due to the raised nature of the garden beds and high levels of disturbance surrounding these beds, this soil was likely redeposited commercial soil. One garden bed within the carpark area in the southern central portion of the study area comprised the only area of potentially residual soil visible and appeared to maintain the natural slope gradient. The soil comprised light greyish brown sandy soil consistent with the Gwynneville soil landscape. The remainder of the study area comprise no bare ground was visible, obscured from the concrete and existing buildings covering the ground surface (less than 5% ground visibility).

A small area east of the underground carpark was highlighted by James Davis and Steven Henry during the survey as the least disturbed portion of the slope of study area. They commented that if Aboriginal objects are present in the study area they would be potentially located underneath the existing concrete and gravel in this area (Figure 2). However, assessment of this area in line with the predictive model indicates that it does not meet the criteria to be considered potential archaeological deposit (PAD).

Figure 2: Area of ground (shaded yellow) requested to be inspected by a representative of the ILALC or South Coast People registered native title claimant after the removal of the existing carpark.



5.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUES

5.1 Methodology

The cultural assessment in this report includes information collected through fieldwork, desktop assessment and Aboriginal community consultation undertaken in accordance with the Consultation Requirements. This information was collected by Rebecca Bryant (Senior Heritage Consultant, Artefact Heritage), Lily Hackett (Heritage Consultant, Artefact Heritage) and Hannah Matagia (Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Officer, Artefact Heritage).

5.1.1 Cultural landscape

The World Heritage Convention of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) defines a cultural landscape as one which has 'powerful religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element rather than material cultural evidence, which may be insignificant or even absent' (UNESCO 1991). The relationship between Aboriginal Australians and the land is conceived in spiritual terms rather than primarily in material terms (Andrews et al 2006). Aboriginal cultural knowledge has been defined as:

Accumulated knowledge which encompasses spiritual relationships, relationships with the natural environment and the sustainable use of natural resources, and relationships between people, which are reflected in language, narratives, social organisation, values, beliefs and cultural laws and custom (Andrews et al 2006).

Aboriginal cultural knowledge was traditionally bequeathed through oral traditions from generation to generation. Within all Aboriginal communities there was a time of dislocation and upheaval associated with the arrival of colonial settlers. This widespread disruption resulted in much of the detailed knowledge and understanding of many of the elements of the cultural landscape being lost from the Aboriginal community, nonetheless many Aboriginal people maintain a strong connection to the land of their ancestors and collectively possess a wealth of knowledge passed down through the generations.

5.1.2 Types of values

Aboriginal people hold significant knowledge about traditional use of land before and after contact. The landscape which encompasses the study area has cultural value of importance to the Aboriginal community. The Aboriginal community collectively holds values and knowledge that relate to:

- Traditional values: these are passed down by family and community as part of ancient tradition.
- Historical values: these are passed down by family and community and relate to the eras since colonisation; these may include information gained from historical source documents.
- Contemporary values: these are values of modern importance and relevance for Aboriginal stakeholder groups.

There is often no clear separation between these values, and they collectively co-exist with equal importance in forming the value that Aboriginal people place on landscape, cultural heritage, intangible heritage, and particular landforms or parts of the landscape.

5.2 Identified Aboriginal cultural heritage values

Table 6 provides a summary of the Aboriginal cultural heritage values associated with the study area.

Table 6: Cultural heritage values identified for the study and surroundings

Cultural heritage value	Description	Source
Wollongong area, sand dunes and foreshore (Traditional and contemporary values)	Coastal areas and sand dunes were identified both in background research and by RAPs during consultation as highly significant to Aboriginal people. Large numbers of Aboriginal sites have been recorded in close proximity to the foreshore, which would have provided important resources for Aboriginal people as well as being utilised for a range of activities including camping, hunting fishing and resource collection and specifically burial grounds. In addition, James Davis (Wodi Wodi Dharawal/Yuin Traditional Owner, and registered South Coast People native title claimant) in conversation during the archaeological survey noted that adjacent Fairy Creek, north of the study area, is culturally and historically significant place for inter-tribal battle during the late 1800s.	AHIMS extensive search; Archibald Campbell Papers, James Henry.
Aboriginal occupation (Traditional and Historical values)	The Wodi Wodi within the Dharawal language group Aboriginal people have lived throughout the local area for tens of thousands of years and hold a deep connection to the land.	Weeson 2005: Norman and Tindale 1974; Attenbrow 2010.

5.3 Aboriginal cultural values within the study area

Archaeological studies and oral histories have demonstrated that Aboriginal people have lived in the area for tens of thousands of years, while many Aboriginal people themselves say they have been living on country since 'time immemorial'. Wollongong and the broader Illawarra regional area is enormously important to Aboriginal people. James Davis (Wodi Wodi Dharawal/Yuin Traditional Owner, and registered South Coast People native title claimant) mentioned during the survey, the cultural and historical significance of the inter-tribal battle at Fairy Creek in the 1800s. While the local area is significant to Aboriginal people both through their connection with the land and for the presence of Aboriginal objects, no specific cultural values have been identified associated with the specific study area. In addition, due to the level of disturbance it is unlikely that any Aboriginal objects that hold cultural significance are present within the study area. However, James Davis noted that if they are present, they are likely located within the seemingly least disturbed southeast portion of the study area within the existing car park.

6.0 SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

A significance assessment of the scientific, social, historic and aesthetic values of the study area is included below.

6.1 Significance assessment criteria

An assessment of the cultural heritage significance of an item or place is required in order to form the basis of its management. The Guide (OEH 2011: 10) provides guidelines, in accordance with the Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS 2013) for significance assessment with assessments being required to consider the following criteria:

- Social values – does the area have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons
- Historic values – is the area important to the cultural or natural history of the local area and/or region and/or state
- Scientific values - does the area have the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the cultural and natural history of the local area and/or region and/or state
- Aesthetic values – is the area important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics in the local area and/or region and/or state.

Scientific values should be considered in light of the following criteria:

- Research potential - does the evidence suggest any potential to contribute to an understanding of the area and/or region and/or state's natural and cultural history?
- Representativeness - how much variability (outside and/or inside the subject area) exists, what is already conserved, how much connectivity is there?
- Rarity - is the subject area important in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised? Is it in danger of being lost or of exceptional interest?
- Education potential - does the subject area contain teaching sites or sites that might have teaching potential?

It is important to note that heritage significance is a dynamic value.

6.1.1 Historic value

Historic values refer to the association of place with aspect of Aboriginal history. Historic values are not necessarily reflected in physical objects, but may be intangible and relate to memories, stories, or experiences.

No specific historic values have been identified within the study area and it is assessed as being unlikely that any are present.

6.1.2 Aesthetic value

Aesthetic values refer to the sensory, scenic, architectural, and creative aspects of the place. These values may be related to the landscape and are often closely associated with social/cultural values.

No specific aesthetic values have been identified within the study area and it is assessed as being unlikely that any are present.

6.1.3 Socio/cultural value

Socio/cultural heritage values should be addressed by Aboriginal people who have a connection to, or interest in, the area.

No specific Socio/cultural heritage values have been identified within the study area.

6.1.4 Scientific value

No Aboriginal objects were identified within the study area, which has been subject to extensive disturbance associated with construction of the current industrial building. Due to this extensive disturbance the study area has nil scientific significance.

A summary of the scientific significance of sites identified is presented in Table 7.

Table 7: Significance assessment

Site name (AHIMS ID)	Research potential	Representativeness	Rarity	Education potential	Overall significance assessment
N/A	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

6.2 Statement of significance

No Aboriginal objects were identified within the study area. The study area has been heavily disturbed, and there is little potential for Aboriginal objects to be present within the study area. If they are present, it is likely they are located in the identified least disturbed southeast portion of the study area within the existing car park.

7.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

7.1 Proposed works

The proposed works will include the demolition of existing buildings and infrastructure within the study area for the subsequent construction of a mix-development. This developed will include:

- Residential and commercial buildings.
- Basement car parking

7.2 Aboriginal heritage impact

No Aboriginal sites were identified within the study area therefore no harm to Aboriginal objects is expected to take place as a result of the proposed works.

7.3 Ecological Sustainable Development principles

The Guide (OEH 2011) specifies that Ecological Sustainable Development (ESD) principles must be considered when assessing harm and recommending mitigation measures in relation to Aboriginal objects. move

The following relevant ESD principles are outlined in Section 3A of the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*:

- Decision-making processes should effectively integrate both long term and short term economic, environmental, social and equitable considerations (the 'integration principle')
- If there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation (the 'precautionary principle')
- The present generation should ensure that the health, diversity and productivity of the environment is maintained or enhanced for the benefit of future generations (the 'principle of intergenerational equity').

7.3.1 The integration principle

Decision making processes should effectively integrate both long term and short term economic, environmental, social and equitable considerations (the 'integration principle'). The preparation of this ACHAR demonstrates regard for the integration principle by considering Aboriginal heritage values and impacts to these from the proposal during the planning phase. The nature of the proposal is in itself one that contributes to the long term economic and social needs of current and future residents of the area.

7.3.2 The precautionary principle

If there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific confidence should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation (the 'precautionary principle'). This ACHAR has assessed that Aboriginal objects are unlikely to be present within the study area based on location away from fresh water sources and previous disturbance.

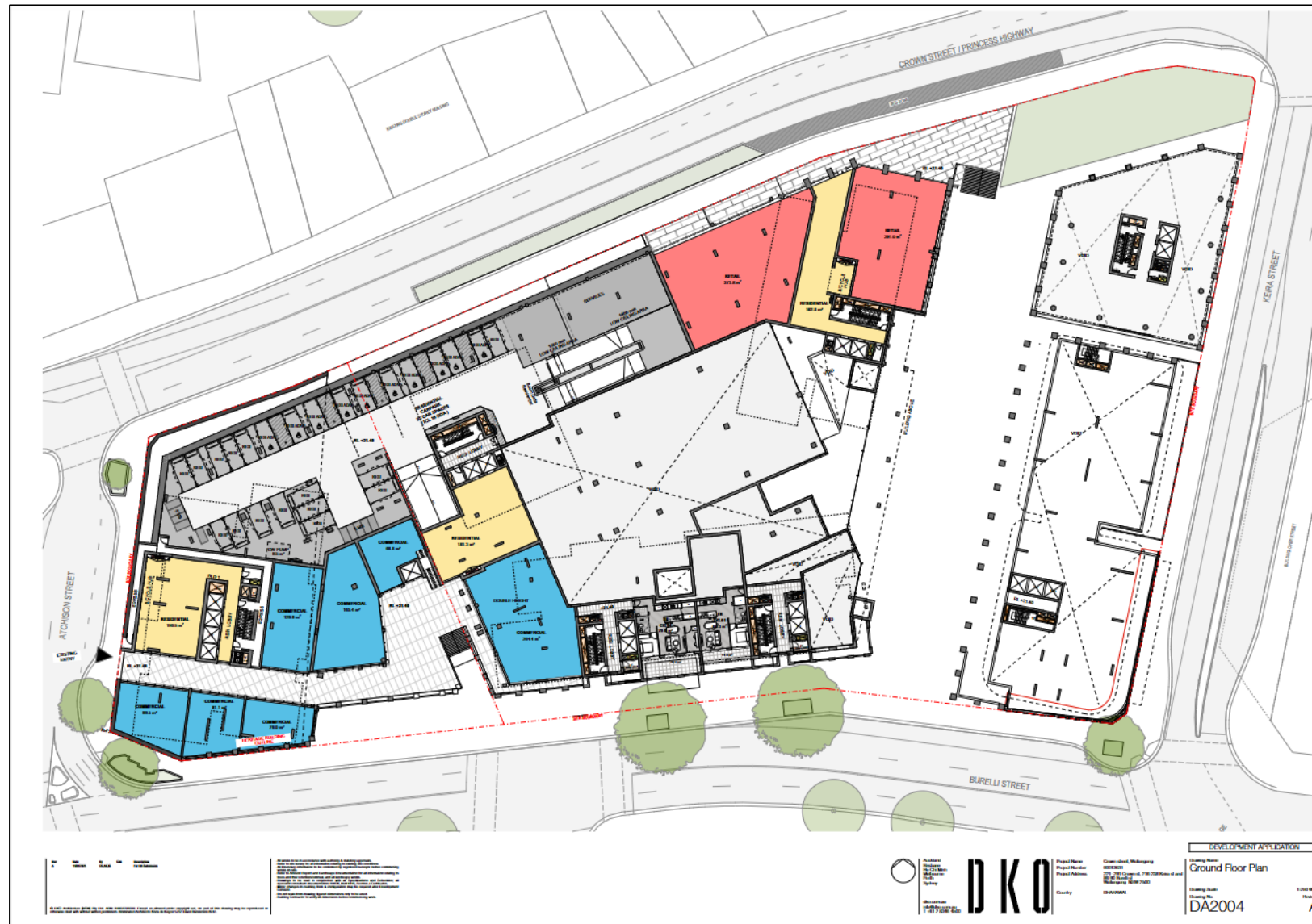
7.3.3 The principle of intergenerational equity

The proposed works would adhere, as close as possible, to the principle of intergenerational equity by collating scientific and cultural information on former Aboriginal occupation of the study area through the previous investigations and this ACHAR. The ATR prepared an assessment of the study area and synthesised the regional character of Aboriginal objects and sites for posterity and future generations.

7.4 Cumulative impacts

A cumulative impact is an impact on Aboriginal cultural heritage resulting from the incremental impact of the action/s of a development when added to other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions. No Aboriginal sites have been identified within the study area and there is minimal potential for Aboriginal sites to be present. The study area has been heavily impacted by previous historical construction, and therefore there is limited potential for further cumulative impacts unless otherwise identified following the inspection of exposed ground post-removal of extant concrete.

Figure 3: Proposed works.



8.0 MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

8.1 Guiding principles

The overall guiding principle for cultural heritage management is that where possible Aboriginal sites should be conserved.

Where unavoidable impacts occur then measures to mitigate and manage impacts are proposed. Mitigation measures primarily concern preserving the heritage values of sites beyond the physical existence of the site. The most common methods involve detailed recording of Aboriginal objects, archaeological test and salvage excavations, artefact analysis and, where appropriate, reburial of Aboriginal objects in a location determined by the RAPs.

Mitigation measures vary depending on the assessment of archaeological significance of a particular Aboriginal site and are based on its research potential, rarity, representatives and educational value. In general, the significance of a site would influence the choice of preferred conservation outcomes and appropriate mitigation measures, usually on the following basis:

- Low archaeological significance – conservation where possible. SSD Conditions of Approval would be required to impact the site before work can commence
- Moderate archaeological significance – conservation where possible. If conservation was not practicable, further archaeological investigation would be required such as salvage excavations or surface collection in accordance with the SSD Conditions of Approval.
- High archaeological significance – conservation as a priority. Where all other practical alternatives have been discounted mitigation measures such as comprehensive salvage excavations in accordance with the SSD Conditions of Approval would be required.

Sites of unknown scientific value should be conserved where possible. Where conservation is not practical further investigation under the Code of Practice will be required to confirm the presence of Aboriginal objects and gather enough information to assess significance. Test excavation is not a mitigation measure, it is an investigatory action required to gather enough information to inform the development of appropriate mitigation measures.

8.2 Unexpected finds policy

An Unexpected Finds Policy (UFP) must be prepared for the project. The UFP would provide guidance on further assessment, consultation, and approvals, that may be required in the event of any unexpected finds of Aboriginal sites, objects, or archaeological deposits are identified during construction.

8.3 Changes to the project area

Advice provided within this ACHAR is based upon the most recent information provided by the proponent at the time of writing. Any changes made to the project should be assessed by an archaeologist in consultation with the RAPs. Any changes that may impact on Aboriginal sites not assessed as part of the project may warrant further investigation and result in changes to the recommended management and mitigation measures.

9.0 CONCLUSION

9.1 Summary

- The background research identified no registered AHIMS sites were located within the study area.
- The study area contained high levels of historical ground disturbance.
- No Aboriginal objects were identified during the survey.
- The assessment found the study area is unlikely to contain Aboriginal objects.
- A representative from the South Coast People registered Native Title group requested that an inspection of exposed ground be undertaken after removal of the existing concrete in the carpark by a site officer from the Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council or South Coast People registered native title group. This is to satisfy community concerns that no Aboriginal objects are present within this area.
- While the broader Wollongong region has significant cultural values connected to the Illawarra Aboriginal people, no specific cultural values have been identified in association with the study area.

9.2 Recommendations

Based on the results of this assessment and in accordance with Aboriginal heritage guidelines mandated in the SEARs for the proposal, the following recommendations are made:

- No further Aboriginal archaeological assessment or investigation is required, and the works may proceed with caution.
- If additional areas are added to the existing study area, additional archaeological assessment would be required.
- If any unanticipated Aboriginal objects are uncovered during the redevelopment of the site, all work must cease in the vicinity of the object and an area of at least one metre around the Aboriginal object secured and cordoned off using fencing and/or appropriate barriers. An archaeological consultant must be immediately contacted for further advice. The consultant will assess the object and provide further advice. No-one should enter the secured area, and work can only recommence when advised by the consultant.

10.0 REFERENCES

Attenbrow, V. 2010. Sydney's Aboriginal past: Investigating the archaeological and historical records. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Ltd.

Australian Heritage Commission. 2002. Ask first: A guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values.

Australia ICOMOS. 2013. Burra Charter – The Australian ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance.

Barrows, T.T., Stone, J.O., Fifield, L. and Cresswell, R.G. 2002. 'The timing of the last glacial maximum in Australia'. Quaternary Science Reviews, 21, pp. 159–173.

Biosis. 2018. Civic Place, Wollongong: Archaeological report, prepared for Piruse Constructions.

Biosis. 2021. North Beach Seawall, Test Excavation Report, report prepared for Wollongong City Council.

Campbell, K. 2005. 'Broughton (1798–1850)'. Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, online.

DECCW 2010a. Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010. DECCW, Sydney South.

DECCW 2010b. Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales. DECCW, Sydney South.

DECCW 2010c. Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales. DECCW, Sydney South.

Lech, M. 2011. Marcus Clark and Co. Dictionary of Sydney. Accessed 26/09/2024, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/marcus_clark_and_co

Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologist. 2002. Archaeological test excavations of NPWS site #52-2-2189 at the former lagoon restaurant, Stuart Park, North Wollongong, NSW, report to Emibarb Pty Ltd.

Organ, M. 1990. Illawarra and South Coast Aborigines 1770 - 1850, Volume 1. Aboriginal Education Unit, University of Wollongong.

Organ, M. 1993. Illawarra and South Coast Aborigines 1770 - 1850, Volume 2. Aboriginal Education Unit, University of Wollongong.

Wesson, S. 2005. Murni Dhungang Jirrar: Living in the Illawarra. Hurstville, NSW: National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Environment and Conservation.

APPENDIX A – TECHNICAL REPORT

APPENDIX B – CONSULTATION RECORDS



artefact

Artefact Heritage and Environment

ABN 73 144 973 526

Suite 56, Jones Bay Wharf

26-32 Pirrama Road

Pymont NSW 2009 Australia

+61 2 9518 8411

office@artefact.net.au

www.artefact.net.au