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New High School in Jerrabomberra – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

NSW Department of Education

DOCUMENT TRACKING

Project Name	New High School in Jerrabomberra – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Project Number	20CAN-17592
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Status	Final
Version Number	v5
Last saved on	11 October 2021

This report should be cited as ‘Eco Logical Australia 2021. *New High School in Jerrabomberra – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment*. Prepared for NSW Department of Education.’

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This document has been prepared by Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd with support from NSW Department of Education.

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Template 2.8.1

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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
ACHA	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
ARD	Archaeological Research Design
ATR	Archaeological Technical Report
DECCW	(Former) Department of Environment Climate Change and Water
DPIE	Department of Planning, Industry and Environment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ELA	Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd
EPA Act	Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
OEH	(Former) NSW Office of Environment and Heritage
NPW Act	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974
PAD	Potential Archaeological Deposit
QPRC	Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council
RAPs	Registered Aboriginal Parties
SEARS	Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements
SHI	State Heritage Inventory
SHR	State Heritage Register
SSD	State Significant Development

Executive Summary

This Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) accompanies an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) pursuant to Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) in support of an application for a State Significant Development (SSD No 24461956). The SSDA is for a new high school located at Jerrabomberra.

This report addresses the Secretary’s Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs), as described in Table 1. This Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment has been undertaken to identify and describe the cultural heritage values and significance across the study area in accordance with the *Guide to investigating, assessing, and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011).

To be able to assess the environmental context and identify potential Aboriginal objects or places located within the study area, an archaeological survey and test excavations were undertaken. The archaeological investigations were undertaken in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010a).

As part of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the proposed works, Aboriginal consultation has been undertaken and is ongoing in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010b). Consultation is undertaken to engage the local Aboriginal community in order to assess the Aboriginal Cultural significance of the study area. By undertaking this Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment, the proponent is demonstrating an attempt to avoid or mitigate potential impacts of the proposal on cultural heritage values.

It was found that:

- Two Aboriginal sites were identified within the study area (AHIMS ID 57-2-0977 and AHIMS ID 57-2-0115).
- The study area has been subjected to varying levels of ground disturbance.
- The artefacts recorded as AHIMS ID 57-2-0115 could not be identified during the survey.
- A low density subsurface artefact scatter was identified following test excavations at AHIMS ID 57-2-0977, enough information was gathered to understand the nature and extent of the archaeological deposit and the pattern of Aboriginal land use within the study area.
- AHIMS ID 57-2-0115 and AHIMS ID 57-2-0977 will be directly impacted by the proposed works.

Based on the findings of this ACHA and the archaeological investigation the following is recommended:

Recommendation 1 – Salvage/ surface collection

It is recommended that the Aboriginal community are given the opportunity to salvage any surface artefacts associated with AHIMS ID 57-2-0115 to attempt to mitigate impacts on the cultural heritage values of the study area.

Recommendation 2 – No further archaeological assessments are required

No further archaeological assessment is required for the study area. Although general measures will need to be undertaken. These general measures include:

- This assessment has been undertaken to assess the proposed impacts within the study area shown in Figure 1. If the study area is changed and proposed impacts are located beyond the defined assessment boundary (Figure 1), further investigations will be required and an addendum ACHA undertaken. An addendum ACHA will require further consultation with Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs).

Recommendation 3 – Submit ACHA/ATR to AHIMS

- In accordance with Chapter 3 of the *Guide to investigating, assessing, and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011) the ACHA should be submitted for registration on the AHIMS register within three months of completion.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

This Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) accompanies an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) pursuant to Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) in support of an application for a State Significant Development (SSD 24461956). The SSDA is for a new high school located at Jerrabomberra.

This report addresses the Secretary’s Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs), notably:

Table 1: SEARs item 8 for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

SEARs Requirement	Response
Identify and describe the Aboriginal cultural heritage values that exist across the whole area that will be affected by the development and document these in an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR). This may include the need for surface survey and test excavation. The identification of cultural heritage values must be conducted in accordance with the <i>Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal objects in NSW</i> (DECCW 2010), and be guided by the <i>Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in New South Wales</i> (OEH 2011) and consultation with Heritage NSW.	Section 2.0 to Section 4.0
Consultation with Aboriginal people must be undertaken and documented in accordance with the <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents</i> (DECCW 2010). The significance of cultural heritage values for Aboriginal people who have a cultural association with the land must be documented in the ACHAR.	Section 2.0 and Section 4.0
Impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage values are to be assessed and documented in the ACHAR. The ACHAR must demonstrate attempts to avoid impact upon cultural heritage values and identify any conservation outcomes. Where impacts are unavoidable, the EIS must outline measures proposed to mitigate impacts. Any objects recorded as part of the assessment must be documented and notified to Heritage NSW.	Section 4.0 Section 6.0
The ACHAR must outline procedures to be followed if Aboriginal objects are found at any stage of the life of the project to formulate appropriate measures to manage unforeseen impacts.	Section 6.0
The ACHAR must outline procedures to be followed in the event Aboriginal burials or skeletal material is uncovered during construction to formulate appropriate measures to manage the impacts to this material.	Section 6.0

1.2 Proposal

The proposed development is for the construction of a new high school in Jerrabomberra. The proposal will meet community demand and ensure new learning facilities are co-located near existing open space infrastructure. The proposal generally includes the following works:

- Site preparation,
- Construction of a series of buildings up to three storeys including administration/staff areas, library, hall, and general learning spaces,
- Construction of new walkways, central plaza, and outdoor games courts,
- Construction of a new at-grade car park,
- Associated site landscaping and open space.

The proposal has been designed to accommodate approximately 500 students with Stream 3 teaching spaces, however the core facilities will be future proofed to a Stream 5 to enable possible future expansion to meet projected demand.

The proposal will include site preparation works, such as clearing and levelling to accommodate the proposed buildings and play areas. The proposal will involve the construction of a series of buildings housing general learning spaces, administration and staff wings, outdoor learning areas, a library and assembly hall.

The proposal will include construction of a new driveway and hardstand with access proposed off the northern stub road east of Environa Drive. Pedestrian access is proposed off Environa Drive and the northern stub road.

1.3 Site Description

The proposed development is located within the South Jerrabomberra Innovation Precinct, also referred to as the Poplars Innovation Hub, in the local government area of Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council.

The school site is part of an existing lot (Lot 1 in DP 1263364), which is approximately 65.49 ha in area and will be characterised by a mix of business park and open space uses and a new north-south connector road named Environa Drive. Delivery of the Precinct is underway with Environa Drive currently under construction. Most of the lot, however, remains undeveloped.

The school site is subject to a proposed lot (Lot 2 in DP 1263364), which was approved by Council under DA332-2015 on 10 March 2021 but is not yet registered. The approved lot is irregular in shape, is largely cleared and is approximately 4.5 ha in area. A small dam is located adjacent to the south eastern boundary of the site, which forms part of a broader wetland.

The site is located in excellent proximity to existing open space facilities. It adjoins David Madew Regional Park to the south east and is located 100 m east of an existing recreational field associated with Jerrabomberra Public School. A description of the site is provided in The plans of the proposed high school (Figure 1) The study area for this assessment is shown in Figure 2.

Table 2 below. The plans of the proposed high school (Figure 1) The study area for this assessment is shown in Figure 2.

Table 2: New High School in Jerrabomberra Site Description

Item	Description
Site address	School address yet to be determined however, it is located within the Jerrabomberra Innovation Precinct at 300 Lanyon Drive, Jerrabomberra.
Legal description	Lot 1 in DP 1263364 (existing) Lot 2 in DP 1263364 (proposed, but not registered)
Total area	Lot 1 – 65.49ha Lot 2 – 4.5ha
Frontages	The site provides frontage to Environa Drive and the northern stub road, both currently under construction.
Existing use	The site is undeveloped and contains a series of small vegetation clusters scattered across the site.

Item	Description
Existing access	<p>Existing access is via an informal unsealed driveway off Tomsitt Drive along the northern boundary of the existing lot.</p> <p>The site will be accessed via Environa Drive and a secondary access road (North Road), which is currently under construction.</p>
Context	<p>Land to the south is primarily residential in nature.</p> <p>Jerrabomberra Public School and David Madew Regional Park are located to the east/south-east, while land to the west is undeveloped and features Jerrabomberra Creek.</p> <p>The site is located within the South Jerrabomberra Innovation Precinct, which is currently under construction.</p> <p>The areas north and west of the site are currently undeveloped but the site is currently undergoing a transition from rural to business park uses.</p> <p>Development further north on the opposite side of Tomsitt Drive and along Edwin Land Parkway includes retail and commercial uses.</p> <p>Development immediately to the south includes existing low density residential development. Land in the south west has been identified for future low density residential, light industrial and business park uses</p>

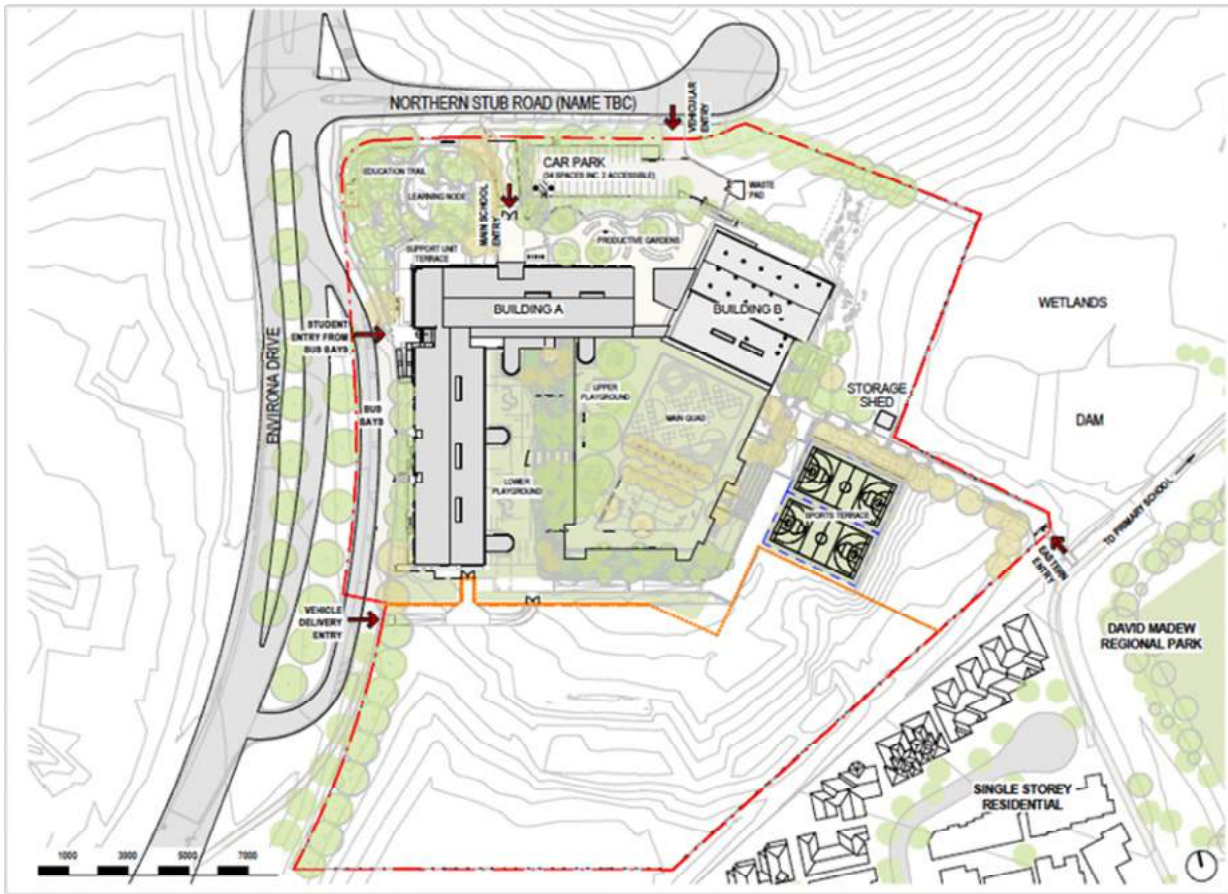


Figure 1: Proposed site plan (Source: TKD Architects)

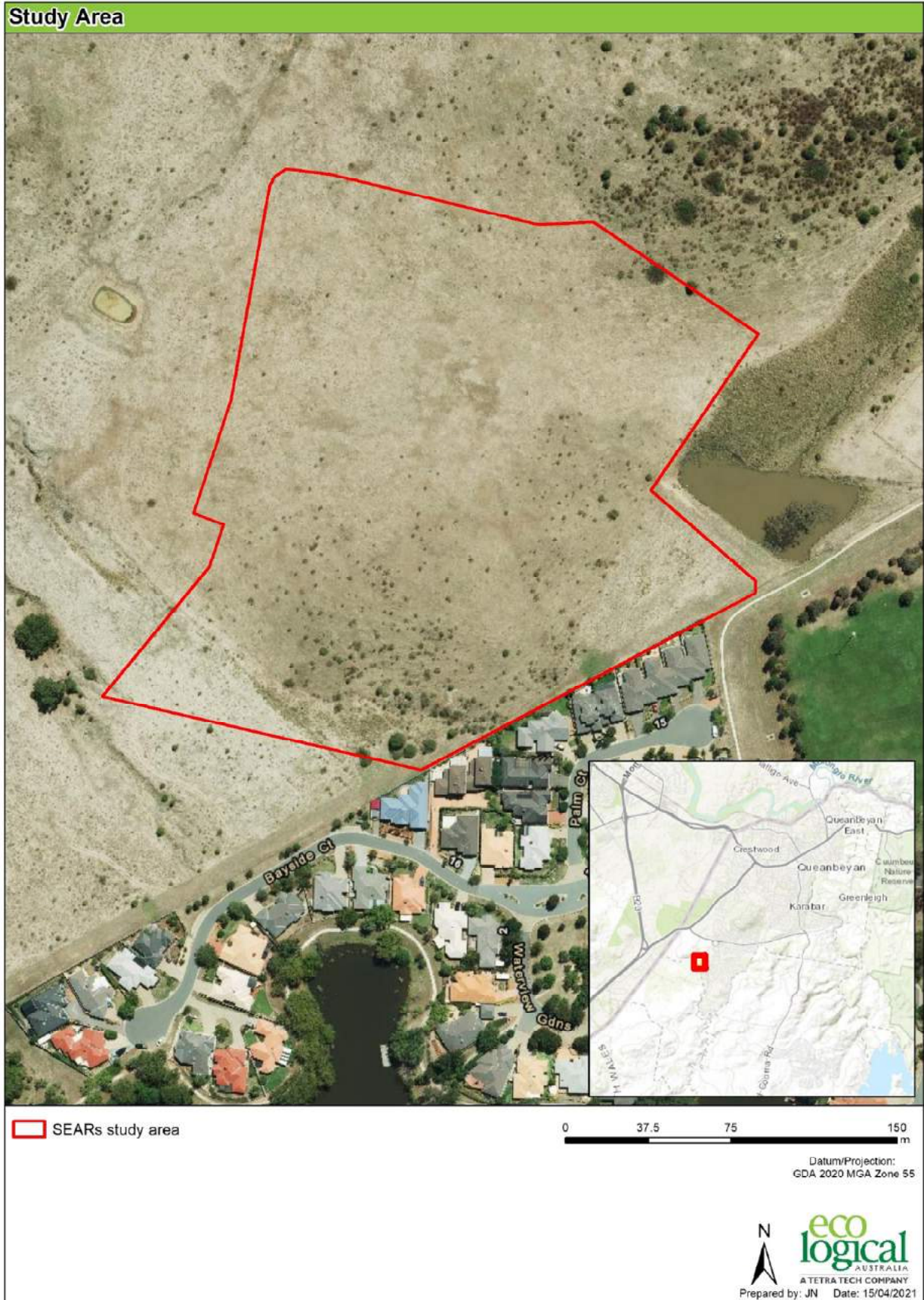


Figure 2: The ACHA study area

1.4 Purpose and aims

The investigation and assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage is undertaken to explore the harm of a proposed activity on Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal places and to clearly set out which impacts are avoidable, and which are not (OEH 2011).

Harm to significant Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal places should always be avoided wherever possible. Where such harm cannot be avoided, proposals that reduce the extent and severity of this harm should be developed.

This ACHA has been carried out in accordance with the guidelines outlined in *Guide to investigating, assessing, and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011). This ACHA presents the results of the assessment and recommendations for actions to be taken before, during and after an activity to manage and protect Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal places identified by the investigation and assessment.

The project is subject to assessment by the Department of Planning and Environment (DPIE) as a State Significant Development (SSD 24461956). An EIS must be prepared to identify the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed development.

This ACHA has been prepared in accordance with the following requirements and guidelines:

- Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs SSD-24461956)
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (Code of Practice) (Department of Environment, Climate Change & Water [DECCW] 2010)
- *The Burra Charter* (Australia ICOMOS 2013).
- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (Office of Environment & Heritage [OEH] 2011)
- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010) (Heritage NSW consultation requirements).

The aims of the ACHA are to:

- Identify any previously unknown Aboriginal sites or objects within the study area through archaeological assessment, Aboriginal community consultation and a field survey.
- Determine the scientific, historic, aesthetic, and cultural significance of the study area.
- Identify any archaeological constraints and propose any potential mitigation measures.

1.5 Authorship

This ACHA has been prepared by ELA Archaeologist Jennifer Norfolk, with review by ELA Principal Heritage Consultant, Karyn McLeod.

Jennifer Norfolk has an MSc. (Marine Archaeology) from Southampton University. Karyn McLeod has BA (Hons Archaeology) from University of Sydney and a MA (Cultural Heritage) from Deakin University.

1.6 Statutory control and development context

1.6.1 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)

Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW is afforded protection under the provisions of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW) [NPW Act]. The Act is administered by Heritage NSW which has responsibilities under the legislation for the proper care, preservation and protection of ‘Aboriginal objects’ and ‘Aboriginal place’.

Under the provisions of the NPW Act, all Aboriginal objects are protected irrespective of their level of significance or issues of land tenure. Aboriginal objects are defined by the Act as any deposit, object, or material evidence (that is not a handicraft made for sale) relating to Aboriginal habitation of NSW, before or during the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction (and includes Aboriginal remains). Aboriginal objects are limited to physical evidence and may be referred to as ‘Aboriginal sites’, ‘relics’ or ‘cultural material’. Aboriginal objects can include scarred trees, artefact scatters, middens, rock art and engravings, as well as post-contact sites and activities such as fringe camps and stockyards. Heritage NSW must be notified on the discovery of Aboriginal objects under section 89A of the NPW Act.

Part 6 of the NPW Act provides specific protection for Aboriginal objects and places by making it an offence to destroy, deface, damage, or move them from the land. The *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010c) as adopted by the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019* (NPW Regulation) made under the NPW Act, provides guidance to individuals and organisations to exercise due diligence when carrying out activities that may harm Aboriginal objects. This Code also determines whether proponents should apply for consent in the form of an AHIP under section 90 of the Act. This code of practice can be used for all activities across all environments. The NPW Act provides that a person who exercises due diligence in determining that their actions will not harm Aboriginal objects has a defence against prosecution for the strict liability offence if they later unknowingly harm an object without an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP). However, if an Aboriginal object is encountered in the course of an activity work must cease and an application should be made for an AHIP.

The Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (DECCW 2010a) assists in establishing the requirements for undertaking test excavation as a part of archaeological investigation without an AHIP or establishing the requirements that must be followed when carrying out archaeological investigation in NSW where an application for an AHIP is likely to be made. Heritage NSW recommends that the requirements of this Code also be followed where a proponent may be uncertain about whether or not their proposed activity may have the potential to harm Aboriginal objects or declared Aboriginal places.

This proposal is State Significant Development and an AHIP will not be required.

AHIMS DATABASE

The Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) is a database maintained by Heritage NSW and regulated under Section 90Q of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. AHIMS holds information and records regarding the registered Aboriginal archaeological sites (Aboriginal objects, as defined under the Act) and declared Aboriginal places that exist in NSW.

1.6.2 Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)

The *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) is a statutory tool designed to conserve the environmental heritage of NSW and is used to regulate development impacts on the state's heritage places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects or precincts that are important to the people of NSW. These include items of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage significance. Where these items have particular importance to the state of NSW, they are listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR).

Identified heritage items may be protected by means of either Interim Heritage Orders (IHO) or by listing on the SHR. Proposals to alter, damage, move or destroy places, buildings, works, relics; moveable objects or precincts protected by an IHO or listed on the SHR require an approval under section 60 of the Act.

Archaeological features and deposits are afforded statutory protection by the 'relics provision section 139' of the Act (as amended in 1999). Under this section it is illegal to disturb or excavate any land knowing or suspecting that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged, or destroyed. In such cases, an excavation permit under section 140 is required. Note that no formal listing is required for archaeological relics; they are automatically protected if they are of local significance or higher.

HERITAGE REGISTERS

The Heritage Division of the Department of Premier and Cabinet maintains registers of heritage sites that are of State or local significance to NSW. The SHR is the statutory register under Part 3A of the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW). The State Heritage Inventory (SHI) is an amalgamated register of items on the SHR, items listed on LEPs and/or on a State Government Agency's Section 170 register and may include items that have been identified as having state or local level significance. If a particular site does not appear on either the SHR or SHI this does not mean that the site does not have heritage significance as many sites within NSW have not been assessed to determine their heritage significance. Sites that appear on either the SHR or SHI have a defined level of statutory protection.

Key Aboriginal sites, including post contact sites, can be protected by inclusion on the SHR. The Heritage Council nominates sites for consideration by the Minister for Environment and Heritage.

Searches of the Australian Heritage Database, the SHR and Queanbeyan Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2012 utilising the term "Jerrabomberra" were conducted on the 1 March 2021 in order to determine if any places of archaeological significance are located within the study area.

The search identified that no Aboriginal archaeological sites or heritage items were recorded on these databases within the study area. Additionally, no historic heritage sites are listed within the study area or within 1km of the study area.

1.6.3 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW) [EP&A Act] requires that consideration is given to environmental impacts as part of the land use planning process. In NSW, environmental impacts are interpreted as including cultural heritage impact. Proposed activities and development are considered under different parts of the EP&A Act, including:

- Major projects (State Significant Development under Part 4.1 and State Significant Infrastructure under Part 5.1), requiring the approval of the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces.
- Minor or routine developments, requiring local council consent, are usually undertaken under Part 4. In limited circumstances, projects may require the Minister’s consent.
- Part 5 activities which do not require development consent. These are often infrastructure projects approved by local councils or the State agency undertaking the project.

The EP&A Act also controls the making of environmental planning instruments (EPIs) such as *Local Environmental Plans* (LEPs) and *State Environmental Planning Policies* (SEPPs). LEPs commonly identify and have provisions for the protection of local heritage items and heritage conservation areas.

The proposed school is SSD pursuant to clause 15 of Schedule 1 of the *State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011* (SEPP SRD):

- (1) *Development for the purpose of a new school (regardless of the capital investment value).*

The Planning Secretary provided the SEARs (SSD 24461956) to the applicant for the preparation of an EIS for the proposed development on 13 August 2021. This report has been prepared having regard to the SEARs as relevant.

2. Consultation

As part of the ACHA process for the proposed works, Aboriginal consultation has been undertaken and is ongoing. Consultation with registered Aboriginal parties for this ACHA has been conducted in line with Heritage NSW *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents* (DECCW 2010b). This has ensured that Aboriginal stakeholders have been able to register and therefore be fully engaged on all aspects relating to cultural heritage for this proposal.

Heritage NSW consultation requirements follow four clear consultation stages. The following chapter outlines the process ELA used to fully consult with Aboriginal people on this development proposal.

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

2.1.1 Written request for information about Aboriginal organisations

ELA on behalf of the proponent undertook a registration process for Aboriginal people with knowledge of the area. ELA wrote to the following organisations (as per *4.1.2 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010b) on 23 October 2020, in order to identify Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects:

- Heritage NSW
- Ngambri Local Aboriginal Land Council
- The Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983
- The National Native Title Tribunal
- Native Title Services Corporation Limited (NTS Corp Limited)
- Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council (QPRC)
- South East Local Land Services.

Details of the letters and organisational responses are included in Appendix A.

QPRC provided a list including several Local Aboriginal Land Councils, only Ngambri LALC were contacted to register interest in the project as the study area is wholly within their LALC boundary.

2.1.2 Placement of advertisement in local newspaper

An advertisement was placed in the *Regional Independent* on 18 November 2020 by ELA, inviting interested Aboriginal stakeholders to register to be consulted in relation to the proposed works (Appendix A).

2.1.3 Letters to Aboriginal organisations

As per 4.1.3 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010b), ELA wrote to the Aboriginal organisations identified through the above process on 16 November 2020, inviting them to register an interest in the proposal. The registration closing date was set as 30 November 2020.

Section 4.1.4 of the DECCW's *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* only requires a minimum of 14 days for Aboriginal stakeholders to register their interest to be consulted for an ACHA. However, it has always and will continue to be ELA's policy to register all individuals/groups regardless of the mandatory closing date of registration.

Details of the letters, advertisement, and responses are included in Appendix A.

Registrants became the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) for the proposal. Table 3 below details the RAPs for the proposal.

Table 3: Registered Aboriginal Parties

Organisation Identified by DPIE	Contact Name
Ngambri LALC	Trisha Williams
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Paul Boyd and Lilly Carroll
Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation	Jesse Johnson
Merrigarn Indigenous Corporation	Shaun Carroll
Konanggo Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Services	Robert Young
Buru Ngunawal Aboriginal Corporation	Wally Bell
Clive Freeman	Clive Freeman
Ngunawal Consultancy	Peiro Delponte
Yurwang Gundana Consultancy Cultural Heritage Services	Dean Bell

2.2 Archaeological Survey

An archaeological field survey was undertaken by ELA Archaeologists Jennifer Norfolk and Charlotte Bradshaw, and Ngambri LALC heritage officer Arnold Williams on 28 January 2020. Section 4.2 of the ACHA describes in full detail the findings and results of the site survey.

2.3 Stage 2 and Stage 3 - Presentation of information about the proposed project and gathering information about cultural significance

2.3.1 Project information and methodology

Following the registration of Aboriginal parties, ELA presented the proposed project information and archaeological survey results. This information was sent to the RAPs for the proposal on 16 April 2021 with a closing date for review set for 14 May 2021 (Table 4).

Table 4: RAP responses to draft methodology

Aboriginal organisation	Contact Name	Draft Methodology Responses
Ngambri LALC	Trisha Williams	No response
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Paul Boyd and Lilly Carroll	No response
Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation	Jesse Johnson	No response
Merrigarn Indigenous Corporation	Shaun Carroll	No response

Aboriginal organisation	Contact Name	Draft Methodology Responses
Konanggo Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Services	Robert Young	No response
Buru Ngunawal Aboriginal Corporation	Wally Bell	No response
Clive Freeman	Clive Freeman	Support the methodology
Ngunawal Consultancy	Peiro Delponte	No response
Yurwang Gundana Consultancy Cultural Heritage Services	Dean Bell	Agree with everything in the methodology

2.4 Archaeological test excavation

Test excavations were conducted by ELA Archaeologists and RAPs (Table 5) over a period of five (5) days from 31 May 2021 to 4 June 2021. Three RAP groups participated in all aspects of the field program and undertook activities such as excavation, sieving and recording.

Table 5: Test Excavation Personnel

Organisation	Personnel
ELA	Declan Coman Kate Storan
Ngambri LALC	Trisha Williams Arnold Williams Aaron Williams Sonione Rogers
Yurwang Gundana Consultancy Cultural Heritage Services	Merekai Bell Josephine Reardon
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Paul Boyd

2.5 Stage 4 – Review of draft cultural heritage report

A copy of the draft ACHA was provided to Aboriginal stakeholders on 27 August 2021 for a 28-day review and comment period. Summary comments and cultural information received from stakeholders will be incorporated into the final assessment and included in full in the final version of the report.

One response to the draft ACHA was received from the registered Aboriginal parties and provided in Table 6.

Table 6: Draft ACHA responses

Aboriginal Organisation	Contact Name	Draft ACHA Responses
Yurwang Gundana Consultancy Cultural Heritage Services	Merekai Bell	Yurwang Gundana agrees with the report and would like to be involved in the salvage/ surface collection of AHIMS ID 57-2-0115 and the reburial of Aboriginal objects collected.

3. Description of the area

An understanding of the physical landscape and environment is vital to understand the archaeology of an area. The natural environment influences the distribution of archaeological material in a variety of ways. The availability and distribution of resources influenced past land use. People need access to resources of freshwater and food (edible plants and animals), plants for medicinal use, timber for woodworking and quarry sites for tool manufacture.

Since the time of Aboriginal occupation, the environment and resources in many places is likely to have changed. As such, archaeologists cannot always draw direct inferences from the current environment. Historical land use and environmental degradation have impacted on the survival of material remains. Acidic soils, if present, are less likely to have preserved fragile organic materials such as bone or shell. Areas of heavy erosion, some agricultural practices or other earth disturbances are less likely to contain in situ deposits of archaeological material.

3.1 Environmental context

The study area is situated within the Murrumbateman subregion of the South-Eastern Highlands bioregion. A summary of the geology, landforms, soils, and vegetation typical within this subregion is provided in Table 7 below:

Table 7: Murrumbateman subregion summary (source: NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment 2021)

Murrumbateman Bioregion	
Geology	Fine-grained Palaeozoic sedimentary and metasedimentary rocks, with minor areas of coarse acid volcanics. Tertiary alluvial terraces along main streams.
Characteristic Landforms	Undulating plateau with rounded hills and peaks, entrenched meandering streams with chain of ponds tributaries.
Typical Soils	Mottled yellow and brown texture contrast soils with strongly bleached topsoils. Dark organic loams and clay loams on valley floors. Saline patches present.
Vegetation	Blakely's red gum, yellow box, on lower slopes, red stringybark, bundy and white gum on ridges. Areas of apple box, and mottled gum. Limited swampy flats and valley floor grasslands.

3.1.1 Geology

Within hills and spurs of the area, the geology is characterised by exposed bedrock including granite, quartz, hornfels and other metamorphic and igneous rocks. Lithic material that can be flaked is present in the Canberra region within rock formations and within river gravel beds, including silcrete, mudstone and fine-grained siliceous rock (chert and tuff).

3.1.2 Soil landscapes

The study area is located within two soil landscapes comprising Ginninderra Creek and Burra (Figure 3). The Ginninderra Creek, soil profile is less likely to have had Aboriginal objects present, due to the possibility of water logging and flooding, and less likely to have preserved objects in situ due to their highly erodible sandy-soil profiles. The Burra soil landscape is more likely to have Aboriginal objects

present due to the occurrence of rocky outcrops and flat ridgelines, which would have preserved those archaeological deposits in a stable soil profile. These landscapes are summarised below.

GINNINDERRA CREEK

The Ginninderra Creek (*gc*) alluvial soil landscape is characterised by gently undulating floodplains with extensively cleared riparian woodland and infertile, highly erodible soils that are at risk of flooding, waterlogging, gully and wind erosion. The soil profile is comprised of deep, imperfectly drained Brown and Yellow Podzolic Soils along the riverbanks and deep, poorly drained alluvial soils on floodplains.

Vegetation has been extensively cleared for grazing and urban activities. Grassland includes snow grass, which is widespread and common on alluvial flats, and kangaroo grass, in drier areas. Artificial lakes and wetlands have been created for the town centres. In non-urban areas, grazing of cattle is the main land use.

BURRA

The Burra (*ba*) transferral soil landscape is characterised by undulating, rolling low hills and alluvial fans with gently to moderately inclined hillslopes, foot slopes and fans. The landscape consists of almost completely cleared woodland. The soil profile consists of shallow well-drained, red earthy sands on crests and upper slopes, moderately deep, moderately well-drained Red Podzolic Soils on midslopes and most lower slopes and moderately deep, slowly to moderately well-drained Yellow Podzolic Soils along minor drainage lines and on some lower slopes. Sources of stone in the landscape include various tuffs with minor siltstone, shale, sandstone, and limestone. The bedrock tends to be highly weathered and minor sheet erosion is widespread on rural lands.

In rural areas, sheep and beef production occurs, occasionally on improved pastures. In suburban areas, there has been extensive disturbance and alterations of the soil, land surface and drainage networks.

3.1.3 Hydrology

Jerrabomberra Creek is a fifth order Strahler stream and is within 50 m of the study area at its closest point in the south west. An unnamed second order stream also flows into the study area, terminating at a dam in the centre of the study area. The proximity of these sources of water, as well as nearby raised landforms from which to access the streams, indicates that resources were present within the study area as well as suitable landforms from which to exploit them. Jerrabomberra Creek (*Girimbomberry* or *Giridombera*) is a recognised spiritual pathway for the Ngunnawal people, guiding Aboriginal groups up from the south to corroboree grounds for inter-tribal gatherings.

3.1.4 Land use history

Previously known as the ‘Limestone Plains’, Jerrabomberra was purchased by John Palmer in 1827 and settled the previous year. The area served as a centre for the Anglican Church until Queanbeyan was developed. The Palmers held the property until the 1890s when it was subdivided for farm use. The new suburb of Jerrabomberra was established with the construction of the first homes in 1988. In 2007, Poplars Development Pty was established and began the development of the Poplars Innovation Precinct.

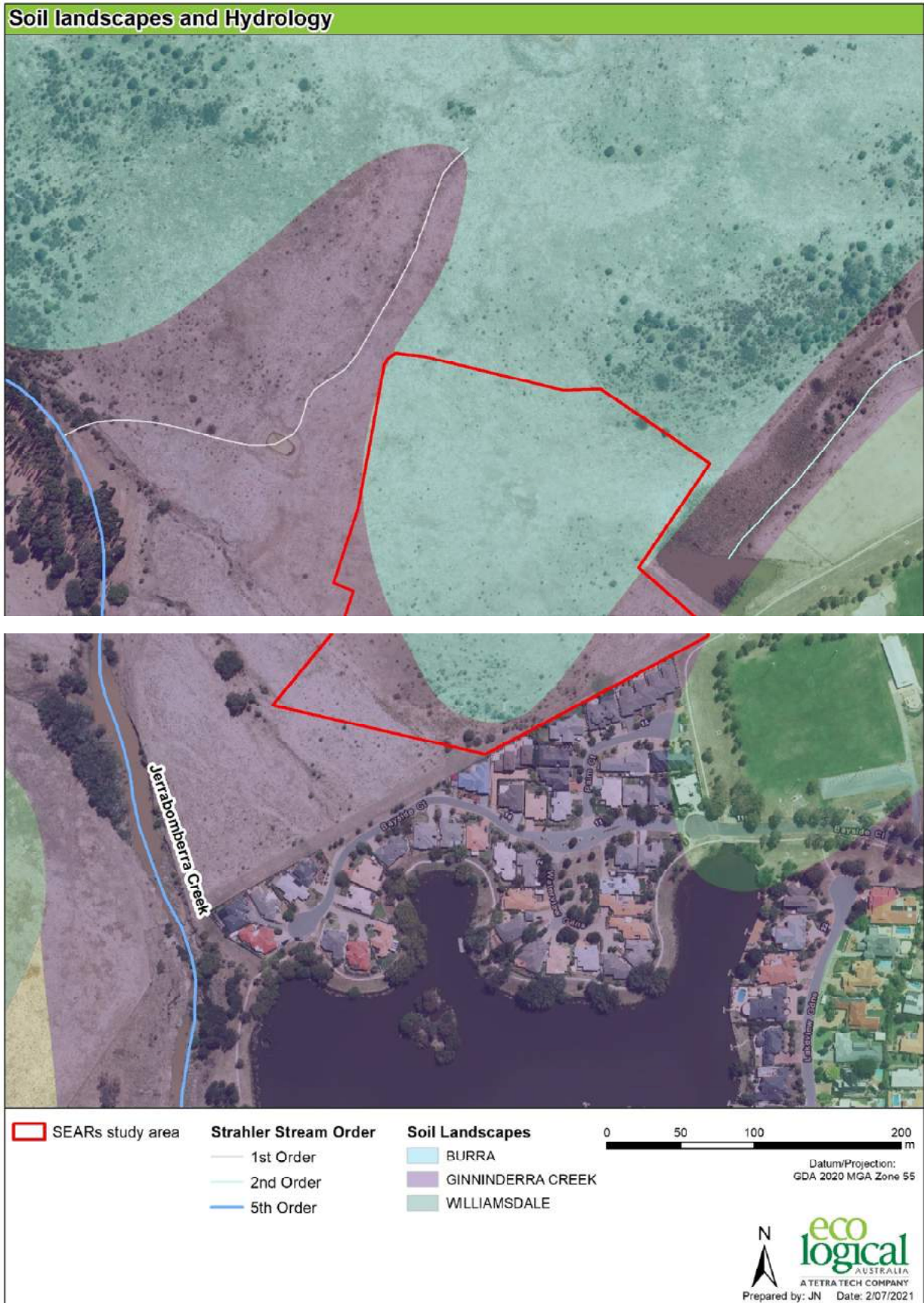


Figure 3: Soils and hydrology within the study area

3.2 Aboriginal context

3.2.1 Regional History

Previous archaeological assessments across the South Eastern Highlands region provide important data on Aboriginal archaeological site distribution and typology from which an understanding of the archaeological landscape within the study area can be developed.

Models for human occupation in the South Eastern Highlands region and surrounding Lake George have been widely variable and highly debated. Initial estimates of 4,000 years (Flood 1980) have been reassessed in light of more recent evidence, such as the Birrigai Rock shelter in Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT), that demonstrates sporadic occupation from the last glacial maximum 21,000 years ago (Flood et al 1987). A palynological study of the pollen preserved within Lake George sediments was able to analyse a core sample and note an abrupt change in vegetation from *Casuarina* woodland to *Eucalyptus* woodland, and, most notably, an increase in charcoal deposits.

Singh and Geissler (1985) argued that the sudden increase in charcoal deposits, was indicative of human activity, namely the practice of “fire stick farming”. These sediments were dated to 130,000 years Before Present (BP) which suggested a very early date for human occupation, not just in the region but in all of Australia. Other studies have since argued the sediments are only 60,000 BP (Wright 1986). Furthermore, Hiscock (2008) questions the interpretation of charcoal proliferation as evidence of human occupation, stating that the sudden change to the environment does not necessarily indicate human occupation, and instead could have been the result of a warmer climate, larger fuel loads and more fire-prone conditions; all of which are environmental features present during the proposed geological time frame.

The wider regional pattern of Aboriginal land use shows an emphasis on major permanent creek lines with occupation sites being both less common and less dense closer to smaller, seasonal, water sources. The Aboriginal peoples utilized all landforms but showed a preference for creeks, wetlands, and valley floors (Flood 1980); particularly those near stone procurement outcrop locations. Stone artefact scatters are the most frequently occurring site type in the region, ranging in size and density demonstrating the intensity of the Aboriginal land use, whilst also providing insight into stylistic and technological behaviours. Such scatters are representative of one or more stages of the tool’s usage; from the procurement of raw material, to the manufacture of stone tools and the eventual discard or loss and incorporation into the archaeological record (Heffernan and Klaver 1995; Kuskie 1992a, 1992b).

The dominant raw material found in the lithic assemblages within the region is quartz. This would have been sourced from the Ordovician sedimentary rock formation which consists of interbedded quartz-rich sandstone, siltstone, mudstone, and chert (Jenkins 2000). In an analysis of an assemblage in Weereewaa in Lake George, Way and Hawkins (2020) challenged the notion that technological innovation was solely influenced by raw material, and instead found vein quartz was utilised in equal frequency to fine-grained siliceous materials such as silcrete and chert, suggesting ancient tool kits were driven by lithic techniques over raw material availability. The high abundance of quartz in Lake George assemblages is most likely a product of the quartz knapping process and the subsequent debitage.

The regional archaeological landscape has been variably impacted by historical and current land use practices as well as by natural processes. The preservation of archaeological sites in the South Eastern Highlands Region is often adversely affected by erosion, floods, and disturbance from various human activities. Conversely, ground surface visibility is often increased by these processes, leading to increased identification of artefacts in these areas. Previous studies have underscored the relationship between particular landforms and ground disturbance as key factors in the location of archaeological sites.

Inter-tribal gatherings within the region that brought together Ngunnawal, Ngario and Walgalu were often facilitated by the annual Bogong moth feast. Early historical accounts describe gatherings of Aboriginal peoples amongst the mountains which were swarmed with Bogong moths every spring and summer. The moths were often smoked out and captured in a bag and were then cooked either amongst hot coals or in earth ovens. These feasts would often go for weeks at a time with corroborees, male initiation ceremonies and inter-tribal trade integral components of the gatherings (Flood 1980).

3.2.2 Local History

Prior to European settlement, the area was occupied by the Ngunnawal people. Ngunnawal land stretches from Queanbeyan to Yass, Tumut to Boorowa, and east to beyond Goulburn; on highlands west of the Shoalhaven River (Tindale 1974). Aboriginal groups moved across the landscape in small family groups for economic, ritual, and social reasons and connectivity with the peoples of the Snowy Mountains and South East coast was maintained. With the arrival of farmers and settlers, the Aboriginal population was severely reduced by a combination of introduced disease, dispossession, natural resource depletion and through the colonial violence carried out during the Frontier Wars.

Ngunnawal people were predominately highland people as the tableland provided consistent nourishment for a mobile lifestyle, with tubers of the yam daisy in spring, summer and autumn, wattle-seeds in July and August and orchid tubers in August and September, as well as yabbies, crayfish and platypus within the streams and seasonal fishing in the major rivers, such as the Murray cod in the Murrumbidgee. Cultural burning was conducted along the grasslands surrounding Lake George to encourage the growth of grass and attract grazing animals (Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning 1996).

4. Summary and analysis of background information

4.1 AHIMS sites

The Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) is a database maintained by Heritage NSW and regulated under Section 90Q of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. AHIMS holds information and records regarding the registered Aboriginal archaeological sites (Aboriginal objects, as defined under the Act) and declared Aboriginal places that exist in NSW.

An extensive search of the AHIMS database was conducted on 6 July 2021 (Search ID 604216) to identify if any registered Aboriginal sites were present within, or adjacent to, the study area (Appendix A). The AHIMS search parameters are shown in Table 8.

Table 8: Search Parameters for the AHIMS database search

Search Parameters	
GDA Zone	55
Eastings	696390-702390
Northings	6078777-6084777
Buffer	0m

The AHIMS search covered a 2.5km radius surrounding the study area and identified that:

Table 9: Search results for the AHIMS database search

Search Results	
Aboriginal sites recorded	118
Aboriginal places declared	0

The AHIMS search identified 118 registered Aboriginal sites and no declared Aboriginal Places within a 2.5km radius of the study area. The status of AHIMS ID 57-2-0916 (ST PAD 1) and AHIMS ID 57-2-0666 (TA2) have been updated as not being an Aboriginal site following initial recording, and AHIMS ID 57-2-0788 (TA7-1) has been reassessed and deleted from the AHIMS database. Therefore, there is 115 Aboriginal sites recorded within the vicinity of the study area.

The distribution of recorded Aboriginal sites is shown in Figure 4. The frequencies of site types and contexts recorded within the AHIMS database search area is shown in Table 10.

Table 10: Frequencies of Aboriginal heritage site types.

Site Context	Site Features	Number	%
Open Site	Artefact	87	75.7
	Artefact; PAD	23	20
	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	5	4.3
Total		115	100

Two (2) Aboriginal sites have previously been recorded within the study area (Figure 5):

AHIMS ID 57-2-0115 (PPS 5)

Site type: Artefact Scatter
Coordinates: GDA 94 Zone 55 699194 mE 6081721 mS
Site Extent: 20 m x 20 m

This Aboriginal site is an artefact scatter identified by Access Archaeology in 1991, three Aboriginal objects were identified, two quartzite river pebbles and a quartz flake. The AHIMS site was reassessed in 'The Poplars' Cultural Heritage Assessment undertaken by Archaeological Heritage Surveys in 2003 for Queanbeyan City Council. Nine Aboriginal objects were identified in a 20 m by 20 m area, three quartz flakes, two volcanic flakes and four silcrete flakes.

A total of 12 Aboriginal artefacts have been identified for this AHIMS site.

AHIMS ID 57-2-0977 (PAD 3)

Site type: Potential Archaeological Deposit
Coordinates: GDA 94 Zone 55 699193 mE 6081729 mS
Site Extent: 150 m x 65 m

This Aboriginal site was recorded as a high potential archaeological deposit (PAD) located within the study area. The site was identified by Navin Officer as originally being recorded in 'The Poplars' Cultural Heritage Assessment undertaken by Archaeological Heritage Surveys in 2003 for Queanbeyan City Council. The PAD covers a 150 m by 65 m area of the crest in the centre of the study area. The AHIMS site also encompasses an artefact scatter (AHIMS ID 57-2-0115).

The PAD requires test excavations to be undertaken if the Aboriginal site will be impacted.

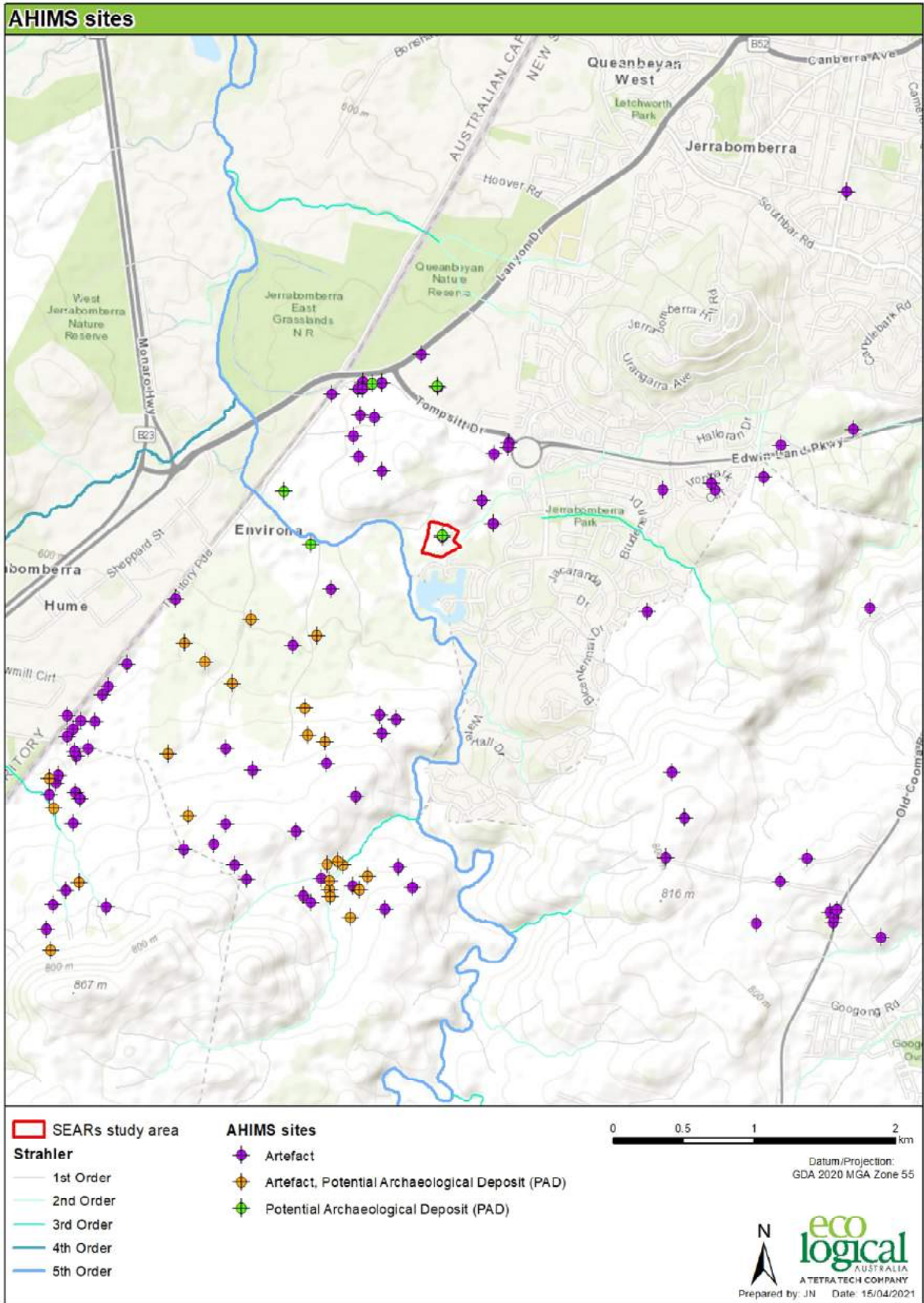


Figure 4: AHIMS sites within the vicinity of the study area



Figure 5: AHIMS within the study area

4.2 Previous archaeological assessments

4.2.1 Previous archaeological assessment in the immediate and surrounding area

Several small-scale archaeological assessments have been conducted surrounding the current study area within the last thirty years. These studies have largely found that artefact scatters are the most common site type and that these artefact assemblages occur predominantly near water sources.

Darrell Lewis, 1984. *Jerrabomberra Park Development Queanbeyan Archaeological Sites Survey*. Prepared for David Hogg Pty Ltd Environmental Consultants.

Archaeologist Darrell Lewis was engaged by David Hogg Pty Ltd as part of an environmental investigation to support the housing subdivision of Jerrabomberra Park to conduct an archaeological survey. Prior to Lewis' assessment, no assessment had taken place within Jerrabomberra and the only regional assessment previously conducted was by Flood (1980). The archaeological survey was conducted on foot and resulting in the identification of two Aboriginal sites. Identification of sites was significantly hindered by low surface visibility and tall grass covered. The first site includes a "multipurpose artefact" (hammerstone/anvil/grindstone) and two quartz flakes. The second site, located on a hillslope, includes one broken hammerstone/anvil. According to Lewis, with exception to the multipurpose artefact, there is little scientific value in either sites. The recommendation included the collection of the multipurpose artefact for storage in a research institution.

Archaeological Heritage Surveys, 2003. *'The Poplars', Queanbeyan, NSW - Cultural Heritage Assessment*. Prepared for Queanbeyan City Council.

Archaeological Heritage Surveys (AHS) was engaged by Queanbeyan City Council to prepare a Local Environmental Study (LES) to inform a detailed Masterplan to support the proposed rezoning for future residential development of 'The Poplars' site of south Jerrabomberra. An Aboriginal and European cultural heritage assessment of the site found that 17 Aboriginal archaeological sites, four areas of PAD and eight European historical sites had been recorded in 'The Poplars' study area. Analysis of these registered sites revealed the following patterns.

- the majority of open artefact scatters are located near a watercourse, particularly on adjacent reasonably level, well-drained elevated ground, such as low gradient basal slopes,
- larger artefact scatters occur most frequently within 100-150m of major drainage lines, with a possible preference for creek confluences,
- artefact scatters located away from major creek lines tend to be small with low artefact numbers
- artefact scatters also occur on major ridgelines serving as natural access routes,
- there appears to be a preference for locations away from cold air drainage, sheltered from the prevailing winds and with an easterly or north-easterly aspect,
- scarred trees may occur wherever old growth trees of sufficient age,
- stone procurement sites may occur where surface exposures of rock suitable for stone tool manufacture are present.

The assessment recommended that any future subdivisions be designed as far as possible to avoid or minimise impact on the Aboriginal archaeological sites and PADs. It was also required that if other Aboriginal sites or PAD recorded in 'The Poplars' study area were to be impacted by development, a

program of archaeological subsurface testing should be undertaken in these areas by a suitably qualified archaeologist in consultation with the relevant Aboriginal organisations prior to development.

Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd, 2010. South Jerrabomberra: Forrest, Morrison, Robin and Environa Properties, NSW Preliminary Archaeological Assessment. Prepared for Village Building Company

In 2008, Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd (Navin Officer) was engaged by Queanbeyan City Council to undertake a preliminary archaeological assessment to support the Residential and Economic Strategy 2031, South Jerrabomberra. A preliminary archaeological assessment of these areas was undertaken in August/September 2009. The assessment included literature review and database searches and field inspections. The aim of the preliminary assessment was to broadly identify the indigenous and historical archaeological resource present within the study area and provide advice regarding site constraints and the necessity for, and scope of, further cultural heritage assessment of the study area.

A total 102 cultural heritage items were identified in the South Jerrabomberra study area. These comprised:

- 77 Aboriginal recordings comprising 15 artefact scatters; 34 artefact scatters with associated potential archaeological deposit; 22 isolated finds; and six isolated finds with associated PAD.
- 13 historical recordings comprising nine remains of structures, platforms, enclosure; one dump site; one site complex; one ploughlands; and one old fence line.
- 12 recordings of indeterminate origin comprising one stone alignment; and 11 stone mounds.

Many of the Aboriginal recordings were associated with potential archaeological deposits therefore the significance of the sites and potential constraints that they may pose to future development in the study area is not clear and further investigation in the form of archaeological test excavation would be required.

ELA, 2020. Monaro Cluster; Jerrabomberra Aboriginal Due Diligence Assessment. Prepared for School Infrastructure NSW.

As part of the ongoing proposed new high school in Jerrabomberra, ELA undertook initial assessment in the form of an Aboriginal Due Diligence (ADD). As part of the ADD, a visual inspection was undertaken by ELA Archaeologist Declan Coman on 6 of June 2020. The ADD aimed to identify if Aboriginal objects were present in the study area and to assess the archaeological potential of the study area. This inspection identified no new Aboriginal objects and was unable to re-identify the registered AHIMS sites that were listed as occurring within the study area. Some areas of disturbance were noted; however, the site inspection did not observe any large-scale disturbances or impacts to landforms associated with AHIMS ID 57-2-0115 and AHIMS ID 57-2-0977 indicating any subsurface deposits would likely still be intact. Landforms associated with two artificial lakes, constructed within the study area, which indicated extensive ground disturbance, were found to be generally unsuitable for occupation and unlikely to possess any archaeological potential. As the proposed works will involve large scale earthworks, construction, and associated impacts to several areas across the study area, including registered AHIMS sites, further investigation in the form of an ACHA and test excavation was recommended.

4.2.2 Summary of previous investigations

Previous archaeological assessments across the region provide important data on Aboriginal archaeological site distribution and typology from which an understanding of the archaeological landscape within the study area can be developed.

The earliest reliable date of Aboriginal occupation in the South Eastern Highlands region comes from the Birrigai Rock shelter in Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve in the ACT which demonstrates sporadic occupation from the last glacial maximum 21,000 years ago (Flood et al 1987). Open artefact sites and artefact scatters are the most common site types identified within Jerrabomberra and the surrounding area. Previous archaeological studies have identified the relationship between these sites and stone artefact density and their proximity to water sources (Flood 1980; Saunders 2004).

The dominant raw material found in the lithic assemblages within the wider region is quartz. This would have been sourced from the Ordovician sedimentary rock formation which consists of interbedded quartz-rich sandstone, siltstone, mudstone, and chert (Jenkins 2000). Fine-grained siliceous rock, including chert, tuff and hornfels are abundant within the gravel beds of Jerrabomberra Creek. The regional archaeological landscape has been variably impacted by historical and current land use practices as well as by natural processes.

4.3 Archaeological investigation results

A test excavation program was undertaken by ELA Archaeologists within the study area resulting in the identification of a low density subsurface artefact scatter, with low scientific significance. The subsurface artefact scatter was located near the surface of the stratigraphy and it is most likely the same event as the surface artefacts identified as AHIMS ID 57-2-0115 (refer to Appendix C for the Archaeological Technical Report). Enough information was gathered during test excavation to understand the distribution and extent of the Aboriginal evidence of land use, further excavations would not yield meaningful results.

AHIMS ID 57-2-0115 (PPS 5)

Site type: Artefact Scatter

Coordinates: GDA 94 Zone 55 699194 mE 6081721 mS

Site Extent: 20 m x 20 m

This Aboriginal site is an artefact scatter recorded by Access Archaeology in 1991, three Aboriginal objects were identified, two quartzite river pebbles and a quartz flake. The AHIMS site was reassessed in 'The Poplars' Cultural Heritage Assessment undertaken by Archaeological Heritage Surveys in 2003 for Queanbeyan City Council. Nine Aboriginal objects were identified on bare ground measuring 20m by 20m: three quartz flakes, two volcanic flakes and four silcrete flakes.

A total of 12 Aboriginal artefacts have been identified for this AHIMS site. No surface artefacts could be identified during the archaeological investigations. The site was assessed as being of low scientific significance.

AHIMS ID 57-2-0977 (PAD 3)

Site type: Artefact Scatter

Coordinates: GDA 94 Zone 55 699194 mE 6081721 mS

Site Extent: 20 m x 20 m

This Aboriginal site was identified as a PAD by 'The Poplars' Cultural Heritage Assessment undertaken by Archaeological Heritage Surveys in 2003 for Queanbeyan City Council. Navin officer registered the Aboriginal site with AHIMS.

A total of 13 artefacts were retrieved following ELA test excavations to investigate the nature and extent of potential archaeological deposit AHIMS ID 57-2-0977 (PAD 3). The distribution of the lithic material retrieved is focused on the original location of the surface artefact scatter of AHIMS ID 57-2-0115. Enough information has been retrieved during test excavations to understand that AHIMS ID 57-2-0977 is a low density subsurface artefact scatter that is likely associated with AHIMS ID 57-2-0115 as the Aboriginal objects were identified within the upper 100mm of the excavation.

AHIMS ID 57-2-0977 has a total of 13 artefacts. The site was assessed as being of low scientific significance and is indicative of a transient campsite on an elevated position adjacent to Jerrabomberra Creek.

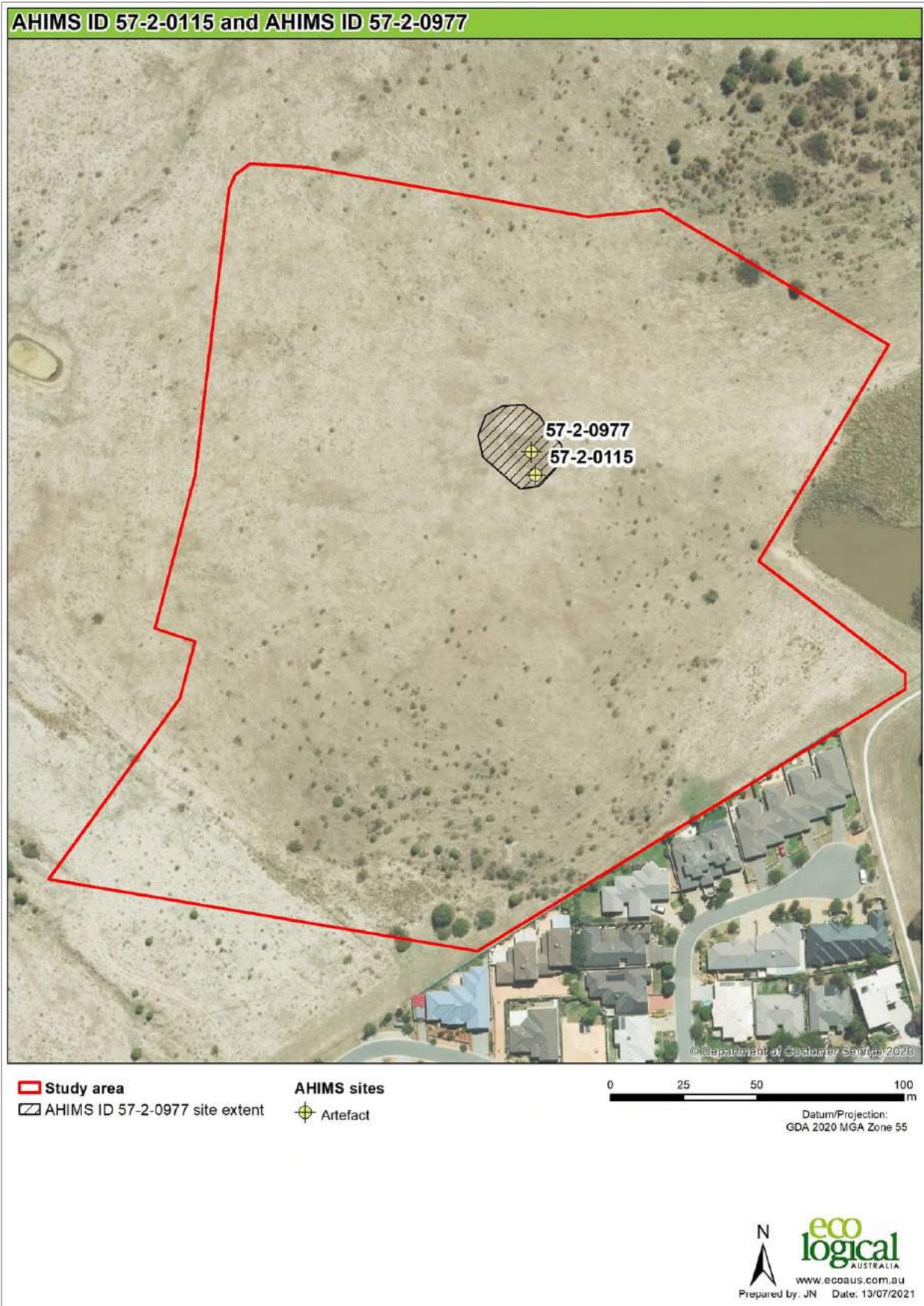


Figure 6: Aboriginal sites within the study area, result of the desktop assessment and archaeological investigations

5. Cultural heritage values and statement of significance

The *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter 1999* provides guidance for the assessment, conservation, and management of places of cultural significance. Cultural significance is defined in the Burra Charter as ‘a concept which helps in estimating the value of places’. The places that are likely to be of significance are those which help an understanding of the past or enrich the present, and which will be of value to future generations” (ICOMOS Burra Charter 1988:12). The Burra Charter provides a definition of cultural significance as “aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations”. Aboriginal cultural heritage sites can be assessed through the application of these five principle values.

- Social or cultural value (assessed only by Aboriginal people)
- Historical value
- Scientific/archaeological value (assessed mostly by archaeologists/heritage consultants)
- Aesthetic value
- Spiritual value
- This section presents an assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage values based on these principles.

5.1 Description of cultural heritage values

The review of background information and information gained through consultation with Aboriginal people should provide insight into past events. These include how the landscape was used and why the identified Aboriginal objects are in this location, along with contemporary uses of the land. The following descriptions of cultural heritage values are drawn from the *Guide to investigating, assessing, and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011).

Social or cultural value refers to the spiritual, traditional, historical, or contemporary associations and attachments the place or area has for Aboriginal people. Social or cultural value is how people express their connection with a place and the meaning that place has for them.

Historic value refers to the associations of a place with a historically important person, event, phase, or activity in an Aboriginal community. Historic places do not always have physical evidence of their historical importance (such as structures, planted vegetation or landscape modifications). They may have ‘shared’ historic values with other (non-Aboriginal) communities and include places of post-contact Aboriginal history.

Scientific (archaeological) value refers to the importance of a landscape, area, place or object because of its rarity, representativeness, and the extent to which it may contribute to further understanding and information (Australian ICOMOS 1988).

Aesthetic value refers to the sensory, scenic, architectural, and creative aspects of the place. It is often closely linked with the social values. It may consider form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric or landscape, and the smell and sounds associated with the place and its use (Australian ICOMOS 1988).

Spiritual value is a more recent inclusion in the Burra Charter, dating from 1999. Australia ICOMOS has not defined this value.

5.2 Aboriginal Cultural Values Assessment

5.2.1 Social significance

Aboriginal cultural values can only be determined through consultation with the Aboriginal community. All Aboriginal sites are considered to have cultural significance to the Aboriginal community as they provide physical evidence of past Aboriginal use and occupation of the area. Aboriginal cultural significance may include social, spiritual, historic, and archaeological values, and is determined by the Aboriginal community.

Any Aboriginal sites are considered by the Aboriginal community as being of high social and cultural significance. No social or cultural significance was identified through Aboriginal community consultation specific to the study area. No social or cultural significance was provided for the AHIMS sites.

5.2.2 Aesthetic significance

As noted above aesthetic significance is often closely linked to social and cultural significance. Generally aesthetic significance is considered to mean the visual beauty of a place. Examples of archaeological sites that may have high aesthetic values include rock art sites or sites located in visually pleasing environments (NSW NPWS 1997: 11).

The surrounding area has been heavily modified and settings, views and natural beauty have been altered since European occupation of the area. However, it would have provided a high vantage point overlooking Jerrabomberra Creek and the low lying landscape to the south.

The site does not appear to meet this criterion, the study area has been modified/disturbed and no aesthetic value were identified through Aboriginal consultation. The site has low aesthetic significance.

5.2.3 Historic significance

No historic associations with 'place' were identified during the course of the background research and field survey. The study area does not appear to meet this criterion, no historical associations were identified for the study area through Aboriginal consultation.

5.2.4 Scientific significance

As with cultural, historic, and aesthetic significance; scientific significance can be difficult to establish. Certain criteria must therefore be addressed in order to assess the scientific significance of archaeological sites. Scientific significance contains four subsets: research potential, representativeness, rarity, and educational potential. These are outlined below.

Research Potential: is the ability of a site to contribute to our understanding of Aboriginal occupation locally and on a regional scale. The potential for the site to build a chronology, the level of disturbance within a site, and the relationship between the site and other sites in the archaeological landscape are factors which are considered when determining the research potential of a site.

The study area has low research potential.

Representativeness: is defined as the level of how well or how accurately something reflects upon a sample. The objective of this criterion is to determine if the class of site being assessed should be conserved in order to ensure that a representative sample of the archaeological record be retained. The conservation objective which underwrites the ‘representativeness’ criteria is that such a sample should be conserved (NSW NPWS 1997: 7-9).

The AHIMS sites (AHIMS ID 57-2-0115 and AHIMS ID 57-2-0977) have a low representative value in the regional context. Low density artefact scatters were identified as a common occurrence in the Jerrabomberra region by previous investigations by Navin Officer (2010) and Archaeological Heritage Surveys (2003) - 'The Poplars' Cultural Heritage Assessment.

Rarity: This criterion is similar to that of representativeness, it is defined as something rare, unusual, or uncommon. If a site is uncommon or rare it will fulfil the criterion of representativeness. The criterion of rarity may be assessed at a range of levels including local, regional, state, national and global (NSW NPWS 1997: 10).

AHIMS ID 57-2-0115 and AHIMS ID 57-2-0977 are low density artefact scatters, this site type has been identified as common in the Jerrabomberra region, therefore the rarity value is low.

Educational Potential: This criterion relates to the ability of the cultural heritage item or place to inform and/or educate people about one or other aspects of the past. It incorporates notions of intactness, relevance, interpretative value, and accessibility. Where archaeologists or others carrying out cultural heritage assessments are promoting/advocating the educational value of a cultural heritage item or place it is imperative that public input and support for this value is achieved and sought. Without public input and support the educative value of the items/places is likely to not ever be fully realised (NSW NPWS 1997: 10).

The study area has low educational value, the AHIMS sites are low density artefact scatters that were identified as being in a disturbed context from previous land use activities. The Aboriginal consultation did not identify any educational potential for the low density artefact scatter identified.

A summary of the scientific significance of AHIMS ID 57-2-0115 and AHIMS ID 57-2-0977 identified during the background assessment and test excavation is presented in Table 11.

Table 11: Scientific significance assessment

Site name (AHIMS ID)	Research potential	Representative	Rarity	Education potential	Significance assessment
PPS 5 (AHIMS ID 57-2-0115)	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
PAD 3 (AHIMS ID 57-2-0977)	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

5.3 Statement of significance for AHIMS ID 57-2-0115 and AHIMS ID 57-2-0977

Aboriginal community consultation did not identify the study area as having aesthetic, social, cultural, or historic values. Aboriginal objects are of high significance to the Aboriginal community as it proves evidence of their connection to the land.

AHIMS ID 57-2-0115 was assessed as having low significance in the cultural heritage assessment ‘The Poplars’ (AHS 2003). No further cultural values were identified for this Aboriginal site through consultation.

The archaeological investigation of PAD3 (AHIMS ID 57-2-0977) revealed the site to possess low scientific significance due to the low artefact density and lack of rare or representative samples of lithic technology. Based on the intactness, representativeness, and research potential, the site is determined to have low scientific significance.

Table 12: Overall significance assessment

Site name (AHIMS ID)	Social or Cultural value	Historic value	Aesthetic value	Scientific value	Significance assessment
PPS 5 (AHIMS ID 57-2-0115)	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
PAD 3 (AHIMS ID 57-2-0977)	High	Low	Low	Low	Low

6. Development proposal activity

6.1 The scope of the project is as follows

The proposed development is for the construction of a new high school in Jerrabomberra. The proposal generally includes the following works:

- Site preparation.
- Construction of a series of buildings up to three storeys including administration/staff areas, library, hall, and general learning spaces.
- Construction of new walkways, central plaza, and outdoor games courts.
- Construction of a new at-grade car park.
- Associated site landscaping and open space.

Bulk earthworks and landscaping will directly impact AHIMS ID 57-2-0115 and AHIMS ID 57-2-0977. The Aboriginal sites will be directly impacted by the proposed works and this will result in total loss of value for the sites.

Table 13: Impact assessment

Site name (AHIMS ID)	Type of harm	Degree of harm	Consequence of harm
PPS 5 (AHIMS ID 57-2-0115)	Direct	Total	Total loss of value
PAD 3 (AHIMS ID 57-2-0977)	Direct	Total	Total loss of value

6.2 Cumulative Impact Assessment

Cumulative impact of any development on Aboriginal sites assesses the extent of the proposed impact on the site and how this will affect both the proportion of this type of Aboriginal site in the area and the impact this destruction will have on Aboriginal cultural heritage values generally in the area. For example, if an artefact scatter is destroyed in the course of a proposed development, how many site artefact scatters are likely to remain in that area and how will the destruction of that site affect the overall archaeological evidence remaining in that area. If a site type that was once common in an area becomes rare, the loss of that site (and site type) will affect our ability to understand past Aboriginal land uses, will result in an incomplete archaeological record and will negatively affect intergenerational equity.

EFFECT ON THE PROPORTION OF THIS TYPE OF ABORIGINAL SITE IN THE AREA

One method of calculating the proportion of a given site type remaining in the area is to use the results of an AHIMS search. A search covering an approximately 6 km squared area resulted in the identification of 116 AHIMS sites (Table 9).

Artefact scatters make up the majority of known Aboriginal sites within the surrounding area, they are well represented within the known Aboriginal sites database and have been documented in many assessments. AHIMS ID 57-2-0115 and AHIMS ID 57-2-0977 have been assessed as having low significance and previous assessments of AHIMS ID 57-2-0115 recommended no further assessment was required and a permit to harm be obtained prior to impacts.

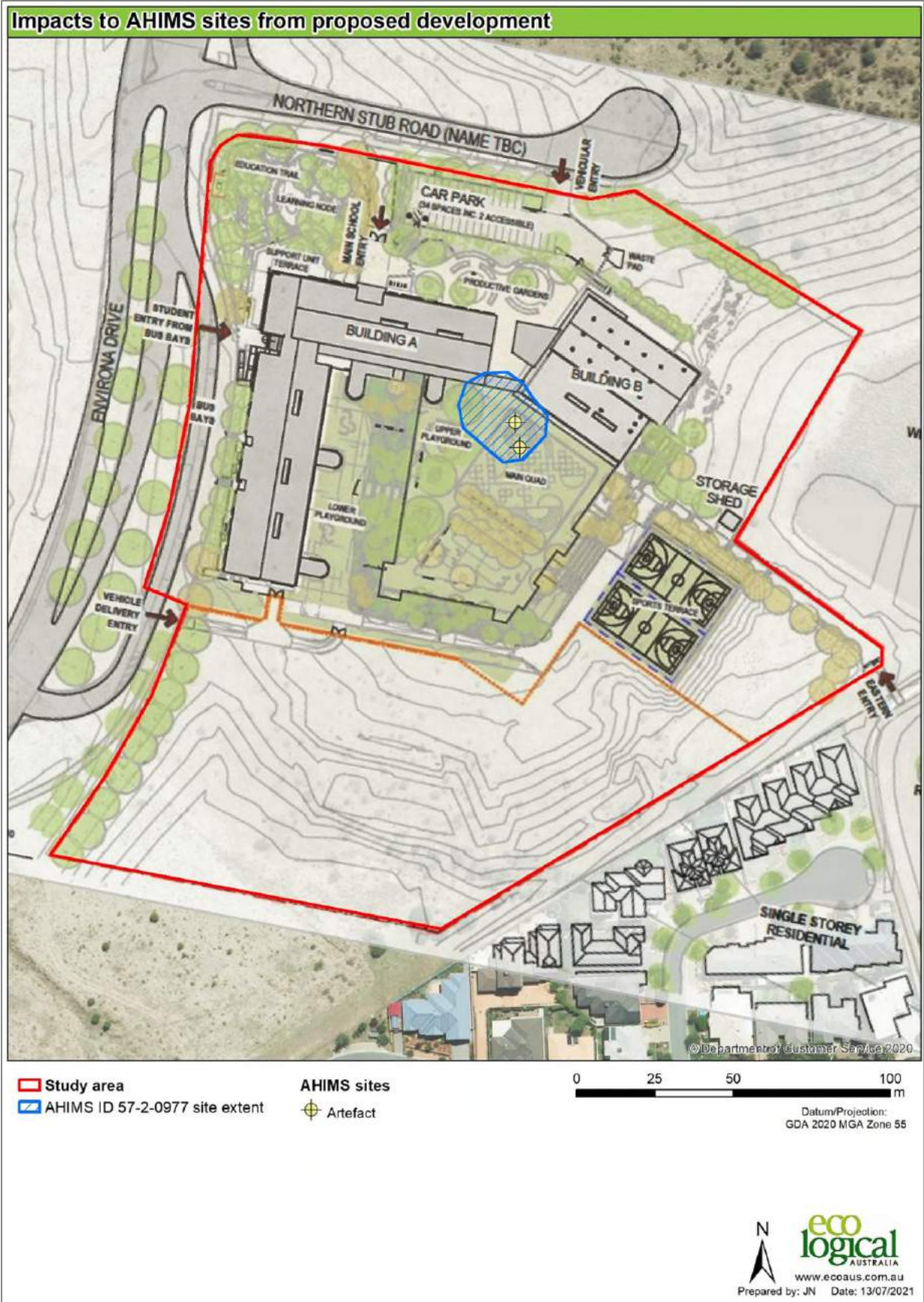


Figure 7: Proposed impacts to AHIMS sites

6.3 Consideration of Ecologically Sustainable Development

6.3.1 Principles of ESD

6.3.2 Principles of ESD

Ecological Sustainable Development (ESD) is defined by the Australian Government as 'using, conserving and enhancing the community's resources so that ecological processes, on which life depends, are maintained, and the total quality of life, now and in the future, can be increased' (Australian Government, Department of the Environment and Energy website). ESD is contained in both Commonwealth (EPBC Act 1999) and NSW statutes. Section 6 (2) of the *Protection of the Environment Administration Act 1991* (NSW) lists the principals of ESD as:

- a. the precautionary principle—namely, that 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. In the application of the precautionary principle, public and private decisions should be guided by:
 - i careful evaluation to avoid, wherever practicable, serious, or irreversible damage to the environment, and
 - ii an assessment of the risk-weighted consequences of various options,
- b. inter-generational equity—namely, that the present generation should ensure that the health, diversity, and productivity of the environment are maintained or enhanced for the benefit of future generations,
- c. conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity—namely, that conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity should be a fundamental consideration,

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 land use within the study area through the test excavations and this cultural heritage assessment. This collation of cultural information will be available for future generations.

THE INTEGRATION PRINCIPLE

The proposal would comply with the integration principle in regard to Aboriginal heritage. The Aboriginal heritage values of the study area have been considered as part of the planning process for the proposed works and a heritage interpretation strategy has been suggested to involve the local Aboriginal community and to integrate the Ngunnawal heritage in the future development.

7. Avoiding and or mitigating harm

The ACHA has identified that one Aboriginal heritage site with cultural values will be impacted by the proposed development.

7.1 Salvage/ surface collection

AHIMS ID 57-2-0115 will be directly impacted by the proposed development, this will result in a total loss of value. The surface artefacts could not be reidentified during the archaeological survey or during the test excavations. However, to mitigate the impacts to the Aboriginal site, it is recommended that the Aboriginal community are given the opportunity to salvage any surface artefacts associated with AHIMS ID 57-2-0115. Prior to the commencement of the development a site visit will be organised with the Registered Aboriginal Parties to attend the study area to collect any visible surface artefacts for AHIMS ID 57-2-0115.

Artefacts collected will be analysed, catalogued and a report will be completed to accompany the Aboriginal objects to be reburied. The salvage report would be provided to Heritage NSW and AHIMS.

Salvage excavations are not recommended for AHIMS ID 57-2-0977, this site has low significance and unmitigated impacts (harm without salvage) is considered a negligible impact. Enough information has been collated to understand the past Aboriginal land use of the area and to inform future generations.

7.2 Discovery of human remains

If suspected human skeletal remains are uncovered at any time throughout undertaking the proposed works, procedures outlined in the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (DECCW 2010)* would be followed. In all cases, the special importance of Aboriginal ancestral remains must be acknowledged and respected and the wishes of the Aboriginal community must be respected when making decisions regarding ancestral remains.

To avoid doubt, the precautionary principle must be applied to all physical remains suspected to be Aboriginal ancestral remains.

If any human remains are disturbed in, on or under the land, you must:

- not further disturb or move these remains
- immediately cease all work at the particular location
- notify NSW Police
- notify Heritage NSW Environment Line on 131 555 as soon as practicable and provide available details of the remains and their location
- not recommence any work at the particular location unless authorised in writing by Heritage NSW.

7.3 Ongoing consultation with Aboriginal Stakeholders

Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders will take place throughout the life of the project, any salvage/ surface collection, and with regards to long term management of Aboriginal objects.

7.4 Management of Aboriginal objects

Further consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders will take place regarding the appropriate strategy for future long-term management of the retrieved artefact assemblage from test excavation and salvage/ surface collection.

Suitable long-term management of the retrieved artefact assemblage will be reburial following completion of works. A suitable place for reburial will be determined through consultation with Council and the Aboriginal community and will be undertaken in accordance with:

- Requirement 26 “Stone artefact deposition and storage” in the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (24 September 2010)

7.5 Changes to the proposed works

This ACHA is based upon the most recent information made available to ELA as of the date of preparation of this report. Any changes made to the proposal should be assessed by an archaeologist in consultation with the registered Aboriginal stakeholder groups. Any changes that may impact areas not assessed during the current study may warrant further investigation and result in changes to the recommended management and mitigation measures.

7.6 Heritage interpretation

The key aim of heritage interpretation would be to connect to contemporary experience of students and the public with the Aboriginal cultural values associated with the Jerrabomberra area (see Section 5). Heritage interpretation elements at the site may include:

- Engaging Aboriginal artists to develop designs/artworks that could be incorporated into the built form through design features such as:
 - Paving
 - Murals
 - Artwork
- Incorporating local Ngunnawal words into naming conventions within the building (room names, floor names), in consultation with RAPs.
- Incorporating native plant species into any plantings. For example, apple box, Blakely’s red gum and kangaroo grass could be planted around the perimeter. These species would have been native to the site.
- Providing interpretive information regarding the Aboriginal history of the site within common areas, developed in consultation with RAPs.

8. Management recommendations

The following recommendations are based on consideration of:

- Statutory requirements under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974.
- The results of the background research, site survey and assessment.
- The likely impacts of the proposed development.
- Consultation with RAPs.

It was found that:

- Two Aboriginal sites were identified within the study area (AHIMS ID 57-2-0977 and AHIMS ID 57-2-0115).
- The study area has been subjected to varying levels of ground disturbance.
- The artefacts identified for AHIMS ID 57-2-0115 could not be identified during the survey.
- A low density subsurface artefact scatter was identified following test excavations at AHIMS ID 57-2-0977, enough information was gathered to understand the nature and extent of the archaeological deposit and the pattern of Aboriginal land use within the study area.
- AHIMS ID 57-2-0115 and AHIMS ID 57-2-0977 will be directly impacted by the proposed works.

Based on the findings of this ACHA and the archaeological investigation the following is recommended:

Recommendation 1 – Salvage/ surface collection

It is recommended that the Aboriginal community are given the opportunity to salvage any surface artefacts associated with AHIMS ID 57-2-0115 to attempt to mitigate impacts on the cultural heritage values of the study area.

Recommendation 2 – No further archaeological assessments are required

No further assessment is required for the study area. Although general measures will need to be undertaken. These general measures include:

This assessment has been undertaken to assess the proposed impacts within the study area shown in Figure 1. If the study area is changed and proposed impacts are located beyond the defined assessment boundary, further investigations will be required and an addendum ACHA undertaken. An addendum ACHA will require further consultation with RAPs.

Recommendation 3 – Submit ACHA/ATR to AHIMS

- In accordance with Chapter 3 of the *Guide to investigating, assessing, and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011) the ACHA should be submitted for registration on the AHIMS register within three months of completion.

9. References

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<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/Salis5app/resources/spade/reports/8727gc.pdf>

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Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd, 2010. *South Jerrabomberra: Forrest, Morrison, Robin and Environs Properties, NSW Preliminary Archaeological Assessment*. Prepared for Village Building Company

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Saunders, P Archaeological Heritage Surveys, 2004. *Elmslea Estate Bungendore Archaeological Subsurface Testing Program*. Prepared for Elmslea Land Development Pty Ltd

Singh, G. and Geissler, E.A., 1985. 'Late Cainozoic history of vegetation, fire, lake levels and climate at Lake George, New South Wales, Australia', *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London B* 311: 379-447

Tindale, N. B. 1974. *Aboriginal Tribes of Australia: Their Terrains, Environmental Controls, Distribution, Limits, and Proper Names*. Canberra, Australia: Australian national University Press.

Way, A.M., Hawkins, R., 2020. 'Rethinking the Desirability of Quartz for the Manufacture of Standardized Retouched Flakes: An Example from Weereewaa (Lake George), South-eastern Australia' in *Lithic Technology* vol. 45, no. 3

Wright, R.V.S., 1986. 'How old is zone F at Lake George?' in *Archaeology in Oceania* vol. 2.

Appendix A Consultation Log

Contact	Organisation	Contacted by	Organisation	Method	Date	Comment/ response
AGENCY LETTERS 4.1.2 NOTIFICATION						
	National Native Title Tribunal	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	23/10/2020	Section 4.1.2 Letter requesting list of potentially interested stakeholders, information
	NTS Corp	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	23/10/2020	Section 4.1.2 Letter requesting list of potentially interested stakeholders, information
	Heritage NSW	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	23/10/2020	Section 4.1.2 Letter requesting list of potentially interested stakeholders, information
	Office of the Registrar	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	23/10/2020	Section 4.1.2 Letter requesting list of potentially interested stakeholders, information
	South East Local Land Services	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	23/10/2020	Section 4.1.2 Letter requesting list of potentially interested stakeholders, information
	Ngambri Local Aboriginal Land Council	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	23/10/2020	Section 4.1.2 Letter requesting list of potentially interested stakeholders, information
	Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	23/10/2020	Section 4.1.2 Letter requesting list of potentially interested stakeholders, information
4.1.3 AD						
	Regional Independent	C Bradshaw	ELA	Newspaper	18/11/2020	Published Ad 18 November 2020 with a response date of 1 December 2020
Agency Responses						
C Bradshaw	ELA	Geospatial Searches	National Native Title Tribunal	Email	23/10/2020	it would appear that there are no Native Title Determination Applications, Determinations of Native Title, or Indigenous Land Use Agreements over the identified area.
C Bradshaw	ELA		Office of the Registrar	Email	28/10/2020	A search of the RAO has shown that there are currently no Registered Aboriginal Owners in the project area.
C Bradshaw	ELA	David Carswell	Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council	Email	29/10/2020	Suggested contacting the following groups in regard to consulting with the Aboriginal Community Dave Johnston Aboriginal Archaeologists Australia Ngambri Aboriginal Land Council (Queanbeyan/Palerang area) Ngunnawal Aboriginal Corporation Munjuwa Queanbeyan Aboriginal Corporation Wally Bell Buru Ngunnawal Aboriginal Corporation Pejar Local Aboriginal Land Council Wagonga Local Aboriginal Land Council Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation
C Bradshaw	ELA	Barry Gunther	Heritage NSW	Email	5/11/2020	Provided list of potential Aboriginal stakeholders for Queanbeyan-Palerang Local Government Area
Invitation to Register 4.1.3						
	Ngambri Local Aboriginal Land Council	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
	Batemans Bay Local Aboriginal Land Council	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Mrs Dorothy Carroll	Ngunawal Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
	Matilda House (on behalf of Williams, Freeman and Simpson-Wedge families)	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Iris White	Ngarigo Elders	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Wally Bell	Buru Ngunawal Aboriginal Corporation	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.

Principal Consultant: Mr Robert Young	Konanggo Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Services	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
CEO: Mr Arnold Williams	Ngunnawal Elders Corporation	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Dean Bell	Yurwang Gundana Consultancy Cultural Heritage Services.	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Tina Brown	Tina Brown	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Colleen Dixon	Colleen Dixon	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Cherie Carroll Turrise	Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Director: Marilyn Carroll-Johnson	Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Darleen Johnson	Murri Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Newton Carriage	Nundagurri Aboriginal Corporation	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Hika Te Kowhai	Walbunja	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Basil Smith	Goobah Development Pty Ltd.	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Kylie Ann Bell	Gunyu	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Lee-Roy Boota	Wullung	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Karia Lea Bond	Badu	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Robert Parsons	Yerramurra	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Jodie Stewart	Jerringong	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Mark Henry	Murrumbul	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Hayley Bell	Wingikara	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Simalene Carriage	Bilinga	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Kaya Dawn Bell	Munyunga	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Pemulwuy Johnson	Pemulwuy	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Karral Johnson	Karral	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Lillie Carroll	Didge Ngunawal Clan	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Krystle Carroll	Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Jesse Johnson	Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Shaun Carroll	Merrigarn Indigenous Corporation	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Ronald Stewart	Walgalu	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Gordon Campbell	Gadhu Dreaming.	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Thomas Brown	Thomas Brown	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.

Noel Butler	Noel Butler	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Tyrone Bell	Thunderstone Aboriginal Cultural and Land Management Services Aboriginal Corporation	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Antoinette House	Little Gudenby River Tribal Council	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Caine Carroll	Goodradigbee Cultural and Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Rebecca Ingram	Karlari Ngunnawal Pajong Wallaballoo Descendants	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Matthew Glass	Ngunnawal Pajong Wallaballoo Descendants	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Lavinus Ingram	Karlari Ngunnawal Desendants	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
John Carriage	Thoorga Nura	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Janine Thompson	Janine Thompson	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Robert Monaghan	Ngurambang	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Clorine Lyons	Clorine Lyons	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Peiro Delponte	Ngunawal Consultancy	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Phillip Carroll	Mura Indigenous Corporation	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Ellen Mundy	Ellen Mundy	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Sonia Shea	Oak Hill Enterprises	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Clive Freeman	Clive Freeman	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Dave Johnson	Dave Johnston Aboriginal Archaeologists Australia	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
	Matilda House (on behalf of Williams, Freeman and Simpson-Wedge families)	C Bradshaw	ELA	Mail	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Colleen Dixon	Colleen Dixon	C Bradshaw	ELA	Mail	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Cherie Carroll-Turrisse	Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	C Bradshaw	ELA	Mail	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Marilyn Carroll-Johnson	Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	C Bradshaw	ELA	Mail	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Thomas Brown	Thomas Brown	C Bradshaw	ELA	Mail	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Phillip Carroll	Mura Indigenous Corporation	C Bradshaw	ELA	Mail	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
	Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
	Ngunnawal Aboriginal Corporation	C Bradshaw	ELA	Mail	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
	Munjuwa Queanbeyan Aboriginal Corporation	C Bradshaw	ELA	Mail	16/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Paul House	Mirrabee	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	18/11/2020	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 30/11/2020.
Registration of Interest						
C Bradshaw	ELA	Dean Bell	Yurwang Gundana Consultancy Cultural Heritage Services	Email	16/11/2020	Registered interest in the project

C Bradshaw	ELA	Paul Boyd	Didge Ngunawal Clan	Email	16/11/2020	Registered interest in the project
C Bradshaw	ELA	Jesse Johnson	Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation	Email	17/11/2020	Registered interest in the project
C Bradshaw	ELA	Shaun Carroll	Merrigarn Indigenous Corporation	Email	18/11/2020	Registered interest in the project
C Bradshaw	ELA	Trisha Williams	Ngambri LALC	Email	18/11/2020	Registered interest in the project
C Bradshaw	ELA	Mr Robert Young	Konanggo Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Services	Email	18/11/2020	Registered interest in the project
C Bradshaw	ELA	Cherie Carroll-Turrise	Gunjee Wong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Email	21/11/2020	Registered interest in the project
C Bradshaw	ELA	Marilyn Carroll-Johnson	Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	Email	21/11/2020	Registered interest in the project
C Bradshaw	ELA	Wally Bell	Buru Ngunawal Aboriginal Corporation	Email	21/11/2020	Registered interest in the project
C Bradshaw	ELA	Clive Freeman	Clive Freeman	Email	23/11/2020	Registered interest in the project
C Bradshaw	ELA	Peiro Delponte	Ngunawal Consultancy	Email	24/11/2020	Registered interest in the project
4.1.6 Letter to LALC and Heritage NSW						
	Heritage NSW	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	14/12/2020	Notification of RAPs for project
	Ngambri LALC	C Bradshaw	ELA	Email	14/12/2020	Notification of RAPs for project
Project information and assessment methodology						
Trisha Williams	Ngambri LALC	J Norfolk	ELA	Email	5/05/2021	Sent assessment methodology for RAP review with a response date of 2 June 2021
Lilly Carroll	Didge Ngunawal Clan	J Norfolk	ELA	Email	5/05/2021	Sent assessment methodology for RAP review with a response date of 2 June 2021
Merekai Bell	Yurwang Gundana Consultancy Cultural Heritage Services	J Norfolk	ELA	Email	5/05/2021	Sent assessment methodology for RAP review with a response date of 2 June 2021
Cherie Carroll-Turrise	Gunjee Wong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	J Norfolk	ELA	Email	5/05/2021	Sent assessment methodology for RAP review with a response date of 2 June 2021
Marilyn Carroll-Johnson	Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	J Norfolk	ELA	Email	5/05/2021	Sent assessment methodology for RAP review with a response date of 2 June 2021
Clive Freeman	Clive Freeman	J Norfolk	ELA	Email	5/05/2021	Sent assessment methodology for RAP review with a response date of 2 June 2021
Peiro Delponte	Ngunawal Consultancy	J Norfolk	ELA	Email	5/05/2021	Sent assessment methodology for RAP review with a response date of 2 June 2021
Wally Bell	Buru Ngunawal Aboriginal Corporation	J Norfolk	ELA	Email	5/05/2021	Sent assessment methodology for RAP review with a response date of 2 June 2021
Mr Robert Young	Konanggo Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Services	J Norfolk	ELA	Email	5/05/2021	Sent assessment methodology for RAP review with a response date of 2 June 2021
Jesse Johnson	Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation	J Norfolk	ELA	Email	5/05/2021	Sent assessment methodology for RAP review with a response date of 2 June 2021
Shaun Carroll	Merrigarn Indigenous Corporation	J Norfolk	ELA	Email	5/05/2021	Sent assessment methodology for RAP review with a response date of 2 June 2021
ACHAR Methodology RAP responses						
J Norfolk	ELA	Lilly Carroll	Didge Ngunawal Clan	Email	6/05/2021	DNC has read through the methodology for what is being proposed for Jerrabomberra
J Norfolk	ELA	Merekai Bell	Yurwang Gundana Consultancy Cultural Heritage Services	Email	7/05/2021	We agree with everything in the methodology
J Norfolk	ELA	Clive Freeman	Clive Freeman	Email	8/05/2021	The methodology looks good we support the methodology

J Norfolk	ELA	Cherie Carroll-Turrise	Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Email	9/05/2021	We agree with proposal
J Norfolk	ELA	Marilyn Carroll-Johnson	Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	Email	10/05/2021	We agree with proposed assessment
ACHAR sent for RAP review						
Trisha Williams	Ngambri LALC	J Norfolk	ELA	Email	27/08/2021	Sent ACHAR and ATR for RAP review with a response date of 24 September 2021
Lilly Carroll	Didge Ngunawal Clan	J Norfolk	ELA	Email	27/08/2021	Sent ACHAR and ATR for RAP review with a response date of 24 September 2021
Merekai Bell	Yurwang Gundana Consultancy Cultural Heritage Services	J Norfolk	ELA	Email	27/08/2021	Sent ACHAR and ATR for RAP review with a response date of 24 September 2021
Cherie Carroll-Turrise	Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	J Norfolk	ELA	Email	27/08/2021	Sent ACHAR and ATR for RAP review with a response date of 24 September 2021
Marilyn Carroll-Johnson	Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	J Norfolk	ELA	Email	27/08/2021	Sent ACHAR and ATR for RAP review with a response date of 24 September 2021
Clive Freeman	Clive Freeman	J Norfolk	ELA	Email	27/08/2021	Sent ACHAR and ATR for RAP review with a response date of 24 September 2021
Peiro Delponte	Ngunawal Consultancy	J Norfolk	ELA	Email	27/08/2021	Sent ACHAR and ATR for RAP review with a response date of 24 September 2021
Wally Bell	Buru Ngunawal Aboriginal Corporation	J Norfolk	ELA	Email	27/08/2021	Sent ACHAR and ATR for RAP review with a response date of 24 September 2021
Mr Robert Young	Konanggo Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Services	J Norfolk	ELA	Email	27/08/2021	Sent ACHAR and ATR for RAP review with a response date of 24 September 2021
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Shaun Carroll	Merrigarn Indigenous Corporation	J Norfolk	ELA	Email	27/08/2021	Sent ACHAR and ATR for RAP review with a response date of 24 September 2021
ACHAR RAP response and comments						
J Norfolk	ELA	Merekai Bell	Yurwang Gundana Consultancy Cultural Heritage Services	Email	10/09/2021	After reading the ACHA report Yurwang Gundana agrees with the report but I would like go do the recommendation of Salvage/ surface collection and would like to relocate the artefacts we did find.

GOVERNMENT LETTER EXAMPLE AND RESPONSES

23 October 2020

Our ref: CAN20-17592

Heritage NSW, Department of Premier and Cabinet
Greater Sydney Region
Level 6, 10 Valentine Avenue
Parramatta, NSW 2150
via: heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au

To Whom It May Concern,

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment – Monaro Cluster, Site 2: Jerrabomberra, NSW

Eco Logical Australia (ELA) has been engaged by NSW Department of Education to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the development of Lot 1, DP1263364, Jerrabomberra, NSW (**Figure 1**).

In June 2020, ELA conducted an Aboriginal Due Diligence assessment of the study area which identified that the landscape is highly sensitive and recommended an ACHA be conducted to assess potential impacts and form the appropriate management and mitigation measures.

As part of the ACHA process, Aboriginal consultation will be undertaken in line with Heritage NSW, Department of Premier and Cabinet (Heritage NSW) guidelines for *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*. Proponents must provide the opportunity for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area to be involved in the assessment process.

As per Section 4.1.2 of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*, we would appreciate if you would provide us with a contact list of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to the project area identified above. The project area falls within the Ngambri Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) and Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council Local Government Area (LGA). ELA will be contacting Ngambri LALC directly as part of this consultation.

If you have any further questions in relation to the upcoming Aboriginal consultation process, I can be contacted on 02 9290 3772. Please forward your response to Charlotte Bradshaw (email charlotteb@ecoaus.com.au). I thank you for your attention in this matter

Regards,




Charlotte Bradshaw
ELA Heritage Consultant



Figure 1 The study area

Bradshaw, Charlotte

From: Geospatial Search Requests <GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au>
Sent: Friday, 23 October 2020 2:53 PM
To: Bradshaw, Charlotte
Subject: RE: SR20/1115 - NNTT Form - SR20/1115

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UNCLASSIFIED

Native title search – NSW Parcel – Lot 1 on DP1263364
Your ref: 14015 - Our ref: SR20/1115

Dear Charlotte Bradshaw,

Thank you for your search request received on 23 October 2020 in relation to the above area. Based on the records held by the National Native Title Tribunal as at 23 October 2020 it would appear that there are no Native Title Determination Applications, Determinations of Native Title, or Indigenous Land Use Agreements over the identified area.

Search Results

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

- Schedule of Native Title Determination Applications
- Register of Native Title Claims
- Native Title Determinations
- Indigenous Land Use Agreements (Registered and notified)

At the time this search was carried out, there were **no relevant entries** in the above databases.

Cadastral Data as at: 01/07/2020

Parcel ID	Feature Area SqKm	Tenure	NNTT file number	Name	Category	Pe
1//DP1263364	0.6549	FREEHOLD	No overlap			

For more information about the Tribunal's registers or to search the registers yourself and obtain copies of relevant register extracts, please visit our [website](#).

Information on native title claims and freehold land can also be found on the Tribunal's website here: [Native title claims and freehold land](#).

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

The search results are based on analysis against external boundaries of applications only. Native title applications commonly contain exclusions clauses which remove areas from within the external boundary. To determine whether the areas described are in fact subject to claim, you need to refer to the “Area covered by claim” section of the relevant Register Extract or Schedule Extract and any maps attached.

Search results and the existence of native title

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

The Tribunal accepts no liability for reliance placed on enclosed information

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

Cultural Heritage Searches in NSW

The National Native Title Tribunal (the Tribunal) has undertaken steps to remove itself from the formal list of sources for information about indigenous groups in development areas. The existence or otherwise of native title is quite separate to any matters relating to Aboriginal cultural heritage. Information on native title claims, native title determinations and Indigenous Land Use Agreements is available on the Tribunal’s website.

Interested parties are invited to use Native Title Vision (NTV) the Tribunal’s online mapping system to discover native title matters in their area of interest. Access to NTV is available at

<http://www.nntt.gov.au/assistance/Geospatial/Pages/NTV.aspx>

Training and self-help documents are available on the NTV web page under “Training and help documents”. For additional assistance or general advice on NTV please contact GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au

Additional information can be extracted from the Registers available at

<http://www.nntt.gov.au/searchRegApps/Pages/default.aspx>

If you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact us on the free call number 1800 640 501.

Regards,

Geospatial Searches

National Native Title Tribunal | Perth

Email: GeospatialSearch@nntt.gov.au | www.nntt.gov.au

From: Bradshaw, Charlotte <CharlotteB@ecoaus.com.au>
Sent: Friday, 23 October 2020 7:41 AM
To: Geospatial Search Requests <GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au>
Subject: SR20/1115 - NNTT Form

Caution: This is an external email. DO NOT click links or open attachments unless you recognise the sender and know the content is safe.

To whom it may concern,
Please find attached Request for Search of Tribunal Registers.

Kind regards,
Charlotte Bradshaw

Heritage Consultant

Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd

PO Box Q1082, Queen Victoria Building, NSW 1230

Level 3, 101 Sussex Street, Sydney, NSW, 2000

T: 02 9259 3780

www.ecoaus.com.au



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28 October 2020

By email: charlotteb@ecoaus.com.au

Charlotte Bradshaw
Eco Logical Australia
Level 3, 101 Sussex Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Dear Charlotte,

Request - Search for Registered Aboriginal Owners – Ref: CAN20-17592

We refer to your email dated 23 October 2020 seeking the identification of Aboriginal organisations and people who may have an interest in the development of Lot 1, DP1263364, Jerrabomberra, New South Wales).

Under Section 170 of the Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 the Office of the Registrar is required to maintain the Register of Aboriginal Owners (RAO). A search of the RAO has shown that there are currently no Registered Aboriginal Owners in the project area.

We suggest you contact the Ngambri Local Aboriginal Land Council on (02) 6297 4152 or via email CEO@ngambri.com.au as they may wish to participate.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Rachel Rewiri".

Rachel Rewiri
Project Officer
Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

Bradshaw, Charlotte

From: David Carswell <David.Carswell@qprc.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Thursday, 29 October 2020 3:37 PM
To: Bradshaw, Charlotte
Subject: RE: Consultation for Jerrabomberra ACHA

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Charlotte

I refer to your recent request for a contact list of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to Site 2 Jerrabomberra. QPRC have the following list some of whom might have the relevant knowledge although I am unsure of its currency.

- Dave Johnston Aboriginal Archaeologists Australia davej@iimetro.com.au 0412 211 137
- Ngambri Local Aboriginal Land Council
2/251 Crawford Street Queanbeyan
PO Box 150 Queanbeyan NSW 2620
- Ngunnawal Aboriginal Corporation
The Eric Bell Centre
147 Meehan Street
Yass NSW 2582
PO Box 361 Yass NSW 2582
- Munjuwa Queanbeyan Aboriginal Corporation
28 Rutledge Street Queanbeyan NSW 2620
- Wally Bell Buru Ngunawal Aboriginal Corporation
PO Box 255 Kippax ACT 2615
- Pejar Local Aboriginal Land Council
80 Combermere St
Goulburn NSW 2580
- Wagonga Local Aboriginal Land Council
PO Box 78 Narooma NSW 2546
- Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation
Forde Canberra ACT 2914
traditionalowners@outlook.com.au

David Carswell

Service Manager - Land-Use Planning

Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council

Tel: 02 6285 6128 **Mob:** 0448 224 260

Web: www.qprc.nsw.gov.au

Mail: PO Box 90 Queanbeyan NSW 2620



From: Bradshaw, Charlotte <CharlotteB@ecoaus.com.au>
Sent: Friday, 23 October 2020 10:33 AM
To: Council Mailuser <Council.Mailuser@qprc.nsw.gov.au>
Subject: Consultation for Jerrabomberra ACHA

[EXTERNAL] This message originated from outside of the organisation. Please exercise caution when clicking links or attachments from external sources.

To whom it may concern,
Please find attached notice of Aboriginal consultation for the Jerrabomberra development.
Kind regards,
Charlotte Bradshaw
Heritage Consultant

Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd
PO Box Q1082, Queen Victoria Building, NSW 1230
Level 3, 101 Sussex Street, Sydney, NSW, 2000
T: 02 9259 3780
www.ecoaus.com.au



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Bradshaw, Charlotte

From: Barry Gunther <Barry.Gunther@environment.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Thursday, 5 November 2020 4:31 PM
To: Bradshaw, Charlotte
Subject: DPC RAP list for Lot 1, DP 1263364, Jerrabomberra NSW- Queanbeyan-Palerang Local Government Area.
Attachments: Lot 1, DP1263364, Jerrabomberra, NSW stakeholder list response letter (002).docx; 17592HeritageNSW.pdf; Attachment A -DPC RAP list -Queanbeyan - Palerang Local Government Area.docx

⚠ CAUTION: This email originated from an external sender. Verify the source before opening links or attachments.



Hi Charlotte,

Please find attached the DPC RAP list for Lot 1, DP 1263364, Jerrabomberra NSW- Queanbeyan-Palerang Local Government Area.

regards

Barry Gunther, Aboriginal Heritage Planner Officer

Heritage NSW, Community Engagement, Department of Premier and Cabinet
Level 6, 10 Valentine Ave, Parramatta | Locked Bag 5020 Parramatta 2124
T: 02 9995 6830 | barry.gunther@environment.nsw.gov.au

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

I acknowledge and respect the traditional custodians and ancestors of the lands I work across.



Premier
& Cabinet

Heritage NSW and coronavirus (COVID-19)

Heritage NSW has taken steps to protect the safety, health and wellbeing of our staff, communities and customers. Whilst our offices remain open, we have put in place flexible working arrangements for our teams across NSW and continue to adapt our working arrangements as necessary. Face-to-face meetings and field work/site visits with our customers are subject to rules on gatherings and social distancing measures. We thank you for your patience and understanding at this time.

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Advertisement

Community News and Public Notices

Notice of Aboriginal Stakeholder Consultation

Eco Logical Australia (ELA) has been engaged by the Department of Education to conduct an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the development and expansion of Jerrabomberra Public School, NSW. This notice is an invitation for Aboriginal organisations or people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed works to register an interest in a process of community consultation with Council regarding the proposed activity. Interested Aboriginal organisations are invited to contact ELA in writing to: Charlotte Bradshaw, Eco Logical Australia, Level 3, 101 Sussex Street, Sydney NSW 2000 E: charlotteb@ecoaus.com.au P: 02 9290 7772

Expressions of interest should include current contact details. Closing date for registration is 1st December 2020. Please note Aboriginal people who register an interest will have their details forwarded to Heritage NSW, Department of Premier and Cabinet and Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) unless they specify that they do not want their details released.

Please note that under Heritage NSW guidelines registration for consultation does not guarantee employment. Client contact details: Max Shahin, NSW Department of Education, GPO Box 33, Sydney, NSW 2001

PUBLIC NOTICE FOX BAITS

Please Note:

1080 Fox baits will be laid around Millynn Road, parts of Bungendore Road between Schofield Road and Shinglehouse Road and Creekborough Road and on the Western end of Browns Lane in Sutton.

All participating properties will have signs from 23/11/2020 to 31/01/2020.

Baits are being laid in conjunction with Local Land Services (LLS) in support of local Feral Fighters.

Bungendore Tigers Junior Rugby League Football Club AGM

The Annual General Meeting of the Bungendore Tigers Junior Rugby League Football Club at the meeting room at Mick Sherd Oval at 6.30pm on Thursday 3rd December 2020.

Agenda and details at BungendoreTigers.com.au

Mayor's column

Bushfire recovery projects: At the most recent Council meeting, a shortlist of projects was determined for an application to the Bushfire Local Economic Recovery Fund Program, which is for projects between \$400k-\$20m. Projects shortlisted include: completion of Nerriga Rd project; restoration of Majors Creek Rd; restoration of bushfire-impacted roads and bridges and improved road access; Bungendore playground to integrate with Mick Sherd Oval; Braidwood car park; Araluen camping ground amenities; and community hall upgrades in bushfire-impacted areas. While Council resolved the shortlist, staff are now putting together cost estimates and comments against each project, with a further report back to Council before a decision on which final projects to apply for.

Grant Guru: If you're a community group, sporting club or business owner looking for funding, you can now search to find grants that are relevant for you. Council has partnered with Grant Guru, a powerful, but easy-to-use tool that offers a one stop funding search engine that represents all grants, Government or non-Government. You can register to receive alerts about funding programs as they become available. Go to <https://qprc.grantguru.com.au/>

Queanbeyan Civic and Cultural Precinct tenders: Council has called tenders for the construction of the new Queanbeyan Civic and Cultural Precinct (QCCP) - an essential component of the exciting Queanbeyan CBD transformation. The QCCP will be constructed on the site of the former Council administration building at 257 Crawford

Street and into the Lowe Street car park. The development will have a strong focus on community and cultural purposes, with more than 40% of the precinct comprising community spaces, gallery linkages to The Q and Bicentennial Hall, new basement parking and public domain. The QCCP includes a head office for Council staff, the library, conference meeting rooms, and lettable space for NSW Government agencies, commercial offices and a smart hub.

Monaro Street Upgrade: Council staff have started meeting with local businesses to kick off the Monaro Street Upgrade project and to start talking about ideas, thoughts, considerations and suggestions that will help revitalise the Queanbeyan CBD. Some current survey work, and additional traffic studies, will guide the development of design options before progressing to detailed plans and then on to construction, expected in 2021-22. The project will include a design for the upgrade of Monaro Street from Queens Bridge through to Lowe Street, but initially construction will only be in the Lowe to Crawford Street section. Regional NSW has committed grant funding of \$10 million towards the upgrade and Council has committed \$5.5 million, for a total project budget of \$15.5 million. If you'd like to find out more go to: <https://yourvoice.qprc.nsw.gov.au/monaro-st-upgrades>



Cr Tim Overall, Mayor

Darrell Kerry LUTON

It is with great sadness we announce the passing of Darrell Kerry Luton "Pa" to all that knew and loved him. Loving husband of Norma for 58 years. Loving father and father-in-law of Sharron and Michael Blore Tracie and Bob Brady Wendy and Mark Duckworth Michelle Barclay



Loved Pa to Ben and Chloe; Alannah, Georgia, Emily and Caitlin; Sam and Lara; Jackson and Annie; Jack and Maggie

He will be sadly missed but never forgotten.

100 Queanbeyan families need your help!

"Hundreds for Thousands" is a Salvation Army Christmas fundraiser with a goal of raising \$100 for 1000 families across Canberra, Queanbeyan, Yass, Cooma & Goulburn.

All locally raised money will go directly to the Queanbeyan Salvation Army centre and will be used to purchase \$100 grocery gift cards to give to the registered families in the lead up to Christmas, and over the holidays.

To make a donation go to



www.hundredsforthousands.salvationarmy.org.au/queanbeyan

Find us on Facebook @HUNDREDSFORTHOUSANDS and GIVE WHERE YOU LIVE!

Keeping it Alive: Braidwood and District Hospital Book Launch Sat Nov 28

Keeping it Alive; Braidwood and District Hospital 1858 - 2020, History and Photographic Memories has been published!

The book will be launched at the Braidwood Servicemen's Club, Saturday 28th November 2020. 2pm till 4pm Everyone is welcome.

Burra Car boot sale this Sunday



Burra Car Boot Sale on the Garage Sale Trail Get out of your house and come to the fresh

air and open spaces of Burra and have some fun.

The variety of stalls are numerous, you never know what you will find or just come for a walk in the Park.

Burra Community Association (BCA) is holding a communal car-boot sale at Burra Park (cnr of Lagoon and Burra Rds, Burra) on Sunday 22 November from 9-12.

Sausage sizzle will also be available (COVID rules apply).

Spaces still available for more stall holders. Contact John 0417 676 664.



Puzzle solutions

B	M	P	S	E	R
F	E	D	O	R	A
A	A	T	R	A	M
T	U	R	N	E	R
N	E	T	B	A	L
R	U	E	R	R	T
W	A	L	S	H	R
I	I	N	T	I	M
A	M	A	N	D	A
A	R	E	T	A	L
W	I	L	L	O	P
G	E	N	E	R	O

Arrow-word

2	5	9	1	8	6	3	7	4
6	7	1	3	4	5	9	8	2
4	3	8	7	9	2	1	6	5
5	8	4	2	7	9	6	1	3
7	9	2	6	3	1	4	5	8
1	6	3	4	5	8	7	2	9
9	1	7	8	2	3	5	4	6
3	2	6	5	1	4	8	9	7
8	4	5	9	6	7	2	3	1

Sudoku

D	E	T	H	R	O	N	E	S	S	H	U	D	D	E	R	E	D
I	H	E	O	L	P	R	O	E	I	M	O	U	L	D	S	H	I
E	M	D	R	Y	A	D	N	I	E	U	U	B	E	E	V	E	N
C	T	N	A	M	E	L	G	S	E	O	V	A	T	E	A	N	S
B	C	D	D	Q	T	O	O	B	W	O	K	E	U	N	S	U	N
E	F	E	A	U	A	S	M	E	R	E	B	E	H	E	A	D	S
I	N	S	U	R	E	C	O	Y	O	T	E	I	N	T	E	R	M
P	L	O	P	M	E	M	E	N	T	O	G	Y	M	E	G	H	E
C	A	U	A	U	E	I	E	O	H	I	M	A	L	A	Y	A	S
H	I	M	A	L	A	Y	A	S	P	A	R	A	L	Y	S	E	D

Crossword

Target Time

Target: Average - 27, Good - 31, Excellent - 35+

dirt, drift, droit, drown, fiord, first, ford, forint, fort, fortis, frit, frond, front, frost, frown, iron, rift, rind, riot, rosin, snort, SNOWDRIFT, sori, sort, stir, sword, sworn, tori, torn, torsi, trio, trod, trow, word, worn, worst, wort, wrist, writ.

Brain Alert

Hidden Number
1. 14, 5. 2. 4, 37. 3. 13. 4. 4

Scrambled
1. Chain, 2. Seat, 3. Basket, 4. Helmet, 5. Rider, 6. Uphill.

Sudoku

4	5	3	6
3	6	4	5
6	3	5	4
5	4	6	3

INVITATION EXAMPLE AND RAP REGISTRATIONS

16 November 2020

Ngambri Local Aboriginal Land Council

Via: ngunnawal1@bigpond.com

Dear Sir or Madam,

2 Coachwood Ave, Jerrabomberra, NSW - Notice of Aboriginal Stakeholder Consultation

Eco Logical Australia (ELA) has been engaged by NSW Department of Education to conduct an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the development and expansion of educational and sporting facilities at 2 Coachwood Ave, Jerrabomberra, NSW (**Figure 1**). Please refer to the bottom of this letter for client contact details.

In July 2020, ELA conducted an Aboriginal Due Diligence assessment (ADD) and, due to the presence of sensitive landforms and previously recorded Aboriginal sites, recommended further investigation of the site in the form of an ACHA. Consultation will be undertaken in line with Heritage NSW guidelines for *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*.

This letter is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and places in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation with the NSW Department of Primary Industries and Environment. Your contact details have been provided to ELA by Heritage NSW, Department of Premier and Cabinet (Heritage NSW) as a person / or group who may have a cultural interest in the proposed project.

Interested Aboriginal organisations or people having cultural knowledge relating to this area are invited to register their interest to be consulted in writing to: Charlotte Bradshaw, Eco Logical Australia, Level 3, 101 Sussex Street, Sydney NSW 2000 – E: charlotteb@ecoaus.com.au - T: 02 9290 3772 by: **Tuesday 14th December 2020**.

Please note under the consultation requirements your details will be forwarded to Heritage NSW and the Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) upon receipt of your registration of interest. If you do not wish to have your details forwarded on to these organisations, please notify ELA when registering your interest in the proposed project. In addition, also note that under Heritage NSW guidelines registration for consultation does not guarantee employment.



Figure 1: 2 Coachwood Ave, Jerrabomberra, NSW (Lot 1 DP1263364)

Regards,

Charlotte Bradshaw
Archaeologist

Client Contact Details

Max Shahin (NSW Department of Education)
Schools Infrastructure NSW
Level 8, 259 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Max.Shahin@det.nsw.edu.au

Yurwang Gundana Cultural Heritage Services

ABN: 20741884763

Postal address of business: PO BOX 5628 South Windsor, NSW 2756

MOBILE: 0499020045

Email: Yurwang.Gundana.C.H.S@oulook.com

16th of November 2020

RE: 2 Coachwood Ave, Jerrabomberra, NSW - Notice of Aboriginal Stakeholder Consultation

Dear charlotte

in reference to above consultation, I wish to register an interested Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP)

I do not wish the Local Aboriginal Land Council to be aware of my registration

Thanking you


Dean Bell

Consultant

Yurwang Gundana Cultural Heritage Services

Bradshaw, Charlotte

From: jesse johnson <muragadi@yahoo.com.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 17 November 2020 1:48 PM
To: Bradshaw, Charlotte
Subject: Re: Invitation to Register for Stakeholder Consultation - Jerrabomberra
Attachments: image001.jpg; image002.jpg; image003.emz

 **CAUTION:** This email originated from an external sender. Verify the source before opening links or attachments.



Dear Charlotte,
Please register our corporation for the above project, we are very familiar with the area as we have just being doing a project with Navin Officer Heritage in the Jerrabomberra area.
Kind regards
Jesse Carroll Johnson
0418970389

On Monday, 16 November 2020, 10:17:52 am AEDT, Bradshaw, Charlotte <charlotteb@ecoaus.com.au> wrote:

Level 3 101 Sussex Street Sydney NSW 2000

t: (02) 9529 3800

16 November 2020

Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation

Via: muragadi@yahoo.com.au

Dear Jesse Johnson,

2 Coachwood Ave, Jerrabomberra, NSW - Notice of Aboriginal Stakeholder Consultation

Eco Logical Australia (ELA) has been engaged by NSW Department of Education to conduct an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the development and expansion of educational and sporting facilities at 2 Coachwood Ave, Jerrabomberra, NSW (**Figure 1**). Please refer to the bottom of this letter for client contact details.


In July 2020, ELA conducted an Aboriginal Due Diligence assessment (ADD) and, due to the presence of sensitive landforms and previously recorded Aboriginal sites, recommended further investigation of the site in the form of an ACHA. Consultation will be undertaken in line with Heritage NSW guidelines for *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*.

This letter is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and places in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation with the NSW Department of Primary Industries and Environment. Your contact details have been provided to ELA by Heritage NSW, Department of Premier and Cabinet (Heritage NSW) as a person / or group who may have a cultural interest in the proposed project.

Interested Aboriginal organisations or people having cultural knowledge relating to this area are invited to register their interest to be consulted in writing to: Charlotte Bradshaw, Eco Logical Australia, Level 3, 101 Sussex Street, Sydney NSW 2000 – E: charlotteb@ecoaus.com.au - T: 02 9290 3772 by: **Tuesday 14th December 2020**.

Bradshaw, Charlotte

From: lilly carroll <didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au>
Sent: Monday, 16 November 2020 10:21 AM
To: Bradshaw, Charlotte
Subject: Re: Invitation to Register for Stakeholder Consultation - Jerrabomberra

 **CAUTION:** This email originated from an external sender. Verify the source before opening links or attachments.



Hi Charlotte,

DNC Would like to register in the Jerrabomberra project

Kind regards
Paul Boyd & Lilly Carroll
Directors DNC

[Sent from Yahoo Mail for iPhone](#)

On Monday, November 16, 2020, 10:17 am, Bradshaw, Charlotte <CharlotteB@ecoaus.com.au> wrote:

Level 3 101 Sussex Street Sydney NSW 2000

t: (02) 9529 3800

16 November 2020

Didge Ngunawal Clan

Via: didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au

Dear Lillie Carroll,

2 Coachwood Ave, Jerrabomberra, NSW - Notice of Aboriginal Stakeholder Consultation


Eco Logical Australia (ELA) has been engaged by NSW Department of Education to conduct an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the development and expansion of educational and sporting facilities at 2 Coachwood Ave, Jerrabomberra, NSW (**Figure 1**). Please refer to the bottom of this letter for client contact details.

In July 2020, ELA conducted an Aboriginal Due Diligence assessment (ADD) and, due to the presence of sensitive landforms and previously recorded Aboriginal sites, recommended further investigation of the site in the form of an ACHA. Consultation will be undertaken in line with Heritage NSW guidelines for *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*.

This letter is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and places in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation with the NSW Department of Primary Industries and Environment. Your contact details have been provided to ELA by Heritage NSW,

 **Bradshaw, Charlotte**

From: Shaun Carroll <Merrigarn@hotmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, 18 November 2020 4:57 AM
To: Bradshaw, Charlotte
Subject: RE: Invitation to Register for Stakeholder Consultation - Jerrabomberra

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Hi Charlotte

I would like to register our interest in the above project, we have just been working in Jerrabomberra with Navin Officer Heritage.

Kind regards
Shaun Carroll

Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows 10

From: [Bradshaw, Charlotte](#)
Sent: Monday, 16 November 2020 10:18 AM
To: merrigarn@hotmail.com
Subject: Invitation to Register for Stakeholder Consultation - Jerrabomberra

16 November 2020

Merrigarn Indigenous Corporation

Via: merrigarn@hotmail.com

Dear Shaun Carroll,

2 Coachwood Ave, Jerrabomberra, NSW - Notice of Aboriginal Stakeholder Consultation

Eco Logical Australia (ELA) has been engaged by NSW Department of Education to conduct an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the development and expansion of educational and sporting facilities at 2 Coachwood Ave, Jerrabomberra, NSW (**Figure 1**). Please refer to the bottom of this letter for client contact details.

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This letter is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and places in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation with the NSW Department of Primary Industries and Environment. Your contact details have been provided to ELA by Heritage NSW, Department of Premier and Cabinet (Heritage NSW) as a person / or group who may have a cultural interest in the proposed project.

Interested Aboriginal organisations or people having cultural knowledge relating to this area are invited to register their interest to be consulted in writing to: Charlotte Bradshaw, Eco Logical Australia, Level 3, 101 Sussex Street, Sydney NSW 2000 – E: charlotteb@ecoaus.com.au - T: 02 9290 3772 by: **Tuesday 14th December 2020**.

Bradshaw, Charlotte

From: CEO Ngambri LALC <ceo@ngambri.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 18 November 2020 11:55 AM
To: Bradshaw, Charlotte
Cc: 'Ngambri Reception'; 'Paul House'
Subject: FW: Invitation to Register for Stakeholder Consultation - Jerrabomberra
Attachments: image007.emz; image006.emz

Importance: High

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Hi Charlotte

For your information Antoinette no longer works at Munjuwa; and Munjuwa Health, Housing and Community Aboriginal Corporation are not a RAP.

Little Gudgenby River Tribal Council has renamed to Mirabee and the contact person is Mr Paul House. Paul's e-mail address is paul.house@environment.nsw.gov.au

I have cc'd Paul into this email for ease of contact.

Additionally, the Ngambri Local Aboriginal Land Council (NLALC) are a RAP and holder of Cultural knowledge for Canberra, Queanbeyan and surrounds. Therefore, we request that any Stakeholder Consultation request please be sent to us at the NLALC. Our contact email addresses are:

reception@ngambri.com.au and ceo@ngambri.com.au

And our mailing address is:

Ngambri LALC
PO BOX 150
QUEANBEYAN NSW 2620

We have trained site officers ready to participate. Therefore, we the NLALC would also like to register our interest for the development and expansion of educational and sporting facilities at 2 Coachwood Ave, Jerrabomberra, NSW.

If you require further information please let me know.

Kind regards

Trisha

Trisha Williams

Chief Executive Officer

Ngambri Local
Aboriginal Land Council
2/251 Crawford Street
Queanbeyan NSW 2620

Work: 02 6297 4152
Mobile: 0413 385 039
Mail: PO Box 150
Queanbeyan NSW 2620
Email: ceo@ngambri.com.au



The Ngambri Local Aboriginal Land Council acknowledges our Traditional Owners. We honour and celebrate our

Bradshaw, Charlotte

From: robert young <konanggo_consultancy@hotmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, 18 November 2020 6:21 PM
To: Bradshaw, Charlotte
Subject: Re: Invitation to Register for Stakeholder Consultation - Jerrabomberra

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Dear Charlotte,

Hope your well

Thank you for the invite

I would like to register my expression of interest as an Ngunawal traditional owner descendant, I have cultural links to this country through my Mothers/Father's family and would like to participate to conduct the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the development and expansion of educational and sporting facilities at **2 Coachwood Ave, Jerrabomberra, NSW**

I will wait for further correspondence

Kind regards,

Robert Young

Principal Consultant

Konanggo Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Services

2/42 Crawford Road, Brighton Le Sands 2216 NSW

Email: konanggo_consultancy@hotmail.com

Phone: 0450-497-270

From: Bradshaw, Charlotte <CharlotteB@ecoaus.com.au>
Sent: Monday, 16 November 2020 10:15 AM
To: konanggo_consultancy@hotmail.com <konanggo_consultancy@hotmail.com>
Subject: Invitation to Register for Stakeholder Consultation - Jerrabomberra

Level 3 101 Sussex Street Sydney NSW 2000

t: (02) 9529 3800


16 November 2020

Konanggo Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Services

Via: konanggo_consultancy@hotmail.com

Bradshaw, Charlotte

From: Cherie Carroll Turrise <gunjeewong@yahoo.com.au>
Sent: Saturday, 21 November 2020 9:09 AM
To: Bradshaw, Charlotte
Cc: Cherie Carroll
Subject: Re: Jerrabomberra - EOI

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Attention: Charlotte

Please register our corporation for full process on this project. We are aboriginal people. We are all Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Officers. We have our history & stories passed down by our Elders. We have assisted in surveys, salvage & consulting in with archaeologists over a vast number of years. We are experienced in the field of identifying artefacts, Including our learned history and knowledge passed down by our Elders. We appreciate the opportunity to be part of protecting and preserving our Aboriginal heritage. We are very proud of our heritage passed to us by our Elders and our Ancestors. We are therefore pleased with being a part of this research and provide our experience in cultural heritage input.

The potential to contain evidence of Aboriginal of actual occupation on the specific project area and provide cultural links to our past ancestors is of great value and significance. Our organisation has a current public liability insurance policy and OHS compliant and all members hold white cards and all the required safety gear.

All our members are Aboriginal and very experienced in the identification of Aboriginal artefacts and we have consulted with numerous Archeologists in surveys including excavation/fieldwork. We are very passionate about land and conservation matters to which some of members are currently studying cultural heritage. We hold strong links to our our ancestors, our culture and our heritage.

Please note we do not want our details forwarded to LALC, please do not release our correspondence nor any details.

Please update Email:gunjeewong@yahoo.com.au

and phone number Mob: 0438 428 805. Please forward a copy of project to my postal address: 15 Burton Road PORTLAND NSW 2847 and to this email. Please remove any other phone numbers and emails as per ORIC website & OEH. My details have also been updated with all the relevant requirements.

Sincerely

Cherie (Carroll) Turrise

Aboriginal Heritage Custodian

Mob: 0438 428 805

Email: gunjeewong@yahoo.com.au

15 Burton Road

PORTLAND NSW 2847

Mob: 0438 428 805

Email: gunjeewong@yahoo.com.au



Bradshaw, Charlotte

From: Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation <corroboreecorp@bigpond.com>
Sent: Saturday, 21 November 2020 8:49 AM
To: Bradshaw, Charlotte
Cc: Marilyn Carroll-Johnson
Subject: Re: EOI Register for Stakeholder Consultation - Jerrabomberra

 **CAUTION:** This email originated from an external sender. Verify the source before opening links or attachments.



Dear Charlotte

Re: EOI Register for Jerrabomberra - full capacity

Please register Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation. My dad, grandparents and other family members have lived in the area and family currently reside in the areas surrounding areas. We are currently involved in ongoing projects in Jerrabomberra. We are registering in a full capacity. We are aboriginal people who are culturally aware. We have the necessary ability, awareness, experience, skills, insight and the knowledge to identify artefacts on field work. And as Aboriginal People we connect thru the land, thru our ancestors and our heritage. Therefore we are able participate on all levels. We have worked with many archaeologists across a broad landscape. We have consulted with your company on previous projects. We have all the relevant insurances and safety gear. We are all fit and adapt to a vast landscape.

Contact is preferred via email: corroboreecorp@bigpond.com. The contact number, email and contact person is also listed in the signature.

Please do not disclose any of our details to LALC nor publish our correspondence for LALC to peruse. Please only note our corporation details i.e. our name and only for registration purposes. As noted our details are not to be passed on/disclosed to LALC. We understand your need for confirmation of our corporations name on your lists for registered stakeholders, in that we have responded for inclusion, to participate on all levels. The use of our name as registered party, is fine, however non-disclosure of our actual correspondence, please. Just our name and contact details as registered stakeholders for your records and proponents. Thanks.

Kind regards

Marilyn Carroll-Johnson

Director

Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation

Mob: [0415911159](tel:0415911159)

Ph: [0288244324](tel:0288244324)

E: corroboreecorp@bigpond.com

Address: PO Box 3340

ROUSE HILL NSW 2155

On 16 Nov 2020, at 10:15 am, Bradshaw, Charlotte <CharlotteB@ecoaus.com.au> wrote:



Subject:

Attachments:

Wally Bell <walbell@bigpond.net.au>
Saturday, 21 November 2020 12:27 AM
Bradshaw, Charlotte
RE: Invitation to Register for Stakeholder Consultation - Jerrabomberra
image010.emz

⚠ CAUTION: This email originated from an external sender. Verify the source before opening links or attachments.



Hi Charlotte,

BNAC would like to register an interest in a process of community consultation for this project. As part of this registration BNAC do not wish to have our details forwarded on to Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC).

Cheers,

Wally Bell



Traditional Custodian Group
PO Box 255 Kippax ACT 2615
Mb: 0419 425347
www.buru-ngunawal.com

From: Bradshaw, Charlotte <CharlotteB@ecoaus.com.au>
Sent: Monday, 16 November 2020 10:15 AM
To: walbell@bigpond.net.au
Subject: Invitation to Register for Stakeholder Consultation - Jerrabomberra

16 November 2020


Buru Ngunawal Aboriginal Corporation

Via: walbell@bigpond.net.au

Dear Wally Bell,

2 Coachwood Ave, Jerrabomberra, NSW - Notice of Aboriginal Stakeholder Consultation

From: Clive Freeman <clive.freeman@y7mail.com>
Sent: Monday, 23 November 2020 10:57 AM
To: Bradshaw, Charlotte
Subject: Re: Invitation to Register for Stakeholder Consultation - Jerrabomberra

 **CAUTION:** This email originated from an external sender. Verify the source before opening links or attachments.



Hi team,

Freeman&marx PtyLtd would like to register our interest in the project. If you would like any further information please let us now.

Kind regards

Clive Freeman

managing Director

Freeman&marx PtyLtd

Sent from my iPhone

On 16 Nov 2020, at 10:20 am, Bradshaw, Charlotte <CharlotteB@ecoaus.com.au> wrote:

16 November 2020

Clive Freeman

Via: clive.freeman@y7mail.com

Dear Clive Freeman,



2 Coachwood Ave, Jerrabomberra, NSW - Notice of Aboriginal Stakeholder Consultation

Eco Logical Australia (ELA) has been engaged by NSW Department of Education to conduct an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the development and expansion of educational and sporting facilities at 2 Coachwood Ave, Jerrabomberra, NSW (**Figure 1**). Please refer to the bottom of this letter for client contact details.

In July 2020, ELA conducted an Aboriginal Due Diligence assessment (ADD) and, due to the presence of sensitive landforms and previously recorded Aboriginal sites, recommended further investigation

Bradshaw, Charlotte

From: Perio Delponte <pd.ngunawalconsultancy@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, 24 November 2020 2:36 PM
To: Bradshaw, Charlotte
Subject: Registration of Interest for 2 Coachwood Ave, Jerrabomberra Consultation

 CAUTION: This email originated from an external sender. Verify the source before opening links or attachments.


Good afternoon.

PD Ngunawal Consultancy is pleased to express our interest in participating in the proposed 2 Coachwood Ave, Jerrabomberra Consultation.

Our consultants are passionate about their Aboriginal heritage and dedicated to working with Governments, proponents, archeologists and other Aboriginal organisations to ensure that Aboriginal objects and places with Aboriginal cultural heritage significance are appropriately protected.

Our consultants have extensive experience in Aboriginal heritage assessment work, having worked on a variety of sites around the Canberra and South Eastern NSW region and have helped to identify many different types of objects and places with Aboriginal cultural heritage significance.

We look forward to your response.

If you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards,
Peiro Delponte
0422 281 150

4.1.6 HERITAGE NSW AND LALC NOTIFICATION

14 December 2020

Heritage NSW, Department of Premier and Cabinet
Greater Sydney Region
via: heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au

To whom it may concern,

RE: RAP List – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment – Jerrabomberra Public School, NSW

Eco Logical Australia (ELA) has been engaged by the NSW Department of Education to conduct an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) to support a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) and fulfil the Secretary’s Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for the development and expansion of Jerrabomberra Public School, Jerrabomberra, NSW, 2619.

In accordance with Section 4.1.6 of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents* (2010) please find below the list of all Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) for the project:

Organisation/Name	Contact Person
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Lilly Carroll
Yurwang Gundana Consultancy Cultural Heritage Services	Dean Bell
Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation	Jesse Johnson
Ngambri LALC	Trisha Williams
Merrigarn Indigenous Corporation	Shaun Carroll
Konanggo Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Services	Robert Young
Buru Ngunawal Aboriginal Corporation	Wally Bell
Clive Freeman	Clive Freeman
Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Cherie Carroll-Turrise
Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	Marilyn Carroll-Johnson
Ngunawal Consultancy	Peiro Delponte

Also included is a copy of the published Step 4.1.3 advertisement providing an invitation to register interest in the project. The advertisement was published in the Bungendore Regional Independent on 17 November 2020.

If you would like to discuss any of these details, or have any comments, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Regards,



Charlotte Bradshaw
ELA Archaeologist

Notice of Aboriginal Stakeholder Consultation

Eco Logical Australia (ELA) has been engaged by the Department of Education to conduct an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the development and expansion of Jerrabomberra Public School, NSW. This notice is an invitation for Aboriginal organisations or people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed works to register an interest in a process of community consultation with Council regarding the proposed activity. Interested Aboriginal organisations are invited to contact ELA in writing to: Charlotte Bradshaw, Eco Logical Australia, Level 3, 101 Sussex Street, Sydney NSW 2000 E:
charlotteb@ecoaus.com.au P: 02 9290 7772

Expressions of interest should include current contact details. Closing date for registration is 1st December 2020. Please note Aboriginal people who register an interest will have their details forwarded to Heritage NSW, Department of Premier and Cabinet and Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) unless they specify that they do not want their details released.

Please note that under Heritage NSW guidelines registration for consultation does not guarantee employment.
Client contact details: Max Shahin, NSW Department of Education, GPO Box 33, Sydney, NSW 2001

14 December 2020

Ngambri Local Aboriginal Land Council
via: ngambri@ngambri.org

To whom it may concern,

RE: RAP List – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment – Jerrabomberra Public School, NSW

Eco Logical Australia (ELA) has been engaged by the NSW Department of Education to conduct an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) to support a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) and fulfil the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for the development and expansion of Jerrabomberra Public School, Jerrabomberra, NSW, 2619.

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Organisation/Name	Contact Person
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Lilly Carroll
Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation	Jesse Johnson
Ngambri LALC	Trisha Williams
Merrigarn Indigenous Corporation	Shaun Carroll
Konanggo Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Services	Robert Young
Clive Freeman	Clive Freeman
Ngunawal Consultancy	Peiro Delponte

Also included is a copy of the published Step 4.1.3 advertisement providing an invitation to register interest in the project. The advertisement was published in the Bungendore Regional Independent on 17 November 2020.

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Kind regards,



Charlotte Bradshaw
ELA Archaeologist

Notice of Aboriginal Stakeholder Consultation

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Please note that under Heritage NSW guidelines registration for consultation does not guarantee employment.

Client contact details: Max Shahin, NSW Department of Education, GPO Box 33, Sydney, NSW 2001

ACHA METHODOLOGY RAP RESPONSES

Norfolk, Jennifer

From: Norfolk, Jennifer
Sent: Wednesday, 5 May 2021 6:32 PM
To: ceo@ngambri.com.au
Subject: Project information and proposed assessment methodology for Jerrabomberra High School
Attachments: Methodology_Jerrabomberra 17592 v1.pdf

Dear Registered Aboriginal Parties

Thank you for registering your interest to be consulted for the Jerrabomberra High School Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Please find attached the project information and the proposed Assessment and archaeological investigations methodology for the project

If you would like to provide any comments or cultural knowledge for the project please respond to this email I'm currently in the field, if you would like to contact me by phone I will be back in the office by the 17 May

Regards,

Jennifer Norfolk
Heritage Advisor / Archaeologist

Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd
Level 3, 101 Sussex Street, Sydney NSW 2000
PO Box Q1082, Queen Victoria Building, NSW 1230

☎ T +61 2 9259 3792
jennifer.norfolk@ecoaus.com.au
<http://www.ecoaus.com.au>



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Norfolk, Jennifer

From: Norfolk, Jennifer
Sent: Wednesday, 5 May 2021 6:32 PM
To: ceo@ngambri.com.au
Subject: Project information and proposed assessment methodology for Jerrabomberra High School
Attachments: Methodology_Jerrabomberra 17592 v1.pdf

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Regards,

Jennifer Norfolk
Heritage Advisor / Archaeologist

Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd
Level 3, 101 Sussex Street, Sydney NSW 2000
PO Box Q1082, Queen Victoria Building, NSW 1230

☎ T +61 2 9259 3792
jennifer.norfolk@ecoaus.com.au
<http://www.ecoaus.com.au>




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Norfolk, Jennifer

From: lilly carroll <didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au>
Sent: Thursday, 6 May 2021 10:15 AM
To: Norfolk, Jennifer
Subject: Re: Project information and proposed assessment methodology for Jerrabomberra High School

 **CAUTION:** This email originated from an external sender. Verify the source before opening links or attachments.



Hi Jenni

DNC has read through the methodology for what is being proposed for Jerrabomberra Project

Kind regards
Paul Boyd & Lilly Carroll
Directors DNC
0426823944

[Sent from Yahoo Mail for iPhone](#)

On Wednesday, May 5, 2021, 6:31 pm, Norfolk, Jennifer <Jennifer.Norfolk@ecoaus.com.au> wrote:

Dear Registered Aboriginal Parties

Thank you for registering your interest to be consulted for the Jerrabomberra High School Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Please find attached the project information and the proposed Assessment and archaeological investigations methodology for the project

If you would like to provide any comments or cultural knowledge for the project please respond to this email


I'm currently in the field, if you would like to contact me by phone I will be back in the office by the 17 May

Regards,

Jennifer Norfolk

Norfolk, Jennifer

From: yurwang gundana <Yurwang.Gundana.C.H.S@outlook.com>
Sent: Friday, 7 May 2021 10:08 AM
To: Norfolk, Jennifer
Subject: RE: Project information and proposed assessment methodology for Jerrabomberra High School

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Hi Jennifer how are you?

So will it most likely be those dates? We will keep our dates flexible,
How many representatives are we allowed to bring to this one and what is the budget as well?.

We agree with everything in the methodology

Thanks
Merekai Bell
Yurwang Gundana Cultural Heritage Services

Sent from my Galaxy

----- Original message -----

From: "Norfolk, Jennifer" <Jennifer.Norfolk@ecoaus.com.au>
Date: 5/5/21 6:31 pm (GMT+10:00)
To: ceo@ngambri.com.au
Subject: Project information and proposed assessment methodology for Jerrabomberra High School

Dear Registered Aboriginal Parties

Thank you for registering your interest to be consulted for the Jerrabomberra High School Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment


Please find attached the project information and the proposed Assessment and archaeological investigations methodology for the project

If you would like to provide any comments or cultural knowledge for the project please respond to this email I'm currently in the field, if you would like to contact me by phone I will be back in the office by the 17 May

Regards,


Jennifer Norfolk
Heritage Advisor / Archaeologist

Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd
Level 3, 101 Sussex Street, Sydney NSW 2000
PO Box Q1082, Queen Victoria Building, NSW 1230

 T +61 2 9259 3792
jennifer.norfolk@ecoaus.com.au
<http://www.ecoaus.com.au>

Norfolk, Jennifer

From: Clive Freeman <clive.freeman@y7mail.com>
Sent: Saturday, 8 May 2021 4:49 AM
To: Norfolk, Jennifer
Subject: Re: Project information and proposed assessment methodology for Jerrabomberra High School

 **CAUTION:** This email originated from an external sender. Verify the source before opening links or attachments.



Good Morning Jen,

The methodology looks good and the week commencing 31st May - 4th June works out not so well For us. it would work better if it was moved to the following week as the national AIATSIS and Native Title gathering is on. Our family and extended family are connected to the south coast people's Native Title claim so I could send a rep, but would rather attend myself.

Please let me know... Either way we support the methodology and are looking forward to the work opportunity.

Kind regards

Clive Freeman
Managing Director
Freeman&marx PtyLtd

On 5 May 2021, at 6:31 pm, Norfolk, Jennifer <Jennifer.Norfolk@ecoaus.com.au> wrote:

Dear Registered Aboriginal Parties

Thank you for registering your interest to be consulted for the Jerrabomberra High School Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Please find attached the project information and the proposed Assessment and archaeological investigations methodology for the project


If you would like to provide any comments or cultural knowledge for the project please respond to this email

I'm currently in the field, if you would like to contact me by phone I will be back in the office by the 17 May

Regards,

Jennifer Norfolk
Heritage Advisor / Archaeologist

Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd
Level 3, 101 Sussex Street, Sydney NSW 2000
PO Box Q1082, Queen Victoria Building, NSW 1230

 T +61 2 9259 3792
jennifer.norfolk@ecoaus.com.au
<http://www.ecoaus.com.au>

Norfolk, Jennifer

From: Cherie Carroll Turrise <gunjee Wong@yahoo.com.au>
Sent: Sunday, 9 May 2021 8:00 PM
To: Norfolk, Jennifer
Subject: Re: Project information and proposed assessment methodology for Jerrabomberra High School

⚠ CAUTION: This email originated from an external sender. Verify the source before opening links or attachments.



Hello Jennifer
We agree with proposal.

Cheers
Cherie (Carroll) Turrise - Elder
Director
Gunjee Wong Cultural Heritage Corporation
Heritage Preservation
15 Burton Road
PORTLAND NSW 2847
Mob: 0438 428 805
Email: gunjee Wong@yahoo.com.au



On Wednesday, May 5, 2021, 6:31 pm, Norfolk, Jennifer <Jennifer.Norfolk@ecoaus.com.au> wrote:

Dear Registered Aboriginal Parties


Thank you for registering your interest to be consulted for the Jerrabomberra High School Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Please find attached the project information and the proposed Assessment and archaeological investigations methodology for the project

If you would like to provide any comments or cultural knowledge for the project please respond to this email

Norfolk, Jennifer

From: Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation <corroboreecorp@bigpond.com>
Sent: Monday, 10 May 2021 11:36 AM
To: Norfolk, Jennifer
Subject: Re: Project information and proposed assessment methodology for Jerrabomberra High School

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Hi Jennifer
We agree with the proposed assessment.

Kind regards
Marilyn Carroll-Johnson
Director
Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation
Mob: [0415911159](tel:0415911159)
Ph: [0288244324](tel:0288244324)
E: corroboreecorp@bigpond.com
Address: PO Box 3340
ROUSE HILL NSW 2155

On 5 May 2021, at 6:31 pm, Norfolk, Jennifer <Jennifer.Norfolk@ecoaus.com.au> wrote:

Dear Registered Aboriginal Parties

Thank you for registering your interest to be consulted for the Jerrabomberra High School Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Please find attached the project information and the proposed Assessment and archaeological investigations methodology for the project


If you would like to provide any comments or cultural knowledge for the project please respond to this email

I'm currently in the field, if you would like to contact me by phone I will be back in the office by the 17 May

Regards,

Jennifer Norfolk
Heritage Advisor / Archaeologist

Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd
Level 3, 101 Sussex Street, Sydney NSW 2000
PO Box Q1082, Queen Victoria Building, NSW 1230

 T +61 2 9259 3792
jennifer.norfolk@ecoaus.com.au
<http://www.ecoaus.com.au>

<image003.jpg>

ACHA REVIEW RAP RESPONSES

Norfolk, Jennifer

From: Norfolk, Jennifer
Sent: Friday, 27 August 2021 5:11 PM
To: ceo@ngambri.com.au
Subject: Jerrabomberra - New High School ACHA/ ATR RAP review
Attachments: 17592_ACHA_ATR_Monaro Cluster - Jerrabomberra_v2.pdf

Dear RAPs

Thank you for being involved so far in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the proposed Jerrabomberra High School, the draft ACHA and corresponding technical report is attached

The significance assessment requires your input to provide any Social, Historical, Aesthetic or Spiritual Aboriginal cultural values for the proposed development area, we haven't received any response thus far.

Could you please provide any comments or any cultural knowledge about the study area by Friday 24 September

Regards,

Jennifer Norfolk
Heritage Advisor / Archaeologist

Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd
Level 3, 101 Sussex Street, Sydney NSW 2000
PO Box Q1082, Queen Victoria Building, NSW 1230

☎ T +61 2 9259 3792
jennifer.norfolk@ecoaus.com.au
<http://www.ecoaus.com.au>



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Norfolk, Jennifer

From: yurwang gundana <Yurwang.Gundana.C.H.S@outlook.com>
Sent: Friday, 10 September 2021 12:33 PM
To: Norfolk, Jennifer
Subject: Re: Jerrabomberra - New High School ACHA/ ATR RAP review

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Hi Jennifer

After reading the ACHA report Yurwang Gundana agrees with the report but i would like go do the recommendation of Salvage/surface collection
And would like to relocate the artefacts we did find

Thanks
Merekak Bell
Yurwang Gundana Cultural Heritage Services

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From: yurwang gundana <Yurwang.Gundana.C.H.S@outlook.com>
Sent: Wednesday, September 1, 2021 12:03:43 PM
To: Norfolk, Jennifer <Jennifer.Norfolk@ecoaus.com.au>
Subject: Re: Jerrabomberra - New High School ACHA/ ATR RAP review

Hi Jennifer, how are you?? Hope you're doing well in lockdown

Sorry I thought I replied too you already and Can you give me more details on recommendations 2 and 3 please

Thanks
Merekai Bell
Yurwang Gundana Cultural Heritage Services

From: Norfolk, Jennifer <Jennifer.Norfolk@ecoaus.com.au>
Sent: 31 August 2021 20:43
To: yurwang gundana <Yurwang.Gundana.C.H.S@outlook.com>
Subject: Automatic reply: Jerrabomberra - New High School ACHA/ ATR RAP review

Hi

Thankyou for your email, Im currently working in the field until the 13 September.

If you have anything urgent please contact Karyn McLeod in the Sydney office.

Regards

Jennifer Norfolk

Appendix B AHIMS search



Office of Environment & Heritage

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 17592

Client Service ID : 604216

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastng	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
57-2-0377	GA10 (Googong)	GDA	55	701410	6078988	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 12		
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd				Permits			
57-2-0378	GA12	GDA	55	701982	6079086	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 3		104010
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty 1				Permits	4385		
57-2-0379	GA13 (Googong)	GDA	55	702295	6078890	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd				Permits			
57-2-0343	PPS 11	AGD	55	698515	6082590	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		98808,98919
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Trish Saunders				Permits			
57-2-0344	PPS 12	AGD	55	699440	6081630	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		98808,98919
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Trish Saunders				Permits			
57-2-0345	PIF 4	AGD	55	699360	6081795	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		98808,98919
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Trish Saunders				Permits			
57-2-0346	PIF 5	AGD	55	698485	6082590	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		98808,98919
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Trish Saunders				Permits			
57-2-0347	PIF 6	AGD	55	698650	6082630	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		98808,98919
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Trish Saunders				Permits			
57-2-0337	TA1	GDA	55	696478	6080035	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 2		98419,98768,103931,103987
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty 1				Permits	3954,4360		
57-2-0396	GA30 (Googong)	GDA	55	700903	6079732	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd				Permits			
57-2-0401	South Queanbeyan West 2	AGD	55	701660	6079264	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd				Permits			
57-2-0673	ELP 5 (duplicate of 57-2-0672)	GDA	55	702099	6082480	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 5		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Charles Dearing				Permits			
57-2-0674	ELP 1-2-3 (relocated)	GDA	55	701586	6082369	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 23		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Charles Dearing				Permits			
57-2-0666	TA2	GDA	55	698404	6081351	Open site	Not a Site	Artefact : 1		103419,103928,103929,103930
	Contact	Recorders	Mrs.Nicola Hayes,Ms.Deirdre Lewis-Cook				Permits			
57-2-0667	TA3	GDA	55	696787	6080605	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 3		103419,103930,103987
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Mrs.Nicola Hayes,Ms.Deirdre Lewis-Coo				Permits	3862,4360		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 06/07/2021 for Charlotte Bradshaw for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 696390 - 702390, Northings : 6078777 - 6084777 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : ACHA. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 118
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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)
Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 17592

Client Service ID : 604216

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
57-2-0668	TA4	GDA	55	696638	6080420	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		103419,10393 0,103931,1039 87
	Contact							Recorders Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Mrs.Nicola Hayes,Ms.Deirdre Lewis-Coo	Permits	3862,4360
57-2-0669	TA5	GDA	55	696596	6080203	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		103419,10393 0,103987
	Contact							Recorders Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Mrs.Nicola Hayes,Ms.Deirdre Lewis-Coo	Permits	3862,4360
57-2-0670	TA6	GDA	55	696689	6080227	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 6		103419,10393 0,103987
	Contact							Recorders Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Mrs.Nicola Hayes,Ms.Deirdre Lewis-Coo	Permits	3862,4360
57-2-0671	TA7	GDA	55	696633	6079869	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 2		103419,10393 0,103931,1039 87
	Contact							Recorders Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Mrs.Nicola Hayes,Ms.Deirdre Lewis-Coo	Permits	3954,4360
57-2-1110	TA20	GDA	55	696600	6079914	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact							Recorders Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Miss.Jasmine Fenyvesi	Permits	
57-2-1111	TA19	GDA	55	696832	6080662	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact							Recorders Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Miss.Jasmine Fenyvesi	Permits	
57-2-1112	TA18	GDA	55	696581	6080360	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact							Recorders Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Miss.Jasmine Fenyvesi	Permits	
57-2-0112	PPS 2;	AGD	55	698500	6082400	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact							Recorders Mr.K Heffernan	Permits	
57-2-0113	PPS 3;	AGD	55	698300	6082550	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	98808
	Contact							Recorders Mr.K Heffernan	Permits	
57-2-0114	PPS 4;	AGD	55	698650	6082000	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact							Recorders Mr.K Heffernan	Permits	
57-2-0115	PPS 5;	GDA	55	699194	6081721	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	98808
	Contact							Recorders Mr.K Heffernan,Mrs.Nicola Hayes	Permits	
57-2-0116	PPS 6;	AGD	55	698450	6082250	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact							Recorders Mr.K Heffernan	Permits	
57-2-0117	PPS 7;	GDA	55	699664	6082384	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	103928,10392 9
	Contact							Recorders Mr.K Heffernan,Mrs.Nicola Hayes	Permits	
57-2-0118	PPS 8;	GDA	55	699656	6082353	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	103928,10392 9
	Contact							Recorders Mr.K Heffernan,Mrs.Nicola Hayes	Permits	
57-2-0119	PPS 9;	AGD	55	698930	6082830	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	98808

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 06/07/2021 for Charlotte Bradshaw for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 696390 - 702390, Northings : 6078777 - 6084777 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : ACHA. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 118
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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 17592

Client Service ID : 604216

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact							Permits		
57-2-0120	PPS 10;	AGD	55	699050	6082600	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	98808
	Contact							Permits		
57-2-0055	Jerrabomberra/1	AGD	55	701010	6081870	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	794
	Contact							Permits		
57-2-0056	Jerrabomberra/2	AGD	55	700530	6081010	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	794
	Contact							Permits		
57-2-0572	ELP 3	GDA	55	701466	6082144	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 9		
	Contact							Permits	3048	
57-2-0573	ELP 2	GDA	55	701097	6082100	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		
	Contact							Permits	3048	
57-2-0574	ELP 1	GDA	55	700754	6082053	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		
	Contact							Permits	3048	
57-2-0111	PPS 1;	AGD	55	698600	6082380	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact							Permits		
57-2-0788	TA7-1	GDA	55	696633	6079869	Open site	Deleted	Artefact : 1		
	Contact							Permits		
57-2-0974	PAD1 - North	GDA	55	698075	6082045	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		103419
	Contact							Permits		
57-2-0975	PAD1 - South	GDA	55	698265	6081669	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		103419
	Contact							Permits		
57-2-0976	PAD:2	GDA	55	698697	6082806	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact							Permits		
57-2-0977	PAD:3	GDA	55	699193	6081729	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact							Permits		
57-2-0978	PAD:4	GDA	55	699154	6082794	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact							Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 06/07/2021 for Charlotte Bradshaw for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 696390 - 702390, Northings : 6078777 - 6084777 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : ACHA. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 118
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Your Ref/PO Number : 17592

Client Service ID : 604216

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
57-2-0934	TA12	GDA	55	696464	6079980	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		103931,103987
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Miss.Julia Maskell					<u>Permits</u>	3954,4360	
57-2-0935	TA13	GDA	55	696583	6079697	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		103930,103931
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Miss.Julia Maskell					<u>Permits</u>	3954	
57-2-1097	OCR7, 8 and 9 return location	GDA	55	701934	6079070	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Mrs.Nicola Hayes					<u>Permits</u>		
57-2-1079	TA17	GDA	55	696603	6080170	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact :-		103987
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty I					<u>Permits</u>	4360	
57-2-1080	TA16	GDA	55	696963	6080823	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact :-		103987
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty I					<u>Permits</u>	4360	
57-2-1081	TA15	GDA	55	696541	6080460	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact :-		103987
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty I					<u>Permits</u>	4360	
57-2-1082	TA14	GDA	55	696541	6080309	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact :-		103987
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty I					<u>Permits</u>	4360	
57-2-1094	Karabar High School	GDA	55	702053	6084169	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		104120,104121,104122
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Tory Stening,Unearthed Archaeology & Heritage					<u>Permits</u>	4410,4411,4447,4529	
57-2-1083	OCR8	GDA	55	701957	6078996	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact :-		104010
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty I					<u>Permits</u>	4385	
57-2-1084	OCR9	GDA	55	701960	6079032	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact :-		104010
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty I					<u>Permits</u>	4385	
57-2-0223	SQBN-W1	AGD	55	700700	6079870	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Trish Saunders					<u>Permits</u>		
57-2-0224	SQBN-W2	AGD	55	701470	6079100	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Trish Saunders					<u>Permits</u>		
57-2-0225	SQBN-W3	AGD	55	700660	6079270	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Trish Saunders					<u>Permits</u>		
57-2-0338	PPS11	AGD	55	698515	6082590	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		98919
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Trish Saunders					<u>Permits</u>		
57-2-0339	PPS12	AGD	55	699440	6081630	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		98919
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Trish Saunders					<u>Permits</u>		
57-2-0340	PIF4	AGD	55	699360	6081795	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		98919
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Trish Saunders					<u>Permits</u>		
57-2-0341	PIF5	AGD	55	698485	6082590	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		98919

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Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 17592

Client Service ID : 604216

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Trish Saunders					Permits		
57-2-0342	PIF6	AGD	55	698650	6082630	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		98919
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Trish Saunders					Permits		
57-2-0474	PIF 1	AGD	55	698520	6082635	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		98808,98919
	Contact	T Russell	Recorders	Mr.K Heffernan				Permits		
57-2-0475	PIF 2	AGD	55	698490	6082100	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		98808,98919
	Contact	T Russell	Recorders	Mr.K Heffernan				Permits		
57-2-0476	PIF 3	GDA	55	699560	6082308	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		98808,98919,103928,103929
	Contact	T Russell	Recorders	Mr.K Heffernan,Mrs.Nicola Hayes				Permits		
57-2-0848	South Jerrabomberra 52 (S)52)	GDA	55	697369	6080968	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 5, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					Permits		
57-2-0849	South Jerrabomberra 53 (S)53)	GDA	55	697513	6080839	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					Permits		
57-2-0850	South Jerrabomberra 54 (S)54)	GDA	55	697709	6080686	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					Permits		
57-2-0851	South Jerrabomberra 55 (S)55)	GDA	55	698220	6080512	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					Permits		
57-2-0852	South Jerrabomberra 56 (S)56)	GDA	55	698765	6080331	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 4		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					Permits		
57-2-0853	South Jerrabomberra 57 (S)57)	GDA	55	698864	6080432	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					Permits		
57-2-0854	South Jerrabomberra 58 (S)58)	GDA	55	698748	6080463	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					Permits		
57-2-0855	South Jerrabomberra 59 (S)59)	GDA	55	698364	6080273	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 6, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 06/07/2021 for Charlotte Bradshaw for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 696390 - 702390, Northings : 6078777 - 6084777 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : ACHA. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 118

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Office of
Environment
& Heritage

AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 17592

Client Service ID : 604216

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
57-2-0856	South Jerrabomberra 60 (SJ60)	GDA	55	698244	6080320	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 4, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103029
	Contact									
57-2-0857	South Jerrabomberra 61 (SJ61)	GDA	55	697850	6080074	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103029
	Contact									
57-2-0858	South Jerrabomberra 62 (SJ62)	GDA	55	697661	6080227	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		103029
	Contact									
57-2-0859	South Jerrabomberra 63 (SJ63)	GDA	55	697843	6081141	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103029
	Contact									
57-2-0860	South Jerrabomberra 64 (SJ64)	GDA	55	698305	6081025	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103029
	Contact									
57-2-0861	South Jerrabomberra 65 (SJ65)	GDA	55	698137	6080953	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		103029
	Contact									
57-2-0862	South Jerrabomberra 66 (SJ66)	GDA	55	698984	6079240	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103029
	Contact									
57-2-0863	South Jerrabomberra 67 (SJ67)	GDA	55	698879	6079383	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103029
	Contact									
57-2-0864	South Jerrabomberra 68 (SJ68)	GDA	55	698663	6079320	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103029
	Contact									
57-2-0865	South Jerrabomberra 69 (SJ69)	GDA	55	698337	6079308	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103029
	Contact									
57-2-0866	South Jerrabomberra 70 (SJ70)	GDA	55	698558	6079253	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103029
	Contact									
57-2-0867	South Jerrabomberra 71 (SJ71)	GDA	55	698604	6079226	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103029
	Contact									
57-2-0868	South Jerrabomberra 72 (SJ72)	GDA	55	698604	6079226	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 15, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103029

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Client Service ID : 604216

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northings	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
57-2-0869	South Jerrabomberra 73 (SJ73)	GDA	55	698541	6079030	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 6, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103029
57-2-0803	South Jerrabomberra 1 (SJ1)	GDA	55	696448	6079800	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 4, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103029,10338 4
57-2-0806	South Jerrabomberra 4 (SJ4)	GDA	55	696530	6079219	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103029
57-2-0807	South Jerrabomberra 5 (SJ5)	GDA	55	696440	6079120	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		103029
57-2-0808	South Jerrabomberra 6 (SJ6)	GDA	55	696392	6078947	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103029
57-2-0816	South Jerrabomberra 15 (SJ15)	GDA	55	698377	6079406	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103029
57-2-0817	South Jerrabomberra 16 (SJ16)	GDA	55	698454	6079426	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 5, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103029
57-2-0818	South Jerrabomberra 17 (SJ17)	GDA	55	698394	6079292	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 7, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103029
57-2-0819	South Jerrabomberra 18 (SJ18)	GDA	55	698393	6079228	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103029
57-2-0820	South Jerrabomberra 19 (SJ19)	GDA	55	698400	6079180	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103029
57-2-0821	South Jerrabomberra 20 (SJ20)	GDA	55	698264	6079139	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103029
57-2-0822	South Jerrabomberra 21 (SJ21)	GDA	55	698209	6079184	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 12		103029

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Extensive search - Site list report

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
57-2-0823	South Jerrabomberra 22 (SJ22)	GDA	55	698488	6079399	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		103029
	Contact							Permits		
57-2-0824	South Jerrabomberra 23 (SJ23)	GDA	55	697807	6079302	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103029
	Contact							Permits		
57-2-0828	South Jerrabomberra 27 (SJ27)	GDA	55	697725	6079401	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103029
	Contact							Permits		
57-2-0829	South Jerrabomberra 28 (SJ28)	GDA	55	698156	6079638	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103029
	Contact							Permits		
57-2-0830	South Jerrabomberra 29 (SJ29)	GDA	55	698580	6079886	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 8		103029
	Contact							Permits		
57-2-0831	South Jerrabomberra 30 (SJ30)	GDA	55	698375	6080118	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103029
	Contact							Permits		
57-2-0832	South Jerrabomberra 35 (SJ35)	GDA	55	697661	6079694	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103029
	Contact							Permits		
57-2-0833	South Jerrabomberra 36 (SJ36)	GDA	55	697252	6080189	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 9, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103029
	Contact							Permits		
57-2-0834	South Jerrabomberra 37 (SJ37)	GDA	55	697395	6079750	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103029
	Contact							Permits		
57-2-0835	South Jerrabomberra 38 (SJ38)	GDA	55	697576	6079549	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103029
	Contact							Permits		
57-2-0836	South Jerrabomberra 39 (SJ39)	GDA	55	698787	6079090	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103029
	Contact							Permits		
57-2-0881	Cooma Quarry 2	GDA	55	702213	6081217	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact							Permits		
57-2-0912	TA11	GDA	55	696416	6079900	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		103930,10393 1,103987
	Contact							Permits	3954,4360	
57-2-0913	TA10	GDA	55	697365	6079514	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		103930
	Contact							Permits		
57-2-0914	TA9	GDA	55	696814	6079104	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		103930
	Contact							Permits		

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Extensive search - Site list report

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Client Service ID : 604216

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports	
57-2-0915	TA8	GDA	55	696736	6080417	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact :-		103930,103987	
	<u>Contact</u>										
	<u>Recorders</u>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Mrs.Nicola Hayes,Doctor.Oliver Macgreg								<u>Permits</u>	3862,4360
57-2-0901	SJ17	GDA	55	696623	6079279	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-			
	<u>Contact</u>										
	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Matthew Barber								<u>Permits</u>	
57-2-0902	SJ18	GDA	55	696426	6078796	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-			
	<u>Contact</u>										
	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Matthew Barber								<u>Permits</u>	
57-2-0916	ST PAD 1	GDA	55	696412	6080014	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-, Artefact :-		103930,103931	
	<u>Contact</u>										
	<u>Recorders</u>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Mrs.Nicola Hayes,Doctor.Oliver Macgreg								<u>Permits</u>	3954
57-2-0802	NER1	GDA	55	697306	6081280	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103928,103929	
	<u>Contact</u>										
	<u>Recorders</u>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd								<u>Permits</u>	
57-2-1127	South Jerrabomberra 01	GDA	55	697832	6081871	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-			
	<u>Contact</u>										
	<u>Recorders</u>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Mrs.Nicola Hayes								<u>Permits</u>	

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Appendix C Archaeological Technical Report

A stylized topographic map with contour lines in shades of green and grey, occupying the left side of the page.

New High School in Jerrabomberra Archaeological Technical Report

NSW Department of Education

DOCUMENT TRACKING

Project Name	New High School in Jerrabomberra - Archaeological Technical Report
Project Number	20CAN-17592
Project Manager	Skye O Brien
Prepared by	Charlotte Bradshaw and Jennifer Norfolk
Reviewed by	Karyn McLeod
Approved by	Beth Medway
Status	Final
Version Number	V4
Last saved on	17 September 2021

This report should be cited as 'Eco Logical Australia 2021. *New High School in Jerrabomberra - Archaeological Technical Report*. Prepared for NSW Department of Education.'

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This document has been prepared by Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd with support from NSW Department of Education.

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Template 2.8.1

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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
ACHA	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
ARD	Archaeological Research Design
ATR	Archaeological Technical Report
DECCW	(Former) Department of Environment Climate Change and Water
DPIE	Department of Planning, Industry and Environment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ELA	Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd
EPA Act	Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
OEH	(Former) NSW Office of Environment and Heritage
NPW Act	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974
PAD	Potential Archaeological Deposit
QPRC	Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council
RAPs	Registered Aboriginal Parties
SEARS	Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements
SHI	State Heritage Inventory
SHR	State Heritage Register
SSD	State Significant Development

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Brief

The NSW Department of Education (the proponent) are proposing to construct a new high school in Jerrabomberra in order to meet community demand and to ensure new learning facilities are co located near existing open space infrastructure. The upgrades will deliver improved road connectivity and safety and will reduce the long-term maintenance costs. Eco Logical Australia (ELA) undertook preliminary investigations which identified two previously recorded Aboriginal sites located within the proposed development site. This investigation identified that Artefact scatter (AHIMS ID 57-2-0115) and associated Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) (AHIMS ID 57-2-0977) will potentially be impacted by the proposed development, and as such ELA recommended further investigations in the form of test excavations.

ELA was engaged by the NSW Department of Education to undertake archaeological investigations and prepare this Archaeological Technical Report (ATR). The ATR will inform an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) to support the development of a new high school in Jerrabomberra, NSW.

The Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) (SSD 24461956) were received on the 5 August 2021. This ATR will support a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) to be submitted to the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces, pursuant to Schedule 1, Clause 15 of the *State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011* (SEPP SRD). The SSDA seeks consent for the development and expansion of educational and sporting facilities in the South Western portion of the area adjacent to, and accessible from, Jerrabomberra Public School, 2 Coachwood Avenue, Jerrabomberra, NSW (Figure 1).

This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with Heritage NSW, Department of Premier and Cabinet (Heritage NSW) *Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010a).

1.2 Study Area

The site is located at 300 Lanyon Drive (Lot 1, DP1263364), in the suburb of Jerrabomberra, NSW. The study area is adjacent to, and accessible from, Jerrabomberra Public School within the Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council (QPRC) Local Government Area (LGA), Parish of Queanbeyan, County of Murray. The proposed works are located within the South Jerrabomberra Innovation Precinct (or "Poplars Innovation Hub") which is currently under construction.

Plans of the proposed works have been provided by TKD Architects (Figure 2).

1.3 Purpose and objectives of the archaeological assessment

The purpose of the archaeological investigation is to understand the presence, nature, and extent of the Aboriginal archaeological resource within the areas of proposed works. The cataloguing and analysis of the recovered artefacts will inform the scientific, cultural, and historical significance of the site and in turn management of the heritage resource.

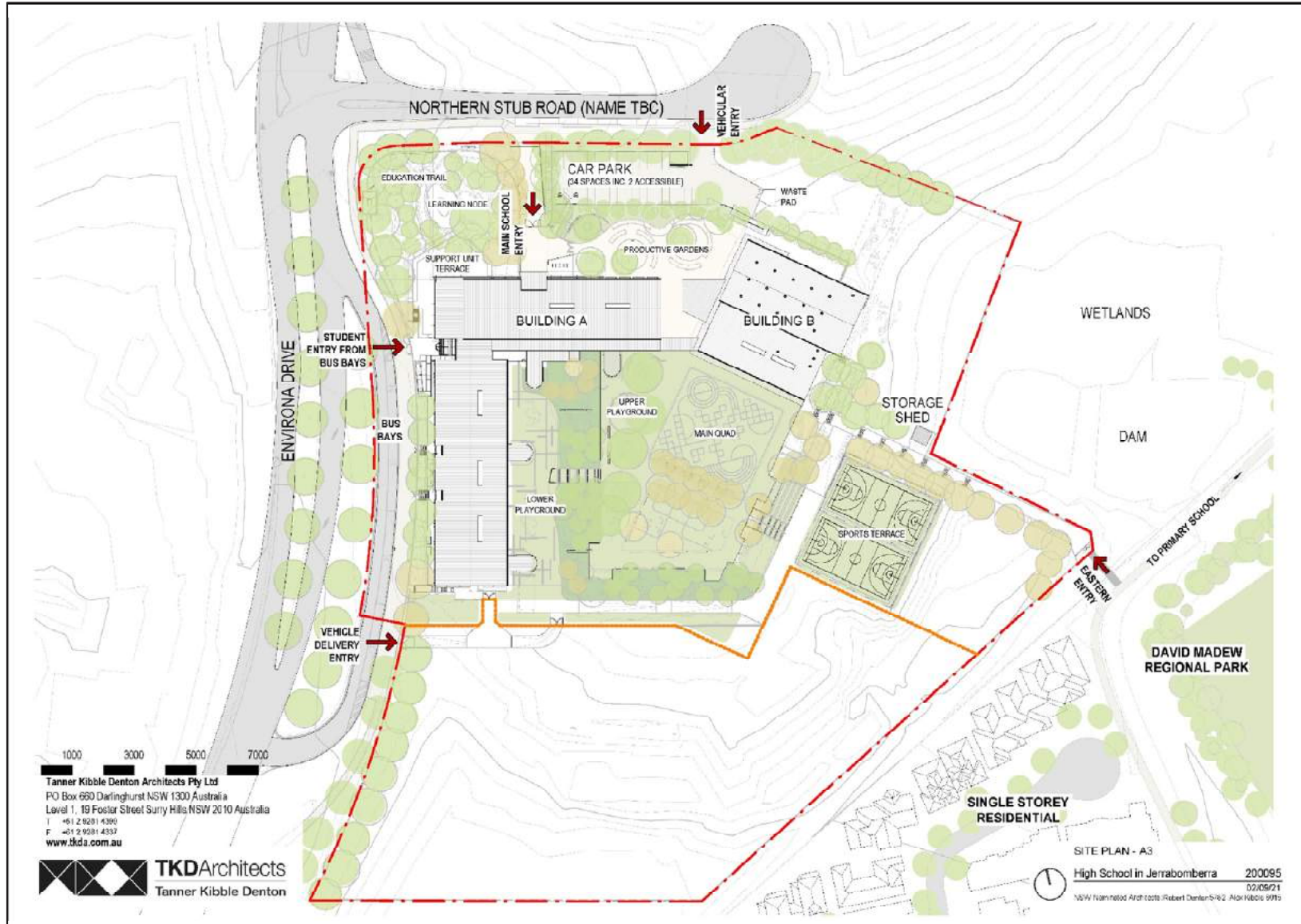


Figure 2: The proposed works (Source: TKD Architects 2021)

1.4 Statutory Control

1.4.1 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW) [EP&A Act] requires that consideration is given to environmental impacts as part of the land use planning process. In NSW, environmental impacts are interpreted as including cultural heritage impact. Proposed activities and development are considered under different parts of the EP&A Act, including:

- Major projects (State Significant Development under Part 4.1 and State Significant Infrastructure under Part 5.1), requiring the approval of the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces.
- Minor or routine developments, requiring local council consent, are usually undertaken under Part 4. In limited circumstances, projects may require the Minister's consent.
- Part 5 activities which do not require development consent. These are often infrastructure projects approved by local councils or the State agency undertaking the project.

The EP&A Act also controls the making of environmental planning instruments (EPIs) such as Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) and State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs). LEPs commonly identify and have provisions for the protection of local heritage items and heritage conservation areas.

As the proposed development will have a capital investment exceeding \$20 million for the purpose of establishing a new high school, it is declared to be SSD for the purposes of the EP&A Act, with the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces the consent authority for the project.

Heritage NSW provided the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) to the applicant for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed development on 5 August 2021. This report has been prepared having regard to the SEARs as relevant.

1.4.2 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)

Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW is afforded protection under the provisions of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW) [NPW Act]. The Act is administered Heritage NSW which has responsibilities under the legislation for the proper care, preservation and protection of 'Aboriginal objects' and 'Aboriginal place'.

Under the provisions of the NPW Act, all Aboriginal objects are protected irrespective of their level of significance or issues of land tenure. Aboriginal objects are defined by the Act as any deposit, object or material evidence (that is not a handicraft made for sale) relating to Aboriginal habitation of NSW, before or during the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction (and includes Aboriginal remains). Aboriginal objects are limited to physical evidence and may be referred to as 'Aboriginal sites', 'relics' or 'cultural material'. Aboriginal objects can include scarred trees, artefact scatters, middens, rock art and engravings, as well as post-contact sites and activities such as fringe camps and stockyards. Heritage NSW must be notified on the discovery of Aboriginal objects under section 89A of the NPW Act.

Part 6 of the NPW Act provides specific protection for Aboriginal objects and places by making it an offence to destroy, deface, damage, or move them from the land. The *Due Diligence Code of Practice*

for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (DECCW 2010c) as adopted by the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019 (NPW Regulation) made under the NPW Act, provides guidance to individuals and organisations to exercise due diligence when carrying out activities that may harm Aboriginal objects. This Code also determines whether proponents should apply for consent in the form of an AHIP under section 90 of the Act. This code of practice can be used for all activities across all environments. The NPW Act provides that a person who exercises due diligence in determining that their actions will not harm Aboriginal objects has a defence against prosecution for the strict liability offence if they later unknowingly harm an object without an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP). However, the project is State Significant Development, an AHIP is not required.

The *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010a) assists in establishing the requirements for undertaking field survey and test excavations as a part of archaeological investigation without an approvals. Heritage NSW recommends that the requirements of this Code also be followed where a proponent may be uncertain about whether or not their proposed activity may have the potential to harm Aboriginal objects or declared Aboriginal places.

Heritage NSW was notified in writing of the commencement, location and dates of the test excavation and provided with a copy of the sampling strategy in line with Requirement 15c in the Code of Practice.

1.5 Investigators and contributors

Test excavations were conducted by ELA Archaeologists with assistance from the following Aboriginal organizations (Table 1) over a period of 4 days. Test excavations were directed by Declan Coman, ELA Archaeologist.

Table 1: Test excavation field personnel

Organisation	Name
ELA Archaeologist	Declan Coman
ELA Archaeologist	Kate Storan
Ngambri Local Aboriginal Land Council	Trisha Williams, Arnold Williams, Aaron Williams, Sonione Rogers
Yurwang Gundana	Merekai Bell, Josephine Reardon
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Paul Boyd

This report has been prepared by ELA Archaeologists Declan Coman, Charlotte Bradshaw and Jennifer Norfolk with review by Karyn McLeod, ELA Principal Heritage Consultant.

Declan Coman has a BA (Archaeology) from the Australian National University, Charlotte Bradshaw has a BA (Archaeology) from the University of Sydney and Jennifer Norfolk has a MSc. (Marine Archaeology) from Southampton University. Karyn McLeod has 27 years of historical and Aboriginal archaeological experience and holds a BA (Hons Archaeology) from University of Sydney and a MA (Cultural Heritage) from Deakin University.

2. Environmental context

An understanding of the physical landscape and environment is vital to understand the archaeology of an area. The natural environment influences the distribution of archaeological material in a variety of ways. The availability and distribution of resources influenced past land use. People need access to resources of freshwater and food (edible plants and animals), plants for medicinal use, timber for woodworking and quarry sites for tool manufacture.

Since the time of Aboriginal occupation, the environment and resources in many places is likely to have changed. As such, archaeologists cannot always draw direct inferences from the current environment. Historical land use and environmental degradation have impacted on the survival of material remains. Acidic soils, if present, are less likely to have preserved fragile organic materials such as bone or shell. Areas of heavy erosion, some agricultural practices or other earth disturbances are less likely to contain in situ deposits of archaeological material. These factors need to be considered when undertaking archaeological assessment and predictive modelling.

The study area is situated within the Murrumbateman subregion of the South-Eastern Highlands bioregion. A summary of the geology, landforms, soils, and vegetation typical within this subregion is provided in Table 2 below:

Table 2: Murrumbateman subregion summary (source: NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment 2021)

Murrumbateman Bioregion	
Geology	Fine-grained Palaeozoic sedimentary and metasedimentary rocks, with minor areas of coarse acid volcanics. Tertiary alluvial terraces along main streams.
Characteristic Landforms	Undulating plateau with rounded hills and peaks, entrenched meandering streams with chain of ponds tributaries.
Typical Soils	Mottled yellow and brown texture contrast soils with strongly bleached topsoils. Dark organic loams and clay loams on valley floors. Saline patches present.
Vegetation	Blakely's red gum, yellow box, on lower slopes, red stringybark, bundy and white gum on ridges. Areas of apple box, and mottled gum. Limited swampy flats and valley floor grasslands.

2.1 Soil landscapes

The study area is located within two soil landscapes comprising Ginninderra Creek and Burra. The soil profiles within Ginninderra Creek, are less likely to have had Aboriginal objects present, due to the possibility of water logging and flooding, and less likely to have preserved objects in situ due to their highly erodible sandy-soil profiles. The Burra soil landscape is more likely to have Aboriginal objects present, due to the presence of rocky outcrops and flat ridgelines, which would have preserved those archaeological deposits in a stable soil profile. These landscapes are summarised below.

BURRA SOIL LANDSCAPE

The Burra (*ba*) transferral soil landscape is characterised by undulating, rolling low hills and alluvial fans with gently to moderately inclined hillslopes, foot slopes and fans. The landscape consists of almost completely cleared woodland. The soil profile consists of shallow well-drained, red earthy sands on crests and upper slopes, moderately deep, moderately well-drained Red Podzolic Soils on midslopes and

most lower slopes and moderately deep, slowly to moderately well-drained Yellow Podzolic Soils along minor drainage lines and on some lower slopes. Sources of stone in the landscape include various tuffs with minor siltstone, shale, sandstone, and limestone. The bedrock tends to be highly weathered and minor sheet erosion is widespread on rural lands.

In rural areas, sheep and beef production occurs, occasionally on improved pastures. In suburban areas, there has been extensive disturbance and alterations of the soil, land surface and drainage networks.

GINNINDERRA CREEK SOIL LANDSCAPE

The Ginninderra Creek (*gc*) alluvial soil landscape is characterised by gently undulating floodplains with extensively cleared riparian woodland and infertile, highly erodible soils that are at risk of flooding, waterlogging, gully and wind erosion. The soil profile is comprised of deep, imperfectly drained Brown and Yellow Podzolic Soils along the riverbanks and deep, poorly drained alluvial soils on floodplains.

Vegetation has been extensively cleared for grazing and urban activities. Grassland includes snow grass, which is widespread and common on alluvial flats, and kangaroo grass, in drier areas. Artificial lakes and wetlands have been created for the town centres. In non-urban areas, grazing of cattle is the main land use.

2.2 Hydrology

Jerrabomberra Creek is a fifth order Strahler stream and is within 50 m of the study area at its closest point in the south west. An unnamed second order stream also flows into the study area, terminating at a dam in the centre of the study area. Jerrabomberra Creek (*Girimbomberry* or *Giridombera*) is a recognised spiritual pathway for the Ngunnawal people, guiding Aboriginal groups up from the south to corroboree grounds for inter-tribal gatherings.

2.3 Social and ethnographic considerations

Landscapes are not simply inert backdrops or containers for the arrangement of human artefacts; [they] are a product of a complex interaction between a symbolically and historically constituted human social world and a material environment (Godwin and Weiner 2006:124).

Although immensely informative in understanding how Aboriginal communities lived within and used the landscape, the above archaeological investigations are largely constructed through a cultural ecological perspective; that is, they focus on the subsistence and movement of groups as determined by environmental pressures. This approach has faced a considerable amount of critique (see David *et al.* 2006: Chapter 1), primarily because it marginalises the most crucial determinative factor in human life: that of the individual. The choice about where a community lives or what they eat may have varied based on environmental conditions and resource availability, but it also would have been largely determined by the social practices in play at the time.

Due to the impact of European colonisation and the limitations of ethnographic records, many of these social practices can only be theorised. Early ethnographers were primarily interested in documenting unusual events, with a focus on religious and social life, especially that of men (Boot 2002:58). As a result, the documentation of everyday events, such as those related to decisions made about food collection, and the (religious, social, and routine) activities engaged in by women and children largely

did not occur. Moreover, ethnographic sources only record the events that were observed at the time of recording and those of the recent past (Boot 2002:58). Therefore, they should not be used to extrapolate or infer predictive models for earlier periods. It is unreasonable to assume that practices of Aboriginal life as recorded in the nineteenth century were the same as those that occurred prior to contact with Europeans.

Tindale's (1974:198-199) mapping of the territorial boundaries of Aboriginal groups across Australia places the Jerrabomberra suburb within the traditional country of Ngunawal-speaking peoples. As highlighted by Flood (1996: 5), Ngunawal was first identified as the name of both the language and "tribe" of the Southern Tablelands by the anthropologist R.H. Matthews, who worked among Aboriginal people in south eastern Australia around the turn of the century. According to Matthews (1904 cited in Flood 1996: 5), the boundaries of the Ngunawal language group extending southerly to Lake George and Goodradigbee River", and "from Queanbeyan to Yass, Boorowa and Goulburn". Surrounding language groups comprised the Ngarigo and Walgalu to the south, Gandangara to the north, Wandandian and Walbanga to the east and Wiradjuri to the west. Significantly, Flood (1996: 5) suggests that the boundary between the Ngunawal and Ngarigo was "roughly the Molonglo River, with Ngunawal being the language of the Southern Tablelands, and Ngarigo of the highlands to the south".

Available ethnohistoric information for contact-period Aboriginal lifeways in the Canberra region combined with available archaeological data, the observations of explorers, surveyors, travellers, settlers, and anthropologists provide a number of valuable insights into the nature of Aboriginal occupation in the area. Available documentation, for example, suggests that this region was significantly less densely populated than the coast and western riverine plains of southern New South Wales, with 70% of groups seen by early observers containing less than ten people (Flood, 1980: 160). The only occasions on which large gatherings were observed, Flood (1980:127) has noted, "were in summer for ceremonial purposes and to exploit seasonally abundant food resources such as Bogong moths". Flood (1980: 160-70), in particular, has used this information to hypothesise a 'settlement pattern' comprising "a few" large lowland camps, "some" very small high-level camps and a "large number" of medium to small size camps.

Flood (1980) has speculated, on the basis of available archaeological and ethnohistoric data, that the annual settlement and subsistence cycles of Aboriginal groups living in the Canberra region were based around the seasonal exploitation of animal and plant resources within three principal ecological zones: large rivers, montane valleys, and 'high' bogong moth localities. The first two zones, she suggests "were visited by the whole group, but high-level moth hunting was an all-male activity, although some of the spoils would be carried back to the women, children and old people in their camp below" (Flood 1980: 175). The rich animal and plant resources of the montane valleys and rivers, Flood proposes, will have facilitated both winter and summer occupation. The bogong moth localities, in contrast, were visited only in summer and for relatively short periods of time (Flood 1980).

Available ethnohistoric records attest to the exploitation, for food and other purposes (e.g., medicinal use, clothing, and building materials) of a wide range of animal and plant resources. The main food staples, Flood (1996: 9) has proposed, "were possums, kangaroos, wallabies, birds, fish and vegetable foods". In addition to "fruits and vegetables of all sorts" (Flood 1996: 12), food items typically collected by women included nectar, nuts and berries, birds' eggs, grubs, ants, lizards, native cats, and shellfish. Men, in contrast, hunted fish, possums, koalas, wombats, kangaroos, wallabies, emus, brolgas, wild

turkey, ducks, and bogong moths. Seasonally abundant, highly nutritious, and easy to collect and cook, the Bogong moth was a highly prized food for Aboriginal groups living in the Southern Tablelands and Uplands and enabled large gatherings of many as 500 people from different friendly tribes for initiation ceremonies, arrangement of marriages, corroborees, and exchange of goods. Food stuffs hunted/collected by both sexes included native honey, bandicoots, snakes, echidnas, crayfish, yabbies, platypus, and turtles.

Resources that would have been available to Aboriginal groups living around the study area:

- Freshwater fish, such as *Maccullochella macquariensis* (Trout Cod) and other *Hypseleotris* spp. (Carp Gudgeons); and
- Other aquatic fauna, such as *Ornithorhynchus anatinus* (Platypus), *Chelodina longicollis* (Snake-necked Turtle), and *Cherax destructor* (Yabby).
- Terrestrial fauna and faunal products, such as *Phalangeriformes* spp. (Possums), *Macropodidae* spp. (Kangaroos), *Vombatus ursinus* (Common Wombat), Birds, *Varanus* spp. (Goanna), *Phascolarctos cinereus* (Koala), *Zaglossus bartoni* (Echidna), grubs, and honey; and
- Terrestrial flora, such as , such as fruits from *Acrotriche* spp. (Currants) and *Leucopogon hookeri* (Mountain Beard Heath), the young fronds and rhizomes of *Pteridium esculentum* (Bracken Fern), the tubers of *Phragmites* spp. (Grasses), *Triglochin* spp. (Water Plantain), and *Microseris lanceolata* (Daisy Yam), *Acacia* spp. (Wattle) seeds, *Solanum aviculare* (Kangaroo Apple), *Astroloma humifusum* (Native Cranberry), *Lambertia* spp. (Honeysuckle), *Carpobrotus glaucescens* (Pigface), *Livistona australis* (Cabbage Tree), and *Macrozamia* spp. (Cycads).

In combination with the resources available for consumption, a wide variety of materials were employed for medicinal purposes, social conventions, the manufacture of tools, and ceremonial events. These materials were usually sourced locally, but rarer items were also traded between groups across vast distances. Compared with that of their coastal and western plains counterparts, the material equipment of Aboriginal groups occupying the Southern Tablelands and Uplands at contact was somewhat restricted in range, quantity and complexity. Flood (1996) notes that a man would typically have two to six spears, a spear-thrower, stone hatchet, knobbed club, one or more boomerang, and two types of shield. 'Death spears', wooden spears barbed with a row of jagged stone chips set into a groove with the gum of a grass tree, were used in fights and for hunting large game such as emus. Other specialized hunting equipment included nets made from Pimelea fibre for collecting Bogong moths. Shell scrapers, bone points and stone knives were also employed. Spear shafts were made from the seed stalks of the grass tree, box tree or iron bark. The primary equipment of women included yam sticks (used as digging sticks, staffs, and weapons), carrying dishes and 'dilly-bags' (Flood 1996). In terms of shelter, strong, weatherproof huts were built from large sheets of stringybark. Clothing comprised possum or kangaroo skin cloaks, with ornamental marks scratched on the underside. Substantial belts and headbands were also worn, the latter made from either plaited kurrajong fibre or possum skin.

Such items made by the local Aboriginal communities may have included (Flood 1996; Boot 2002; Saunders 2003):

- Tools made from organic materials, such as bark canoes, paddles, spears, waddies, spear throwers, digging sticks, boomerangs, bags, Coolamon, and bone awls and scrapers.

- Tools made from stone, such as hafted edge-ground hatchets, fish traps, stone heat retainers, hammerstones, grindstones, spears, and a variety of flakes.
- Personal decorative items, such as Kangaroo bone and teeth adornments, pierced nose adornments, necklaces made from fibres and decorated with beads and feathers, and Possum and Koala skin cloaks and belts.
- Other items made from organic materials, such as hammocks, nets, ropes, wraps for infants, torches, and string bags; and
- Shelters made from bark and tree boughs.

The key theoretical critique leveraged at the cultural ecological perspective was the need for Archaeologists to approach “the Aboriginal past as socially dynamic, Aboriginal environments as socially constructed, Aboriginal landscapes as socially inscribed, and Aboriginal history as social agency” (Lourandos in David *et al.* 2006:8). Their way of life was not dictated by the environment in which they lived. Rather, it both shaped and was shaped by the social customs that Aboriginal people engaged in.

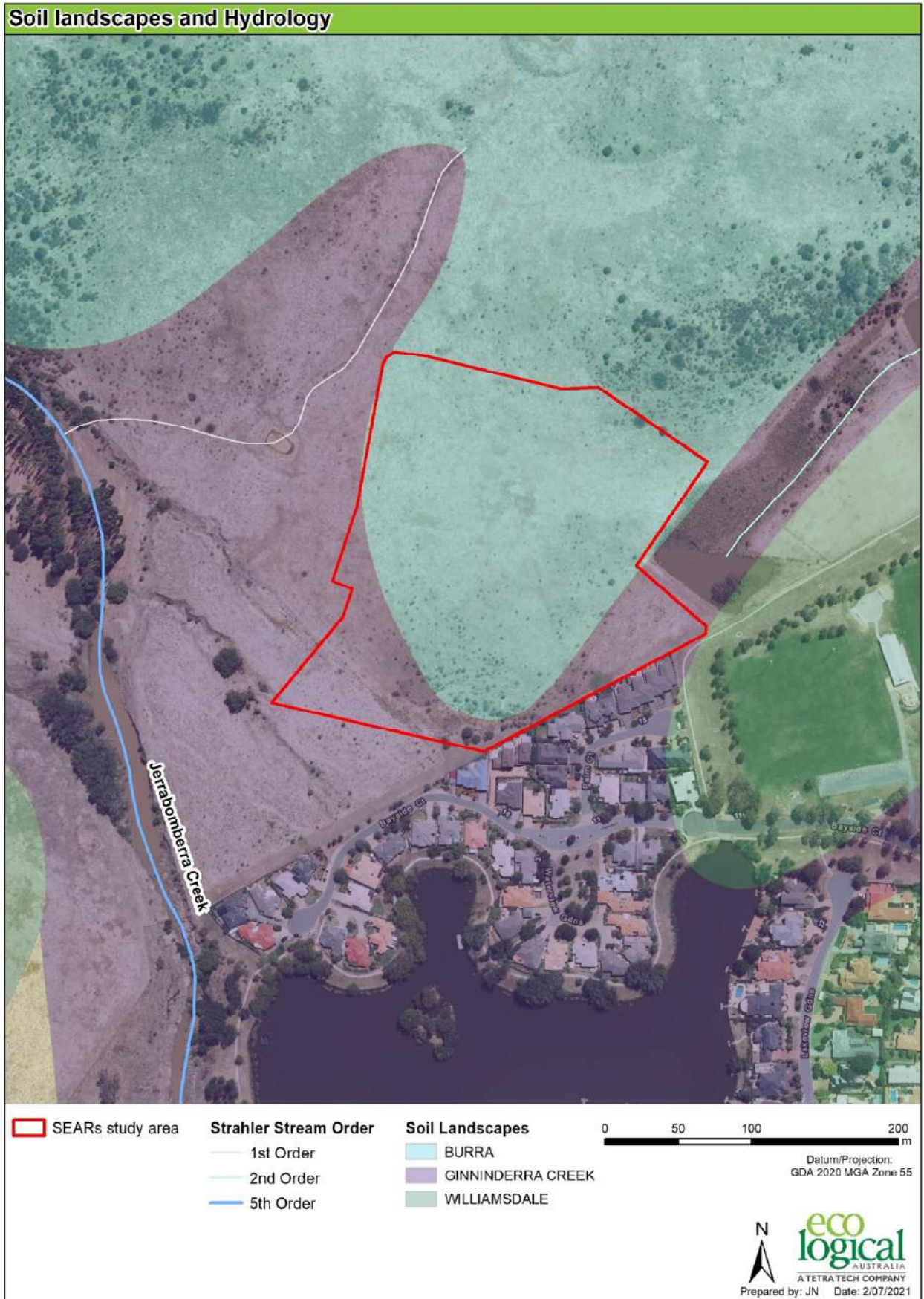


Figure 3: Soils and hydrology within the study area

3. Archaeological background

3.1 AHIMS results

The Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) is a database maintained by Heritage NSW and regulated under Section 90Q of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. AHIMS holds information and records regarding the registered Aboriginal archaeological sites (Aboriginal objects, as defined under the Act) and declared Aboriginal places that exist in NSW.

An extensive search of the AHIMS database was conducted on 6 July 2021 (Search ID 604216) to identify if any registered Aboriginal sites were present within, or adjacent to, the study area (Appendix A). The AHIMS search parameters are shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Search Parameters for the AHIMS database search

Search Parameters	
GDA Zone	55
Eastings	696390-702390
Northings	6078777-6084777
Buffer	0m

The AHIMS search covered a 2.5km radius surrounding the study area and identified that:

Table 4: Search results for the AHIMS database search

Search Results	
Aboriginal sites recorded	118
Aboriginal places declared	0

The AHIMS search identified 118 registered Aboriginal sites and no declared Aboriginal Places within a 2.5km radius of the study area. The status of AHIMS ID 57-2-0916 (ST PAD 1) and AHIMS ID 57-2-0666 (TA2) have been updated as not being an Aboriginal site following initial recording and AHIMS ID 57-2-0788 (TA7-1) has been reassessed and deleted from the AHIMS database. Therefore, there is 115 Aboriginal sites recorded within the vicinity of the study area.

The distribution of recorded Aboriginal sites is shown in Figure 4. The frequencies of site types and contexts recorded within the AHIMS database search area is shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Frequencies of Aboriginal heritage site types.

Site Context	Site Features	Number	%
Open Site	Artefact	87	75.7
	Artefact; PAD	23	20
	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	5	4.3
Total		115	100

Two (2) Aboriginal sites have previously been recorded within the study area (Figure 5):

AHIMS ID 57-2-0115 (PPS 5)

Site type: Artefact Scatter
Coordinates: GDA 94 Zone 55 699194 mE 6081721 mS
Site Extent: 20 m x 20 m

This Aboriginal site is an artefact scatter identified by Access Archaeology in 1991, three Aboriginal objects were identified, two quartzite river pebbles and a quartz flake. The AHIMS site was reassessed in 'The Poplars' Cultural Heritage Assessment undertaken by Archaeological Heritage Surveys in 2003 for Queanbeyan City Council. Nine Aboriginal objects were identified in a 20m by 20m bare ground, three quartz flakes, two volcanic flakes and four silcrete flakes.

A total of 12 Aboriginal artefacts have been identified for this AHIMS site.

AHIMS ID 57-2-0977 (PAD 3)

Site type: Potential Archaeological Deposit
Coordinates: GDA 94 Zone 55 699193 mE 6081729 mS
Site Extent: 150 m x 65 m

This Aboriginal site was recorded as a high potential archaeological deposit (PAD) located within the study area. The site was registered by Navin Officer from the 'The Poplars' Cultural Heritage Assessment undertaken by Archaeological Heritage Surveys in 2003 for Queanbeyan City Council. The PAD covers a 150m by 65m area on top of the low lying crest in the centre of the study area. The AHIMS site also encompasses an artefact scatter (AHIMS ID 57-2-0115).

Recommendations for the AHIMS site were that test excavations would be required prior to impacts.

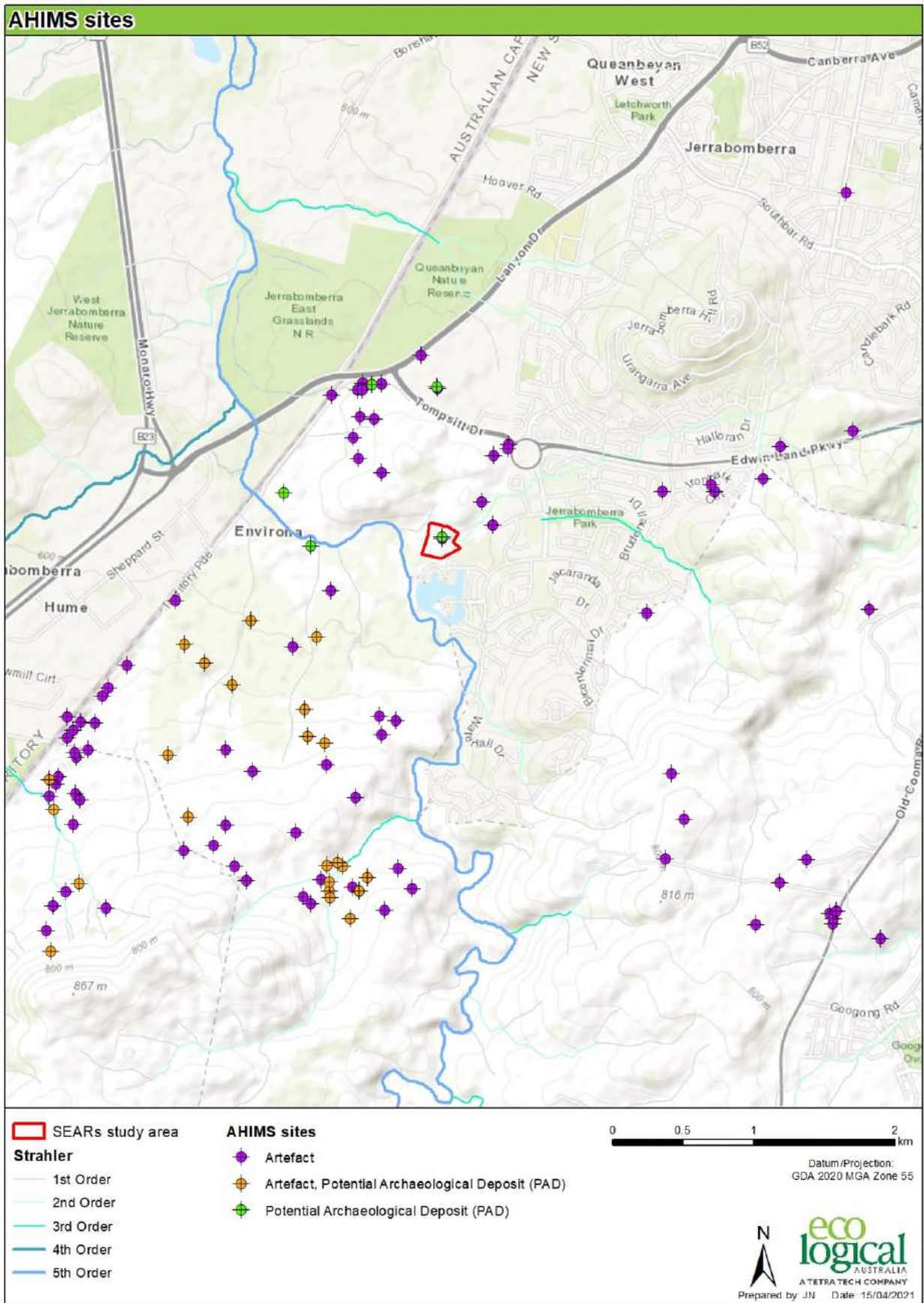


Figure 4: AHIMS sites within the search area and wider region surrounding the study area



Figure 5: AHIMS sites in close proximity to the study area

3.2 Previous archaeological assessments of the wider region

Previous archaeological assessments across the South Eastern Highlands region provide important data regarding Aboriginal archaeological site distribution and typology from which an understanding of the archaeological landscape within the study area can be developed.

Models for human occupation in the South Eastern Highlands region and surrounding Lake George have been widely variable and highly debated. Initial estimates of 4,000 years (Flood 1980) have been reassessed in light of more recent evidence, such as the Birrigai Rock shelter in Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT), that demonstrates sporadic occupation from the last glacial maximum 21,000 years ago (Flood et al 1987). A palynological study of the pollen preserved within Lake George sediments was able to analyse a core sample and note an abrupt change in vegetation from *Casuarina* woodland to *Eucalyptus* woodland, and, most notably, an increase in charcoal deposits.

Singh and Geissler (1985) argued that the sudden increase in charcoal deposits, was indicative of human activity, namely the practice of “fire stick farming”. These sediments were dated to 130 000 years Before Present (BP) which suggested a very early date for human occupation, not just in the region but in all of Australia. Other studies have since argued the sediments are only 60 000 BP (Wright 1986). Furthermore, Hiscock (2008) questions the interpretation of charcoal proliferation as evidence of human occupation, stating that the sudden change to the environment does not necessarily indicate human occupation instead could have been the result of a warmer climate, larger fuel loads and more fire-prone conditions; all of which are environmental features present during the proposed geological time frame.

The wider regional pattern of Aboriginal land use shows an emphasis on major permanent creek lines with occupation sites being both less common and less dense closer to smaller, seasonal, water sources. The Aboriginal peoples utilized all landforms but showed a preference for creeks, wetlands, and valley floors (Flood 1980), particularly those near to stone procurement outcrop locations. Stone artefact scatters are the most frequently occurring site type in the region, ranging in size and density demonstrating the intensity of the Aboriginal land use, whilst also providing insight into stylistic and technological behaviours. Such scatters are representative of one or more stages of the tool’s usage; from the obtaining of raw material, to the manufacture of stone tools and the eventual discard or loss and incorporation into the archaeological record (Heffernan and Klaver 1995; Kuskie 1992a, 1992b).

The dominant raw material found in the lithic assemblages within the region is quartz. This would have been sourced from the Ordovician sedimentary rock formation which consists of interbedded quartz-rich sandstone, siltstone, mudstone, and chert (Jenkins 2000). In an analysis of an assemblage in Weereewaa in Lake George, Way and Hawkins (2020) challenged the notion that technological innovation was solely influenced by raw material, and instead found vein quartz was utilised in equal frequency to fine-grained siliceous materials such as silcrete and chert, suggesting ancient tool kits were driven by lithic techniques over raw material availability. The high abundance of quartz in Lake George assemblages is most likely a product of the quartz knapping process and the subsequent debitage.

The regional archaeological landscape has been variably impacted by historical and current land use practices as well as by natural processes. The preservation of archaeological sites in the South Eastern Highlands Region is often adversely affected by erosion, floods, and disturbance from various human

activities. Conversely, ground surface visibility is often increased by these processes, leading to increased identification of artefacts in these areas. Previous studies have underscored the relationship between particular landforms and ground disturbance as key factors in the location of archaeological sites.

Inter-tribal gatherings within the region that brought together Ngunnawal, Ngario and Walgalu were often facilitated by the annual Bogong moth feast. Early historical accounts describe gatherings of Aboriginal peoples amongst the mountains which were swarmed with Bogong moths every spring and summer. The moths were often smoked out and captured in a bag and were then cooked either amongst hot coals or in earth ovens. These feasts would often go for weeks at a time with corroborees, male initiation ceremonies and inter-tribal trade integral components of the gatherings (Flood 1980).

3.3 Previous archaeological assessment in the immediate and surrounding area

Several small-scale archaeological assessments have been conducted surrounding the current study area within the last thirty years. These studies have largely found that artefact scatters are the most common site type and that these artefact assemblages occur predominantly near water sources.

Darrell Lewis, 1984. Jerrabomberra Park Development Queanbeyan Archaeological Sites Survey. Prepared for David Hogg Pty Ltd Environmental Consultants.

Archaeologist Darrell Lewis was engaged by David Hogg Pty Ltd as part of an environmental investigation to support the housing subdivision of Jerrabomberra Park to conduct an archaeological survey. Prior to Lewis' assessment, no assessment had taken place within Jerrabomberra and the only regional assessment previously conducted was by Flood (1980). The archaeological survey was conducted on foot and resulting in the identification of two Aboriginal sites. Identification of sites was significantly hindered by low surface visibility and tall grass covered. The first site includes a "multipurpose artefact" (hammerstone/anvil/grindstone) and two quartz flakes. The second site, located on a hillslope, includes one broke hammerstone/anvil. According to Lewis, with exception to the multipurpose artefact, there is little scientific value in either sites. The recommendation included the collection of the multipurpose artefact for storage in a research institution.

Archaeological Heritage Surveys, 2003. 'The Poplars', Queanbeyan, NSW - Cultural Heritage Assessment. Prepared for Queanbeyan City Council.

Archaeological Heritage Surveys (AHS) was engaged by Queanbeyan City Council to prepare a Local Environmental Study (LES) to inform a detailed Masterplan to support the proposed rezoning for future residential development of 'The Poplars' site of south Jerrabomberra. An Aboriginal and European cultural heritage assessment of the site found that 17 Aboriginal archaeological sites, four areas of PAD and eight European historical sites had been recorded in 'The Poplars' study area. Analysis of these registered sites revealed the following patterns.

- the majority of open artefact scatters are located near a watercourse, particularly on adjacent reasonably level, well-drained elevated ground, such as low gradient basal slopes,
- larger artefact scatters occur most frequently within 100-150m of major drainage lines, with a possible preference for creek confluences,
- artefact scatters located away from major creek lines tend to be small with low artefact numbers

- artefact scatters also occur on major ridgelines serving as natural access routes,
- there appears to be a preference for locations away from cold air drainage, sheltered from the prevailing winds and with an easterly or north-easterly aspect,
- scarred trees may occur wherever old growth trees of sufficient age,
- stone procurement sites may occur where surface exposures of rock suitable for stone tool manufacture are present.

The assessment recommended that any future subdivisions be designed as far as possible to avoid or minimise impact on the Aboriginal archaeological sites and PADs. It was also required that if other Aboriginal sites or PAD recorded in 'The Poplars' study area are to be impacted by development, a program of archaeological subsurface testing be undertaken in these areas by a suitably qualified Archaeologist in consultation with the relevant Aboriginal organisations prior to development.

Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd, 2010. South Jerrabomberra: Forrest, Morrison, Robin and Environs Properties, NSW Preliminary Archaeological Assessment. Prepared for Village Building Company

In 2008, Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd (Navin Officer) was engaged by Queanbeyan City Council to undertake a preliminary archaeological assessment to support the Residential and Economic Strategy 2031, South Jerrabomberra. A preliminary archaeological assessment of these areas was undertaken in August/September 2009. The assessment included literature review and database searches and field inspections. The aim of the preliminary assessment was to broadly identify the indigenous and historical archaeological resource present within the study area and provide advice regarding site constraints and the necessity for, and scope of, further cultural heritage assessment of the study area.

A total 102 cultural heritage items were identified in the South Jerrabomberra study area. These comprised:

- 77 Aboriginal recordings comprising 15 artefact scatters; 34 artefact scatters with associated potential archaeological deposit; 22 isolated finds; and six isolated finds with associated PAD.
- 13 historical recordings comprising nine remains of structures, platforms, enclosure; one dump site; one site complex; one ploughlands; and one old fence line.
- 12 recordings of indeterminate origin comprising one stone alignment; and 11 stone mounds.

Many of the Aboriginal recordings were associated with PAD therefore the significance of the sites and potential constraints that they may pose to future development in the study area is not clear and further investigation in the form of archaeological test excavation would be required.

ELA, 2020. Monaro Cluster; Jerrabomberra Aboriginal Due Diligence Assessment. Prepared for School Infrastructure NSW.

As part of the ongoing proposed new high school in Jerrabomberra project, ELA undertook initial assessment in the form of an Aboriginal Due Diligence (ADD). As part of the ADD, a visual inspection was undertaken by ELA Archaeologist Declan Coman on 6 of June 2020. The ADD aimed to identify if Aboriginal objects were present in the study area and to assess the archaeological potential of the study area. This inspection identified no new Aboriginal objects and was unable to re-identify the registered AHIMS sites that were listed as occurring within the study area. Some areas of disturbance were noted;

however, the site inspection did not observe any large-scale disturbances or impacts to landforms associated with AHIMS ID 57-2-0115 and AHIMS ID 57-2-0977 indicating any subsurface deposits would likely still be intact. Landforms associated with two artificial lakes, constructed within the study area, which indicated extensive ground disturbance, were found to be generally unsuitable for occupation and unlikely to possess any archaeological potential. As the proposed works will involve large scale earthworks, construction, and associated impacts to several areas across the study area, including registered AHIMS sites, further investigation in the form of an ACHA and test excavation was recommended.

4. Regional character and predictive model

4.1 Regional character

Previous archaeological assessments across the region provide important data on Aboriginal archaeological site distribution and typology from which an understanding of the archaeological landscape within the study area can be developed.

The earliest reliable date of Aboriginal occupation in the South Eastern Highlands region comes from the Birrigai Rock shelter in Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve in the ACT which demonstrates sporadic occupation from the last glacial maximum 21,000 years ago (Flood et al 1987). Open artefact sites and artefact scatters are the most common site types identified within Jerrabomberra and the surrounding area. Previous archaeological studies have identified the relationship between these sites and stone artefact density and their proximity to water sources (Flood 1980; Saunders 2004).

The dominant raw material found in the lithic assemblages within the wider region is quartz. This would have been sourced from the Ordovician sedimentary rock formation which consists of interbedded quartz-rich sandstone, siltstone, mudstone, and chert (Jenkins 2000). Fine-grained siliceous rock, including chert, tuff and hornfels are abundant within the gravel beds of Jerrabomberra Creek. The regional archaeological landscape has been variably impacted by historical and current land use practices as well as by natural processes.

4.2 Predictive Model

A commonly utilised tool in the planning and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage are predictive models. These models aim to identify specific landforms and places within the landscape which may contain archaeological material. They usually begin as geographically broad models, constructed through extensive reviews of the available literature to determine basic patterns of site distribution, before being refined according to the specific landform and environmental characteristics of the study area.

Predictive models are almost solely based upon a cultural ecological perspective of the landscape: landforms and environmental characteristics provided a distinct set of subsistence constraints, meaning the landscape could only be occupied in particular ways in order to minimise distance to potable water, maximise biodiversity, and provide shelter from the elements. While there is an expectation that land use patterns vary between separate environmental zones due to differing constraints and that this will manifest in alternate spatial distributions of archaeological material, there are numerous limitations to this approach. Moreover, while some social factors may have influenced communities to venture through certain landscapes, other social factors may have resulted in the avoidance of landscapes, regardless of environmental conditions. Due to this, to understand the cultural context of a certain landscape, consultation with local Aboriginal knowledge holders and community members is essential.

4.2.1 Site types

There are several common Aboriginal cultural heritage site types that may be found in the study area.

Open camp sites / stone artefact scatters represent past Aboriginal subsistence and stone knapping activities and may include archaeological remains such as stone artefacts and hearths. This site type

usually appears as surface artefact scatters in areas where vegetation is limited, and ground surface visibility is high. They are also often exposed by erosion, agricultural events (such as ploughing), and the creation of informal, unsealed vehicle access tracks and walking paths. Open campsites are often located on dry, relatively flat land along or adjacent to rivers and creeks. Sites that contain surface or subsurface deposits resulting from repeated or continuous occupation are more likely to occur on elevated ground near permanent, reliable water sources. Flat, open areas associated with creeks and their resource-rich environments would have offered ideal camping areas to the Aboriginal inhabitants of the local area.

Isolated artefacts may represent a single item discard event or the result of limited stone knapping activity. The identification of isolated artefacts may indicate the presence of a more extensive, subsurface *in situ* archaeological deposit, or a larger deposit obscured by low ground visibility. Isolated artefacts are likely to be located on landforms associated with a range of activities, such as ridge lines that would have provided ease of movement through the area and level areas with access to a water source. Artefact scatters and isolated artefacts are the most common site types found in association with fresh water and/or food resource gathering areas.

Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) are areas where there is no surface expression of stone artefacts, but, due to a landscape feature or isolated artefact, there is a strong likelihood that the area will contain subsurface *in situ* archaeological deposits. Landscape features that may indicate a PAD include proximity to reliable water sources, particularly terraces and flats, ridge lines and ridge tops, and sand dune systems.

Culturally modified trees exhibit evidence of the deliberate removal of the *periderm* (outer bark), *phloem* (inner bark), and, in some cases, the sapwood. These materials can be used to manufacture a variety of items, including shields, Coolamon (bowls or trays), watercraft, containers, and a range of wooden tools and implements. Trees may also have been scarred in order to gain access to food resources (such as cutting toe-holds so as to climb the tree and catch possums or birds) or to mark locations (such as tribal territories). In some instances, Aboriginal people marked important features or locations (such as ceremonial grounds) by carving patterns or motifs into the sapwood of established trees or bending and grafting the branches of saplings to create rings.

Grinding grooves are the physical evidence of tool making or food processing activities undertaken by Aboriginal people. The manual rubbing of stones against other stones creates grooves in the rock; these are usually found on flat areas of abrasive rock such as sandstone in close proximity to water courses.

Bora grounds / ceremonial sites are locations that have spiritual or ceremonial values to Aboriginal people. Such sites may comprise natural or altered landforms and, in some cases, will also contain archaeological material. For example, bora grounds are a ceremonial site type usually consisting of a cleared area around one or more raised earth circles connected by a pathway. Bora grounds are often accompanied by ground drawings or mouldings of people, animals or deities, or geometrically carved designs on the surrounding trees.

Burials often took place in proximity to camp sites, as most people tended to die in or close to camp and it is difficult to move a body over a long distance. Soft, sandy soils on or close to rivers and creeks allowed for easier removal of earth for burial. Similarly, rock shelters or middens also provided accessible burial places. Burial sites may be marked by stone cairns, modified trees, or a natural landmark. They may also be identified through historic records or oral histories.

Contact / historical sites can include a wide variety of sites and may be identified through artefactual evidence or oral histories. Artefacts located at such sites may involve the use of introduced materials such as glass or ceramics or may have social significance regarding the interaction between Aboriginal people and European settlers.

4.2.2 Site occurrence

Based on the results produced from the landscape assessment, searches of the AHIMS and state heritage registers, and examination of the regional and local Aboriginal archaeological context, the below predictive model (Table 6) has been designed for the study area.

Table 6: Predictive model for the occurrence of archaeological site types in the study area

Site Type	Description	Likelihood of occurrence
Open camp sites / stone artefact scatters / isolated finds	Artefact scatters and isolated artefacts are the most common site types found in association with fresh water, and/or food resource gathering areas. Artefact scatters and isolated finds are reported to be the most common archaeological site type in the study area with silcrete and quartz the dominant raw material types.	High
Potential Archaeological Deposits	The study area is a landform that could be considered to be potentially archaeologically sensitive	High
Culturally modified trees	Culturally modified trees will not be present in the study area. Widespread land clearing has been undertaken within the study area.	Nil
Axe grinding grooves	Although the study area is in proximity to a watercourse, the underlying geomorphology of the study area is largely unfavourable for grinding grooves. Bedrock is expected to be shales, slates, and tuff.	Nil
Bora grounds / ceremonial sites	There is a low reported incidence of ceremonial sites in proximity to the study area.	Low
Burials	There is a low reported incidence of burial sites in proximity to the study area.	Low
Contact / historical sites	Contact sites may occur in any area where Aboriginal people encountered early European settlers.	Moderate

4.2.3 Archaeological assemblages

Kuskie (2009:81-82) describes an interpretive model for examining the archaeological assemblages that are expected to result from varying cultural, behavioural, and subsistence activities associated with the above site types (Table 6). Whilst this model is useful for making inferences concerning the activities that were likely occurring in a specific study area, the effects of taphonomic and depositional processes on a given assemblage must be considered. It is likely that Aboriginal people primarily worked with organic materials (such as wood, bark, resin, leaves, reeds, shell, and bone; Holdaway and Stern 2008:1-2). Due to the durability of stone and the rare preservation of organic materials, the archaeological record of Aboriginal culture is incomplete. Hence, interpretations regarding the significance of certain sites and assemblages must be considered as based on incomplete data.

Table 7: Interpretive model for examining archaeological assemblages, after Kuskie (2009:81-82).

Activity	Likely associated archaeological assemblage
Ceremonial activities	Presence of ochre in sites; and Evidence of ceremonial sites (such as bora grounds, stone arrangements, carved trees, or rock engravings).
Spiritual, social, and other activities	Presence of ochre in sites; or Evidence of ceremonial sites (such as bora grounds, stone arrangements, carved trees, or rock engravings); and Rock art and engravings.
Food procurement	Stone artefacts (such as eloueras); or Wooden implements (such as digging sticks), where preserved; and Food refuse (such as shell or bone).
Food processing and consumption	Tools with specific use-wear/residues on cutting/chopping/pounding edges; or Specific tools that are related to processing certain foods (such as eloueras or seed grinding slabs); or Evidence associated with hearths or ovens; and Food refuse (such as shell or bone).
Production and maintenance of wooden implements	Stone and shell tools with design and/or use-wear/residues consistent with working wood; and Presence of wooden implements, where preserved.
Procurement of stone	Presence of stone sources; and Evidence for procurement activities.
Production of stone tools	Hammerstones and anvils; or Debitage (such as cores, flakes, flake portions, or microblades); and Finished tools.
Production of backed artefacts	Microliths (unused); or Bondi point preforms; or Backing flakes; or Hammerstones; and High quantities ofdebitage, including a high frequency of microblades.
Maintenance of stone tools	Cutting-edge rejuvenation flakes; or Portable whetstones; and Axe-grinding grooves.

5. Archaeological survey

5.1 Purpose

The purpose of the survey was to assess the current condition of the study area and to identify any unrecorded Aboriginal sites or objects and to establish the condition and presence of the identified AHIMS sites. Areas of subsurface archaeological potential identified in the desktop assessment were also inspected and potential areas for archaeological testing were considered.

5.2 Survey strategy

Archaeological survey of the study area was conducted on foot, in accordance with the Code of Practice. The overall strategy was to complete a full coverage survey, as the entire area will be impacted by the proposed works. A handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) was used to track the survey area covered and record the location of key features (disturbances, areas of archaeological sensitivity/potential). The coordinate system projection used for all site recording was GDA94 MGA 55.

The field survey methodology was as follows:

- Record the landform, general soil information, surface conditions and vegetation conditions encountered during the survey and how these impact on the visibility of objects
- Define the boundaries of any Aboriginal sites and areas of PAD based on landmarks and historical maps
- Reinspect previously identified Aboriginal sites and areas of archaeological potential within the study area
- Identify areas of disturbance which may have impacted the presence of intact soils and archaeological features
- Consultation with Ngambri LALC to discuss the proposal and the intangible cultural heritage values of the study area.

All ground exposures were examined for Aboriginal objects (stone artefacts, imported shell, or other traces of Aboriginal occupation). An attempt was made to identify and examine stone outcrops.

A photographic record was kept during the survey. Photographs were taken to record aspects of survey units including vegetation and disturbance. Scales were used for photographs where appropriate.

5.2.1 Site definition and recording

An Aboriginal site is generally defined as an Aboriginal object or place. An Aboriginal object is the material evidence of Aboriginal land use, such as stone tools, scarred trees, or rock art. Some sites, or Aboriginal places can also be intangible and although they might not be visible, these places have cultural significance to Aboriginal people.

The Heritage NSW guidelines state in regard to site definition that one or more of the following criteria must be used when recording material traces of Aboriginal land use:

- The spatial extent of the visible objects, or direct evidence of their location.

- Obvious physical boundaries where present, e.g., mound site and middens (if visibility is good), a ceremonial ground.
- Identification by the Aboriginal community on the basis of cultural information.

For the purposes of this study an Aboriginal site would be defined by recording the spatial extent of visible traces or the direct evidence of their location.

5.2.2 Protocol for recording Potential Archaeological Deposits

Where areas of PAD are identified towards the margins of each survey unit, efforts must be made by the survey team to delineate each area of potential beyond the survey unit. Where the extent of the PAD extends beyond the survey unit, efforts must be made to map the extent of that feature up to approximately 70 m outside the survey unit. If it is likely that these PADs continue beyond that point, the survey team must justify that the distance is adequate to provide an accurate representation of the PAD with regard to future planning and design for the project.

5.3 Field Survey

On January 28, 2021, ELA Archaeologists Charlotte Bradshaw and Jennifer Norfolk conducted an archaeological survey of the study area accompanied by Arnold Williams, Heritage Officer from the Ngambri LALC. The purpose of the survey was to assess the current condition of the site and to identify any unrecorded Aboriginal sites or objects. Areas of archaeological potential identified in the desktop assessment were inspected and archaeological potential for the entire study area was investigated.

The study area is situated on a crest and moderate slope adjacent to Jerrabomberra Creek which runs east to west near the southern boundary. The landform moderately slopes east-west-south with minor undulations and exposed bedrock/boulders. The boundary has been excavated and is currently under construction for access to the study area. The study area was clear of trees and was densely covered in grass and thistle.

Throughout the field survey, areas of disturbance were identified, and low surface visibility (5%) with the majority of the study area being covered in dense low vegetation. Ground exposure varied across the study area, large sections were exposed along the boundary associated with the construction of roads and site access (2%). The road exposures were taken down to bedrock, and across the entire study area exposed bedrock patches were present on the crest and side slopes. The visible soils showed 200 – 400mm of A horizon brown sandy loams above a reddish brown clay loam. Impacts were identified associated with construction of roads and other infrastructure surrounding the study area and piles of large rock and discarded farm equipment.

AHIMS ID 57-2-0115 could not be reidentified during the survey and no further Aboriginal objects or PAD were identified during the survey.



Figure 6: Facing south, showing surface visibility atop the crest and the elevation looking out across the lower areas adjacent to Jerrabomberra Creek.



Figure 7: Facing north west, current disturbance from access road construction, the location of AHIMS ID 57-2-0977 and AHIMS ID 57-2-0115.



Figure 8: Ground visibility on the crest at the location of AHIMS ID 57-20977 and AHIMS ID 57-2-0115



Figure 9: Facing south west from the eastern end of the study area, showing the moderately sloping landform and evidence of current disturbance from access tracks and drainage mitigations.



Figure 10: Exposed eroding bedrock and piles of boulders across the study area.



Figure 11: Facing south-west showing dense vegetation coverage and low visibility.



Figure 12: Excavated vehicle track along the southern portion of the study area. The study area has been modified with large scale earth movement around the boundaries.



Figure 13: Exposure along the southern boundary of the study area along the excavated access track. Thin A horizon over clay loams and exposed bedrock.

5.3.1 Survey coverage

Ground visibility across the study area was low and soil exposures were visible along the boundaries and as patches of exposed bedrock along the crest and side slopes. Exposed soils were stratified sandy loams and sandy clays to a depth of approximately 30-40cm above bedrock (Figure 13).

Table 8: Survey coverage

Survey Unit (SU)	Landform	Survey Unit Area (SUA) (m ²)	Visibility (V) %	Exposure (E) %	Effective coverage area (ECA)	Effective coverage %
Study area	Slope	17,768	20	5	177.68	1
	Crest	7,741	10	2	15.5	0.2
	Disturbed terrain	19,775	90	80	14,238	72
		45,284			14,431	31.8

Table 9: Landform summary

Landform	Landform Area	Area effectively surveyed	% of landform effectively surveyed	Number of sites	Number of features
Slope	17,768	177.68	1	0	0
Crest	7,741	15.5	0.2	1	PAD (AHIMS ID 57-2-0977)
Disturbed Terrain	19,775	14,238	72	0	0

6. Archaeological test excavations

6.1 Background

The desktop assessment identified that two Aboriginal sites are located within the study area, a surface artefact scatter (AHIMS ID 57-2-0115) and a PAD (AHIMS ID 57-2-0977). The purpose of the test excavation program was to investigate the nature and extent of the PAD.

The basis and justification for excavation has been established as part of analysis within the Archaeological Technical Report (ATR) developed for the site. This methodology outlines the key research questions to be considered as part of the excavation, how excavation will be undertaken, and other technical and reporting requirements to guide and inform on how the field program is undertaken, how data is captured, and analysed, and key conclusions derived.

Results of the desktop assessment, archaeological survey, and test excavations is presented in this ATR. The ATR includes any areas of constraint that will require further analysis and/or will support any avoidance or mitigation strategies with respect to possible impacts to Aboriginal objects or other places of importance to the Aboriginal community.

6.2 Research design

The purpose of the Archaeological Research Design (ARD) is two-fold: to provide and direct a reasonable foundation for management decisions for the archaeological resource as well as satisfying regulatory requirements through a standardised process. The research design will be founded on what questions one is interested in investigating, what kinds of sites one expects to find, and the information needed to be collected. All related future archaeological studies and analyses stand to benefit if guided by clear linkage of study goals, relevant theory, methods, and data collection. The application of a research design is international best practice and plays a vital role in the planning and management of cultural heritage.

The aim of this research design is to assist in furthering our understanding of how Aboriginal people utilised the study area in the past. The archaeological investigation proposes to firstly, conduct archaeological survey of the areas of proposed development and secondly, evaluate areas of archaeological potential within the areas of proposed development.

As noted above, numerous archaeological assessments have been conducted within the region. These archaeological assessments have identified that the area surrounding Jerrabomberra Creek is prolific in archaeological resources. The previous archaeological assessments also identified that the study area has potential to contain subsurface archaeological deposits, often with moderate to high archaeological significance.

The test excavation investigated the study area for evidence of occupation and site utilisation to explain the presence of the surface artefact scatter. The research questions outlined below include broad questions that attempted to show the level of information the site might be expected to reveal as well as questions specifically related to the site:

- What was the distribution of evidence of past Aboriginal peoples use and occupation within the study area?
- What types of raw materials, artefact types and tool types are present within the assemblage?
- What types of stone tool technology are present within the sites?
- Have the test excavations revealed other site types such as hearths, heating ovens, knapping floors or other foci or activity areas?
- Do the results of the test excavation demonstrate any evidence of disturbance within the study area?
- What can the artefact assemblage (or lack thereof) indicate about previous land use by Aboriginal people?
- How do the test excavation results compare with others in the region?

The research design questions developed to guide the testing program are not limited to the questions above and other pertinent questions may arise (or be fine-tuned) during the course of the work being undertaken.

6.3 Test Excavation Methodology

ELA undertook archaeological test excavations under the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010a) in order to understand the presence, nature, extent, and significance of the Aboriginal archaeological resource and how best to manage it.

This section presents the methodology for the test excavations. The work was undertaken by a team comprising archaeologists and representatives from the RAPs. The test excavation methodology applied to the study area is outlined below:

6.3.1 Stage 1 test pits:

- The test pits were excavated by hand (inclusive of trowels, spades, and other hand tools) and were placed in a 20m by 20m grid covering the area of PAD.
- The first test pit within the PAD area was excavated in 5 cm spits; the subsequent test pits conducted within the PAD area were excavated in 10 cm spits (stratigraphic units were not present) to the base of Aboriginal object-bearing units being the removal of the A-horizon soil deposit down to the sterile clay layer (B-horizon).
- Depending on the depth and in order to achieve this, additional adjacent 50 cm x 50 cm test pits were excavated (for example expanding the test pit to 50 cm x 1 m) to reach the sterile clay layer.

6.3.2 Stage 2 expansion pits:

- If two or more stone artefacts or formal tools were located within a 50 cm x 50 cm test pit the test pit was expanded into a 1 m x 1 m square at the discretion of the Excavation Director. The additional pits were excavated in 50 cm x 50 cm test pit units, in order to further understand the archaeological resource.
- If suspected features such as heat treatment pits, hearths, or evidence of knapping events were identified, the test pit was expanded into a 1 m x 1 m square at the discretion of the Excavation Director. The additional pits were excavated in 50 cm x 50 cm test pit units, in order to further understand the archaeological resource.

- Alternately, if two or more artefacts or formal tools were located within a 50 cm x 50 cm test pit, up to four 50 cm x 50 cm test pits were placed at an interval of 5, 10, or 20 m (or other justifiable and regular spacing appropriate to the scale of the area being tested) from the test pit to test further the immediate area for artefact concentrations and/or archaeological features, or to define a site boundary. These additional test pits were excavated until clay, or culturally sterile soils are reached.
- Expansion test pits may be combined and excavated as necessary in 50 cm x 50 cm units for the purposes of further understanding site characteristics. Note that under the Code of Practice, the maximum area that can be excavated in any one continuous area is 3 m².

6.3.3 General procedures

- The Code of Practice dictates that the maximum surface area of all test excavation units must be no greater than 0.5% of the PAD or area being investigated.
- All excavated soil was passed through 5 mm sieves. Artefacts were collected and bagged according to test pit location and spit or context number.
- Wet or dry sieving may be employed depending on the nature of the soils. For example, dry sieving may be used for sandy soils.
- Each test pit was recorded using standardised recording forms, coordinates collected using a GPS, and photographed using a range pole.
- Test excavation units were backfilled by the proponent.
- An AHIMS site card was prepared and submitted to the AHIMS Registrar for any new sites identified during test excavations.
- An AHIMS Site Impact Recording form will be completed and submitted to the AHIMS Registrar for any sites impacted during test excavations.
- In the unlikely event that suspected human remains are identified works will immediately cease and the NSW Police and Heritage NSW will be notified.
- Test excavations will cease when enough information* has been recovered to adequately characterise the objects present with regard to their nature and significance.

*Enough information is defined by Heritage NSW as meaning “that the sample of excavated material clearly and self-evidently demonstrates the deposit’s nature and significance. This may include things like locally or regionally high object density: presence of rare or representative objects: presence of archaeological features: or locally or regionally significant deposits stratified or not” (DECCW 2010a).

6.3.4 Lithic Analysis

Collected materials were temporarily held at the ELA office, where they were analysed and catalogued by Jennifer Norfolk, ELA Archaeologist. Any artefacts that were particularly interesting or representative were photographed and included in the report. The collection was analysed using *A Record in Stone* (Holdaway & Stern 2004).

6.4 Test excavation results

Archaeological excavations within the study area resulted in the recovery of 13 Aboriginal objects. Based on the distribution of the recovered artefacts the AHIMS site has been defined as a low density artefact scatter and AHIMS ID 57-2-0977 has been updated to reflect the results.

The following section presents a summary of the test excavation results. The full artefact catalogue is included as an appendix.

6.4.1 Soils and stratigraphy

AHIMS ID 57-2-0977 (PAD 3) was located on the crest of an undulating landform overlooking Jerrabomberra Creek. The area was identified PAD due to the presence of a low density surface artefact scatter. The PAD is an elevated position with advantageous views across the surrounding valley and Jerrabomberra Creek which is an important resource to the Aboriginal community.

Soils across the testing area generally consisted of a loose sandy loams over sandy clay loams and decomposing bedrock (siltstones and shales). Soils were moderately deep on the upper slope and shallow on the crest, depths varied from 200 – 600 mm. There was a lack of an A1 horizon on the slopes possible due to natural erosion (sheet wash / aeolian) or form erosion from land clearance and pastoral grazing. Alternatively, there was a lack of the B horizon on the crest in the excavated pits with shallow bedrock. Test pit 5 had floating bedrock boulders/ cobbles from the decomposing bedrock. The majority of the test pits were excavated down to the decomposing bedrock as the sandy clay loam B horizon was friable and bedrock was considered the sterile layer. The stratigraphy was typical of the Burra Soil Landscape, there was evidence of minor disturbance. All artefactual material was located within the top 200mm (A horizon).

The summaries of the soil characteristics have been presented in Table 10 and example photos of the visible soil profiles are below. Test pit 6 was located on the southern end of the PAD and on the upper slope. Test pit 28 was located on the crest adjacent to AHIMS ID 57-2-0115.

Table 10: Soil summaries for test pits across AHIMS ID 57-2-0977

Stratigraphy	Description
A1 Horizon	Depth 0 – 50 mm
	pH 6
	Munsell 10YR 3/3
	Brown sandy loam fine, clear horizon boundary, no gravel inclusions. Fine roots Depth varied across the excavation area, was missing from test pits on the slope
A2 horizon	Depth 0 – 350 mm
	pH 6
	Munsell 10YR 6/3 or 2.5 YR 6/3
	Yellow brown sandy loam to dull yellow orange sandy loam, loose, diffuse boundary with B horizon, clear boundary with the A1 Horizon where present few fine gravel inclusions and fine to medium sized roots. Some pits on the eastern end of the PAD had angular shale inclusions. Depth varied due to level of disturbance and the depth of the bedrock Where A1 horizon was absent the soils were more red than yellow.

Stratigraphy	Description
	Depth 200 – 600 mm
	pH 6
	Munsell 2.5Y 5/4
B horizon	<p>Reddish brown sandy clay (subsoil), loose to compact, diffuse boundary with A2 horizon clear boundary with the decomposing bedrock, few fine gravel inclusions, Test pit 5 had bedrock cobbles (siltstone).</p> <p>Depth varied across the PAD and was absent on the crest where spoils were shallow, and bedrock was close to the surface.</p> <p>This soil was representative of the soil variations of the Burra Soil Landscape.</p>



Figure 14: Test pit 6 – Plan view showing hard set decomposing siltstone at base



Figure 15: Test pit 6 – North profile showing depth of soils on upper slope, lack of A1 Horizon



Figure 16: Test pit 28 – Plan view showing shallow soils and exposed bedrock



Figure 17: Test pit 28 – North profile showing shallow A Horizon over bedrock.

6.4.2 Lithics

The excavations resulted in the recovery of thirteen (13) lithic artefacts from 8 of the 26 test pits spread across the area of PAD (AHIMS ID 57-2-0977). The distribution of the lithic material was focused on the highest point of the study area and at the location of AHIMS ID 57-2-0115 a previously recorded surface artefact scatter. The density of artefacts across the number of excavated test pits is low $4/m^2$, Test Pit 27 had a $5/m^2$ density of artefacts ($n=5$, 23%).

The majority of lithic material used in the production of artefacts found during the test excavations was quartz ($n=6$, 46%), followed by fine-grained siliceous (FGS) ($n=4$, 30%). The remaining artefacts were chert ($n=2$, 15%) and silcrete ($n=1$, 7%). The abundance of quartz is unsurprising as it is a common resource in the regional archaeological assemblages and would have been sourced from Ordovician sedimentary rock formations. The remaining lithic material identified would have likely come from the gravel beds of Jerrabomberra Creek.

The artefacts recovered from the test excavation program were predominantly small in size, the size range is from 15-40mm. The majority of the assemblage recovered is of poor quality and of tertiary reduction with only one having cortex present. No cores were found amongst the assemblage nor any formal tools, many were broken flakes or angular fragments without distinguishable features. No lithic material had any evidence of modification, backing or use wear.

The Aboriginal objects identified are a low density/ background artefact scatter identified in a disturbed shallow context. None of the artefacts recovered matched the description of the original artefacts identified for AHIMS ID 57-2-0115. A detailed artefact analysis of all artefacts recovered from the test excavation program was conducted by ELA Archaeologist Jennifer Norfolk. Please refer to Appendix B for further details.



Figure 18: Artefacts #4, #2, #1 and #8 – Silcretes and FGS



Figure 19: Artefacts #9, #10, #11, #12 and #13 – Quartz flakes



Figure 20: Artefacts #6, #5 and #7 – Black FGS artefacts and Chert angular fragment

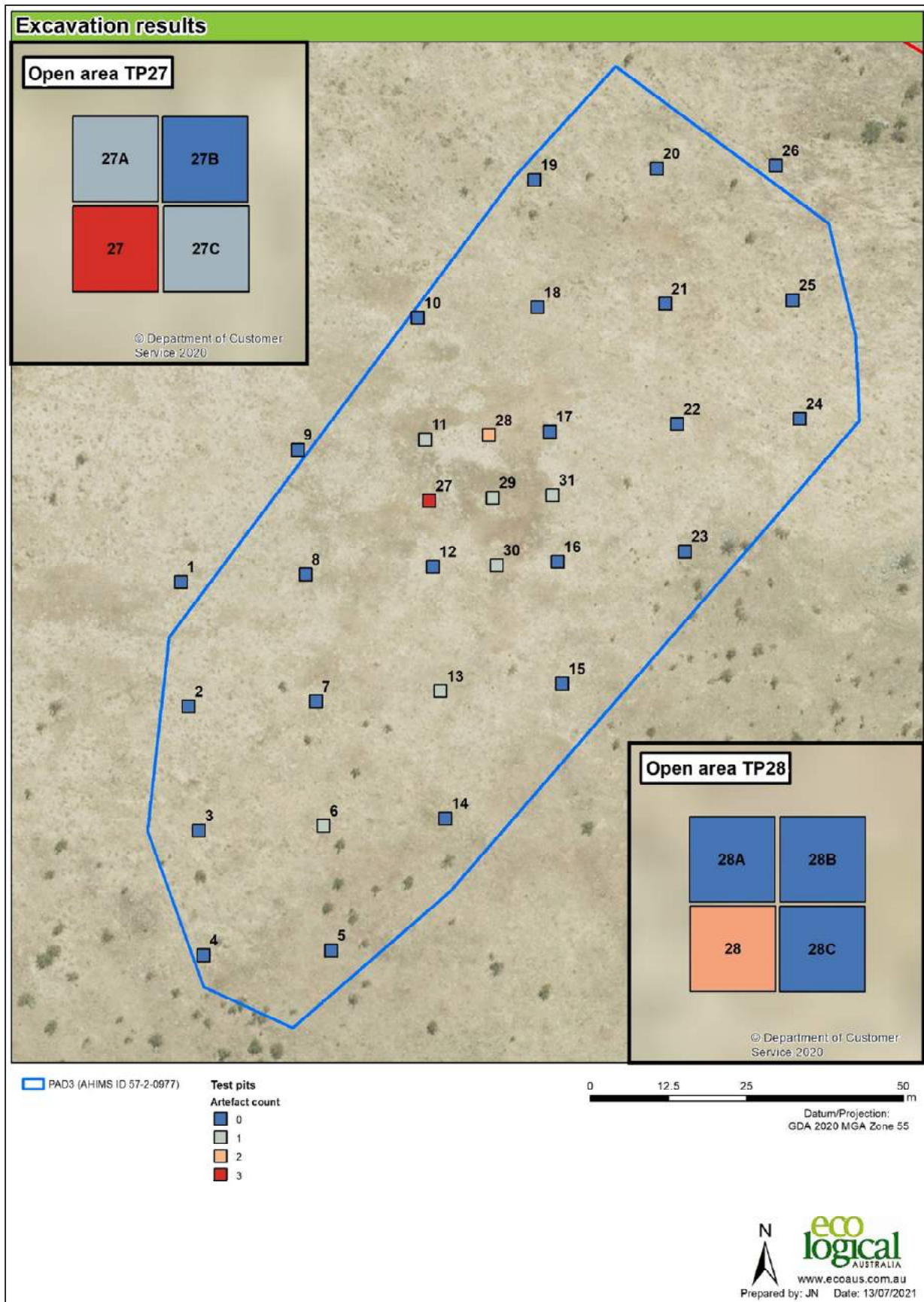


Figure 21: Excavation results for AHIMS ID 57-2-0977 (PAD 3)

7. Analysis and discussion

7.1 Response to research design questions

7.1.1 What is the distribution of evidence of past Aboriginal peoples use and occupation within the study area?

Test excavations resulted in the identification of 13 Aboriginal objects in a discreet low density cluster at the crest of the undulating landform. They have been recovered from the same location as the previously identified surface artefact scatter AHIMS ID 57-2-0115. It is likely the artefacts are from the same occupation as they were all recovered from the top 200mm of the soil profile.

7.1.2 What types of raw materials, artefact types and tool types are present within the assemblage?

As expected, based on the predictive modelling, quartz was the dominant lithic material, followed by a small portion of fine grained siliceous.

No backed artefacts or formal tools were present in the assemblage and no evidence of use wear, the majority of artefacts identified were broken flakes.

7.1.3 What types of stone tool technology are present within the sites?

The absence of large, formalised tools (such as ground stone axes and flaked hatchets) indicates the assemblage is representative of small tool tradition of the Bondaian phase of the Eastern Regional Sequence. The Bondaian Phase dates to the mid to late Holocene, typically the last 5,000 years.

7.1.4 Have the test excavations revealed other site types such as hearths, heating ovens, knapping floors or other foci or activities areas?

The test excavation program did not reveal other site types such as hearths, heating ovens, or other foci or activity areas.

7.1.5 Do the results of the test excavation demonstrate any evidence of disturbance within the study area?

Evidence of disturbances from previous land use and possibly natural erosion is present in many of the test pits. Natural erosion is the likely explanation for the absence of the A1 Horizon, and the soils had clear horizons. Extensive clearance of the native vegetation for pastoral grazing of the study area has likely contributed to the erosion of the A horizon.

7.1.6 What can the artefact assemblage (or lack thereof) indicate about previous land use by Aboriginal people?

The artefact assemblage is only an indication that Aboriginal people used this landscape in the past. Because of the low density of artefacts recovered and the lack of formal tools or any evidence of use wear, speculating on what past Aboriginal people may have been doing is impossible. However due to the location of the site within the landform it is not expected to be a suitable place for occupation due to the exposure to the elements.

7.1.7 How does the pattern of landscape use compare to previous studies in the region?

Based on the studies in the surrounding area, the artefact scatter is of low density and representative of a transient campsite. The density does not represent a long term or multiple use occupation site which would have been likely closer to Jerrabomberra Creek or on the lower slopes.

The study area is on an elevated position in the surrounding landscape, this elevated position is exposed to the elements and would likely have been a lookout or viewpoint over the surrounding valley and Jerrabomberra Creek.

8. Scientific values and significance assessment

8.1 Assessment Criteria

This significance assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the *Guide to Investigating Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in New South Wales* (OEH 2011). Archaeological significance refers to the archaeological or scientific importance of a landscape or area. This is characterised by using the archaeological criteria such as archaeological research potential, representativeness and rarity of the archaeological resource and potential for educational values. These are outlined below:

- Research potential: does the evidence suggest any potential to contribute to an understanding of the area and/or region and/ or states natural and cultural history?
- Representativeness: how much variability (outside and/or inside the study area) exists, what is already conserved, how much connectivity is there?
- Rarity: is the study area important to 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 study area contain teaching sites or sites that might have teaching potential?

8.2 Scientific Significance

The archaeological survey did not locate AHIMS ID 57-2-0115, and the scientific significance is based on information from the previous assessments and the AHIMS site card. Test excavation program within the study area identified further lithic material and the extent of PAD 3 (AHIMS ID 57-2-0977) has been investigated and enough information has been retrieved to understand the nature and extent of known Aboriginal site AHIMS ID 57-2-0977. Assessment of the scientific significance of the artefact site location considers the following aspects of the test excavation results:

- Presence of artefact types and raw materials
- Levels of disturbance across the study area
- Low density scatters in isolated areas adjacent to tributaries and the scatters were in concentrated clusters

A summary of the scientific significance for AHIMS ID 57-2-0115 identified during the desktop assessment and AHIMS ID 57-2-0977 following test excavations is presented in Table 11.

Table 11: Scientific significance assessment

Site name (AHIMS ID)	Research potential	Representative	Rarity	Education potential	Significance assessment
PPS 5 (AHIMS ID 57-2-0115)	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
PAD 3 (AHIMS ID 57-2-0977)	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

9. Impact assessment

9.1 Impacts of the proposed works

The test excavation programme has provided evidence for the presence of Aboriginal objects within the study area. Under the current scope of works, AHIMS ID 57-2-0115 and AHIMS ID 57-2-0977 will be directly impacted causing a total loss of value.

This impact assessment is based on the design information which has been provided by the proponent, any changes to the final design will require a revision of the impact assessment.

Further information regarding impacts to Aboriginal sites is located within the ACHA.

Table 12: Impact assessment

Site name (AHIMS ID)	Type of harm	Degree of harm	Consequence of harm
PPS 5 (AHIMS ID 57-2-0115)	Direct	Total	Total loss of value
PAD 3 (AHIMS ID 57-2-0977)	Direct	Total	Total loss of value

9.2 Mitigation and management

9.2.1 Guiding principles

The overall guiding principle for cultural heritage management is that where possible Aboriginal sites should be conserved. If conservation is not practicable, measures should be taken to mitigate against impacts to Aboriginal sites.

The nature of the mitigation measures recommended is based on the assessed significance of the sites. The final recommendations would also be informed by cultural significance, which will be discussed by the Aboriginal community in their responses during the next stage of consultation.

A detailed list of recommended mitigation and management measures for the sites are outlined in the ACHA.

9.2.2 Long term management of test excavation artefact assemblage

Further information on the long-term care and management of the retrieved artefact assemblage is included in the ACHA.

10. Recommendations

The following recommendations are based on consideration of:

- Statutory requirements under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* as amended
- The results of the Aboriginal technical report
- The interests of the Aboriginal stakeholder groups
- The impacts of the proposed works.

It was found that:

- Desktop assessment identified two (2) AHIMS sites located within the study area
 - PPS 5 (AHIMS ID 57-2-0115) and
 - PAD 3 (AHIMS ID 57-2-0977).
- Archaeological survey undertaken across the study area could not locate AHIMS ID 57-2-0115.
- A test excavation programme investigated the nature and extent of Aboriginal objects within the registered PAD (AHIMS ID 57-2-0977) and found a low density artefact assemblage on the crest at the same location as AHIMS ID 57-2-0115. No lithic material recovered through the test excavation program matched the description of previously recorded artefacts for AHIMS ID 57-2-0115.
- Enough information and evidence has been gathered following test excavations to understand the nature and extent of Aboriginal activities within the study area. No further archaeological investigations are required for AHIMS ID 57-2-0977.

It is therefore recommended that:

- Long term arrangements for the management of excavated artefacts, such as reburial, should be determined in accordance with the recommendations of registered Aboriginal stakeholders and Heritage NSW guidelines.

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Appendix A AHIMS Database Searches



Office of Environment & Heritage

AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 17592

Client Service ID : 604316

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
57-2-0377	GA10 (Googong)	GDA	55	701410	6078988	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 12		
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd							
57-2-0378	GA12	GDA	55	701982	6079086	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 3		104010
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd							
57-2-0379	GA13 (Googong)	GDA	55	702295	6078890	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2	4385	
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd							
57-2-0343	PPS 11	AGD	55	698515	6082590	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		98808,98919
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Trish Saunders							
57-2-0344	PPS 12	AGD	55	699440	6081630	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		98808,98919
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Trish Saunders							
57-2-0345	PIP 4	AGD	55	699360	6001795	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		90000,90919
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Trish Saunders							
57-2-0346	PIP 5	AGD	55	698485	6082590	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		98808,98919
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Trish Saunders							
57-2-0347	PIP 6	AGD	55	698650	6082630	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		98808,98919
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Trish Saunders							
57-2-0337	TA1	GDA	55	696478	6080035	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 2		98419,98768.1 03931,103987
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd							
57-2-0396	GA30 (Googong)	GDA	55	700903	6079732	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		3954,4360
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd							
57-2-0401	South Queanbeyan West 2	AGD	55	701660	6079264	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd							
57-2-0673	ELP 5 (duplicate of 57-2-0672)	GDA	55	702099	6082480	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 5		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Charles Dearing							
57-2-0674	ELP 1-2-3 (relocated)	GDA	55	701585	6082369	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 23		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Charles Dearing							
57-2-0666	TA2	GDA	55	698404	6081351	Open site	Not a Site	Artefact : 1		103419,10392 8,103929,1039 30
	Contact	Recorders	Mrs.Nicola Hayes,Ms.Deirdre Lewis-Cook							
57-2-0667	TA3	GDA	55	696787	6080605	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 3		103419,10393 0,103987
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Mrs.Nicola Hayes,Ms.Deirdre Lewis-Coo							

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 06/07/2021 for Charlotte Eratshaw for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 696390 - 702390, Northings : 6078777 - 6084777 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : ACHA. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 118
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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)
 Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 17592
 Client Service ID : 604216

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
57-2-0668	TA4	GDA	55	696638	6080420	Open site	Destroye d	Artefact : 1		103419,10393 0,103931,1039 87
	Contact									
	Recorders									
57-2-0669	TA5	GDA	55	696596	6080203	Open site	Destroye d	Artefact : 1		103419,10393 0,103907
	Contact									
	Recorders									
57-2-0670	TA6	GDA	55	696689	6080227	Open site	Destroye d	Artefact : 6		103419,10393 0,103987
	Contact									
	Recorders									
57-2-0671	TA7	GDA	55	696633	6079869	Open site	Destroye d	Artefact : 2		103419,10393 0,103931,1039 87
	Contact									
	Recorders									
57-2-1110	TA20	GDA	55	696600	6079914	Open site	Destroye d	Artefact :-		
	Contact									
	Recorders									
57-2-1111	TA19	GDA	55	696832	6080662	Open site	Destroye d	Artefact :-		
	Contact									
	Recorders									
57-2-1112	TA18	GDA	55	696581	6080360	Open site	Destroye d	Artefact :-		
	Contact									
	Recorders									
57-2-0112	PPS 2;	AGD	55	698500	6082400	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	
	Contact									
	Recorders									
57-2-0113	PPS 3;	AGD	55	698300	6082550	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	98808
	Contact									
	Recorders									
57-2-0114	PPS 4;	AGD	55	698650	6082000	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	
	Contact									
	Recorders									
57-2-0115	PPS 5;	GDA	55	699194	6081721	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	98808
	Contact									
	Recorders									
57-2-0116	PPS 6;	AGD	55	698450	6082250	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	
	Contact									
	Recorders									
57-2-0117	PPS 7;	GDA	55	699664	6082384	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	103928,10392 9
	Contact									
	Recorders									
57-2-0118	PPS 8;	GDA	55	699656	6082353	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	103928,10392 9
	Contact									
	Recorders									
57-2-0119	PPS 9;	AGD	55	698930	6082830	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	98808

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 06/07/2021 for Charlotte Bradshaw for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 696390 - 702390, Northings : 6078777 - 6084777 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : ACHA. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 118

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Your Ref/PO Number : 17592

Client Service ID : 604216

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.K Heffernan					Permits		
57-2-0120	PPS 10:	AGD	55	699050	6082600	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	98808
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.K Heffernan					Permits		
57-2-0055	Jerrabomberra/1	AGD	55	701010	6081870	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	794
	Contact	Recorders	Darrel Lewis					Permits		
57-2-0056	Jerrabomberra/2	AGD	55	700530	6081010	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	794
	Contact	Recorders	Darrel Lewis					Permits		
57-2-0572	ELP 3	GDA	55	701466	6082144	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 9		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Charles Dearing					Permits	3048	
57-2-0573	ELP 2	GDA	55	701097	6082100	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Charles Dearing					Permits	3048	
57-2-0574	ELP 1	GDA	55	700754	6082053	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Charles Dearing					Permits	3048	
57-2-0111	PPS 1:	AGD	55	698600	6082380	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.K Heffernan					Permits		
57-2-0788	TA7-1	GDA	55	696633	6079869	Open site	Deleted	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd.Miss.Julie Broszniowski					Permits		
57-2-0974	PAD1 - North	GDA	55	698075	6082045	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		103419
	Contact	Recorders	Mrs.Nicola Hayes					Permits		
57-2-0975	PAD1 - South	GDA	55	698265	6081669	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		103419
	Contact	Recorders	Mrs.Nicola Hayes,Apex Archaeology,Ms.Jenni Bate					Permits		
57-2-0976	PAD:2	GDA	55	698697	6082806	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		
	Contact	Recorders	Mrs.Nicola Hayes					Permits		
57-2-0977	PAD:3	GDA	55	699193	6081729	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		
	Contact	Recorders	Mrs.Nicola Hayes					Permits		
57-2-0970	PAD:4	GDA	55	699154	6082794	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		
	Contact	Recorders	Mrs.Nicola Hayes					Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 06/07/2021 for Charlotte Bradshaw for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 696390 - 702390, Northings : 6078777 - 6084777 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : ACHA. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 118

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
57-2-0934	TA12	GDA	55	696464	6079980	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		103931,103987
	Contact									
	Recorders			Miss,Julia Maskell					Permits	3954,4360
57-2-0935	TA13	GDA	55	696583	6079697	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		103930,103931
	Contact									
	Recorders			Miss,Julia Maskell					Permits	3954
57-2-1097	OCR7, 8 and 9 return location	GDA	55	701934	6079070	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact									
	Recorders			Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Mrs,Nicola Hayes					Permits	
57-2-1079	TA17	GDA	55	696603	6080170	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact :-		103987
	Contact									
	Recorders			Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty I					Permits	4360
57-2-1080	TA16	GDA	55	696963	6080823	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact :-		103987
	Contact									
	Recorders			Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty I					Permits	4360
57-2-1081	TA15	GDA	55	696541	6080460	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact :-		103987
	Contact									
	Recorders			Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty I					Permits	4360
57-2-1082	TA14	GDA	55	696541	6080309	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact :-		103987
	Contact									
	Recorders			Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty I					Permits	4360
57-2-1094	Karabar High School	GDA	55	702053	6084169	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		104120,104121,104122
	Contact									
	Recorders			Ms,Tory Stening,Unearthed Archaeology & Heritage					Permits	4410,4411,4447,4529
57-2-1083	OCR8	GDA	55	701957	6078996	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact :-		104010
	Contact									
	Recorders			Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty I					Permits	4385
57-2-1084	OCR9	GDA	55	701960	6079032	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact :-		104010
	Contact									
	Recorders			Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty I					Permits	4385
57-2-0223	SQBN-W1	AGD	55	700700	6079870	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact									
	Recorders			Ms,Trish Saunders					Permits	
57-2-0224	SQBN-W2	AGD	55	701470	6079100	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact									
	Recorders			Ms,Trish Saunders					Permits	
57-2-0225	SQBN-W3	AGD	55	700660	6079270	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact									
	Recorders			Ms,Trish Saunders					Permits	
57-2-0338	PPS11	AGD	55	698515	6082590	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		98919
	Contact									
	Recorders			Ms,Trish Saunders					Permits	
57-2-0339	PPS12	AGD	55	699440	6081630	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		98919
	Contact									
	Recorders			Ms,Trish Saunders					Permits	
57-2-0340	PIF4	AGD	55	699360	6001795	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		98919
	Contact									
	Recorders			Ms,Trish Saunders					Permits	
57-2-0341	PIF5	AGD	55	698485	6082590	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		98919

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 06/07/2021 for Charlotte Bradshaw for the following area at Datum : GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 696390 - 702390, Northings : 6078777 - 6084777 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : ACHA. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 118

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Your Ref/PO Number : 17592

Client Service ID : 604216

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
57-2-0342	PIF6	AGD	55	698650	6082630	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		98919
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
57-2-0474	PIF 1	AGD	55	698520	6082635	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		98808,98919
	Contact T Russell	Recorders						Permits		
57-2-0475	PIF 2	AGD	55	698490	6082100	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		98808,98919
	Contact T Russell	Recorders						Permits		
57-2-0476	PIF 3	GDA	55	699560	6082308	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		98808,98919,1 03928,103929
	Contact T Russell	Recorders						Permits		
57-2-0848	South Jerrabomberra 52 (SJ52)	GDA	55	697369	6080968	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 5, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
57-2-0849	South Jerrabomberra 53 (SJ53)	GDA	55	697513	6080839	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
57-2-0850	South Jerrabomberra 54 (SJ54)	GDA	55	697709	6080686	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
57-2-0851	South Jerrabomberra 55 (SJ55)	GDA	55	698220	6080512	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
57-2-0852	South Jerrabomberra 56 (SJ56)	GDA	55	698765	6080331	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 4		103029
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
57-2-0853	South Jerrabomberra 57 (SJ57)	GDA	55	698864	6080432	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
57-2-0854	South Jerrabomberra 58 (SJ58)	GDA	55	698748	6080463	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
57-2-0855	South Jerrabomberra 59 (SJ59)	GDA	55	698364	6080273	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 6, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 06/07/2021 for Charlotte Bradshaw for the following area at Datum : GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 696390 - 702390, Northings : 6078777 - 6084777 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : ACHA. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 118

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Your Ref/PO Number : 17592

Client Service ID : 604216

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
57-2-0856	South Jerrabomberra 60 (SJ60)	GDA	55	698244	6080320	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 4, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					Permits		
57-2-0857	South Jerrabomberra 61 (SJ61)	GDA	55	697850	6080074	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					Permits		
57-2-0858	South Jerrabomberra 62 (SJ62)	GDA	55	697661	6080227	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					Permits		
57-2-0859	South Jerrabomberra 63 (SJ63)	GDA	55	697843	6081141	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					Permits		
57-2-0860	South Jerrabomberra 64 (SJ64)	GDA	55	698305	6081025	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					Permits		
57-2-0861	South Jerrabomberra 65 (SJ65)	GDA	55	698137	6080953	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					Permits		
57-2-0862	South Jerrabomberra 66 (SJ66)	GDA	55	698984	6079240	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					Permits		
57-2-0863	South Jerrabomberra 67 (SJ67)	GDA	55	698879	6079383	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					Permits		
57-2-0864	South Jerrabomberra 68 (SJ68)	GDA	55	698663	6079320	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					Permits		
57-2-0865	South Jerrabomberra 69 (SJ69)	GDA	55	698337	6079308	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					Permits		
57-2-0866	South Jerrabomberra 70 (SJ70)	GDA	55	698558	6079253	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					Permits		
57-2-0867	South Jerrabomberra 71 (SJ71)	GDA	55	698604	6079226	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					Permits		
57-2-0868	South Jerrabomberra 72 (SJ72)	GDA	55	698604	6079226	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 15, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1		103029

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 17592

Client Service ID : 604216

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
57-2-0869	South Jerrabomberra 73 (SJ73)	GDA	55	698541	6079030	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 6, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
57-2-0803	South Jerrabomberra 1 (SJ1)	GDA	55	696448	6079800	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 4, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1		103029,10338 4
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
57-2-0806	South Jerrabomberra 4 (SJ4)	GDA	55	696530	6079219	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
57-2-0807	South Jerrabomberra 5 (SJ5)	GDA	55	696440	6079120	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		103029
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
57-2-0808	South Jerrabomberra 6 (SJ6)	GDA	55	696392	6078947	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
57-2-0816	South Jerrabomberra 15 (SJ15)	GDA	55	698377	6079406	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
57-2-0817	South Jerrabomberra 16 (SJ16)	GDA	55	698454	6079426	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 5, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
57-2-0818	South Jerrabomberra 17 (SJ17)	GDA	55	698394	6079292	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 7, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
57-2-0819	South Jerrabomberra 18 (SJ18)	GDA	55	698393	6079228	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
57-2-0820	South Jerrabomberra 19 (SJ19)	GDA	55	698400	6079180	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
57-2-0821	South Jerrabomberra 20 (SJ20)	GDA	55	698264	6079139	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
57-2-0822	South Jerrabomberra 21 (SJ21)	GDA	55	698209	6079184	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 12		103029
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		

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Extensive search - Site list report

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
57-2-0823	South Jerrabomberra 22 (SJ22)	GDA	55	698488	6079399	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					Permits		
57-2-0824	South Jerrabomberra 23 (SJ23)	GDA	55	697807	6079302	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					Permits		
57-2-0828	South Jerrabomberra 27 (SJ27)	GDA	55	697725	6079401	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					Permits		
57-2-0829	South Jerrabomberra 28 (SJ28)	GDA	55	698156	6079638	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					Permits		
57-2-0830	South Jerrabomberra 29 (SJ29)	GDA	55	698580	6079886	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 8		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					Permits		
57-2-0831	South Jerrabomberra 30 (SJ30)	GDA	55	698375	6080110	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					Permits		
57-2-0832	South Jerrabomberra 35 (SJ35)	GDA	55	697661	6079694	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					Permits		
57-2-0833	South Jerrabomberra 36 (SJ36)	GDA	55	697252	6080189	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 9, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					Permits		
57-2-0834	South Jerrabomberra 37 (SJ37)	GDA	55	697395	6079750	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					Permits		
57-2-0835	South Jerrabomberra 38 (SJ38)	GDA	55	697576	6079549	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					Permits		
57-2-0836	South Jerrabomberra 39 (SJ39)	GDA	55	698787	6079090	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103029
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					Permits		
57-2-0881	Cooma Quarry 2	GDA	55	702213	6081217	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Amanda Reynolds					Permits		
57-2-0912	TA11	GDA	55	696416	6079900	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact :-		103930,10393 1.103987
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd, Mrs. Nicola Hayes, Doctor. Oliver Macgregor					Permits	3954.4360	
57-2-0913	TA10	GDA	55	697365	6079514	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		103930
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor. Oliver Macgregor					Permits		
57-2-0914	TA9	GDA	55	696814	6079104	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		103930
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor. Oliver Macgregor					Permits		

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
57-2-0915	TA8	GDA	55	696736	6080417	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact :-		103930,10398 7
	Contact									
	Recorders									
57-2-0901	SJ17	GDA	55	696623	6079279	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-	3862,4360	
	Contact									
	Recorders									
57-2-0902	SJ18	GDA	55	696426	6078796	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		
	Contact									
	Recorders									
57-2-0916	ST PAD 1	GDA	55	696412	6080014	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-, Artefact :-		103930,10393 1
	Contact									
	Recorders									
57-2-0802	NER1	GDA	55	697306	6081280	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1	3954	103928,10392 9
	Contact									
	Recorders									
57-2-1127	South Jerrabomberra 01	GDA	55	697852	6081871	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact									
	Recorders									

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Appendix B Lithic Catalogue

Site Name	Artefact ID	Test Pit Number	Pit Type	Spit number	Depth mm	Raw Material	Heat affected	Colour	Reduction Type	Tool/Core Type	Cortex %	Weight (g)	Size range (mm)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness mm	Comments
Jerrabomberra	1	6	Test	Spit 1	0-10	Chert	No	Red	Proximal Fragment		0	1.12	15-19	19	10	6	Transverse distal break
Jerrabomberra	2	11	Test	Spit 1	0-10	FGS	No	Grey	Flake		0	1.4	20-24	17	20	5	Feather termination
Jerrabomberra	3	13	Test	Spit 2	10-20	Quartz	No	White	Medial Fragment		0	1.37	15-19	17	15	5	
Jerrabomberra	4	27	Test	Spit 1	0-10	FGS	No	Grey	Medial Fragment		0	8.82	25-29	25	28	9	
Jerrabomberra	5	27	Test	Spit 2	10-20	FGS	No	Black	Split Flake		0	1.73	20-24	21	19	4	Right margin removed and distal end split
Jerrabomberra	6	27	Test	Spit 2	10-20	FGS	No	Black	Angular Fragment		0	1.71	20-24	22	11	7	
Jerrabomberra	7	27A	Test	Spit 2	10-20	Chert	No	Red	Angular Fragment		0	3.31	20-24	24	12	11	
Jerrabomberra	8	27C	Test	Spit 1	0-10	Silcrete	No	Red	Flake		1-30	10.8	25-29	26	33	10	Terrestrial cortex distal end, crushing dorsal platform
Jerrabomberra	9	28	Test	Spit 1	0-10	Quartz	No	White	Flake		0	1.79	15-19	17	17	4	Feather termination
Jerrabomberra	10	28	Test	Spit 2	10-20	Quartz	No	White	Proximal Fragment		0	1.8	20-24	21	18	6	Right margin distal break
Jerrabomberra	11	30	Test	Spit 2	10-20	Quartz	No	White	Flake		0	10.78	35-39	36	28	7	Feather termination
Jerrabomberra	12	31	Test	Spit 1	0-10	Quartz	No	White	Flake		0	2.64	20-24	23	15	8	
Jerrabomberra	13	31	Test	Spit 2	10-20	Quartz	No	White	Distal Fragment		0	1.64	20-24	25	13	5	Plunge termination

*FGS (Fine Grained Silicious)

