
Appendix I.7

Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report

Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre

Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment

Prepared for Central Waste Station Pty Ltd

August 2025

Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre

Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment

Central Waste Station Pty Ltd

E230029 RP11

August 2025

Version	Date	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Comments
1	10 December 2024	Rohani Dutch	Stacey Kennedy	Technical review of draft report
2	16 January 2025	Cameron Neal	Phil Towler, Katie Ward	Internal review of draft report
3	21 August 2025	Rohani Dutch	Stacey Kennedy	Final

Approved by



Stacey Kennedy

Associate | Team Lead

21 August 2025

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ABN: 28 141 736 558

Executive Summary

Central Waste Station Pty Ltd (CWS) operates a resource recovery facility (RRF) owned by Central Waste Plant Pty Ltd (CWP) at 8 Styles Street in Kurri Kurri. The most recent development consent (Cessnock Council Development Application (DA) 8/2019/568) allows a material throughput of 90,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) of General Solid Waste (non-putrescible) with up to 30,000 tonnes of material stored on site at any time and 24 hours per day, 6 days per week operations. The RRF is capable of a significantly higher throughput than is permitted under the existing development approval, which constrains the company's ability to achieve greater volumes of resource recovery for the region, to satisfy the demand for its services, and to grow the business. The facility currently operates during reduced hours to avoid exceeding the annual throughput tonnage limit.

As such, CWP is applying for an expansion of the RRF operations to allow:

- a material throughput of up to 450,000 tpa
- on site storage of up to 40,000 tonnes of material
- operating hours of 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.

Changes to the site layout are proposed to optimise the RRF operations and to allow further sorting and processing on site to increase the value of dispatched recovered materials. The RRF operational processes will remain generally the same. The revised site will occupy 1, 8 and 10 Styles Street and 145 and 147 Mitchell Avenue. The larger site and higher waste throughput are referred to as the Integrated Resource Recovery Centre (IRRC, 'the project').

The existing infrastructure, the proposed changes and the project infrastructure (including the proposed changes) are summarised in Table ES1.

Table ES1 **Project summary**

Address	Existing infrastructure	Project changes	Project infrastructure (with changes)
8 Styles Street	An RRF comprising automated processing plant enclosure, weighbridge, receival shed, open material storage bays, water management basin and mobile plant and equipment for yard processing including crushing and screening. The main entry/exit to the site is via Styles Street, with car parking and demountable offices for staff.	• remove demountable offices and weighbridge • close off the entry/exit onto Styles Street • add additional material storage bays by adding and extending concrete walls • extend awnings to cover external material storage bays.	Resource recovery facility • automated processing plant enclosure • waste receival shed • covered material storage bays • yard processing comprising mobile equipment for sorting, shearing, crushing and screening • water management basin.
10 Styles Street	Ancillary area for CWS operations, comprising a workshop utilised for vehicle and equipment maintenance and general laydown and storage.	• repurpose the existing workshop by replacing internal plant and equipment with metal recovery equipment • install stormwater and fire safety infrastructure and provide concrete hardstand throughout operations area • delineate car and truck parking • erect perimeter walls/fencing.	Metal processing facility • metal processing building • car and truck parking.

Address	Existing infrastructure	Project changes	Project infrastructure (with changes)
147 Mitchell Avenue	Two sheds and a gravel hardstand area. Currently utilised for equipment laydown and storage.	- demolish existing sheds - construct weighbridges and office - install stormwater infrastructure and provide concrete hardstand throughout operations area - delineate car and truck parking - erect perimeter walls/fencing.	Auxiliary operations area - incoming and outgoing weighbridges with office over the top - car and truck parking - pedestrian linkages.
145 Mitchell Avenue	Gravel hardstand utilised for vehicle and equipment storage, temporary offices in the form of demountable buildings and a temporary awning.	- remove demountable offices - install stormwater and fire safety infrastructure and provide concrete hardstand throughout operation area - construct residual waste processing building - erect perimeter walls/fencing.	Waste processing facility building for further processing of residual material.
1 Styles Street			
Mitchell Avenue road reserve	Gravel hardstand entry/exit into 147 Mitchell Avenue. Grassed/gravel verge between the road and the lot boundaries.	- establish a new access for heavy vehicles into 147 Mitchell Avenue, including a deceleration lane on the northern side of Mitchell Avenue - construct a new footpath and provide landscaping along Mitchell Avenue between 143 Mitchell Avenue and Styles Street.	- IRRC main entry/exit with a deceleration lane on Mitchell Avenue - landscaped verge with footpath.

The project will be assessed as State significant development (SSD) pursuant to Schedule 1 of the State Environmental Planning Policy (Planning Systems) 2021 (Planning Systems SEPP). Approval for the project will be required under Part 4, Division 4.7 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). An SSD application is to be accompanied by an environmental impact statement (EIS).

This Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) addresses the relevant Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) issued by the Secretary of the NSW Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) for the project. This ACHA identifies, characterises and assesses any Aboriginal heritage sites and values within the project site to support the applicant in avoiding and/or minimising impacts to Aboriginal heritage.

EMM prepared an Aboriginal due diligence report for the project site in 2023. This assessment did not identify any archaeological sites and found that the area was heavily disturbed; as such, the report concluded that no further investigation was required. Regardless, the SEARs specify that an ACHA is required as part of the EIS.

The ACHA follows the processes and methods outlined in Heritage NSW's *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010).

The consultation process initially identified 64 Aboriginal stakeholder organisations who may have had an interest in the project. Following notification of these organisations, 21 responded as wishing to be registered for subsequent consultation throughout the project. These include a number of locally based Wonnarua traditional owner groups, as well as Aboriginal communities from the broader region interested in cultural heritage management.

The Hunter Valley is a culturally significant and heavily utilised environment. Archaeological studies near the project site and in the broader region have almost exclusively been undertaken in relation to environmental assessments for proposed or ongoing developments. Archaeological material is scattered almost continuously across the Hunter Region, including a prevalence of artefact scatters and isolated finds across all landforms.

Subsurface deposits are predominantly confined to the A-Horizon or topsoil which is generally less than 25 cm in depth. These sites are often disturbed, and stratification is often absent or unclear. Mudstone is the most common lithic artefactual material found in the region, followed by silcrete. Chert, tuff, quartz, quartzite, petrified wood, porcellanite, hornfels, porphyry, basalt, limestone, sandstone, rhyolite, basalt, European glass and other non-specific lithic types also occur in smaller quantities.

The desktop and field survey investigations for the ACHA demonstrate that there is a negligible likelihood of Aboriginal objects being present within the project site. Previous ground disturbance activities, including vegetation clearance and significant modifications to the site for ancillary and industrial activities, have completely removed the upper layers of the soil profile. These disturbance activities have also impacted the Swamp Creek riparian corridor in which Aboriginal cultural deposits may be expected to occur. No recorded archaeological sites were identified within the project site during desktop or field investigations. Likewise, no site-specific cultural values were relayed by Aboriginal participants.

The following recommendations should be integrated into the management of the project:

- Previous disturbance validated by field survey indicates negligible likelihood of Aboriginal objects being present within the project site. Works may proceed with caution, and without further assessment. However, the nature of the disturbance within these areas does not preclude the potential for isolated finds, which is a common site type across the region, even in disturbed contexts. In the event that unexpected Aboriginal objects, sites or places (or potential Aboriginal objects, sites or places) are discovered during construction, all works in the vicinity of the find should cease and contact with a heritage professional undertaken to inform next steps.
- CWS is engaged and supportive of the wider Kurri Kurri community and would like to facilitate employment opportunities and engagement with the local Aboriginal community. Ray Neilson (CWS site manager) requested the management recommendations focus on cultural values of the area surrounding the project site, noting no cultural values were linked specifically with the site itself, and to develop an Aboriginal employment scheme or participation plan as guided and informed by the RAPs.
- If human skeletal material is discovered, the *NSW Coroners Act 2009* requires that all works should cease, and the NSW Police and the NSW Coroner's Office be contacted. Once direction from these organisations has been undertaken and, where relevant, the current DECCW guidelines for managing the unexpected discovery of Aboriginal objects, sites and/or human remains should be implemented.
- If any part of the project site is located outside the areas identified in this ACHA, or if any alteration is proposed that could result in additional impact to material culture, further assessment of these area(s) should be undertaken to identify and appropriately manage Aboriginal objects and/or sites that may be present.
- Consultation should be maintained with the RAPs during the finalisation of the assessment process and throughout the project.
- A copy of the ACHA should be lodged with AHIMS and provided to each of the RAPs.
- Where the heritage consultant changes through the project, suitable hand over should be undertaken to ensure no loss or mistranslation of the intent of the information, findings and future steps in heritage management occur.

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1 Introduction

1.1 The project

Central Waste Station Pty Ltd (CWS) operates a resource recovery facility (RRF) owned by Central Waste Plant Pty Ltd (CWP) at 8 Styles Street in Kurri Kurri. The most recent development consent (Cessnock Council Development Application (DA) 8/2019/568) in relation to the existing RRF allows a material throughput of 90,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) of General Solid Waste (non-putrescible) with up to 30,000 tonnes of material stored on site at any time and 24 hours per day, 6 days per week operations. The RRF is capable of a significantly higher throughput than is permitted under the existing development approval, which constrains the company's ability to achieve greater volumes of resource recovery for the region, to satisfy the demand for its services, and to grow the business. The facility currently has to operate during reduced hours to avoid exceeding the annual throughput tonnage limit.

As such, CWP is applying for an expansion of the RRF operations to allow:

- a material throughput of up to 450,000 tpa
- on site storage of up to 40,000 tonnes of material
- operating hours of 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.

The RRF operational processes will remain generally the same. However, some changes to the site layout are proposed to optimise the RRF operations and to allow further sorting and processing on site to increase the value of dispatched recovered materials. The revised site will occupy 1, 8 and 10 Styles Street and 145 and 147 Mitchell Avenue. The larger site and higher waste throughput are referred to as the Integrated Resource Recovery Centre (IRRC, 'the project').

The existing infrastructure, the proposed changes and the project infrastructure (including the proposed changes) are summarised in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Project summary

Lot	Existing infrastructure	Project changes	Project infrastructure (with changes)
8 Styles Street	An RRF comprising automated processing plant enclosure, weighbridge, receival shed, open material storage bays, water management basin and mobile plant and equipment for yard processing including crushing and screening. The main entry/exit to the site is via Styles Street, with car parking and demountable offices for staff.	• Remove demountable offices and weighbridge. • Close off the entry/exit onto Styles Street. • Add additional material storage bays by adding and extending concrete walls. • Extend awnings to cover external material storage bays.	Resource recovery facility • Automated processing plant enclosure. • Waste receival shed. • Covered material storage bays. • Yard processing comprising mobile equipment for sorting, shearing, crushing and screening. • Water management basin.
10 Styles Street	Ancillary area for CWS operations, comprising a workshop utilised for vehicle and equipment maintenance and general laydown and storage.	• Repurpose the existing workshop by replacing internal plant and equipment with metal recovery equipment. • Install stormwater and fire safety infrastructure and provide concrete hardstand throughout operations area. • Delineate car and truck parking. • Erect perimeter walls/fencing.	Metal processing facility • Shed with metal processing equipment and storage bunkers. • Car and truck parking. • General laydown and storage.

Lot	Existing infrastructure	Project changes	Project infrastructure (with changes)
147 Mitchell Avenue	Two sheds and a gravel hardstand area. Currently utilised for equipment laydown and storage.	- Demolish existing sheds. - Construct weighbridges and office. - Install stormwater infrastructure and provide concrete hardstand throughout operations area. - Delineate car and truck parking. - Erect perimeter walls/fencing.	Auxiliary operations area - Incoming and outgoing weighbridges with office over the top. - Car and truck parking. - Pedestrian linkages.
145 Mitchell Avenue	Gravel hardstand utilised for vehicle and equipment storage, temporary offices in the form of demountable buildings and a temporary awning.	- Remove demountable offices. - Install stormwater and fire safety infrastructure and provide concrete hardstand throughout operation area. - Construct residual waste processing building. - Erect perimeter walls/fencing.	Residual waste recovery plant Shed with residual waste recovery plant and storage areas.
1 Styles Street			
Mitchell Avenue road reserve	Gravel hardstand entry/exit into 147 Mitchell Avenue. Grassed/gravel verge between the road and the lot boundaries.	- Establish a new access for heavy vehicles into 147 Mitchell Avenue, including a deceleration lane on the northern side of Mitchell Avenue. - Construct a new footpath and provide landscaping along Mitchell Avenue between 143 Mitchell Avenue and Styles Street.	- IRRC main entry/exit with a deceleration lane on Mitchell Avenue. - Landscaped verge with footpath.

1.2 The site

The site is located in the Cessnock Local Government Area (LGA) in the township of Kurri Kurri, New South Wales (NSW). The site is located within 1, 8 and 10 Styles Street and 145, 147 Mitchell Avenue, as well as the associated road reserve. The site and development footprint is displayed in Figure 1.1 and Figure 1.2 and formal land descriptions are listed in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2 Lot/DPs of the site

Lot	DP	Address
1	1309128	8 Styles Street
6	1251190	10 Styles Street
3	586741	147 Mitchell Avenue
4	586741	145 Mitchell Avenue
1	1128108	1 Styles Street

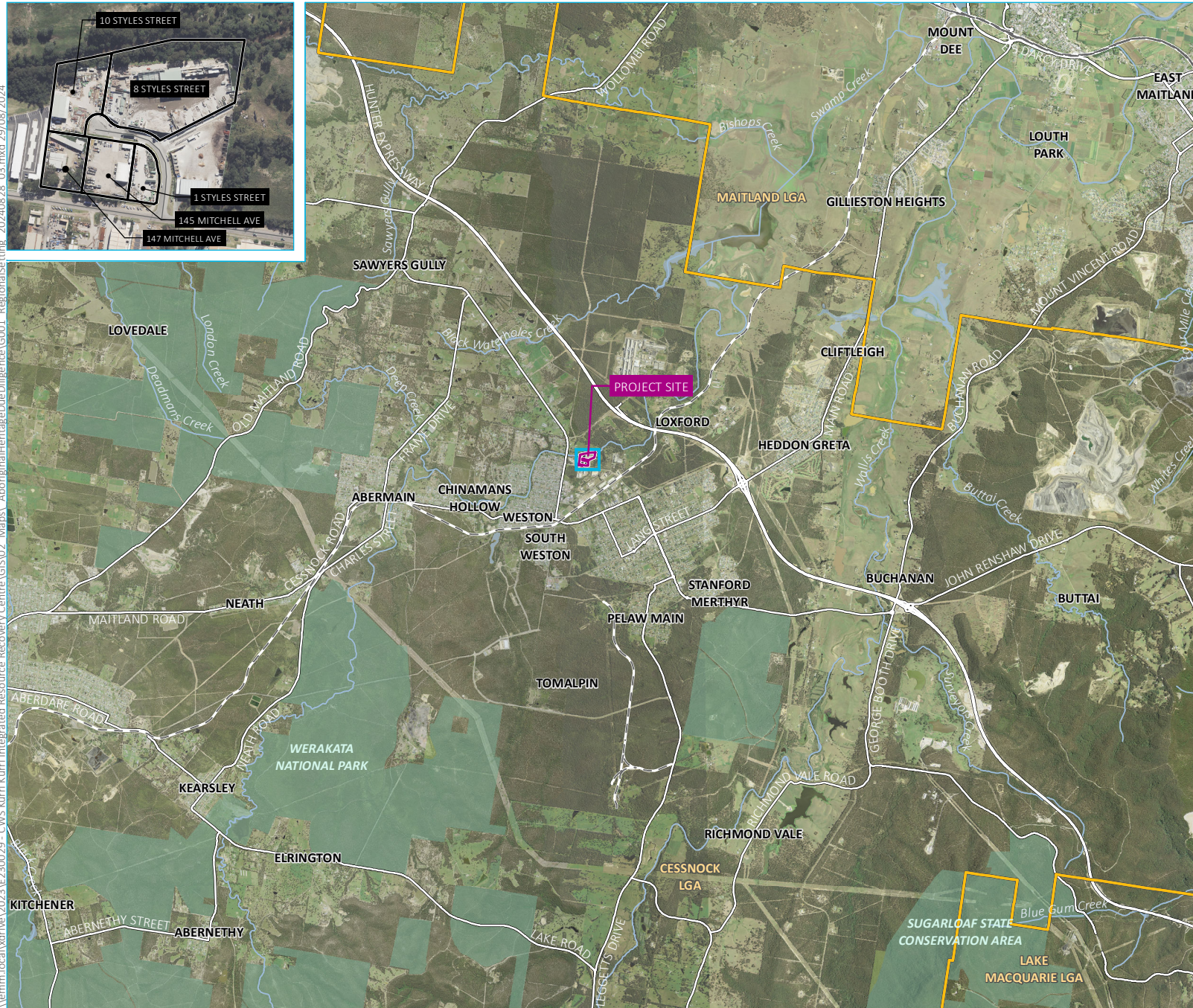
Note: Lot 1 of DP1309128 was previously Lot 5 of DP1251190

1.3 Terminology

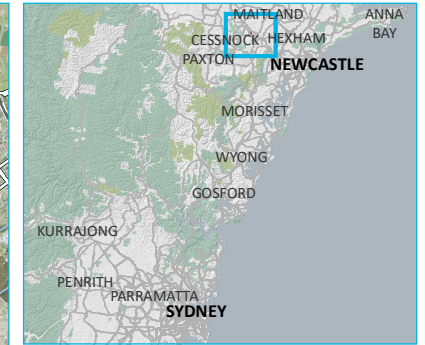
Key terminology used for the project in this report is as follows:

- 'The site' or 'project site': 1, 8 and 10 Styles Street and 145 and 147 Mitchell Avenue.
- Development footprint: the area of disturbance for construction and operation. The development footprint excludes the creek and associated vegetation along the north of the project site.

\\emm.local\drive\2023\1230029 - CWS Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre\GIS\02 Maps\ AboriginalHeritageDueDiligence\G001 RegionalSetting_20240828_03.mxd 29/08/2024



Source: EMM (2024); ABS (2021); DCSSS (2023); ESRI (2024); GA (2009)

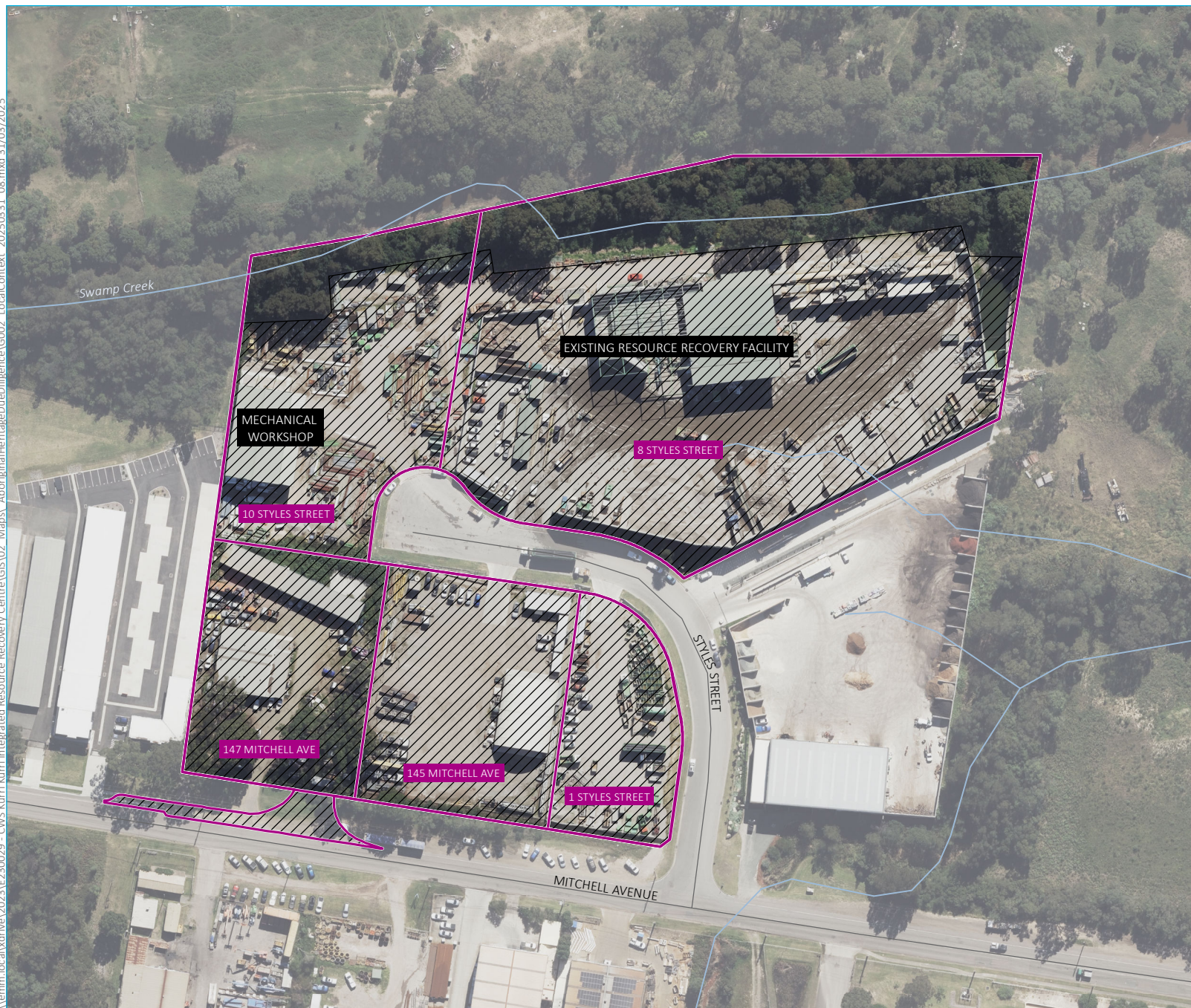


- KEY
- Site boundary
 - Lot area
 - Major road
 - Named watercourse
 - Local government area
 - Named waterbody
 - NPWS reserve
 - State forest
- INSET KEY
- Major road
 - NPWS reserve
 - State forest

Regional setting

CWS Kurri Kurri Integrated
Resource Recovery Centre
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Figure 1.1

\\emm.local\drive\2023\E230029 - CWS Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre\GIS\02 Maps\ AboriginalHeritageDueDiligence\G002 LocalContext 20250331_08.mxd 31/03/2025



KEY

- Site boundary
- Proposed disturbance footprint
- Existing environment
- Minor road
- Watercourse/drainage line

Local context

Kurri Kurri Integrated
Resource Recovery Centre
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Figure 1.2

1.4 Purpose and scope of this report

The project will be assessed as State Significant Development (SSD) pursuant to Schedule 1 of the State Environmental Planning Policy (Planning Systems) 2021 (Planning Systems SEPP), and approval for the project will be required under Part 4, Division 4.7 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). An SSD application for the project is to be accompanied by an environmental impact statement (EIS).

This ACHA has been prepared to address the relevant Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) issued by the Secretary of the NSW Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) for the project.

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd (EMM) has been engaged by CWS to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) to support the EIS for the project. It documents the results of archaeological and anthropological investigations undertaken to identify the extent and significance of any physical remains and intangible values of past Aboriginal visitation, use and occupation within the site. The objectives of the investigation were to:

- consult with and involve key Aboriginal community members and knowledge holders to identify areas and places of cultural value within or in the vicinity of the project site
- compile a review of existing environmental, historical, and archaeological information for the project site, by identifying and summarising known and previously recorded Aboriginal heritage places, cultural values areas and landforms of archaeological interest in its immediate surrounds
- determine if any Aboriginal objects, places, cultural values areas, or areas of archaeological potential are present (or are likely to be present) within the project site, as well as areas of existing disturbance, through ground-truthing, including field survey
- identify the type, nature, and extent of any Aboriginal sites, objects, archaeological deposits, potential archaeological deposits, and cultural values areas within the project site
- map the locations of known and potential Aboriginal sites, objects and deposits and cultural values areas identified
- assess the archaeological and cultural significance of Aboriginal values identified within the project site
- assess and identify heritage constraints and opportunities and the potential impacts of the project
- identify and recommend measures to mitigate any heritage impacts and risks to the project.

1.5 Legislative context

There are several Commonwealth and state Acts (and associated regulations) that manage and protect Aboriginal cultural heritage. These are summarised in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3 Commonwealth and State legislation relevant to the project

Legislation	Description	Relevant to the project?	Details
Commonwealth			
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Recognises sites with universal value on the World Heritage List. Protects Indigenous heritage places with outstanding heritage value to the nation on the National Heritage List, and significant heritage value on the Commonwealth Heritage List.	No	There are no Indigenous heritage places within the project site that are listed on the World Heritage List, National Heritage List, or the Commonwealth Heritage List.
<i>Native Title Act 1993</i>	Administers rights and interests over lands and waters by Aboriginal people. Provides for negotiation and registration of Indigenous Land Use Agreements. Often used in NSW to identify relevant stakeholders for consultation.	No	There are no Native Title claims listed with the National Native Title Tribunal encompassing the project site.
<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984</i>	Preserves and protects areas and objects of particular significance to Aboriginal people that are under threat from injury or desecration.	No	There are no areas or objects within the project site subject to a Declaration under the Act.
State			
<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>	Requires environmental impacts, including to Aboriginal heritage, to be considered in land use planning. Provides for the development of environmental planning instruments, including State Environmental Planning Policies and Local Environmental Plans.	Yes	The proposed development is being assessed as an SSD project under Part 4, Division 4.7, of this Act, and is subject to project-specific environmental assessment and reporting requirements. These requirements (SEARs) stipulate that an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment is required (in accordance with standard Heritage NSW procedures and guidelines) to assess whether the project has the potential to impact on Aboriginal objects, sites, or places of Aboriginal heritage significance.
<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>	Provides blanket protection for all Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal places. Includes processes and mechanisms for development where Aboriginal objects are present, or where Aboriginal Places are proposed for harm.	Yes	While elements of this Act do not apply to SSD projects, the potential impact on Aboriginal objects generally still requires consideration as a part of the assessment needs of such projects.

Legislation	Description	Relevant to the project?	Details
<i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983</i>	Establishes Local Aboriginal Land Councils (LALCs). Allows transfer of ownership of vacant crown land to a Local Aboriginal Land Council. The Office of the Registrar, <i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (ORALRA)</i>, registers Aboriginal land claims and maintains the Register of Aboriginal Owners. Often used in NSW to identify relevant stakeholders for consultation.	No	A request to search the Register of Aboriginal Owners was made to the ORALRA on 19 August 2024. The project site does not appear to have Registered Aboriginal Owners pursuant to Division 3 of the Act. The relevant LALC has been consulted on the project.

1.6 Limitations

This report is based on existing and publicly available environmental and archaeological information (including Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) data) and reports about the project site. The background research did not include any independent verification of the results and interpretations of externally sourced existing reports (except where the ground-truthing was undertaken). The report further makes archaeological predictions based on these existing data and targeted ground-truthing, and which may contain errors depending on the accuracy of these third-party studies and the extent of ground-truthing (constrained to surface) investigations.

This report does not consider historical and/or built heritage unless specifically related to Aboriginal heritage values.

2 Aboriginal consultation

2.1 Key findings

- The assessment adopted the processes and methods outlined in DECCW's Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (DECCW 2010).
- Consultation with Heritage NSW has conformed with the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (DECCW 2010) and included provision of information on registered Aboriginal parties (RAPs), and notification of the various field survey activities associated with the project. The consultation process initially identified 64 Aboriginal stakeholder organisations who may have had an interest in the project. Following notification of these organisations, 21 responded as requesting to be consulted upon the project. The RAPs include locally based Wonnarua individuals and/or organisations, as well as the broader Aboriginal community with an interest in cultural heritage management.
- A field survey was undertaken over one day in November 2024. The field program included one representative from a locally based Wonnarua organisation, Wallangan Cultural Services. Two further groups were initially also invited to participate (Culturally Aware and Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC)) but were unable to attend (although MLALC attended the previous due diligence site inspection; see Section 5.3.1).
- A summary of the consultation process is provided below, and full documentation of the consultation process is provided in Attachment B.

2.2 The process

Aboriginal consultation for this project has been undertaken in accordance with procedures set out in the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010). These guidelines identify a five-stage process.

1. Pre-notification – identification of the Aboriginal individuals and/or communities relevant to the project site by contacting several state government agencies.
2. Notification – contacting all Aboriginal individuals and/or communities identified in Stage 1 to determine their interest in being consulted during the project. This includes direct communication and the placement of advertisements in local media seeking further expressions of interest from Aboriginal individuals and/or communities that may have been missed through Stage 1. Those Aboriginal individuals and/or communities that wish to be consulted become a 'registered' Aboriginal party (RAP).
3. Presentation of project information/assessment methodology – briefing RAPs about the project and scope of any Aboriginal heritage assessment and investigations. This is usually undertaken through written correspondence, but can include meetings, and may undergo several iterations through the project as the nature of the assessment changes (e.g. surface ground-truthing may lead to a requirement for test excavations).
4. Impacts and mitigation strategies – discussion of potential impacts to cultural materials and mitigation options with the RAPs prior to developing the ACHA. This is often undertaken either onsite at the end of any field program and/or as part of Stage 4.
5. Report review – the RAPs are provided an opportunity to review and comment upon the draft ACHA (this report), to contribute input into the overall findings, significance and management of cultural heritage.

The consultation process for this project had two aims:

- to comply with the mandated consultation procedures to obtain input on the ACHA process
- to identify cultural places and intangible values that may be affected by the project.

2.3 Project consultation

2.3.1 General

A complete log of actions and correspondence regarding Aboriginal community consultation is included in Attachment B and summarised in Table 2.1.

Overall, the consultation process identified 64 Aboriginal stakeholders in the region (Attachment B.2). Subsequently, following a notification process, 21 of these registered an interest in the project (Attachment B.3; Table 2.2). These RAPs included a number of locally based traditional owner groups, as well as a number of broader Aboriginal community organisations interested in cultural heritage management.

Table 2.1 Consultation process summary

Stage	Description	Date started	Date completed	Notes
1	Government Agency Pre-Notification	19 August 2024	-	Additional details provided in Attachment B.4
	Advertisement in Maitland Mercury	6 September 2024	20 September 2024	A tearsheet is provided in Attachment B.4
	Notification and registration of potential Aboriginal stakeholders	6 September 2024 7 September 2024	20 September 2024 21 September 2024	Additional details are provided in Attachment B.4
2/3	Presentation of information about the proposed project; and gathering information about cultural significance	10 October 2024	7 November 2024	Additional details are provided in Attachment B.5
	Fieldwork – survey	8 November 2024	-	Additional details are provided in Section 6
4	Review of draft report	17 January 2025	14 February 2025	Additional details are provided in Attachment B.6
	Project update	21 August 2025	-	Additional details are provided in Attachment B.6

Table 2.2 **List of registered Aboriginal parties for the project**

Organisation	Contact
A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey
ACHS	Amanda Hickey
AGA Services	Ashley Sampson Gregory Sampson Adam Sampson
Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation	Kerrie Brauer
Cacatua Culture Consultants	Donna Sampson George Sampson
Culturally Aware	Tracey Skene
Darginoong Aboriginal Tribal Link	Renee Sales
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Lilly Carroll Paul Boyd
Girragirra Murun Aboriginal Corporation	Diana Astin
Gomery Cultural Consultants	David Horton
Jarban & Mugreba	Les Atkinson
Kevin Duncan	Kevin Duncan
Long Gully Cultural Services	Ethan Trewlynn
Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council	Tara Dever
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Darleen Johnson Ryan Johnson
Thomas Dahlstrom	Thomas Dahlstrom
Ungooroo Aboriginal Corporation	Allen Paget
Wallagan Cultural Services	Maree Waugh
WATTAKA Pty Ltd	Des Hickey
Wonnarua Native Title Party	Scott Franks

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

Government agency – pre-notification

Aboriginal consultation for this project has been undertaken in accordance with procedures set out in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (DECCW 2010). This involved identifying Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places. The following agencies were contacted to compile a list of Aboriginal people who may have interest in the project as required under 4.1.2 of the consultation requirements for proponents –

- a) The relevant DECCW Environment Protection and Regulation Group regional office.
- b) The relevant Local Aboriginal Land Council(s).
- c) The Registrar, *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983*, for a list of Aboriginal owners.
- d) The National Native Title Tribunal for a list of registered native title claimants, native title holders and registered Indigenous Land Use Agreements.
- e) Native Title Services Corporation Limited (NTSCORP Limited).
- f) The relevant local council(s).
- g) The relevant catchment management authorities for contact details of any established Aboriginal reference group.

The responses received from these agencies were used to compile a list of Aboriginal people to be contacted. The correspondence log in Attachment B.1 provides details on the dates the agencies were contacted and when responses from the agencies were received. Attachment B.2 provides the list of identified Aboriginal stakeholders in the region identified for the project. Attachment B.4 provides records of the email correspondence to the agencies and their responses.

EMM distributed the Stage 1 pre-notification letters on 19 August 2024. This included information about the proposed project and proponent contact details, and a request to provide contact details for any potential interested parties. A request to search the ORALRA register of Aboriginal Owners and the NNTT Schedule of Native Title Determination Applications, Register of Native Title Claims, Native Title Determinations and Indigenous Land Use Agreements was also made (Attachment B.4). This process identified 64 Aboriginal stakeholders in the region (Attachment B.2).

Advertisement

In accordance with section 4.1.3 of the consultation requirements for proponents, a notice was placed in the local newspaper (The Maitland Mercury) on 6 September 2024. The advertisement invited Aboriginal individuals or organisations to register their interest in the project and included the information as required by section 4.1.3. The tearsheet associated with this advertisement is provided in Attachment B.4.

Notification and registration of potential Aboriginal stakeholders

Overall, the consultation process as described above, identified 64 Aboriginal stakeholders in the region. Each group/individual on the list was notified by letter (via email or mail) notifying them of the project and inviting them to register an interest in a process of community consultation regarding the proposed project. The correspondence log in Attachment B.1 provides details on the dates the notification letter was sent to the Aboriginal stakeholders and their responses. Twenty-one groups/individuals registered an interest in the project (Attachment B.3). The RAPs for this project are provided in Table 2.2. Heritage NSW and Mindaribba LALC were provided with a list of all registered parties on 5 December 2024. Attachment B.4 provides a copy of the correspondence that was provided to Heritage NSW and Mindaribba LALC.

2.3.3 Stages 2 and 3 – presentation of information and gathering cultural information

The registered Aboriginal parties for the project are as listed in Table 2.2. Each registered party was sent a letter presenting information about the proposed project and the methods for gathering information about cultural significance. The letter invited the RAPs to provide feedback on the project, proposed methodology for archaeological assessment and any information they would like to share about cultural values relevant to the project site and surrounds. Six responses regarding this letter were received from Gomery Cultural Consultants, ACHS, Long Gully Cultural Services, Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation, A1 Indigenous Services and Cacatua Culture Consultants in support of the proposed methodology, but no specific cultural values information was provided.

The correspondence log in Attachment B.1 provides details on the dates the information letter was sent, and responses received. Attachment B.5 provides email records of the correspondence to the RAPs and their responses.

Field Assessment

Targeted archaeological survey of the development footprint was undertaken on 8 November 2024. Three registered parties were invited to participate in the survey (see Section 6.2 and Table 6.1).

RAPs that participated in the field survey were consulted throughout the field assessment process. Consultation with the local Aboriginal community has formed a vital part of this assessment, and the field investigation provided an opportunity for the RAP representatives to discuss any intangible values associated with the project site, such as connection to other cultural places, stories, view-lines, or contemporary values, should they wish to do so.

2.3.4 Stage 4 – review of draft cultural heritage assessment report

A draft version of this report, which included all background information, results, draft significance assessment and draft management recommendations, was issued to all registered RAPs on 17 January 2025 accompanied by an email specifying a 28-day timeframe for review.

No information was provided by RAPs involved in this project. All feedback and correspondence are presented in Appendix B.6.

2.4 Aboriginal stakeholder feedback

No site-specific information was provided by RAPs involved in this project.

3 Existing environment

3.1 Key findings

- The project site is situated within the Sydney Basin Bioregion and the Hunter subregion. This landscape is characterised by low undulating hills to weakly developed sedimentary rock cut river valleys.
- The project site is located immediately south of a 5th-order (Strahler) waterway, Swamp Creek. The proximity of the project site to a higher-order waterway suggests there may be an increased likelihood for Aboriginal objects to be present.
- The project site is situated upon Permian sediments and Quaternary alluvial deposits associated with waterways, within the central east of the Hunter region. Stone materials typically comprise sandstone, mudstone and shale of the Farley Formation.
- The soil profile of the project site is typically shallow, with topsoils comprised of shallow sands overlying a loamy sand (A1 horizon) to ~35 cm and subsoils consisting of hard setting sandy clay. Such shallow soils reduce the potential for buried cultural materials. The majority of the site has been subject to decades of agricultural and heavy industrial use of varying intensity, further reducing the potential for buried cultural material.
- The land use history indicates that the project site has been extensively disturbed due to vegetation clearance, hardstand installation across the entire development footprint and ongoing industrial and ancillary activities. Ground disturbances to date have completely removed the upper layers of the soil profile, in which Aboriginal cultural deposits may be expected to occur.

3.2 Rationale

Understanding environmental context assists with predictions of archaeological potential, such as the likelihood of archaeological material being present in the landscape, its spatial distribution and its preservation. Landscape features were an important factor for the choice of camping and transitory and ceremonial areas used by Aboriginal people. Similarly, these landscape features and historical land-use plays a role in the level of preservation and the integrity of archaeological sites.

A landscape consisting of suitable topography, hydrology, geology and soils has strong links with natural resources that would have been available to, and sought after, by Aboriginal people. Flora and fauna would have provided food, tools and ceremony (culturally modified trees); proximity to fresh water was necessary for life and growing crops, as well as gathering fish and eels. Landscape features, such as sandstone overhangs, were useful for shelter; stone artefacts were manufactured from raw stone material that was collected from quarry sites; and stone arrangements relied on the landscape.

3.3 Landscape overview

Bioregions are relatively large land areas characterised by broad, landscape-scale natural features and environmental processes that capture large-scale geophysical patterns at an ecosystem scale. Sub-regions delineate significant geomorphic patterns within a bioregion, and are based on finer differences in geology, vegetation and biophysical attributes.

The project site is situated within the Sydney Basin Bioregion and the Hunter subregion, which is characterised by low undulating hills to weakly developed sedimentary rock cut river valleys typical of the Central Lowlands (Erskine and Fityus 1998). The geology of the subregion consists of mildly deformed, near-horizontal sandstone, shale and coal beds. The Hunter subregion is considered to be of ecological significance due to its location as a break in the Great Dividing Range. This gap provides a link between coastal and inland NSW including an overlap between tropical and temperate climate zones (Macfarlane et al. 2017).

The existing environment heavily influences the potential types of cultural material that may be present within a site. For example, geological formations, notably rock outcrops, are essential for rockshelters and associated features (such as art), while exposures of smooth geology observed along creeks and rivers may also be suitable for sites such as grinding grooves. The potentially deep soil profiles along a river's edge have potential to contain buried cultural material, such as stone artefacts and shell middens. However, it should be noted that while the presence of major water courses would have been a key resource for past occupation, they can be subject to significant flooding and scouring. As such, evidence of past occupation may be more likely to survive on elevated areas (e.g. terraces) adjacent to and above these water courses, despite the likelihood that these riverbanks are likely to have been heavily used in the past.

3.3.1 Topography

The topographical context is important to identify potential factors relating to past Aboriginal land use patterns. Landforms associated with the project site include undulating low rises featuring elevations of 40 – 80 m and swamps. Slopes are usually gentle (up to 3%) with local relief generally under 30 m (Figure 3.1).

3.3.2 Hydrology

Hydrological features are the most likely indicator of archaeological potential within the project site. Access to water, and the natural resources associated with it, would have influenced the distribution of habitation throughout the area. The Strahler stream order is a hierarchical system that ranks watercourses and maps watersheds, based on the connectivity and hierarchy of contributing tributaries, and is a useful measure for archaeological potential. In general, higher Strahler watercourses are usually more permanent and established, and as a result a foci of abundant resources due to reliable access to water, while lower order watercourses are more ephemeral, and likely only hold water during or shortly after periods of rain. For purposes of considering Aboriginal cultural heritage, higher densities of material evidence for past occupation are more likely to be identified within proximity of higher order, permanent watercourses due to the more abundant available resources.

The project site is located within the Hunter River catchment, with the Hunter River located approximately 12.5 km to the north-east (Figure 3.1). The Hunter River is a substantial 9th order perennial waterway, that flows generally in an east-west orientation. Aboriginal names for the Hunter River include *Coquun*, *Myan*, *Coonanbarra*, *Terrybong* or *Gingamboon*, depending on the point of its course (Wafer 2014); *Terrybong* appears to be the *Wonnarua* name for the Hunter River within the project site (Gardner 1854). The Hunter River has a significant flood history. For example, the Hunter River at Belmore Bridge, ~13 km north of the project site, near Maitland, has recorded thirteen major floods (i.e. Greater than 10.5 m AHD). Of these, floods in 1820 and 1955 both exceeded 12 m AHD. At the time of the 1820 flood the area was only lightly populated, noting Singleton was not declared a town until 1836, and dense forest covering the riverbanks and floodplains would have slowed the discharge of floodwaters (FloodSafe Hunter n.d.). In an 1870 report commissioned on recent flooding in the Hunter, the problem of extensive riverbank subsidence was discussed in detail, to avert “the encroachment of the river, which threaten not only injury but destruction to a considerable part of the town” (Faithful 1870). The bends of rivers were highlighted as particularly susceptible to this risk. Similarly, the 1955 flood reached a total volume of 2.1 million megalitres of floodwater, which is enough to fill Sydney Harbour over four times. Aboriginal oral histories describe one particular flood in the pre-colonial period as the ‘big fellah,’ which probably exceeded the level of the 1955 flood (FloodSafe Hunter n.d.).

Three unnamed ephemeral waterways (1st and 2nd order) are located in proximity to and intersect the project site in the east (Figure 3.1). Due to the nature of disturbance within the project site, the 1st order waterway within the project site has likely been diverted and/or utilised for industrial use. Directly east of the project site, a 2nd order waterway feeds into Swamp Creek in the north. A riparian corridor is present along this waterway, however it has likely been affected by disturbance activities associated with the RRF, reducing the potential for Aboriginal objects to be present. The nearest major waterway to the project site is Swamp Creek, flowing adjacent to the northern site boundary and approximately 6 m from the northern edge of the development footprint. Swamp Creek is a natural 5th-order (Strahler) waterway flowing to the north-east where it joins with Black Waterholes Creek and Bishops Creek approximately 4 – 6 km away before flowing into the Hunter River 12.5 km to the north-east. As the project site is located within 200 m of a waterway—Swamp Creek—there is an increased likelihood for Aboriginal objects to be present.

Due to the extensive history of vegetation clearance in the area, it is likely that many of the waterways within and around the project site have not kept a stable course over time. Therefore, modern mapping of the waterways in the project site may not accurately reflect their pre-colonial course and, subsequently, many sites may have been moved or removed through bank erosion.

3.3.3 Geology

The nature of the surrounding and local geology along with the availability and distribution of stone materials has a number of implications for Aboriginal land use and archaeological investigations. Evidence of stone extraction, and manufacture, can be predicted to be concentrated in the areas of stone availability. However, stone can also be transported for manufacture and/or trading across the region.

The project site is located upon Permian sediments and Quaternary alluvial deposits associated with waterways, within the central east of the Hunter region (Figure 3.2). The geology of the project site primarily comprises the Farley Formation that includes sandstone, mudstone and shale. Along the northern boundary of the project site, in proximity to Swamp Creek, Quaternary alluvial material may be present featuring sand, gravel, silt and clay deposited by the Hunter River and its tributaries within the last 2.58 million years.

There has been no evidence of stone outcropping or natural deposits within or in proximity to the project site. The presence of sandstone, siltstone, shale and other suitable materials for the production of stone artefacts across the region, however, indicates the possibility for stone tool production to have occurred within or surrounding the project site.

3.3.4 Soil landscapes

Soil landscapes are defined in the *Soil and Land Resources of Central and Eastern NSW* (State Government of NSW and NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy 2016) and *Soil Landscapes of Central and Eastern NSW* (Department of Planning Industry and Environment 2020). Soil landscape classifications and their boundaries provide pre-defined areas that are classified by several geographic features, and which are informative for the archaeological investigation. They provide localised information about landform patterns, soils, geology, rock outcrop percentage, land use and vegetation. This information provides another layer to categorise the landscape for building a predictive model, in addition to what a topographic description can provide. Soil landscape information helps to establish knowledge of the underlying geology, can describe the depths of residual and colluvial soils and identify areas characterised by erosion or skeletal soils. It can also provide additional information on exposed bedrock versus areas that may contain a deeper soil profile. This information is used to understand and predict where different types of cultural material may be expected to be found.

The site is wholly situated within the Neath Soil Landscape (Figure 3.3). Neath soils are typically shallow, with topsoils comprised of a shallow brown clayey sand layer overlying up to 35 cm of mottled dull orange and grey loamy sand (A1 horizon). Subsoils consist of hardsetting olive grey sandy clay. Such shallow soils reduce the potential for buried cultural materials.

A previous geotechnical assessment within the project site demonstrated that the upper topsoil layers (in which cultural material may be expected to occur) have been completely removed (see Section 3.4). Deposits between 1–3 m of fill material with an overlying 30 cm layer of gravel is present across majority of the site (Hunter Civilab 2021). Along the northern access road adjacent to Swamp Creek and 8 Styles Street, geotechnical boreholes demonstrate fill material to depths of 1.8 – 3 m below ground surface (see Section 3.4 below). Alluvial deposits of fine-grained sandy silt were present below fill layers at all borehole locations at depths between 1-3 m. While boreholes were not dug in 10 Styles Street or 145 and 147 Mitchell Avenue, the soil profiles here are considered comparable to the rest of the project site. Due to these relatively deep fill depths and the site having been subject to decades of agricultural and heavy industrial use of varying intensity, there is considered to be very low likelihood/potential for buried cultural material across the project site.



- KEY**
- Site boundary
 - Strahler stream order
 - 1st order
 - 2nd order
 - 5th order
 - Existing environment
 - Rail line
 - Major road
 - Minor road
 - Vehicular track
 - Topographic contour (2 m interval)
 - Waterbody

Topography and hydrology

CWS Kurri Kurri Integrated
Resource Recovery Centre
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Figure 3.1

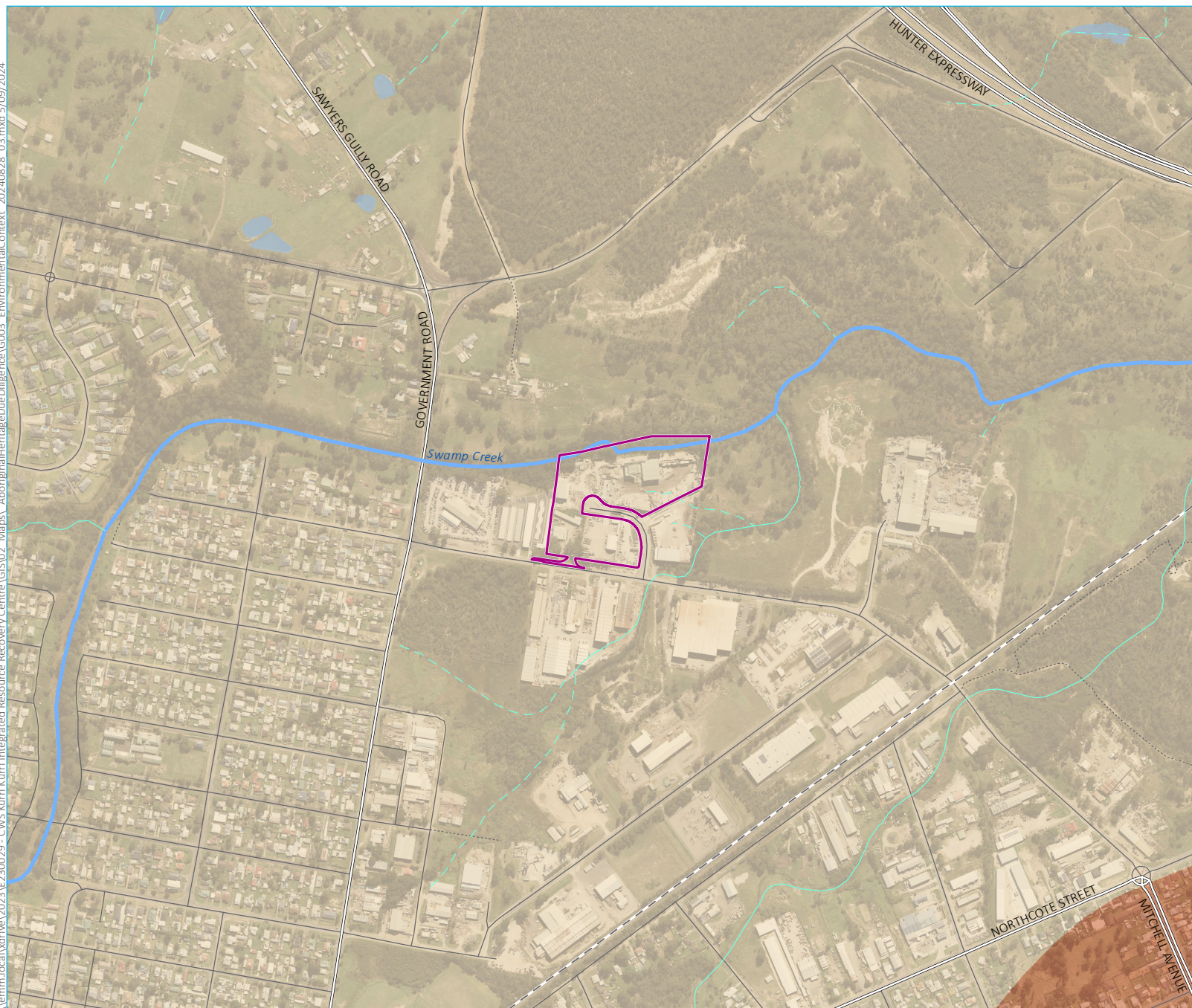


- KEY**
- Site boundary
 - Geology 250K**
 - Pedf | Farley Formation
 - Pedr | Rutherford Formation
 - Existing environment**
 - Rail line
 - Major road
 - Minor road
 - Vehicular track
 - Named watercourse

Geology

CWS Kurri Kurri Integrated
Resource Recovery Centre
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Figure 3.2

\\emm.local\drive\2023\1230029 - CWS Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre\GIS\02 Maps\ AboriginalHeritageDueDiligence\G003 EnvironmentalContext 20240828 03.mxd 5/09/2024



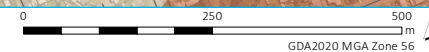
- KEY**
- Site boundary
 - Soil landscape
 - Neath
 - Rothbury
 - Strahler stream order
 - 1st order
 - 2nd order
 - 5th order
 - Existing environment
 - Rail line
 - Major road
 - Minor road
 - Vehicular track
 - Named watercourse
 - Waterbody

Soil landscapes

CWS Kurri Kurri Integrated
Resource Recovery Centre
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Figure 3.3



Source: EMM (2024); DPIE (2020); DCSSS (2023); Sixmaps (2024); GA (2009)



3.3.5 Vegetation

The natural vegetation of a landscape is important to consider when investigating Aboriginal heritage as it provided Aboriginal people with resources vital for everyday life. For instance, the bark from trees could be stripped to make canoes, shields, housing and other items. The vegetation itself provided food in the form of edible seeds (e.g. Sydney golden wattle) and plants (e.g. Lilly Pilly, native ginger, apple berry) and also provided habitat for birds, small mammals (e.g. possums, wombats), reptiles and amphibians (e.g. turtles, frogs) which could be hunted and skinned for clothing and toolmaking (Attenbrow 2010:7–78, Turnbull, James, and Fountain 2019:188). Similarly, proximity to Swamp Creek would have provided people occupying the project site with abundant floral and faunal resources. The project site has been significantly cleared leaving only isolated pockets of trees, with the majority identified as regrowth during previous investigations (Myall Coast Archaeological Services 2019).

Prior to European settlement, the vegetation of the area was dominated by dry sclerophyll forests, grassy woodlands and forested wetlands. Common tree species would have included melaleuca shrubs such as the prickly-leaved paperbark (*Melaleuca nodosa*) or stringybark eucalypt species; brown stringybark (*Eucalyptus capitellata*) and blue-leaved stringybark (*Eucalyptus agglomerate*) in dry sclerophyll forests, cabbage gum (*Eucalyptus amplifolia*), and a sub-canopy of Melaleuca trees, including narrow-leaved paperbark (*Melaleuca linariifolia*) in grassy woodlands and swamp paperbark (*Melaleuca ericifolia*), swamp she-oak (*Casuarina glauca*), rough-barked apple (*Angophora floribunda*) and forest red gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*) in forested wetlands.

Today, the project site has limited natural or remnant vegetation remaining, with the existing RRF buildings and facilities present across the whole development footprint. The stands of trees that are present, along the Swamp Creek waterway, appear to be regrowth and isolated to the Swamp Creek corridor.

3.4 Land use and disturbance

Previous land disturbance has a significant impact to the survivability of cultural materials if present. While there are natural processes that can disturb and/or destroy cultural material, more frequently it is increasing urbanisation over the last 200 years that has resulted in the most significant impacts.

The project site is heavily disturbed as a result of:

- vegetation clearance and hardstand installed across the whole development footprint
- ongoing industrial and ancillary activities, comprising the existing RRF, machinery/equipment awnings and industrial sheds, mechanical workshop and parking and storage areas.

These activities have resulted in wholesale and extensive disturbance across the development footprint and wider project site. As mentioned in Section 3.3.4 above, boreholes undertaken as part of a geotechnical assessment demonstrate these activities have completely removed the upper topsoil layers (in which cultural material may be expected to occur) and have deposited 1 – 3 m of fill material with a top coat of 30 cm of gravel (Hunter Civilab 2021). Of note are boreholes BH1 – BH4, which were dug along the northern access road adjacent to Swamp Creek. These boreholes consistently demonstrate fill material to depths of 1.8 – 3 m below the current ground surface. Boreholes BH5 – BH8, dug in 8 Styles Street, demonstrate fill material extending to similar depths below current ground surface. While boreholes were not dug in 10 Styles Street or 145 and 147 Mitchell Avenue, disturbances here are considered comparable to the rest of the site. It is therefore considered that the project site has been extensively disturbed, and ground disturbances to date have completely removed the upper layers of the soil profile, in which Aboriginal cultural deposits may be expected to occur.

There are two sealed roads that are adjacent to the project site: Mitchell Avenue and Styles Street. Mitchell Avenue runs parallel to the southern border of the site while Styles Street is immediately adjacent to the eastern border of the project site, constructed sometime between 2004 and 2010. The establishment of these roads in proximity to the project site would have involved cut and fill activities over a width area of approximately 30 m, likely resulting in the removal of any Aboriginal objects from these areas. Continual road maintenance has likely occurred over the years, including cutting in table drains with graders and importing road base. Due to this, the roadways and reserves immediately adjacent are considered to have very low likelihood/potential for Aboriginal objects to remain.

Historical aerals provided in Table 3.1 and Attachment D, demonstrate that agricultural practices, such as sheep and cattle grazing and the establishment of associated homestead buildings, fencing and vehicle tracks has been prevalent within the project site since at least 1954. This is typical of the region; pastoral and agricultural activities have dominated the landscape since European settlement during the early 19th century. These activities will have disturbed and, in many cases, truncated any shallow topsoils (at least the first ~30 cm of soil) from across the project site. Similarly, infrastructure constructed since at least 1990 in the south-west of the project site, likely associated with industrial activities, has disturbed the whole development footprint. Hardstand and storage facilities have been constructed and an evident driveway entry and exit constructed in the south entering from Mitchell Avenue from 1990. The ongoing construction of infrastructure associated with the RRF results in very low likelihood/potential for any cultural material to be present within the development footprint. Based on these historical aerals the likelihood for any cultural material to remain within the project site is very low. If any cultural material is present, it is likely to represent isolated or low densities of stone artefacts in heavily disturbed contexts.

3.4.1 Historical aerial imagery

Table 3.1 Historical aerial imagery

Historical aerial image ¹	Year and description
	1954 • Vegetation clearance evident prior to 1954 with a cleared paddock. Remnant stands of trees present along creekline and in small pockets within the project site. • Three potential dams, bisecting the west of the project site. Likely used for agricultural purposes. • Some vehicle tracks across project site travelling east-west. • The project site runs adjacent to a cut and levelled road (Mitchell Avenue) to the south.

¹ Note: Project boundaries were mapped on these aerial photographs during a previous phase of the project, when 1 Styles Street (north of Mitchell Avenue) was not part of the project area. As such, 1 Styles Street is not highlighted in these images despite being part of the project area.

Historical aerial image ¹	Year and description
	1966 • Remnant stands of vegetation still present across project site, further vegetation clearance may have occurred sometime between 1954 and 1966. • Regrowth along Swamp Creek riparian corridor. • Limited changes evident between 1954 and 1966 to the overall project site.
	1975 • A small building constructed sometime between 1966 and 1975 in the south-west corner of the project site. • No significant changes to the landscape between 1966 and 1975.
	1984 • Additional building constructed in the south-west corner of the project site attached to the pre-existing building present in 1975, potentially a house or shed. • Regrowth mainly apparent in the south-east of the project site with some pockets of new vegetation growth across the whole site.

Historical aerial image ¹	Year and description
	1990 • Additional infrastructure constructed sometime between 1984 and 1990 in the south-west corner potentially for industrial purposes. • Hardstand and multiple new buildings have been constructed with a driveway entry and exit constructed in the south entering from Mitchell Avenue. • Significant vegetation regrowth between 1984 and 1990 across the entire project site. • Various vehicle tracks present across the north of the project site, traversing east-west.
	2001 • Additional infrastructure constructed around existing buildings in the south-west with further regrowth vegetation across entire project site. • Prominent vehicle track in the north of the project site.
	2004 • Significant vegetation clearance across entire project site with evident topsoil removal across majority of the site, potentially levelling and cutting for future infrastructure. • Expansion of the rectangular shaped building in the south-west. • Isolated clumps of trees still present along Swamp Creek riparian corridor.

Historical aerial image ¹	Year and description
	2010 • Construction of Styles Street immediately east of the project site sometime between 2004 and 2010. • Additional infrastructure constructed in the east of the project site, likely associated with development of the RRF. • Further ground surface clearance in the north-west of project site.
	2014 • Construction of additional facilities likely associated with the RRF in the north-east and south-east of the project site. • No further changes to site since 2010.
	2020 • Additional facilities built across whole project site with evident vehicle track constructed from Styles Street into the north-west of the site. • Hardstand implemented across whole development footprint with regrowth vegetation still present along the Swamp Creek riparian corridor. The hardstand and buildings constructed are in close proximity to the riparian corridor.

Historical aerial image¹

Year and description



2024

- Some additional extensions to pre-existing infrastructure, particularly in the north-east of the project site. Vegetation clearance in the south-west of site.

4 Ethno-historical context

4.1 Key findings

- Aboriginal people of the project site spoke the Wonnarua language, whose territory covers parts of the Hunter region from the upper Hunter River above Maitland, west to the Dividing Range and south to Wollombi.
- While historical information provides several observations in relation to the early 19th century Aboriginal society across the broader Hunter region, no site-specific areas of activity were identified.
- No intangible values for the project site have been identified to date.

4.2 Documentary ethnography

4.2.1 Regional information

Information about the socio-cultural structure of Aboriginal society prior to European contact largely comes from ethno-historical accounts made by colonial settlers. The primary focus of many of these accounts was to record early European expeditions rather than Aboriginal culture. These accounts and observations were often made after significant social disruption due to disease and displacement. As a result, this information is often contentious, particularly in relation to language group borders. Therefore, it is likely that language group boundaries were far more diffuse and complex than the arbitrary demarcations drawn by colonial observers.

The project site is located on the traditional lands of the Wonnarua (sometimes called Wanaruah, Wanarruwa and by other variations). Colonist Robert Miller lived in the Hunter River area for several years after settling there in 1841, and he noted when he first encountered Wonnarua peoples “they occupied the Hunter and all its tributaries from within ten miles [16 kms] of Maitland to the apex of the Liverpool Ranges, an area which he sets down at two thousand square miles [3,218 kms]” (1887:352). In 1940 museum-based scholar Norman Tindale mapped the Wonnarua (Wonarua, alternative Wannarawa) ‘tribe’ as located in the “Upper Hunter River from ten miles above Maitland; west to Dividing Range” (Tindale 1940:195). This remained essentially the same in his revised mapping of Aboriginal ‘tribes’ in his 1974 published work, with the Wonnarua being in the “Upper Hunter River from a few miles above Maitland west to Dividing Range. The southern boundary with the Darkinjung is on the divide north of Wollombi” (Tindale 1974:201) (refer to Plate 4.1 and Plate 4.2). It is important to note that these groupings represent an account of Aboriginal groups post contact, they may not necessarily present an accurate picture of the way lands were occupied or used in the past.

The historical mapping of Aboriginal connections to country within the Hunter Valley area reflects changing anthropological views about the nature of Aboriginal group structure. The early ethnographers in New South Wales, such as John MacPherson, mapped local land-owning groups as ‘tribes’ or ‘clans’ that were generally restricted to particular watersheds. In the mid-20th century, Tindale combined many of these smaller groups into larger units, also termed ‘tribes’, which he claimed each spoke a single language and also generally married within and otherwise acted more or less independently of others (Sutton 2015). By the 1970s, anthropologists had abandoned this ‘tribe’ model, and several decades of native title research in Australia has instead shown that the land-owning groups have more complex relationships with the broader regional cultures whose members recognise many shared traditional laws and customs (Palmer 2018).

There were some similarities between the language of the Wonnarua people with that spoken by neighbouring groups. Robert Miller observed that the ‘Wonnarua language is more nearly related to that of the Hawkesbury than to any other; at the same time, it has many words found in Wiiratheri [Wiradjuri], and some which were used by the Sydney tribe’. In 1887 he published a basic word list, labelled as ‘The Hunter River’ (Miller 1887:352).



Plate 4.1 The boundary lines of the Wonnarua and their neighbours according to Tindale (1940)

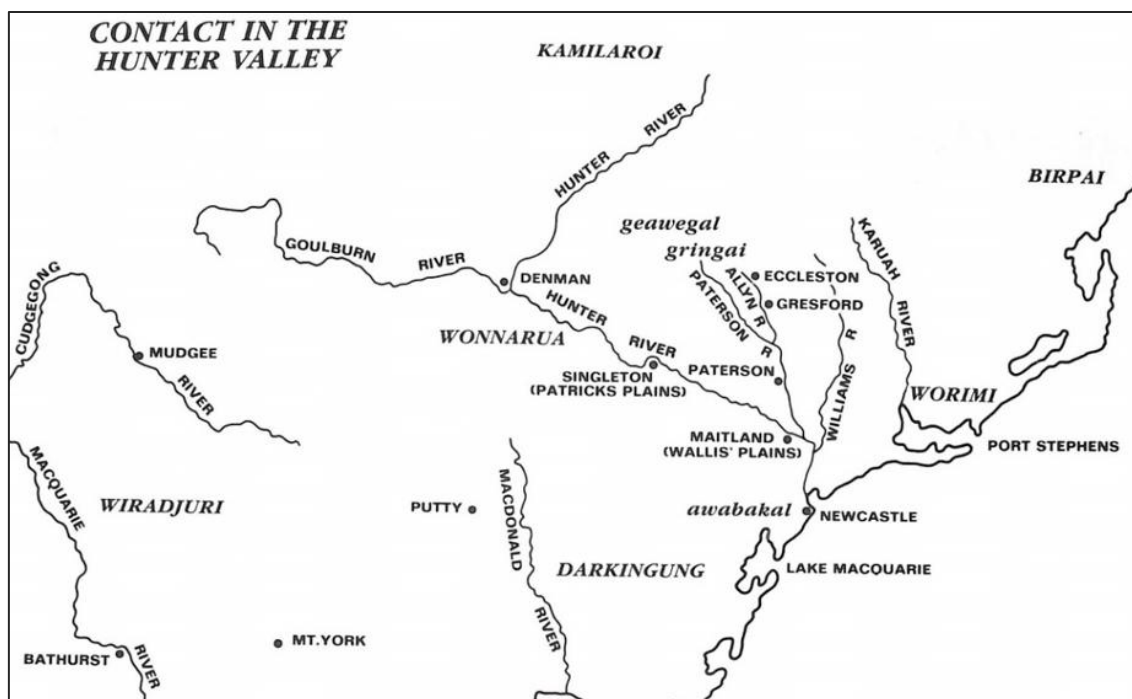


Plate 4.2 Aboriginal groups in the Hunter Valley region (Miller 1985a)

Note: Language groups shown in UPPERCASE, and clans shown in lowercase.



Plate 4.3 Aboriginal language group boundaries (Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS) 1996)

4.2.2 Population and social structure

The Wonnarua population prior to European settlement is unknown, and approximations vary widely. Estimates vary and were most likely made well after populations had declined, so must be treated with caution. Discrepancies also arose partly because when official census were conducted, Indigenous people often went unseen by Europeans, either intentionally or unintentionally. When travelling through the area in 1825, Cunningham observed that although no Aboriginal people had been seen 'their recent marks on the trees and fired country' showed that they had been in the area (Cunningham [1825] cited in Brayshaw 1987:20). Various historical accounts of early European interactions with the Wonnarua, cited by Brayshaw (1987:46–48), suggest relatively low numbers for that language group. For example, five individuals were observed by John Howe near Jerry's Plains in 1819, and in 1824 fifteen Aboriginal people visited Dangar's camp at Dart Brook and soon after a group of 150 attacked his party just beyond the Liverpool Range. These figures tend to correlate with the population numbers discussed by Lourandos (1977) whereby the social structure was comprised of many 'tribes' or 'clans', which further consisted of several smaller 'hearth groups' of perhaps ten people which would temporarily form larger residential units called bands of perhaps 40–60 people. These bands usually dispersed during winter, with larger groupings of 150 people or more developing during either seasonal (summer) or ceremonial activity. However, Brayshaw (1987:47) suggests that actual numbers were higher than this with reports of groups of 200 and 300 able-bodied men observed in separate groups. This is supported by Henry O'Sullivan White, who was born in 1831 and raised in the Singleton area, documented his own experiences with the Wonnarua people growing up in the Singleton area.

The following recollections are presented in a report to the Maitland Scientific Society 1895:

I have a distinct remembrance of a large corroboree taking place on the bank of the Hunter, in one of Mr. Howe's paddocks, somewhere near where the bridge now stands on the Westbrook Road. There must have been close upon 400, if not more, present. They were not all Hunter blacks [sic.], the Macleay and Manning tribe helped to make up the number. It was a common occurrence in those days for adjoining tribes to meet, and make these demonstrations, some of them having the appearance of warlike exercises, while others partook more of the character of a comedy. What was their object? I have never learnt; but they have always seemed to me more like social gatherings than anything else (Maitland Scientific Society 1895).

Robert Miller noted that in 1841 there were about 500 persons living here, but by the 1880s they were 'almost extinct, the result of increased infanticide, debauchery, diseases introduced by the Whites, exposure to rain (which [was] avoided in great measure before we interfered with their modes of life), bronchitis, and rheumatic fever' (Miller 1887:352).

The government of New South Wales became more active in the management of Aboriginal welfare from the late-19th century (Rowley 1972). After a period of rapid depopulation, this high degree of intrusion into Aboriginal life for the survivors was such that much of the local Aboriginal oral tradition was lost (Tindale 1938). In 1985, a local Aboriginal descendant, James Miller, published a book titled *Koori. A Will to Win*, and he used government records to reconstruct his community's history. James Miller (Miller 1985b:xvii) stated that:

From 1883 onwards I have been able to find much written evidence of my own family, since Kooris of New South Wales in the period were controlled by the infamous Aborigines' Protection Board. This foul government organisation attempted to smash our cultural and family identities, and in so doing it recorded mountains of information on the Kooris they knowingly oppressed.

In Aboriginal Australia, social structures dictated who could marry. For the Aboriginal people of the Hunter Valley, Robert Miller described a patrilineal society whereby the children always belonged to the ‘tribe of the father’ (Miller 1887:352). Through the fieldwork of anthropologist Alfred Radcliffe Brown, it is apparent that when Europeans first arrived that the Wonnarua people had a system of patrilineal totemic clans (Radcliffe-Brown 1926:237). This social structure may have begun to change soon after 1788, as the altered movement patterns meant that marriages took place across a wider region. The social structure was not only important for determining marriage partners, but also established ceremonial obligations.

The Wonnarua people ‘had a salutation on meeting which was “*anigunya*,” the meaning of which is not stated’ (Miller 1887:352). The ‘old men’ would talk over the affairs of the group, and generally convince others to follow them (Miller 1887:352). As with neighbouring groups, the Wonnarua people would have had a complex ceremonial and religious life, although the specific details are not recorded. Food prohibitions were such that only the older men were allowed to eat the dingo (Fawcett 1898:152). Robert Miller (1887:352) said:

The young of both sexes were prohibited from eating certain types of meat. They had also at about sixteen years of age to undergo the ceremonies of having a tooth knocked out, the septum of the nose pierced, and the painful operation of being scarred on the back, shoulders, stomach, and occasionally the legs. At the same age the males were made young men with many secret ceremonies.

4.2.3 Laws and customs

In Aboriginal Australia, the structure of Aboriginal life was considered to have been laid down by the ancestors during the Creation, with the recognised laws and customs of the community being ultimately referenced to their actions. For each individual, the rights and interests to land were determined by such things as totemic affiliations and the acquisition of religious knowledge (Sutton 2001). For the Wonnarua people, conflict between groups was typically caused by the abduction of women and by ‘the results of trespasses on their lands by neighbouring tribes (generally by the Kamilaroi [Gamilaraay] tribes)’ (Miller 1887:352). Crossing onto a neighbouring clan’s estate without permission, such as when pursuing game, was considered a serious offence (Fawcett 1898:152).

4.2.4 Material culture

The study of material culture concerns the sum of beliefs and traditions that produce the tangible belongings of a people (Barfield 1997, Hicks and Beaudry 2010). Examples of Aboriginal material culture include artefacts such as stone tools, nets, bags, digging sticks, clubs, boomerangs, spears, ornaments and ceremonial paraphernalia, as well as rock paintings, modified trees and stone arrangements.

Robert Miller provided a detailed description of the artefacts made and used by Hunter Valley people in accordance with their mode of living (Miller 1887:352). Clothing consisted of possum skin cloaks and a girdle made from string spun from plucked possum fur. The Wonnarua people were noted for wearing a string necklet, from which hung an oval shape piece of cut nautilus shell. For ceremonies, their bodies were anointed with red ochre mixed with fat. The bark ‘mia-miams’ or shelters were of the same general style of other southern groups. He recalled that ‘Their effects were the ordinary spears, wommera [spear thrower], shields, and war-boomerangs, and also the boomerang which returns when thrown, which was used partly as a toy and was also thrown into flights of ducks and other birds with very good results. The boomerang used in fights does not return’ (Miller 1887:352). Local Aboriginal people used canoes that, according to Robert Miller, ‘were sheets of bark, cut from suitable trees in such a manner as to give a little elevation to the sides and ends’ (Miller 1887:352). It is not clear how the watercraft would have been used, since the river is easily crossed by swimming, however the canoes may have served as fishing platforms.

The Aboriginal people of the Hunter Valley also possessed ‘bags made of plaited swamp-grass; koolaman or wooden bowls, two or three feet [0.6 or 0.9 m] long, for holding water at the camp’ tomahawks of hard dark-coloured stone, which were first chipped and then ground to an edge; knives made of flint for cutting up meat, and also chips of flint with which they skinned animals’ (Miller 1887:352). The word, koolaman (probably gulaman using a modern orthography), mentioned above was shared with several of the regional languages, including Gamilaraay (Kamilaroi), and was absorbed into Australian English, where it has generally been written as ‘coolamon’ and used to mean a ‘basin-like vessel of wood or bark’ (Dixon et al. 1992:184).

4.3 Contact and post-contact overview

The establishment of the Newcastle Penal settlement at the mouth of the Hunter River in 1801 led to the first encroachment of Europeans into the Hunter Valley (Turner 1996). Escaped convicts from Kings Town likely travelled into the Hunter Valley as far north as Muswellbrook and cedar cutters travelled further up the Hunter River over time. In 1804, the cedar ship the *George* sailed up the Hunter River to be met with a hostile reception of the local Aboriginal people, the skirmish resulted with injuries on both sides and the death of an Aboriginal man (Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners’ Advocate 1898).

As the Upper Hunter began to be opened for settlement from 1824 relationships between the local Aboriginal groups and European settlers were relatively convivial (Bramble 1981, Dunn 2015). However, as settlement intensified over the 1820s and large tracts of land were claimed by colonists, animosities and violence between Aboriginal people and European pastoralists increased (Bramble 1981). Aboriginal people raided farms and European land holders retaliated with violence. In 1825, Lancelot Threlkeld wrote to the Governor voicing his concerns over the violence in the Upper Hunter (cited in Brayshaw 2005)):

Many [Aboriginal people] will be shot and if the English will be murdered in retaliation, their land is taken from them, their food destroyed, and they are left to perish or driven upon hostile tribes where death awaits them there.

By 1826, violence in the Upper Hunter was at its peak, driven by the antagonistic acts of the Mounted Police and Governor Darling’s statement that landholders of the Upper Hunter were to defend themselves, preferably through acts of humanity but by force if needed (Bramble 1981). It is not known if the settlers in the project site participated in conflicts. A massacre is documented to have occurred ~16 km west of the project site on 1 September 1826 when 18 Wonnarua people were killed at The Bridgman Estate, Fal Brook, in a retaliation for the killing of two convict workers (Ryan et al. 2022). By 1830, disease and conflict had also severely impacted the Wonnarua leading to the de-escalation of conflict in the region.

In 1883, the Board for the Protection of Aborigines was established to provide recommendations concerning the welfare of Aboriginal people and to manage Aboriginal Reserves in New South Wales. By this time the Aboriginal population of the Upper Hunter was concentrated around Singleton (Biosis 2011). Government surveillance and control continued to pervade the lives of the Wonnarua in the twentieth century. St Heliers, on the outskirts of Muswellbrook, housed Aboriginal children taken from their parents from 1945 until its closure in 1986 (Biosis 2011).

4.4 Information provided by RAPs

No site-specific information was provided by RAPs involved in this project.

5 Archaeological context

5.1 Key findings

- Regional studies of the Hunter Valley suggest that Aboriginal people have inhabited the area since ~7,000 years ago. Some excavations of the Warkworth Sands hint at an older occupation, with >14,000 years ago being most probable based on available data.
- The majority of Aboriginal sites identified within the Central Lowlands date to the Holocene period (10,000 years to present day). Based on stone tool technology, the majority of stone artefact assemblages in the area have been relatively dated to the mid to late-Holocene period with the move to smaller tools in what was previously known as the Small Tool Tradition. Subsurface deposits are predominantly confined to the A-Horizon or topsoil which is generally less than 25 cm in depth. These sites are often disturbed, and stratification is often absent or unclear. Although limited radiocarbon and geomorphological evidence has been obtained, it has been suggested that artefacts found in B-Horizon subsoils may have been deposited between 10,000 and 13,000 years ago (early Holocene/terminal Pleistocene).
- Previous studies of the region have almost exclusively been undertaken in relation to environmental assessments for proposed or ongoing developments.
- A search of the AHIMS database identified 103 Aboriginal sites encompassing an area of ~ 35 km² centred around the project site. These were dominated by undefined artefact sites and isolated finds. No AHIMS sites are located within the project site, with the nearest located 530 m east of the site.
- Regional information, environmental characteristics, and previous land use of the project site, indicate potential for artefact scatters and isolated finds across the region. These site types are present across all landforms in the Hunter, however primarily in close proximity to water courses.

5.2 Regional context

The first peopling of Australia occurred approximately 50,000 years ago (50 ka), and likely consisted of reasonably large groups of technologically advanced hunter-gatherers (Bradshaw et al. 2019, O'Connell et al. 2018). The peopling of the continent was rapid, with sites such as Devil's Lair (WA), Warraty (SA), and Lake Mungo (NSW) all occupied within a few thousand years of arrival (Bowler et al. 2003, Hamm et al. 2016, Turney et al. 2001). Genomic research has shown that following these initial explorations of the continent, regional populations or nomadic sedentism, was established by ~40 ka (Tobler et al. 2017). These small populations were highly mobile, but remained within a broad spatial geographic area, dictated in general by the nature of resources and water availability. In the case of some of the arid parts of the continent, mobility encompassed thousands of square kms (Gould 1977), while major riverine corridors had near permanent settlements (Pardoe 1995).

In NSW, the earliest evidence of Aboriginal people are human remains recovered from the lunette in Lake Mungo and dating to ~42 ka (Bowler et al. 2003, O'Connell et al. 2018). The presence of red ochre covering the remains represents a society with significant cultural and symbolic complexity (Langley et al. 2011). Near the coastal edge, the earliest populations were found at Cranebrook Terrace, near Penrith (western Sydney). Here a handful of rudimentary stone tools were found in an alluvial unit 8 m below the current surface, which were dated to ~40–45 ka (Williams et al. 2017). However, it is not until ~35 ka, that regional populations appear to have become established in the Sydney Basin, and which appeared to consist of small bands of people focussed mainly along major river systems, including the Hawkesbury-Nepean River, Georges River, and Hunter River (AAJV 2020, P.J.J. Hughes, Spooner, and Questiaux 2014, Williams et al. 2012, 2014). These rivers formed key ecological refuges that hunter-gatherer groups used to survive major climatic events such as the Last Glacial Maximum (21±3 ka) – a cool and arid climatic period. Well-established archaeological models suggest populations experienced a major reduction in size (by as much as 60%), and settlement contraction and abandonment across much of the continent during this time (Veth 1993, Williams 2013), although recent research suggests that the story may be more complex than this (e.g. Tobler et al. 2017).

The terminal Pleistocene and early Holocene (~18–8 ka) was characterised by significant environmental change, notably the rapid inundation of much of the coastal shelf, resulting in the reduction of the continent by ~21% (~2 million km²) (Williams et al. 2018), in tandem with improving climatic conditions – the Holocene climatic optimum (Williams, Ulm, et al. 2015, Williams, Veth, et al. 2015). More broadly, these conditions resulted in increasing population growth, expansion of ranging territories, increasing sedentism (longer patch residence time) and the beginnings of low-level food production (e.g. aquaculture), and ultimately the initiation of social and cultural groupings observed in the late Holocene (Williams, Veth, et al. 2015). We see a much broader range of archaeological site types occurring, such as the Roonka Flat burial ground on the banks of the Murray River within which some 147 individuals were interred through the Holocene (Pate 1998), and the increasing use of marine resources. Many of the previous refuges were subject to abandonment or a re-structuring of land use (Dortch 1979, Fitzsimmons et al. 2019). These activities suggest the ability to undertake large-scale movements to mitigate environmental distress was becoming increasingly difficult and was addressed through diversification of hunter-gathering behaviours and, at least in part, technological advances, and investment (Williams, Veth, et al. 2015).

The late Holocene saw significant population increase, with hunter-gatherers reaching their zenith of ~1.2 million at 0.5 ka, a tenfold increase on Pleistocene levels (Williams 2013). Data suggests that the highest populations during this time were in the south-east of Australia. Williams *et al.* (2015) suggest that this increase was likely a result of intensification of earlier technological advancements, including hafting-technology, plant and seed processing, and localized landscape management (using fire), allowing climatic downturns to be successfully weathered. These included strong arid El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO) conditions between 4–2 ka, and increasingly turbulent climatic conditions during the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (1.3–1 ka) (generally wetter) and Little Ice Age (0.3–0.5 ka) (generally drier) (Williams et al. 2010, Williams, Veth, et al. 2015). A result of these denser populations was the decreased freedom of movement and the formation of strong classificatory kinship systems, complex cultural and symbolic landscapes based on geographic totemism (the 'Dreaming'), distinctive graphic art systems, land rights in the form of ritual property, and formalized exchange networks (Williams, Veth, et al. 2015).

As evidenced by the thousands of Aboriginal sites registered in the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database (refer to Section 5.4), the Hunter Valley is a culturally significant and heavily utilised environment. Archaeological research in the Upper Hunter Valley commenced as early as the late 19th century with rock art recordings on Bulga Creek (Matthews 1895), followed by recordings by Thorpe in 1918 (Brayshaw 2003) of the Wallaby Bora Ground, adjacent to Wollombi Brook. Further archaeological studies in the district have been sponsored by the Australian Museum (Davidson 1941, McCarthy and Moore 1930, Moore 1970).

5.3 Local context

Archaeological studies throughout the locality of the project site have almost exclusively been undertaken in relation to environmental assessments for proposed or ongoing developments, required under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) and the EP&A Act. Previous archaeological assessments relevant to the project site are summarised in Section 5.3.1.

Archaeological material is scattered almost continuously across the Hunter Region, including a prevalence of artefact scatters and isolated finds across all landforms. However, a number of models have been developed to predict the location of more substantial archaeological deposits. Kuskie and Kamminga (2000) matched occupation strategies for the Central Lowlands with environmental characteristics and likely archaeological signatures (Table 5.1). The availability of water (and the associated faunal and floral resources) is one of the most important factors influencing patterns of past Aboriginal land use. This assertion is undisputedly supported by the regional archaeological investigations carried out in the Hunter Valley that demonstrate archaeological evidence is primarily contained within a corridor approximately 100 m wide on either side of a watercourse (Koettig 1990:13).

Table 5.1 Occupation Model for the Hunter Valley Central Lowlands (Kuskie and Kamminga 2000)

Occupation Pattern	Activity Location	Proximity to Water	Proximity to Food	Archaeological Expectation
Transitory movement	All landscape zones, but frequently on ridge and spur crests, watercourses and valley flats	Not important	Not important	- Assemblages of low density and diversity. - Evidence of tool maintenance and repair. - Knapping.
Hunting and/or gathering without camping	All landscape zones	Not important	Near food source	- Assemblages of low density and diversity. - Evidence of tool maintenance and repair. - High frequency of used tool discard. - Knapping.
Camping by small parties	Frequently associated with permanent or temporary water	Nearby	Near food source	- Assemblages of low-moderate density and diversity. - Evidence of tool maintenance and repair. - Hearths.
Nuclear family base camp	Level or gently undulating ground	Nearby reliable source	Near food source	- Assemblages of high density and diversity. - Evidence of tool manufacture and knapping. - Facilities such as heat treatment pits and stone lined ovens. - Grindstones present.
Community base camp	Level or gently undulating ground	Nearby reliable source	Near food source	- Assemblages of high density and diversity. - Evidence of tool manufacture and knapping. - Facilities such as heat treatment pits and stone lined ovens. - Grindstones and ochre present.

As discussed in Section 3.3.4, in broad terms artefacts appear to be confined to the A-Horizon or topsoil which is generally less than 25 cm in depth (Hughes 1981, Stern 1981). These sites are often disturbed, and stratification is often absent or unclear (Hughes 1984:8). Assemblages recorded in the region consist largely of unmodified flakes with few formed tools. Backed blades comprise the characteristic diagnostic artefact in the region. Mudstone is the most common lithic artefactual material found in the region, followed by silcrete (MCH 2010:18). Chert, tuff, quartz, quartzite, petrified wood, porcellanite, hornfels, porphyry, basalt, limestone, sandstone, rhyolite, basalt, European glass and other non-specific lithic types also occur in smaller quantities (Hiscock and Koettig 1985, MCH 2010:18–19).

Archaeological, geological, and geomorphological evidence indicates the vast majority of Aboriginal sites identified within the Central Lowlands date to the Holocene period (10,000 years to present day) (P. J. Hughes, Spooner, and Questiaux 2014). On duplex soils, with few exceptions stone artefacts have only been observed in the A-Horizon and not in the B-Horizon (HEH 1999:2). On the basis of stone tool technology, the majority of stone artefact assemblages in the area have been relatively dated to the mid to late-Holocene period with the move to smaller tools in what was previously known as the Small Tool Tradition (MCH 2010:19). Older Aboriginal sites dating to the early-Holocene and even Pleistocene era have been identified however, with archaeological excavations to date having determined that human occupation of the Hunter Valley has occurred since the last Glacial Maximum approximately 27,000–17,000 years ago. To date, these are primarily found on the Warkworth sand sheet, a distinct sand body feature found near the junction of Wollombi Brook and the Hunter River. Dean-Jones and Mitchell (1993:68) identify three physiographic conditions as offering rather greater potential for the discovery of older buried sites: surfaces covered by dunes and sand sheets of the Warkworth land system; apexes or the narrow point of alluvial fans (an accumulation of sediments that fans out from a concentrated source), and; tributary stream junctions. It is generally accepted that alluvial or colluvial parent material for B-Horizons of such soils must be at least 20,000 years old (HEH 1999:2). Based on radiocarbon dated charcoal and geomorphological evidence it has been suggested that artefacts found in B-Horizon subsoils may have been deposited between 10,000 and 13,000 years ago (early Holocene/terminal Pleistocene) (Koettig 1986b, 1986a).

Studies have demonstrated the high levels of disturbance from vehicle tracks, the construction of mining infrastructure and water management such as dams that have damaged and disturbed many Aboriginal sites. More specifically, the potential for undisturbed *in situ* deposits remaining in the upper Hunter Valley to be present in locations subject to significant previous disturbance is generally low. As sites are often located on heavily eroded exposures or disturbed truncated soils which further reduces the potential for intact sub-surface deposits.

5.3.1 Previous studies

The region surrounding the site has been subject to numerous archaeological assessments, and two previous assessments have been prepared for the project site. These studies are comparable with the archaeological record of the broader Hunter Valley outlined above and are primarily constrained to cultural resource management studies completed for various industrial activities. Relevant studies are summarised below.

i Heritage Assessment for the Proposed Gas Pipeline from Seahampton to Rutherford (ERM 2004)

This report was prepared as part of a Review of Environmental Factors (REF) for a pipeline between Seahampton and Rutherford (within 2 km of the current site). Silcrete, indurated mudstone, quartz and petrified wood were identified as raw material types commonly targeted by Aboriginal people in the Hunter, and point bars in major rivers were identified as places where these raw materials were deposited. The report also notes that proximity to water must be taken into account with other archaeological indicators (e.g. elevation, disturbance).

An archaeological survey identified several stone artefact scatters and isolated finds associated with open depressions and crests above creeklines, gently inclined slopes and flats. Raw materials primarily consisted of mudstone and silcrete, with lesser quantities of basalt, chert and tuff. Artefact types were generally flakes, retouched or broken flakes, cores and blades, with one site comprising a potential hammerstone.

The study area was divided into four distinct geographic zones (Mount Sugarloaf Rugged Terrain, Wallis Creek Undulating Terrain, Swamp Creek Catchment Undulating Terrain and Northern Swamp Gently Undulating Terrain). Of note, in the Northern Swamp zone aeolian sands were observed, which yields the potential for culturally stratified archaeological deposits. Artefact densities were relatively high in comparison to other sites with this zone considered of high archaeological potential. The Swamp Creek Catchment zone comprised areas within 150 m of Swamp Creek and was considered to retain subsurface archaeological potential. The remaining zones were considered as areas of low to moderate archaeological potential.

ii [Farley Investigation Area Indigenous Archaeological Due Diligence Assessment \(McCardle Cultural Heritage 2010\)](#)

McCardle Cultural Heritage (McCardle) undertook a due diligence assessment for a rezoning application in Farley, ~9.6 km north-east of the current site. This due diligence presented an occupation model suggesting that longer-term or more intensive sites of occupation would feature a more diverse array of archaeological material (e.g. hearths), as opposed to ephemeral occupation areas that would feature homogeneous archaeological material (i.e. stone artefacts). An archaeological survey identified several stone artefact scatters, isolated finds and Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs) associated with elevated gentle slopes adjacent to creeklines. Artefacts identified included two isolated finds and a low-density artefact scatter comprising flaked pieces of silcrete and mudstone. The PAD was located within 50 m of an ephemeral watercourse (unnamed 3rd order creek) flowing in a west-east direction toward Wentworth Swamp, in the south. The remaining sites, located over 50 m from water were mostly on crest/ridges and slopes. These sites were interpreted as evidence of transient use of the study area and considered of low archaeological significance. Recommendations included test excavations in the event of the PAD site being impacted, an AHIP to be sought if the sites will be impacted by future development or if test excavations will occur within 50 m of the identified sites.

iii [Section 87/90 Salvage of Artefacts from the Stage 4 to 11 Areas, Saddlers Ridge Estate, Gillieston Heights, NSW \(Umwelt 2011\)](#)

Umwelt undertook a salvage excavation at Saddlers Ridge Estate, Gillieston Heights in 2011 (~6.2 km north-east of the current site). This salvage report documents mitigation activities (monitoring of ground disturbance) undertaken for registered AHIMS site #38-4-1044, a stone artefact scatter likely associated with subsurface potential. The mitigation activities recovered four stone artefacts during the ground disturbance works; a full salvage excavation was deemed unnecessary based on limited archaeological potential in the area. Artefacts recovered include three mudstone flakes and one broken quartz flake. These artefacts were identified between 5-15 cm below ground surface on a crest (n=3) and saddle (n=1) landform. Overall, Umwelt identified a lack of stratigraphic or spatial integrity of the soil profiles in which these artefacts were recovered, in line with the results of prior subsurface testing programs.

iv [Loxford Pole Replacement Vol. 1 – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment \(AMBS 2013\)](#)

AMBS prepared an ACHA addressing potential impacts to Aboriginal heritage by a transmission pole replacement project at Loxford (2 km north-east of the current site). A survey undertaken during the ACHA re-identified the registered AHIMS site #37-6-1956 (KK08) located 2.9 km north-east of the current project site. KK08 was a surface stone artefact scatter consisting of 16 artefacts, including mudstone and silcrete flakes and flake fragments, as well as an indurated mudstone/tuff/chert scraper. The site was identified on a 45 m² exposure next to a vehicle access track. No other sites were identified. AMBS determined an AHIP application was required for the site and the artefacts were to be moved from their current location to an adjacent area outside of the proposed works zone.

v [Hydro Aluminium Smelter Site and Associated Buffer Land, \(AECOM 2014\)](#)

In 2014, AECOM undertook an archaeological survey of the Hydro aluminium smelter site and surrounding Hydro-owned buffer land at Kurri Kurri, ~2.2 km from the current project site. The predictive model anticipated that surface and subsurface archaeological deposits, grinding grooves, stone quarries and culturally modified trees would likely be present within the project area. The majority of the project area was predicted to contain subsurface archaeological deposits on low gradient landforms and in proximity to higher order watercourses. Further, cultural material would likely be dated to the mid to late Holocene period and generally comprise silcrete or silicified tuff.

Approximately 137.5 ha (7% of the project area) was surveyed with an effective coverage of 20.7 ha (1.1%). A total of 482 Aboriginal lithic artefacts were identified during the survey and 475 identified within the project area itself. This resulted in 65 new Aboriginal sites recorded, in addition to the 20 previously registered AHIMS sites located within the project area. All sites were open artefact scatters (n=85) comprising of low to high density artefact scatters and isolated artefacts, typically located on low to very low gradient landforms. Areas of high archaeological sensitivity within the project area were identified including elevated low gradient landforms adjacent to Wentworth Swamp and higher order watercourses. Overall, eight sites were deemed to have moderate scientific significance and the remainder assessed as having low scientific significance. Moderately significant sites were characterised as having larger and/or more complex assemblages, higher levels of integrity and moderate to high potential for subsurface archaeological deposits. Low scientific significant sites were characterised as having small assemblages (often isolated artefacts), generally poor integrity, limited research potential or potential for subsurface deposit or formed objects (cores or retouched implements) are absent in the assemblage.

vi [8 Styles Street, Kurri Kurri NSW Preliminary Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment \(Myall Coast Archaeological Services 2019\)](#)

In 2019, Myall Creek Archaeological Services (MCAS) undertook a preliminary assessment of part of the project site as part of the application for the existing development consent (Cessnock Council DA 8/2019/568). MCAS identified the site as being 'Disturbed Land' as defined in the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* due to previous land use and ground disturbance associated with the existing RRF. Archaeologically, the report notes that Swamp Creek has been landscaped where it flows past the site, all vegetation in the site (constrained to the creek corridor) is regrowth, and there is no evidence to indicate the site was favoured for occupation. MCAS noted the site does not feature further environmental features indicating archaeological sensitivity, however a Songline along the Swamp Creek corridor was referenced. This supposedly connects the site with Mount Tomalpin and the Hunter River, however no primary evidence for the existence of the Songline is presented.

The report identified nil to low archaeological potential across the site.

vii [Central Waste Station, Resource Recovery Facility Kurri Kurri NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment \(Insite Heritage 2021\)](#)

A brief ACHA was undertaken by Insite Heritage for 1 and 8 Styles Street in the north-east and south-east portions of the current project site as part of the 2021 SSD application (SSD-10435 – since withdrawn). The report noted a high level of disturbance at the site demonstrated by the results of geotechnical boreholes, showing between 1 – 2.5 m of imported fill. The possible presence of a Songline that was raised by Myall Coast Archaeological Services was reviewed as part of this assessment by Insite Heritage. The Songline was not identified during consultation, and members of the Aboriginal community involved with the assessment had no knowledge of the Songline. A survey was conducted, and with the results of desktop analysis, the report concluded that, due to the level of existing disturbance at the site and a lack of Aboriginal sites identified in the vicinity of the project site, the project would not cause any adverse impacts to Aboriginal heritage.

The report identified nil to low archaeological potential across the site.

viii [Central Integrated Processing Facility \(CIPF\) Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report \(Insite Heritage 2021\)](#)

In 2021, Insite Heritage undertook a small test excavation program associated with an incomplete draft ACHA. The study area was located at 135 Mitchell Avenue and 6 Styles Street, Kurri Kurri, adjacent to the current site to the east. The study area was subject to various disturbance activities including grazing and industrial use. The northern portion of the site was situated between an unnamed watercourse (within the study area) and Swamp Creek and retained relatively undisturbed land subject to inundation. A survey was conducted that did not identify any items of cultural heritage, mainly due to poor ground surface visibility. Due to the poor visibility, eleven test pits were excavated across the site, including along Swamp Creek and the unnamed watercourse. The test excavation identified an isolated artefact located on the southern bank of the central watercourse, approximately 40 cm below ground surface. Insite Heritage noted this artefact was not likely associated with a larger assemblage and may be a result of discard or redeposition due to flooding. Further information regarding artefact type and material was not provided and the site has not been recorded on the AHIMS database.

ix [Hydro Aluminium Kurri Kurri Smelter Remediation Project – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Addendum \(AECOM 2021\)](#)

AECOM prepared an ACHA Addendum outlining the results of a re-assessment of registered AHIMS site #37-6-3872 (Hydro PAD1), comprising a PAD identified next to an unnamed lower-order tributary of Black Waterholes Creek (2.2 km north of the current site). Based on evaluation of historical aerial imagery and geotechnical boreholes, it was found that the natural soil profiles at Hydro PAD1 had been severely disturbed and/or removed, with imported fill found to depths of up to 2.5 m. The findings of this assessment suggest that potentially archaeologically sensitive landforms in proximity to natural waterways may in fact contain nil to low archaeological potential when taking ground disturbance into account.

x [Integrated Resource Recovery Project – Aboriginal heritage due diligence assessment \(EMM 2023\)](#)

EMM was engaged by CWS in 2023 to prepare an Aboriginal heritage due diligence assessment for the project. Although the project was designated as State Significant, and the SEARs specified requirements to complete an ACHA, the nature of the project area (i.e. heavily disturbed) and the existence of previous assessments led the proponent to request a due diligence assessment, as this was considered adequate at the time to address Aboriginal heritage considerations for the project (although an ACHA was eventually undertaken, i.e. this report).

A site inspection was carried out in August 2023 by EMM with the assistance of a site representative from Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC). The site was inspected to identify any previously unrecorded Aboriginal objects or areas where they may occur, and to verify levels of disturbance across the site.

Topographically, the entire proposed development footprint is flat and there were no undisturbed or unmodified landforms present. The entire development footprint was covered by hardstand and the various structures associated with the RRF (e.g. storage, waste processing etc.). Discussions with CWS site management personnel confirmed that disturbance would not impact the Swamp Creek corridor and would be confined to parts of the site already disturbed by the existing RRF facility as well as the carparks, machinery sheds, and other facilities across the site (i.e. the development footprint).

While on site, EMM discussed the potential presence of a Songline associated with Swamp Creek with Mindaribba LALC's site representative, who indicated he had no knowledge of this Songline, if it exists.

No previously unrecorded Aboriginal sites or objects, nor areas where they may be expected to occur, were identified during the survey. The site inspection also confirmed that the entire site had been subject to significant and extensive ground disturbance, and it is likely that the upper soil profile (in which archaeological material may be expected to occur) has been heavily truncated or completely removed prior to being filled with imported material.

5.4 AHIMS data

Heritage NSW maintains the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS), a database of known and registered Aboriginal sites in NSW. EMM conducted a search of the AHIMS register on 26 August 2024 (ID: 923812), encompassing an area of ~ 35 km² centred around the project site. The search identified any Aboriginal sites or places registered within the project site, and aids predictions for the project footprint showing the frequency and distribution of Aboriginal site types in the broader landscape. A copy of the AHIMS search is provided in Attachment C.2 and the search results are shown in Figure 5.1 and summarised in Table 5.2.

The AHIMS search identified 103 Aboriginal sites and/or places in the search area. Of the 103 registered sites, one site is listed as “not a site” (AHIMS #37-6-3872), a potential archaeological deposit (PAD) site. Seven sites are also listed as “destroyed” as a result of permitted development and/or heritage salvage activities under an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP); however, these are included in the discussion below as they are still reflective of past Aboriginal land use. The impacted sites comprise three undefined artefact sites (AHIMS #37-6-4426; #37-6-3926; #37-6-0270), two isolated artefacts (AHIMS #37-6-1956; #38-4-1331) and one low density artefact scatter (<20) (AHIMS #38-4-1330). The following discussion therefore relates to the 102 valid sites (only excluding the site listed as “not a site”).

A small range of site types have been recorded in the area, with stone artefactual sites being the only site type identified. This site type comprises sub-types of artefact scatters with varying densities, isolated finds, undefined artefact sites and PADs. Stone artefact scatters are generally categorised into low (<20), moderate (20-50) and high (>50) densities based on the number of artefacts associated with the site. This can help determine the significance of the site and the level of impact and risks associated with the site based on its complexity and potential association with other site types (i.e., rockshelters, middens, hearths). Many of these registered stone artefact sites do not specify the number of artefacts associated with the site (hence “undefined artefact scatter”) although inference from site names enables identification of some as isolated finds. An isolated find refers to a single artefact that is not part of a larger site. This site type is often scattered across the landscape and generally does not indicate permanent occupation. Isolated finds are generally considered to have lower archaeological significance in comparison to larger, more complex sites. PAD refers to an area where there is an inferred presence of Aboriginal objects in the soil based on the environmental context which is typically associated with discovery of Aboriginal objects in analogous areas. This is not strictly a ‘site’ type, although AHIMS records it as such for the purpose of associating Aboriginal heritage Impact Permits with geographical areas. The predominance of stone artefact sites in the area is a result of combined environmental factors as well as effects of agricultural, industrial and urban development.

The AHIMS search results suggest registered Aboriginal sites in the search area cluster around major waterways (e.g. Swamp Creek). This is a common spatial pattern observed throughout eastern NSW where Aboriginal sites are known to occur more often within 200 m of waterways, with higher-density cultural deposits more likely to occur within 100 m of higher-order waterways. Perhaps a stronger pattern in the search results is a clustering of sites along the Hunter Expressway corridor, as well as along transmission easements at Loxford and the Kurri Transmission Substation. This is considered to reflect an inherent bias of commercial archaeological investigations, rather than actual Aboriginal occupation patterns, as compliance-based archaeological studies occur only where development approval pathways trigger environmental assessment requirements.

No registered Aboriginal sites or objects are located within the project site boundary. The closest registered site is situated approximately 530 m to the east of the project site and comprises an undefined artefact scatter (AHIMS #37-6-3794).

A search of the State Heritage Inventory also identified no Aboriginal Places within the project site.

Table 5.2 **Summary of AHIMS sites within the search area**

Site types	Number of sites		% of total	
	Category total	Sub-category total	Category total	Sub-category total
Artefactual sites	102		100	
• <i>Isolated find</i>		36		35.29
• <i>Isolated find with PAD</i>		1		0.98
• <i>Low density artefact scatter (<20)</i>		12		11.76
• <i>Moderate density artefact scatter (20-50)</i>		1		0.98
• <i>High density artefact scatter (>50)</i>		1		0.98
• <i>High density artefact scatter (>50) with PAD</i>		1		0.98
• <i>PAD</i>		5		4.90
• <i>Undefined artefact site</i>		45		44.12
Total	102		100	

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KEY

Site boundary

AHIMS (by site type)

- High density artefact scatter (>50)
- High density artefact scatter (>50); PAD
- Moderate density artefact scatter (20-50)
- Low density artefact scatter (<20)
- Isolated find
- Isolated find; PAD
- PAD
- Undefined artefact site

Site status

- Destroyed
- Not a site

Existing environment

- Railway
- Major road
- Named watercourse
- Named waterbody

AHIMS sites

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Resource Recovery Centre
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Figure 5.1

5.5 Predictive model

A predictive model of Aboriginal site location has been devised based on the data presented in the preceding sections. In summary, the model has been formed by an analysis of:

- landscape features in the project site and surrounds
- pre-colonial period ecological conditions
- advice from Aboriginal knowledge holders including RAPs
- ethno-historical information about Aboriginal life and material culture
- the type and distribution of Aboriginal sites described in previous reports and AHIMS data.

The model enabled the following predictions to be made about the location of Aboriginal sites within the project site which has guided the archaeological survey performed as part of this ACHA. On the basis of the archaeological sites registered in the region, a review of previous archaeological studies and the environmental context, the following conclusions can be drawn regarding the potential presence and location of Aboriginal sites within the project site:

- Isolated finds and open artefact scatters are the most common site types within the region and can occur across most landforms, even in disturbed contexts. Isolated finds may be indicative of random loss or deliberate discard of a single artefact, the remnant of a now dispersed and disturbed artefact scatter, or an otherwise obscured or subsurface artefact scatter. Open artefact sites are usually found close to waterways but above flood level on elevated, level to gently inclined landforms such as hill crests and hill spur crests and alluvial terraces. The most common site type is likely to be surface and/or subsurface stone artefactual material reflective of past visitation and/or occupation. Available data suggests that such sites frequently contain few Aboriginal objects (<20) and are predominantly reflective of transitory movement or short-term camping by small parties. It would be expected that most artefact sites located would date to the late Holocene (i.e. less than 4,000 years), the age attributed to the A-Horizon artefact bearing deposits. Although Pleistocene sites contained within B-Horizon sediments may also occur, there have been only one or two instances of Pleistocene deposits being identified in the district and this must be considered a rare eventuality. To date, these are primarily found on the Warkwoth sand sheet, a distinct sand body feature found near the junction of Wollombi Brook and the Hunter River, however this landform is not expected to be present within the project site.

6 Field investigation

6.1 Key findings

- On-site validation consisted of a half-day field survey of the project site on 8 November 2024 with an EMM archaeologist, one RAP, and the CWS site manager. The field investigation focussed on the development footprint for the project, though observations of the creekline and vegetation in the northern part of the project site were also included.
- The development footprint is situated on a highly disturbed and artificial landscape. The field survey consisted of one survey transect (~1.2 km in length) walked across the development footprint. The survey did not incorporate the existing resource recovery centre (Figure 6.1) as it was active at the time of survey (presenting safety considerations) and is consistent with the highly disturbed nature of the remaining project site.
- No Aboriginal cultural materials and or cultural values were identified or associated with the project site. Discussion of the potential Swamp Creek songline identified in the Myall Coast (2019) assessment occurred on-site and in consultation with two RAPs (who were unable to attend the survey). None of the groups had knowledge of such a songline and regardless, the proposed project activities will not impact the Swamp Creek corridor. Observation of the creekline also indicated this is a highly disturbed and modified landscape.

6.2 Archaeological survey

6.2.1 Approach and methods

The primary aims for the survey undertaken for this ACHA were to:

- identify landforms that may have potential to contain buried Aboriginal cultural deposits
- identify evidence of previous disturbance that may have resulted in partial or complete removal of Aboriginal objects that may have been present
- identify and record any previously recorded or newly identified surface Aboriginal objects or sites present in the development footprint, as well as any cultural values that are associated with the site.

A pedestrian survey was conducted by EMM Senior Archaeologist Taylar Reid on 8 November 2024, with RAP representative Maree Waugh (Wallangan Cultural Services) and Ray Nielson (Central Waste project manager) (see Table 6.1). Culturally Aware (Tracey Skene) and Mindaribba LALC were invited to participate in the survey but were unable to attend. The survey was opportunistic in nature due to the highly developed and disturbed nature of the site which was well established prior to the field investigation. A single transect was walked (~1.2 km in length) or 3.6 ha (99%) of the 3.61 ha development footprint.

Table 6.1 Aboriginal organisations/individuals who participated in the survey

Organisation	Representative
Wallangan Cultural Services	Maree Waugh

The effectiveness of the survey is determined through recording and analysing survey coverage data. It is evaluated for its effectiveness in identifying the distribution of Aboriginal objects across the landscape, considering the potential for archaeological deposits. The percentage of the ground surface exposed in each landform and the visible ground surface within exposures (as ground exposures are often obscured by vegetation, gravels, etc.) influences the survey results. For example, an archaeologically sensitive landform surface that is highly exposed by erosion is likely to reveal Aboriginal objects, whereas a similar landform that is thickly grassed will obscure surface artefacts if they are present. Overall, calculation of effective survey coverage is used to estimate not only how much area was physically surveyed, but also how favourable the survey conditions were for the identification of Aboriginal sites. However, due to the site being covered almost entirely in hardstand, no natural ground surface was visible in any areas of the site. Therefore, the site was inspected as a formality to comply with relevant guidelines and affirm findings of the desktop assessment.

Site recording was completed in accordance with the *Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010a). The survey transect was recorded as track on a GPS unit and detailed information about the transect and project site recorded in the field notebook.

6.2.2 Results

The results of the site inspection were consistent with those for the due diligence assessment site visit (see Section 5.3.1). The development footprint is covered by hard stands, pavement and/or structures, and is a flat plain immediately south of Swamp Creek. Due to the industrial and developed nature of the project site, the survey was undertaken in a single survey transect encompassing 3.6 ha (99%) of the development footprint. No natural ground surface was visible in any part of the development footprint. Visual inspection of Swamp Creek verified the observations of previous assessments and confirmed the creekline and riparian corridor is disturbed and modified where it flows past the project site. Regardless, the proposed project activities are contained entirely within the highly disturbed development footprint. The existing resource recovery centre was active at the time of survey and therefore not included in the survey efforts, however observations from outside of the facility confirmed the locality is consistent with the highly disturbed nature of the remaining development footprint with no natural ground surface exposures.

The development footprint is covered by hardstand and various structures associated with the resource recovery centre including buildings, carparks, steel sheds, temporary/demountable offices, storage facilities, and water tanks. The development footprint is highly disturbed and its history as an industrial space and the associated previous disturbance has truncated and removed any topsoils potentially containing Aboriginal cultural materials. Further on-site discussion with Maree Waugh (Wallangan) supported the very low likelihood/potential for Aboriginal cultural materials to be retained below the ground surface of the site and the proposed activities would not impact on any cultural values of the locality. Discussion with both Tracey Skene (Culturally Aware) and Tara Devers (Mindaribba LALC) who were unable to attend the survey, also supported the assessed very low likelihood/potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage or cultural values to be present across the project site. Discussions with both RAPs confirmed their familiarity with the project site having conducted several investigations of the site previously and both were aware of its highly disturbed nature. Neither were aware of a songline associated with the project site locality.

No Aboriginal objects were observed during the pedestrian survey. No established trees were present within the development footprint as it has been previously cleared, and the trees present within the riparian corridor adjacent to Swamp Creek, in the northern portion of the project site, comprise regrowth. As the project site has very low likelihood/potential for Aboriginal cultural materials being present, Ray Neilson (CWS site manager) requested the management recommendations focus on cultural values of the area surrounding the project site, noting no cultural values were linked specifically with the site itself, and to develop an Aboriginal employment scheme or participation plan as guided and informed by the RAPs. He noted CWS is very engaged and supportive of the wider Kurri Kurri community and would like to facilitate employment opportunities and engagement with the local Aboriginal community. This information was relayed to Maree Waugh (Wallangan) on-site, and Tracey Skene (Culturally Aware) and Tara Devers (Mindaribba LALC) in discussions over the phone prior to the survey, and all were highly supportive. No further cultural information was provided at the time.

A sample of photographs from the survey of the development footprint are shown in Plate 6.1 to Plate 6.8.



Plate 6.1 Location of proposed installation of underground or subterranean water tanks for fire suppression, view north



Plate 6.2 Showing previous disturbance and skip storage location within the project site, view south

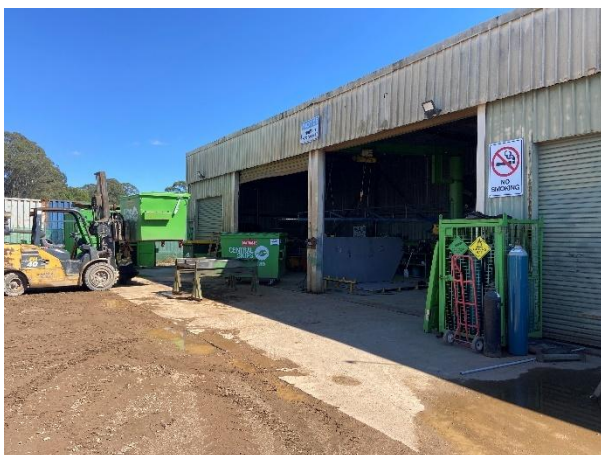


Plate 6.3 Example of steel shed for machine storage and maintenance, view west

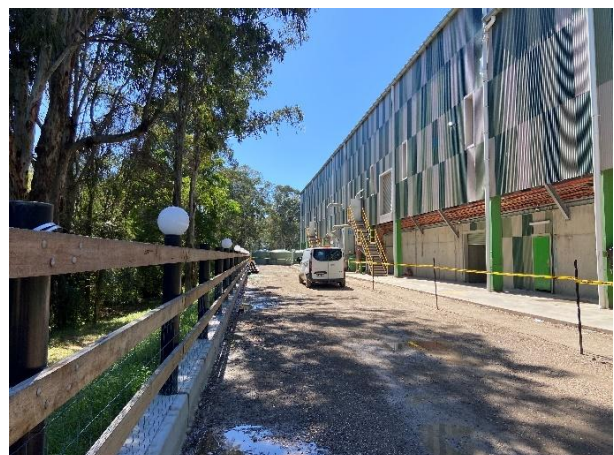


Plate 6.4 Showing high disturbance in the northern portion of the project site immediately south of the Swamp Creek riparian corridor, view east



Plate 6.5 Showing northern portion of project site outside of development footprint, showing modified embankment within the riparian corridor, view east



Plate 6.6 North-east corner of project site showing water tanks and high levels of disturbance with regrowth vegetation, view south

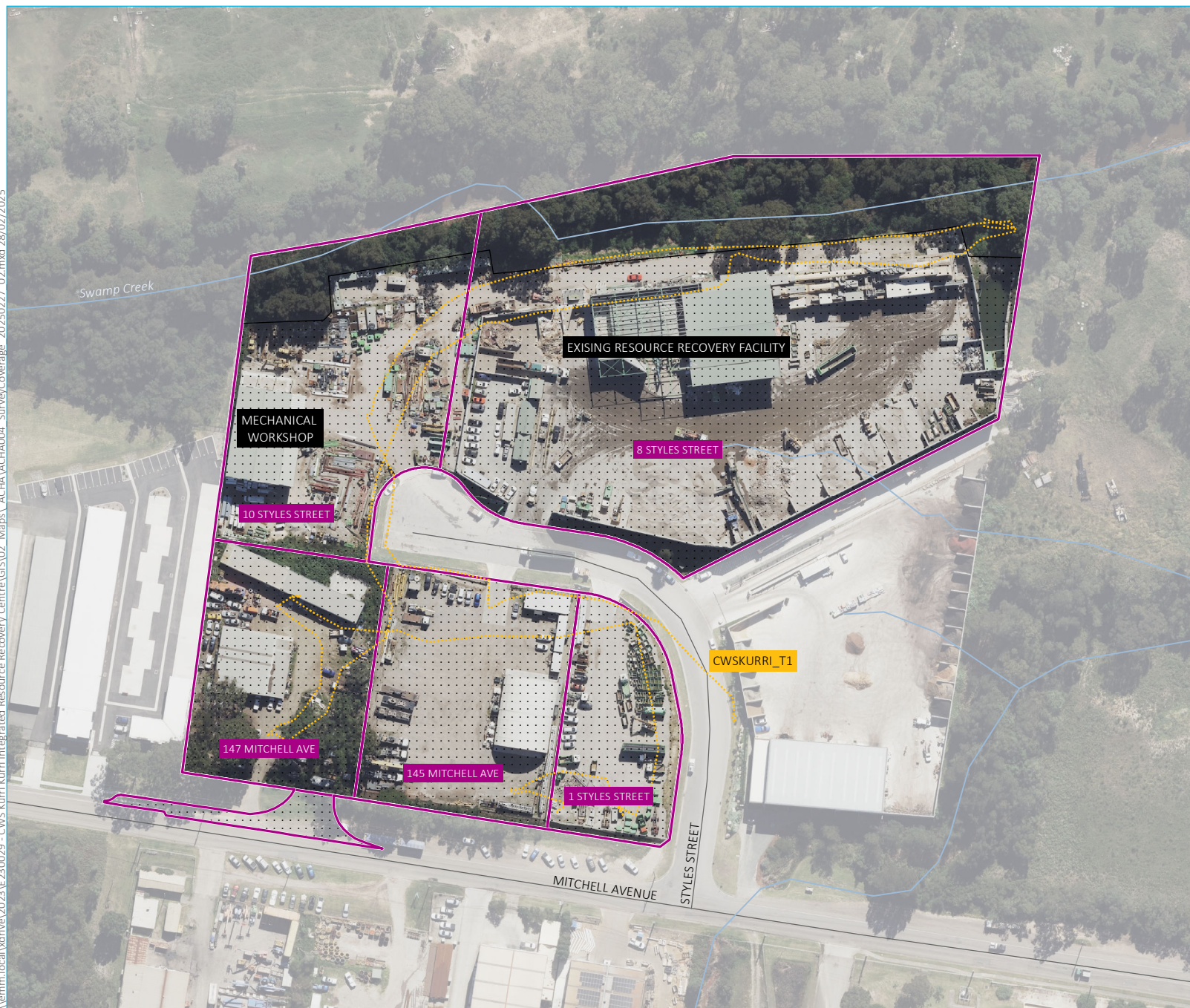


Plate 6.7 Development footprint showing steel shed mechanical workshop and high ground disturbance, view west



Plate 6.8 Showing existing resource recovery facility and high previous ground disturbance, view north

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KEY

- Site boundary
- Proposed disturbance footprint
- Survey transect
- Existing environment
- Minor road
- Watercourse/drainage line

Survey coverage

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Figure 6.1

7 The archaeological and cultural resource

7.1 Key findings

- The assessment undertook archaeological field survey to explore and document Aboriginal objects, sites and places within the project site, and to align them within the regional context. Overall, the findings were found to largely conform with previous studies completed on site affirming the heavily disturbed nature of the site, reducing the likelihood for Aboriginal objects to be present. No sites were identified during this process.
- These ground-truthing activities, undertaken in November 2024, confirmed that the entire development footprint was covered in hardstand and other structures associated with the RRC. In the north, Swamp Creek was confirmed to have been highly disturbed by the nature of disturbance associated with the RRF and the vegetation was identified as regrowth. The heavy site disturbance and history of the site as an industrial space would have truncated and removed any remnant topsoil.
- The presence of the Swamp Creek songline identified in the Myall Coast (2019) was discussed during the ground-truthing activities, however discussions with various local Aboriginal community members found that they had no knowledge of this songline and considered the proposed project activities will not impact the Swamp Creek corridor. Further discussions with the local Aboriginal community have not identified any project-specific cultural places or values to date that would be affected by the project.
- No site-specific information was provided by RAPs involved in this project.

7.2 Results and synthesis

To date, no cultural material or Aboriginal objects have been identified within the project site. The site is located in the Hunter subregion in the Hunter River catchment and is immediately south of Swamp Creek. This is a 5th-order waterway connecting with several other local creeklines before draining into the Hunter River 20 km north-east of the site. The site has been in use for industrial purposes which have caused wholesale disturbance across the site, removing all natural potentially artefact bearing deposits. All parts of the development footprint are covered by hardstand or various structures associated with the existing RRF.

Ground truthing was undertaken as part of this assessment, including archaeological field survey of the development footprint. The aims of these works were to both validate the regional models specific to the project site and identify any previously undocumented cultural sites, places, and/or material. Physical inspection of the project site confirmed results of the desktop assessment. The site inspection identified wholesale impacts across the whole project site, including the Swamp Creek riparian corridor as a result of existing resource recovery activities and the establishment of associated infrastructure (e.g. workshops, storage areas, carparks). These activities have wholly disturbed all parts of the site. In the north, Swamp Creek was confirmed to have been highly disturbed by the nature of disturbance associated with the RRF and the vegetation was identified as regrowth. The heavy site disturbance and history of the site as an industrial space would have truncated and removed any remnant topsoil.

No site-specific cultural values were identified. Discussion of the potential Swamp Creek songline identified in the Myall Coast (2019) assessment occurred on-site with Maree Waugh (Wallangan) and in consultation with the two RAPs Tracey Skene (Culturally Aware) and Tara Devers (Mindaribba LALC) unable to attend the survey. None of the groups had knowledge of such a songline and regardless, the proposed project activities will not impact the Swamp Creek corridor. As it has been noted, the identification of this feature emerged without consultation with the local Aboriginal community, who have consistently indicated no knowledge of its existence across multiple heritage assessments.

Based on these conclusions, the project is considered to present very low risks to Aboriginal heritage.

8 Significance assessment

8.1 General

All Aboriginal objects in NSW are protected under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act)*. It is recognised that the impact or destruction of sites may be necessary to allow other activities or developments to occur. In order for the consent authority to make informed decisions on such matters, an important element of cultural resource management is determining the significance of cultural heritage places and objects to understand what may be lost; and how best it can be avoided or mitigated. However, it is highlighted that something can be of little or no significance and still be protected under the NPW Act.

Cultural significance is outlined in Article 1.2 of the *Burra Charter* - the best practise document for managing cultural heritage – as ‘aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations’ (ICOMOS (Australia) 2013). These values are reiterated in the NSW guidelines, which determines cultural significance of a place can be assessed by identifying the values that are present across the project site and assessing what is important and why (OEH 2011). In assessing the scientific significance of sites, aspects such as rarity and representativeness and the integrity must be considered. Generally speaking, a site or object that is rare will have a heightened significance, although a site that is suitable of conservation as ‘representative’ of its type will also be significant. Conversely an extremely rare site may no longer be significant if its integrity has been sufficiently compromised.

The criteria adopted for this report are defined in Table 8.1. The management implications of these sites’ significance are discussed in subsequent sections.

Table 8.1 A summary of criteria used to assess the cultural significance (OEH 2011:8–10)

Criterion	Definition
Social value —Does the place have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons?	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. Social or cultural value can only be identified through consultation with Aboriginal people.
Historic value —Is the place important to the cultural or natural history of the local area and/or region and/or state?	Historic value refers to the association of a place with a historically important person, event, phase or activity. 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.
Scientific (archaeological) value —Does the place have potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of the local area and/or region and/or state?	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. Information about scientific values is gathered through archaeological investigation undertaken in this report.
Aesthetic value —Is the place important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics in the local, regional, and/or State environment?	Aesthetic value refers to the sensory, scenic, architectural and creative aspects of the place. It is often linked with social value, and can consider form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric or landscape, and the smell and sounds associated with the place and its use. This value is only relevant to archaeological sites on only rare occasions, such as rockshelters that contain art, or culturally modified trees in prominent positions, etc.

8.2 Statement of significance

From a scientific perspective, the archaeological investigations undertaken for this ACHA found no evidence of surface or subsurface cultural material, and as such the project site is considered to have no archaeological significance. The project site has been subject to significant historical disturbance, and it has previously been used as a farm, industrial estate and more recently as the RRF. The entire project site has been identified as a highly disturbed landscape, with the site covered in hardstand and structures associated with the RRF including buildings, carparks, steel sheds, demountable offices, storage facilities and water tanks. As such, the site is considered to have no aesthetic values. No association with key historical individuals or organisations has been identified through the ACHA that may warrant its identification as historically significant.

Visual inspection of Swamp Creek verified the observations of previous assessments and confirmed the creekline and riparian corridor is disturbed and modified where it flows past the project site. Regardless, the proposed project activities are contained entirely within the highly disturbed development footprint.

No association with key historical individuals or organisations has been identified through the ACHA. A previously recorded songline, Swamp Creek songline recorded by Myall Coast Archaeology (2019) was discussed with various RAPs, however there is no knowledge of this songline in the area.

No project specific cultural values have been provided by the local Aboriginal community for the project site. Discussions with RAPs have not identified any important ecological or cultural areas within the project site, and no connection between important sites elsewhere in the region and the project site has been advised by the RAPs during the consultation process. As such, it is concluded that the project site has no specific cultural values.

9 Impact assessment

9.1 Key findings

- The proposed works involve demolition of redundant buildings, construction of new infrastructure including a processing building, office, weighbridges and covered storage bays, repurposing of existing buildings, additional auxiliary operations areas for vehicle parking, upgrades to site access to 147 Mitchell Avenue and extensions to awnings, walls, fences and the construction of a footpath and landscaping outside of the site boundary.
- No Aboriginal cultural materials and or cultural values were identified or associated with the project site.
- The project would result in negligible intergenerational/cumulative loss to cultural materials.

9.2 Project impacts

9.3 Aboriginal heritage impact

Two types of potential impact are considered, direct and indirect. Direct impacts relate to construction activities and their removal, truncation and/or disturbance of the ground surface. This would include the removal of vegetation, removal or modification of geological outcropping and the removal or disturbance of the upper soil profile. Indirect impacts are the result of both construction and post-construction activities that may result in environmental changes that would affect cultural material within, or near the project activities. General examples of indirect impact may include the burial of a soil profile resulting in its compression and indirectly damaging buried cultural material, or an increase in dust being blown into a rock shelter and negatively affecting art motifs should they be present.

No Aboriginal objects, places or deposits were identified within the development footprint. All parts of the development footprint are covered by hardstand or various structures associated with the existing RRF. The project site has been in use for industrial purposes which have caused wholesale disturbance across the site and has removed the natural soil profile. Discussion of the potential Swamp Creek songline has occurred on-site and in consultation with various stakeholders. The identification of this feature emerged without consultation with the local Aboriginal community, who have consistently indicated no knowledge of its existence across multiple heritage assessments.

9.4 Intergenerational loss/equity

Intergenerational equity is the principle whereby the current generation should ensure the health, diversity and longevity of the environment for the benefit of future society. For Aboriginal heritage management, intergenerational equity can be considered primarily in terms of the cumulative impacts to Aboriginal objects, sites and/or places in a region. If few Aboriginal objects and places remain in a region (e.g. due to development impacts), there are fewer opportunities for future generations of Aboriginal people and the broader community to enjoy the cultural benefits.

Information about the integrity, rarity and representatives of the Aboriginal objects, sites and places that may be impacted, and how they inform the past visitation and occupation of land by Aboriginal people, are relevant to the consideration of intergenerational equity and the understanding of the cumulative impacts of a project.

No cultural material or intangible values were identified as part of the ACHA investigation. It is therefore considered that the project would have negligible intergenerational loss to Aboriginal archaeological and cultural resources of the region.

10 Management strategy and recommendations

10.1 Key findings

- The ACHA concludes that there are no Aboriginal sites identified within the project site.
- The ACHA concludes that there are no Aboriginal cultural values identified within the project site, however CWS has requested the management recommendations to focus on cultural values of the surrounding area (Section 10.3). CWS has also recommended the development of an Aboriginal employment scheme or participation plan guided and informed by the RAPs.

10.2 Management strategy

The assessment outlined in the preceding sections, and including Aboriginal consultation with 21 individuals and/or organisations, included a range of desktop and on-site field investigations to identify and characterise cultural materials of the project site. These activities did not identify any Aboriginal cultural material.

In NSW, Aboriginal objects are provided with statutory protection by the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. In general, where a proposed activity will result in harm to an Aboriginal object, an AHIP is required. The AHIP contains conditions intended to manage and mitigate the identified impact and allowing harm to proceed. As the proposed development is an SSD project, an AHIP is not required. For the purposes of this project, recommendations below include CWS's request for the management of the project site to focus on cultural values of the area surrounding the project site, noting no cultural values were linked specifically with the site itself, and to develop an Aboriginal employment scheme or participation plan as guided and informed by the RAPs. They further outline the specific mitigation measures that will be implemented prior to, during and after the project. Given the assessment has not encountered any cultural materials and considered them unlikely to survive within the project site it is concluded that the development activities may proceed with caution. Recommendations include the need to ensure personnel have unexpected finds protocols established (i.e. works in the vicinity must cease if unexpected finds are identified) in the unlikely event that cultural materials are encountered.

No specific cultural values were identified by the Aboriginal participants within the project site.

Section 10.3 provides a series of recommendations to adopt in the management of Aboriginal heritage for the proposed activity.

10.3 Recommendations

The following recommendations should be integrated into the management of the project:

- Previous disturbance validated by field survey indicates negligible likelihood of Aboriginal objects being present within the project site. Works may proceed with caution, and without further assessment. However, the nature of the disturbance within these areas does not preclude the potential for isolated finds, which is a common site type across the region, even in disturbed contexts. In the event that unexpected Aboriginal objects, sites or places (or potential Aboriginal objects, sites or places) are discovered during construction, all works in the vicinity of the find should cease and contact with a heritage professional undertaken to inform next steps.
- Ray Neilson (CWS site manager) requested the management recommendations focus on cultural values of the area surrounding the project site, noting no cultural values were linked specifically with the site itself, and to develop an Aboriginal employment scheme or participation plan as guided and informed by the RAPs. CWS is engaged and supportive of the wider Kurri Kurri community and would like to facilitate employment opportunities and engagement with the local Aboriginal community.

- If human skeletal material is discovered, the *NSW Coroners Act 2009* requires that all works should cease, and the NSW Police and the NSW Coroner's Office be contacted. Once direction from these organisations has been undertaken and, where relevant, the current DECCW guidelines for managing the unexpected discovery of Aboriginal objects, sites and/or human remains should be implemented.
- If any part of the project site is located outside the areas identified in this ACHA, or if any alteration is proposed that could result in additional impact to material culture, further assessment of these area(s) should be undertaken to identify and appropriately manage Aboriginal objects and/or sites that may be present.
- Consultation should be maintained with the RAPs during the finalisation of the assessment process and throughout the project.
- A copy of the ACHA should be lodged with AHIMS and provided to each of the RAPs.

Where the heritage consultant changes through the project, suitable hand over should be undertaken to ensure no loss or mistranslation of the intent of the information, findings and future steps in heritage management occur.

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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
AHD	Australian Height Datum
ACHA/ACHAR	Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
ACHMP	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan
BP	Years before present
c.	circa
CWP	Central Waste Plant Pty Ltd
CWS	Central Waste Station Pty Ltd
cm	centimetres
DA	Development application
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation, now Heritage NSW
DECCW	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, now Heritage NSW
DPC	Department of Premier and Cabinet
DPE	Department of Planning and Environment, now DPIE
DPIE	Department of Planning, Industry and Environment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMM	EMM Consulting Pty Ltd
EP&A Act	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>
ESD	Ecologically sustainable development
FGS	Fine grained siliceous
g	grams
GIS	Geographical information system
GPS	Global positioning system
ha	hectares
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
IMTC	Indurated mudstone/tuff/chert
IRRC	Integrated Resource Recovery Centre
km	kilometres
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
m	metre

Abbreviation	Definition
m ²	square metres
mm	millimetres
n	number
NSW	New South Wales
NTSCORP Limited	Native Title Services Corporation Limited
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage, now Heritage NSW
ORALRA	The Office of the Registrar, <i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983</i>
PAD	Potential archaeological deposit
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Part
RRF	Resource recovery facility
SEARs	Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements
SEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy
SSD	State Significant Development
t	tonne
tpa	Tonnes per annum
TP	Test pit

Glossary

Many of these definitions have been taken from the *Code of Practice for archaeological investigation of Aboriginal objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010).

Aboriginal object: A physical manifestation of past Aboriginal activity. The legal term is defined in the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* section 5 as: any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.

Typical examples include stone artefacts, grinding grooves, Aboriginal rock shelters which by definition include physical evidence of occupation, midden shell, hearths, stone arrangements and other landscape features which derive from past Aboriginal activity.

Archaeological survey: A method of data collection for Aboriginal heritage assessment. It involved a survey team walking over the land in a systematic way, recording information. Activities are not invasive or destructive.

Aboriginal culturally modified tree: A tree of sufficient age to have been mature at the time of traditional Aboriginal hunter-gatherer life and therefore generally of more than 220 years ago with evidence of bark or cambium wood removal for the purpose of implement manufacture, footholds, bark sheet removal for shelter, or extraction of animals or other food. Care must be taken to distinguish Aboriginal scars from the much more common natural causes of branch tear, insect attack, animal impact, lightning strike and dieback. Culturally modified tree recognition guidelines exist to distinguish these features. Naturally scarred trees are often misidentified as Aboriginal culturally modified trees.

Aboriginal site: The location where a person in the present day can observe one or more Aboriginal objects. The boundaries of a site are limited to the extent of the observed evidence. In the context of this report a 'site' does not include the assumed extent of unobserved Aboriginal objects (such as archaeological deposit). Different archaeologists can have varying definitions of a 'site' and may use the term to reflect the assumed extent of past Aboriginal activity beyond visible Aboriginal objects. Such use of the term risks defining all of Australia as a single 'site'.

Aboriginal stone artefact: A stone object with morphological features derived from past Aboriginal activity such as intentional fracture, abrasion or impact. Artefacts are distinguished by morphology and context. Typically flaked stone artefacts are distinguished from naturally broken stone by recognition of clear marginal fracture initiation (typically herzian/conchoidal or wedging initiation) on highly siliceous stone types which can often be exotic to the area. Care must be taken to distinguish modern broken stone in machine impacted contexts and therefore context must be carefully considered as well as morphology.

Aggradation: a term used in geology for the increase in land elevation, typically in a river system, due to the deposition of sediment.

AHIMS: Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System — a computer software system employed by the Office of Environment and Heritage to manage many aspects of Aboriginal site recording and permitting. AHIMS includes an Aboriginal sites database which can be accessed via an internet portal.

Archaeological deposit: Aboriginal objects occurring in one or more soil strata. The most common form of archaeological deposit relates to the presence of a single conflated layer of Aboriginal stone artefacts worked into the topsoil through **bioturbation**.

Backed artefact: A thin flake or blade-flake that has been shaped by secondary flaking (**retouch**) along one lateral margin. The retouched margin is typically steep and bipolar to form a blunt 'back' in the manner of a modern scalpel blade. Distinctive symmetrical and asymmetrical forms are typically found called geometric **microliths** and Bondi points respectively. A thick symmetrical form, called an Elouera, is typically the size of a mandarin segment.

Bioturbation: is the reworking of soils and sediments by animals or plants. Its effects include changing texture of sediments (diagenetic), bioirrigation and displacement of microorganisms and non-living particles.

Bipolar flaking: Where the stone to be worked is rested on an anvil or other stone before being hit by the hammerstone. This results in the presence of negative flake scars on both ends of the core.

Bondi point: See backed artefact definition.

Brown podosols: Topsoils have loamy textures. A2 horizons are common, there is a clear boundary onto the B horizon. They have a sandy clay to heavy clay texture (typically occur on upper and mid-slopes).

Chocolate Soils: Soils that are typically formed in a basaltic parent material where slope or bedrock strata influence drainage. Surface horizons comprise loam, clay loam or silty clay loam. There is a gradual boundary to a brown or brownish black B horizon. There is no A2 horizons.

Conchoidal: A term used in relation to fracture surfaces on Aboriginal stone artefacts - bulb-like in the manner of a bulbous protrusion on a bivalve shell.

Elouera: See backed artefact definition.

Eraillure scar: The small flake scar on the dorsal side of a flake next to the platform. It is the result of rebounding force during percussion flaking.

Exposure: estimates the area with a likelihood of revealing buried artefacts or deposits, not just an observation of the amount of bare ground.

Geometric microlith: See backed artefact definition.

Grinding grooves: Grinding grooves typically derive from the sharpening of stone hatchet heads on sandstone rock. Grooves appear as elliptical depressions of around 25 cm length with smooth bases. Although mostly occurring in association with water to wash the abraded stone dust away from the groove, such sites have been recorded away from water. Narrow grooves or broad abraded areas may occur less commonly and may be derived from spear sharpening or other grinding activities.

Haematite: a pigment featured in ochre used for tinting with a permanent colour.

Holocene: A period of time generally 10,000 years, which marks the end of the last ice age, to the present.

Igneous: relating to or involving volcanic or plutonic processes.

Indurated mudstone/tuff (IMT): the fine textured, very hard, yellowish, orange, reddish-brown or grey rocks from which stone artefacts are made.

Isotropic: Having a physical property that has the same value when measured in different directions. In relation to stone used for stone tools a fracture path is not hindered by layer boundaries or other favoured plane of cleavage.

Microlith: Very small fragments of flakes retouched into geometric shapes and usually present on tools like barbed spears, arrows and sickles.

Midden: A collection of shells and associated economic remains resulting from Aboriginal food gathering and processing activity. Middens comprise shellfish remains of consistent size in a rich dark earth matrix commonly associated with stone artefacts, fish bone and animal bone although shells are commonly the most obtrusive element.

Keeping place: A room or facility with the express and exclusive purpose of storing Aboriginal cultural heritage materials with accompanying documentation in a secure and accessible manner which protects their cultural heritage values.

Krasnozems: Mainly loams, clay loams and silty clay loams with a clear or gradual boundary to a dark reddish brown B horizon. Clays are typically light to medium and occasionally heavy.

Lithosols: Soils that have little or no profile development. They occur on steep slopes and are usually shallow and are left mainly as uncleared native bushland.

Open stone artefact site/stone artefact site: An unenclosed area where Aboriginal stone artefacts occur – typically exposed from a topsoil archaeological deposit by erosion. Typically the term is used to refer to two or more artefacts although this is an arbitrary distinction. A general ‘rule of thumb’ boundary definition employed by archaeologists is that artefacts or features more than 50 m apart are regarded as separate sites, however there is no theoretical imperative dictating such a rule. (The 50 m separation rule is used for the most part in EMM’s work).

Pirri point: A leaf-shaped stone implement with unifacial retouch extending from the lateral margins to a central keel running the length of the dorsal surface.

Pleistocene: A period of time 2.6 million years ago to 10,000 years ago. Reference to ‘Pleistocene sites’ generally means reference to sites older than 10,000 years.

Podosols: Soils with accumulations of organic matter, iron and aluminium. They are usually sand textured to depth. Yellow and red podosols are generally acid neutral. Yellow podosols have coarse to medium textured A horizons.

Point cluster: A group of GPS points used to identify the locations of individual artefacts in the field.

Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): An area where there is an inferred presence of Aboriginal objects in the soil based on the environmental context which is typically associated with discovery of Aboriginal objects in analogous areas. This is not strictly a ‘site’ type, although AHIMS records it as such for the purpose of associating Aboriginal heritage Impact Permits with geographical areas.

Red podosols: Podolsols with a pronounced texture contrast and clear to abrupt boundaries between A and B horizons. A2 is often massive and gravelly.

Retouch: The modification of the edges of a flake or tool by the removal of a series of small flakes.

Siliceous Sands: Sands that are usually found on coarse-grained sandstones and in sandstone colluvium. They are often sandstone outcrops present in the landscape. The topsoil has a loamy sand to light sandy clay.

Scarp: a steep slope characterised by outcropping bedrock. In this report, scarp refers to a combination of landform elements including scarp foot slopes, scarps, and cliff lines where outcropping sandstone is present in the landscape 10% and above.

Spur: the lateral crests of land that descend from the summit of hills or ridges. Spurs typically extend, with decreasing elevation, closer to streams and valley floors than the main crest of a hill.

Taphonomic: the events and processes, such as burial in sediment, leading to the degradation, decomposition or preservation of objects.

Thumbnail scraper: A thumbnail sized thin flake with steep unidirectional retouch or use-wear around a convex working edge.

Transect: A sample unit which is walking line or corridor across the study area.

Upsidence: phenomena that occurs when mining approaches and undermines river valleys. It can result in cracking and buckling of river beds and rock bars and localised loss of water flow.

Visibility: The amount of bare ground on exposures which might reveal artefacts or other archaeological materials.

Yellow earths: predominantly sandy-textured soils with earthy porous fabric, weak profile differentiation and gradual or diffuse boundaries except for the darker A1 horizon.

Yellow podosols: Podsoles which typically occur on the upper slopes of steep landscapes and on the mid to lower slopes of others. The A2 soil horizon is present in most profiles and the boundary change to the B horizon is generally clear. The B horizon is typically sandy clay to heavy clay.

Attachment A

Legislative context

A.1 Commonwealth

A.1.1 *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*

The *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* preserves and protect areas (especially sacred or intangible sites) and places of particular significance to Aboriginal people from damage or destruction. Steps necessary for the protection of a threatened place are outlined in a gazetted Ministerial Declaration (Sections 9 and 10); and which can result in a cessation of any development activity.

In addition, the Act also protects objects by Declaration, notably Aboriginal skeletal remains (Section 12). This can be applied at a State level where a State is unwilling or unable to provide such protection.

A.1.2 *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* provides for protection of natural and cultural heritage places. The Act establishes a National Heritage List (NHL) and a Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) upon which places of natural or cultural significance can be listed. Sites at a national level and can be in public or private ownership. The CHL is limited to places owned by the Commonwealth, and most frequently encompass Department of Defence sites. Sites and places listed on the NHL are considered to be of State and local heritage value, even if they are not listed or documented as such at a State level.

The values of sites and places on the NHL/ CHL are protected under the EPBC Act. The Act requires that the Minister administering the Act assess any action which has, will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on the heritage values. Where relevant, a referral is made to the relevant Commonwealth Department, and either approval, approval with controls, or rejection of the proposed action is determined.

A.1.3 *Native Title Act 1993*

The *Native Title Act 1993* provides recognition and protection for native title. The Act establishes the managing body, National Native Title Tribunal, who administers native title claims to rights and interests over lands and waters by Aboriginal people. It also administers the future act processes that allow proponents to identify and manage potential native title issues for a given activity on a site where a claim has yet to be made or finalised.

In addition, the Act provides for Indigenous Land Use Agreements, which is an agreement between a native title group and others about the use and management of land and waters. Indigenous Land Use Agreements were introduced as a result of amendments to the Act in 1998. They allow people to negotiate flexible and bipartisan agreements to suit their particular circumstances often circumventing lengthy timeframes associated with the native title process. An Indigenous Land Use Agreement can be negotiated over areas where native title has, or has not yet, been determined. They can be part of a broader determination or settled separately.

A.2 State

A.2.1 *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) is the over-arching Act that dictates the nature of assessment and management of the environment during a development project, and within which heritage forms a component. requires that environmental and heritage impacts are considered by consent authorities prior to granting development approvals.

The Act has two main approval pathways within which heritage needs to be considered. Generally for smaller scale (either financially or spatially), Parts 4 (Division 4.1) and 5 (Division 5.1) of the Act are implemented. Part 4 requires that a proponent submits a Development Application (DA) to local council for a given development, and within this document a consideration of Aboriginal and historical heritage is required. The specific nature of the assessment is usually determined at a pre-DA meeting with the council, and in relation to the relevant heritage Acts. Where Aboriginal heritage is identified as an issue, the DA may become Integrated Development, whereby the State government is also required to review and provide comments on the DA prior to its issue. Part 5 of the Act is a similar process, but only relates to approvals developed and issued by State government departments. Each State government department has their own internal approach to considering environmental issues, but ultimately must develop a Review of Environmental Factors (REF), which is comparable to a DA, and which requires consideration and management of heritage. Similarly where heritage is identified as an issue, liaison with relevant State consent authorities and approvals under other Acts may still be required.

The other approval pathway relates to State Significant Development and/or Infrastructure (Parts 4.7 and 5.2, respectively). These processes require an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to be developed for a project and assessed currently by the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment. Importantly, the SSD and SSI processes turns off a number of pieces of other legislation, including parts of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. In the case of Aboriginal heritage, both the assessment and approval for harm are dictated by the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) outlining the contents and scope of the EIS, and the project approval that dictates controls on how a development should proceed.

A.2.2 *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*

The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act) provides protection for Aboriginal objects and places across NSW:

- An Aboriginal object is defined as: *Any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.*
- An Aboriginal place is: any place declared to be an Aboriginal place under section 84. This is a very specific piece of legislation that provides process and management of Aboriginal sites of cultural, but not necessarily scientific, values. They are commonly, but not always associated with intangible values.
- Any place declared to be an Aboriginal place by the Minister for the Environment, under Section 84 of the Act.

It is an offence to disturb Aboriginal objects or places without an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP), which is outlined in Section 90 of the Act. Currently, such permits can be sought from the Chief Executive of the NSW Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC), with the recent relocation of the Office of Environment and Heritage.

To obtain an AHIP, certain assessment and documentation (outlined in this report) must be provided to DPC for their consideration. Once satisfied, they may endorse an AHIP to harm cultural heritage either conditionally or unconditionally. They can also refuse an application as outlined in Section 90C of the Act, and which can be appealed in accordance with Section 90L.

A.2.3 *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983*

The *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* provides process and protocols for the transfer of vacant Crown land ownership to a Local Aboriginal Land Council, where the land is not for an essential purpose or for residential land. These lands are then managed and maintained by the Local Aboriginal Land Council.

For the purposes of this report, the Act is primarily important to inform relevant Aboriginal communities for consultation; and where Crown land forms part of the development area may require additional liaison with the LALC as a potential, or existing, landowner.

Attachment B

Aboriginal community consultation

B.1 Consultation log and communications record

Aboriginal Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW 2010)*
ABORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS LOG

Project Name:Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre

Project #: E230029

DATE	OUTGOING / INCOMING	ORGANISATION	CONTACT MADE BY	CONTACT TO	CONTACT TYPE	COMMENTS
19-Aug-24	Outgoing	Heritage NSW	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Heritage NSW	Email	Agency request for local Aboriginal stakeholders in the area
19-Aug-24	Outgoing	Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Lands Council	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Lands Council	Email	Agency request for local Aboriginal stakeholders in the area
19-Aug-24	Outgoing	The Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	The Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983	Email	Agency request for local Aboriginal stakeholders in the area
19-Aug-24	Outgoing	National Native Title Tribunal	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	National Native Title Tribunal	Email	Agency request for local Aboriginal stakeholders in the area
19-Aug-24	Outgoing	Native Title Services NTSCORP	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Native Title Services NTSCORP	Email	Agency request for local Aboriginal stakeholders in the area
19-Aug-24	Outgoing	Cessnock City Council	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Cessnock City Council	Email	Agency request for local Aboriginal stakeholders in the area
19-Aug-24	Outgoing	Hunter Local Land Service	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Hunter Local Land Service	Email	Agency request for local Aboriginal stakeholders in the area
19-Aug-24	Incoming	National Native Title Tribunal	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Email	NNTT identified no Native Title matters within the project area
20-Aug-24	Incoming	Hunter Local Land Service	Louise Cassidy	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Email	Hunter LLS does not have a list of relevant Aboriginal stakeholders in the area, provided link to find relevant LALC
21-Aug-24	Incoming	The Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983	Karen Carter	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Email	Provided details for the Worimi Conservation Lands (Nadine Russell) and the Mindaribba LALC
26-Aug-24	Incoming	Heritage NSW	Barry Gunther	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Email	Provided list of Aboriginal stakeholders within the Cessnock LGA
27-Aug-24	Incoming	Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Lands Council	Tara Dever	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Email	Registered for the project and noted Wonnarua Elders Council and Wonnarua Nation Aboriginal Corporation should be contacted as cultural knowledge holders for this area (provided details for both groups)
4-Sep-24	Incoming	Darginoong Aboriginal Tribal Link	Renee Sales	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Email	Registered interest in the project
5-Sep-24	Outgoing	Crimson-Rosie	Amber Morgan (EMM)	Jeffery Matthews	Post	Sent notification letter via post.
5-Sep-24	Outgoing	Lower Wonnarua Tribal Consultancy Pty Ltd	Amber Morgan (EMM)	Barry Anderson	Post	Sent notification letter via post.
5-Sep-24	Outgoing	Wonnarua Culture Heritage	Amber Morgan (EMM)	Gordon Griffiths	Post	Sent notification letter via post.
7-Sep-24	Outgoing	All RAPs	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	All RAPs	Email	Sent notification letter.
7-Sep-24	Incoming	Long Gully Cultural Services	Ethan Trewlynn	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Email	Registered interest in the project
7-Sep-24	Incoming	Culturally Aware	Tracey Skene	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Email	Registered interest in the project
7-Sep-24	Incoming	Gomery Cultural Consultants	David Horton	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Email	Registered interest in the project
8-Sep-24	Incoming	Yarrawalk Pty Ltd/Wonnarua Native Title Party	Scott Franks	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Email	Registered for the project, noted they are registering as the Wonnarua Native Title Party and requested EMM to advise client of organisation's concerns working with EMM
8-Sep-24	Incoming	Kevin Duncan	Kevin Duncan	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Email	Registered interest in the project
8-Sep-24	Incoming			Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Email	Registered for the project,
9-Sep-24	Incoming	Ungooroo Aboriginal Corporation	Estelle Germishuizen/Alan Paget	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Email	Registered interest in the project
9-Sep-24	Incoming	Didge Ngunawal Clan	Lilly Carroll	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Email	Registered interest in the project
9-Sep-24	Incoming	Wattaka Pty Ltd	Des Hickey	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Email	Registered interest in the project
9-Sep-24	Incoming	Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Lands Council	Tara Dever	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Email	Confirmed registration for project
9-Sep-24	Incoming	Girragirra Murun Aboriginal Corporation	Diana Astin	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Email	Registered interest in the project, noted that their preferred method for project information is meeting, second option email.
10-Sep-24	Incoming	Wallangan Cultural Services	Maree Waugh	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Email	Registered interest in the project
11-Sep-24	Incoming	Jarban & Mugrebea	Les Atkinson	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Email	Registered interest in the project
12-Sep-24	Incoming	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Donna & George Sampson	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Email	Registered interest in the project
12-Sep-24	Incoming	A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Email	Registered interest in the project
13-Sep-24	Incoming	AGA Services	Ashley Sampson	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Email	Registered interest in the project
16-Sep-24	Incoming	Thomas Dahlstrom	Thomas Dahlstrom	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Email	Registered interest in the project
18-Sep-24	Incoming	Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation	Kerrie Brauer	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Email	Registered interest in the project
28-Sep-24	Incoming	Darginoong Aboriginal Tribal Link	Renee Sales	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Email	Requested confirmation of received email for their registration in the project
28-Sep-24	Outgoing	Darginoong Aboriginal Tribal Link	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Renee Sales	Email	Confirmed registration for project
8-Oct-24	Incoming	ACHS	Amanda Hickey	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Email	Requested to register late for project
10-Oct-24	Outgoing	ACHS	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Amanda Hickey	Email	Confirmed registration for project
10-Oct-24	Outgoing	All RAPs	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	All RAPs	Email	Provided methodology letter for review.
10-Oct-24	Incoming	Gomery Cultural Consultants	David Horton	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Email	Supported the methodology, no further comments.
11-Oct-24	Incoming	ACHS	Amanda Hickey	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Email	Supported the methodology, no further comments.
11-Oct-24	Incoming	Long Gully Cultural Services	Ethan Trewlynn	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Email	Supported the methodology, no further comments.
13-Oct-24	Incoming	Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Darleen Johnson	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Email	Requested registration to project.
15-Oct-24	Incoming	Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation	Kerrie Brauer	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Email	Supported the methodology, no further comments.
18-Oct-24	Incoming	A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Email	Supported the methodology, no further comments.
30-Oct-24	Outgoing	MLALC, Wallangan Cultural Services, Murrung-Pa	Cameron Neal (EMM)	Various	Phone, email	Enquired about availability to participate in a site inspection on Friday 8 November.
11-Nov-24	Incoming	Cacatua Culture Consultants	George Sampson	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Email	Supported the methodology, no further comments.
21-Nov-24	Outgoing	Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Darleen Johnson	Email	Confirmed registration for project and provided methodology letter to be reviewed with feedback no later than 19 December 2024.
5-Dec-24	Outgoing	Heritage NSW, Mindaribba LALC	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Heritage NSW, Mindaribba LALC	Email	List of registered Aboriginal stakeholders sent to HNSW and LALC.
17-Jan-25	Outgoing	All RAPs	Cameron Neal (EMM)	Various	Email	Distributed draft ACHA for review and requested feedback by COB Friday 14 February 2025.
17-Jan-25	Outgoing	Yarrawalk Pty Ltd/Wonnarua Native Title Party	Cameron Neal (EMM)	Scott Franks	Email	Acknowledged Scott has issues working with EMM and that his preference is to receive minimal direct correspondence from EMM. However noted that Heritage NSW guidelines obligate us to contact him and invite feedback on the draft report.
20-Jan-25	Incoming	Wallangan Cultural Services	Maree Waugh	Cameron Neal (EMM)	Email	Invited feedback by COB Friday 14 February 2025.
25-Jan-25	Incoming			Cameron Neal (EMM)	Email	Indicated support for the ACHA
10-Feb-25	Outgoing	All RAPs	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	All RAPs	Email	Reminder for draft ACHA feedback by COB Friday 14 February 2025.
11-Feb-25	Incoming	Jarban & Mugrebea	Les Atkinson	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Email	Indicated support for the ACHA
21/Aug/25	Outgoing	All RAPs	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	All RAPs	Email	Provided project update on final ACHA submissions

B.2 List of identified Aboriginal stakeholders in the region

- A1 Indigenous Services
- Aboriginal Native Title Consultants
- AGA Services
- Alier French Trading
- Arwarbukarl Culture Resource Association, Miromaa Aboriginal Language and Technology Centre
- Awabakal & Guringai Pty Ltd
- Awabakal Descendants Traditional Owners
- Awabakal Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation
- Biraban Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Cacatua Culture Consultants

- 
- Crimson-Rosie
 - Culturally Aware
 - DFTV Enterprises
 - Deslee Talbott Consultants
 - Didge Ngunawal Clan
 - Gidawaa Walang & Barkuma Neighbourhood Centre Inc.
 - Glen Morris
 - Gomery Cultural Consultants
 - Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation
 - Hunter Traditional Owner
 - Hunter Valley Cultural Surveying
 - Indigenous Learning
 - Jarban & Mugrebea
 - Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group

- Kauma Pondee Inc.
- Kawul Pty Ltd trading as Wonn1 Sites
- Kevin Duncan
- Lower Hunter Aboriginal Incorporated
- Lower Hunter Wonnarua Cultural Services
- Lower Wonnaruah Tribal Consultancy Pty Ltd
- Mayaroo
- Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation
- Myland Cultural & Heritage Group
- Nunawanna Aboriginal Corporation
- Darginoong Aboriginal Tribal Link
- Sharon Hodgetts
- Steve Talbott
- The Men's Shack Indigenous Corporations
- Thomas Dahlstrom Offers ACH value by using 3D Laser and Drone technology
- Scott Franks on the behalf of the Wonnarua PBC
- Yarrawalk Pty Ltd
- Trent Hodgetts
- Ungooroo Aboriginal Corporation
- Wallagan Cultural Services
- Wanaruah Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Warragil Cultural Services
- WATTAKA Pty Ltd
- Widescope Indigenous Group
- Wonnarua Culture Heritage

- Wonnarua Elders Council
- Wonnarua Nation Aboriginal Corporation
- Wurrumay Culture Heritage Consultants
- Yinarr Cultural Services
- Girragirra Murun Aboriginal Corporation
- Wingarra Wilay Aboriginal Corporation
- Long Gully Cultural Services
- Guthers Aboriginal Corporation
- Mura Gadi Aboriginal Corporation
- Worimi Conservation Lands
- ACHS

B.3 List of registered Aboriginal parties following notification

- A1 Indigenous Services
- AGA Services
- Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation
- Cacatua Culture Consultants
- † [REDACTED]
- Culturally Aware
- Didge Ngunawal Clan
- Gomery Cultural Consultants
- Jarban & Mugrebea
- Kevin Duncan
- Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation
- Darginoong Aboriginal Tribal Link
- Thomas Dahlstrom Offers ACH value by using 3D Laser and Drone technology
- Yarrawalk Pty Ltd
- Ungooroo Aboriginal Corporation
- Wallagan Cultural Services
- WATTAKA Pty Ltd
- Girragirra Murun Aboriginal Corporation
- Long Gully Cultural Services
- ACHS

B.4 Stage 1 – Notification and registration

This section contains the following documents:

- Government agency requests and responses
- Public media notifications
- Aboriginal party invitation to register for the project
- Aboriginal party registrations of interest
- Notification to Heritage NSW (formerly DPIE) and the Tharawal LALC of registered parties.

19 August 2024

Re: Kurri Kuri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - Request for information on local Aboriginal stakeholders

Dear Sir/Madam,

Central Waste Station Pty Ltd (CWS) operates an existing resource recovery facility (RRF) and is seeking approval to increase the volume of material permitted to be processed by the facility and make some changes to the site layout to optimise operations. The revised site will occupy 1, 8 and 10 Styles Street and 145 and 147 Mitchell Avenue, Kurri Kurri in the Cessnock Local Government Area. The larger site and higher waste throughput is referred to as the Integrated Resource Recovery Centre. EMM Consulting Pty Limited (EMM) has been commissioned by Central Waste Plant Pty Ltd (CWP) to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the Integrated Resource Recovery Centre project.

The aim of the ACHA is to inform the assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage in relation to the project and to develop suitable avoidance, minimisation, mitigation and/or management measures to facilitate the approval process.

The proponent contact is:

Ray Neilsen
Central Waste Plant Pty Ltd
Project Manager
E: info@centralwaste.com.au

In accordance with NSW State government's *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*, EMM are writing to you on behalf of CWP seeking information on relevant Aboriginal individuals and/or communities that you are aware of in the region, and who may hold cultural knowledge and/or information about Aboriginal objects and sites in the vicinity of the project. We kindly request you please provide this information as soon as possible to Rohani Dutch (EMM), Ground Floor, 20 Chandos St, St Leonards NSW 2065, or rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Rdutch'.

Rohani Dutch

Graduate Archaeologist - Aboriginal Heritage

rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au

Rohani Dutch

From: Rohani Dutch
Sent: Monday, August 19, 2024 3:03 PM
Cc: Cameron Neal; Alan Williams
Subject: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal heritage - request for information
Attachments: E230029_Kurri Kurri Agency Request_v1.pdf

Dear Sir/Madam,

EMM Consulting Pty Limited (EMM) has been commissioned Central Waste Plant Pty Ltd (CWP), to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the Integrated Resource Recovery Centre project (the project), located at 1, 8 and 10 Styles Street and 145 and 147 Mitchell Avenue, Kurri Kurri in the Cessnock Local Government Area. As part of the assessment, we will be undertaking consultation with the local Aboriginal community.

In accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines, I am writing to your organisation to request information on any Aboriginal individuals and/or organisations that you may be aware of that would be interested in being consulted upon the project.

If you have any questions please feel free to reach out to myself (rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au) or Cameron Neal (cneal@emmconsulting.com.au).

Kind regards,
Rohani

Rohani Dutch

Graduate Archaeologist – Aboriginal Heritage



T 02 9493 9500

M 0459 353 013

 Connect with us

SYDNEY | Gamaraigal Country, Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards NSW 2065



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Rohani Dutch

From: Rohani Dutch
Sent: Monday, August 19, 2024 3:03 PM
To: Geospatial Search Requests
Cc: Cameron Neal; Alan Williams
Subject: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal heritage - request for information
Attachments: E230029_Kurri Kurri NNTT Request.pdf

Dear Sir/Madam,

EMM Consulting Pty Limited (EMM) has been commissioned Central Waste Plant Pty Ltd (CWP), to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the Integrated Resource Recovery Centre project (the project), located at 1, 8 and 10 Styles Street and 145 and 147 Mitchell Avenue, Kurri Kurri in the Cessnock Local Government Area. As part of the assessment, we will be undertaking consultation with the local Aboriginal community.

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If you have any questions please feel free to reach out to myself (rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au) or Cameron Neal (cneal@emmconsulting.com.au).

Kind regards,
Rohani

Rohani Dutch

Graduate Archaeologist – Aboriginal Heritage



T 02 9493 9500

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19 August 2024

Re: Kurri Kuri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - Request for information on local Aboriginal stakeholders

Dear Sir/Madam,

Central Waste Station Pty Ltd (CWS) operates an existing resource recovery facility (RRF) and is seeking approval to increase the volume of material permitted to be processed by the facility and make some changes to the site layout to optimise operations. The revised site will occupy 1, 8 and 10 Styles Street and 145 and 147 Mitchell Avenue, Kurri Kurri in the Cessnock Local Government Area. The larger site and higher waste throughput is referred to as the Integrated Resource Recovery Centre. EMM Consulting Pty Limited (EMM) has been commissioned by Central Waste Plant Pty Ltd (CWP) to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the Integrated Resource Recovery Centre project.

The aim of the ACHA is to inform the assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage in relation to the project and to develop suitable avoidance, minimisation, mitigation and/or management measures to facilitate the approval process.

The proponent contact is:

Ray Neilsen
Central Waste Plant Pty Ltd
Project Manager
E: info@centralwaste.com.au

In accordance with NSW State government's *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*, EMM are writing to you on behalf of CWP seeking information on relevant Aboriginal individuals and/or communities that you are aware of in the region, and who may hold cultural knowledge and/or information about Aboriginal objects and sites in the vicinity of the project. We kindly request you please provide this information as soon as possible to Rohani Dutch (EMM), Ground Floor, 20 Chandos St, St Leonards NSW 2065, or rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Rdutch'.

Rohani Dutch

Graduate Archaeologist - Aboriginal Heritage

rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au



Request for Spatial Search of Tribunal Registers

1: Your details

Your name:	Rohani Dutch		
Your company:	EMM Consulting Pty Limited		
E-mail address:	rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au	Phone:	02 9493 9500
Your reference:	E230029	Your state:	NSW
☒	I have read and acknowledge the terms and conditions on the next page.		

2: Areas to be searched

Jurisdiction to be searched:	NSW	Tenure to be searched:	Land parcel
------------------------------	-----	------------------------	-------------

Non freehold parcel or tenement identifiers (add up to 20 separate identifiers)

Parcel 1:	Lot 1/DP 1128108	Parcel 2:	Lot 5/DP 1251190
Parcel 3:	Lot 6/DP 1251190	Parcel 4:	Lot 4/DP 586741
Parcel 5:	Lot 3/DP 586741	Parcel 6:	
Parcel 7:		Parcel 8:	
Parcel 9:		Parcel 10:	
Parcel 11:		Parcel 12:	
Parcel 13:		Parcel 14:	
Parcel 15:		Parcel 16:	
Parcel 17:		Parcel 18:	
Parcel 19:		Parcel 20:	

If your search area is not a non-freehold parcel or mining or petroleum tenement, you can enter other tenure or administrative regions here (e.g. local government area, townsite or county). Please provide as much detail as you can.

Click or tap here to enter text.

E-mail the completed form to GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au

Terms and Conditions

1. Specify only one jurisdiction (e.g. Queensland) and one type of tenure (e.g. mining tenement) per form. You can add up to 20 separate tenements or parcels per search request. For more than 20 parcels or tenements please submit additional search requests or contact GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au to discuss your requirements.

Note: if your area of interest cannot be clearly identified from the search form, or is not held in NNTT datasets, we may instead provide search results for a surrounding local government area, or other suitable regional area.

2. The NNTT does not conduct searches over freehold land (other than freehold land identified as aboriginal freehold)

Under the Native Title Act 1993 (Cth), the valid grant of a freehold estate (other than certain types of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander land) on or before 23 December 1996 is known as a 'previous exclusive possession act'. This means that native title has been extinguished over the area. Native title claimants are not allowed to include land and waters covered by previous exclusive possession acts in their applications; therefore they would normally exclude freehold areas. A native title application may, however, be made over freehold land on the basis that freehold was invalidly granted, but the chances of this happening are very low.

The NNTT is not the custodian of the data for freehold estates. To determine whether a particular parcel of land is freehold land, you may wish to seek such information from the relevant state government custodian.

3. Cultural Heritage in NSW.

The National Native Title 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.

4. Spatial searches rely on data obtained from the relevant custodian. Whilst efforts are taken to update such datasets on a regular basis, the collection and interpretation of such datasets may be influenced by a number of factors that can impact of the completeness and accuracy of your search results.

Disclaimer

While the National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT) and the Native Title Registrar (Registrar) have exercised due care in ensuring the accuracy of the information provided, it is provided for general information only and on the understanding that neither the NNTT, the Registrar nor the Commonwealth of Australia is providing professional advice. Appropriate professional advice relevant to your circumstances should be sought rather than relying on the information provided. In addition, you must exercise your own judgment and carefully evaluate the information provided for accuracy, currency, completeness and relevance for the purpose for which it is to be used.

The information provided is often supplied by, or based on, data and information from external sources, therefore the NNTT and Registrar cannot guarantee that the information is accurate or up-to-date.

The NNTT and Registrar expressly disclaim any liability arising from the use of this information.

This information should not be relied upon in relation to any matters associated with cultural heritage.

Rohani Dutch

From: Rohani Dutch
Sent: Monday, August 19, 2024 3:03 PM
To: Aboriginal Owners
Cc: Cameron Neal; Alan Williams
Subject: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal heritage - request for information
Attachments: E230029_Kurri Kurri_ORALRA Request.pdf

Dear Sir/Madam,

EMM Consulting Pty Limited (EMM) has been commissioned Central Waste Plant Pty Ltd (CWP), to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the Integrated Resource Recovery Centre project (the project), located at 1, 8 and 10 Styles Street and 145 and 147 Mitchell Avenue, Kurri Kurri in the Cessnock Local Government Area. As part of the assessment, we will be undertaking consultation with the local Aboriginal community.

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If you have any questions please feel free to reach out to myself (rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au) or Cameron Neal (cneal@emmconsulting.com.au).

Kind regards,

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19 August 2024

Re: Kurri Kuri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - Request for information on local Aboriginal stakeholders

Dear Sir/Madam,

Central Waste Station Pty Ltd (CWS) operates an existing resource recovery facility (RRF) and is seeking approval to increase the volume of material permitted to be processed by the facility and make some changes to the site layout to optimise operations. The revised site will occupy 1, 8 and 10 Styles Street and 145 and 147 Mitchell Avenue, Kurri Kurri in the Cessnock Local Government Area. The larger site and higher waste throughput is referred to as the Integrated Resource Recovery Centre. EMM Consulting Pty Limited (EMM) has been commissioned by Central Waste Plant Pty Ltd (CWP) to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the Integrated Resource Recovery Centre project.

The aim of the ACHA is to inform the assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage in relation to the project and to develop suitable avoidance, minimisation, mitigation and/or management measures to facilitate the approval process.

The proponent contact is:

Ray Neilsen
Central Waste Plant Pty Ltd
Project Manager
E: info@centralwaste.com.au

In accordance with NSW State government's *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*, EMM are writing to you on behalf of CWP seeking information on relevant Aboriginal individuals and/or communities that you are aware of in the region, and who may hold cultural knowledge and/or information about Aboriginal objects and sites in the vicinity of the project. We kindly request you please provide this information as soon as possible to Rohani Dutch (EMM), Ground Floor, 20 Chandos St, St Leonards NSW 2065, or rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Rdutch'.

Rohani Dutch

Graduate Archaeologist - Aboriginal Heritage

rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au

REQUEST FOR SEARCH OF LAND CLAIM REGISTER



OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR
ABORIGINAL LAND RIGHTS ACT 1983 (NSW)

Level 3, 2-10 Wentworth Street
Parramatta NSW 2124
02 8633 1266
PO Box 5068
Parramatta NSW 2124

Please print all details clearly using block letters

1. Contact details

Full name: Rohani Dutch

Name of company: EMM Consulting Pty Limited

Postal address: 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards NSW 2065

Email address: rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au

Telephone number: 02 9493 9500

2. Real Property Details (if more than one parcel please attach separate table)

Lot / Section /
Deposited Plan: See attached

Parish: Heddon

County: Northumberland

Attached is a copy of the current title search(es), please tick (✓):



3. To assist our office in assigning priorities please provide:

a. The purpose for which information is required:

To identify Aboriginal stakeholders as part of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for a proposed development on the site. Searching the register is a requirement of the process.

b. The reason for urgency (when urgent consideration is required):

Please note:

- Searches will only be performed on Crown Land.
- In order to process a search we require a copy of a current title search for the relevant land.
- Subject to demand, searches are normally completed within 10 working days.
Complex searches may take longer.
- If your search is urgent, please indicate why at point 3b above.
- Please send the completed form together with current relevant title search(es) via email to: ALC@oralra.nsw.gov.au

4 Signature and date:

Rdutch

13 August 2024

Lot	DP
1	1128108
5	1251190
6	1251190
4	586741
3	586741

Rohani Dutch

From: Geospatial Search Requests <GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au>
Sent: Monday, August 19, 2024 5:53 PM
To: Rohani Dutch
Cc: Cameron Neal; Alan Williams
Subject: RE: SR24/1395 - Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal heritage - request for information [SEC=OFFICIAL]

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

OFFICIAL

Your ref: E230029 **Our ref:** SR24/1395

Dear Rohani Dutch

Thank you for your search request, please find your results below.

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)

Results for overlapping native title matters in NSW:

Feature ID	Tenure	Cadastre Data As At	Feature Area SqKm	Overlapping Native Title Feature				
1//DP1128108	FREEHOLD	8/03/2024	0.0029	NNTT File Number	Name	Category	Overlap Area SqKm	% Selected Feature
				No overlap			-	0.00%
3//DP586741	FREEHOLD	8/03/2024	0.0047	NNTT File Number	Name	Category	Overlap Area SqKm	% Selected Feature
				No overlap			-	0.00%
4//DP586741	FREEHOLD	8/03/2024	0.0053	NNTT File Number	Name	Category	Overlap Area SqKm	% Selected Feature
				No overlap			-	0.00%
5//DP1251190	FREEHOLD	8/03/2024	0.0217	NNTT File Number	Name	Category	Overlap Area SqKm	% Selected Feature
				No overlap			-	0.00%
6//DP1251190	FREEHOLD	8/03/2024	0.0074	NNTT File Number	Name	Category	Overlap Area SqKm	% Selected Feature
				No overlap			-	0.00%

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.

If you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact us via GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au

Regards,

Geospatial Searches

National Native Title Tribunal | Perth

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

From: Rohani Dutch <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Monday, August 19, 2024 1:03 PM
To: Geospatial Search Requests <GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au>
Cc: Cameron Neal <cneal@emmconsulting.com.au>; Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: SR24/1395 - Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal heritage - request for information

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

Dear Sir/Madam,

EMM Consulting Pty Limited (EMM) has been commissioned Central Waste Plant Pty Ltd (CWP), to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the Integrated Resource Recovery Centre project (the project), located at 1, 8 and 10 Styles Street and 145 and 147 Mitchell Avenue, Kurri Kurri in the Cessnock Local Government Area. As part of the assessment, we will be undertaking consultation with the local Aboriginal community.

In accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines, I am writing to your organisation to request information on any Aboriginal individuals and/or organisations that you may be aware of that would be interested in being consulted upon the project.

If you have any questions please feel free to reach out to myself (rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au) or Cameron Neal (cneal@emmconsulting.com.au).

Kind regards,

Rohani

Rohani Dutch

Graduate Archaeologist – Aboriginal Heritage



T 02 9493 9500
M 0459 353 013
in Connect with us

SYDNEY | Gamaraigal Country, Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards NSW 2065



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Rohani Dutch

From: LLS Admin Hunter Mailbox <admin.hunter@lls.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Tuesday, August 20, 2024 7:34 AM
To: Rohani Dutch
Cc: Cameron Neal; Alan Williams
Subject: RE: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal heritage - request for information

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Dear Rohani

I am responding to your email dated 19.08.2024 Hunter LLS do not have a full list of all of the relevant Aboriginal Traditional Custodians that are within your project area. Could you please contact the relevant Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) for the list of Aboriginal Traditional Custodians that have interest within the project site area. See following link to LALC contact details: https://alc.org.au/land_council/

Also, please check the National Native Title Tribunal and search for Registered Native Title Claims for your area, to view list of Claims please access the following link: <http://www.nntt.gov.au/searchRegApps/NativeTitleRegisters/Pages/Search-Register-of-Native-Title-Claims.aspx>

For further questions please contact Toby Whaleboat on details below.

toby.whaleboat@lls.nsw.gov.au

0429 303 765

Kind Regards

Louise Cassidy

Emergency Management Project Support & Customer Service Officer
Hunter

Local Land Services

T 0249 384 900 **M** 0428 936 765 **E** louise.cassidy@lls.nsw.gov.au

lls.nsw.gov.au

816 Tocal Rd, Paterson NSW 2421

Working Hours: Monday - Friday 8:30 to 4:30



Local Land Services

How would you rate our service today?



We stand on Country that always was and always will be Aboriginal land. We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the land and waters, and we show our respect for Elders past, present and emerging. We are committed to providing places in which Aboriginal people are included socially, culturally and economically through thoughtful and collaborative approaches to our work.

From: Rohani Dutch <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au>

Sent: Monday, August 19, 2024 3:03 PM

Cc: Cameron Neal <cneal@emmconsulting.com.au>; Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>

Subject: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal heritage - request for information

Dear Sir/Madam,

EMM Consulting Pty Limited (EMM) has been commissioned Central Waste Plant Pty Ltd (CWP), to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the Integrated Resource Recovery Centre project (the project), located at 1, 8 and 10 Styles Street and 145 and 147 Mitchell Avenue, Kurri Kurri in the Cessnock Local Government Area. As part of the assessment, we will be undertaking consultation with the local Aboriginal community.

In accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines, I am writing to your organisation to request information on any Aboriginal individuals and/or organisations that you may be aware of that would be interested in being consulted upon the project.

If you have any questions please feel free to reach out to myself (rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au) or Cameron Neal (cneal@emmconsulting.com.au).

Kind regards,
Rohani

Rohani Dutch

Graduate Archaeologist – Aboriginal Heritage



T 02 9493 9500

M 0459 353 013

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SYDNEY | Gamaraigal Country, Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards NSW 2065



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21 August 2024

By email: rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au

Rohani Dutch
EMM
Ground Floor, 20 Chandos Street
ST LEONARDS NSW 2065

Dear Rohani

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment – Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre revised site and higher waste throughput occupying 1,8, & 10 Styles Street and 145 & 147 Mitchell Avenue Kurri Kurri NSW: request for list of potential Aboriginal stakeholders

We refer to your email and letter to this Office dated 19 August 2024 requesting contact information for Aboriginal organisations, stakeholders and/or people who may have cultural knowledge relevant to the Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre revised site and higher waste throughput occupying 1,8, & 10 Styles Street and 145 & 147 Mitchell Avenue Kurri Kurri NSW, as part of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA).

Under Section 170 of the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (NSW), the Office of the Registrar is required to maintain the Register of Aboriginal Owners (RAO) for New South Wales. The works you are proposing, and location are in proximity to an area for which there are Registered Aboriginal Owners: Worimi Conservation Lands.

We suggest you contact the Joint Management Coordinator for the Worimi Conservation Lands Nadine Russell on 02 4984 8208 or Nadine.russell@environment.nsw.gov.au to ascertain whether the Board of Management are interested in the project.

The proposed area falls within the boundaries of Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council. We suggest you contact Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council on the details provided below, as they may wish to participate or contribute.

Yours sincerely

Karen Carter
Project Officer
Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council
PO Box 401
EAST MAITLAND NSW 2323
02 4015 7000

Rohani Dutch

From: Aboriginal Owners <aboriginalowners@oralra.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Wednesday, August 21, 2024 2:56 PM
To: Rohani Dutch
Subject: FW: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal heritage - request for information
Attachments: E230029_Kurri Kurri_ORALRA Request.pdf; 20240821_AO Search ACHA_EMM_Integrated Resource Recovery Centre Project Kurri Kurri NSW_Mindaribba LALC & & Worimi AO.pdf

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

OFFICIAL

Good afternoon Rohani

Please find attached the response from the Office of the Registrar, ALRA to your email and letter of 19 August 2024 regarding the Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre revised site and higher waste throughput occupying 1,8, & 10 Styles Street and 145 & 147 Mitchell Avenue Kurri Kurri NSW, as part of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA).

Kind regards

The Aboriginal Owners team

Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

T (02) 8575 1160 E aboriginalowners@oralra.nsw.gov.au

www.oralra.nsw.gov.au

PO Box 787
PARRAMATTA NSW 2124

Working days Monday to Friday, 9:00 am – 5:00 pm



I acknowledge the traditional custodians of the land and pay respects to Elders past and present. I also acknowledge all the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff working with NSW Government at this time.

The Office of the Registrar stands on Aboriginal land. We acknowledge the traditional custodians of the land and we show our respect for Elders past, present and emerging through thoughtful and collaborative approaches to our work, seeking to demonstrate our ongoing commitment to supporting the return of land to Aboriginal people as compensation for past dispossession; and to support self-determination through participation and representation in the land council network.

Please consider the environment before printing this email.

OFFICIAL

From: Rohani Dutch <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Monday, August 19, 2024 3:03 PM
To: Aboriginal Owners <aboriginalowners@oralra.nsw.gov.au>
Cc: Cameron Neal <cneal@emmconsulting.com.au>; Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal heritage - request for information

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Dear Sir/Madam,

EMM Consulting Pty Limited (EMM) has been commissioned Central Waste Plant Pty Ltd (CWP), to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the Integrated Resource Recovery Centre project (the project), located at 1, 8 and 10 Styles Street and 145 and 147 Mitchell Avenue, Kurri Kurri in the Cessnock Local Government Area. As part of the assessment, we will be undertaking consultation with the local Aboriginal community.

In accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines, I am writing to your organisation to request information on any Aboriginal individuals and/or organisations that you may be aware of that would be interested in being consulted upon the project.

If you have any questions please feel free to reach out to myself (rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au) or Cameron Neal (cneal@emmconsulting.com.au).

Kind regards,
Rohani

Rohani Dutch

Graduate Archaeologist – Aboriginal Heritage

SYDNEY | Gamaraigal Country, Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards NSW 2065



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Rohani Dutch

From: Barry Gunther <Barry.Gunther@environment.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Monday, August 26, 2024 2:17 PM
To: Rohani Dutch
Subject: Heritage NSW Aboriginal stakeholder list for Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - 1, 8 and 10 Styles Street and 145 and 147 Mitchell Avenue, Kurri Kurri.
Attachments: E230029_Kurri Kurri Agency Request_v1.pdf; Heritage NSW Aboriginal stakeholder list for Cessnock. LGA.docx

You don't often get email from barry.gunther@environment.nsw.gov.au. [Learn why this is important](#)

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Rohani,

Please find attached the Heritage NSW Aboriginal stakeholder list for Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - 1, 8 and 10 Styles Street and 145 and 147 Mitchell Avenue, Kurri Kurri.

regards

Barry Gunther
Aboriginal Senior Assessment Officer
Heritage NSW
[Department of Climate Change,
Energy, the Environment and Water](#)

www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/heritage

Locked bag 5020
Parramatta NSW 2124

Working days Monday to Friday, 9:00am - 5:00pm

I acknowledge the traditional custodians of the land and pay respects to Elders past and present. I also acknowledge all the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff working with NSW Government at this time.

Please consider the environment before printing this email.

From: Rohani Dutch <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Monday, August 19, 2024 3:03 PM
Cc: Cameron Neal <cneal@emmconsulting.com.au>; Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Stakeholder Request - ACHA - Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - 1, 8 and 10 Styles Street and 145 and 147 Mitchell Avenue, Kurri Kurri in the Cessnock

Dear Sir/Madam,

EMM Consulting Pty Limited (EMM) has been commissioned Central Waste Plant Pty Ltd (CWP), to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the Integrated Resource Recovery Centre project (the project), located at 1, 8 and 10 Styles Street and 145 and 147 Mitchell Avenue, Kurri Kurri in the Cessnock Local Government Area. As part of the assessment, we will be undertaking consultation with the local Aboriginal community.

In accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines, I am writing to your organisation to request information on any Aboriginal individuals and/or organisations that you may be aware of that would be interested in being consulted upon the project.

If you have any questions please feel free to reach out to myself (rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au) or Cameron Neal (cneal@emmconsulting.com.au).

Kind regards,
Rohani

Rohani Dutch

Graduate Archaeologist – Aboriginal Heritage



T 02 9493 9500

M 0459 353 013

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SYDNEY | Gamaraigal Country, Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards NSW 2065



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**LIST OF ABORIGINAL STAKEHOLDERS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT (DPE) HELD BY DPE FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE OEH
ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR PROPONENTS 2010**

The purpose of this letter is to assist you as the proposed applicant in undertaking Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with the relevant legislation and guidelines.

The consultation process involves getting the views of, and information from, Aboriginal people and reporting on these. It is not to be confused with other field assessment processes involved in preparing a proposal and an application. Consultation does not include the employment of Aboriginal people to assist in field assessment and/or site monitoring. Aboriginal people may provide services to proponents through a contractual arrangement however, this is separate from consultation. The proponent is not obliged to employ those Aboriginal people registered for consultation. Consultation as per these requirements will continue irrespective of potential or actual employment opportunities for Aboriginal people.

In accordance with Clause 60 (10) of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019, where an agreement of the kind listed below specifies or identifies a modified or alternative consultation process for the purposes of Part 6 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, the applicant is to undertake consultation in accordance with the modified or alternative process. The applicable agreements are:

- a) a registered Indigenous Land Use Agreement under the Native Title Act 1993 of the Commonwealth entered into between an Aboriginal community and the State,
- b) a lease entered into under Part 4A of the Act,
- c) an agreement entered into by the Secretary and a board of management reserved under Part 4A of the Act that has the consent of Aboriginal owner board members for the land concerned,
- d) an agreement entered into between an Aboriginal community and the Department of Planning, Industry and the Environment.

Where you believe your application is wholly or partially located within an area subject to any of the above agreements, please provide further correspondence (including mapping, if required) detailing the applicable agreement and its relationship to the application area to heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au. Heritage NSW will respond with further advice.

Where the above does not apply, please proceed with consultation in accordance with the Clause 60 (1-9) of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019 and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (the "Consultation Requirements"). A copy of the Consultation Requirements can be found on the OEH website at: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/cultureheritage/commconsultation/09781ACHconsultreq.pdf>.

Under the Consultation Requirements, a proponent is required to provide Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places as relevant to the proposed project area, with an opportunity to be involved in consultation. Section 3.3.1 of the Consultation Requirements states that Aboriginal people who can provide this information are, based on Aboriginal lore and custom, the traditional owners or custodians of the land that is the subject of the proposed project.

The Consultation Requirements also state that:

Traditional owners or custodians with appropriate cultural heritage knowledge to inform decision making who seek to register their interest as an Aboriginal party are those people who:

- continue to maintain a deep respect for their ancestral belief system, traditional lore and custom

- recognise their responsibilities and obligations to protect and conserve their culture and heritage and care for their traditional lands or Country
- have the trust of their community, knowledge and understanding of their culture, and permission to speak about it.

This list is provided to proponents in accordance with Clause 60(2)(a)(i) of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019 and section 4.1.2 of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010.

The stakeholders identified on this list may have an interest in the proposed project area and may hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places.

How to use this list

- Contact the organisations/individuals who have indicated an interest in the relevant LGA/s and invite them to register an interest in your project.
- Do not reproduce the attached list in publicly available reports and other documents. Your report should only contain the names of the organisations and individuals who you have invited to register an interest in your project and those who have registered as stakeholders for your project.
- Note that the provision of this Aboriginal stakeholder list does not override a proponent's requirement to also advertise in the local newspaper and to seek from other sources the names of any other Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge as required under clause 60 (2) of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019.
- Please refer to Clause 60 of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019 and the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 for further information on the requirements of the consultation process.
- If contact details of stakeholders are found to be incorrect or outdated, please contact heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au.

Last updated August 2024

Our reference: Doc24/674566

1, 8 and 10 Styles Street and 145 and 147 Mitchell Avenue, Kurri Kurri

Aboriginal Stakeholders – Cessnock Local Government Area.

A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey	cazadirect@live.com	-	0411 650 057	-	10 Marie Pitt Place, Glenmore Park, NSW, 2745	-
Aboriginal Native Title Consultants	Christine Paul	christinepaul737@gmail.com	-	0484 327 664	-	68 Tindale Street Muswellbrook NSW 2333	-
AGA Services	Ashley, Gregory & Adam Sampson	aga.services@hotmail.com	-	AS: 0401 958 050 Donna Sampson 0403 765 018	-	22 Ibis Parade WOODBERRY NSW 2322	-
Aliera French Trading	Aliera French	alierafrenchtrading@outlook.com	-	0421 299 963	-	17 Kalinda St BLACKSMITHS NSW 2281	-
Arwarbukarl Cultural Resource Association, Miromaa Aboriginal Language and Technology Centre	Darren McKenny	contact@acra.org.au	(02) 4940 9100	-	-	840 Hunter St NEWCASTLE WEST NSW 2302	-
Awabakal & Guringai Pty Ltd	Tracey Howie & Kerrie Brauer	tracey@guringai.com.au kerrie@awabakal.com.au	-	KB: 0412 866 357 TH: 0404 182 049	-	PO Box 122 RUTHERFORD NSW 2320 NSW 2259	-
Awabakal Descendants Traditional Owners	Peter Leven	peterleven@y7mail.com	-	0405 149 684	-	PO Box 137 BUDGEWOI NSW 2262	-
Awabakal Local Aboriginal Land Council	CEO	reception@awabakallalc.com.au	(02) 4965 4532	-	-	127 Maitland Road ISLINGTON NSW 2296	-

Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation	Kerrie Brauer	Kerrie@awabakal.com.au	-	0412 866 357	-	PO Box 122 RUTHERFORD NSW 2320	-
Biraban Local Aboriginal Land Council	CEO	admin@birabanlalc.com.au	(02) 4959 1829	-	-	68/A Middlepoint Road BOLTON POINT NSW 2283	-
Cacatua Culture Consultants	Donna & George Sampson	cacatua4service@tpg.com.au	-	0403 765 019 0434 877 016	-	22 Ibis Parade WOODBERRY NSW 2322	-
Crimson-Rosie	Jeffery Matthews	-	(02) 6543 4791	-	-	6 Eucalypt Avenue, Muswellbrook NSW 2333	-
Culturally Aware	Tracey Skene	tracey@marrung-pa.com.au	-	0474 106 537	#NA ME?	7 Crawford Place MILFIELD NSW 2325	
D F T V Enterprises	Derrick Vale	deckavale@hotmail.com	-	0401 162 998 0422 876 047 0438 812 197	-	5 Mountbatten Close RUTHERFORD NSW 2320	-
Deslee Talbott Consultants	Deslee Matthews	m-desley@hotmail.com	-	0431 205 336	-	Unit 2 / 19 South Street GUNNDAH NSW 2380	-
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Lillie Carroll ; Paul Boyd	didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au	-	0426 823 944 ; 0450 616 404	-	33 Carlyle Crescent Cambridge Gardens NSW 2747	-
Gidawaa Walang & Barkuma Neighbourhood Centre Inc.	Craig Horne Debbie	gidawaa.walang@hotmail.com	(02) 4937 1094	0432 336 163	-	76 Lang Street, Kurri Kurri NSW 2327	-

	Dacey-Sullivan						
Glen Morris	-	mischelle.morris@outlook.com	(02) 6543 3008	-	-	12 Bell Street Muswellbrook NSW 2333	-
Gomery Cultural Consultants	David Horton	daveyhorton69@gmail.com	-	0458 532 707	-	22 Cabernet Street Muswellbrook 2333 NSW	-
Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Shayne Dickson	gunjeewongculturalheritage21@hotmail.com	-	0421 636 474	-	2 Rutherford street Blacktown 2148	-
Hunter Traditional Owner	Paulette Ryan	hto.paulette@gmail.com	-	0431 109 001	-	165 Susan Street SCONE NSW 2337	-
Hunter Valley Cultural Surveying	Luke Hickey	Microlith99@gmail.com	-	0435 911 820	-	165 Susan Street SCONE NSW 2337	-
Indigenous Learning	Craig Archibald	indiglearning@gmail.com	-	0467 229 507 0455 550 549	-	2 Victoria Street BELLBIRD HEIGHTS NSW 2325	-
Jarban & Mugrebea	Les Atkinson	Les.atkinson@hotmail.com	-	0466 316 069	-	65/ 601Fishery Point Road Bonnells Bay NSW 2264	-
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Phil Khan	philipkhan.acn@live.com.au	-	0434 545 982	-	78 Forbes Street, Emu Plains, NSW 2750	-
Kauma Pondee Inc.	Jill Green	kaumapondee@live.com.au	-	0434 210 190	-	Unit 6/1 Central Street LAMBTON NSW 2305	-
Kawul Pty Ltd trading as Wonn1 Sites	Arthur Fletcher	Wonn1sites@gmail.com	(02) 4954 7751	0402 146 193	-	619 Main Road GLENDALE NSW 2285	-
Kevin Duncan	Kevin Duncan	kevin.duncan@bigpond.com	(02) 4392 9346	0431 224 099	-	95 Moala Parade HARMHAVEN NSW 2263	-

Lower Hunter Aboriginal Incorporated	David Ahoy	lowerhunterai@gmail.com	-	0421 329 520	-	5 Killara Drive CARDIFF SOUTH NSW 2285	-
Lower Hunter Wonnarua Cultural Services	Lea-Anne Ball	lhwcs.lea@gmail.com	-	0472 698 659	-	712 Maitland Street KURRI KURRI NSW 2327	-
Lower Wonnaruah Tribal Consultancy Pty Ltd	Barry Anderson	-	(02) 6574 5303	0417 403 153	-	156 The Inlet Road BULGA NSW 2330	-
Mayaroo	Tracey White	rara02@bigpond.com	-	0438 909 797	-	PO Box 168 KURRI KURRI NSW 2327	-
Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council	Nathan Moran	officeadmin@metrolal.c.org.au	(02) 8394 9666	-	-	PO Box 1103 Strawberry Hills NSW 2016	-
Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council	CEO	ceo@mindaribbalalc.org	(02) 4934 8511	-	-	1A Chelmsford Drive METFORD NSW 2323	-
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Darleen Johnson ; Ryan Johnson	murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au	-	0490 051 102 0475 565 517 0497 983 332	-	PO Box 3035 Rouse Hill NSW 2155	-
Myland Cultural & Heritage Group	Warren Schillings	warren@yarnteen.com.au	-	0431 392 554	-	30 Taurus Street ELERMORE VALE NSW 2287	-
Nunawanna Aboriginal Corporation	Colin Ahoy	cahoy7@myune.edu.au colinahoy57@gmail.com	-	0421 655 192 0423 943 756	-	10 Dale Crescent ARMIDALE NSW 2350 4 Archibald Street, Armidale NSW 2350	Send to both email address

Renee Sales	Renee Sales	darkinoong@gmail.com	-	0413 608 477	-	858 Lower Kangaroo Creek Coutts Crossing NSW 2460	-
Sharon Hodgetts	Sharon Hodgetts	sharonhodgetts@hotmail.com	-	0405 288 814	-	47 Kent Street GRETA NSW 2334	-
Steve Talbott	Steve Talbott	talbo.minda@hotmail.com	-	0456 664 883	-	73 Kiah Road GILLIESTON HEIGHTS NSW 2321	-
The Men's Shack Indigenous Corporations	Rod Hickey	rod.hickey@hotmail.com	-	0403 655 284	-	33 Gardner Circuit Singleton Heights NSW 2330	-
Thomas Dahlstrom Offers ACH value by using 3D Laser and Drone technology	Thomas Dahlstrom	gamila_roi@yahoo.com.au	-	0403 529 119 Offers ACH value by using 3D Laser and Drone technology	-	1-122 Glebe Point Road Glebe NSW 2037	-
Scott Franks on the behalf od the Wonnarua PBC Yarrawalk Pty Ltd	Scott Franks	scott@tocomwall.com.au scott@yarrawalk.com.au	-	0404 171 544	-	Po box 145, Miranda NSW 1490	-

Trent Hodgetts	Trent Hodgetts	trenthodgetts@hotmail.com	-	0401 461 184	-	14 Dorothy Ave Woy Woy NSW 2256	-
Ungooroo Aboriginal Corporation	Alan Paget	admin@ungooroo.com.au	(02) 6571 5111	-	-	PO Box 3095 SINGLETON NSW 2330	-
Wallagan Cultural Services	Maree Waugh	wallangan@outlook.com	-	0439 813 078	-	PO Box 40 CESSNOCK NSW 2325	-
Wanaruah Local Aboriginal Land Council	CEO De-anne Douglas	ceo@wanaruahlandcouncil.com.au	(02) 6543 1288	-	-	17-19 Maitland Street MUSWELLBROOK NSW 2333	-
Warragil Cultural Services	Aaron Slater (Manager)	Warragil_c.s@hotmail.com	-	0481 280 067 0422231989	-	33 Gardner Circuit Singleton NSW 2566.	-
WATTAKA Pty Ltd	Des Hickey	deshickey@bigpond.com	(02) 6573 3786	0432 977 178	-	4 Kennedy Street SINGLETON NSW 2330	-
Widescope Indigenous Group	Steven Hickey; Donna Hickey	Widescope.group@live.com	-	SH: 0425 230 693 DH: 0425 232 056	-	73 Russell Street, Emu Plains, NSW 2750	-
Wonnarua Culture Heritage	Gordon Griffiths	-	(02) 4934 6437	0401 028 807	-	19 O'Donnell Crescent METFORD NSW 2323	-
Wonnarua Elders Council	Richard Edwards	-	(02) 6543 4791	-	-	PO Box 844 CESSNOCK NSW 2325	-
Wonnarua Nation Aboriginal Corporation	Laurie Perry	l.perry@optusnet.com.au	(02) 6571 5419	0412 593 020	-	254 John St SINGLETON NSW 2330	-
Wurrumay Culture Heritage Consultants	Kerrie Slater; Vicky Slater	wurrumay31@outlook.com	-	0421 077 521	-	89 Pyramid Street, Emu Plains NSW 2750	-

Yinarr Cultural Services	Kathleen Steward Kinchela	yinarculturalservices@ bigpond.com dontminemeay@gmail .com	-	0475 436 589	-	Lot 5 Westwood Estate MERRIWA NSW 2329	-
Girragirra Murun Aboriginal Corporation	Diana Astin	girragirramurun@yahoo.com		0433837512		PO Box 148 Wellington NSW 2820 PO box 981 Ulladulla NSW 2539	
Wingarra Wilay Aboriginal Corporation	Raymond Moon	wingarrawilay@yahoo.com		0450087707		PO Box Wellington NSW 2820	
Long Gully Cultural Services	Ethan Trewlynn	Ethan3trewlynn@gmail.com		0401424853		57 Brooker Street Colyton NSW 2760	
Guthers Aboriginal Corporation	Trystan Treloar	guthersic@gmail.com		0450 514 076		7 Grazier Crescent Werrington Downs/847	
Mura Gadi Aboriginal Corporation	Tiarna Bird	pathwaysforsearching@gmail.com		0439678518			

Rohani Dutch

From: Cameron Neal
Sent: Tuesday, August 27, 2024 3:36 PM
To: Tara Dever; Rohani Dutch; Alan Williams
Subject: RE: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal heritage - request for information

Hi Tara,

Thanks for the email, Rohani and I will add Mindaribba LALC to our list of stakeholders for the project.

Likewise we will ensure we consult with the Wonnarua Elders Council and Wonnarua Nation Aboriginal Corporation and invite them to register interest in the project.

Any questions please let me know.

Kind regards



Cam

Cameron Neal
Archaeologist – ECO-HER

T 02 9493 9500

M 0459 326 362

www.emmconsulting.com.au



From: Tara Dever <Ceo@mindaribbalalc.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 27, 2024 3:29 PM
To: Rohani Dutch <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au>; Cameron Neal <cneal@emmconsulting.com.au>; Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: FW: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal heritage - request for information

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Dear Gents,

The Mindaribba LALC would like to register for this project

Kurri Kuri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

And identify that the Wonnarua Elders Council – Uncle Richard Edwards dawnrichard@bigpond.com and Wonnarua Nation Aboriginal Corporation – Laurie Perry laurie.perry2020@outlook.com Should be contacted as Cultural Knowledge Holders for this area.

Warm Regards, Tara

Tara Dever (She/Her/Hers)
Chief Executive
Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council

Email: ceo@mindaribbalalc.org
Phone: 02 - 4015 7000
1A Chelmsford Drive Metford NSW 2323
55 Aberdare Rd Aberdare NSW 2325
PO Box 401 East Maitland NSW 2323

I pay my respects to all Wonnarua Elders past and present. For they are the traditional keepers, custodians and knowledge holders of all the lands, waters and skies on which I am very grateful to work, live and prosper today and everyday. *Always was, and always will be; Aboriginal Land!*

From: Admin <Admin@mindaribbalalc.org>
Sent: Monday, August 19, 2024 3:15 PM
To: Tara Dever <Ceo@mindaribbalalc.org>
Subject: FW: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal heritage - request for information

Hi Tara,

Once you've had a chance to look it over, let me know what you want me to go back to them with.

Kind regards



Josh Northey
Admin
Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council

Email: admin@mindaribbalalc.org
Phone: 02 4015 7000
1A Chelmsford Drive Metford NSW 2323
PO Box 401 East Maitland NSW 2323

I Acknowledge the Wonnarua Peoples as the Traditional Owners, Keepers and Custodians of the lands, waters and sky on which I work; and pay my respects to their Elders Past, Present and Emerging. I also acknowledge and pay my respects to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples across this continent now known as Australia. Always Was Always Will Be!

From: Rohani Dutch <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Monday, August 19, 2024 3:03 PM
Cc: Cameron Neal <cneal@emmconsulting.com.au>; Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal heritage - request for information

Dear Sir/Madam,

EMM Consulting Pty Limited (EMM) has been commissioned Central Waste Plant Pty Ltd (CWP), to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the Integrated Resource Recovery Centre project (the project), located at 1, 8 and 10 Styles Street and 145 and 147 Mitchell Avenue, Kurri Kurri in the Cessnock Local Government Area. As part of the assessment, we will be undertaking consultation with the local Aboriginal community.

In accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines, I am writing to your organisation to request information on any Aboriginal individuals and/or organisations that you may be aware of that would be interested in being consulted upon the project.

If you have any questions please feel free to reach out to myself (rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au) or Cameron Neal (cneal@emmconsulting.com.au).

Kind regards,
Rohani

Rohani Dutch

Graduate Archaeologist – Aboriginal Heritage



T 02 9493 9500
M 0459 353 013
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Funeral Notices

FRASER

Roberta Ann

"Bobbie"

Passed away peacefully on 30.08.2024

Aged 94 years

Late of Raymond Terrace

Formerly of East Maitland.

Beloved wife of Cliff (dec'd). A dear sister to Pat, Fred, Jean, Ned, Eva, Len (all dec'd) and Bill. A much loved aunty, great aunty, and great great aunty to their families.

Family and friends of **Bobbie** are warmly invited to attend her Funeral Service to be held in the Chapel of Lance Boots, 3 Johnson Close, Raymond Terrace on **THURSDAY 12.09.2024 at 11:00am.**

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Funeral Notices

BRIMBLE

Rosalyn Mary

"Rossie"

Aged 76 Years

of Rutherford

formerly of

Bolwarra Heights

Devoted wife of Gary.

Adored mother and mother in law of Lesley and partner Peter, Jason and Vicki, Mark and Heidi.

Treasured Grandma of Harrison, Alexandra (Lexie), Georgia, Matilda, and Jackson. Much Loved daughter of Frank and Mary Sadler (both dec).

Loved sister of John and Carolyn. Much loved member of the Sadler, Brimble and Brosie families.

Family and friends are warmly invited to the Celebration of **Rossie's** life at Tocal Homestead, Paterson Rd, Tocal on **FRIDAY 13th September, 2024 at 1pm.**

To the world you were but one - to us, your family, you were our world, our everything.

FRY BROS

4933 6155

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Funeral Notices

COOK

Margaret Anne

nee Cann

Aged 101 Years

of Tenambit

formerly of Jesmond

Beloved wife of Warren (dec). Dearly loved mother and mother in law of Phil and Jenny, Debra and Trevor, Sharon and Trevor, Philip and Sue. Loving grandmother of her grandchildren and great grand children and her extended family.

Family and friends are warmly invited to the Service at St John the Baptist Anglican Church, Morehead St, Lambton on **MONDAY 9th September, 2024 at 10.30am.**

FRY BROS

4933 6155

frybros.com.au

In Memoriam

Stephen Paul ELLENBACHER

9.9.67 - 5.9.89

Though heaven has divided us and we are far apart, in thoughts you are beside us and forever in our hearts.

Dearly loved & missed

Mum, Dad, son Evan, Chloe, Emerald, Archer & Eve.

In Loving Memory

SOLOMONS

Bronwyn 7/9/09 and Victor 16/4/10

Never forgotten

SOLOMONS

Bronwyn 7/9/09 & Victor 16/4/10

Love doesn't end with dying, or leave with the last breath. For someone you have loved dearly, love goes on forever. Forever in our hearts.

Anne, Pauline, Janelle, Kathy and families.

Also In loving memory

Stephen Paul ELLENBACHER

5/9/89



Public Notices

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

– Invitation to Register Interest –

HN1275-A

Heritage Now, on behalf of Thirdi Communities, is undertaking an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for proposed residential development at 559 Anambah Road, Gosforth in Maitland Local Government Area. Contact details for the proponent are: Third.i Group, 53 Hume Street, Crows Nest NSW 2065. Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and places in the area are invited to register an interest in the community consultation process. The purpose of the consultation is to assist in the preparation of an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit application, if required, and to assist the Secretary of the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water in their consideration and determination of the application.

In accordance with the Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010, please send your registration to Crystal Phillips (Heritage Now, 1/48 Kalaroo Road, Redhead NSW 2290, hello@heritagenow.com.au) by 20 September 2024. Your details will be provided to Heritage NSW and the relevant Local Aboriginal Land Council, unless you specify that you do not want your details released.

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Rohani Dutch

From: Rohani Dutch
Sent: Saturday, September 7, 2024 3:15 PM
Cc: Cameron Neal
Subject: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - Invitation for registrations of interest
Attachments: E230029_Kurri Kurri Notification_v1.pdf

Good Afternoon,

EMM Consulting Pty Limited (EMM) has been commissioned by Central Waste Plant Pty Ltd (CWP) to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the Integrated Resource Recovery Centre project located at 1, 8 and 10 Styles Street and 145 and 147 Mitchell Avenue, Kurri Kurri in the Cessnock Local Government Area. A letter attached provides further information.

You or your organisation has been identified as a potential stakeholder in the area, and in accordance with Heritage NSW consultation guidelines, we are seeking registrations of interest in the project (please see attached document). If you'd like to be involved in the project, please provide a registration of interest by no later than COB **Friday 20 September 2024**.

Kind regards,
Rohani

Rohani Dutch
Graduate Archaeologist – Aboriginal Heritage



T 02 9493 9500
M 0459 353 013

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Rohani Dutch

From: Renee Sales <darkinoong@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, September 4, 2024 9:21 AM
To: Rohani Dutch
Subject: Register for ACHA - Styles Street and Mitchell Avenue, Kurri Kurri NSW - Central Waste Plant Pty Ltd

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Yadhu (Welcome),

I'd like to register to be apart of undertaking Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the Integrated Resource Recovery Centre project (the project), located at 1, 8 and 10 Styles Street and 145 and 147 Mitchell Avenue, Kurri Kurri in the Cessnock Local Government Area.

And be apart of the local Aboriginal community consultation process in accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines.

I look forward to working with you.

Yours sincerely,

Renee Sales

Darginoong Aboriginal Tribal Link RAP

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Rohani Dutch

From: David Horton <daveyhorton69@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, September 7, 2024 5:17 PM
To: Rohani Dutch
Subject: Re: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - Invitation for registrations of interest
Attachments: image003.png

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Rohani,it's Dave Horton gomery cultural consultants, like to register for the project please, thanks.

On Sat, 7 Sep. 2024, 3:14 pm Rohani Dutch, <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au> wrote:
Good Afternoon,

EMM Consulting Pty Limited (EMM) has been commissioned by Central Waste Plant Pty Ltd (CWP) to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the Integrated Resource Recovery Centre project located at 1, 8 and 10 Styles Street and 145 and 147 Mitchell Avenue, Kurri Kurri in the Cessnock Local Government Area. A letter attached provides further information.

You or your organisation has been identified as a potential stakeholder in the area, and in accordance with Heritage NSW consultation guidelines, we are seeking registrations of interest in the project (please see attached document). If you’d like to be involved in the project, please provide a registration of interest by no later than COB **Friday 20 September 2024**.

Kind regards,
Rohani

Rohani Dutch
Graduate Archaeologist – Aboriginal Heritage



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Rohani Dutch

From: Ethan Trewlynn <ethan3trewlynn@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, September 7, 2024 3:22 PM
To: Rohani Dutch
Cc: Cameron Neal
Subject: Re: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - Invitation for registrations of interest
Attachments: image001.png

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Rohani,

I would like to register Long Gully Cultural Services for this.

Kind regards,
Ethan

On Sat, 7 Sept 2024, 3:14 pm Rohani Dutch, <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au> wrote:
Good Afternoon,

EMM Consulting Pty Limited (EMM) has been commissioned by Central Waste Plant Pty Ltd (CWP) to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the Integrated Resource Recovery Centre project located at 1, 8 and [10 Styles Street](#) and 145 and [147 Mitchell Avenue, Kurri Kurri](#) in the Cessnock Local Government Area. A letter attached provides further information.

You or your organisation has been identified as a potential stakeholder in the area, and in accordance with Heritage NSW consultation guidelines, we are seeking registrations of interest in the project (please see attached document). If you'd like to be involved in the project, please provide a registration of interest by no later than COB **Friday 20 September 2024**.

Kind regards,
Rohani

Rohani Dutch

Graduate Archaeologist – Aboriginal Heritage



T 02 9493 9500

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Rohani Dutch

From: Tracey Skene <tracey@marrung-pa.com.au>
Sent: Saturday, September 7, 2024 3:45 PM
To: Rohani Dutch
Cc: Cameron Neal
Subject: Re: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - Invitation for registrations of interest

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Good afternoon Rohani

I’m a Wonnarua Elder and would like to put my expression of interest in for this project..

I have been involved in Heritage and Culture Assessments for past 30 plus years and familiar with this area and surrounding Cultural Landscape and Stories.
Tracey Skene
Culturally Aware

Kind regards
Tracey Skene
7 Crawford Place,Millfield NSW 2325
Mobile 0474106537



On Sat, 7 Sep 2024 at 3:14 PM, Rohani Dutch <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au> wrote:
Good Afternoon,

EMM Consulting Pty Limited (EMM) has been commissioned by Central Waste Plant Pty Ltd (CWP) to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the Integrated Resource Recovery Centre project located at 1, 8 and [10 Styles Street](#) and 145 and [147 Mitchell Avenue, Kurri Kurri](#) in the Cessnock Local Government Area. A letter attached provides further information.

You or your organisation has been identified as a potential stakeholder in the area, and in accordance with Heritage NSW consultation guidelines, we are seeking registrations of interest in the project (please see attached document). If you’d like to be involved in the project, please provide a registration of interest by no later than COB **Friday 20 September 2024**.

Kind regards,
Rohani
Rohani Dutch
Graduate Archaeologist – Aboriginal Heritage

T 02 9493
9500
M 0459
353 013

Rohani Dutch

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Sunday, September 8, 2024 1:36 PM
To: Rohani Dutch
Subject: Re: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - registrations of interest

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Rohan

[REDACTED] Registration of interest as required under Heritage NSW Aboriginal Cultural heritage

We at [REDACTED] are identified First Nations people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to this project area and we wish to register an interest in the process of community consultation. We employ numerous clans for the betterments of our people. As such we send the relevant clan members to the relevant project areas. Baring in mind that as per legislation as long as we are Aboriginal and hold our culture connections and knowledge, etc, to the areas, as such we are stakeholders. We support participation of our stakeholders/members by providing employment in this field of employ on these projects that we have connections to and knowledge. As part of our registering we look forward to the opportunity to provide culturally appropriate information and to comment on the cultural heritage significance of Aboriginal Culture and heritage We are registering [REDACTED] in a full capacity. We have worked on a vast number of projects as Cultural Heritage Officers in the project area. We are currently involved on many projects in the subject area. My family and other family members have lived in the area and family currently reside in the surrounding areas.

We are registering in a full capacity. We are Aboriginal people who are culturally & heritage aware. We have the necessary ability, 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 most archeological companies over many years on projects. We have all the relevant insurances and safety gear. We are all fit, capable and adapt to a vast landscape.

Contact is preferred via email: [REDACTED] The contact number, email and contact person is also listed in the signature.

Please do not disclose any of our details to LALC. We have responded for inclusion, to participate on all levels. Thanks.

Kind regards

[REDACTED]

We respectfully acknowledge the Traditional Owners of the lands upon which we work and pay our deep respect to Elders past, present and emerging

On 7 Sep 2024, at 3:15 PM, Rohani Dutch <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au> wrote:

Good Afternoon,

EMM Consulting Pty Limited (EMM) has been commissioned by Central Waste Plant Pty Ltd (CWP) to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the Integrated Resource Recovery Centre project located at 1, 8 and 10 Styles Street and 145 and 147 Mitchell Avenue, Kurri Kurri in the Cessnock Local Government Area. A letter attached provides further information.

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Kind regards,
Rohani

Rohani Dutch
Graduate Archaeologist – Aboriginal Heritage

T 02 9493 9500
M 0459 353 013

<image001.png> <image002.png>

<image003.png>
Connect with us

SYDNEY | Gamaraigal Country, Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards NSW 2065

<image004.png>
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<E230029_Kurri Kurri Notification_v1.pdf>

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<https://www.mailguard.com.au/mg>

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Rohani Dutch

From: kevin.duncan@bigpond.com
Sent: Sunday, September 8, 2024 1:26 PM
To: Rohani Dutch
Subject: Re: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - Invitation for registrations of interest

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Yaama, thank you for the invitation to register for the KUrri Kurri project which I would like to participate in please see my details below, Thank you,
Contact person: Kevin Duncan. Address: 95 Moala Parade Charmhaven NSW 2263. Email: kevin.duncan@bigpond.com. Oh Ph:
0431224099.
Levels of participation in the project which I would like to be involved is any cultural excavation works and including all meetings involved, Thank you Kevin Duncan

On ,Sat Sep 07 2024 15:14:35 GMT+1000 (Australian Eastern Standard Time), Rohani Dutch <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au> wrote:

----- Original Message -----
Good Afternoon,

EMM Consulting Pty Limited (EMM) has been commissioned by Central Waste Plant Pty Ltd (CWP) to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the Integrated Resource Recovery Centre project located at 1, 8 and 10 Styles Street and 145 and 147 Mitchell Avenue, Kurri Kurri in the Cessnock Local Government Area. A letter attached provides further information.

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Kind regards,
Rohani

Rohani Dutch

Graduate Archaeologist – Aboriginal Heritage



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Rohani Dutch

From: Scott Franks <scott@yarrawalk.com.au>
Sent: Sunday, September 8, 2024 11:12 AM
To: Rohani Dutch
Cc: Cameron Neal
Subject: Re: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - Invitation for registrations of interest

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Rohani,

Please be advised that we are registering our interest as the Wonnarua Native title party, could you also advise your client that we have concerns working with EMM

I reserve our rights

Regards
Scott Franks
CEO
Native Title & Environmental Services Consultant
Native title applicant for the PCWP

Yarrawalk Pty Ltd
Po box 145
Miranda NSW 1490
Dharawal Country

m: 0404 171544
e: scott@yarrawalk.com.au
www.yarrawalk.com.au



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From: Rohani Dutch <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au>
Date: Saturday, 7 September 2024 at 3:14 PM
To:
Cc: Cameron Neal <cneal@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - Invitation for registrations of interest

Good Afternoon,

EMM Consulting Pty Limited (EMM) has been commissioned by Central Waste Plant Pty Ltd (CWP) to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the Integrated Resource Recovery Centre project located at 1, 8 and 10 Styles Street and 145 and 147 Mitchell Avenue, Kurri Kurri in the Cessnock Local Government Area. A letter attached provides further information.

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Kind regards,
Rohani

Rohani Dutch
Graduate Archaeologist – Aboriginal Heritage



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Rohani Dutch

From: Des Hickey <deshickey@bigpond.com>
Sent: Monday, September 9, 2024 12:18 PM
To: Rohani Dutch
Subject: Re: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - Invitation for registrations of interest

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Rohani
Thank You For Your Email Please Register WATTAKA pty ltd Interest In This Project Please Keep Me Informed, If You Require Any Further Information Please Call Me On - 0432977178 Or Email - deshickey@bigpond.com

Thanks
Des

----- Original Message -----
From "Rohani Dutch" <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au>
To
Cc "Cameron Neal" <cneal@emmconsulting.com.au>
Date 7/09/2024 3:14:35 PM
Subject Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - Invitation for registrations of interest

Good Afternoon,

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Kind regards,
Rohani

Rohani Dutch
Graduate Archaeologist – Aboriginal Heritage



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Rohani Dutch

From: lilly carroll <didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au>
Sent: Monday, September 9, 2024 9:56 AM
To: Rohani Dutch
Subject: Re: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - Invitation for registrations of interest

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Rohani

DNC good luck to register an interest in the kurri kurri interrogated resource recovery centre

Kind regards
Paul Boyd & Lilly Carroll
Directors DNC
0426823944

[Sent from Yahoo Mail for iPhone](#)

On Saturday, September 7, 2024, 3:14 PM, Rohani Dutch <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au> wrote:

Good Afternoon,

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Kind regards,
Rohani

Rohani Dutch
Graduate Archaeologist – Aboriginal Heritage



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Rohani Dutch

From: Girra Murun <girragirramurun@yahoo.com>
Sent: Monday, September 9, 2024 6:41 PM
To: Rohani Dutch
Subject: Re: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - Invitation for registrations of interest

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Would you please register Girragirra Murun as a RAP for this project.

Preferred method for project information is meeting, second option email.

If you would like any further information, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Regards

Diana Astin
Girragirra Murun
0484120690

On Saturday 7 September 2024 at 03:14:42 pm AEST, Rohani Dutch <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au> wrote:

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Kind regards,
Rohani

Rohani Dutch
Graduate Archaeologist – Aboriginal Heritage



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Rohani Dutch

From: Tara Dever <Ceo@mindaribbalalc.org>
Sent: Monday, September 9, 2024 3:12 PM
To: Rohani Dutch
Cc: Cameron Neal
Subject: RE: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - Invitation for registrations of interest

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Rohani,

Mindaribba LALC would like to register to be a RAP on this project we also suggest that you contact the following local Knowledge Holders:

Wonnarua Elders Council – Uncle Richard Edwards - wec.elders.council@gmail.com

Wonnarua Nation Aboriginal Corporation – Lawrence Perry - Lawrence Perry - laurie.perry2020@outlook.com



Warmest Regards Tara

Tara Dever (She/Her/Hers)
Chief Executive
Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council



SENT REMOTELY

Email: ceo@mindaribbalalc.org
Phone: 02 - 4015 7000
1A Chelmsford Drive Metford NSW 2323
55 Aberdare Rd Aberdare NSW 2325
PO Box 401 East Maitland NSW 2323

I pay my respects to all Wonnarua Elders past and present. For they are the traditional keepers, custodians and knowledge holders of all the lands, waters and skies on which I am very grateful to work, live and prosper today and everyday. *Always was, and always will be; Aboriginal Land!*

From: Rohani Dutch <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Saturday, 7 September 2024 3:15 PM
Cc: Cameron Neal <cneal@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - Invitation for registrations of interest

Good Afternoon,

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Kind regards,
Rohani

Rohani Dutch

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Rohani Dutch

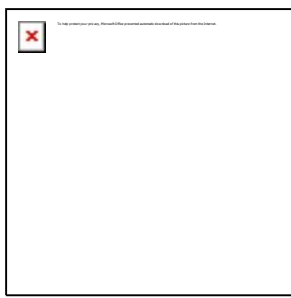
From: Ungooroo Admin <admin@ungooroo.com.au>
Sent: Monday, September 9, 2024 8:52 AM
To: Rohani Dutch
Cc: Taasha Layer
Subject: RE: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - Invitation for registrations of interest

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Good morning

We would like to register our interest in the above mentioned project.

Kind Regards
Estelle Germishuizen | Medical & Administration
Officer



**P: 0265715111 | F: 0265715777**
egermishuizen@ungooroo.com.au
PO Box 3095, Singleton NSW 2330
Shop 1 – 6, 157 – 159 John Street,
SINGLETON CENTRE, Singleton NSW 2330
www.ungooroo.com.au



Ungooroo Aboriginal Corporation acknowledges Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people as the Traditional Owners.
We would like to acknowledge the Traditional Owners of our area, the Wanaruah People.
We pay our respect to the elders past, present and future for they hold the memories, traditions, culture and hope of Indigenous peoples in Australia.

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AGPAL accredited



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Accredited
Our commitment to
your safety and care

From: Rohani Dutch <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Saturday, 7 September 2024 3:15 PM
Cc: Cameron Neal <cneal@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - Invitation for registrations of interest

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Kind regards,
Rohani

Rohani Dutch
Graduate Archaeologist – Aboriginal Heritage



T 02 9493 9500

M 0459 353 013

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Rohani Dutch

From: Maree Waugh <wallangan@outlook.com>
Sent: Tuesday, September 10, 2024 2:57 PM
To: Rohani Dutch
Subject: Re: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - Invitation for registrations of interest

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Wallangan cultural services would like to register my interest in the project.

Thank you,
Maree Waugh
0439813078

Sent from [Outlook for Android](#)

From: Rohani Dutch <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Saturday, September 7, 2024 3:14:35 PM
Cc: Cameron Neal <cneal@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - Invitation for registrations of interest

Good Afternoon,

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Kind regards,
Rohani

Rohani Dutch
Graduate Archaeologist – Aboriginal Heritage



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Rohani Dutch

From: Leslie Atkinson <les.atkinson@hotmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, September 11, 2024 11:34 AM
To: Rohani Dutch
Subject: RE: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - Invitation for registrations of interest

You don't often get email from les.atkinson@hotmail.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Yamma Rohani
Les Atkinson from Jarban +mugreba
We wish to be consulted on this project
We would also like to express An EOI in field work / sites work ,surveys test excavations and salvage works
We Have COCs of public liability and workers comp. available on request
If you require any thing else please call les On 0466 016 369
Les

Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows

From: Rohani Dutch <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Saturday, September 7, 2024 3:14:35 PM
Cc: Cameron Neal <cneal@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - Invitation for registrations of interest

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Kind regards,
Rohani

Rohani Dutch
Graduate Archaeologist – Aboriginal Heritage



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Rohani Dutch

From: Carolyn .H <cazadirect@live.com>
Sent: Thursday, September 12, 2024 6:02 PM
To: Rohani Dutch
Subject: Re: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - Invitation for registrations of interest
Attachments: A1.PL.2025.pdf; A1.WC.2025.pdf

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.



Contact: Carolyn Hickey
Mobile: 0411650057
Email: Cazadirect@live.com
Address: 10 Marie Pitt Place, Glenmore Park, NSW 2745
ABN: : 20 616 970 327

Hi,
Thank you for your email, I would like to register in being involved in all levels of consultation for this project.
Including, Meetings, Reports, Sharing Cultural Information, and available Field Work.

About Carolyn Hickey
I am a traditional owner with over 25 years experience in helping preserve Aboriginal cultural heritage on projects.
I hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and values that exist in the project area.

[I have attached A1 Indigenous Services Insurances.](#)

[A1 INDIGENOUS SERVICES, Represents over 100 Indigenous Locals](#)

When Selecting Groups for Engagement;

Please consider that **A1 INDIGENOUS SERVICES** is a member of the **NSW INDIGENOUS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**.

We carry the NSWICC Assured logo showing that **A1 Indigenous Services** has met National Policy requirements as upheld by the First Australians Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FACCI) for being identified as a **100% First Nations Owned Indigenous Business** That has demonstrate compliance with Government and Industry Regulators.

I agree to my details being supplied to OEH and the LALC
Please feel free to contact me on details supplied

Kind Regards,
Carolyn Hickey

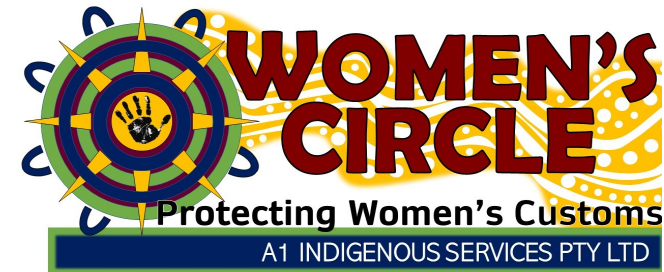
[A1 INDIGENOUS SERVICES is now a member of the NSW INDIGENOUS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE](#)

A business or enterprise carrying the NSWICC Assured logo has met National Policy requirements as upheld by the First Australians Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FACCI) for being identified as a First Nations Business Owner or Entrepreneur and the business must demonstrate compliance with Government and Industry Regulators.

(Certificate attached) A certificate confirms that the Enterprise listed above has met all requirements of the NSWICC's Assured Program , operating as a 100% Aboriginal Owned, Operated and Controlled Business. The NSW Indigenous Chamber of Commerce (NSWICC) is the Peak body for Aboriginal Business in New South Wales and a member of the First Australians Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FACCI)

A1 Indigenous Services is 100%, Indigenous Owned Australian Company
which offers a range of services to the construction industry.

It is our mission to commit to an innovative approach to a better future for Indigenous employment and community.
While improving ways to close the gap in Aboriginal participation in the construction Industry.
Building strength in aboriginal communities and our Indigenous labour force.



From: Rohani Dutch <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au>

Sent: Saturday, 7 September 2024 3:14 PM

Cc: Cameron Neal <cneal@emmconsulting.com.au>

Subject: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - Invitation for registrations of interest

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Rohani

Rohani Dutch
Graduate Archaeologist – Aboriginal Heritage



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Rohani Dutch

From: cacatua4service <cacatua4service@tpg.com.au>
Sent: Thursday, September 12, 2024 1:13 PM
To: Rohani Dutch
Subject: FW: Cacatua EOI for Kurri Kurri Resource Recovery Centre

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Sent from my Galaxy

Rohani,

Cacatua General Services would like to express an interest in being involved in aspects of the Kurri Kurri Integrated Recovery Centre.

We have expressed an interest to be involved due to the placement of this project is on our traditional country.

The manager and our staff have been undertaking all aspects of the type of work for over 20 years, and wish to continue to be involved with the meetings, reviewing of documents and fieldwork for this project. If you require any more information please do not hesitate to contact us via email (preferred): cacatua4service@tpg.com.au or Manager's mobile: 0434 877 016 or Admin (Donna) 0403 765 019.

thank you

G Sampson

George Sampson
Manager

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<https://www.mailguard.com.au/mg>

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Rohani Dutch

From: Ashley Sampson <ashley.sampson0197@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, September 13, 2024 12:36 PM
To: Rohani Dutch
Subject: AGA Services EOI for Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre

You don't often get email from ashley.sampson0197@gmail.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

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Sent from my iPhone

Rohani,

AGA Services would like to express an interest in being registered for the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre.

Our reason for expressing an interest is that this project is on our traditional country area.

AGA Services would like to be involved in both the reviewing of documentation and fieldwork participation, we have over 12 years experience in both fieldwork and consultation.

We are fully insured and registered with all relevant departments.

Please do not hesitate to contact me via my personal email: ashley.sampson0197@gmail.com or my mobile: 0401 958 051. Or contact Donna on 0403 765 019.

Thank you

A Sampson

Ashley Sampson
Manager

PLEASE NOTE: AGA SERVICES IS NOT AN ENTITY OF CACATUA

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Rohani Dutch

From: Thomas Dahlstrom <gamila_roi@yahoo.com.au>
Sent: Monday, September 16, 2024 10:15 PM
To: Rohani Dutch
Subject: Re: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - Invitation for registrations of interest

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Hi

I hope you have been doing well. Thank you for your email regarding registration.

I would like to register as a RAP. I do so on the grounds of my knowledge for Aboriginal objects in NSW and other jurisdictions in Australia; including lithic, dendro and ceremonial objects to name a few.

Look forward to receiving the methodology.

Kind regards

Thomas Dahlstrom

On 7 Sep 2024, at 3:14 pm, Rohani Dutch <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au> wrote:

Good Afternoon,

EMM Consulting Pty Limited (EMM) has been commissioned by Central Waste Plant Pty Ltd (CWP) to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the Integrated Resource Recovery Centre project located at 1, 8 and 10 Styles Street and 145 and 147 Mitchell Avenue, Kurri Kurri in the Cessnock Local Government Area. A letter attached provides further information.

You or your organisation has been identified as a potential stakeholder in the area, and in accordance with Heritage NSW consultation guidelines, we are seeking registrations of interest in the project (please see attached document). If you’d like to be involved in the project, please provide a registration of interest by no later than COB **Friday 20 September 2024**.

Kind regards,
Rohani

Rohani Dutch
Graduate Archaeologist – Aboriginal Heritage

T 02 9493 9500
M 0459 353 013

<image001.png> <image002.png>

<image003.png>
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<image004.png>

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Rohani Dutch

From: Kerrie Brauer <kerrie@awabakal.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, September 18, 2024 11:02 AM
To: Rohani Dutch
Cc: Cameron Neal
Subject: RE: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - Invitation for registrations of interest

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Dear Rohani,

Thank you for your email and please register the Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation regarding the Kuri Kuri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre Project.

We wish to be consulted with regard to the Cultural Heritage being undertaken as participants with the consultation process for the proposed project, however we will not be participating in any fieldwork.

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

Kind regards,
Kerrie Brauer



Kerrie Brauer | Director | Administration | Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation
M: 04 12 86 63 57 | E: kerrie@awabakal.com.au | www.awabakal.com.au
PO Box 122 Rutherford NSW 2320 Australia

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From: Rohani Dutch [mailto:rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au]
Sent: Saturday, 7 September 2024 3:15 PM
Cc: Cameron Neal
Subject: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - Invitation for registrations of interest

Good Afternoon,

EMM Consulting Pty Limited (EMM) has been commissioned by Central Waste Plant Pty Ltd (CWP) to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the Integrated Resource Recovery Centre project located at 1, 8 and 10 Styles Street and 145 and 147 Mitchell Avenue, Kurri Kurri in the Cessnock Local Government Area. A letter attached provides further information.

You or your organisation has been identified as a potential stakeholder in the area, and in accordance with Heritage NSW consultation guidelines, we are seeking registrations of interest in the project (please see attached document). If you'd like to be involved in the project, please provide a registration of interest by no later than COB **Friday 20 September 2024**.

Kind regards,
Rohani
Rohani Dutch
Graduate Archaeologist – Aboriginal Heritage



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Rohani Dutch

From: Rohani Dutch
Sent: Saturday, September 28, 2024 10:18 AM
To: Yadhu Darginoong
Cc: Cameron Neal
Subject: Re: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - Invitation for registrations of interest

Morning!

Yes thank you, Darginoong Aboriginal Tribal Link has been registered for this project.

Kind regards,
Rohani

From: Yadhu Darginoong <darkinoong@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, September 28, 2024 8:48:07 AM
To: Rohani Dutch <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au>
Cc: Cameron Neal <cneal@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Re: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - Invitation for registrations of interest

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Yadhu,

I hope you received my response on the 4th September

On Sat, 7 Sept 2024, 3:14 pm Rohani Dutch, <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au> wrote:
Good Afternoon,

EMM Consulting Pty Limited (EMM) has been commissioned by Central Waste Plant Pty Ltd (CWP) to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the Integrated Resource Recovery Centre project located at 1, 8 and [10 Styles Street](#) and 145 and [147 Mitchell Avenue, Kurri Kurri](#) in the Cessnock Local Government Area. A letter attached provides further information.

You or your organisation has been identified as a potential stakeholder in the area, and in accordance with Heritage NSW consultation guidelines, we are seeking registrations of interest in the project (please see attached document). If you’d like to be involved in the project, please provide a registration of interest by no later than COB **Friday 20 September 2024**.

Kind regards,
Rohani
Rohani Dutch
Graduate Archaeologist – Aboriginal Heritage



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M 0459 353 013

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Please consider the environment before printing my email.

Rohani Dutch

From: Rohani Dutch
Sent: Thursday, November 21, 2024 8:39 AM
To: Darleen Johnson
Subject: RE: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - Invitation for registrations of interest
Attachments: E230029_KurriKurriMethodology_v1.pdf

Hi Darleen,

Apologies for the delay in getting back to you. We have registered your company for the project. Please also see attached Methodology letter. If you could please provide any feedback as soon as possible, prior to **Thursday 19 December** that would be great.

Please let me know if you have any questions!

Kind regards,
Rohani
Rohani Dutch
Graduate Archaeologist – Aboriginal Heritage
T 02 9493 9500
M 0459 353 013
www.emmconsulting.com.au

From: Darleen Johnson <murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au>
Sent: Sunday, October 13, 2024 8:51 AM
To: Rohani Dutch <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Re: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - Invitation for registrations of interest

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Rohani
Please register our company for the above project.
Kind regards
Darleen

On Saturday 7 September 2024 at 03:14:42 pm AEST, Rohani Dutch <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au> wrote:

Good Afternoon,

EMM Consulting Pty Limited (EMM) has been commissioned by Central Waste Plant Pty Ltd (CWP) to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the Integrated Resource Recovery Centre project located at 1, 8 and 10 Styles Street and 145 and 147 Mitchell Avenue, Kurri Kurri in the Cessnock Local Government Area. A letter attached provides further information.

You or your organisation has been identified as a potential stakeholder in the area, and in accordance with Heritage NSW consultation guidelines, we are seeking registrations of interest in the project (please see attached document). If you'd like to be involved in the project, please provide a registration of interest by no later than COB **Friday 20 September 2024**.

Kind regards,
Rohani
Rohani Dutch
Graduate Archaeologist – Aboriginal Heritage

T 02 9493
9500

Rohani Dutch

From: Rohani Dutch
Sent: Thursday, December 5, 2024 11:40 AM
Cc: Cameron Neal
Subject: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - Aboriginal consultation
Attachments: 20240907_Kurri Kurri RAP Notification.pdf; 7417435_918124286.jpg

Good Morning,

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd (EMM) has been engaged by Central Waste Plant Pty Ltd to undertake an ACHA to support the EIS for the development of an Integrated Resource Recovery Centre (IRRC) at 8 and 10 Styles Street and 145 and 147 Mitchell Avenue, Kurri Kurri NSW.

We have now undertaken the notification phase of the Aboriginal consultation process for this project. In accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines, please find a list below of the 21 Aboriginal organisations that have registered for the project, and who we will be consulting with for the remainder of the ACHA process. One group has requested for their details to not be shared, therefore there are 20 registered stakeholders provided in the table below.

Attached is the newspaper advert and notification letter sent to each of the identified Aboriginal individuals/organisations to advise them of the project.

Organisation
A1 Indigenous Services
ACHS
AGA Services
Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation Cacatua Culture Consultants
Culturally Aware Darginoong Aboriginal Tribal Link Didge Ngunawal Clan
Girragirra Murun Aboriginal Corporation Gomery Cultural Consultants Jarban & Mugreba Kevin Duncan Long Gully Cultural Services Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation Thomas Dahlstrom Ungooroo Aboriginal Corporation Wallagan Cultural Services WATTAKA Pty Ltd

Organisation

Wonnarua Native Title Party

Kind regards,

Rohani

Rohani Dutch

Graduate Archaeologist – Aboriginal Heritage



T 02 9493 9500

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B.5 Stages 2 and 3 – Presentation of information and gathering cultural information

This section contains the following documents:

- project information and assessment methodology letter.

10 October 2024

Re: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - project information and assessment methodology

Dear Sir/Madam,

1 Background

Thank you for your ongoing involvement in the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment (ACHA) and management of the Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre (the 'project site') (Figure 1.1 and Figure 1.2). Central Waste Station Pty Ltd (CWS) operates an existing resource recovery facility (RRF) and is seeking approval to increase the volume of material permitted to be processed by the facility and make some changes to the site layout to optimise operations. The revised site will occupy: 1, 8 and 10 Styles Street and 145 and 147 Mitchell Avenue, Kurri Kurri in the Cessnock Local Government Area. The larger site and higher waste throughput is being referred to as the Integrated Resource Recovery Centre.

The project is identified as State Significant Development (SSD) under the provisions of the NSW *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). An SSD project application requires approval from the NSW Minister for Planning or the Independent Planning Commission (IPC) and must be accompanied by an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). CWS has engaged EMM Consulting Pty Limited (EMM) to undertake an ACHA, which will be one of several investigations to inform the EIS. However, it should be noted that SSD projects do not require separate approvals under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (e.g. Aboriginal heritage impact permits, also known as AHIPs), rather any subsequent requirements for heritage are managed in accordance with the conditions of approval, provided by the Minister.

This document forms part of the formal Aboriginal consultation requirements for the project, as described in Sections 4.2 (Stage 2) and 4.3 (Stage 3) of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010a).

The aims of this letter are to:

- provide an overview of the project and how it will be assessed
- provide background on the project and some of the initial investigations to date
- establish the purpose and aims of the Aboriginal consultation process
- seek information about any Aboriginal cultural heritage values and sensitivities associated with the project and how they may affect, inform or refine the project and/or assessment methods

- seek information on any cultural activities (such as fishing and hunting) that have historically and/or are actively being undertaken in the study area
- identify any culturally appropriate protocols that registered parties wish to be adopted during the information gathering process (e.g., protocols during fieldwork, or handling of culturally sensitive information)
- present a draft of the intended assessment methods for your review and comment.

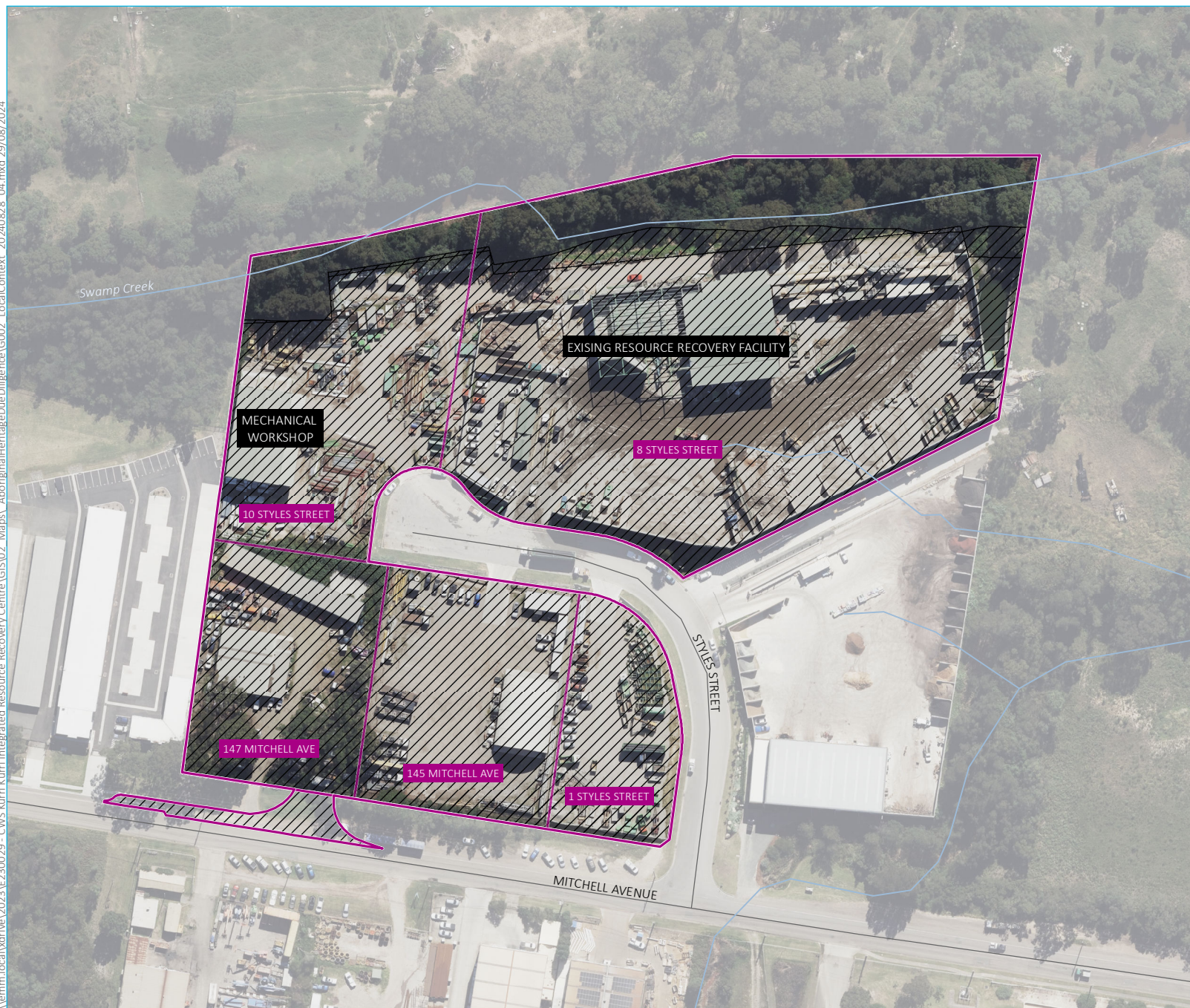
We welcome your feedback at your earliest convenience. We will be consulting with the registered Aboriginal parties for the duration of the ACHA. However, for the purposes of this initial stage of consultation and in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010a), we request any written response on the information and process included below by 7 November 2024.

EMM is working on the applicant's behalf, and all queries should be directed through EMM. Feedback can be provided to Rohani Dutch (A: 1/20 Chandos Street, St Leonards, NSW 2065; T: 02 9493 9529; E: rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au).



Figure 1.1 Indicative IRRC layout

\\emm.local\drive\2023\230029 - CWS Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre\GIS\02 Maps\ AboriginalHeritageDueDiligence\G002 LocalContext 20240828 04.mxd 29/08/2024



KEY

- Site boundary
- Proposed disturbance footprint
- Minor road
- Watercourse/drainage line

Local context

CWS Kurri Kurri Integrated
Resource Recovery Centre
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Figure 1.2

2 Project Information

2.1 Proponents contact details

The proponent contact is: Ray Neilsen, Project Manager, Central Waste Plant Pty Ltd; info@centralwaste.com.au.

2.2 Overview

Central Waste Station Pty Ltd (CWS) operates a resource recovery facility (RRF) owned by Central Waste Plant Pty Ltd (CWP) at 8 Styles Street in Kurri Kurri. The most recent development consent (Cessnock Council Development Application (DA) 8/2019/568) in relation to the existing RRF allows a material throughput of 90,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) of General Solid Waste (non-putrescible) with up to 30,000 tonnes of material stored on site at any time and 24 hours per day, 6 days per week operations. The RRF is capable of a significantly higher throughput than is permitted under the existing development approval, which constrains the company's ability to achieve greater volumes of resource recovery for the region, to satisfy the demand for its services, and to grow the business. The facility currently must operate during reduced hours to avoid exceeding the annual throughput tonnage limit.

As such, CWP is applying for an expansion of the RRF operations to allow:

- a material throughput of up to 450,000 tpa
- on site storage of up to 40,000 tonnes of material
- operating hours of 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.

The RRF operational processes will remain generally the same. However, some changes to the site layout are proposed to optimise operations and to allow further sorting and processing on site to increase the value of dispatched recovered materials. The revised site will occupy: 1, 8 and 10 Styles Street and 145 and 147 Mitchell Avenue. The larger site and higher waste throughput is referred to as the Integrated Resource Recovery Centre (IRRC).

2.3 Project elements

The existing infrastructure and proposed changes are summarised in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Project summary

Lot	Existing infrastructure	Project changes	Project infrastructure (with changes)
8 Styles Street	An RRF comprising automated processing plant enclosure, weighbridge, receival shed, open material storage bays, water management basin and mobile plant and equipment for yard processing including crushing and screening. The main entry/exit to the site is via Styles Street, with car parking and demountable offices for staff.	• Remove demountable offices and weighbridge • Close off the entry/exit onto Styles Street • Add additional material storage bays by adding and extending concrete walls • Extend awnings to cover external material storage bays	Resource recovery facility • Automated processing plant enclosure • Waste receival shed • Covered material storage bays • Yard processing comprising mobile equipment for sorting, shearing, crushing and screening • Water management basin

Table 2.1 **Project summary**

Lot	Existing infrastructure	Project changes	Project infrastructure (with changes)
10 Styles Street	Ancillary area for CWS operations, comprising a workshop utilised for vehicle and equipment maintenance and general laydown and storage.	- Repurpose the existing workshop by replacing internal plant and equipment with metal recovery equipment - Install stormwater and fire safety infrastructure and provide concrete hardstand throughout operations area - Delineate car and truck parking - Erect perimeter walls/fencing	Metal processing facility - Metal processing building - Car and truck parking
147 Mitchell Avenue	Two sheds and a gravel hardstand area. Currently utilised for equipment laydown and storage.	- Demolish existing sheds - Construct weighbridges and office - Install stormwater infrastructure and provide concrete hardstand throughout operations area - Delineate car and truck parking - Erect perimeter walls/fencing	Auxiliary operations area - Incoming and outgoing weighbridges with office over the top - Car and truck parking - Pedestrian linkages.
145 Mitchell Avenue 1 Styles Street	Gravel hardstand utilised for vehicle and equipment storage, temporary offices in the form of demountable buildings and a temporary awning.	- Remove demountable offices - Install stormwater and fire safety infrastructure and provide concrete hardstand throughout operation area - Construct residual waste processing building - Erect perimeter walls/fencing	Waste processing facility Building for further processing of residual material
Mitchell Avenue road reserve	Gravel hardstand entry/exit into 147 Mitchell Avenue. Grassed/gravel verge between the road and the lot boundaries.	- Establish a new access for heavy vehicles into 147 Mitchell Avenue, including a deceleration lane on the northern side of Mitchell Avenue - Construct a new footpath and provide landscaping along Mitchell Avenue between 143 Mitchell Avenue and Styles Street	- IRRC main entry/exit with a deceleration lane on Mitchell Avenue - Landscaped verge with footpath

2.4 Previous investigations

Archaeological, geological, and geomorphological evidence indicates the vast majority of Aboriginal sites identified within the Central Lowlands date to the Holocene period (10,000 years to present day) (Hughes, Spooner, and Questiaux 2014). On duplex soils, with few exceptions, stone artefacts have only been observed in the A-Horizon and not in the B-Horizon (HEH 1999, p. 2). On the basis of stone tool technology, the majority of stone artefact assemblages in the area have been relatively dated to the mid- to late-Holocene period with the move to smaller tools in what was previously known as the Small Tool Tradition (MCH 2010, p. 19). Older Aboriginal sites dating to the early-Holocene and even Pleistocene era have been identified, with archaeological excavations to date demonstrating that human occupation of the Hunter Valley has occurred since the last Glacial Maximum, approximately 27,000–17,000 years ago. To date, sites of this age have primarily been found in association with the Warkworth sand sheet, a distinct sand body feature found near the junction of Wollombi Brook and the Hunter River.

Archaeological material is scattered almost continuously across the Hunter Region, including a prevalence of artefact scatters and isolated finds across all landforms. A number of models have been developed to predict the location of more substantial archaeological deposits. The availability of water (and the associated faunal and floral resources) is one of the most important factors influencing patterns of past Aboriginal land use. Assemblages recorded in the region consist largely of unmodified flakes with few formed tools. Backed blades comprise the most prevalent diagnostic artefact in the region. Mudstone is the most common lithic artefactual material found in the region, followed by silcrete (MCH 2010, p. 18). Chert, tuff, quartz, quartzite, petrified wood, porcellanite, hornfels, porphyry, basalt, limestone, sandstone, rhyolite, basalt, European glass and other non-specific lithic types also occur in smaller quantities (Hiscock and Koettig 1985, MCH 2010, pp. 18–19).

A review of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database identified 103 previously documented sites in the region. Stone artefact scatters are the most common site type comprising artefact scatters of varying densities, isolated finds, undefined artefact sites and PADs. Aboriginal sites in proximity to the project site generally cluster around major waterways (e.g. Swamp Creek). This is a common spatial pattern observed throughout eastern NSW where Aboriginal sites are known to occur more often within 200 m of waterways, with higher-density cultural deposits more likely to occur within 100 m of higher-order waterways. Of note a clustering of sites is present along the Hunter Expressway corridor, as well as along transmission easements at Loxford and the Kurri Transmission Substation. This is considered to reflect the location of commercial archaeological investigations, rather than actual Aboriginal occupation patterns. The closest registered AHIMS site is situated approximately 530 m to the east of the project site and comprises an undefined artefact scatter (AHIMS #37-6-3794).

The region surrounding the site has been subject to numerous archaeological assessments, and two previous assessments have been prepared for the project site. These studies are comparable with the archaeological record of the broader Hunter Valley outlined above and are primarily constrained to cultural resource management studies completed for various industrial activities.

In 2019, Myall Creek Archaeological Services (MCAS) undertook a preliminary assessment as part of the application for the existing development consent (Cessnock Council DA 8/2019/568). MCAS identified the site as being 'Disturbed Land' as defined in the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* due to previous land use and ground disturbance associated with the existing RRF. Archaeologically, the report notes that Swamp Creek has been landscaped where it flows past the site, all vegetation in the site (constrained to the creek corridor) is regrowth, and there is no evidence to indicate the site was favoured for occupation. MCAS noted the site does not feature further environmental features indicating archaeological sensitivity; however, a potential Songline along the Swamp Creek corridor was referenced. This supposedly connects the site with Mount Tomalpin and the Hunter River; however, no primary evidence for the existence of the Songline is presented.

In 2021, a brief ACHA was undertaken for 1 and 8 Styles Street as part of the 2021 SSD application (SSD-10435). The report noted a high level of disturbance at the site demonstrated by the results of geotechnical boreholes, showing between 1–2.5 m of imported fill (Hunter Civilab 2021). The possible presence of a Songline that was raised by Myall Coast Archaeological Services was reviewed as part of this assessment by Insite Heritage. The Songline was not identified during consultation, and members of the Aboriginal community involved with the assessment had no knowledge of the Songline. The report concluded that, due to the level of existing disturbance at the site and a lack of Aboriginal sites identified in the vicinity of the project site, the project would not cause any adverse impacts to Aboriginal heritage.

Based on the regional information and characteristics of the development footprint, cultural materials dominated by various stone artefact densities may be expected, likely in proximity to Swamp Creek. Isolated finds and open artefact scatters are the most common site types within the region and can occur across most landforms, even in disturbed contexts. However, the survivability of such cultural materials will be dependent on past disturbance, which in some areas has been considerable.

3 Aboriginal stakeholder engagement

In accordance with the consultation process, EMM contacted several State and Commonwealth government organisations to provide information on Aboriginal individuals and organisations known to participate in cultural heritage management in the Cessnock LGA. This was undertaken in August 2024. Once this information was obtained, a process of notifying these individuals and organisations was undertaken. This included distribution of letters advising them of the project and publication of the project in the *Maitland Mercury* on 6 September 2024.

Following this notification process undertaken between 19 August 2024 and 2 September 2024, 18 Aboriginal stakeholders registered interest in the project. One group has requested their details to not be shared. The following Aboriginal stakeholders have expressed an interest in being involved in the project:

- A1 Indigenous Services
- AGA Services
- Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation
- Cacatua Culture Consultants
- Culturally Aware
- Didge Ngunawal Clan
- Girragirra Murun Aboriginal Corporation
- Gomery Cultural Consultants
- Jarban & Mugrebea
- Kevin Duncan
- Long Gully Cultural Services
- Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Thomas Dahlstrom Offers ACH value by using 3D Laser and Drone technology
- Ungooroo Aboriginal Corporation
- Wallagan Cultural Services
- WATTAKA Pty Ltd
- Wonnarua Native Title Party

In accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines, these stakeholders are referred to as Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) in subsequent documentation and communication for the project.

The roles, functions and responsibilities of all stakeholders involved in the consultation process are outlined in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 **Roles, functions and responsibilities**

RAPs	Provide cultural perspectives, views, knowledge and advice to EMM. Indicate areas of cultural significance. Provide Aboriginal site representatives for archaeological fieldwork (if desired, and representatives are suitably qualified and insured). Have an awareness and understanding of the commercial environment and constraints in which the applicant operates. Demonstrate awareness and understanding of the opportunities to provide input into the ACHA and management recommendations for the continued design, construction and operation of the project. Identify, raise, and discuss cultural concerns, perspectives and assessment requirements (if any).
EMM	Undertake the ACHA in accordance with the relevant policies, legislation and guidelines, including coordinating and directing the fieldwork. Facilitate the Aboriginal consultation process. Consider the cultural perspectives, views, knowledge and advice of the RAPs in assessing cultural significance and developing management measures. Provide clear management measures that comply with relevant legislation, guidelines and significance.
All stakeholders	Mutual respect (each person has the right to have a say and be heard). Communicate in a professional manner.

4 Assessment methodology

Given the assessment of the project under Part 4 (Division 4.7) of the EP&A Act, additional approvals required under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* do not apply. However, the SEARs require that Aboriginal heritage be assessed and managed in accordance with the following guidelines:

- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (the Code) (DECCW 2010b)
- *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011)
- *Aboriginal Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010a).

The purpose of the ACHA is to describe any Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and values within the project site, identify the potential impacts that the project may have on these sites and values, and detail mitigation measures for the avoidance, minimisation and management of any impacts to identified Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and values. The preparation of the ACHA will involve the following:

- Consultation with RAPs to identify socio-cultural values of the project investigation area and places of special significance that should be considered.
- A review of past Aboriginal heritage reports near the project investigation area to further understand the location, nature and survivability of cultural materials in a given area, and how this may extrapolate into the project site.
- A review of the existing environment and environmental characteristics of the development footprint to identify past Aboriginal resources and suitable occupation areas. The presence of certain landforms and landscapes are critical in determining the potential presence of Aboriginal cultural materials (e.g. proximity to water), while the last 200 years of activity often have resulted in disturbance and loss of such materials. This review will provide an understanding of both the current conditions, but also the historical evolution of the project site.
- Archaeological field survey to ground-truth the predictive model, and to identify previously documented and undocumented cultural heritage.
- Archaeological test excavation of areas of potential archaeological deposits (PAD) may also be required and will be based on the findings of the archaeological survey and existing information.
- An assessment of significance for Aboriginal cultural heritage sites values within the project site (with input from the registered Aboriginal parties).
- An assessment of the potential impacts that construction and operation of the project may affect Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and values within the project site.
- Development of mitigation measures based on the results of the impact assessment and input from registered Aboriginal parties during the consultation process and particularly from the draft ACHA review period. The mitigation measures would detail how the project would aim to avoid, minimise and manage the potential impacts of the project on Aboriginal cultural sites and values within the project site.

4.1 Archaeological field survey

Archaeological field survey of the development footprint will be undertaken to identify any extant Aboriginal objects or sites and cultural values present. Field survey will be completed across the project site.

Surface investigation will consist of the survey team being evenly spaced (5–10 m apart) and walking transects across accessible parts of the project site.

The focus of the archaeological field survey will be to both investigate soil exposures for extant Aboriginal objects and identify landforms that have potential for cultural material to be present (either in surface or subsurface deposits). All Aboriginal objects and/or landforms of interest would be mapped and documented using hand-held GPS, photographs, sketches and/or written description.

Where possible, a significant focus of the survey will be to discuss intangible values associated with the project site, such as connection to other cultural places, stories, view-lines, contemporary values, et cetera.

The archaeological field survey will be undertaken in accordance with Requirements 5 to 10 of the Code of Practice. In summary, the Code of Practice requires the following general methodology:

- Pedestrian survey of the project site.
- Recording of beginning and end points of transects or the boundaries of survey units, and the spacing between survey personnel.
- Recording of landform, soil information, land surface, vegetation conditions, visibility and exposure, and survey coverage.
- Recording of any identified Aboriginal sites identified according to Requirements 6–8 and recording of any identified Aboriginal objects in accordance with Requirements 18–24 of the Code of Practice. This would include the spatial location, photographs and sketches, and written description of any identified sites, such as culturally modified trees, artefact sites, et cetera.
- If any Aboriginal objects and/or sites are identified in the course of the survey, site cards will be completed and submitted to the AHIMS registrar.
- In the event of Aboriginal heritage being identified within the project site, undertake discussions on site as to the potential further investigation and/or management of these finds. Where sites are considered of high archaeological and/or cultural value, further characterisation, consideration of avoidance and re-design would be explored with the registered Aboriginal parties. Appropriate mitigation measures would be developed in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties and Heritage NSW for any potential unavoidable impacts.

4.2 Archaeological test excavation

Areas which are considered to have potential for Aboriginal heritage that intersect with the project site may be subject to test excavation. Any future test pit layout will be developed during the pedestrian survey. Following the survey, we would provide further information on the exact location such works would be implemented if required, and a period of two weeks offered to discuss these locations. All test excavations would adopt the Heritage NSW Code of Practice methods, and include the following:

- All test excavation pits would be spatially located using a differential GPS device, which would also provide elevation data.

- Manual excavation of 0.25 m² (50 x 50 cm) test pits in a systematic grid across areas of archaeological interest within the impact footprint. The spatial resolution of the grid would be dependent on on-ground conditions but would typically have test pits between 20–40 m apart, with high resolution in areas of identified cultural materials and/or high potential, with lower resolution in areas of moderate potential. Additional in-filling of this initial grid of test pits and/or the expansion of test pits (up to 3 m²) may be undertaken to further resolve any uncertainties about the cultural deposits or where deep deposits are encountered.
- Excavation would use hand tools. Excavation of the first unit would be in 5 cm spits, with subsequent excavation allowed in 10 cm spits or according to stratigraphy (whichever is smallest) depending on the results of the first unit. Manual excavation would continue to either: i) the base of the cultural deposits; ii) to the depth of the underlying geology; or iii) to the maximum depth possible via hand excavation (likely ~50 cm).
- Sieving of all manually excavated material through a 5 mm sieve.
- Reduced levels of the top and bottom of the test pit would be documented using a dumpy level against a known elevation. Other levels may be taken as required.
- Soil profiles would be recorded in accordance with the Code of Practice, including scaled drawings, photographs, and written descriptions.
- Soil samples may be collected for description, sedimentological and chronological analysis where such analysis is considered likely to contribute significant information. Excavation procedures and protocols may be modified at the discretion of the Excavation Director, in consultation with the registered Aboriginal parties and the proponent as the conditions in the field and nature of the excavations develop. This includes the movement of test pits to avoid existing built structures, buried services and disturbances not identified during the desktop phase.

4.3 Timeframes

The following indicative timeframes would apply:

- distribution of this document to registered Aboriginal stakeholders: early-October 2024
- archaeological survey: October–November 2024
- archaeological test excavation (if required): November to early December 2024
- post excavation analysis and reporting: early December 2024 to mid-January 2025
- draft ACHA report for client/regulator review: late January to mid-February 2025
- RAP review of draft ACHA report: February 2025
- report finalisation: late February 2025.

5 What we need from you

In addition to the archaeological evidence described above, Aboriginal heritage incorporates a wide range of values such as stories, traditions and cultural practices. EMM welcomes advice from the Aboriginal community about cultural values (which might include archaeological sites or other types of values) relevant to the study area and its surrounds. EMM is relying on the Aboriginal community for advice on non-archaeological and intangible Aboriginal values for the project site. We are happy to discuss any information which you are willing to share and will respect confidentiality where requested.

EMM would appreciate your feedback on the above methodology proposed for the project site and assessment of the project site. In responding, please also consider the following questions:

- Are there any other knowledge-holders or traditional owner groups we should be contacting to obtain cultural information on this area?
- Are there any protocols in relation to community interaction and/or cultural heritage that you would like adopted during the project?
- Are you aware of any Aboriginal objects, places, sites or stories of cultural significance and/or importance that you are aware of within the development footprint? If so, please advise us how you wish them to be dealt with during the project.
- Are you aware of any past or current traditional practises within or near the project site? Do you have any views on how these should be managed into the future?
- Is the information you are providing sensitive, gender specific, etc? If so, how would you like the information you provide to EMM to be managed? Noting that some documentation for the ACHA process will be required.
- Do you require any further information prior to EMM proceeding with the project?

In your response, can you please also clearly identify who you would like EMM to talk to within your organisation, and provide contact details for these individuals. Please also ensure your preferred method of communication (e.g. telephone call, e-mail, letter) is highlighted for subsequent stages of the project.

6 Closing

We look forward to receiving any response your organisation wishes to make about the proposed method by 7 November 2024. Your response will be documented and considered in the assessment. Most importantly, your cultural information is also welcome within this timeframe; but it can also be submitted up until the completion of the draft ACHA.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions.

Yours sincerely,



Rohani Dutch

Graduate Archaeologist

rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au

References

Department of Energy, Climate Change and Water (DECCW)

- 2010a, *Aboriginal Consultation Requirements for Proponents*, Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water.
- 2010b, *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*, Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water.
- 2010c, *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*, Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water.

Huonbrook Environment & Heritage Pty Ltd. 1999. A Geomorphological Assessment of the Proposed Carrington Mine Site, Hunter Valley, NSW. Unpublished report prepared for ERM Mithcell McCotter Pty Ltd.

Hughes, P. J., N. Spooner, and D. Questiaux, (2014) The Central Lowlands of the Hunter Valley, NSW: Why so Few Early Sites Have Been Found in This Archaeologically-Rich Landscape. *Australian Archaeology* 79:34–44.

Hunter Civilab. 2021. Environmental Site Assessment – 8 Styles Street, Kurri Kurri. Unpublished report prepared for Central Waste Station Pty Ltd.

Insite Heritage Pty Ltd. 2021. Central Waste Station – Resource Recovery Facility Kurri Kurri NSW. Unpublished report prepared for GEM Planning Projects Pty Ltd.

McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd. 2010. Farley Investigation Area Indigenous Archaeological Due Diligence Assessment. Unpublished report prepared for ADW Johnson Pty Ltd.

Myall Creek Archaeological Services Pty Ltd. 2019. 8 Styles Street, Kurri Kurri NSW – Preliminary ACHA. Unpublished report prepared for GEM Planning Projects Pty Ltd.

Rohani Dutch

From: Rohani Dutch
Sent: Thursday, October 10, 2024 6:46 PM
Cc: Cameron Neal
Subject: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - ACHA Methodology
Attachments: E230029_KurriKurriMethodology_v1.pdf

Good Evening,

Thank you for registering your interest in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) currently being undertaken for the Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre project located at 1, 8 and 10 Styles Street and 145 and 147 Mitchell Avenue, Kurri Kurri in the Cessnock Local Government Area

Attached is a letter which outlines the proposed assessment methods for the ACHA. The letter includes information about the project itself and the development information, as well as our proposed methods for undertaking on site fieldwork within the areas proposed for development. I would appreciate if you could please review the letter and let me know your thoughts or comments, if any. I would also be happy for you to share any cultural information about the site and its cultural value to you, if you have not already done so.

Your response would be greatly appreciated, and please feel free to send any information or feedback to any cc'd EMM staff via email, post or phone. As outlined in the letter, if you could provide any comments by **COB Thursday 7 November 2024**, that would be ideal.

Please reach out if you have any questions or concerns.

Kind regards,
Rohani

Rohani Dutch
Graduate Archaeologist – Aboriginal Heritage



T 02 9493 9500

M 0459 353 013

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Rohani Dutch

From: David Horton <daveyhorton69@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, October 10, 2024 6:53 PM
To: Rohani Dutch
Subject: Re: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - ACHA Methodology
Attachments: image004.png

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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I agree with methodology Rohani, test excavation would find out if it is only fill.if no artifacts are found

On Thu, 10 Oct. 2024, 6:45 pm Rohani Dutch, <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au> wrote:

Good Evening,

Thank you for registering your interest in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) currently being undertaken for the Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre project located at 1, 8 and 10 Styles Street and 145 and 147 Mitchell Avenue, Kurri Kurri in the Cessnock Local Government Area

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Your response would be greatly appreciated, and please feel free to send any information or feedback to any cc’d EMM staff via email, post or phone. As outlined in the letter, if you could provide any comments by **COB Thursday 7 November 2024**, that would be ideal.

Please reach out if you have any questions or concerns.

Kind regards,

Rohani

Rohani Dutch
Graduate Archaeologist – Aboriginal Heritage

T 02 9493 9500

M 0459 353 013

Rohani Dutch

From: Ethan Trewlynn <ethan3trewlynn@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, October 14, 2024 2:57 PM
To: Rohani Dutch
Cc: Cameron Neal
Subject: Re: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - ACHA Methodology

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

You're welcome Rohani!

On Fri, 11 Oct 2024, 3:52 pm Rohani Dutch, <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au> wrote:
Thanks Ethan!

From: Ethan Trewlynn <ethan3trewlynn@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, October 11, 2024 3:26:55 PM
To: Rohani Dutch <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au>
Cc: Cameron Neal <cneal@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Re: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - ACHA Methodology

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Rohani,

I read the methodology just now, I agree with the methodology for this project.

Kind regards,

Ethan

On Fri, 11 Oct 2024, 10:47 am Rohani Dutch, <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au> wrote:
Hi all,

Yesterday a methodology letter was sent out for Kurri Kurri with a draft watermark, please see attached the finalised methodology for your review. No changes have been made.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Kind regards,
Rohani

From: Rohani Dutch
Sent: Thursday, October 10, 2024 6:45:46 PM

Cc: Cameron Neal <cneal@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - ACHA Methodology

Good Evening,

Thank you for registering your interest in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) currently being undertaken for the Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre project located at 1, 8 and [10 Styles Street](#) and 145 and [147 Mitchell Avenue, Kurri Kurri](#) in the Cessnock Local Government Area

Attached is a letter which outlines the proposed assessment methods for the ACHA. The letter includes information about the project itself and the development information, as well as our proposed methods for undertaking on site fieldwork within the areas proposed for development. I would appreciate if you could please review the letter and let me know your thoughts or comments, if any. I would also be happy for you to share any cultural information about the site and its cultural value to you, if you have not already done so.

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Please reach out if you have any questions or concerns.

Kind regards,

Rohani

Rohani Dutch
Graduate Archaeologist – Aboriginal Heritage
T 02 9493 9500
M 0459 353 013
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Rohani Dutch

From: Amanda De Zwart <amandahickey@live.com.au>
Sent: Friday, October 11, 2024 10:50 AM
To: Rohani Dutch
Subject: Re: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - ACHA Methodology

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Hi Rohani
Thank you so much for your email AHCS support the methodology if you need anything else please don't hesitate to contact me
Have a great day
Amanda dezwart AHCS

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From: Rohani Dutch <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Friday, October 11, 2024 10:47:18 AM
To: Rohani Dutch <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au>
Cc: Cameron Neal <cneal@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Re: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - ACHA Methodology

Hi all,

Yesterday a methodology letter was sent out for Kurri Kurri with a draft watermark, please see attached the finalised methodology for your review. No changes have been made.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Kind regards,
Rohani

From: Rohani Dutch
Sent: Thursday, October 10, 2024 6:45:46 PM
Cc: Cameron Neal <cneal@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - ACHA Methodology

Good Evening,

Thank you for registering your interest in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) currently being undertaken for the Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre project located at 1, 8 and 10 Styles Street and 145 and 147 Mitchell Avenue, Kurri Kurri in the Cessnock Local Government Area

Attached is a letter which outlines the proposed assessment methods for the ACHA. The letter includes information about the project itself and the development information, as well as our proposed methods for undertaking on site fieldwork within the areas proposed for development. I would appreciate if you could please review the letter and let me know your thoughts or comments, if any. I would also be happy for you to share any cultural information about the site and its cultural value to you, if you have not already done so.

Your response would be greatly appreciated, and please feel free to send any information or feedback to any cc'd EMM staff via email, post or phone. As outlined in the letter, if you could provide any comments by **COB Thursday 7 November 2024**, that would be ideal.

Please reach out if you have any questions or concerns.

Kind regards,
Rohani

Rohani Dutch

Graduate Archaeologist – Aboriginal Heritage



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Cameron Neal

From: Cameron Neal
Sent: Wednesday, 16 October 2024 9:28 AM
To: Kerrie Brauer; Rohani Dutch
Subject: RE: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - ACHA Methodology

Hi Kerrie,

Thanks very much for your email, your response is noted.

Kind regards
Cam

Cameron Neal

Archaeologist – ECO-HER

T 02 9493 9500

M 0459 326 362

www.emmconsulting.com.au

From: Kerrie Brauer <kerrie@awabakal.com.au>
Sent: Tuesday, October 15, 2024 3:55 PM
To: Rohani Dutch <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au>
Cc: Cameron Neal <cneal@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: RE: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - ACHA Methodology

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Hi Rohani,

Thank you for your email.

I have read through the ACHA Methodology for the Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre, and we agree with the finalised proposed Methodology recommendations.

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

Kindest regards,
Kerrie Brauer



Kerrie Brauer | Director | Administration | Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation
M: 04 12 86 63 57 | E: kerrie@awabakal.com.au | www.awabakal.com.au
PO Box 122 Rutherford NSW 2320 Australia

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From: Rohani Dutch [<mailto:rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au>]
Sent: Friday, 11 October 2024 10:47 AM

To: Rohani Dutch
Cc: Cameron Neal
Subject: Re: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - ACHA Methodology

Hi all,

Yesterday a methodology letter was sent out for Kurri Kurri with a draft watermark, please see attached the finalised methodology for your review. No changes have been made.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Kind regards,
Rohani

From: Rohani Dutch
Sent: Thursday, October 10, 2024 6:45:46 PM
Cc: Cameron Neal <cneal@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - ACHA Methodology

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Please reach out if you have any questions or concerns.

Kind regards,
Rohani

Rohani Dutch

Graduate Archaeologist – Aboriginal Heritage



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Rohani Dutch

From: Carolyn .H <cazadirect@live.com>
Sent: Friday, October 18, 2024 10:09 AM
To: Rohani Dutch
Subject: Re: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - ACHA Methodology
Attachments: A1.WC.2025.pdf; A1.PL.2025.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Contact: Carolyn Hickey
Mobile: 0411650057
Email: Cazadirect@live.com
Address: 10 Marie Pitt Place, Glenmore Park, NSW 2745
ABN: : 20 616 970 327

Hi,
I have reviewed the document and fully support the Information and Methodology.
I would like to be included in all meetings, reports, sharing of cultural information, and fieldwork.

About Carolyn Hickey
I am a Traditional Owner,
with over 25 years of experience in preserving Aboriginal cultural heritage on various projects. My extensive cultural knowledge is crucial in determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and values in the project area.
Kind regards, Carolyn Hickey

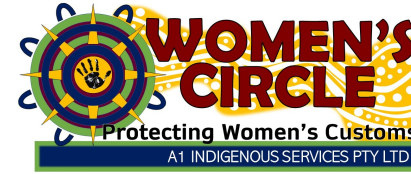
[I have attached A1 Indigenous Services Insurances.](#)

[A1 INDIGENOUS SERVICES, Represents over 100 Indigenous Locals](#)

I agree to my details being shared with OEH and the LALC. Please feel free to contact me using the details provided above.

Kind regards,
Carolyn Hickey

A1 Indigenous Services is a 100% Indigenous-owned Australian company offering a range of services to the construction industry. Our mission is to commit to an innovative approach for a better future for Indigenous employment and community, while improving ways to close the gap in Aboriginal participation in the construction industry. We are dedicated to building strength in Aboriginal communities and our Indigenous labour force.



A1 Indigenous Services is a member of the NSW Indigenous Chamber of Commerce (NSWICC). A business or enterprise carrying the NSWICC Assured logo has met national policy requirements as upheld by FACCI, ensuring that it is identified as a First Nations business owner or entrepreneur and that it demonstrates compliance with government and industry regulators.



From: Rohani Dutch <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Friday, 11 October 2024 10:47 AM
To: Rohani Dutch <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au>
Cc: Cameron Neal <cneal@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Re: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - ACHA Methodology

Hi all,

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Please let me know if you have any questions.

Kind regards,
Rohani

From: Rohani Dutch
Sent: Thursday, October 10, 2024 6:45:46 PM
Cc: Cameron Neal <cneal@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - ACHA Methodology

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Please reach out if you have any questions or concerns.

Kind regards,
Rohani

Rohani Dutch
Graduate Archaeologist – Aboriginal Heritage



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Rohani Dutch

From: cacatua4service <cacatua4service@tpg.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, November 6, 2024 1:19 PM
To: Rohani Dutch
Subject: Re: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - ACHA Methodology

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Rohani,

Thank for your email with regards to Kurri Kurri integrated Resource Recovery Centre ACHA Methodology.
This information was tabled at our meeting on Friday the 1 November 2024, With AGA Services staff and ours.

All aspects of the information was discussed and all staff were in support of all the information.

AGA in support 4
Cacatua in support 7

Thank you
George Sampson
Cacatua

Ashley Sampson
AGA

Sent from my Galaxy

----- Original message -----
From: Rohani Dutch <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au>
Date: 11/10/24 10:47 am (GMT+10:00)
To: Rohani Dutch <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au>
Cc: Cameron Neal <cneal@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Re: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - ACHA Methodology

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Kind regards,
Rohani

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Sent: Thursday, October 10, 2024 6:45:46 PM
Cc: Cameron Neal <cneal@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre - ACHA Methodology

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Please reach out if you have any questions or concerns.

Kind regards,
Rohani

Rohani Dutch
Graduate Archaeologist – Aboriginal Heritage



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B.6 Stage 4 – Aboriginal feedback of the draft ACHA

- RAP feedback from draft ACHA report.

Rohani Dutch

From: Cameron Neal
Sent: Friday, January 17, 2025 1:44 PM
To: Rohani Dutch
Subject: Kurri Kurri IIRC ACHA - for review

Dear All,

Thank you for your ongoing involvement in the Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre (IIRC) project. As you may know, a field survey of the project area was recently undertaken and identified a high level of disturbance at the site and did not identify any Aboriginal objects, sites, or places in the project area where they may occur.

Following completion of the on site investigations, the draft ACHA has been prepared and is ready for your review. In short, the report recommends that no further work is required before the project may commence, and notes that the proponent is keen to facilitate Aboriginal engagement through the project.

The report can be opened and downloaded by clicking on the OneDrive link below. Please let me know if you run into any issues opening the link.

Report link:  [E230029_ACHA_KurriKurriIIRC_V2.pdf](#)

We welcome your comments and feedback on the report. If you wish to provide comment, please do so in writing by **COB Friday 14 February 2025**.

In the meantime if you have any questions please get in touch with myself or Rohani (ccd in this email).

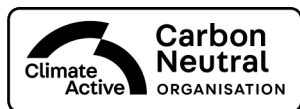
Kind regards
Cam

Cameron Neal BArch(Hons)

Archaeologist – ECO-HER



**SYDNEY | Gamaraigal Country, Level 10,
The Forum, 201 Pacific Highway, St
Leonards NSW 2065**



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Rohani Dutch

From: Cameron Neal
Sent: Friday, January 17, 2025 2:36 PM
To: 'Scott Franks'
Cc: Rohani Dutch; Alan Williams
Subject: Kurri Kurri IRRC draft ACHA for review

Hi Scott,

I hope you had a relaxing holiday break.

I’m just getting in touch to let you know that the Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre (IRRC) ACHA has been drafted and is ready for RAP review. I acknowledge that you have raised issues with working with EMM in the past and that your preference is to receive minimal direct correspondence from us. However, as you’re probably aware, we are bound under Heritage NSW guidelines to contact you to invite feedback on this draft ACHA. As such, please find a OneDrive link below to open and download the draft report.

Report link:  [E230029_ACHA_KurriKurriIRRC_V2.pdf](#)

If you’d like to provide feedback on the draft ACHA, please do so in writing by **COB Friday 14 February 2025**.

Kind regards
Cameron

Cameron Neal BArch(Hons)
Archaeologist – ECO-HER

creating opportunities
SYDNEY | Gamaraigal Country, Level 10,
The Forum, 201 Pacific Highway, St
Leonards NSW 2065



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Rohani Dutch

From: Maree Waugh <wallangan@outlook.com>
Sent: Monday, January 20, 2025 12:40 PM
To: Cameron Neal
Subject: Re: Kurri Kurri IIRC ACHA - for review

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Wallangan cultural services is happy with the methodology.

Thank you,
Maree Waugh
0439813078

Sent from [Outlook for Android](#)

From: Cameron Neal <cneal@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Friday, January 17, 2025 1:44:22 PM
To: Rohani Dutch <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Kurri Kurri IIRC ACHA - for review

Dear All,

Thank you for your ongoing involvement in the Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre (IIRC) project. As you may know, a field survey of the project area was recently undertaken and identified a high level of disturbance at the site and did not identify any Aboriginal objects, sites, or places in the project area where they may occur.

Following completion of the on site investigations, the draft ACHA has been prepared and is ready for your review. In short, the report recommends that no further work is required before the project may commence, and notes that the proponent is keen to facilitate Aboriginal engagement through the project.

The report can be opened and downloaded by clicking on the OneDrive link below. Please let me know if you run into any issues opening the link.

Report link:  [E230029_ACHA_KurriKurriIIRC_V2.pdf](#)

We welcome your comments and feedback on the report. If you wish to provide comment, please do so in writing by **COB Friday 14 February 2025**.

In the meantime if you have any questions please get in touch with myself or Rohani (ccd in this email).

Kind regards
Cam

Cameron Neal BArch(Hons)

Archaeologist – ECO-HER



SYDNEY | Gamaraigal Country, Level 10,

The Forum, 201 Pacific Highway, St

Leonards NSW 2065



Rohani Dutch

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Saturday, January 25, 2025 8:49 AM
To: Cameron Neal
Subject: Re: Kurri Kurri IIRC ACHA - for review

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Cameron
We support the methods at this stage.
Kind regards
Kind regards

[REDACTED]

We respectfully acknowledge the Traditional Owners of the lands upon which we work and pay our deep respect to Elders past, present and emerging

On 17 Jan 2025, at 1:44 pm, Cameron Neal <cneal@emmconsulting.com.au> wrote:

Dear All,

Thank you for your ongoing involvement in the Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre (IIRC) project. As you may know, a field survey of the project area was recently undertaken and identified a high level of disturbance at the site and did not identify any Aboriginal objects, sites, or places in the project area where they may occur.

Following completion of the on site investigations, the draft ACHA has been prepared and is ready for your review. In short, the report recommends that no further work is required before the project may commence, and notes that the proponent is keen to facilitate Aboriginal engagement through the project.

The report can be opened and downloaded by clicking on the OneDrive link below. Please let me know if you run into any issues opening the link.

Report link:
[<image003.png>](#)
[E230029_ACHA_KurriKurriIIRC_V2.pdf](#)

We welcome your comments and feedback on the report. If you wish to provide comment, please do so in writing by **COB Friday 14 February 2025**.

In the meantime if you have any questions please get in touch with myself or Rohani (ccd in this email).
Kind regards
Cam

Cameron Neal BArch(Hons)
Archaeologist – ECO-HER
[<image001.png>](#)
**SYDNEY | Gamaraigal Country, Level 10,
The Forum, 201 Pacific Highway, St
Leonards NSW 2065**
[<image002.png>](#)

Please consider the environment before printing my email.



Re: Kurri Kurri IIRC ACHA - for review

From Rohani Dutch <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au>

Date Mon 2/10/2025 1:34 PM

Bcc ceo@mindaribbalalc.org <Ceo@mindaribbalalc.org>; girragirramurun@yahoo.com <girragirramurun@yahoo.com>; Ethan Trewlynn <ethan3trewlynn@gmail.com>; tracey@marrung-pa.com.au <tracey@marrung-pa.com.au>; daveyhorton69@gmail.com <daveyhorton69@gmail.com>; Kevin Duncan <kevin.duncan@bigpond.com>; MARILYN CARROLL <corroboreecorp@outlook.com>; Taasha Layer <taasha@ungooroo.com.au>; apaget@ungooroo.com.au <apaget@ungooroo.com.au>; lilly carroll <didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au>; deshickey@bigpond.com <deshickey@bigpond.com>; Des Hickey <deshickey@yahoo.com>; Maree Waugh <wallangan@outlook.com>; Leslie Atkinson <les.atkinson@hotmail.com>; cacatua4service@tpg.com.au <cacatua4service@tpg.com.au>; Carolyn .H <cazadirect@live.com>; Thomas Dahlstrom <gamila_roi@yahoo.com.au>; Kerrie Brauer <kerrie@awabakal.com.au>; amandahickey@live.com.au <amandahickey@live.com.au>; Renee Sales <darkinoong@gmail.com>

Hi all,

This is a reminder email regarding the draft ACHA review period for the Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre (IIRC) project. The draft review period ends this week, **COB Friday 14 February 2025**. We welcome your comments and feedback on the report. If you wish to provide comment, please do so in writing by this Friday.

 [E230029_ACHA_KurriKurriIIRC_V2.pdf](#)

Please reach out if you have any questions or concerns!

Kind regards,

Rohani Dutch

Archaeologist – Aboriginal Heritage

T 02 9493 9500

M 0447 850 366

www.emmconsulting.com.au

From: Cameron Neal <cneal@emmconsulting.com.au>

Sent: Friday, January 17, 2025 1:44 PM

To: Rohani Dutch <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au>

Subject: Kurri Kurri IIRC ACHA - for review

Dear All,

Thank you for your ongoing involvement in the Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre (IIRC) project. As you may know, a field survey of the project area was recently undertaken and identified a

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We welcome your comments and feedback on the report. If you wish to provide comment, please do so in writing by **COB Friday 14 February 2025**.

In the meantime if you have any questions please get in touch with myself or Rohani (ccd in this email).
Kind regards
Cam

Cameron Neal BArch(Hons)

Archaeologist – ECO-HER



**SYDNEY | Gamaraigal Country, Level 10,
The Forum, 201 Pacific Highway, St
Leonards NSW 2065**



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Re: Kurri Kurri IIRC ACHA - for review

From Leslie Atkinson <les.atkinson@hotmail.com>
Date Tue 2/11/2025 11:23 AM
To Rohani Dutch <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au>

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Rohani,
We are happy with the draft

Best regards,
Leslie Atkinson

From: Rohani Dutch <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Monday, February 10, 2025 1:34 PM
Subject: Re: Kurri Kurri IIRC ACHA - for review

Hi all,

This is a reminder email regarding the draft ACHA review period for the Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre (IIRC) project. The draft review period ends this week, **COB Friday 14 February 2025**. We welcome your comments and feedback on the report. If you wish to provide comment, please do so in writing by this Friday.

 [E230029_ACHA_KurriKurriIIRC_V2.pdf](#)

Please reach out if you have any questions or concerns!

Kind regards,
Rohani Dutch
Archaeologist – Aboriginal Heritage

T 02 9493 9500

M 0447 850 366

www.emmconsulting.com.au

From: Cameron Neal <cneal@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Friday, January 17, 2025 1:44 PM
To: Rohani Dutch <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Kurri Kurri IIRC ACHA - for review

Dear All,

Thank you for your ongoing involvement in the Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre (IIRC) project. As you may know, a field survey of the project area was recently undertaken and identified a high level of disturbance at the site and did not identify any Aboriginal objects, sites, or places in the project area where they may occur.

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In the meantime if you have any questions please get in touch with myself or Rohani (ccd in this email).
Kind regards
Cam

Cameron Neal BArch(Hons)
Archaeologist – ECO-HER

**SYDNEY | Gamaraigal Country, Level 10,
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Leonards NSW 2065**

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Kurri Kurri IIRC ACHA - project update

From Rohani Dutch <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au>

Date Thu 8/21/2025 1:47 PM

Bcc Tara Dever <ceo@mindaribbalalc.org>; Ethan Trewlynn <ethan3trewlynn@gmail.com>; Kevin Duncan <kevin.duncan@bigpond.com>; [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Taasha Layer <taasha@ungooroo.com.au>; Lilly Carroll <didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au>; Des Hickey <deshickey@yahoo.com>; Maree Waugh <wallangan@outlook.com>; Leslie Atkinson <les.atkinson@hotmail.com>; Carolyn .H <cazadirect@live.com>; Thomas Dahlstrom <gamila_roi@yahoo.com.au>; Kerrie Brauer <kerrie@awabakal.com.au>; girragirramurun@yahoo.com <girragirramurun@yahoo.com>; Tracey Skene <tracey@marrung-pa.com.au>; David Horton <daveyhorton69@gmail.com>; apaget@ungooroo.com.au <apaget@ungooroo.com.au>; Des Hickey <deshickey@bigpond.com>; Des Hickey <wattaka54@yahoo.com>; Amanda De Zwart <amandahickey@live.com.au>; Yadhu Darginoong <darkinoong@gmail.com>

Hi all,

Thank you for your ongoing involvement in the Kurri Kurri Integrated Resource Recovery Centre (IIRC) project. This email is to provide you with a progress update - the final ACHA is being prepared for final submission within the EIS for this project. We will keep you posted and distribute the final report once it is ready.

If you have any questions please reach out!

Kind regards,

Rohani Dutch

Archaeologist – Aboriginal Heritage



T 02 4907 4800
M 0447 850 366
LI [Connect on LinkedIn](#)
emmconsulting.com.au

NEWCASTLE | Awabakal Country, Level 3, 175 Scott Street, Newcastle NSW 2300



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Attachment C

Archaeological background

C.1 Site definitions and recording methods used for this assessment

C.1.1 Aboriginal sites

In the AHIMS database, Aboriginal sites are defined in several ways. At the simplest level, sites are recorded as 'closed' or 'open'. Closed sites are associated with rockshelters and include other evidence of Aboriginal occupation that may be present, such as areas where subsurface Aboriginal objects may occur within the shelter ('potential archaeological deposit' (PAD)), faunal remains, and art on the shelter walls (paintings/engravings). Open sites are broadly defined and encompass all other types of Aboriginal site features that are located in areas where there is no rockshelter. The most common open site features found generally include artefacts, grinding grooves, art, culturally modified trees, and shell deposits (middens) (OEH 2012). The presence or absence of stone artefacts is often a defining factor in site identification, with almost every site likely to have at least some associated artefacts, as discard or loss of this most ubiquitous and practically indestructible marker of past Aboriginal visitation.

Any one site (or group of linked sites described as a 'complex') can contain several different site features. For example, a shelter may have art on the walls, artefacts on the floor surface or outside the shelter, and be predicted to contain faunal remains and further artefacts in the accumulated deposit inside.

A description of terms used to describe different site features known to occur in the vicinity of the project site is provided in Table C.1 and use definitions provided by OEH and those adopted by EMM in their field investigations to ensure consistency in recording. Similarly, there may be places of contemporary significance to Aboriginal people in the region and that will require consultation with this community to identify.

Table C.1 Site definitions and recording

Site feature	Definition and recording methods
Aboriginal ceremony and Dreaming	Previously referred to as mythological sites these are spiritual/story places where no physical evidence of previous use of the place may occur; e.g. natural unmodified landscape features, ceremonial or spiritual areas, men's/women's sites, dreaming (creation) tracks, marriage places etc.
Artefact site (open stone artefact site)	Objects such as stone tools, and associated flaked material, spears, manuports, grindstones, discarded stone flakes, modified glass or shell demonstrating evidence of use of the area by Aboriginal people. Open stone artefact sites were defined by the presence of one (isolated find) or more (artefact scatter) stone artefacts visible on the ground surface. The boundaries of a site are limited to the spatial extent of the visible stone artefacts. The mapped site points and/or 'site areas' do not represent the areas of potential archaeological deposit (PAD) that also apply to some sites (refer to the term 'PAD' below). Open stone artefact sites were recorded by marking each artefact location or each cluster of artefacts within a 5 m radius as a separate waypoint in the GPS. Site boundaries were allocated by drawing a line around the cluster waypoints for each site using ArcGIS software. Stone artefacts more than 50 m apart were recorded as separate sites. EMM acknowledges that the 50 m rule applied here is an arbitrary distinction for site boundaries and is used mainly for efficiencies in site management and to establish consistency in site recording methods.
Burials	A traditional or contemporary (post-contact) burial of an Aboriginal person, which may occur outside designated cemeteries and may not be marked, e.g. in caves, marked by stone cairns, in sand areas, along creek banks, etc.
Fish trap	A modified area on watercourses where fish were trapped for short-term storage and gathering.
Grinding grooves	Grinding grooves were defined as an area of outcropping bedrock containing evidence of one or more grinding grooves where ground-stone hatchets or other grinding practices (i.e. seed grinding) were implemented.

Site feature	Definition and recording methods
Habitation structure	Structures constructed by Aboriginal people for short or long term shelter. More temporary structures are commonly preserved away from the NSW coastline, may include historic camps of contemporary significance. Smaller structures may make use of natural materials such as branches, logs and bark sheets or manufactured materials such as corrugated iron to form shelters. Archaeological remains of a former structure such as chimney/fireplace, raised earth building platform, excavated pits, rubble mounds etc.
Modified tree (carved or scarred)	Trees which show the marks of modification as a result of cutting of bark from the trunk for use in the production of shields, canoes, boomerangs, burials shrouds, for medicinal purposes, foot holds etc., or alternately intentional carving of the heartwood of the tree to form a permanent marker to indicate ceremonial use/significance of a nearby area, again these carvings may also act as territorial or burial markers. Modified trees (either carved or scarred) can be difficult to identify. Scars commonly occur on trees through natural processes such as branch tears, insect damage, storm and fire damage and faunal damage. Scars can also occur from mechanical damage from vehicles or farming equipment. The attributes of potential scarred trees were discussed during the survey amongst archaeologists and RAPs before it was decided if a scar would be recorded or not. A precautionary approach was adopted, whereby some of the more ambiguous examples were recorded anyway. The assessment of scar trees was made from the experience of the survey team and the guideline <i>Aboriginal scarred trees in New South Wales: a field manual</i> (DEC 2005). In some of the more ambiguous examples, it cannot be verified whether some scars recorded during the survey are of natural or Aboriginal origin. In such instances, an expert evaluation by a scar tree expert (arborist or other) would be required to determine the status of certain trees.
Potential archaeological deposit (PAD)	An area where Aboriginal objects may occur below the ground surface. The term 'potential archaeological deposit' was first applied in Sydney regional archaeology in the 1980s, and referred to rockshelters that were large enough and contained enough accumulated deposit to allow archaeologists to predict that subsurface cultural material was likely to be present. Since then the term has come to include open sites where the same prediction can be made. EMM has defined PADs as the predicted extent of concentrated subsurface Aboriginal objects in a particular area. PADs are not technically Aboriginal sites until, and if, subsurface Aboriginal objects are identified, which is typically established through archaeological test excavation. PAD areas have been assigned to landforms that are distinguishable from the surrounding landscape (e.g. elevated areas with good outlook overlooking watercourses) as being likely to retain higher artefact densities than the assumed 'background scatter' of archaeological material in the broader landscape. The identification of PADs associated with Aboriginal open camp sites was partly based on observations in the field and discussions with RAPs, but also related to the predictive model. Although PAD was attributed to areas for a variety of reasons, the main qualifiers were: The presence of surface artefacts or other Aboriginal objects. Ground surface visibility as part of the archaeological survey effort was typically considered high enough in each PAD area to identify at least one or more surface artefacts thereby indicating likelihood of subsurface potential. Notwithstanding, finding no visible surface artefacts in an area would not disqualify an area from being attributed with PAD. Level to gently inclined ground (<10%) indicating suitable camping or activity areas. Contours that distinguish the landforms with PAD from the surrounding landscape (e.g. spur crest, hill crest or knoll). Landform boundaries were also interpreted through observations in the field. Notably, rocky crest landforms that were protected from intensive cultivation were often attributed with PAD. Proximity to water: typically up to 100 m from 1st and 2nd order streams and up to 200 m from 3rd order streams and above. Elevated landforms at the confluence of higher order streams were also more likely to be attributed with PAD. EMM acknowledges that all PAD areas have been historically cleared of native vegetation and some have been subject to pasture improvements such as ploughing. As such, the term PAD does not assume high subsurface integrity; instead it is a prediction of potential subsurface artefact concentrations. All stone quarry sites are predicted to have PAD. The assumption is that in most cases the visible surface material at quarries is represented by larger artefacts (such as cores) and that smaller material (e.g. flakes) is likely to be buried.
Restricted	Site information contained in the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System is available only to certain authorised groups of people, as requested by the Aboriginal community. Detailed information may not be available in search reports.

Site feature	Definition and recording methods
Shell	An accumulation or deposit of shellfish from beach, estuarine, lacustrine or riverine species resulting from Aboriginal gathering or consumption. Usually found in deposits previously referred to as shell middens. Must be found in association with other objects like stone tools, fish bones, charcoal, fireplaces/hearths, and burials. Will vary greatly in size and composition.
Stone quarry	Usually a source of good quality stone which is quarried and used for the production of stone tools. Stone quarries represent where Aboriginal people gathered raw stone materials for stone tools and/or manufactured stone tools from the adjacent source material. Quarry sites are found at rock outcrops where the material was of suitable quality to have been used to manufacture stone tools. Stone quarries were defined by the presence of outcropping stone material with nearby evidence of the same material type used in the stone tool manufacture process. This was most commonly indicated by large stone cores or stone flakes distributed amongst the same naturally outcropping material. EMM acknowledges that the 'open stone artefact' site type shares some of the same characteristics as 'stone quarries', such as the presence of stone artefacts. However, they have been distinguished from each other because quarries can not only represent open camping activities, but also a fixed location where Aboriginal people needed to visit to extract a resource. In contrast, the location of typical open camp sites were not fixed, but chosen by Aboriginal people for their favourable conditions.

C.2 AHIMS search results

EMM Consulting - St Leonards - Individual users

Date: 26 August 2024

Ground Level, Suite 01 20 Chandos Street

St Leonards New South Wales 2065

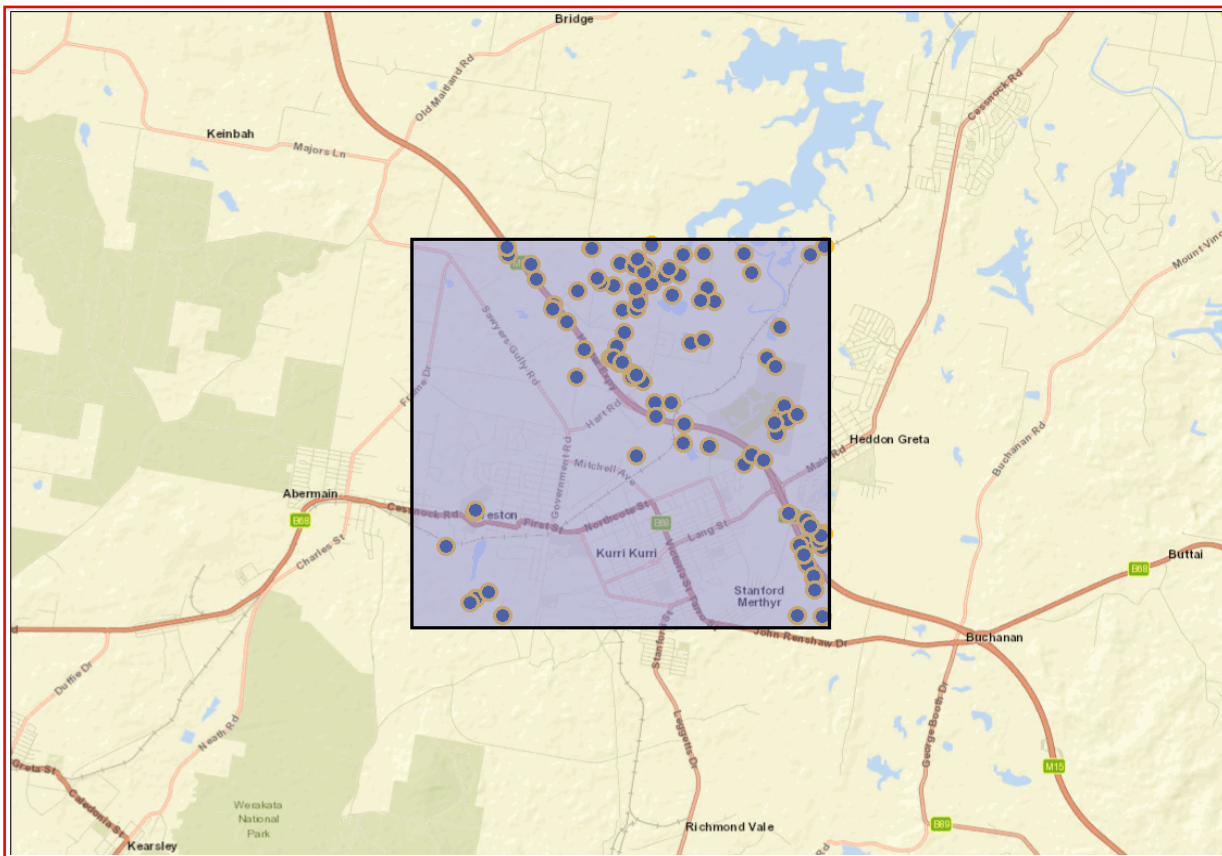
Attention: Rohani (Emm Consulting) Dutch

Email: rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 354159.0 - 360258.0, Northings : 6366751.0 - 6372512.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters, conducted by Rohani (Emm Consulting) Dutch on 26 August 2024.

The context area of your search is shown in the map below. Please note that the map does not accurately display the exact boundaries of the search as defined in the paragraph above. The map is to be used for general reference purposes only.



A search of Heritage NSW AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

103	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
0	Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location. *

If your search shows Aboriginal sites or places what should you do?

- You must do an extensive search if AHIMS has shown that there are Aboriginal sites or places recorded in the search area.
- If you are checking AHIMS as a part of your due diligence, refer to the next steps of the Due Diligence Code of practice.
- You can get further information about Aboriginal places by looking at the gazettal notice that declared it. Aboriginal places gazetted after 2001 are available on the [NSW Government Gazette \(https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/gazette\)](https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/gazette) website. Gazettal notices published prior to 2001 can be obtained from Heritage NSW upon request

Important information about your AHIMS search

- The information derived from the AHIMS search is only to be used for the purpose for which it was requested. It is not to be made available to the public.
- AHIMS records information about Aboriginal sites that have been provided to Heritage NSW and Aboriginal places that have been declared by the Minister;
- Information recorded on AHIMS may vary in its accuracy and may not be up to date. Location details are recorded as grid references and it is important to note that there may be errors or omissions in these recordings,
- Some parts of New South Wales have not been investigated in detail and there may be fewer records of Aboriginal sites in those areas. These areas may contain Aboriginal sites which are not recorded on AHIMS.
- Aboriginal objects are protected under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 even if they are not recorded as a site on AHIMS.
- This search can form part of your due diligence and remains valid for 12 months.

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
37-6-2007	KR04	GDA	56	357367	6370539	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Australian Museum Consulting (AM Consulting),Mrs.Tessa Boer-Mah		Permits	3201	
37-6-3794	Kurri Kurri SC01	GDA	56	357447	6369296	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				EMM Consulting - St Leonards - Individual users,Mr.Andrew Crisp		Permits		
37-6-3969	Hydro-IA35-15	GDA	56	357209	6371474	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Doctor.Andrew Peter McLaren		Permits	5286	
37-6-2006	KR03	GDA	56	357491	6370454	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Australian Museum Consulting (AM Consulting),Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd -		Permits	3201	
38-4-1305	RPS STANFORD METHYR AS3	GDA	56	360124	6367312	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				RPS AAP Consulting Pty Ltd - Hamilton,Ms.Laraine Nelson		Permits		
38-4-1308	RPS STANFORD METHYR IF2	GDA	56	359982	6368022	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				RPS AAP Consulting Pty Ltd - Hamilton,Ms.Laraine Nelson		Permits		
38-4-1310	RPS STANFORD METHYR IF4	GDA	56	360233	6368157	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				RPS AAP Consulting Pty Ltd - Hamilton,Ms.Laraine Nelson		Permits		
37-6-1233	Hebden Estate Isolated find	AGD	56	354550	6367700	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting		Permits	2047	
37-6-1357	Swamp Creek RTA 5 IF	AGD	56	358943	6368993	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		102388
	Contact	Recorders				Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Leila McAdam		Permits	2102	
37-6-1557	HEZ 3	AGD	56	355005	6366925	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 123		
	Contact Searle	Recorders				Mr.Neville Baker		Permits		
37-6-3054	Hydro-AS11-14	GDA	56	357628	6372468	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Andrew McLaren		Permits		
37-6-3055	Hydro-AS12-14	GDA	56	357175	6372186	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Andrew McLaren		Permits		
37-6-3058	Hydro-AS15-14	GDA	56	357565	6372127	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Andrew McLaren		Permits		
37-6-3068	Hydro-AS26-14	GDA	56	357247	6371141	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				McLachlan Thorpe Partners		Permits		
37-6-0269	Kurri Kurri No.3;	AGD	56	359480	6369790	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	783,102388
	Contact	Recorders				A Djekic		Permits		
37-6-1645	Swamp Creek Catchment 4	AGD	56	357603	6369908	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		100062
	Contact Searle	Recorders				Ms.Tudur Llwyd Davies		Permits	2520,2660	
37-6-1652	Northern Swamp Tributaries 2	AGD	56	356637	6372207	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		100062,102231
	Contact Searle	Recorders				Ms.Tudur Llwyd Davies		Permits	2520,2660,3151,3203	
37-6-2005	KR02	GDA	56	357528	6370404	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Australian Museum Consulting (AM Consulting),Mrs.Tessa Boer-Mah		Permits	3201	

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 26/08/2024 for Rohani (Emm Consulting) Dutch for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 354159.0 - 360258.0, Northings : 6366751.0 - 6372512.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 103

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
38-4-1306	STANFORD MERTHYR AS4	GDA	56	359890	6367977	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				RPS AAP Consulting Pty Ltd - Hamilton,Ms.Laraine Nelson		Permits		
38-4-1307	RPS STANFORD METHYR IF1	GDA	56	359865	6366923	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				RPS AAP Consulting Pty Ltd - Hamilton,Ms.Laraine Nelson		Permits		
38-4-1368	Wallis Creek RTA 10 IF	GDA	56	360221	6367962	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders				Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Miss.Steph Howden		Permits		
37-6-4426	KKLP Creekbank 1	GDA	56	357428	6371503	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited -		Permits		
37-6-1361	Swamp Creek RTA 9	AGD	56	357005	6370549	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 7		
	Contact	Recorders				Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Leila McAdam		Permits	2102	
37-6-3056	Hydro-AS13-14	GDA	56	357378	6372130	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Andrew McLaren		Permits		
37-6-3064	Hydro-AS21-14	GDA	56	357637	6371864	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Andrew McLaren		Permits		
37-6-3059	Hydro-AS16-14	GDA	56	357531	6372061	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Andrew McLaren		Permits		
37-6-3069	Hydro-AS27-14	GDA	56	357148	6370939	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Andrew McLaren		Permits		
38-4-1335	Wallis Creek RTA24IF	GDA	56	360006	6367695	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Miss.Steph Howden		Permits		
37-6-3926	RPS HG01	GDA	56	359573	6369800	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders				RPS AAP Consulting Pty Ltd - Hamilton,RPS AAP Consulting Pty Ltd - York Street Sy		Permits	4597	
37-6-0268	Kurri Kurri No 2.;	AGD	56	359450	6369680	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	783
	Contact	Recorders				A Djekic		Permits		
37-6-0271	Kurri Kurri No.5;	AGD	56	359520	6369890	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102135,102388
	Contact	Recorders				A Djekic		Permits		
37-6-2004	KR01	GDA	56	357959	6370106	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Australian Museum Consulting (AM Consulting),Mrs.Tessa Boer-Mah		Permits	3201	
38-4-1367	Wallis Creek RTA 9	GDA	56	359970	6368362	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Miss.Steph Howden		Permits		
37-6-1341	Black Waterholes Creek RTA 1 IF	AGD	56	355826	6371730	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders				Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Leila McAdam		Permits	2102	
37-6-1359	Swamp Creek RTA 7 IF	AGD	56	358425	6369259	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		102388
	Contact	Recorders				Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Leila McAdam		Permits	2102	
38-4-1615	Wallis Creek RTA 26 IF	GDA	56	360164	6368047	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders				Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Mr.Kirwan Williams		Permits		

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
38-4-1467	Wallis Creek RTA 13 IF	GDA	56	360056	6368233	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Mr.Kirwan Williams							Permits
37-6-3065	Hydro-AS22-14	GDA	56	357458	6371685	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Andrew McLaren							Permits
38-4-2253	KKLP PAD5	GDA	56	360185	6372476	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Miss.Alison Fenwick							Permits
38-4-2254	KKLP PAD6	GDA	56	359975	6372345	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Miss.Alison Fenwick							Permits
37-6-0865	KK-IF-2	GDA	56	358141	6369492	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	98174,102135
	Contact	Recorders	Mrs.Robynne Mills,Miss.Nicola Roche							Permits
37-6-0866	KK-IF-1	GDA	56	358157	6369780	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	98174,102231
	Contact	Recorders	Mrs.Robynne Mills,Miss.Nicola Roche							Permits
37-6-1959	KK11	GDA	56	357079	6371849	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		102231
	Contact	Recorders	Australian Museum Consulting (AM Consulting),Mrs.Tessa Boer-Mah							Permits 3203
38-4-1309	RPS STANFORD METHYR IF3	GDA	56	360196	6368134	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	RPS AAP Consulting Pty Ltd - Hamilton,Ms.Laraine Nelson							Permits
37-6-1344	Black Waterholes Creek RTA 4 IF (BWC RTA 4 IF)	AGD	56	355416	6372102	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Leila McAdam							Permits 2102
37-6-3053	Hydro-AS10-14	GDA	56	358096	6372326	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Andrew McLaren							Permits
37-6-3057	Hydro-AS14-14	GDA	56	357432	6372247	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Andrew McLaren							Permits
37-6-3061	Hydro-AS18-14	GDA	56	358062	6372025	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Andrew McLaren							Permits
37-6-3063	Hydro-AS20-14	GDA	56	358459	6371828	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Andrew McLaren							Permits
45-3-3387	KK04 (Wyong)	GDA	56	357942	6371717	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 103, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Australian Museum Consulting (AM Consulting),Mrs.Tessa Boer-Mah							Permits 3151,3203
37-6-2093	Chinamans Hollow PAD	GDA	56	355069	6368415	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Tim Owen							Permits

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
37-6-1960	KK12	GDA	56	356887	6371887	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		102231
	Contact	Recorders	Australian Museum Consulting (AM Consulting),Mrs.Tessa Boer-Mah							Permits 3203
38-4-1303	RPS STANFORD METHYR AS1	GDA	56	360240	6366913	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	RPS AAP Consulting Pty Ltd - Hamilton,Ms.Laraine Nelson							Permits
37-6-1343	Black Waterholes Creek RTA 3 IF	AGD	56	356293	6371108	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		102231
	Contact	Recorders	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Leila McAdam							Permits 2102
38-4-0814	Swamp Creek RTA 2	AGD	56	359614	6368267	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 6		
	Contact	Recorders	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Leila McAdam							Permits 2102
37-6-1355	Swamp Creek RTA 3	AGD	56	359052	6369135	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 10		102388
	Contact	Recorders	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Leila McAdam							Permits 2102
37-6-1362	Swamp Creek RTA 11 IF (formerly PAD9 Swamp Creek)	AGD	56	357630	6369700	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1, Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Leila McAdam							Permits 2096,2562
37-6-1363	PAD11 Black Waterholes Creek	AGD	56	356091	6371356	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		102231
	Contact	Recorders	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Leila McAdam							Permits 2096
37-6-3050	Hydro-AS07-14	GDA	56	359003	6372353	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Andrew McLaren							Permits
37-6-3066	Hydro-AS24-14	GDA	56	355859	6372140	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Andrew McLaren							Permits
37-6-4263	HPS ART 2	GDA	56	357160	6370710	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - North Sydney,Miss.pauline ramsey							Permits
37-6-2008	KR05	GDA	56	357171	6370683	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Australian Museum Consulting (AM Consulting),Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd -							Permits 3201
37-6-1879	HSM 3	GDA	56	355292	6367218	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Darrell Rigby							Permits 3012
38-4-1149	KK01 (Beresfield)	GDA	56	359679	6369869	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		
	Contact	Recorders	Australian Museum Consulting (AM Consulting),Mrs.Tessa Boer-Mah							Permits 3151
37-6-1953	KK03	GDA	56	359355	6370790	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 10		
	Contact	Recorders	Australian Museum Consulting (AM Consulting),Mrs.Tessa Boer-Mah							Permits 3203
37-6-1956	KK08	GDA	56	359497	6370657	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		103000,103001
	Contact	Recorders	Australian Museum Consulting (AM Consulting),Mrs.Tessa Boer-Mah							Permits 3203,3640
37-6-2090	Chinamans Hollow IF1	GDA	56	355094	6368443	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Tim Owen							Permits

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
38-4-1331	Wallis Creek RTA20IF	GDA	56	360110	6367448	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users, Miss.Steph Howden, Ms.Kate Rad							Permits
38-4-1333	Wallis Creek RTA22IF	GDA	56	360116	6367307	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users, Miss.Steph Howden							Permits
38-4-1692	Wallis Creek RTA 25 IF	GDA	56	360102	6367483	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Miss.Steph Howden							Permits
37-6-0267	Kurri Kurri No.1;	AGD	56	359420	6369460	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	783,102388
	Contact	Recorders	A Djekic							Permits
37-6-1644	Swamp Creek Catchment 5	AGD	56	356949	6370574	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		100062
	Contact Searle	Recorders	Ms.Tudur Llwyd Davies							Permits 2520,2660
37-6-1360	Swamp Creek RTA 8 IF	AGD	56	357269	6370282	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users, Leila McAdam							Permits 2102
37-6-3062	Hydro-AS19-14	GDA	56	357827	6371996	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Andrew McLaren							Permits
37-6-4253	KKLP IA7	GDA	56	357092	6370761	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users, Miss.Alison Fenwick							Permits
38-4-1150	KKO2 (Beresfield)	GDA	56	359819	6369944	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		
	Contact	Recorders	Australian Museum Consulting (AM Consulting), Mrs.Tessa Boer-Mah							Permits 3151
38-4-1330	Wallis Creek RTA19IF	GDA	56	360092	6367526	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users, Miss.Steph Howden, Ms.Kate Rad							Permits
38-4-1332	Wallis Creek RTA21IF	GDA	56	360123	6367319	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users, Miss.Steph Howden							Permits
37-6-1650	Northern Swamp Tributaries 4	AGD	56	356724	6371757	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 29		100062,102231
	Contact Searle	Recorders	Ms.Tudur Llwyd Davies							Permits 2520,2660,3151,3203
37-6-3872	Hydro PAD 1	GDA	56	357445	6371592	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		104816
	Contact	Recorders	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney, Doctor.Andrew Peter McLaren							Permits
37-6-1342	Black Waterholes Creek RTA 2 IF	AGD	56	355388	6372208	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users, Leila McAdam							Permits 2102
37-6-1799	HEZ Spine Road Two 2	AGD	56	355411	6366675	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	L.M Nelson							Permits 2832,2835
37-6-3052	Hydro-AS09-14	GDA	56	358412	6372339	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Andrew McLaren							Permits
37-6-3067	Hydro-AS25-14	GDA	56	356555	6371753	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Andrew McLaren							Permits

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
37-6-3070	Hydro-AS28-14	GDA	56	357219	6370703	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Andrew McLaren					Permits		
37-6-4262	HPS ART 1	GDA	56	357433	6370511	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - North Sydney, Miss. pauline ramsey					Permits		
37-6-1325	Swamp Creek RTA 10 IF (SWC RTA 10IF)	AGD	56	356447	6370271	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users, Leila McAdam					Permits	2102	
37-6-2009	KR06	GDA	56	356187	6371481	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		102231
	Contact	Recorders	Australian Museum Consulting (AM Consulting), Mrs. Tessa Boer-Mah					Permits	3201	
37-6-1954	KK05	GDA	56	358577	6371627	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 17		102231
	Contact	Recorders	Australian Museum Consulting (AM Consulting), Mrs. Tessa Boer-Mah					Permits	3203	
37-6-1955	KK07	GDA	56	356742	6372396	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		102231
	Contact	Recorders	Australian Museum Consulting (AM Consulting), Mrs. Tessa Boer-Mah					Permits	3151, 3203	
38-4-1334	Wallis Creek RTA23IF	GDA	56	359942	6367838	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users, Miss. Steph Howden					Permits		
37-6-0270	No. 4 Kurri	GDA	56	359490	6369810	Closed site	Destroyed	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	783, 102135, 102388
	Contact	Recorders	A Djekic, RPS AAP Consulting Pty Ltd - York Street Sydney, Mrs. Amanda Crick					Permits	4597	
37-6-1823	Hunter Sewer Main 1 (HSM 1)	GDA	56	355033	6367051	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	RPS AAP Consulting Pty Ltd - Hamilton					Permits	2853, 2856	
37-6-1957	KK09	GDA	56	358372	6371638	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		102231
	Contact	Recorders	Australian Museum Consulting (AM Consulting), Mrs. Tessa Boer-Mah					Permits	3203	
37-6-1958	KK10	GDA	56	357407	6371800	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		102231
	Contact	Recorders	Australian Museum Consulting (AM Consulting), Mrs. Tessa Boer-Mah					Permits	3203	
38-4-1366	Wallis Creek RTA 8	GDA	56	360032	6368267	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users, Miss. Steph Howden					Permits		
37-6-1356	Swamp Creek RTA 4	AGD	56	356557	6370688	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 4		
	Contact	Recorders	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users, Leila McAdam					Permits	2102	
37-6-1358	Swamp Creek RTA 6 IF	AGD	56	359229	6369057	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		102388
	Contact	Recorders	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users, Leila McAdam					Permits	2102	
37-6-3060	Hydro-AS17-14	GDA	56	357897	6372119	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Andrew McLaren					Permits		
37-6-3071	Hydro-AS29-14	GDA	56	358225	6371002	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Andrew McLaren					Permits		
37-6-3072	Hydro-AS30-14	GDA	56	358420	6371046	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Andrew McLaren					Permits		
37-6-3073	Hydro-AS31-14	GDA	56	359541	6371256	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Andrew McLaren					Permits		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : E230029 Kurri Kurri IRRC

Client Service ID : 923812

<u>SiteID</u>	<u>SiteName</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Site Status **</u>	<u>SiteFeatures</u>	<u>SiteTypes</u>	<u>Reports</u>
37-6-4250	KKLP PAD7	GDA	56	359112	6372071	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users, Miss Alison Fenwick					<u>Permits</u>		

**** Site Status**

Valid - The site has been recorded and accepted onto the system as valid

Destroyed - The site has been completely impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There is nothing left of the site on the ground but proponents should proceed with caution.

Partially Destroyed - The site has been only partially impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There might be parts or sections of the original site still present on the ground

Not a site - The site has been originally entered and accepted onto AHIMS as a valid site but after further investigations it was decided it is NOT an aboriginal site. Impact of this type of site does not require permit but Heritage NSW should be notified

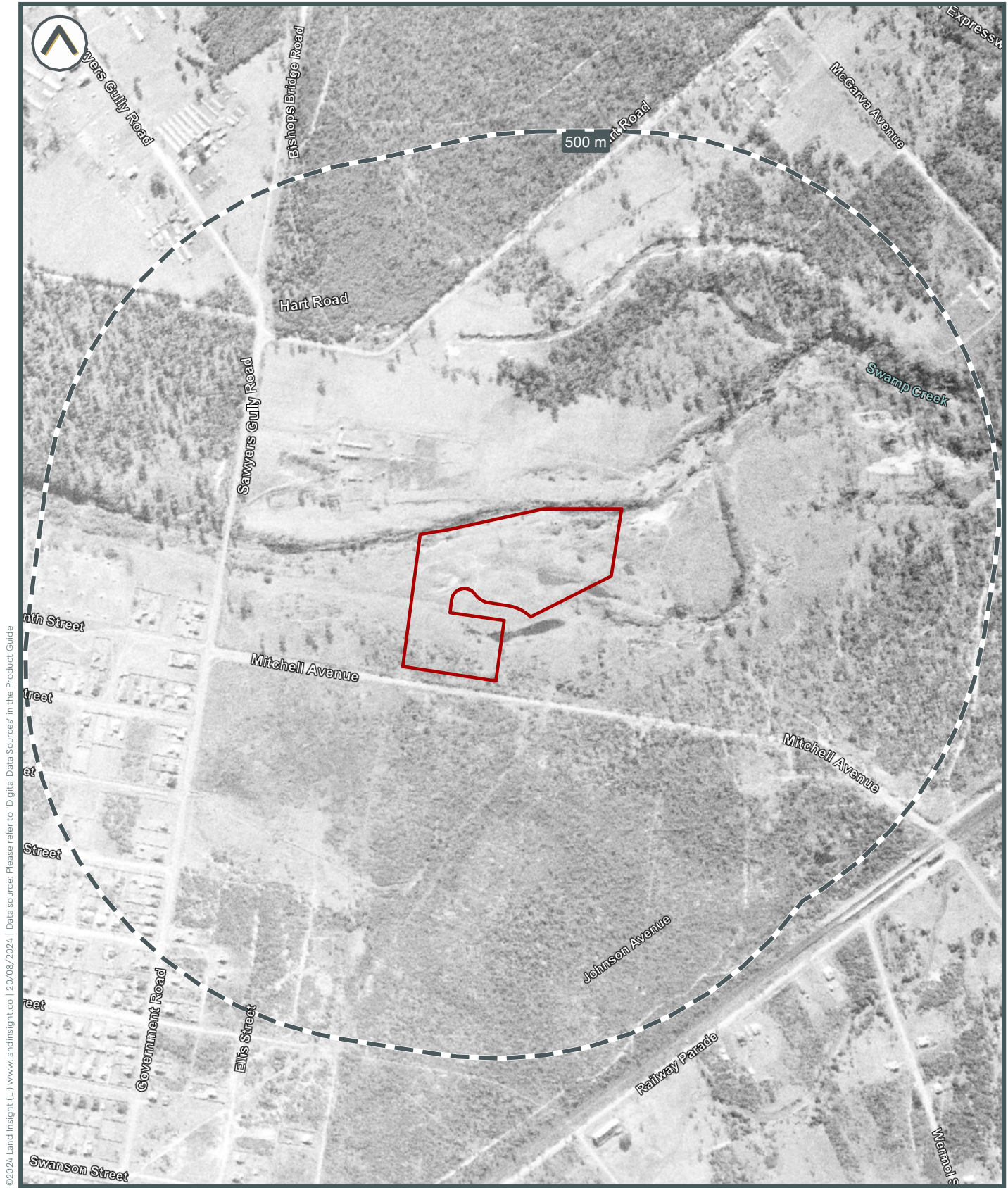
Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 26/08/2024 for Rohani (Emm Consulting) Dutch for the following area at Datum : GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 354159.0 - 360258.0, Northings : 6366751.0 - 6372512.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 103

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Attachment D

Historical aerals

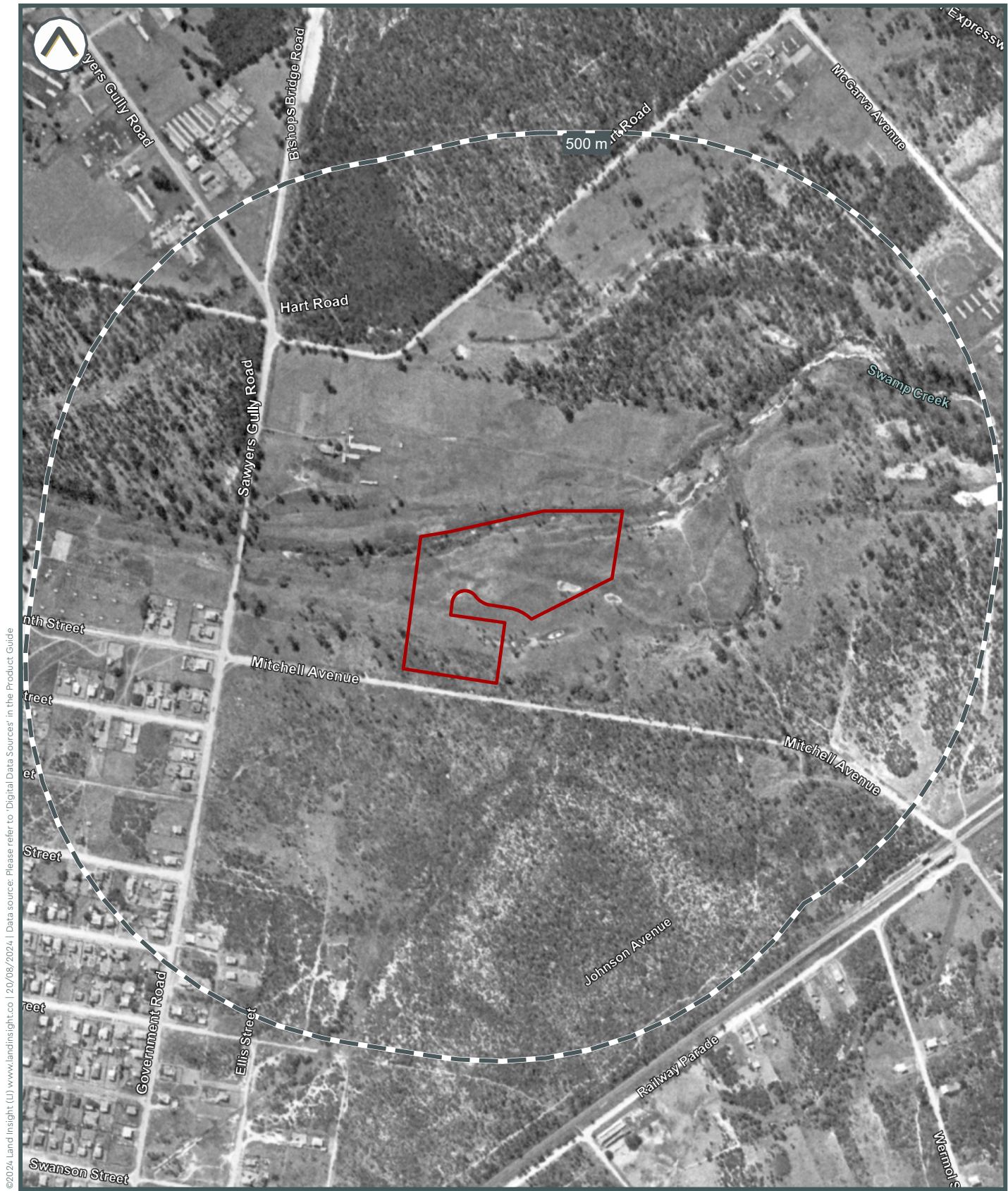
Historic Aerial Photograph - 1954



Subject area



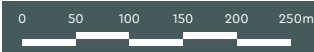
Historic Aerial Photograph - 1961



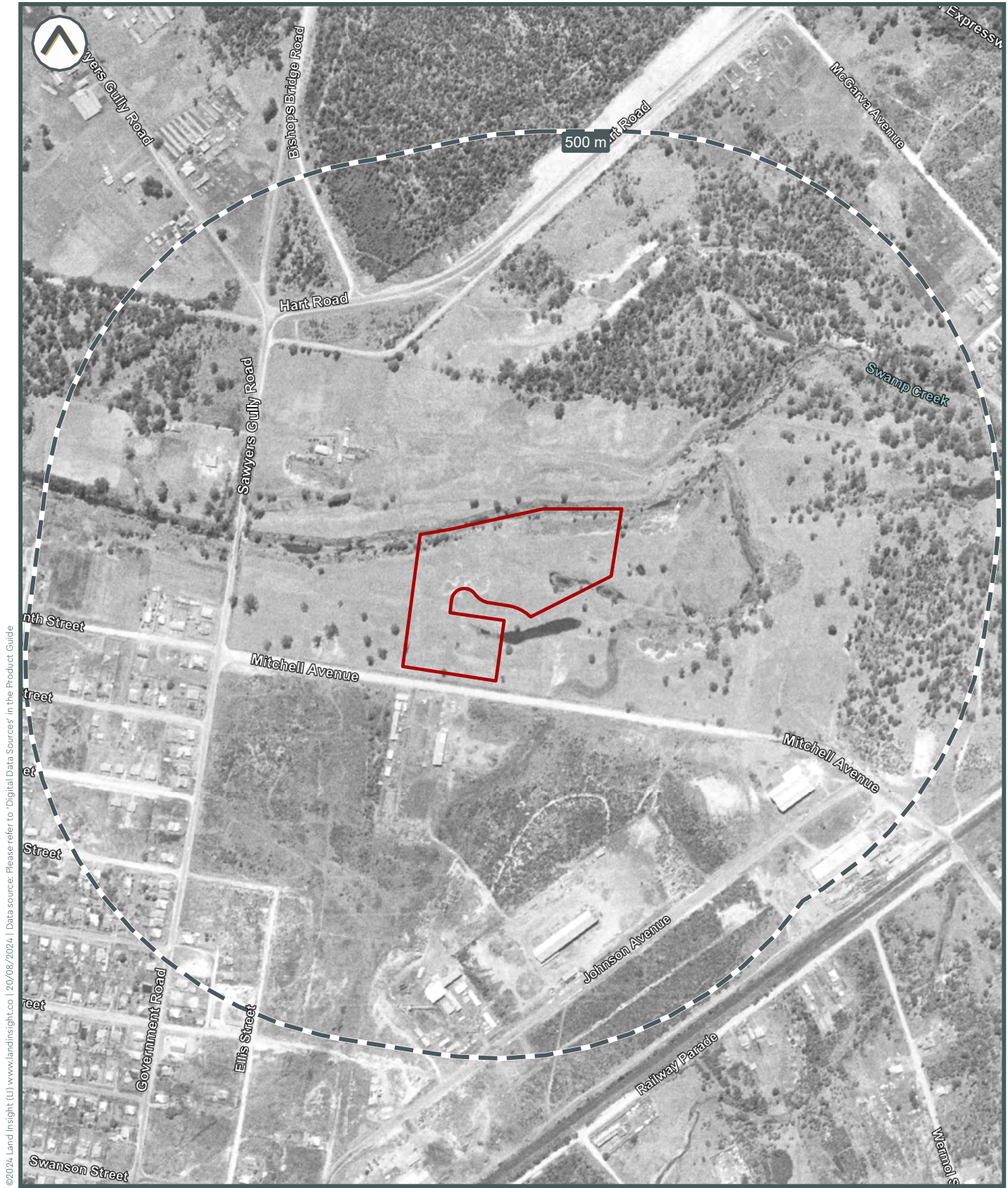
Historic Aerial Photograph - 1966



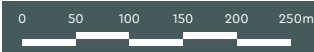
Subject area



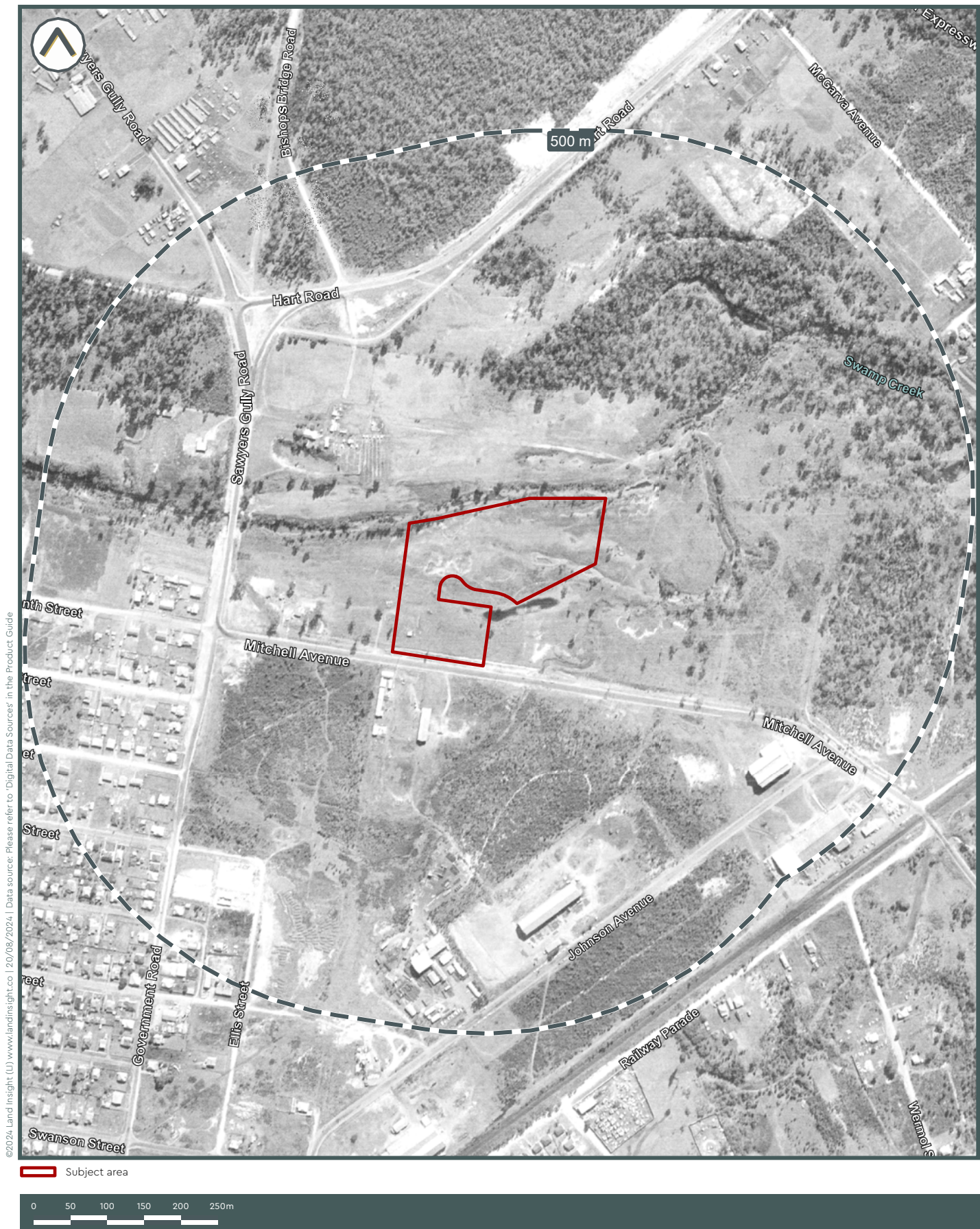
Historic Aerial Photograph - 1971



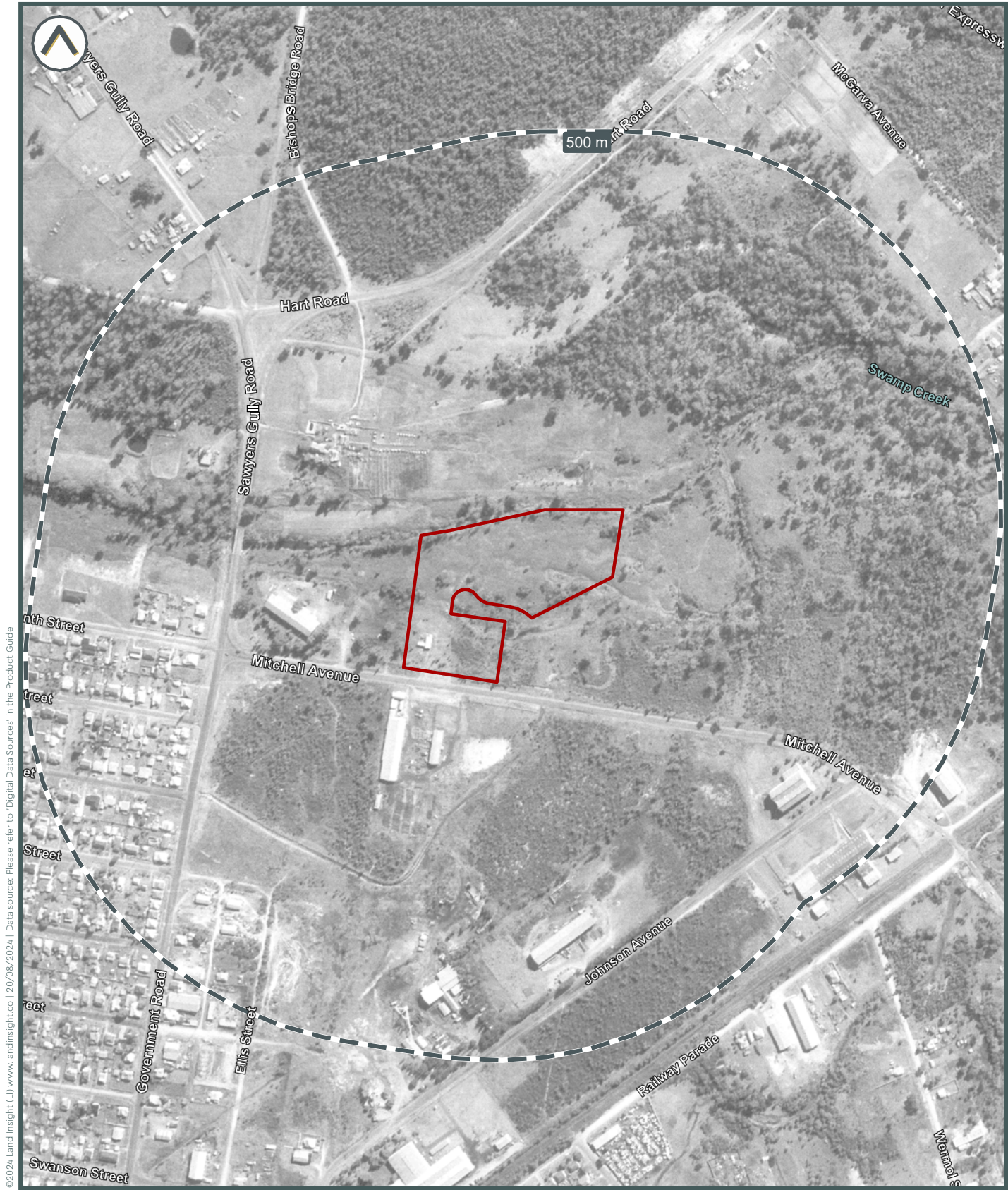
Subject area



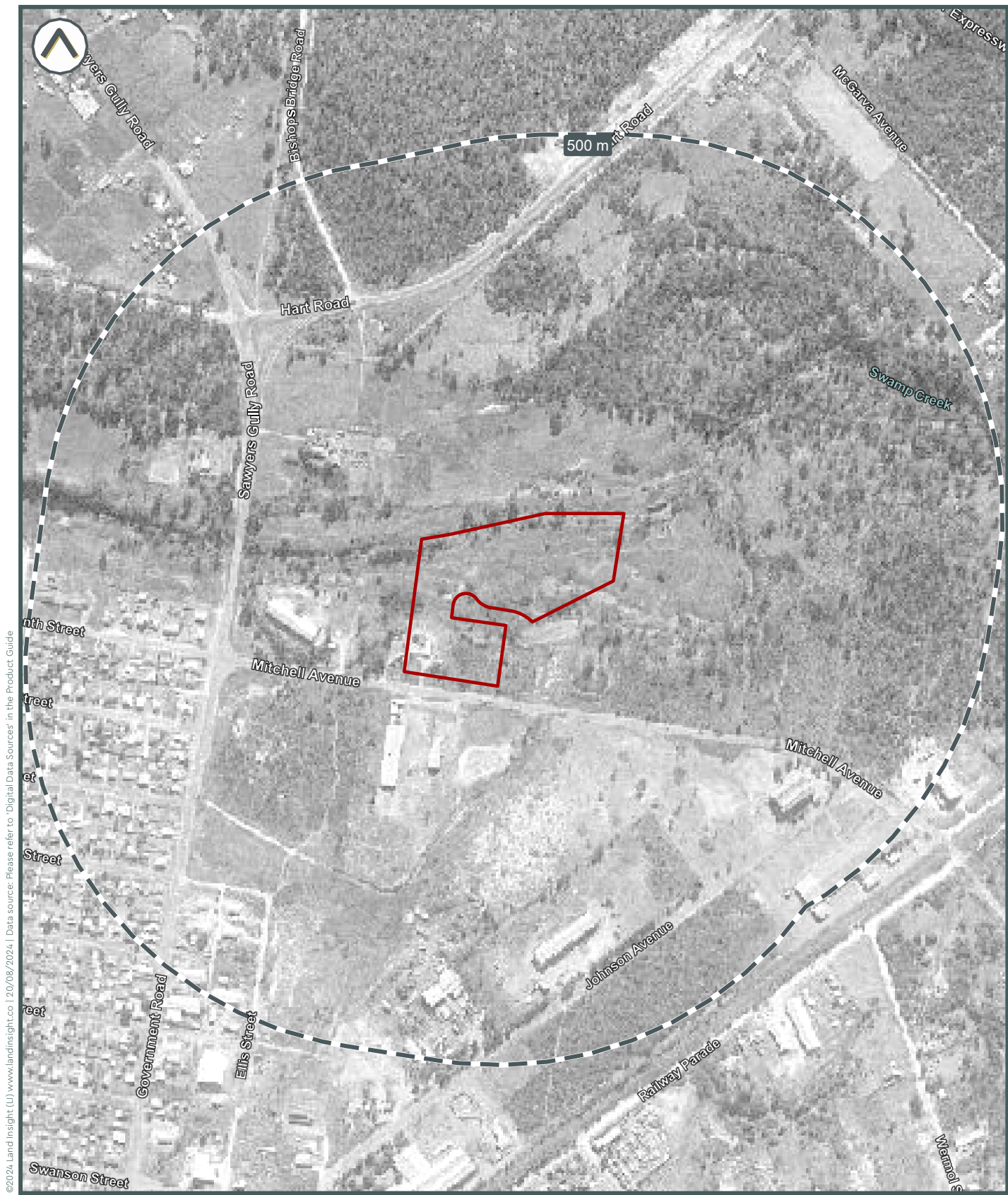
Historic Aerial Photograph - 1975



Historic Aerial Photograph - 1984



Historic Aerial Photograph - 1987



Subject area



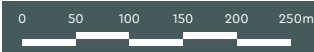
Historic Aerial Photograph - 1990



Historic Aerial Photograph - 1994



Subject area



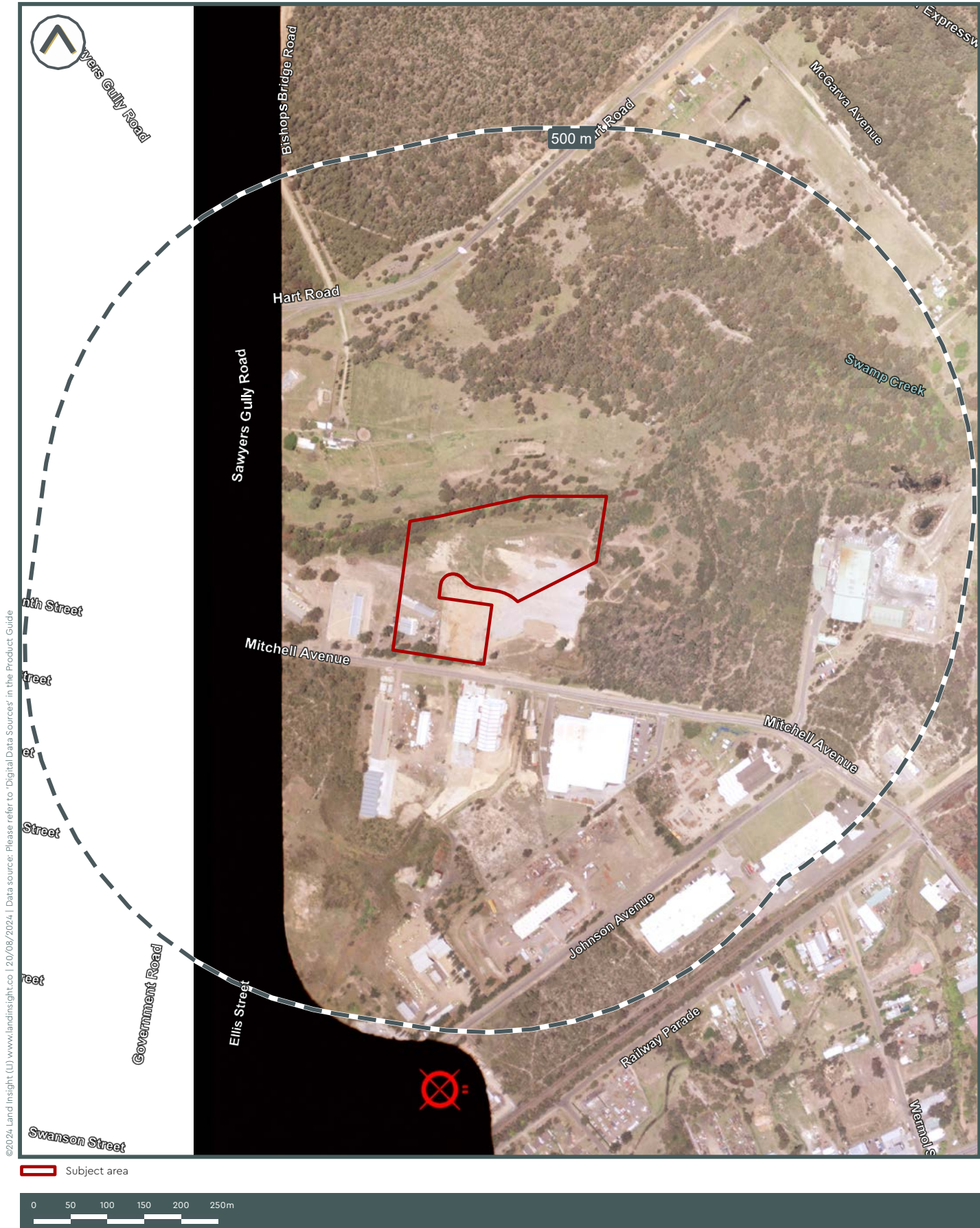
Historic Aerial Photograph - 1998



Historic Aerial Photograph - 2001



Historic Aerial Photograph - 2004



Historic Aerial Photograph - 2010



Historic Aerial Photograph - 2014



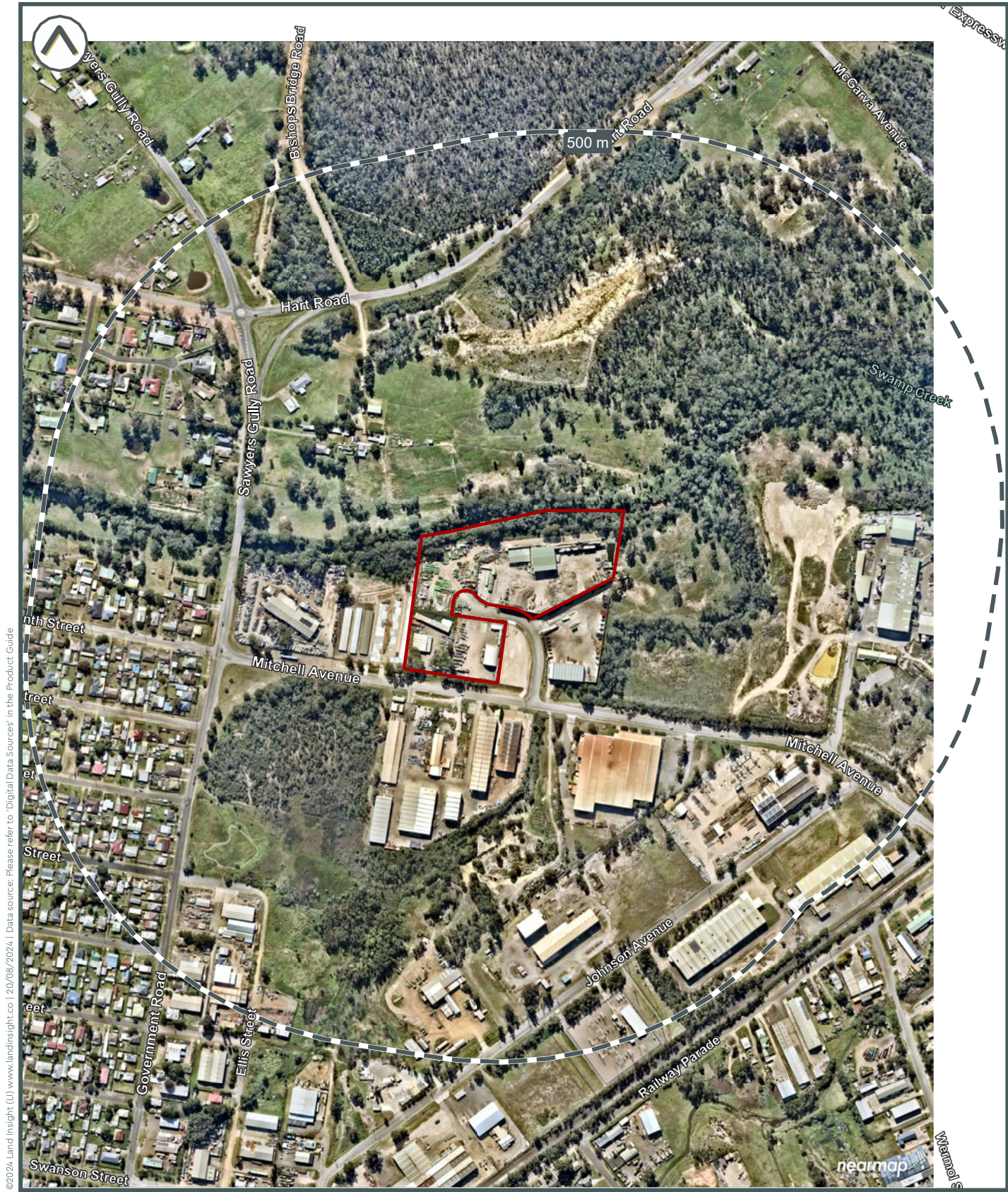
Historic Aerial Photograph - 2017



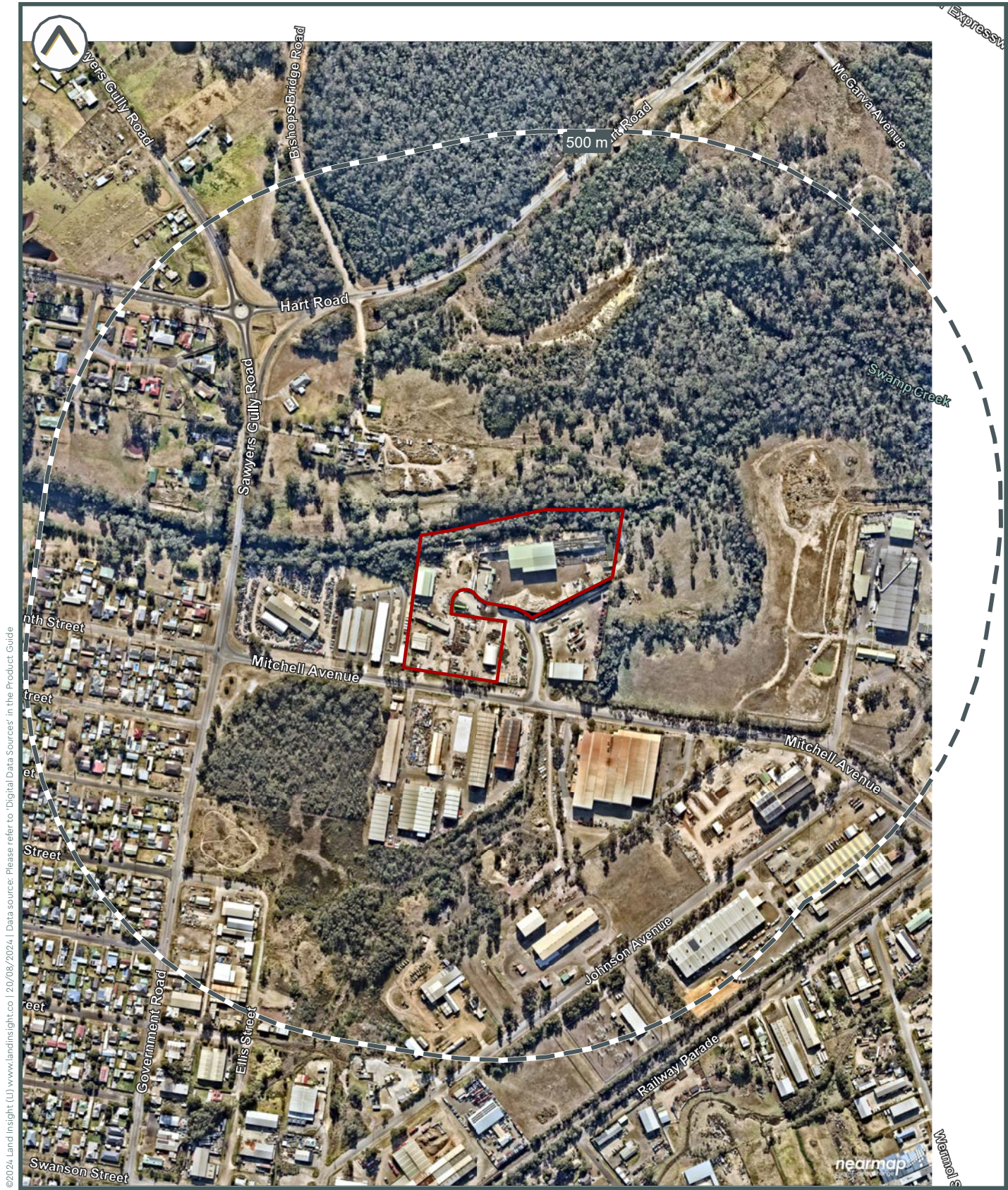
Subject area

0 50 100 150 200 250m

Historic Aerial Photograph - 2020



Historic Aerial Photograph - 2024



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