

**Historic Heritage Constraints Assessment
Employment Land Rezoning – Technical Study - Bargo
Bargo, NSW 2574**

Prepared for Wollondilly Shire Council

Prepared by Niche Environment and Heritage | 9 August 2022



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Executive summary

Project outline

Wollondilly Shire Council are undertaking preliminary Environmental Impact Technical Studies as a precursor to the preparation of the Employment Land Rezoning Proposal for the Wollondilly Shire Council. They are preparing to rezone fifteen (15) parcels of land currently zoned as RU2 – Rural Landscape of the Subject Area (see Appendix 2). The Subject Area is proposed for redevelopment to allow for expansion of the existing and new business.

Conclusions and potential impacts

From the desktop and site inspections, no historical sites or objects were identified in the Subject Area. Therefore, the proposed re-zoning would be unlikely to have potential for impact to historical heritage value within the Subject Area. The proposed re-zoning would seek to provide opportunity to redevelop the Subject Area to allow for expansion of the existing business and new entrants in Bargo. As there are no historical items or identified sites of historical heritage value within the Subject Area, the proposed re-zoning would be unlikely to have potential for impact to historical value.

Recommendations

Based on the information and discussion noted in this advice letter, the following recommendations have been developed, in order to assist the design process.

1. Re-zoning can proceed with caution

As mentioned in the above sections of this Historical Heritage Assessment (HHCA), the proposed re-zoning can proceed with caution. Should unexpected finds be encountered during the proposed re-zoning or subsequent works, works are required to cease within ten metres of the find until it is assessed by a qualified heritage professional. Should relics be discovered, the heritage council of NSW is to be informed immediately and their advice followed prior to works re-commencing.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background and Aims

Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd (Niche) was commissioned by Wollondilly Shire Council ('the Proponent') to undertake a Historic Heritage Constraints Assessment (HHCA) to inform a preliminary Employment Land Rezoning Proposal and assess the impacts of the concept designs and proposed re-zoning (the proposed re-zoning) for the development of fifteen (15) parcels of land in Bargo NSW currently zoned as RU1 – Primary Production and covering a total area of approximately 585,123 m² (hereafter referred to as the 'Subject Area').

1.2 Location of the Subject Area

The Subject Area is located in Bargo, NSW and comprises a series of fifteen (15) parcels of land currently zoned as RU1 – Primary Production and covering a total area of approximately 585,123 m². An overview of the land parcels contained within the Subject Area are provided in Table 1: The Bargo Subject Area below. The Subject Area is situated within the Wollondilly Shire Council Local Government Area (LGA), within Camden County and within the boundaries of the Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC). See Figure 1 for further details.

Table 1: The Bargo Subject Area

| Lot DP | Area (m ²) | Current Zoning |
|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Lot 23 DP 10196 | 42,792 | RU1 – Primary Production |
| Lot 24 DP 10196 | 36,786 | RU1 – Primary Production |
| Lot 25 DP 10196 | 44,600 | RU1 – Primary Production |
| Lot 26 DP 10196 | 52,187 | RU1 – Primary Production |
| Lot 27 DP 10196 | 60,968 | RU1 – Primary Production |
| Lot 28 DP 10196 | 37,241 | RU1 – Primary Production |
| Lot 29 DP 10196 | 36,251 | RU1 – Primary Production |
| Lot B DP 354366 | 18,254 | RU1 – Primary Production |
| Lot A DP 354366 | 18,199 | RU1 – Primary Production |
| Lot 31 DP 10196 | 38,446 | RU1 – Primary Production |
| Lot 32 DP 10196 | 38,235 | RU1 – Primary Production |
| Lot 33 DP 10196 | 36,606 | RU1 – Primary Production |
| Lot 34 DP 10196 | 36,735 | RU1 – Primary Production |
| Lot 35 DP 10196 | 37,028 | RU1 – Primary Production |
| Lot 36 DP 10196 | 50,795 | RU1 – Primary Production |
| Total | 585,123 | RU1 – Primary Production |

1.3 Proposed re-zoning

Wollondilly Shire Council are undertaking preliminary Environmental Impact Technical Studies as a precursor to the preparation of the Employment Land Rezoning Proposal for the Wollondilly Shire Council. They are preparing to rezone fifteen (15) parcels of land currently zoned as RU2 – Rural Landscape of the

Subject Area (see Appendix 2). The Subject Area is proposed for redevelopment to allow for expansion of the existing and new business.

1.4 Objectives

The purpose of this report is to provide a preliminary assessment to determine the potential impacts from the proposed re-zoning on the cultural values and significance of the Subject Area and components within it, including any identified heritage listed items. The work will assess the concept design in terms of those values of cultural significance expressed in the document *Assessing Heritage Significance (Heritage Office (former), 2001)*, determine the extent and nature of potential impacts and recommend, if required, strategies and protocols that will mitigate these impacts.

1.5 Methodology

This HHCA has been prepared in accordance with the principles and methodology contained in The Burra Charter: *The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (2013)* and in accordance with the best practice standards set out by the Heritage NSW. The relevant best practice guidelines include:

- *Statement of Heritage Impact (Heritage Council of NSW, 2002)*
- *NSW Heritage Manual*
- *Assessing Heritage Significance (Heritage Office (former), 2001)*
- *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics' (Heritage Council of NSW, 2009).*

1.5.1 Literature review, database searches

A review of relevant literature and databases was undertaken to determine the potential for historical heritage items to occur within the Subject Area. The literature and databases that were reviewed included:

- Heritage Branch Heritage Inventory (State Heritage Register, State Heritage Inventory)
- Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan 2011 heritage schedules
- Wollondilly Development Control Plan 2016 heritage schedules
- Commonwealth heritage registers (Australian Heritage Database, Commonwealth Heritage List, and National Heritage List)
- Background research, including previous historical heritage studies and reports.

The results of the desktop review were collated to identify known heritage items and areas with potential for heritage items or cultural heritage value. These items and areas informed the field survey.

1.5.2 Prior Assessments

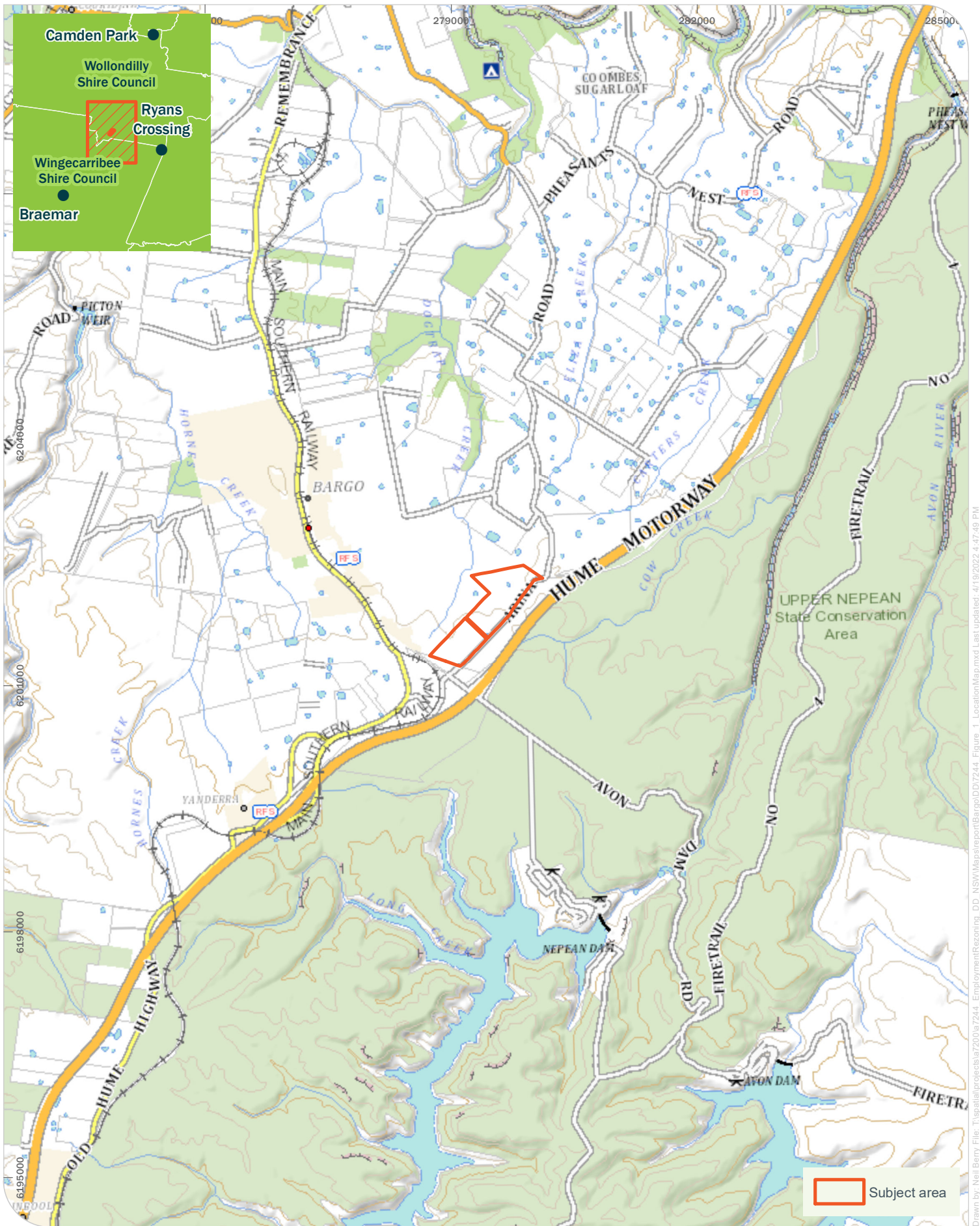
No Heritage reports have been undertaken in the area which include the Subject Area or are in the near vicinity.

1.5.3 Site Inspection

The site inspection was conducted for the purpose of identifying physical evidence that could indicate archaeological resources, structures or other works that may not have been identified in other sources within or adjacent to the Subject Area. The site inspection was conducted by Chelsea Freeman (Heritage Consultant, Niche) and Samuel Ward (Heritage Consultant, Niche) on 17 May 2022. As part of this site inspection, the Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence and Historic Heritage Constraints Assessments were performed concurrently. A total of 4 properties were inspected on foot and one property was inspected visually from the adjoining property.

1.6 Authorship and acknowledgements

This HHCA has been written by Olivier Rochecouste and Samuel Ward (Heritage Consultants, Niche), with document review and quality control provided by Jo Nelson (Associate Heritage Consultant, Niche). Technical assistance was provided by Neil Berry (GIS Consultant, Niche). Unless otherwise attributed, images used in this report are produced by Niche.



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GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

Niche PM: Chelsea Freeman
Niche Proj. #: 7244
Client: Wollondilly Shire Council

Location Map
Employment Land Rezoning - Bargo

Figure 1



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2 Regulatory and Assessment Framework

This section provides a summary of relevant legislation and associated planning instruments designed to protect and conserve significant heritage items and their values.

2.1 Commonwealth and National Legislation

2.1.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) is the Australian Government's central piece of environmental legislation. It provides a legal framework to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places. Under the EPBC Act, protected heritage items of significance are listed on the National Heritage List (NHL) or the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL). The NHL provides protection to places of cultural significance to the nation of Australia, while the CHL comprises natural, Aboriginal and historic heritage places owned and controlled by the Commonwealth.

No items on the CHL or NHL were identified inside or within 200m of the Subject Area (See Table 2).

2.2 NSW State Legislation

Heritage Act 1977

The *Heritage Act 1977* affords statutory protection to those items identified as having heritage significance and which form part of the NSW heritage record. The Act defines a heritage item as "a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct". Items that are assessed as having State heritage significance are listed on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR). Proposals to alter, damage, move or destroy heritage items listed on the SHR (or protected by an Interim Heritage Order [IHO]), require an approval under s60 of the *Heritage Act 1977*.

Archaeological features and deposits are afforded statutory protection by the 'relics provisions' of the Act. Land disturbance or excavation that will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed is prohibited under the provisions of the Act, unless carried out in accordance with a permit issued under s140 for Local heritage sites and s60 for State heritage sites of the Act.

No items on the SHR were identified inside or within 200m of the Subject Area (See Table 2).

State Heritage and Conservation (s.170) registers

Under s.170 of the *Heritage Act 1977*, NSW government agencies are required to maintain a register of heritage assets under their control or ownership. Each government agency is responsible for ensuring that the items entered on its register under s.170 are maintained with due diligence in accordance with State Owned Heritage Management Principles. Items listed on s.170 Heritage and Conservation Registers are listed on the State Heritage Inventory (SHI), and some are also listed on the SHR.

No s.170 listings were identified inside or within 200m of the Subject Area (See Table 2).

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) establishes the framework for cultural heritage values to be formally assessed in the land use planning process in NSW. The EP&A Act also requires

local governments to prepare planning instruments, such as Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) to provide guidance on the level of environmental assessment required.

Wollondilly LEP 2011

Heritage items within the Bargo LGA are listed in Schedule 5 of the Wollondilly LEP 2011. Wollondilly Development Control Plan (DCP) 2016 gives guidance and outlines controls in place to regulate development within the Bargo LGA. These items are subject to the planning controls and provisions set out in Clause 5.10 (Environmental Heritage) of that LEP.

The searches concluded that there are no recorded Heritage items within, or directly adjacent to, the Subject Area. Heritage items of national, state and local significance that were identified to be associated with the Subject Area and/or surrounding region are summarised below (see Table 2 and Figure 3).

No LEP local heritage items were identified inside or within 200m of the Subject Area (See Table 2).

2.3 Summary of Heritage items

The following table identifies those heritage places, sites or relics that are identified in statutory registers or schedules. There are no items within 200m of the Subject Area.

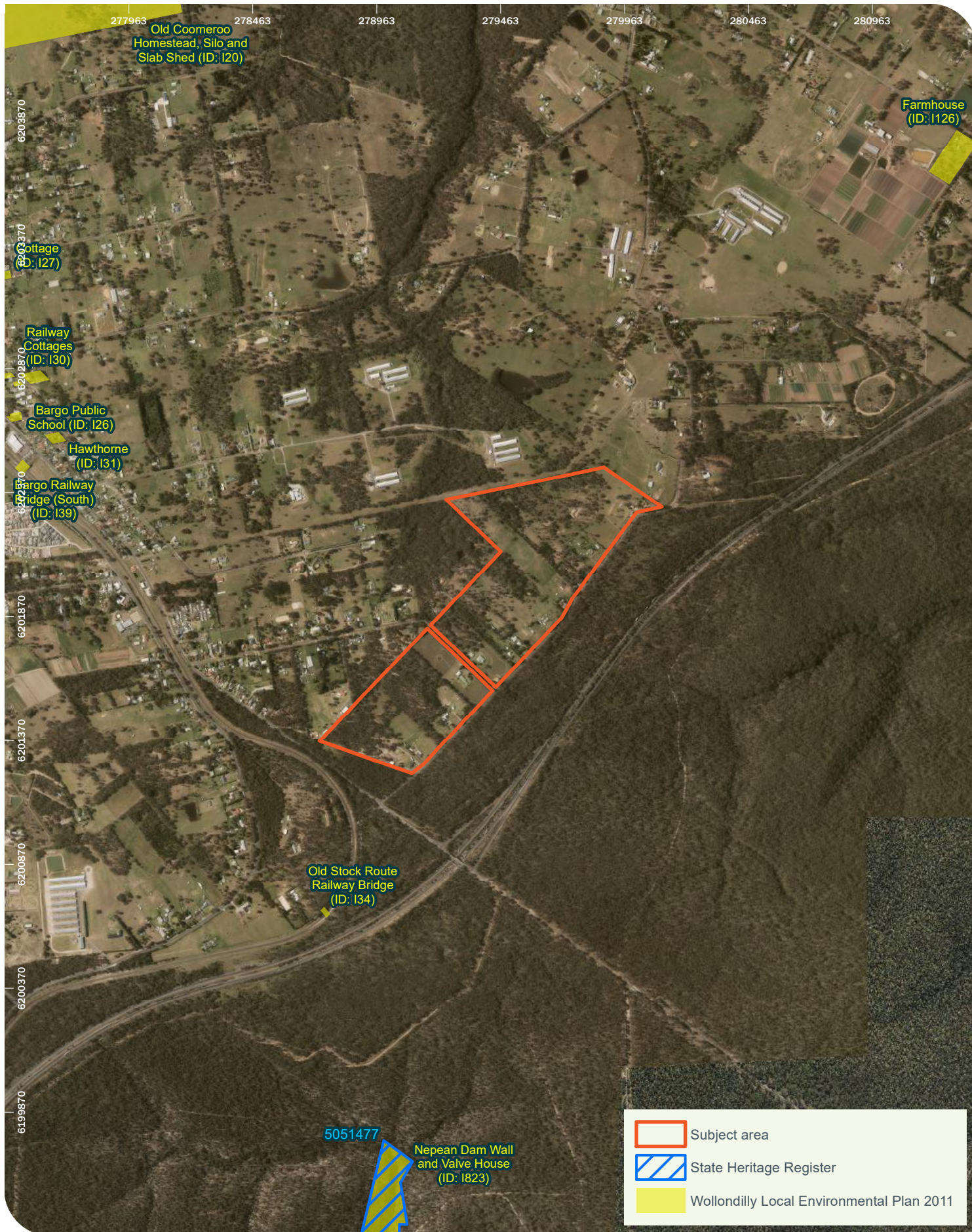
Table 2: Heritage items in proximity to the Subject Area

| Heritage Register | Items in the Subject Area | Items within 1km to the Subject Area |
|---|---------------------------|---|
| Australian World Heritage Database | NA | NA |
| Commonwealth Heritage List | NA | NA |
| National Heritage Register | NA | NA |
| State Heritage Register | NA | NA |
| Schedule 5 of the Wollondilly LEP (2011) | NA | Old Stock Route Railway bridge 9D:134) – outside of 200m of the Subject Area. |
| Wollondilly Development Control Plan (2016) | NA | NA |

2.3.1 The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (2013)

This HHCA has been prepared in accordance with the principles and methodology contained in *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (2013)*.

The Burra Charter outlines a series of best practice principles and measures for heritage investigation and conservation. The Charter is supported by a series of Practice Notes that provide practical advice in the application of the Burra Charter. The Charter was first adopted in 1979 and has been subject to numerous updates with the most recent iteration adopted in October 2013. The policies and legislative guidelines developed by the Heritage Council of NSW are guided by the Burra Charter.



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3 Environmental Context

The information in this section has been based on the NSW government website eSpade, NSW Department of Planning and Environment (2021).

3.1 Topography Geology

The Subject Area is located within the Woronora Plateau, a physiogeographic region of the Sydney Basin. The plateau is an area of uplifted Hawkesbury sandstone which has been cut by deep creek gullies flowing north into the Georges River. The topography of the Subject Area is characterised by gently undulating plateau surfaces and ridges, 200-100 m wide, with gently inclined slopes with gradients of <10% and a local relief of 10-50 m.

3.2 Geology and soils

The Subject Area is largely characterised by the residual Lucas Heights soil landscape and consists of gently undulating crests, rides, and plateau surfaces of the Mittagong Formation. The underlying geology of the Subject Area is the Mittagong Formation (alternating bands of shale and fine-grained sandstones) which is stratigraphically between the Ashfield Shale and Hawkesbury Sandstone. The Hawkesbury Sandstone geological unit is described as medium to coarse grain quartz sandstone with minor spatially constricted lenses of shale and laminate (Department of Planning and Environment 2022b). Soils within the landscape are moderately deep (50 – 150 cm), characterised by hard setting Yellow Podzolic Soils, yellow Soloths and Lateritic Podzolic Soils on ridges and plateau surfaces. Lateritic Podzolic Soils also occur on crests, Yellow Earths on shoulders of plateaux and ridges and Earthy Sands in valley flats (Department of Planning and Environment 2022b).

The dominant soil materials within the Subject Area consist of a loose, greyish-brown fine sandy loam with common inclusions of iron-coated, platy, fine sandstone fragments and charcoal forming the A horizon (topsoils). A bleached yellow-orange sandy clay loam forms within the A2 horizon with inclusions of rounded iron nodules and angular to sub-rounded stones. The B horizon consists of yellowish-brown sandy clay loam with orange mottling and iron-coated sandstone fragment inclusions. Deeper soils consist of yellowish-brown sandy clay to heavy clay with yellow, red, and orange mottling. Inclusions of undisturbed, stratified bands of platy, iron-coated, fine sandstone fragments are common.

The Subject Area is located on the periphery of the Blacktown residual soil landscape within the north-eastern corner of the Subject Area. The Blacktown soil landscape features gently undulating rises on Wianamatta Group shales. This largely consists of Ashfield Shale (laminate and dark grey siltstone), Bringelly Shale (shale with occasional calcareous claystone, laminate, and infrequent coal), and Minchinbury Sandstone (consisting of fine to medium-grained quartz lithic sandstone). The dominant soil materials within the landscape consist of shallow to moderately deep (>100 cm) hardsetting mottled texture contrast soils. Red and brown Podzolic Soils occur on crests, grading to Yellow Podzolic Soils on lower slope and in drainage lines (Department of Planning and Environment 2022a). The A horizon consist of a friable brownish black loam to clay loam with the A2 horizon consisting of a brown clay loam to silty clay which is hardsetting. The lower B horizon consists of a brown light to medium clay with frequent red, yellow or grey mottling occurs within the soils and becomes more numerous with depth. The C horizon is made up of a plastic light grey silty clay to heavy clay which is a hardsetting basal clay with gravel-sized shale fragment inclusions.

3.3 Hydrology

The closest water course is a first order non-perennial tributary of Dogtrap Creek located approximately 100 m north-west of the Subject Area. This creek feeds into the Bargo River, a major perennial natural water course. A small unnamed non-perennial stream of Dogtrap Creek intersects the Subject Area in the northern corner of the Subject Area. Another non-perennial tributary of Cow Creek is seen approximately 300m south-east of the Subject Area, feeding into the Nepean River. This indicates that Dogtrap Creek and Cow Creek would likely provide two permanent options for sources of water near the Subject Area.

3.4 Vegetation

The Subject Area has largely been extensively cleared of any native vegetation due to urbanisation, residential, and development. Any remnants of vegetation surrounding the Subject Area includes extensively cleared eucalypt low open-forest and eucalypt low woodland with sclerophyllous shrub understorey. Within this landscape, dominant tree species include turpentine smooth-barked apple red bloodwood, silvertop ash, snappy gum and Sydney peppermint. Understorey species include black she-oak, blue mountains mallee ash and heath banksia.

4 Historical Context

This section discusses the history of the locale surrounding the Subject Area and provides an overview of its historical context. This context provides the evidence required to understand the place of the Subject Area within the region and, therefore its importance to the community. It also provides information to address the heritage values of the built environment and the potential for archaeological evidence.

4.1 Regional Historical Context

4.1.1 Aboriginal Australian Context

The Subject Area is in the traditional country of the Dharawal people. Tindale has identified the Dharawal boundaries as being from the south side of Botany Bay to north of the Shoalhaven River and running inland to the Campbelltown and Camden area (Attenbrow 2010: 34). It has been pointed out that such boundary mapping, undertaken as it was in the nineteenth century, is indicative at best, however, there appears to be reasonably strong agreement between those who have mapped language boundaries that the area is Dharawal country (Attenbrow 2010: 35). Dharawal people distinguished themselves as Fresh Water, Bitter Water or Saltwater depending on where in the wider language boundary their traditional lands were – the inland hills and valleys, the plateaus and swamps or the coastal plain respectively (DEC 2005: 6).

The name of Bargo is believed to have derived from the local Dharawal word, Barago, meaning cripple, thick scrub, or brushwood or high/cold country (Reed 1973; Rebecca Chalker, Personal Communication). The Bargo area was composed of thick scrub, making it difficult for early explorers and convicts to traverse through, leading to the area being later known by as ‘Bargo Brush’.

4.1.2 Post-Invasion Context and Local Historical Context

The arrival of the First Fleet in Sydney Cove in 1788 was followed the next year by a smallpox epidemic, which spread as far as the Hawkesbury and Cumberland Plain areas killing over half the Aboriginal population in Sydney (Attenbrow 2010: 21). Early in the nineteenth century European graziers began taking land in the south of the Cumberland Plain and the coastal plains around Wollongong, with cedar being logged in the narrower northern coastal plain and rainforest areas of the Illawarra Escarpment (DEC 2005).

Governor Hunter visited the country south of the Nepean River in 1795 in order to ascertain the truth in rumours of herds of cattle roaming the hills. Hunter found a herd of about 60 wild cattle. Four cows and two bulls had escaped from the Government Farm at Sydney Cove. The cattle had crossed the Nepean and bred into the wild herd sighted by Hunter. The Government, hopeful of future cattle breeding in the colony, prohibited anyone from crossing the Nepean River without a permit in order not to disturb the cattle (Jervis 1941:277; Vincent 1996:3). The prohibited area of land was called ‘Cowpastures’ and extended from present day Camden to Picton.

The first known non-Aboriginal visit to the Bargo area was made by a party of four convicts, four soldiers, and a Government Servant - John Price. It was led by the ex-convict John Wilson who had previously lived with the Aboriginal people and travelled widely in the south. The purpose of the exploration was to discredit the belief among the convicts in Sydney that if they journeyed 150 or 200 miles south they would reach a colony of white people “where there was abundance of every sort of provision without the necessity of so much labour” (Berrima District Historical & Family History Society January 17 2011). It was during this expedition that three previously unrecorded species of native animals were sighted: “... a *whombatt*.... another animal which the natives call a *cullawine*, which much resembles a sloth in America” and a “*pheasant*”, these animals identified at Bargo were the wombat, the koala and the Lyre Bird

(Cambage 1920: 5). Despite the success of the exploration no attempt to occupy the country was made due to the prohibited access to the 'Cowpastures'.

The 'Cowpastures' area was opened for settlement by Governor Macquarie in 1822 which made land in the Picton, Appin, Bargo and Tahmoor areas into a patchwork of settlement between Camden and the Southern Highlands (Jervis 1937: 252). The first land grants were small, ranging between 30 and 80 acres with the rear boundaries being either Myrtle Creek or the Bargo River, the recipients being mainly ex-convicts and their families who grew maize, wheat and corn.

Between 1819 to the 1850s, the Great Southern Road was built to open up the country to the 'Cowpastures' area south of the Nepean River for settlement, including Bargo. The official formation of the Great Southern Road was under way at Stonequarry (Picton) in 1819 and the section of road was completed through Bargo in 1820. The road was 75 miles long and ended at the Cookbundoon Range near Goulburn. The road was 30 feet wide and had 6 bridges. In the 1850s, efforts were made to have the road cross Broughton Pass (Jervis 1939: 424-429). The continual construction and improvement of the Great Southern Road meant an increased number of settlers to Bargo and, as the flow of travellers along the road increased, so did the demand for accommodation and Inns along the way. It was during this time that the Bargo area became notorious because of the number of convicts who had escaped captivity and became bushrangers in the area, making it a perilous zone to travel through (Bayley 1973).

The Great Southern Road was the first coach road constructed to the south of the Nepean River under the direction of the Surveyor General Sir Thomas Mitchell. The official formation of the Great Southern Road extension was under way at Stonequarry (Picton) in 1819 and the section of road was completed through to Bargo in 1820. The road was 75 miles long and ended at the Cookbundoon Range near Goulburn. The road was 30 feet wide and had 6 bridges. Eleven convict labourers worked on this section of the road along with an overseer, a guide, a clerk and a bullock driver. No physical evidence of the original road is present on the boundary of Old Coomeroo.

The area that is now Bargo was originally called "West Bargo". "East Bargo" referred to the area that is now "Wilton". The First land grants in West Bargo were issued in 1822. Nearly all the land grants were small portions of 30, 40, 50 or 60 acres with the exception of James Vaughan's grant of 100 acres, Prosper De Mestre's grant of 700 acres and James Christy Phelps grant of 500 acres. All these land portions formed the main settlement of Bargo along the Great Southern Road.

When the Main Southern Railway was built in 1863, terminating at Picton it meant that the small towns south of Picton, including Bargo, became isolated and settlement in those areas dwindled. In 1867 the line was extended to Mittagong, but the route of the railway did not go through Bargo resulting in such a population decline in Bargo that the primary school closed due to a lack of potential students in the area. Even the Post Office closed for a period of time, whereby locals had to travel to Picton for their mail. In 1919, the Main South line from Picton was deviated to Mittagong to ease the grades. The new line virtually follows the line of the Great Southern Road taking the main line away from Thirlmere, Buxton, Balmoral and Hilltop and passing through Tahmoor, Bargo and Yerrinbool. The township of Bargo began to prosper as a direct result of the railway line.

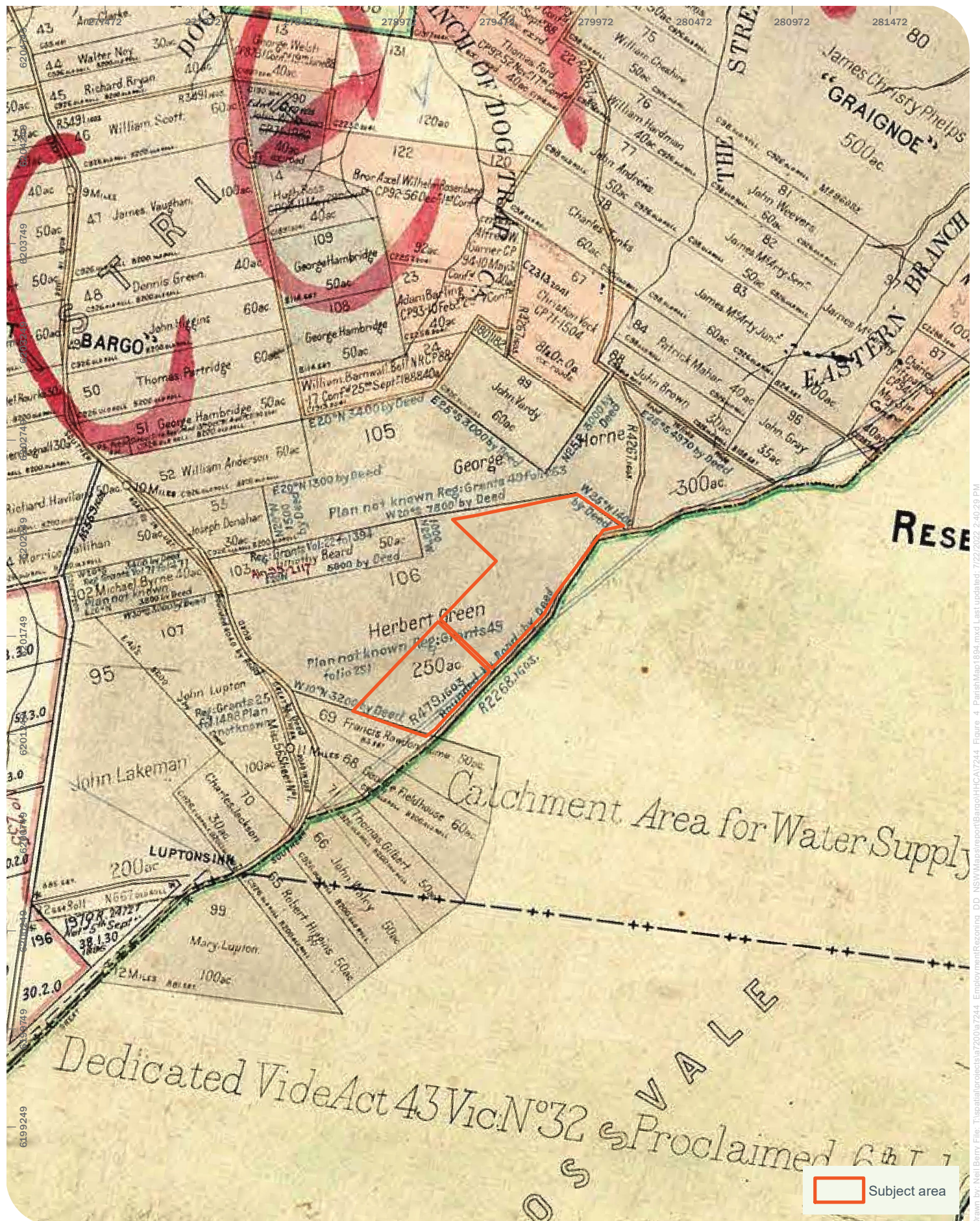
4.2 Historical Development of the Subject Area

The Subject Area is located within the historic parish area of Bargo. Using historic parish maps and aerials of this area, it can be determined what phases of development have impacted the Subject Area in the last century. The earliest Bargo parish maps date to 1894 and conveys that the Subject Area was part of 250 acres (i.e., 101.2 hectares) of owned land by Herbert Green (Figure 4). The area's southern extent was

bounded by a road, which is most likely the earliest installation of modern day Arina Road. Its western extent was bounded by the property of Francis Rawdon Hume as well as the Great Southern Road, which has become part of the modern Remembrance Drive/Old Hume Highway roads. The northern and eastern extents of the Subject Area are bounded by the properties of Timothy Beard and George Horne, respectively.

The 1917 parish map shows there was minimal change to the Subject Area, but to its southern extent, the neighbouring property of Francis Rawdon Hume has been superseded by the pending installation of the new section of the Main Southern Railway line between Picton and Mittagong from 1919. The 1938, 1959 and 1974 parish maps do not show case much change at all to the Subject Area and it remains as part of the property of Herbert Green.

The aerial imagery from 1970 (Figure 5) on the other hand shows that the property has been subdivided into the 15 lots as laid out in Table 1. Further development of the residences can be seen from the 1998 (Figure 6) and 2005 (Figure 7) historical imagery of the Subject Area with continued clearance of vegetation for farming purposes and the further constriction of infrastructure in the form of homesteads and farming related infrastructure.





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5 Physical Analysis

The following section details the site inspection of the Subject Area which comprises of fifteen (15) parcels of land covering a total area of approximately 585,123 m².

5.1 Site inspection

The site inspection was conducted for the purpose of identifying physical evidence that could indicate archaeological resources, structures or other works that may not have been identified in other sources within or adjacent to the Subject Area. The site inspection was conducted by Chelsea Freeman (Heritage Consultant, Niche) and Samuel Ward (Heritage Consultant, Niche) on 17 May 2022. As part of this Historic Heritage Constraints Assessment site inspection, a total of fifteen properties were investigated. However, due to access issues with property owners, only five properties were inspected on foot and the remaining ten properties were visually inspected from afar and using desktop heritage assessment methods.

560 Arina Rd

A desktop assessment has been undertaken for property 560 Arina Rd, Bargo, as access was not provided at the time of the site inspection. Historical imagery of the Subject Area indicates the property has been cleared of vegetation and the construction of residential infrastructure has been evident prior to 1970. The constant use and maintenance of the property indicates it has been disturbed (i.e., the use of 'disturbed' indicates that the area has been affected by 20th century farming, agricultural and land development activities). The desktop heritage assessment did not identify any heritage listed items or places within the Subject Area.

570 Arina Rd

A site inspection of property 570 Arina Rd, Bargo, identified poor Ground Surface Visibility (GSV) with a percentage of approximately 20% for the overall property. The south-eastern end of the property, closest to Arina Rd, was disturbed as evident by the construction of a driveway, a residential property and the current use of front paddocks for horses (Plate 5 - Plate 6). The north-western end of the property, the rear, had 0% GSV with overgrown dense vegetation limiting visibility (Plate 1 - Plate 4). The site inspection did not identify any heritage listed items or places within the Subject Area.

580 Arina Rd

A site inspection of property 580 Arina Rd, Bargo, identified high GSV, approximately 70% for the front of the property, closest to Arina Rd (Plate 7 - Plate 8). The front of the property was disturbed due to landscaping and the construction of residential infrastructure. The north-western end of the property had 10% GSV with overgrown dense vegetation limiting visibility and mud in areas of exposure (Plate 12). The rear of the property contained two dams, with shaley rock exposures surrounding the dams (Plate 9 - Plate 11). The site inspection did not identify any heritage listed items or places within the Subject Area.

590 Arina Rd

A desktop assessment has been undertaken for property 590 Arina Rd, Bargo, as access was not provided at the time of the site inspection. Historical imagery of the property indicates the property was extensively cleared of vegetation prior to 1970 (Plate 5). The 1998, 2005 and current aerial imagery indicate a steady regrowth of vegetation on the property, with clearance of vegetation being maintained in specific areas of the property (Figure 6 – Figure 7). The current aerial imagery indicates the use of the property for residential and agricultural purposes, as evident by residential infrastructure and infrastructure associated with equestrian activities. The constant use and maintenance of the property indicates the property has

been disturbed. The desktop heritage assessment did not identify any heritage listed items or places within the Subject Area.

600 Arina Rd

A site inspection of property 600 Arina Rd, Bargo, identified the property to be disturbed through the construction of residential infrastructure at the front of the property, closest to Arina Rd, and the use of the rear of the property for equestrian purposes. The rear of the property consisted of consecutive paddocks, all currently occupied by horses, with poor GSV due to the high level of mud (Plate 13 - Plate 15). The site inspection did not identify any heritage listed items or places within the Subject Area.

610 Arina Rd

A desktop assessment has been undertaken for property 610 Arina Rd, Bargo, as access was not provided at the time of the site inspection. Historical imagery of the property indicates the property has been cleared of vegetation prior to 1970. The 1998 aerial imagery show the construction of a circular track across most of the property, with a dam constructed in the middle of the track and residential infrastructure at the front of the property (Figure 6). The 2005 (Figure 7) and current aerials of the property indicate the continued use of the property. The desktop heritage assessment did not identify any heritage listed items or places within the Subject Area.

620 Arina Rd

A desktop assessment has been undertaken for property 620 Arina Rd, Bargo, as access was not provided at the time of the site inspection. Historical imagery of the property from 1970 show the complete clearance of vegetation. Imagery from 1998 (Figure 6) show the regrowth of vegetation across approximately 60% of the property and the construction of residential infrastructure at the front of the property. Minimal difference is evident between 1998 and 2005 aerial imagery; however, current aerial imagery indicates the removal of vegetation to the majority of the property since 2005 (Figure 7). The continued clearance of vegetation from the property and the construction of residential infrastructure indicates the property has been disturbed. The desktop heritage assessment did not identify any heritage listed items or places within the Subject Area.

630 Arina Rd

A desktop assessment has been undertaken for property 630 Arina Rd, Bargo, as access was not provided at the time of the site inspection. Historical imagery of the property indicates vegetation clearance occurred prior to 1970. Aerial imagery from 1998 and 2005 reveals construction of residential infrastructure, farming infrastructure and a dam on the property (Figure 6 – Figure 7). The constant use and maintenance of the property indicates the property has been disturbed. The desktop heritage assessment did not identify any heritage listed items or places within the Subject Area.

636 Arina Rd

A desktop assessment has been undertaken for property 636 Arina Rd, Bargo, as access was not provided at the time of the site inspection. Historical imagery of the property indicates the property has been cleared of vegetation and the construction of residential infrastructure has been evident prior to 1970. The constant use and maintenance of the property indicates the property has been disturbed. The desktop heritage assessment did not identify any heritage listed items or places within the Subject Area.

660 Arina Rd

A desktop assessment has been undertaken for property 660 Arina Rd, Bargo, as access was not provided at the time of the site inspection. Historical imagery from 1970 indicates disturbance to the front of the

property through vegetation clearance, use of the property for agricultural practices and the construction of residential property. Historical imagery from 1998 and 2005 (Figure 6 – Figure 7) show the continued use of the property for residential purposes. The constant use and maintenance of the front of the property indicates the property has been disturbed. The desktop heritage assessment did not identify any heritage listed items or places within the Subject Area.

670 Arina Rd

A desktop assessment has been undertaken for property 670 Arina Rd, Bargo, as access was not provided at the time of the site inspection. Historical imagery indicated minimal disturbance to the property. Vegetation clearance and residential infrastructure is evident at the front of the property; however, no disturbance is evident in the historical imagery for the rear of the property. The desktop heritage assessment did not identify any heritage listed items or places within the Subject Area.

680 Arina Rd

A site inspection of property 680 Arina Rd, Bargo, identified high Ground Surface Visibility (GSV) with approximately 70% for the overall property. The front of the property, closet to Arina Rd, has been disturbed through landscaping and residential infrastructure (Plate 16 - Plate 18). The rear of the property has been well kept and mown, with infrastructure associated with the keeping of animals, including fenced dog kennels (Plate 20 - Plate 21). Small areas of exposure were evident around the boundary of the property along the fence line (Plate 17). The visual inspection did not identify any heritage listed items or places within the Subject Area.

690 Arina Rd

A site inspection of 690 Arina Rd, Bargo, from the adjoining property 680 Arina Rd, identified the area as highly disturbed, through residential infrastructure at the front of the property, the use of the rear of the property as a boat yard and associated infrastructure, and the construction of a large heavy-duty gate at the entrance to the property. The site inspection did not identify any heritage listed items or places within the Subject Area.

115 Reservoir Rd

A desktop assessment has been undertaken for property 115 Reservoir Rd, Bargo, as access was not provided at the time of the site inspection. Property 115 Reservoir Rd is located partially within 200 m of a water course and within the Lucas Heights Soil landscape. Historical imagery of the property shows the constant removal of vegetation prior to 1970 and the construction of residential infrastructure. The constant use and maintenance of the property indicates the property has been disturbed. The desktop heritage assessment did not identify any heritage listed items or places within the Subject Area.

120 Reservoir Rd

A desktop assessment has been undertaken for property 120 Reservoir Rd, Bargo, as access was not provided at the time of the site inspection. Property 120 Reservoir Rd is located partially within 200 m of a water course and within the Lucas Heights Soil landscape. Historical imagery of the property shows removal of vegetation to 100% of the property prior to 1970 and the construction of infrastructure. The constant use and maintenance of the property indicates the property has been disturbed. The desktop heritage assessment did not identify any heritage listed items or places within the Subject Area.

5.1.1 Site Inspection Summary

No sites of historical interest were identified in the Subject Area through the site inspection and desktop reviews. Throughout the Subject Area, significant disturbance is evident as a result of extensive vegetation clearing, landscaping and the construction of infrastructure associated with residential and agricultural use. No Historical items were identified throughout the Subject Area.

5.1.2 Imagery



Plate 1: GSV at rear of property 570 Arina Rd, Bargo



Plate 2. Poor GSV at the rear of property 570 Arina Rd, Bargo.



Plate 3. Overgrown vegetation at rear of property 570 Arina Rd, Bargo.



Plate 4. Residential infrastructure on property 570 Arina Rd, Bargo.



Plate 5. Front paddocks disturbed through animal use at property 570 Arina Rd, Bargo.



Plate 6. Front paddocks disturbed through animal use at property 570 Arina Rd, Bargo.



Plate 7. Front of property 580 Arina Rd, Bargo. Lawn of residential property is landscaped and well-kept.



Plate 8. Front of property 580 Arina Rd, Bargo. Lawn of residential property is landscaped and well-kept.



Plate 9. Exposure at rear of property 580 Arina Rd, Bargo.



Plate 10. Dam located at rear of property 580 Arina Rd, Bargo. Small areas of exposure surrounding dam.



Plate 11. Dam located at rear of property 580 Arina Rd, Bargo. Small areas of exposure surrounding dam.



Plate 12. Overgrown vegetation with poor GSV at rear of property 580 Arina Rd, Bargo.



Plate 13. Consecutive paddocks containing horses behind residential dwellings at property 600 Arina Rd, Bargo.



Plate 14. The rear paddock containing horses behind residential dwellings at property 600 Arina Rd, Bargo.



Plate 15. Track running parallel to paddocks leading to residential property at property 600 Arina Rd, Bargo.



Plate 16. Landscaped front lawn adjacent to residential property at 680 Arina Rd, Bargo.

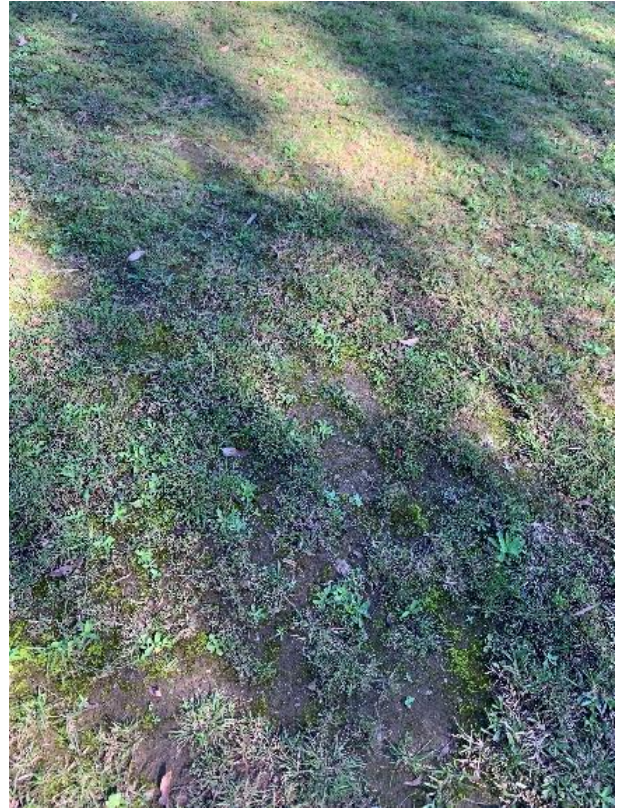


Plate 17. Small areas of exposure evident at boundary of property 680 Arina Rd, Bargo.



Plate 18. Landscaped front lawn adjacent to residential property at 680 Arina Rd, Bargo.



Plate 19. Overgrown grass with poor GSV at property 680 Arina Rd, Bargo.



Plate 20. Rear paddock cleared of vegetation at property 680 Arina Rd, Bargo.



Plate 21. Rear paddock cleared of vegetation at property 680 Arina Rd, Bargo.

6 Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1 Conclusions and potential impacts

From the desktop and site inspections, no historical sites or objects were identified in the Subject Area. Therefore, the proposed re-zoning would be unlikely to have potential for impact to historical heritage value within the Subject Area. The proposed re-zoning would seek to provide opportunity to redevelop the Subject Area to allow for expansion of the existing business and new entrants in Bargo. As there are no historical items or identified sites of historical heritage value within the Subject Area, the proposed re-zoning would be unlikely to have potential for impact to historical value.

6.2 Recommendations

Based on the information and discussion noted in this advice letter, the following recommendations have been developed, in order to assist the design process.

6.2.1 Re-zoning can proceed with caution

As mentioned in the above sections of this Historical Heritage Assessment (HHCA), the proposed re-zoning can proceed with caution. Should unexpected finds be encountered during the proposed re-zoning or subsequent works, works are required to cease within ten metres of the find until it is assessed by a qualified heritage professional. Should relics be discovered, the heritage council of NSW is to be informed immediately and their advice followed prior to works re-commencing.

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Conservation management
Community consultation
Archaeological, built and landscape values

Environmental management and approvals

Impact assessments
Development and activity approvals
Rehabilitation
Stakeholder consultation and facilitation
Project management

Environmental offsetting

Offset strategy and assessment (NSW, QLD, Commonwealth)
Accredited BAM assessors (NSW)
Biodiversity Stewardship Site Agreements (NSW)
Offset site establishment and management
Offset brokerage
Advanced Offset establishment (QLD)