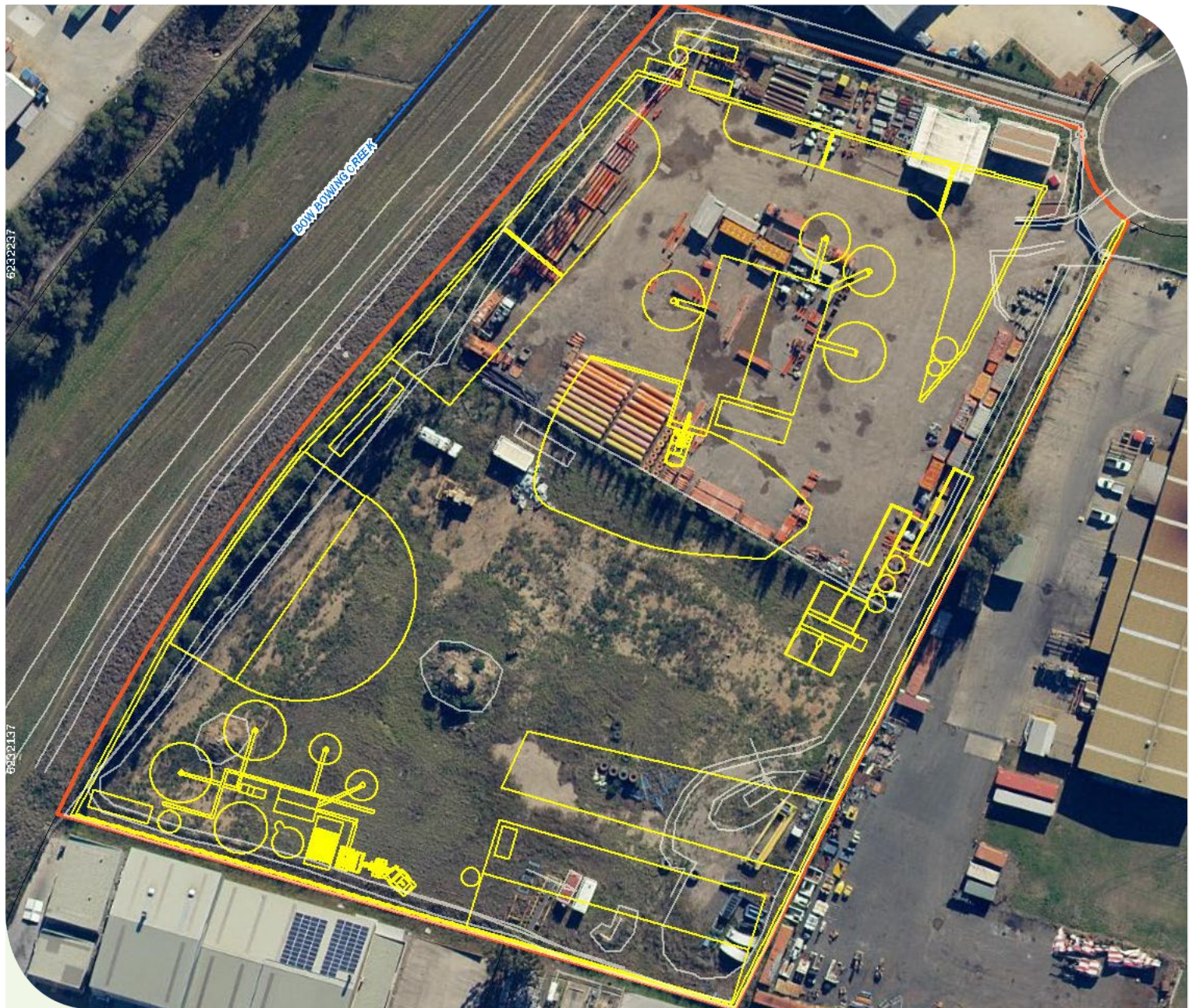


Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence Assessment Minto Waste and Resources Recovery Centre Minto, NSW

Campbelltown Local Government Area
Prepared for Concrete Recyclers

Prepared by Niche Environment and Heritage | 17 May 2021



A leading independent specialist environmental and heritage consultancy

17 May 2021

Mr Anthony Males
Concrete Recyclers
14 Thackeray Street
CAMELLIA NSW 2142

Dear Mr Males,

Re: Minto Waste and Resources Recovery – Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence Assessment

On the basis of this assessment, it is unlikely that Aboriginal objects have survived within the Activity Area due to the high level of disturbance and modification to the ground surface. The land modification practices associated with ground surface removal, and subsequent disturbance to Bow Bowing Creek has disrupted the ground surface to such an extent that the survival of Aboriginal objects is highly unlikely.

No Aboriginal heritage constraints were identified for the proposed activity and no further investigation or impact assessment is required in accordance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*.

The proposed development has been defined as a State Significant Development (SSD) under Schedule 1 Section 23 of the *State and Regional Development State Environmental Planning Policy 2011*. The proposed works are assessed under Division 4.7 of the EP&A Act. The SEARs require the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to consider any impacts to Aboriginal heritage. The Minister for Planning is the consent authority for SSD applications and are assessed by the Department of Planning and Environment. It is required that:

- All site workers and contractors should be inducted to the area and informed of their obligations under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.
 - Heritage NSW has noted that “Any Aboriginal cultural heritage awareness inductions would benefit from the involvement of Aboriginal community representatives”
- In the unlikely event that any Aboriginal Objects are found, all activities with the potential to impact the objects must stop. A temporary fence is to be erected around the Aboriginal cultural heritage site, with a buffer zone of at least 10 metres around the known edge. An appropriately qualified archaeologist is to be engaged to assess the findings, and notification is provided to the Heritage NSW. Works should not proceed without advice from Heritage NSW or an appropriately qualified archaeologist.
- In the unlikely event that suspected human remains are encountered during construction, all work in the area that may cause further impact, must cease immediately and:
 - The location, including a 20 m curtilage, should be secured using barrier fencing to avoid further harm.
 - The NSW Police must be contacted immediately.
 - No further action is to be undertaken until the NSW Police provide written notification to Concrete Recyclers.

- If the skeletal remains are identified as Aboriginal, Concrete Recyclers or their agent must contact: Heritage NSW in the Dept of Premier and Cabinet and Enviroline on 131 555; and representatives of the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs).
- No works are to continue until the Heritage NSW provides written notification to the proponent or their Agent.

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you have any questions, or would like to clarify details of this assessment.

Yours sincerely,



Clare Anderson
Heritage Consultant
Niche Environment and Heritage

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1. Introduction

1.1 The proponent

Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd (Niche) was commissioned by Concrete Recyclers to undertake a Preliminary Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment as part of an EIS to assess any potential of Aboriginal heritage within the Activity Area for proposed Waste and Resource Recovery Facility at 7 Montore Road, Minto (hereafter referred to as the 'Activity Area').

1.2 The Activity Area

1.2.1 Location

The Activity Area is located in an industrial area at 7 Montore Road, Minto, NSW, Lot 52 / DP 618900, within the Campbelltown Local Government Area (LGA) and the boundaries of the Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) (Figure 1, Figure 2). The Activity Area includes vehicle access and storage containers. The Activity Area is zoned IN1 – General Industrial and is situated between Montore Road and Bow Bowling Creek.

1.3 The proposed activity

The proposed activity includes but is not limited to:

- The receipt and processing of materials and waste from the construction and building industries;
- The construction of:
 - an office and lunchroom, two (2) toilet blocks, a staff carpark and a stockpile wall located on the northern boundary.
 - A stockpile wall, pugmill plant and a crushed material stockpile (located on western boundary).
 - A concrete crushing plant.
 - Sand washing plant and filter press located on the southern boundary.
 - Weigh bridge, office, rainwater tanks, truck wheel washers on exit lanes and a 6 m fence around the entire site.
 - A concrete and brick crushing plant.

A full description of the proposed activity is presented in Part 2 of the Environmental Impact Statement for the project.

1.4 Statutory controls

The NSW Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) establishes the framework for cultural heritage values to be formally assessed in the land use planning and development consent process and requires that environmental impacts are considered prior to land development; this includes impacts on heritage items. The EP&A Act also requires that local governments prepare planning instruments [such as Local Environmental Plans] in accordance with the principles of the legislation to provide guidance on the level of environmental assessment required.

The *State Environmental Planning Policy* (State and Regional Development) 2011 identifies development that would be considered State Significant Development, State Significant Infrastructure and critical State Significant Infrastructure and has created two approval pathways:

- State Significant Development, e.g. mining, petroleum (oil, and gas), intensive livestock agriculture, chemical, manufacturing, waste and resource management facilities and other industries; and

- State Significant Infrastructure, e.g. road and rail infrastructure, water storage or water treatment facilities.

The SEARs required an assessment of Aboriginal heritage.

The *National Parks and Wildlife (NPW) Act*, administered by Heritage NSW, provides statutory protection for Aboriginal objects by making it illegal to harm Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places. The Act provides two tiers of offence against which individuals or corporations who harm Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places can be prosecuted. The NPW Act defines Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places:

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

Aboriginal place means any place declared to be an Aboriginal place under section 84.

The highest tier offences are reserved for knowledgeable harm of Aboriginal objects or knowledgeable desecration of Aboriginal places. Second tier offences are strict liability offences—that is, offences regardless of whether or not the offender knows they are harming an Aboriginal object or desecrating and Aboriginal place—against which defences may be established under the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019* (NSW) (the ‘NPW Regulation’) (see below).

- Section 87 of the NPW Act establishes defences against prosecution under s.86 (1), (2) or (4). The defences are as follows:
 - An AHIP or SSD approval authorising the harm (s.87[1])
 - Exercising due diligence to establish Aboriginal objects will not be harmed (s.87[2])
Due diligence may be achieved by compliance with requirements set out in the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019* (the NPW Regulation) or a code of practice adopted or prescribed by the NPW Regulation (s.87[3])
 - Undertaking “low impact” activities as defined by the NPW Regulation (s.87 [4]).

In addition to the above, a number of statutory controls remain in affect after an SSD approval:

- Under Section 89A of the NPW Act, a person who is aware of the location of an Aboriginal object and does not, in the prescribed manner, notify the Secretary thereof within a reasonable time is guilty of an offence against this Act. This is unless the person believes on reasonable grounds that the Secretary is aware of the location of that Aboriginal object.
- Under section 85 of the NPW Act, the Chief Executive of the Heritage NSW (as the delegate of the Secretary of the Department of Premier and Cabinet) is the authority for the proper care, preservation and protection of Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places in NSW. This legislative responsibility applies to Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places as defined under the NPW Act. The NPW Act allows the transfer of Aboriginal objects to an Aboriginal person or Aboriginal organisation for safekeeping. The person or organisation must enter into a care agreement with Heritage NSW. This process may be completed in conjunction with an AHIP.

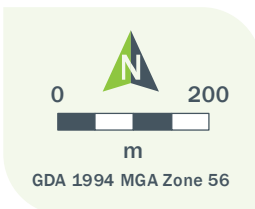
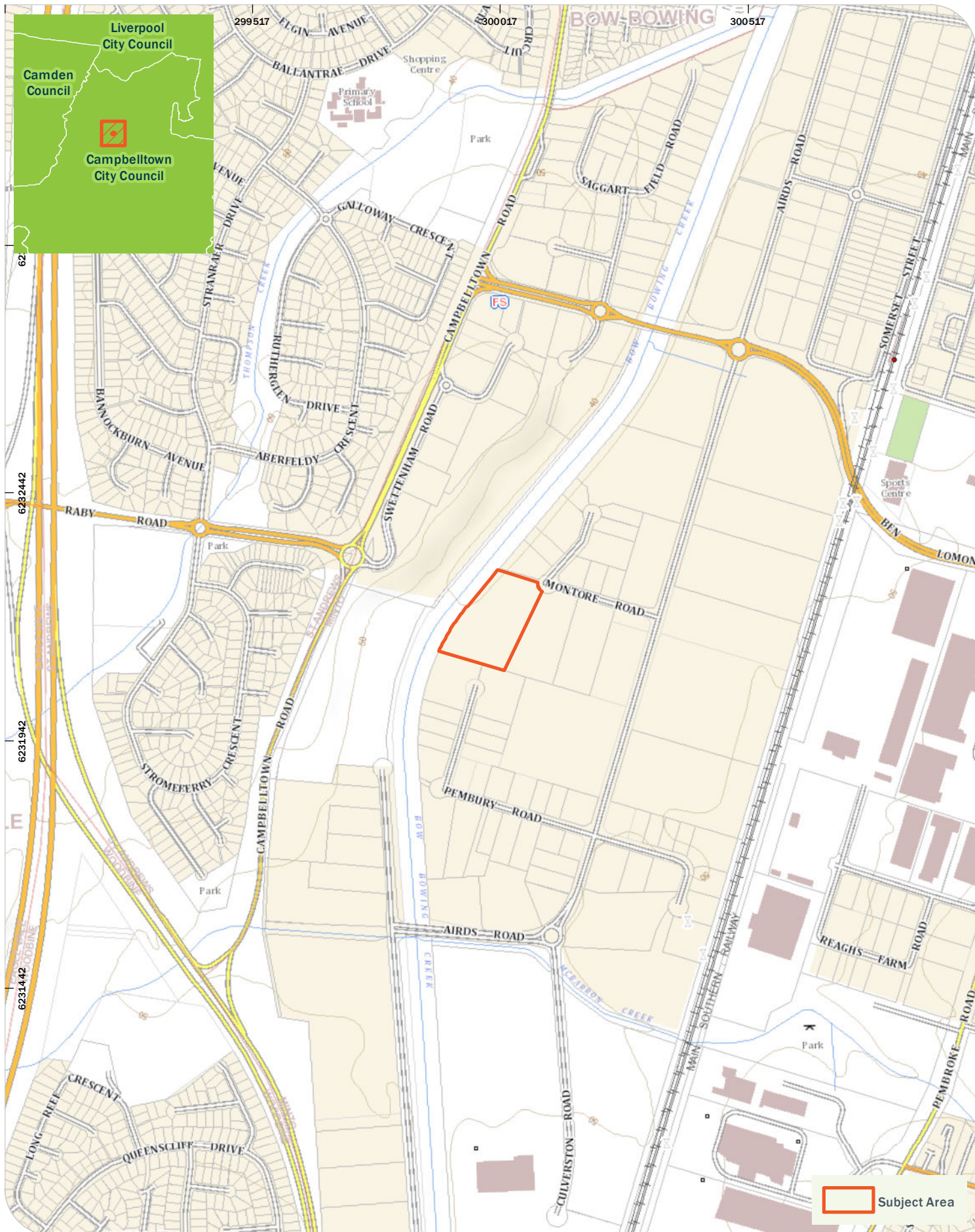
The *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* sets out a process for individuals and organisations to follow to determine whether an Aboriginal object will be harmed by an activity (Figure 3).

1.5 Objectives

The aim of the assessment was to assess whether Aboriginal Objects and/or Places are present or are likely to occur within or in close proximity to the Activity Area and/or places are and if those Aboriginal Objects and/or places may be harmed by the proposed works and if further investigation is required.

1.6 Assessment methodology

This assessment follows the process outlined in Figure 3 (Section 2).



Niche PM: Clare Anderson
 Niche Proj. #: 4894
 Client: Concrete Recyclers

Location Map

**Minto Waste and Resources Recovery Centre -
 Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence Assessment**

Figure 1



- Footprint
- Subject Area
- Perennial Stream

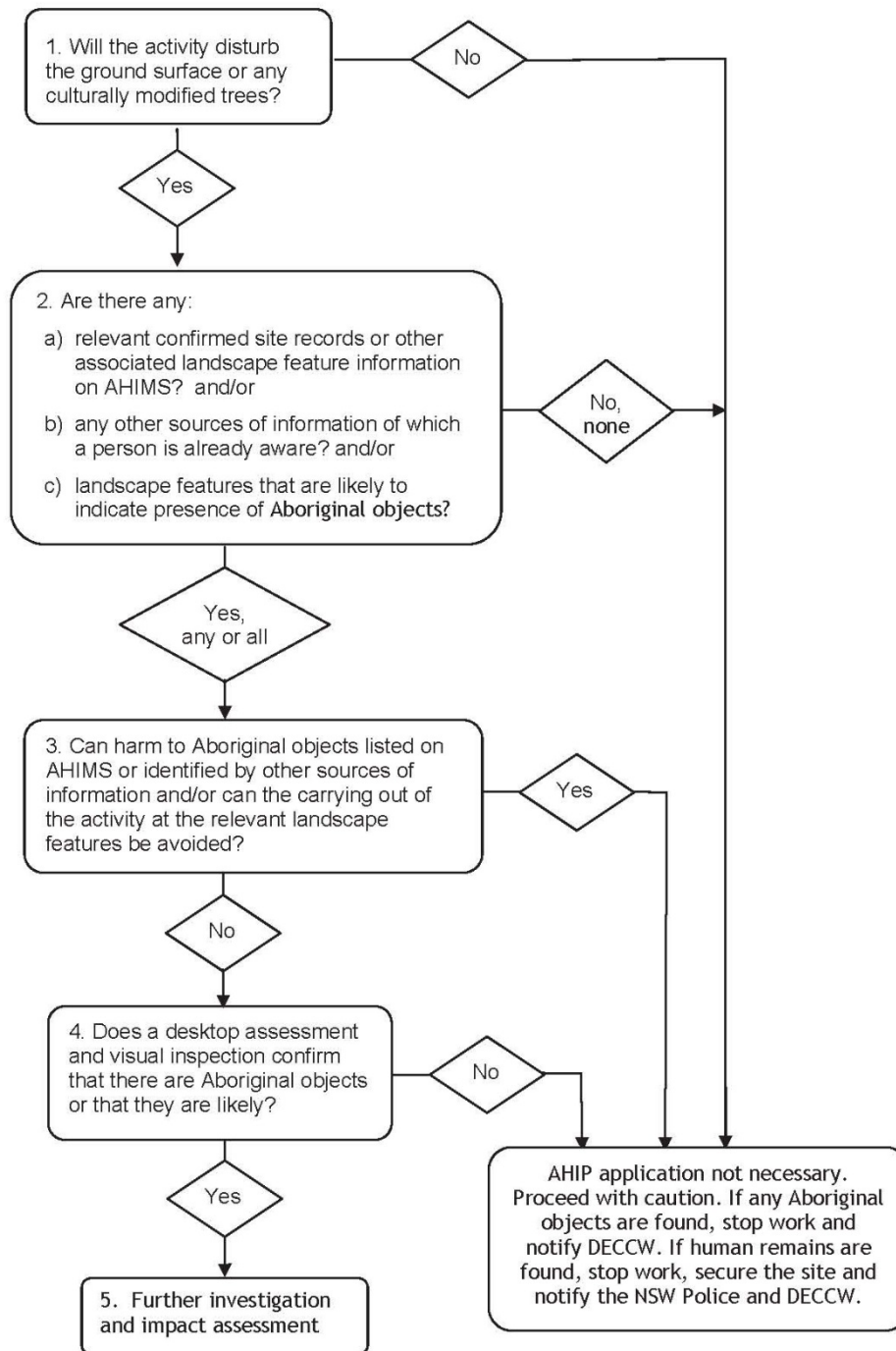


Figure 3: The due diligence assessment process

2. Aboriginal community consultation

Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council and Cubbitch Barta Native Title Claimants were invited to participate in a site inspection of the proposed property. Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council identified they did not have anyone available to undertake a site inspection and were unable to provide a date when they could. The site inspection was attended by Rebecca Chalker, representing Cubbitch Barta Native Title Claimants.

A survey report from Cubbitch Barta Native Title Claimants is provided in Attachment 2.

3. Previous archaeological work

3.1 Heritage Registers

3.1.1 AHIMS

An extensive search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) was conducted on the 15 April 2021 (AHIMS Client Service ID #583596) over a 4 km² area centred on the Activity Area. No Aboriginal sites were recorded within 1.2 km of the Activity Area.

Within the wider local area, Artefact(s) (n=4), Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) (n=2) and Art (Pigment or Engraved) (n=1) were found within the AHIMS register. A total of three (7) registered Aboriginal sites were located within the wider area. The closest sites were approximately over 1.2 km from the Activity Area.

It must be noted that care should be taken when using the AHIMS database to reach conclusions about site prevalence or distribution. The distribution of registered sites does not reflect patterns of occupation, but rather is often indicative of survey coverage and conditions.

Table 1: Summary of AHIMS site features within 3 km² of the Activity Area

Site features	Total
Artefact (isolated)	4
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) and Artefact	2
Art (Pigment or Engraved)	1
Total	7

3.1.2 Other heritage registers

Searches of the Australian World Heritage Database, the Commonwealth Heritage List, National Heritage List, State Heritage Register, State Heritage Inventory, the Campbelltown Local Environmental Plan (LEP) (2015) and the Campbelltown Control Plan (DCP) were conducted on the 15 April 2021.

The searches concluded that there are no recorded historic or Aboriginal heritage items within the Activity Area and that the Activity Area does not fall within the visual catchment of any nearby heritage items. The closest LEP heritage item is approximately 450 m (Milestone XXXI Item ID#I89) away from the Activity Area.

Table 2: Listed heritage items in proximity to the Activity Area

Heritage Register	Items in the Activity Area	Items nearby to the Activity Area
Australian World Heritage Database	-	-
Commonwealth Heritage List	-	-
National Heritage List	-	-
State Heritage Register	-	'Hollylea' and former Plough Inn (Item ID#00343)
State Heritage Inventory	-	-
Schedule 5 of the LEP		Milestone XXXI Item ID#I89 Milestone XXX (Item ID#188)

Heritage Register	Items in the Activity Area	Items nearby to the Activity Area
Development Control Plan	-	-

3.2 Previous heritage assessments within or relevant to the Activity Area

The Activity Area is located within a built-up industrial area. The Activity Area has not previously been assessed for Aboriginal heritage values. Table 3 provides an overview of relevant archaeological studies in the local area.

Table 3: Snapshot of archaeological studies in the local area.

Assessment author and year	Summary of assessment
Australian Museum Business Services (1997)	<i>Cumberland Plain Regional Archaeological Study: Stage 1</i> This assessment presents the results of a comprehensive investigation into the spatial distribution and mapping of Aboriginal archaeological resources in the Cumberland Plain. Objectives of the report were to critically assess the planning framework and investigate how it could be better utilised to fulfil the aims of effective heritage management and finally to address the identification of silcrete artefacts. The investigation is particularly concerned of the effectiveness of previous investigations and their contribution to the understanding of the archaeological resources of the Cumberland Plain.
Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management (2007)	<i>Archaeological Investigation of the Turner Road and Oran Park Precincts within the South West Growth Centre, Camden, NSW</i> This report contained a detailed history of the Camden and Cowpastures areas. It also discussed the likely local sources for silcrete as a raw material. This report provides a predictive model using the size and permanence of waterways is possible to make general predictions about Aboriginal site locations and also inferences can be made of the intensity and nature of those sites. In the stream classification system waterways are given an order according to the number of additional tributaries associated with each waterway. This system provides a measure of system complexity and this complexity is correlated with the size, frequency and complexity of associated Aboriginal sites.
Australian Museum (2008)	<i>El Caballo Blanco & Gledswood, NSW: Rezoning Aboriginal Heritage Assessment</i> This assessment was prepared to input into the draft Local Environment Study and Local Environmental Plan for the land formerly known as 'Central hills', Camden. Located in close proximity to the current Activity Area, the report identified eleven new sites (seven open camp sites or isolated finds, and four PADs) of varying levels of disturbance and of generally moderate significance. It was recommended that avoidance be the preferred management policy for the new sites where possible.
Dallas Consulting Archaeologists, 2007.	This assessment was undertaken across four areas of Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity within the Spring Farm Urban Release Area. The test excavations sampled only the areas of Aboriginal sensitivity that were identified during the initial assessment of the Spring Farm Urban Release Area (Dallas & Irish 2002), and the more recent updated and refined assessment (2007). These areas comprise elevated, relatively level, undisturbed ground (spurs and low rises) above watercourses (Dallas & Irish 2002:22). The excavation resulted in the recovery of 66 stone pieces, 22 of which were identified as being stone artefacts (Dallas 2007:37). Artefact raw materials recovered from each of the sites pit / trenches included silcrete, quartz, quartzite, fine grained siliceous and tuff.
Jo McDonald 2010	<i>Archaeological Test Excavations at SFPAD5 (45-2-3780), Spring Farm</i>

Assessment author and year	Summary of assessment
	SFPAD5 located in an area of transition between Bringelly shale geology with a Blacktown soil landscape, and a Theresa Park soil landscape over sandstone geology. Over 1000 stone artefacts were recovered within 250 m of a drainage line that drained into the Nepean River.

In summary, the archaeology of the Activity Area, prior to disturbance, likely reflected the Cumberland Plain model (McDonald and White 2010). The landscape units upon which the Activity Area is situated typically possess moderate potential to contain sub-surface archaeological deposits, and the most probable archaeological site types that may be found in the area include low intensity background artefact scatters and isolated finds with higher densities in association with the South Creek soil landscape. This potential however has been removed by the history of earthworks across the Activity Area.

There is no potential for grinding grooves or rock shelters because there is no exposed sandstone geology within the Activity Area. There is no potential for modified trees in the Activity Area due to vegetation clearance.



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4. Environmental Context

4.1 Topography, Landforms and Hydrology

The Activity Area is located within the Campbelltown Local Government Area. The area surrounding the Activity Area largely comprises of industrial facilities (IN1 – General Industrial). Bow Bowing Creek, a concrete lined and heavily modified channel is located directly west of the Activity Area. The McBarron Creek (non-perennial) is located approximately 600 m south of the Activity Area and the Thomson Creek (non-perennial) located approximately 650 m to the west.

The site is flat, as a result of previous clearing and site levelling. The northern section of the Activity Area has been compacted with imported material to convert into industrial storage and a car park. There are no mature trees and non-remnant vegetation is restricted to the western boundary of the Activity Area.

4.2 Geology and soils

The natural landscape of the Campbelltown LGA is characterised by Hawkesbury Sandstone, the Wianamatta Shale Group, Alluvium deposits and Pots Hill/Razorback Sandstone. While the Activity Area falls within the South Creek alluvial soil landscape, a soil landscape associated with Aboriginal Objects, the soil profiles within the Activity Area have been extensively disturbed (see Section 2.4).

4.3 Vegetation

Woodland vegetation characterised the area prior to colonial times. Vegetation, prior to urban development, consisted of scattered trees and areas of dense woodland towards to the east and in parts south of Campbelltown. Due to previous site clearing and levelling there is no remnant vegetation. Grass covers much of the southern section of the Activity Area.

4.4 Past land use and disturbance

Historical aerial comparisons from 1961 to 2002 (Figure 5, Table 1) were assessed and compared with Google Earth mapping up to 2019 to ascertain the level of historical disturbance within the Activity Area.

Table 4: Aerial photograph comparisons of the Activity Area

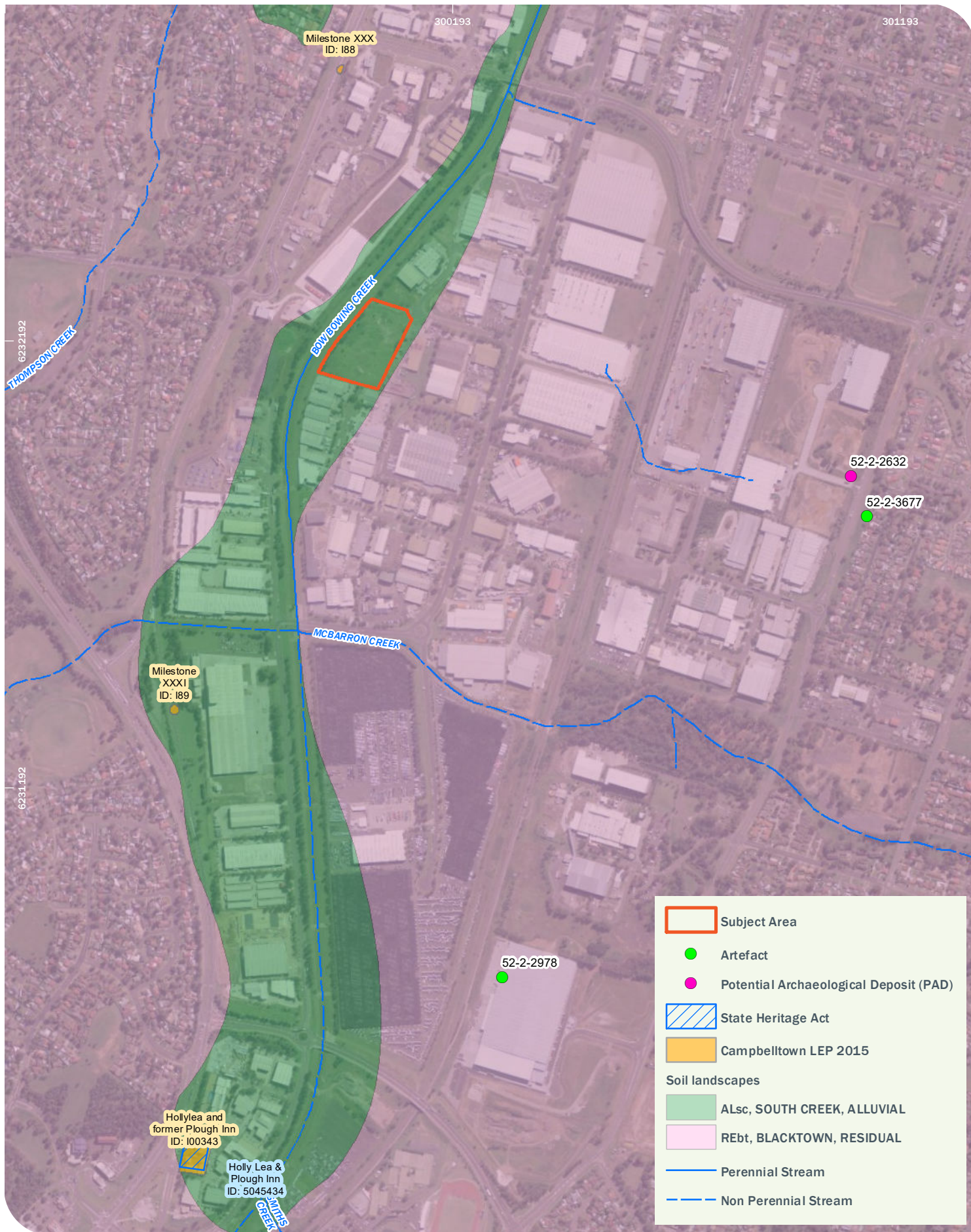
Year	Description of disturbance
1961	The image is low resolution black and white image. The general area has no vegetation, potentially due to previous clearing events.
1975	The image is of a poor resolution black and white image. Bow Bowing Creek appears to have been modified.
1988	Moderate resolution colour image. Limited vegetation along western proportion of Activity Area and disbursed vegetation throughout. Evidence of industrial activity on the eastern adjoining property.
2002	Moderate resolution colour image. Lined channel present for Bow Bowing Creek. Industrial activities present along the eastern and southern extent of the Activity Area.
2006	High resolution colour image. Activity Area has not been developed however is clear of vegetation. A line of scrubs line the western edge of the Activity Area. The area surrounding the Activity Area in all directions is an industrial area.
2007	High resolution colour image. No significant changes.
2009	High resolution colour image. No significant changes.
2011	High resolution colour image. No significant changes.

Year	Description of disturbance
2012	High resolution colour image. The northern section of the Activity Area was converted into an industrial area. The concreted area contains large industrial building, storage containers and parking.
2013	High resolution colour image. The Activity Area has been cleared through extensive earthworks for industrial activities.
2014	High resolution colour image. The northern section of the Activity Area has been concreted into an industrial area with large shipping containers.
2014	High resolution colour image. No significant changes.
2015	High resolution colour image. All shipping containers have been removed from the northern section of the Activity Area. Industrial shipping containers are located sparingly on the southern section of the Activity Area.
2016	High resolution colour image. No significant changes. Access soil heap has been cleared and levelled.

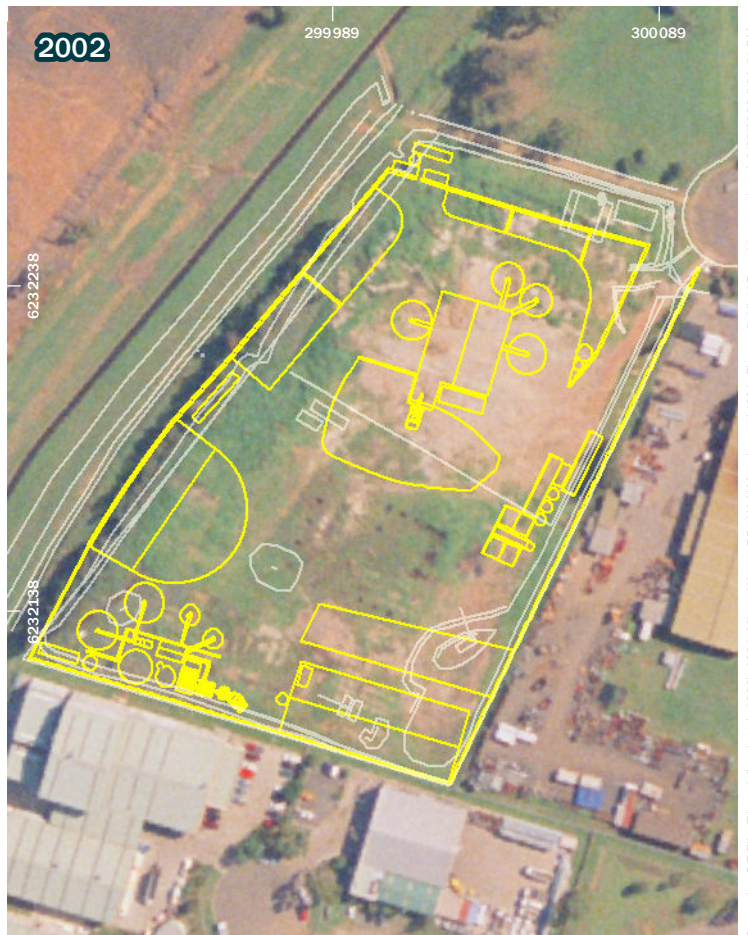
The Activity Area has gone through an extensive stage of ground surface clearing and earthworks, significantly in 2013 and likely prior to 1961. The surrounding area has changed significantly with the development of industries within area. It is highly unlikely that Aboriginal objects have survived within the Activity Area.



Plate 1: Historic aerial imagery of Activity Area in 2013 showing extensive land disturbance (Source: Concrete Recyclers)



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5. Aboriginal objects due diligence assessment

Is the proposed activity a low impact activity as defined by the Regulation?

No.

The activity is not a low impact activity as defined by the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019 ('the Regulation') because:

- It involves earthworks associated with new installation/construction.

Step 1 - Will the activity disturb the ground surface or any culturally modified trees?

The proposed activity involves significant earthworks and will disturb the ground surface. It is noted that the activity will be impacting pre-existing fill.

The proposed activity will not disturb any Aboriginal culturally modified trees as the property is cleared of mature vegetation.

Step 2a - Are there any relevant confirmed site records or other associated landscape feature information on AHIMS (or other heritage registers)?

No.

No Aboriginal sites are located within the Activity Area. While the Activity Area is located within landscapes known to contain Aboriginal objects (i.e. 200 m of water and within the South Creek alluvial soil landscape), the archaeological potential has been removed by the extensive earthworks that have been undertaken within the Activity Area (Plate 1)

Step 2b - Are there any other sources of information of which a person is already aware?

No.

Step 2c - Are there landscape features that are likely to indicate the presence of Aboriginal Objects?

No

The Activity Area is located within 200 m of Bow Bowing Creek, a feature identified by the Due Diligence Code as likely to contain Aboriginal objects, however the Activity Area has been highly disturbed through site clearing and extensive areas of earthwork. Bow Bowing Creek is now a concrete lined channel and is highly modified.

Step 3 - Can the harm or the activity be avoided?

Not applicable

The desktop assessment indicates that Aboriginal objects are unlikely to occur within the Activity Area. There is no compelling reason to move or avoid the activity as the current Activity Area has been previously disturbed.

Step 4 - Does a desktop assessment and visual inspection confirm that there are Aboriginal Objects or that they are likely?

A desktop and visual inspection of the property has confirmed the high degree of disturbance across the Subject Area. The potential for Aboriginal objects to be present within the Subject Area is nil.

A pedestrian site inspection of the Subject Area was completed on 7 May 2021. Clare Anderson (Niche Environment and Heritage), Rebecca Chalker (Cubbtich Barta Native Title Claimants) and Adam Richardson (Concrete Recyclers) were in attendance. Weather conditions were overcast and the property was wet from recent rain.

It was understood from the desktop assessment that the Subject Area had been previously levelled and filled to create the current ground surface, as seen in the aerial imagery. While visibility was low due to grass cover and imported fill, disturbance was evident in the undulating and divetted terrain, spoil heaps and brick, ceramic and blue metal fill in all exposures. The terrain was seen to be modified to such an extent that preservation of Aboriginal objects was exceedingly unlikely. The adjacent creekline was also modified to form a large open canal storm water drainage. A cement culvert runs beneath a portion of the Subject Area and feeds into the storm water drain.



Plate 2: Example of exposure within the Subject Area, looking west across industrial yard from the northern portion of the Subject Area.



Plate 3: View along southern boundary of property showing imported fill, uneven ground surface and current working yard to the west



Plate 4: Looking north across the property from the southern boundary showing typical visibility and undulating, modified terrain



Plate 5: Looking south across the Subject Area. Adjacent blocks are shown to be below the existing height of the Subject Area



Plate 6: Looking south across the Subject Area, showing modified and disturbed terrain



Plate 7: Looking north along the property boundary, showing visible earthworks and modified terrain



Plate 8: Example of exposure showing imported fill



Plate 9: Bow-Bowing Creek, on the western perimeter of the Subject Area, showing modified terrain. The Subject Area is located to the left of the frame (east).

The desktop assessment and visual inspection confirmed that Aboriginal objects are unlikely due to the high degree of land disturbance to the Activity Area.

Step 5 – Further investigations and impact assessment

No

The desktop and visual confirmed that Aboriginal objects are unlikely due to the high degree of past land use and disturbance

No further investigation or impact assessment is required.



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6. Conclusions and Recommendations

On the basis of this assessment, it is unlikely that Aboriginal objects have survived within the Activity Area due to the high level of disturbance and modification to the ground surface. The land modification practices within the Activity Area have disrupted the ground surface to such an extent that the possibility of in situ deposits is low.

No Aboriginal heritage constraints were identified for the proposed activity and no further investigation or impact assessment is required.

The proposed development has been defined as a State Significant Development (SSD) under Schedule 1 section 23 of the *State and Regional Development State Environmental Planning Policy 2011*. The proposed works are assessed under Division 4.7 of the EP&A Act. The SEARs require the Environmental Impact Statement to consider any impacts to Aboriginal heritage. The Minister for Planning is the consent authority for SSD applications and are assessed by the Department of Planning and Environment.

This assessment has considered impacts to Aboriginal heritage through the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*. No Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal heritage constraints have been identified. No further investigation or assessment is required.

It is recommended that:

- All site workers and contractors should be inducted to the area and informed of their obligations under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.
 - HeritageNSW has noted that “Any Aboriginal cultural heritage awareness inductions would benefit from the involvement of Aboriginal community representatives”
- In the unlikely event that any Aboriginal Objects are found, all activities with the potential to impact the objects must stop. A temporary fence is to be erected around the Aboriginal cultural heritage site, with a buffer zone of at least 10 metres around the known edge. An appropriately qualified archaeologist is to be engaged to assess the findings, and notification is provided to the Heritage NSW. Works should not proceed without advice from Heritage NSW or an appropriately qualified archaeologist.
- In the unlikely event that suspected human remains are encountered during construction, all work in the area that may cause further impact, must cease immediately and:
 - The location, including a 20 m curtilage, should be secured using barrier fencing to avoid further harm.
 - The NSW Police must be contacted immediately.
 - No further action is to be undertaken until the NSW Police provide written notification to Concrete Recyclers.
 - If the skeletal remains are identified as Aboriginal, Concrete Recyclers or their agent must contact: Heritage NSW Dept of Premier and Cabinet Enviroline on 131 555; and representatives of the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs).
 - No works are to continue until the Heritage NSW provides written notification to the proponent or their Agent.

7. References

Australian Museum Business Services. (2008). El Caballo Blanco & Gledswood, NSW: Rezoning Aboriginal Heritage Assessment. AHIMS Report ID #102190: Prepared for Camden Council

Australian Museum Business Services. (1997). Cumberland Plain Regional Archaeological Study: Stage 1. Commissioned for the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service.

Campbelltown Local Environmental Plan 2015.

Department of Environment Climate Change and Water (DECCW). 2010. *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*, produced for the Department of Environment Climate Change and Water, NSW.

Department of Environment Climate Change and Water (DECCW). 2010. *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents*. Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water.

Department of Environment Climate Change and Water (DECCW). 2010. *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*. Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW.

Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management Pty Ltd [JMCHM]. (2007). Archaeological investigation of the Turner Road and Oran Park Precincts within the South West Growth Centre, Camden, NSW. Report to APP on behalf of the Growth Centres Commission and Camden City Council.

Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists, 2007. Aboriginal Archaeological Test Excavation Report Areas of Aboriginal Archaeological Sensitivity at Spring Farm near Camden, NSW.

State and Regional Development State Environmental Planning Policy 2011.

Attachment 1 – AHIMS Extensive Search

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 6611

Client Service ID : 583596

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
52-2-2632	H402	AGD	56	300980	6231700	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Louise Gay							
52-2-2978	Pembroke Road IF1	AGD	56	300200	6230580	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Paul Irish Consultant Archaeologist							
52-2-3677	Rose Park	GDA	56	301120	6231800	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	1899,1948	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider							
52-2-3736	CG-IA-01	GDA	56	298441	6234141	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Miss.Melanie (Duplicate of #6086) Thomson							
52-2-4162	Claymore 1	GDA	56	297512	6230819	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Fenella Atkinson							
52-2-4165	Brady Park IF 8	GDA	56	297581	6230999	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	4126	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Fenella Atkinson							
52-2-4196	Dimeny Park	GDA	56	297850	6230296	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Doctor.Alan Williams							

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 15/04/2021 for Kosta Contos for the following area at Lat, Long From : -34.0439, 150.8165 - Lat, Long To : -34.0211, 150.8526 with a Buffer of 1000 meters. Additional Info : For the purpose of archaeological assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 7

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

Attachment 2 – Cubbitch Barta Native Title Claimants Survey Report

To Whom it May Concern,

RE: **Proposed Concrete Recycling Plant.**

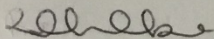
On the 7th May, I accompanied Clair Anderson from Niche and Adam (Company Representative) on a Cultural Heritage Survey at 7 Montore Road Minto, as a representative of Cubbitch Barta Native Title Aboriginal Claimants Corporation.

The proposed development area is highly disturbed with evidence of fill covering the entirety of the area. Half of the area is currently leased and is used in an industrial manner, the remaining half has remnant of industrial storage use and overgrown grass, with limited visibility.

The proposed development area borders parallel to a creek line which also has evidence of high disturbance and reshaping to create what is visually seen as a storm water drain rather than a natural creek line.

Visual inspection reveals any cultural significance that may have been present would have been destroyed through the continual impacts associated with industrial areas and urban planning creek modifications. In my opinion the remnant cultural heritage significance is low and should not affect the development proposal.

Sincerely



Rebecca Chalker