



METROMIX PTY LIMITED

Heritage Management Plan

September 2019

Document Control

Document Title	Heritage Management Plan			
Document Number	559/56			
Document Owner	Metromix Pty Ltd			
Revision	Issue Date	Originator	Reviewed	Approved
Version 1	26 June 2014	J. Appleton	W. Sanderson	W. Sanderson
Version 2 DRAFT	2 November 2018	N. Warren (RWC)	Aboriginal Stakeholder Groups	W. Sanderson
Version 3 DRAFT	28 March 2019	N. Warren (RWC)	Aboriginal Stakeholder Groups	M. Yunusa
Version 3 DRAFT 2	3 May 2019	N. Warren (RWC)	M. Yunusa	M. Yunusa
Version 3 DRAFT 3	14 June 2019	N. Warren (RWC)	M. Yunusa	M. Yunusa
Version 3 FINAL	11 September 2019	N. Warren (RWC)	M. Yunusa	M. Yunusa
Next Review Due	Within 3 months of the submission of an: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) annual review under Schedule 5 Condition 4; (b) incident report under Schedule 5 Condition 7; (c) audit report under Schedule 5 Condition 9; and (d) any modifications to the Project Approval. 			

Approved by

the *Secretary's* nominee, Matthew Sprott,

on 6 December 2019

This Copyright is included for the protection of this document

<p>COPYRIGHT</p> <p>© Metromix Pty Ltd 2019 and © R.W. Corkery & Co Pty Limited 2019</p> <p>All intellectual property and copyright reserved.</p> <p>Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study, research, criticism or review, as permitted under the Copyright Act, 1968, no part of this report may be reproduced, transmitted, stored in a retrieval system or adapted in any form or by any means (electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise) without written permission. Enquiries should be addressed to Metromix Pty Ltd.</p>

COMMONLY USED ACRONYMS	5
1 INTRODUCTION	6
2 ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HISTORY	6
3 ABORIGINAL STAKEHOLDER GROUPS.....	8
4 BACKGROUND	9
5 APPROVED ACTIVITIES	10
6 CONSULTATION	12
7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AND ASSESSMENT OUTCOMES	13
8 OBJECTIVES OF THE HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN.....	14
9 PRE-CLEARANCE MONITORING.....	14
9.1 INTRODUCTION.....	14
9.2 SOUTHERN EXTENSION AREA	15
9.3 NORTHERN EXTENSION AREA	16
9.4 PROPOSED MONITORING STRATEGY	18
10 ONGOING CONSULTATION WITH ABORIGINAL STAKEHOLDERS	18
11 HERITAGE AWARENESS TRAINING	19
12 SUB-CONTRACTORS AND VISITORS	19
13 UNEXPECTED FIND PROTOCOL FOR ARTEFACTS AND HUMAN REMAINS	20
14 PLAN REVIEW.....	24

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Statement of Cultural Significance of the area to the Awabakal and Guringai Peoples	26
Appendix 2 Aboriginal Archaeological Field Survey Letter Report – Austral Archaeology March 2019.....	28

FIGURES

Figure 1 Locality Plan.....	7
Figure 2 Quarry Site Layout	11
Figure 3 Aboriginal Heritage Monitoring Areas	17

TABLES

Table 1 Unexpected Find Protocol.....	20
---------------------------------------	----

COMMONLY USED ACRONYMS

ASR	Archaeological Surveys and Reports Pty Ltd
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit
DPIE	Department of Planning, Industry and Environment
EP&A Act	Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
BCD	Biodiversity Conservation Division of DPIE
PA	Project Approval
LMCC	Lake Macquarie City Council

1 INTRODUCTION

This Heritage Management Plan has been prepared by Metromix Pty Ltd in accordance with Schedule 3 *Condition 49* of Project Approval (PA) 10_0183 MOD 1¹ originally approved on 22 February 2013 for the Northern and Southern Extensions to the existing Teralba Quarry (the Quarry). A modification to PA 10_0183 was approved on 16 April 2018. The Quarry is located west of Teralba, beyond the western shores of Lake Macquarie (**Figure 1**).

The requirements of Schedule 3 *Condition 49* are as follows.

Schedule 3 Condition 49: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan

The Proponent shall prepare and implement a Heritage Management Plan for the project to the satisfaction of the Secretary. This plan must:

- a) be prepared in consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders;*
- b) be submitted to the Secretary for approval prior to carrying out any development within the Northern Extension area or within 6 months of the date of this approval;*
- c) describe the measures that would be implemented for:*
 - monitoring all new surface disturbance on site for unidentified Aboriginal objects;*
 - managing the discovery of any human remains or previously unidentified Aboriginal objects on site; and*
 - ensuring ongoing consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders in the conservation and management of any Aboriginal cultural heritage values on site.”*

The Proponent must implement the plan as approved by the Secretary.

The relevant elements outlined in Schedule 4 *Condition 3* have been addressed in this document, noting that many of the nominated elements are not relevant for this document.

2 ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HISTORY

During consultation for the preparation of this Plan and the heritage monitoring campaign, the local Aboriginal community described the historic importance of the land on which the Quarry is situated to the local Aboriginal people including the Awabakal people who are the descendants of their ancestors that used the land prior to European invasion. The Aboriginal community explained how the different features may have been used and the types of artefacts, sites and values that remain in the area for these groups. The Aboriginal people consider the different types of cultural material and values that still remain within the area is of great importance for both the Awabakal peoples and the wider Aboriginal community.



The following statement describes this association with regards the spiritual significance of the local area.

“This area has not just a physical presence within the Cultural Heritage of our People's, but it is part of our oral history and a place of spiritual significance. The landforms and resources of this locale fulfilled not just the basic needs that underpinned our Peoples subsistence but also satisfied the many other aspects that made up what can be described here as being part of the Cultural foundations of our People..... it would be expected that after the many generations of our People that have walked the pathways of their Ancestors, it is obvious that there would be many areas that contain evidence of this connection, resulting from occupation on varying levels. There are physical reminders left by our Ancestors which provide us as Descendants of the Awabakal and Guringai Peoples an opportunity to make a physical connection through time with our Ancestors. This connection is one of those avenues that produce in us the sense of perception, appreciation, familiarity and recognition of who we are and where we belong as Awabakal and Guringai People, which is our birthright.”

Kerrie Brauer on behalf of the Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation.

A more detailed statement of Aboriginal heritage significance of the area to the Awabakal and Guringai Peoples is attached as **Appendix 1**. This statement was provided by representatives of the Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation to reflect the importance of the area to the local Aboriginal community.

In addition, Mr Kevin Duncan, an Aboriginal Traditional custodian of the Awaba peoples, provided the following feedback about development in general with Awaba Country.

“I do believe there would be possibilities of artefacts being found during any surveys. Any such artefacts being found should be re buried on country Teralba Quarry has been operating for a long time before any AHIPS were being practiced and I can imagine how many were destroyed when the quarry was first approved. I’m very much against any expansions of such sites as they continue to be damaging to our lands and environment overall they disturb the whole ecology of the land and as an Aboriginal Traditional custodian and environmentalists all Awaba Country is sacred although I know this project will proceed no matter what the outcome is.....”

These views and others expressed during the recent heritage monitoring campaign (see Section 9) have been taken into consideration during development of the plan.

3 ABORIGINAL STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

During preparation of this plan registered Aboriginal groups in the Lake Macquarie Local Government Area were contacted via email and invited to provide comments on the draft document. The following

Aboriginal groups responded to this request and identified their interest in participating in review of Aboriginal heritage matters for the Quarry.

- Biriban Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation.
- Awabakal Descendants Traditional Owners
- Cacatua Culture Consultants
- Divine Diggers Aboriginal Cultural Consultants
- Mr Kevin Duncan on behalf of the Awaba Peoples
- Kawul Pty Ltd trading as Wonn1 Sites
- Guringai Tribal Link Aboriginal Corporation

4 BACKGROUND

The Quarry has been operating in its current location since 1964 and was purchased by Metromix in August 1986. An application to extend the Quarry (the Southern Extension and the Northern Extension – see **Figure 2**) was approved in February 2013. Assessment undertaken for the extension application included comprehensive archaeological survey of the extension areas. The original investigation of the southern extension area took place in October 2003. No Aboriginal sites were found during these surveys. In February 2008, Archaeological Surveys & Reports (ASR) was engaged to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and consult with Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with the relevant guidelines. In October 2010, Metromix determined that an additional area to those previously investigated was required for a power line easement to the north of the northern extension area. No artefacts, sites or values of Aboriginal heritage significance were identified during any of the previous assessments.

For the results of the archaeological investigations of the extension areas and power line route refer to:

“The archaeological investigation for sites of Indigenous cultural significance in the proposed Northern and Southern Extension areas Teralba Quarry, Teralba, Central Coast, NSW”. Report prepared by Metromix Pty Limited.

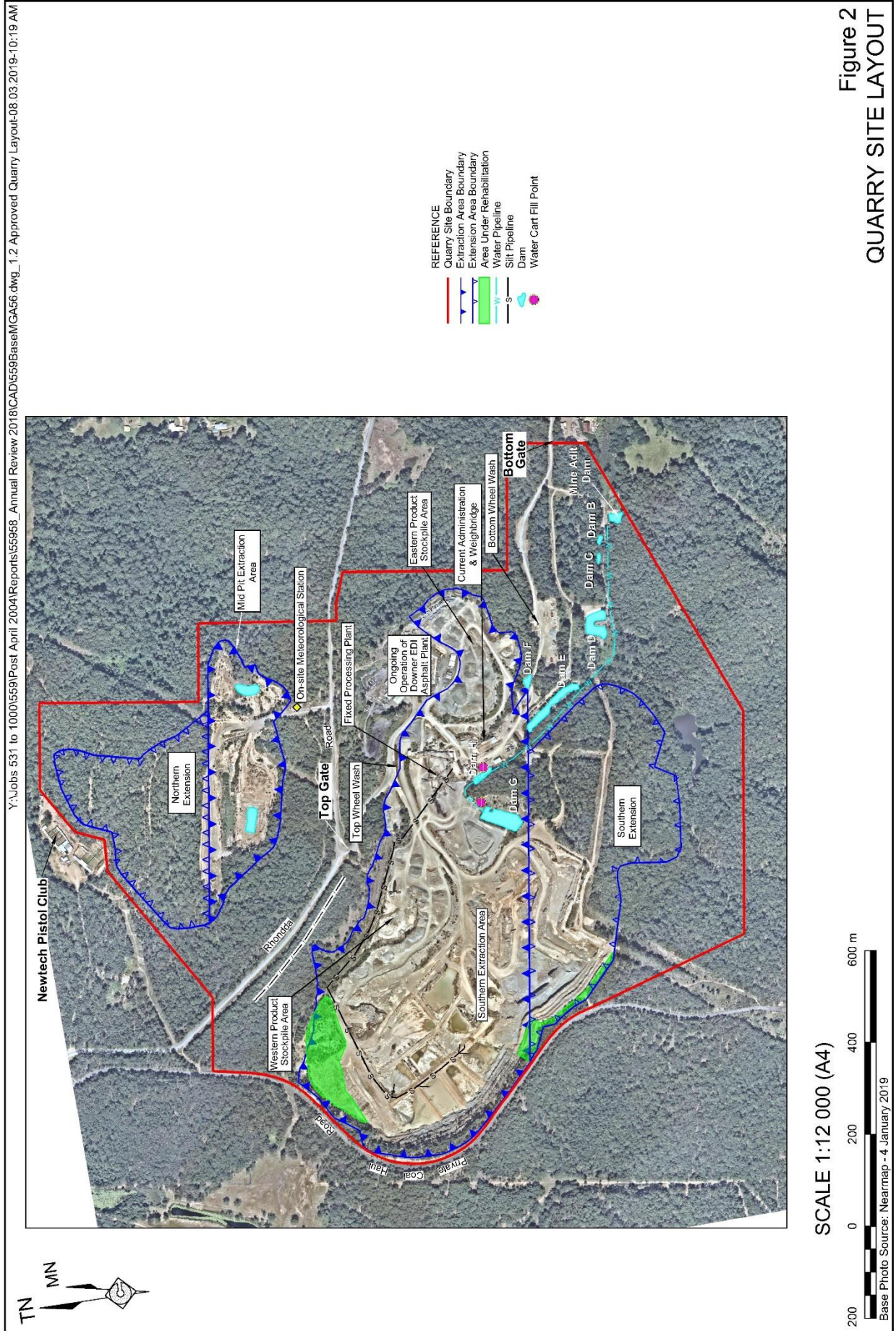
Following the approval of the Teralba Extensions Project in 2013, a Heritage Management Plan for the Quarry was prepared and was approved by the Department of Planning and Infrastructure (now Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE)) in June 2014. This plan incorporated a commitment to undertake Aboriginal heritage monitoring in two locations, identified as most likely to feature Aboriginal artefacts or sites.

In February 2019 the first monitoring campaign was undertaken along an easement for existing powerlines within the Southern Extension Area. Two isolated artefacts were identified during this monitoring campaign. A report describing the outcomes of the monitoring campaign is provided as **Appendix 2**. The outcomes of this monitoring campaign are described in Section 9.

5 APPROVED ACTIVITIES

The approved activities within the Teralba Quarry comprise the full range of activities undertaken prior the extension application and the extension of extraction operations to the north and south of the previously approved extraction areas. The approved activities on site comprise the following, the locations of which are displayed on **Figure 2**.

- Conglomerate extraction (blasting and excavation).
 - Southern Extraction Area.
 - Mid Pit Extraction Area.
 - Southern Extension.
 - Northern Extension.
- Processing Operations (size reduction, screening and blending using the existing processing plant and pugmill).
- On-site Load and Haul Operations.
- Off-road trucks on the on-site road network.
- Conveying primary-crushed rock from the Southern and Northern Extensions to the processing plant (including conveyor beneath Rhondda Road).
- Off-site Transportation of Products.
- Vehicle/equipment maintenance and ancillary activities and stores.
- Administration and product despatch.
- Progressive rehabilitation and maintenance.



- The sequence of extraction throughout the life of the Quarry will be consistent with the staging of vegetation clearing and therefore retirement of biodiversity credits specified in Schedule 3 Conditions 54 to 56. The approved Quarry is fully described in the following documents noting that the *Environmental Assessment* includes details of the extraction operations and heritage-related mitigation measures.
- *Environmental Assessment* for the Teralba Quarry Extensions, November 2011.
- *Specialist Consultant Studies Compendium* for the Teralba Quarry Extensions, November 2011. Part 8 – Aboriginal Heritage Assessment.
- *Environmental Assessment of Modification 1 for Project Approval 10_0183 for the Teralba Quarry* – December 2017

6 CONSULTATION

Three Aboriginal stakeholder groups were involved in consultation for the original assessment of the Teralba Quarry Extension Project. The following three groups provided comment on the outcomes of this assessment.

- Westlake Aboriginal Elders Inc.
- Awabakaba-Ngariliko Mens Corporation
- Cacatua Culture Consultants

Each of these groups was invited to comment on the original draft of the Heritage Management Plan in May 2013. No responses were received from these groups

An update to the Management Plan was prepared in October 2018. As only one of the stakeholder groups involved in the original assessment could be contacted, the NSW Office of Environment & Heritage (now Biodiversity Conservation Division of DPIE - BCD) provided the Aboriginal Stakeholder Register for the Lake Macquarie City Council LGA. The list of contacts was current at the time the Management Plan was updated. Each of the 31 groups were contacted and asked to comment on the Management Plan. The following groups provided feedback on the management plan.

- | | |
|---|--|
| • Biriban Local Aboriginal Land Council | • Divine Diggers Aboriginal Cultural Consultants |
| • Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation. | • Mr Kevin Duncan on behalf of the Awaba Peoples |
| • Awabakal Descendants Traditional Owners | • Kawul Pty Ltd trading as Wonn1 Sites |
| • Cacatua Culture Consultants | • Guringai Tribal Link Aboriginal Corporation |

The majority of feedback endorsed the management plan as proposed. However, some of the feedback requested more information be included on the Aboriginal cultural history of the area and that the heritage awareness training be reviewed. A final draft of the plan was provided to the above groups on 28 March 2019. Feedback from five of these groups was provided and has been incorporated into the plan.

During the heritage monitoring campaign on 25 February 2019, Aboriginal participants were invited to review and provide comment on the heritage training and awareness procedures used at the Quarry for new personnel and annual induction updates and training. The procedures currently in place were endorsed by those that attended.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AND ASSESSMENT OUTCOMES

No Aboriginal artefacts or sites were recorded in the investigations for the Teralba Quarry Extension Project between 2008 and 2010.

During the Aboriginal archaeological field survey for the heritage monitoring campaign in February 2019, two isolated artefacts were identified. The outcomes of this field survey are described in detail in the report prepared by Austral Archaeology and provided as **Appendix 2**. In summary, a silcrete distal flake fragment and possible chert core were identified. Both artefacts appeared to have been subject to heat (either bushfire or treatment), with only the flake fragment showing obvious signs of deliberate heat treatment. The appearance of the chert core indicates a later stage of stone artefact manufacturing. While Austral Archaeology concluded that the area was considered to have low archaeological potential, the sites indicate past use of the land and demonstrate the potential use of the land as a pathway connecting to other more significant sites not associated with the property on which the Quarry is located. It was noted that the cultural heritage significance of the area could only be determined by the Aboriginal community.

The Quarry Site straddles very steep-sided ridges with long narrow crests. Surface water following heavy rain quickly soaks into the underlying conglomerate with some runoff occurring from the steep slopes and the steeply incised gullies at the base of the slopes. The slopes are very unstable with loose rubble and branch and leaf detritus. There is nowhere other than on the narrow ridge tops where there were stable surfaces and it was considered unlikely that the ridge-tops were used for camp sites or activity areas when far more suitable terrain for camps and activity areas existed closer to the lakes to the east. It is possible, however, that the Aboriginal people in the past would have used the ridges to travel through the country which was otherwise very difficult to cross.

Both the assessment undertaken by ASR in the October 2010 and the heritage monitoring assessment prepared by Austral Archaeology indicated that the surveyed areas indicate a low potential for archaeological material. Sites are likely to consist of isolated artefacts, none of which would be observed other than by chance. Given the hardness of the substrate and the extremely shallow A Horizon it is very unlikely that skeletal remains will be uncovered.

Following each of the field investigations, the Aboriginal stakeholders were consulted as to their recommendations, and none of them expressed any issues that would be a constraint to the Quarry operations and the relocation of the power line.

8 OBJECTIVES OF THE HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

While the findings of the field investigations with the Aboriginal stakeholders indicate a low potential for artefactual material, the presence of isolated artefacts indicates the use of the land at a pathway and that an Aboriginal person or persons has travelled through the subject site. It is possible that during their transit of the Quarry Site they either discarded or misplaced a stone artefact. It therefore remains a possibility that such artefact or artefacts will become exposed during soil disturbance in the preliminary stages of excavation and that those artefacts may be observed by earth-moving equipment operators, other mine workers, or by management staff over-seeing the earth-moving.

As referred to previously, it is extremely unlikely that there are any burials within the Quarry Site.

The purpose of this plan is to provide a procedure in the event that skeletal remains or artefactual material will be observed during operations within the Quarry Site, in order that the skeletal remains are not disturbed prior to analysis; or the artefactual material damaged or lost, and that it can subsequently be provenanced to its find-spot for the purposes of analysis, and salvaged to ensure the preservation of the cultural material for the benefit of the community.

9 PRE-CLEARANCE MONITORING

9.1 INTRODUCTION

Whilst the Aboriginal Heritage Assessment (ASR, October 2010) identified that there were no areas within either the Northern Extension or Southern Extension areas that contained archaeological material, it is reasonable to suppose that if any archaeological material is present, it is more likely to occur in some locations than in others. However, archaeological visibility was limited in those locations when the field surveys were undertaken, presenting the possibility that any artefactual material that may be present, would only be observed during monitoring of the clearing of the vegetation in those locations.

It needs to be acknowledged that the only creek lines or drainage depressions that are likely to retain water for more than a few days and/or have been noted as being suitable for Aboriginal activity/camp sites, lie outside the approved quarry extension areas. Furthermore, the quarry extensions have been designed to directly avoid impacting the main tributaries that flow through the Quarry Site.

To address the issue of limited archaeological visibility, it is proposed that monitoring is undertaken by a suitably qualified professional archaeologist prior to the commencement of vegetation clearing at those locations within both extension areas where artefactual material may be present. Each monitoring campaign must include the Aboriginal community as it is the community members that can determine the cultural significance of artefacts, sites or areas.

9.2 SOUTHERN EXTENSION AREA

The drainage gullies in the Southern Extension Area rapidly discharge any surface water, either off site or into the underlying geology or former mine workings, with only two formed drainage lines that have formed depressions i.e. one that flows to the northwest in the north-western corner and the other that flows to the northeast in the north-eastern corner. However, both have cut steep-sided slopes in excess of 10° on either side, resulting in these drainage lines being entirely unsuitable for Aboriginal activity areas or camp sites.

The single location within the Southern Extension area most likely to contain artefactual material is the northwest/southeast trending ridge plateau that bisects the area. This has been partially cleared but archaeological visibility at the time of the survey was hindered by grass cover.

On 25 February 2019 heritage monitoring of the northwest/southeast trending ridge plateau was undertaken by Austral Archaeology, six Aboriginal community representatives and representatives of Metromix. A summary of the campaign and the outcomes is provided as **Appendix 2**.

The Aboriginal community members involved in the field survey were representatives of the following Aboriginal community groups.

- Biriban Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Guringai Tribal Link Aboriginal Corporation
- Awabakal Descendants Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation
- Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation
- Kawul/Wonn1 Sites
- Cacatua Cultural Services

The site inspection was conducted along the crest of a spur of a narrow ridgeline extending eastwards. The survey was carried out on foot, with the participants spaced between 1 and 2 metres apart along two transects. The first transect ran west to east along the northern side of the existing track, while the second transect ran east to west along the southern side of the existing track.

Two artefacts were identified with the following features.

1. Artefact 1 consists of a silcrete distal flake fragment measuring 15mm in length, 14mm wide, and 6mm thick. There is no use wear or retouch present on the artefact, however it has the appearance of having been heat-treated.
2. Artefact 2 consists of a possible chert core measuring 42mm in length, 29mm wide and 15mm thick. The core has two probable flake scars while the location of the platforms for these scars has been subject to crushing, removing any actual evidence of knapping. The core demonstrates evidence of heat-shatter, with a light grey/white colour which indicates burning. However, blackening on the artefact suggests that this heating may have been caused by exposure to bushfires rather than intentional heating. The small size of the core and flake fragments, and the lack of cortex present indicates a later stage of stone artefact manufacturing.

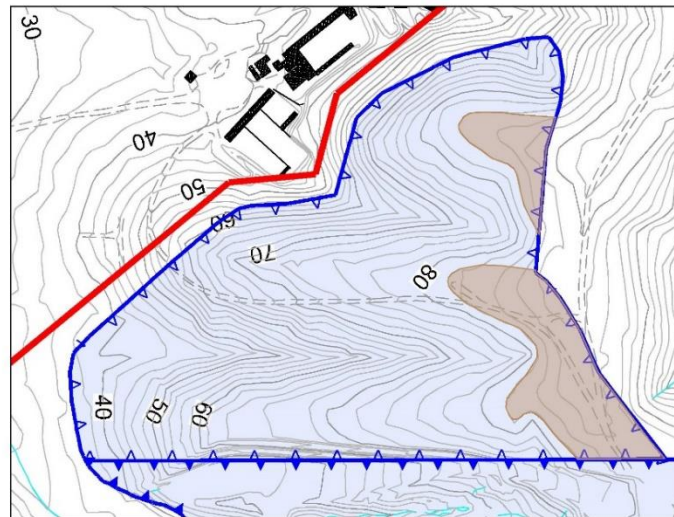
Following the completion of the field survey, both artefacts were collected and removed from the impact area with the verbal agreeance of all Aboriginal representatives who participated in the fieldwork.

Austral Archaeology noted that due to the topography and soil profile, the location was unlikely to yield additional cultural material through subsurface investigation. The study area was considered to have low archaeological potential. However, the cultural significance of the artefacts and the ridgeline can only be assessed by the Aboriginal community.

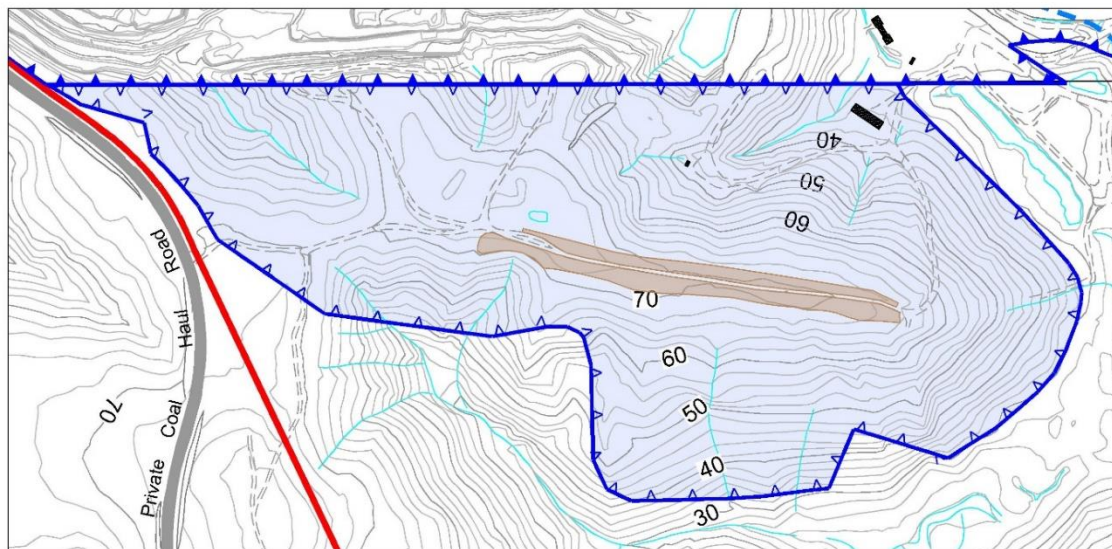
9.3 NORTHERN EXTENSION AREA

The drainage gullies in the Northern Extension Area are steep-sided and rapidly discharge surface water off site or into the underlying geology or former mine workings, with no slopes identified along the gully displaying slopes $<10^{\circ}$ and therefore would not have been suitable for Aboriginal activity areas or camp sites. If artefactual material is present within the Northern Extension area, they would likely be located at the heads of the gullies or on the plateaus of the three spurs in the eastern section of the Northern Extension area that bracket the drainage depressions.

Monitoring of the Northern Extension Area will occur prior to the commencement of operations in this area (currently expected in 2035).



Northern Extension



Southern Extension

REFERENCE

- Property Boundary
- Quarry Site Boundary
- ▲— Existing Extraction Area Boundary
- ▲— Extension Area Boundary
- 40— Contour (m AHD)(Interval =2m)

- Drainage Line
- Sealed Road (External)
- - - Sealed Road (Internal)
- - - Unsealed Road / Track
- Heritage Monitoring Area

SCALE 1:6 000 (A4)

100 0 100 200 300 m

Base Map Source: Geo-Spectrum (Australia) Pty Ltd - September 2012

Figure 3
ABORIGINAL HERITAGE
MONITORING AREAS

9.4 PROPOSED MONITORING STRATEGY

It is proposed that the areas identified on **Figure 3** (the heads of the gullies and the plateaus of the three spurs within the Northern Extension) and (the northwest/southeast trending ridge plateau that bisects the area within the Southern Extension) would be slashed and groundcover removed so far as reasonably practicable prior to survey. Following the removal of surface vegetation, the archaeologist and Aboriginal stakeholders would inspect the exposed surface. Any artefacts located would have their location plotted onto a site plan before being individually bagged in a seal-strip bag marked with the artefact number, layer number, and date collected.

The archaeologist will be responsible for making a photographic record of the monitoring procedure, and keeping a field log to record those in attendance, the date and time on which the monitoring occurs, and the procedure followed and any variations to that procedure, and for recording the results; and to record all artefact details on an artefact recording form (completed on site); and to subsequently to lodge a Site Recording Form together with photographs and a copy of the artefact recording form with BCD AHIMS. The archaeologist will also be responsible for producing a report of the monitoring and results if any artefacts are recovered, and lodging that report with BCD.

It is proposed that the professional archaeologist would invite a representative from each of the relevant Aboriginal community groups to participate in the proposed monitoring survey.

Subsequent to the monitoring, if any artefacts are recovered the registered Aboriginal stakeholders would be consulted as to ongoing care and management of the artefacts. This may involve entrusting the artefacts to a stakeholder/organisation under an agreement, returning artefacts to the land (burial or following rehabilitation) or an alternative arrangement as agreed with the registered Aboriginal stakeholders. BCD will be advised of the outcome accordingly.

10 ONGOING CONSULTATION WITH ABORIGINAL STAKEHOLDERS

Metromix management is fully aware of its responsibilities and legal obligations in ensuring that every precaution is taken to avoid damaging any cultural material that might be present within the Quarry Site. Metromix has willingly provided full access to archaeologists and Aboriginal stakeholders to the Quarry extension areas during the current investigations and during investigations in other areas in

previous years. If at any time during its current or proposed future operations any objects or items should be observed that might not be expected, Metromix will contact the registered Aboriginal organisations referred to in Section 3 and invite their representatives to examine the objects or items to identify them as to whether or not they are cultural objects.

In the event that the objects or items are identified as cultural objects, Metromix would engage a professional archaeologist to scientifically identify and record the objects or items, and to report their

discovery to the BCD. Any cultural material identified would be placed in the custody of the selected Aboriginal stakeholder/organisation under a “Care and Control” agreement.

11 HERITAGE AWARENESS TRAINING

All new staff and on-site workers undertaking any activities in areas not yet disturbed will participate in heritage awareness training. The training will include the following key areas.

- Awareness of the Aboriginal cultural history of the local area (as presented in **Appendix 1**) including the historical use of the land by Aboriginal people.
- Awareness of the significance of the artefacts, sites and areas to the Aboriginal community.
- Awareness of the legislative context for Aboriginal heritage.
- An overview of site types and the context in which they are normally found.
- An overview of the assessments undertaken to date and the likelihood of Aboriginal artefactual material being present.
- A procedure to follow if such material is found will be discussed.

All personnel will be informed of their obligations as staff of Metromix to report finding artefactual material, and that the presence of artefactual material would not act as a constraint to operations or to their employment; but that to not report the finding could result in them being prosecuted, fined and possibly imprisoned, and that it could result in much greater penalties for quarry management and Metromix owners. It is important for personnel to understand that not reporting the materials will cause more harm to them than if they identify the sites.

This approach acknowledges that this material may exist and ensures that a reasonable approach is taken to awareness, identification and responding to any identified material.

A copy of this plan will be kept in the Quarry office for any staff, contractor or visitor who wishes to inspect the document.

12 SUB-CONTRACTORS AND VISITORS

All sub-contractors to the Quarry, who could be undertaking any activities in areas not yet disturbed, will be required to read this Management Plan and undergo Aboriginal heritage training as part of their Site Induction. They will be made aware that potentially the undisturbed areas within the Quarry Site may contain artefactual and/or skeletal material and that it is a condition of the engagement or contractual agreement that they are required to report seeing cultural remains anywhere on the Quarry Site immediately to the Site Office.

A summary of the key requirements of this Management Plan should be included in the heritage awareness training documentations for visitors.

13 UNEXPECTED FIND PROTOCOL FOR ARTEFACTS AND HUMAN REMAINS

Should any Aboriginal object or human remains be uncovered during extraction-related activities, work in the area immediately surrounding the object or remains will cease and a 10m buffer area will be cordoned off to prevent personal or machinery access. The protocol described in **Table 1** must be implemented immediately.

Under Section 86 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* it is an offence to harm or desecrate Aboriginal object or Aboriginal places and under Section 89A of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* it is an offence to be aware of the location of an Aboriginal object and not notify the authorities of the location.

Table 1 Unexpected Find Protocol

Action / Observation	Notification / Reporting	Timing	Responsibility
Identification			
Material observed, and work ceased in the vicinity of the object.	Quarry Manager and Risk Manager notified.	Immediately upon identification.	Personnel who observes the item.
A 10m buffer area around the artefact is cordoned off to prevent access.	None	Immediately upon identification.	Quarry Manager or their delegate.
Skeletal Remains			
Material is human remains	Notification given via phone to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSW Police • BCD • DPIE 	Immediately upon identification.	Risk Manager or their delegate.
Commission an archaeologist to assess remains in consultation with Registered Aboriginal Stakeholders	Notification given via phone/letter/email to Registered Aboriginal Parties.	Once remains are identified as of Aboriginal origin.	Risk Manager or their delegate.
	Management strategy and reporting prepared in consultation with BCD and Registered Aboriginal Stakeholders if remains are of Aboriginal origin.	As agreed with relevant parties.	Risk Manager or their delegate.
Artefactual Material			
Material is artefactual	Notification given via phone to the BCD and DPIE	Immediately upon identification.	Risk Manager or their delegate.
	Notification given via phone/letter/email to Registered Aboriginal Parties	Once material is confirmed to be of Aboriginal origin.	Risk Manager or their delegate.

Commission an archaeologist to undertake an assessment of the material in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Stakeholders.	Outcomes to be notified to the BCD and DPIE	To be confirmed with BCD.	Risk Manager or their delegate.
Implement recommendations of assessment in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Stakeholders	Documentation to be prepared by archaeologist describing the outcomes of assessment. Outcomes to be notified to the BCD and DPIE	To be confirmed with authorities and Registered Aboriginal Stakeholders.	Risk Manager or their delegate.
Re-Commence Extraction Works			
Approval in writing is given by the NSW Police or BCD to recommence works in the affected area.	Notification given to the following groups. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registered Aboriginal Parties. BCD DPIE 	Once outcomes of management strategies or assessment are resolved or material is formally identified to not be artefactual.	Risk Manager or their delegate.

The following subsections provide a more detailed summary of the actions and procedures for managing unexpected finds of skeletal remains or artefactual material at the Quarry.

Skeletal Remains

With the exception of a human skull which is easily recognised, most of the remaining skeletal parts may not be easily identified and so until an appropriately qualified archaeologist has identified whether or not bones are from animals or humans all skeletal material will be treated as if it were human remains. On no account are the skeletal remains to be handled or disturbed further than they have been when first observed.

- No skeletal remains will be removed from where they are found. To do so is likely to lead to prosecution, fines and/or possible imprisonment. It is illegal to remove skeletal remains until they have been identified as being of human or animal origin, and without written authority of the BCD. It is also illegal to excavate a site without a permit and so no further soil removal, either mechanically or by hand, will be undertaken. Similar penalties may be incurred as for the unauthorised removal of artefactual material.
- In the event that skeletal remains are found the Risk Manager is to immediately inform the local police (as the remains may be as a consequence of homicide) and inform BCD of the discovery and the measures being undertaken to protect the site.
- The location of the skeletal remains will be cordoned off immediately, and the Quarry Manager will inform all of those workers who might otherwise work in the area of the remains that under no condition was anyone to step inside or disturb the deposits within the cordoned-off area.

- The Risk Manager will organise for an appropriately qualified archaeologist to visit the site and assess the skeletal remains. Until the examination of the skeletal remains has been analysed and identified as not being of human remains no work is to take place at that location.
- If, however, the remains are identified as being human then the Risk Manager is to inform all Registered Aboriginal Stakeholders and the Local Aboriginal Land Council of the discovery.
- Until such time as the police have completed their investigations; and the Aboriginal stakeholders have determined the appropriate Cultural Management procedure to deal with the skeletal remains no-one, other than the police or the archaeologist is to enter the cordoned-off area.
- The archaeologists (if the archaeologist identifying the remains is other than the archaeological consultant engaged by the Risk Manager in the first instance), are to report on the procedures undertaken, the methodology of protecting the remains, the consultation undertaken with the police, BCD and the stakeholders, and the subsequent recommendations of the Aboriginal stakeholders.
- The reports are to be provided to each of the Aboriginal stakeholders, the police and to Metromix management.

Artefactual material

The most obvious feature or characteristic of an artefact is that it is of a material and/or a shape not naturally found in the area. So for example a water-worn rounded stone of basalt is unlikely to occur naturally where the predominant soils are sedimentary – or derived from sands and gravels. A piece of clear crystal quartz is unlikely to be found in greywacke soils. The person observing the artefact may have no idea what the artefact is but would realise that the object “was out of place”.

- No artefactual material will be removed from where it was found. Not to do so may lead to prosecution, fines or possible imprisonment. It is illegal to remove artefactual material without written authority of the BCD. It is also illegal to excavate a site without a permit and so no further soil removal, either mechanically or by hand, will be undertaken. Similar penalties may be incurred as for the unauthorised removal of artefactual material.
- The Quarry Manager or their representative will then cordon off the location where the artefactual material was observed with fluorescent fencing.
- The Risk Manager is to contact a qualified professional archaeological consultant to request that they visit the site to identify the material.

- The archaeologist is to write a brief report of the results of the examination of the subject items and forward a copy to Metromix Management to provide a record of the site visit.

In the event that the item(s) is identified as an artefact:

- If the archaeologist identifies the subject item as being artefactual (having been deliberately humanly modified) then work cannot continue at that location until the site has been visited by the Aboriginal community. As the Quarry is State significant development, an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is not required for salvage of the site (in accordance with Section 4.41 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act). However, Metromix consider it appropriate that the Aboriginal community review the location, any indication of the context of deposition and provide comments on the site (Note: A single artefact is deemed to be an Aboriginal site).
- The archaeologist will be required to produce a report of the analysis and interpretation of the archaeological context.
- The archaeologist will also be required to complete a Site Recording Form to be submitted to list the site on the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) Site Register maintained by BCD.
- Once the salvage has been undertaken the archaeologist will be required to submit an "Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Form", to record the change of status of the site on the AHIMS Site Register.
- If there are too many artefacts to be fully recorded on site, the archaeologist will take custody of the artefacts for the purposes of analysis, after which they will be handed to the agreed custodians or suitable arrangements made in agreement with the Registered Aboriginal Stakeholders in accordance with the salvage report.
- Any artefactual material that is salvaged and retained for educational purposes will be provided to an Aboriginal organisation that can provide both security of the material, and viewing access to members of the Aboriginal community. Traditionally the organisation is the relevant Local Aboriginal Land Council; but in the event that an Aboriginal Land Claim is approved the appropriate organisation might be the successful land title claimants.
- A copy of the final report will be forwarded to each Aboriginal stakeholder, to BCD, and to Quarry Management.

14 PLAN REVIEW

In accordance with Schedule 5 *Condition 3*, this *Heritage Management Plan* will be reviewed and, if required, revised within 3 months of an:

- a) annual review;
- a) incident report;
- b) independent audit report; or
- c) any modification Project Approval 10_0183.

The Quarry Manager will be responsible for the review of this Plan.

This page has intentionally been left blank

Appendix 1

Statement of Cultural Significance of the area to the Awabakal and Guringai Peoples

Statement of Cultural Significance of the area to the Awabakal and Guringai Peoples

The Teralba Region is an iconic landmark that features prominently within its surrounding landscape. This regions mythology, mystery and organic presence that are quite simply, uniquely Awabakal and Guringai, and still to this day has an undeniable amount of fascination and attention regarding its cultural value and purpose.

The Awabakal and Guringai Traditional Owners have a personalised and ever-revitalised bond with our ancestors' culture, tradition & heritage. This inexplicable connection is reverberated within the surrounding landscape of the Teralba region.

Additionally, we appreciate our unique role and responsibility for the care and protection of the integrity of this landscape, for and on behalf of its original First Peoples and their descendants.

We would like to take this opportunity to assert our focus on the critical flow of intergenerational equity and aim to ultimately safeguard the immeasurable life-changing impact to this and future generations. Intergenerational equity lays the foundation for identifying, assessing, protecting and maintaining the important cultural and heritage values of landscapes, resources, places, objects, customs and traditions so that we, and generations to come, can enjoy, learn from them, and appropriately manage these values.

The Teralba Region is organically and historically imbedded into the Awabakal and Guringai landscape and is romanticised, photographed, talked about, visited, fought over, and all the time having its substructure relentlessly undermined for its natural resources. And yet, this landscape still hums a very distinctive 'human story' that still reverberates today.

We believe that the principles of the Awabakal and Guringai tradition and culture still exist today to keep intact the moral and spiritual fibre of this land. Equally, we also believe it is essential to nurture new visions that are inspired by the cultural integrity of our ancestral families, and we are encouraged that so many people in this town are focused on gaining an ever growing respect and understanding for the Awabakal and Guringai Peoples, this land and environment.

This land has had a wealth of knowledge walk over it, with each one of us deepening the footprints of our ancestral families, the Awabakal and Guringai Peoples. (Awabakal and Guringai Pty Ltd, March 2012) © 2012 .

Appendix 2

Aboriginal Archaeological Field Survey Letter Report – Austral Archaeology March 2019



Mr Nick Warren
Senior Environmental Consultant
RW Corkery & Co Pty Ltd
Level 1, 12 Dangar Road
Brooklyn NSW 2083

Dear Nick,

Re: Teralba Quarry; Aboriginal Archaeological Field Survey Letter Report

This letter report documents the results of an archaeological inspection undertaken by Austral Archaeology (Austral) on behalf of Metromix Pty Ltd prior to vegetation clearance and construction of a new haul road associated with the expansion of the extraction area for the Teralba Quarry.

The overall project was approved as a development under Part 3A of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (since repealed). The current works relate to works approved through a modification to the existing approval via a transitional arrangement and with approval made on 16 April 2018 (Application Number MP 10_0183 Mod 1).

1. FIELD SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The site inspection was undertaken by David Marcus (Director, Austral Archaeology) on Monday 25 February 2019 with assistance from the following representatives of Aboriginal stakeholder groups:

- Tracey Howie (Guringai Tribal Link Aboriginal Corporation)
- Tori Leven (Awabakal Descendants Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation)
- Jackson Walker (Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation)
- Dylan Newman (Kawul/Wonn1 Sites)
- Ashley Sampson (Cacatua Cultural Services)
- Norm Archibald (Biriban Local Aboriginal Land Council)

The location of the heritage monitoring works is shown on Figure 1. Prior to the commencement of the site inspection, land either side of the existing track had been subject to vegetation clearance to provide optimum ground surface visibility.

The site inspection was carried out on foot, with the participants spaced between 1 and 2 metres apart along two transects. The first transect ran west to east along the northern side of the existing track, while the second transect ran east to west along the southern side of the existing track (Figure 2).

HEAD OFFICE

46 Railway Street
Liverpool NSW 2170
T: +61 2 9568 6701
ABN 629 860 975

WOLLONGONG

Level 1, 1 Burelli Street
Wollongong NSW 2500
T: +61 2 9568 6701

CONNECT WITH AUSTRAL:



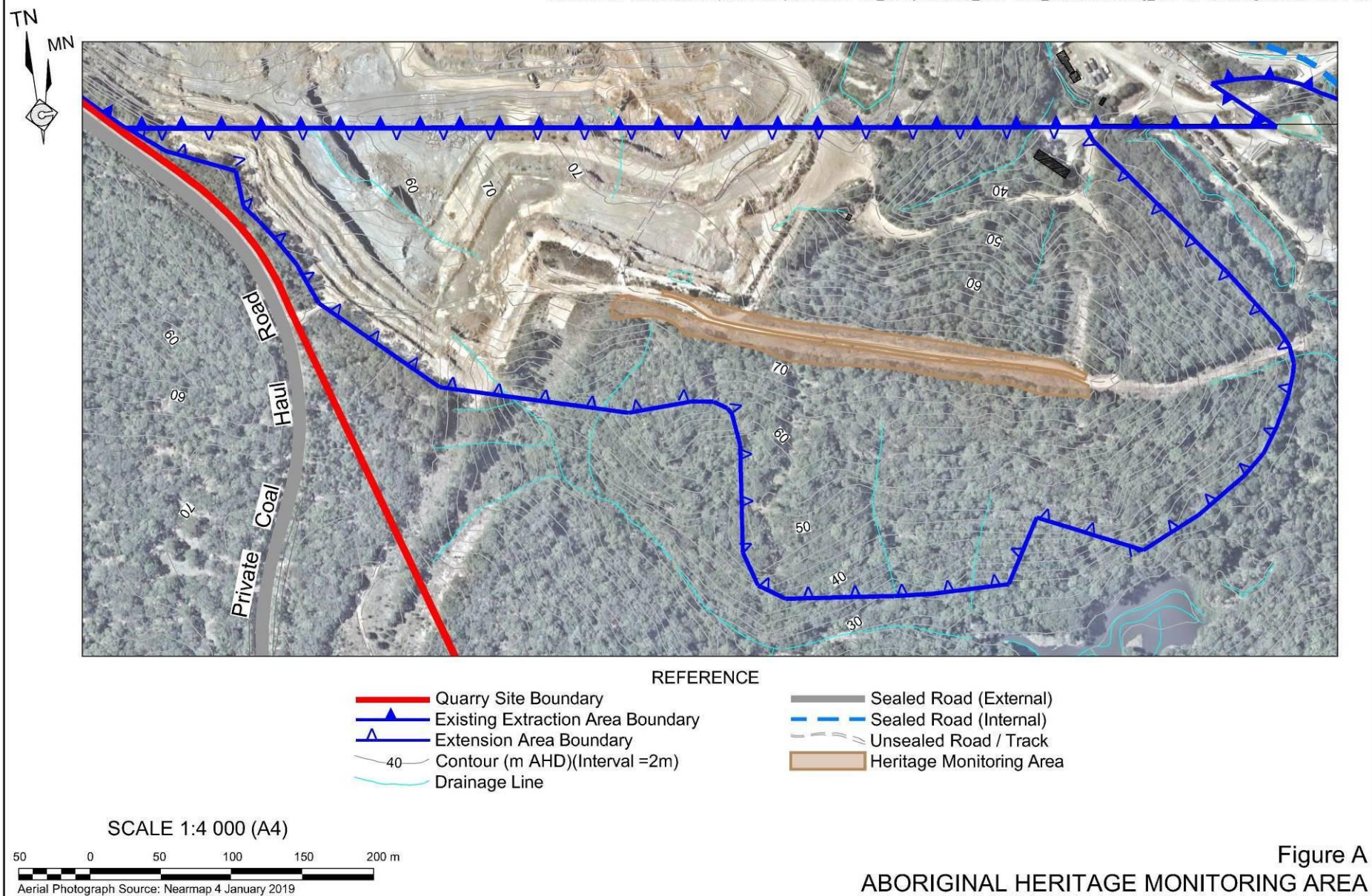


Figure 1 Area of Aboriginal site inspection (Provided by RW Corkerys Pty Ltd).



Figure 2 Transect data from GPS showing route of survey.



2. SURVEY RESULTS

The survey was conducted along the crest of a spur of a narrow ridgeline extending eastwards. Land to the west and north of the study area has already been subject to quarrying, isolating the ridgeline from the surrounding topography. The study area consisted of the flatter, upper part of the ridgeline over an area of no wider than approximately 25 metres, with the land dropping off sharply either side of the flattened crest. The area has already been subject to significant impacts with the construction of an access track along the centre of the ridgeline, and the installation of poles to support powerlines which also run along the crest of the hill. It is understood that the electrical company operating the powerlines also undertake regular vegetation clearance within the study area (Figure 3).



Figure 3 East facing view looking along survey area. Note powerlines running along ridge.

Soils along the western end of the ridgeline had been eroded down to the underlying sandstone bedrock (Figure 4), with a thin, light grey silty clay soil appearing in areas subject to less erosion, containing frequent inclusions of shale and ironstone fragments. One Aboriginal object, Artefact 1, was found on this soil profile (Figure 5).



Figure 4 North facing view showing general surface visibility at western end of survey area.

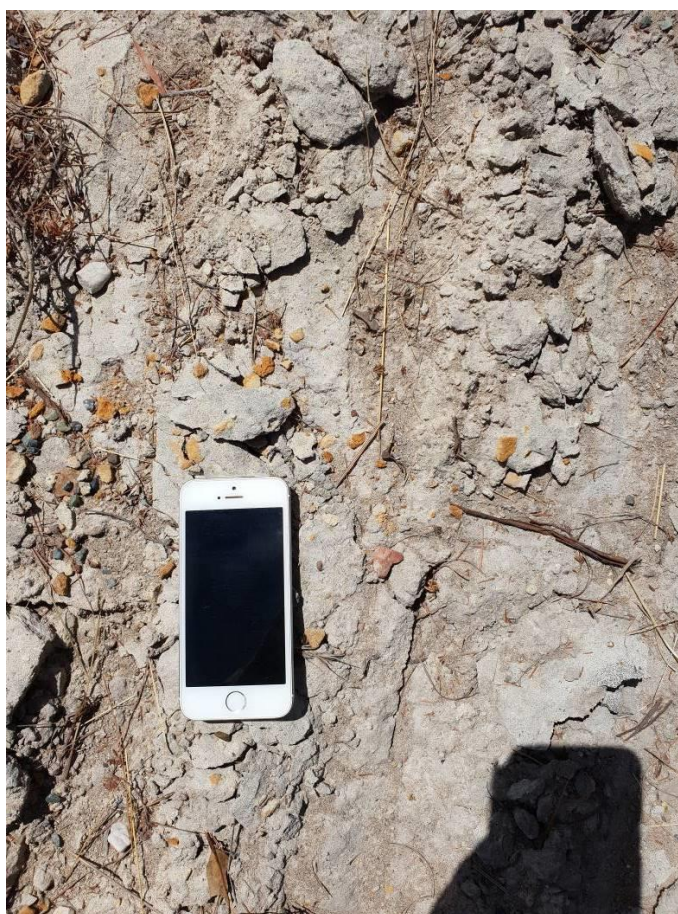


Figure 5 General surface visibility at location of Artefact 1.



Figure 6 West facing view along survey area looking towards location of Artefact 1 (below traffic cone).

While the western parts of the ridgeline were highly eroded, where vegetation was present adjacent to the eastern parts of the ridgeline, a remnant A-horizon soil was present consisting of a loose, light greyish-brown silty clay containing frequent inclusions of shale and humic material (Figure 7 and Figure 8). A second potential Aboriginal object, Artefact 2, was identified from this soil profile (Figure 9).

Following the completion of the field survey, both artefacts were collected and removed from the impact area with the verbal agreeance of all Aboriginal representatives who participated in the fieldwork.



Figure 7 West facing view looking along northern side of survey area.



Figure 8 North-east facing view showing surface visibility at eastern end of transect.



Figure 9 General view showing surface visibility at location of Artefact 2.

3. ARTEFACT ANALYSIS

A total of two artefacts were identified during the course of archaeological survey.

Artefact 1 was collected at the following coordinates:

- E 367960, N 6352012 (GDA, Zone 56)

The artefact consists of a silcrete distal flake fragment measuring 15 millimetres in length, 14 millimetres wide, and 6 millimetres thick. There is no use wear or retouch present on the artefact, however it has the appearance of having been heat-treated.

Artefact 2 was collected at the following coordinates:

- E 367988, N 6351922 (GDA, Zone 56)

The artefact consists of a possible chert core measuring 42 millimetres in length, 29 millimetres wide and 15 millimetres thick. The core has two probable flake scars while the location of the platforms for these scars has been subject to crushing, removing any actual evidence of knapping. The core demonstrates evidence of heat-shatter, with a light grey/white colour which indicates burning. However, blackening on the artefact suggests that this heating may have been caused by exposure to bushfires rather than intentional heating. The small size of the core and flake fragments, and the lack of cortex present indicates a later stage of stone artefact manufacturing.



Figure 10 Front side of artefacts.



Figure 11 Rear side of artefacts.



4. REVIEW OF ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE INDUCTION

In addition to undertaking the site survey, the archaeologist and representatives of the Aboriginal stakeholder groups were offered an opportunity to review the Aboriginal cultural heritage package which had been prepared to form part of the overall site induction package for employees and contractors working on the mine site.

In summary, the attendees determined that the proposed induction is well-prepared and explains all legislative requirements, including outlining detailed procedures for handling the unexpected finds process and showing examples of the types of cultural material which may be identified. Verbal feedback was provided by the Aboriginal stakeholders supporting the inclusion of the presentation in the induction package.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are based on the requirements of the existing management plan, and legislative requirements of the project in accordance with the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*:

- 1) The pedestrian survey identified all Aboriginal heritage values contained within the study area and no further investigative actions are required in this regard.
- 2) All artefacts identified during the site survey should be reburied in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010).
- 3) Provide a copy of this letter report to the Office of Environment and Heritage, and all relevant Aboriginal stakeholders.

Please do not hesitate to contact me on 0417 084 396 if you wish to discuss any aspect of this letter report.

Yours sincerely,

David Marcus

Director

Austral Archaeology

M: 0417 084 396

P: 02 9568 6701

E: davidm@australarch.com.au

This page has intentionally been left blank