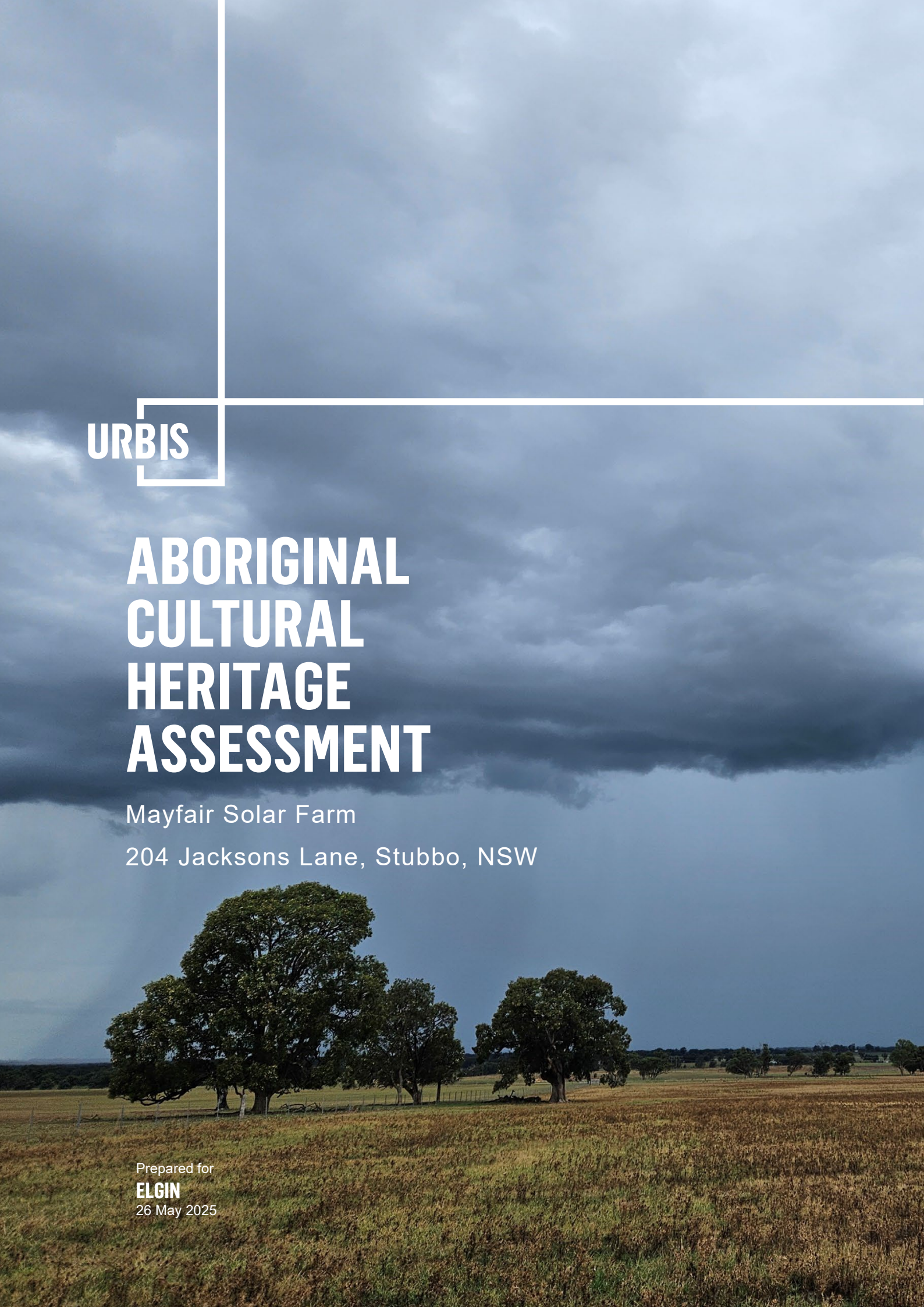




URBIS

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

Mayfair Solar Farm

204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo, NSW

Prepared for
ELGIN
26 May 2025

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CONTENTS

Glossary	i
Executive Summary.....	iv
Conclusions	iv
Recommendations	v
1. Introduction	1
1.1. Subject Area	1
1.2. Proposed Activity	1
1.3. Statutory Context	3
1.3.1. Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	3
1.3.2. National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)	3
1.3.3. Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW).....	3
1.3.3.1. Mid-Western Regional Local Environmental Plan 2012	4
1.4. Authorship	4
1.5. Limitations	4
2. Aboriginal Consultation.....	9
2.1. Stage 1 – Notification and Registration	9
2.1.1. Native Title.....	9
2.1.2. Identification of Cultural Knowledge Holders	9
2.1.3. Registration of Interest	10
2.2. Stage 2 & 3 – Presenting and Gathering Information.....	11
2.2.1. Presentation of Project Information and Methodology	11
2.2.2. Gathering Feedback	11
2.2.3. Archaeological Survey and Meeting.....	18
2.2.4. Additional Registration.....	18
2.3. Stage 4 – Review of Draft ACHA Report	19
2.4. Additional Consultation	25
3. Desktop Assessment	31
3.1. Archaeological Context	31
3.1.1. Aboriginal Land Use	31
3.1.2. Declared Aboriginal Places	32
3.1.3. Registered Aboriginal Objects	32
3.1.4. Previous Archaeological Investigations	37
3.1.4.1. Investigations of the Subject area	37
3.1.4.2. Regional Investigations	37
3.1.4.3. Summary	38
3.1.5. Regional and Local Characteristics	39
3.2. Environmental Context.....	40
3.2.1. Natural Landscape	40
3.2.2. Historical Ground Disturbance	43
3.3. Archaeological Potential	47
3.3.1. Predictive Model	47
3.3.2. Assessment of Potential	48
3.4. Summary	48
4. Physical Assessment.....	50
4.1. Archaeological Survey	50
4.1.1. Survey Team	50
4.1.2. Aim.....	50
4.1.3. Methodology	50
4.1.4. Conditions and Limitations	51
4.1.5. Results.....	57
4.1.5.1. Survey Unit 1	57
4.1.5.2. Survey Unit 2	59

4.1.5.3.	Survey Unit 3	60
4.1.5.4.	Survey Unit 4	62
4.1.5.5.	Survey Unit 5	64
4.1.5.6.	Additional Survey Unit - Survey Unit 6	68
4.1.5.7.	Survey Coverage	70
4.2.	Summary	73
5.	Significance Assessment	74
5.1.	Framework for Assessment	74
5.2.	Assessment of Heritage Values	74
5.2.1.	Social or Cultural Value	74
5.2.2.	Historic Value	75
5.2.3.	Aesthetic Value	75
5.2.4.	Scientific (Archaeological) Value	75
5.3.	Statement of Significance	76
6.	Impact Assessment	78
6.1.	Framework for Assessment	78
6.2.	Assessment of Potential Harm	78
6.3.	Inter-Generational Equity	81
6.4.	Conservation & Avoidance of Harm	81
6.5.	Management & Minimisation of Harm	81
6.5.1.	Proposed Management & Minimisation of Harm	82
6.5.2.	Proposed Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan	82
6.5.3.	Proposed Preliminary Test Excavation Methodology for Mayfair AS3	83
6.6.	Heritage NSW comments	83
7.	Conclusions & Recommendations	85
	Conclusions	85
	Recommendations	85
8.	References	87
	Disclaimer	89
Appendix A	Site Plans	
Appendix B	Basic and Extensive AHIMS Search	
Appendix C	Registered Aboriginal Party Consultation Log	
Appendix D	Registered Aboriginal Party Consultation Documentation	

FIGURES

Figure 1 – Regional location	5
Figure 2 – Location of the subject area	6
Figure 3 – Site Layout Plan.	7
Figure 4 – Site Design Layout – Road Upgrade Inset Plan	8
Figure 5 – Location of the subject area, relative to registered Native Title Claims in the surrounding area	30
Figure 6 – AHIMS sites in extensive search area.	34
Figure 7 – AHIMS sites in proximity. Note the location of the Artefact Site (AHIMS ID# 36-3-0048) may not be accurate. See Figure 8 below.	35
Figure 8 – Alternative location of AHIMS site #36-3-0048 according to the information provided in the site card.	36
Figure 9 – Topography	41
Figure 10 – Soil Landscapes and Hydrology	42
Figure 11 – Extract of Parish map, Parish of Puggoon, County of Bligh, [1886]	44

Figure 12 – Aerial photograph from 1964.....	45
Figure 13 – Aerial photograph from 1994.....	46
Figure 14 – Archaeological potential for predictive model.....	49
Figure 15 – Dense crop in south-east paddock during 2024 survey.....	52
Figure 16 – Difference between dense and parse crop in 2024.	52
Figure 17 – Dense crop in the south-east paddocks in 2024.....	52
Figure 18 – GSV in the dense cropped area in 2024.....	52
Figure 19 – Dense grass cover in south-east paddocks in 2025.....	52
Figure 20 – Tall weedy growth in south-east paddocks in 2025.....	52
Figure 21 – Exposures around dams.....	53
Figure 22 – Exposures adjacent to the creek crossing on Jacksons Lane.....	53
Figure 23 – Survey Coverage.....	54
Figure 24 – Survey units.....	55
Figure 25 – Survey transects.....	56
Figure 26 – Example of GSV in SU 1.....	58
Figure 27 – General shot of SU1 Facing N.....	58
Figure 28 – Example of exposure in SU1.....	58
Figure 29 – Example of overgrown grass-patch around dam in SU1 facing NE.....	58
Figure 30 – Photo of Mayfair IF1.....	58
Figure 31 – Photo of Mayfair IF1.....	58
Figure 32 – Example of GSV in SU 2.....	59
Figure 33 – General shot of SU2 Facing NE.....	59
Figure 34 – Photo showing the difference between SU2 on the left and cropped/cropped area on right.....	59
Figure 35 – General shot of SU2 with trees and dam in the background facing N.....	59
Figure 36 – Example of GSV in SU 3.....	61
Figure 37 – General shot of SU3 from SE corner facing W.....	61
Figure 38 – Example of exposure in SU3 around the dam, facing W.....	61
Figure 39 – General shot of SU3 from northern fence facing E.....	61
Figure 40 – Photo of location of Mayfair IF2.....	61
Figure 41 – Photo of ventral surface of artefact, Mayfair IF2.....	61
Figure 42 – Photo of location of Mayfair IF3.....	62
Figure 43 – Photo of ventral surface of artefact, Mayfair IF3.....	62
Figure 44 – Example of GSV in SU4.....	63
Figure 45 – General shot of SU4 Facing W, stock-track visible on the right.....	63
Figure 46 – Example of exposed, eroded bank of larger gully in SU4, facing S.....	63
Figure 47 – View of the larger gully from the fence line, facing NW facing NE.....	63
Figure 48 – Photo of Mayfair AS1, facing NW. Note the small rise just E of the tree. Flags marking artefacts.....	63
Figure 49 – Photo of Mayfair AS1, facing SE, with the creek in the background. Note the small rise just E of the tree. Flags marking artefacts.....	63
Figure 50 – Quartz, multidirectional core.....	64
Figure 51 – Silcrete, proximal flake (dorsal).....	64
Figure 52 – Quartz, distal flake (dorsal).....	64
Figure 53 – Quartz, distal flake (ventral).....	64
Figure 54 – General GSV in SU5.....	65
Figure 55 – General view of SU5, facing NE.....	65
Figure 56 – General view of Mayfair AS2, facing N, note the tree line marking the creek bed in the background.....	66
Figure 57 – General view of Mayfair AS2, facing E towards the creek.....	66
Figure 58 – Multidirectional quartz core.....	66

Figure 59 – Retouched, quartzite flake (dorsal).	66
Figure 60 – Retouched, quartzite flake (ventral).	66
Figure 61 – Unidirectional quartz core.	66
Figure 62 – General view of Mayfair AS3, facing S.	67
Figure 63 – General view of Mayfair AS3, facing N, note the junction of the creek and gully in the background.	67
Figure 64- General view of Mayfair AS3, facing S shot taken from the creek bank. Note the artefacts marked by flags.	67
Figure 65 – General view of Mayfair AS3, facing W. Note the clump of trees in the background located along the W boundary of SU5.	67
Figure 66 – Chalcedony(?) retouched complete flake (dorsal).	67
Figure 67 – Quartz flakes.	67
Figure 68 – Typical visibility of grassy areas.	69
Figure 69 – Typical visibility in weedy areas.	69
Figure 70 – Modified creek bank at creek crossing on Jacksons Lane; clear and evident disturbance; aspect south-east.	69
Figure 71 – Modified creek bank at creek crossing on Jacksons Lane; possibly eroded subsoil; aspect north-east.	69
Figure 72 – Concrete causeway over Slapdash Creek; aspect west.	69
Figure 73 – Underground services notification Jacksons Lane.	69
Figure 74 – Archaeology Survey Results.	71
Figure 75 – Archaeological Survey results compared to predictive model.	72
Figure 76 – Impact assessment map	80
Figure 77 – Proposed archaeological testing design. Please note that pit locations and numbers are indicative.	84

TABLES

Table 1 – Contacted organisations	9
Table 2 – Registered Aboriginal Parties	10
Table 3 – RAP responses to the Stage 2 & 3 Information Pack.	12
Table 4 – RAP attendees at site visit and meeting.	18
Table 5 – Attendees at additional survey	18
Table 6 – RAP responses to the Stage 4 Draft ACHA Report	19
Table 7 – Additional consultation February 2025	25
Table 8 – RAP review comments from updated ACHA.	27
Table 9 – Summary of registered Aboriginal site features represented in the identified 98 items in the AHIMS search area	33
Table 10 – Survey Team	50
Table 11 – Additional Survey Team	50
Table 12 – Survey coverage: survey units.	70
Table 13 – Survey coverage: landforms.	70
Table 14 – Criteria for assessing archaeological/scientific significance (Burra charter 2013; the ACHA Guidelines 2011).	75
Table 15 – Significance Assessment.	76
Table 16 – Site specific assessment of potential harm.	79
Table 17 Proposed conservation measures	81
Table 18 – Management and minimisation of harm.	82

GLOSSARY

Term	Definition
Aboriginal ceremony and dreaming site	Previously referred to as mythological sites, these are spiritual/story places where no physical evidence of previous use of the place may occur, e.g. natural unmodified landscape features, ceremonial or spiritual areas, men's/women's sites, dreaming (creation) tracks, marriage places etc. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
Aboriginal cultural heritage	The tangible (objects) and intangible (dreaming stories, legends and places) cultural practices and traditions associated with past and present-day Aboriginal communities.
Aboriginal object	As defined in the NPW Act, any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises NSW, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.
Aboriginal place	As defined in the NPW Act, any place declared to be an Aboriginal place (under s.84 of the NPW Act) by the Minister administering the NPW Act, by order published in the NSW Government Gazette, because the Minister is of the opinion that the place is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture. It may or may not contain Aboriginal objects.
Aboriginal resource and gathering sites	Related to everyday activities such as food gathering, hunting, or collection and manufacture of materials and goods for use or trade. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System. A register of previously reported Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places in NSW, managed under Section 90 of the NPW Act.
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit. A permit issued under Section 90, Division 2 of Part 6 of the NPW Act.
Archaeology	The scientific study of material remains of past human life, including artefacts, relics, ruins, buildings and their environment and context.
Art	Art is found in shelters, overhangs and across rock formations. Techniques include painting, drawing, scratching, carving engraving, pitting, conjoining, abrading and the use of a range of binding agents and the use of natural pigments obtained from clays, charcoal and plants. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
Artefact	Objects such as stone tools, and associated flaked material, spears, manuports, grindstones, discarded stone flakes, modified glass or shell demonstrating evidence of use of the area by Aboriginal people. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
Artefact scatter	Multiple artefacts associated with one another in the same context. These are recordable on AHIMS as 'artefacts'.
Burial	A traditional or contemporary (post-contact) burial of an Aboriginal person, which may occur outside designated cemeteries and may not be marked, e.g. in caves, marked by stone cairns, in sand areas, along creek banks etc. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.

Term	Definition
Ceremonial ring	A Raised earth ring associated with ceremony. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
Cliff	A steep rock face
Code of Practice	<i>Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales</i> (DECCW 2010b).
Conflict site	Previously referred to as massacre sites where confrontations occurred between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people, or between different Aboriginal groups. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
DECCW	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW.
Due Diligence Code	<i>Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales</i> (DECCW 2010a)
Dune	As defined in the Due Diligence Code, a sand ridge or sand hill formed by the wind.
Earth mound	A mounded deposit of round to oval shape containing baked clay lumps, ash, charcoal and, usually, black or dark grey sediment. The deposit may be compacted or loose and ashy. Mounds may contain various economic remains such as mussel shell and bone as well as stone artefacts. Occasionally they contain burials. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
EPA Act	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> (NSW)
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth)
Fish trap	A modified area on watercourses where fish were trapped for short-term storage and gathering. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
Grinding grooves	A groove in a rock surface resulting from manufacture of stone tools such as ground edge hatchets and spears, or rounded depressions resulting from grinding of seeds and grains. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
Harm	As defined in the NPW Act, to destroy, deface, damage or move an Aboriginal object or destroy, deface or damage a declared Aboriginal place. Harm may be direct or indirect (e.g. through increased visitation or erosion). Harm does not include something that is trivial or negligible.
Habitation structure	Structures constructed by Aboriginal people for short- or long-term shelter. Temporary structures are commonly preserved away from the coastline and may include historic camps of contemporary significance. Smaller structures may make use of natural materials such as branches, logs and bark sheets or manufactured materials such as corrugated iron to form shelters. Archaeological remains of a former structure such as chimney/fireplace, raised earth building platform, excavated pits, rubble mounds etc. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
Headland	A narrow piece of coastal land that projects from a coastline into the sea or ocean
Hearth	Aboriginal site feature recordable on AHIMS. Cultural deposit sometimes marked by hearth stones, usually also contains charcoal and may also contain heat treated stone fragments.
Isolated find	A single artefact found in an isolated context. These are recordable on AHIMS as 'artefacts'.

Term	Definition
Modified Trees	Trees which show the marks of modification as a result of cutting of bark from the trunk for use in the production of shields, canoes, boomerangs, burials shrouds, for medicinal purposes, foot holds etc, or alternately intentional carving of the heartwood of the tree to form a permanent marker to indicate ceremonial use/significance of a nearby area, again these carvings may also act as territorial or burial markers. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
Non-human bone and organic material	Objects which can be found within cultural deposits as components of an Aboriginal site such as fish or mammal bones, ochres, cached objects which may otherwise have broken down such as resin, twine, dilly bags, nets etc. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
NPW Act	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>
NPW Regulation	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019</i>
Ochre quarry	A source of ochre used for ceremonial occasions, burials, trade and artwork. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
PAD	A 'potential archaeological deposit'. An area where Aboriginal objects may occur below the ground surface. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
Ridge	A compound landform element comprising a narrow crest that is longer than its width
Ridge top (or ridgeline)	The crest of a ridge that extends along its highest contours
Shell	An accumulation or deposit of shellfish from beach, estuarine, lacustrine or riverine species resulting from Aboriginal gathering and consumption. Usually found in deposits previously referred to as 'shell middens.' These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
SSDA	State Significant Development Application, under Division 4.7 of the EP&A Act
Stone arrangement	Human produced arrangements of stone usually associated with ceremonial activities, or used as markers for territorial limits or to mark/protect burials. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
Stone quarry	A source of stone which was quarried and used for the production of stone tools by Aboriginal people. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
Waterhole	A source of fresh water for Aboriginal groups which may have traditional ceremonial or dreaming significance and/or may also be used to the present day as a rich resource gathering area (e.g. waterbirds, eels, clays, reeds etc). These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
Waters	As defined in the Due Diligence Code, the whole or any part of any river, stream, lake, lagoon, swamp, wetlands, natural watercourse and tidal waters (including the sea), where the boundary of tidal waters is defined as the high-water mark.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Urbis was engaged by Elgin ('the Proponent') to conduct an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) of land located at 204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo, NSW, legally defined as Lot 2 DP 528667 and Lot 2 DP 734669, and the ('the subject area') (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

The Proponent is proposing to redevelop the subject area for the construction of a land-based solar farm and Battery Energy Storage System (BESS). The ACHA has been undertaken to respond to the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) issued for the State Significant Development Application (SSDA) (SSD-60074458) for the project.

The ACHA was undertaken in accordance with the requirements of regs. 60 and 61 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019* (NSW) and the following guidelines:

- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011b) ('the Assessment Guidelines').
- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010a) ('the Consultation Guidelines').
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010b) ('the Code of Practice').

The aim of the ACHA was to investigate whether future development of the subject area is likely to impact and harm any Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places that may exist within the subject area and to formulate measures for avoiding, minimising and managing any such impacts.

CONCLUSIONS

The ACHA concluded that:

Conclusion 1 – Known Aboriginal Objects and Places

- No previously identified Aboriginal objects or places were recorded for the subject area on AHIMS.
- The archaeological field survey undertaken as part of this ACHA has identified six (6) Aboriginal archaeological sites, including three (3) isolated finds and three (3) artefact scatters.

Conclusion 2 – Ground Disturbance

- The subject area has generally undergone a low to high level of ground disturbance. Historical activities undertaken at the subject area includes clearing of native vegetation, intensive, long history of ploughing and cropping, construction of dams, fence lines and temporary farm infrastructure.
- Disturbance has been further amplified by erosion and surface wash, especially within the flood zone of Slapdash Creek.

Conclusion 4 – Archaeological Potential

- The predictive model and preliminary archaeological potential highlighted the importance of Slapdash Creek and its flood plain.
- This was tested by the archaeological field survey and confirmed the potential as 99% of Aboriginal objects, including the three artefact scatters were found within 300m of the creek.
- The rest of the subject area has low potential.

Conclusion 5 – Significance Assessment

- The Social and Cultural significance of the identified Aboriginal sites and in general the subject area has been raised by those RAPs that responded during consultation and identified various elements of significance, including the connection to country, the intergenerational connection and significance as well. Details are provided in Section 2.3.
- The scientific/research potential of the three artefact scatters is **moderate**, while the isolated finds are of **low** potential.

- Various aspects of historical significance of the identified Aboriginal sites and in general the subject area has been raised by the RAPs. Details are provided in Section 2.3.
- The Aesthetic significance of the identified Aboriginal sites and in general the subject area has been discussed by the RAPs in their responses during Stage 4. Details are provided in Section 2.3.

Conclusion 6 – Impact Assessment

- The three (3) isolated find, Mayfair IF1, IF2 and IF3 will be directly impacted by the proposed development.
- Two artefact scatters, Mayfair AS1 and AS2 will be avoided by the proposed development and long-term conservation is proposed.
- The artefact scatter Mayfair AS3 will be partially impacted, and the scope of the impact and consequent conservation will be investigated by test excavation programme.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the above conclusions, Urbis recommends the following:

Recommendation 1 – Submission of report with SSDA

- A copy of this report should be submitted with the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in support of SSD-60074458.

Recommendation 2 – Continued Consultation until finalisation

- Consultation with RAPs should continue until the finalisation of the proposed development to ensure the opportunity for Aboriginal community input and involvement to manage cultural heritage matters.

Recommendation 3 – Further Investigation - Archaeological Test Excavation of Mayfair AS3

- An archaeological test excavation program should be undertaken under the condition of consent to clarify the proposed impact to Mayfair AS3 and inform the proposed management decision. The archaeological test excavation will be carried out in accordance with the methodology to be set out in the ACHMP (refer to Recommendation 5) and with reference to the Code of Practice to determine the nature, spatial and vertical extent, and integrity of Mayfair AS3. The subsurface archaeological investigation program should be undertaken by appropriately qualified archaeologists with the participation of Aboriginal RAPs.
- An Archaeological Technical Report (ATR) should be prepared following completion of the test archaeological excavation program, with further recommendations based on the findings of the investigation. The ATR will be submitted to the RAPs for comments for at least 28 days, and their comments will be considered for the management decision in relation to Mayfair AS3.

Recommendation 4 – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP)

- An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP) should be prepared in consultation with the RAPs to implement appropriate strategies for the archaeological management of identified Aboriginal objects within the subject area. The ACHMP will include:
 - Plan of ongoing consultation with the RAPs during the implementation of the ACHMP.
 - Description of the measures that would be implemented for the conservation and avoidance of Mayfair AS1, Mayfair AS2.
 - Methodology for the community collection of Mayfair IF1, Mayfair IF2 and Mayfair IF3.
 - Description of updated proposed test excavation and salvage (if required) methodology for Mayfair AS3 in consultation with the RAPs and notification for HNSW.
 - The details of the proposed management of unexpected finds and for human skeletal remains, in accordance with the relevant HNSW guidelines.
 - Proposed Aboriginal cultural heritage inductions for all contractors involved with the project. This induction will be provided in digital form and be part of the construction induction protocol.

- Long-term management of any Aboriginal objects or material, should any be recovered during test and/or salvage excavation. Preferred option will be re-burial on country, within the subject area boundaries.
- Methodology for undertaking further Aboriginal heritage assessment for any areas of the project footprint that have changed following completion of the ACHAR and/or during the final design and construction phases of the project.

1. INTRODUCTION

Urbis was engaged by Elgin ('the Proponent') to conduct an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment ('ACHA') of 204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo, NSW, legally defined as Lot 2 DP 528667 and Lot 2 DP 734669 ('the subject area') (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

The Proponent is proposing to redevelop the subject area for the construction of a land based solar farm and Battery Energy Storage System (BESS). The ACHA has been undertaken to respond to the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) issued for the State Significant Development Application (SSDA) (SSD-60074458) for the project.

The ACHA was undertaken in accordance with the requirements of regs. 60 and 61 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019* (NSW) and the following guidelines:

- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011b) ('the Assessment Guidelines').
- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010a) ('the Consultation Guidelines').
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010b) ('the Code of Practice').

The aim of the ACHA is to investigate whether future development of the subject area is likely to impact any Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places that may exist within the subject area and to formulate measures for avoiding or minimising any such impacts.

1.1. SUBJECT AREA

The subject area is located at 204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo, NSW, legally referred to as Lot 2 DP 528667 and Lot 2 DP 734669 (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The subject area is located approximately 6 kilometres (km) north of Gulgong and 250 km northwest of Sydney. The subject area comprises rural land utilised for cropping and grazing, that is located in the Mid-Western Regional Local Government Area (LGA) and within the Central West Orana Renewable Energy Zone (CWOREZ).

The subject area is bounded by the Wallerawang Gwabegar railway to the west, open paddocks to the north, Slapdash Creek to the east and Jacksons Lane to the south. The subject area comprises mostly cleared farming land recently utilised for crops and grazing sheep. The total area for the subject area is approximately 217 hectares (ha), Lot 2 DP528667 is approximately 64 ha, while Lot 2 DP734669 is approximately 153 ha.

1.2. PROPOSED ACTIVITY

The proposed Project includes a solar farm with a capacity of approximately 60 MW AC and will include a hybrid battery energy storage system (BESS) of approximately 60MW capacity and 240MWh (4 hour) storage. Associated infrastructure to be constructed as part of the Project includes a substation to connect the project to the electricity network, all associated power conversion equipment such as inverters and transformers and internal access tracks. Ground mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) modules and associated mounting infrastructure.

The proposed Project seeks consent for the following:

- Ground mounted solar/photovoltaic (PV) modules. PV modules would be mounted on single axis tracking systems with a maximum height up to 3.5 metres above ground
- A series of power conversion units (PCU)/ inverters, with underground cabling connecting each PCU to the on-site substation
- A hybrid BESS with approximately 60MW capacity and 240MWh (4 hour) storage. The BESS would be in containerised modules adjacent to the on-site substation
- An on-site 33/66 kV substation to connect the Project to the distribution network via an existing overhead 66 kV powerline
- Upgrade and sealing of Jacksons Lane from Barney's Reef Road to site access (approximately 1km), including replacement of the existing vehicle crossing over Slapdash Creek with a new culvert

- Permanent supporting infrastructure including:
 - Internal access tracks
 - Security fencing and lighting
 - Operations and maintenance buildings
 - Operational vehicle access points
 - Water tanks
 - 33,400 m3 stormwater retention basin
 - Landscaping

Temporary construction facilities may include:

- Construction compound
- Laydown area
- Construction materials storage
- Site office buildings, amenities and temporary workforce accommodation camp

Subject to final design, the temporary workforce accommodation camp, with a capacity of up to 150 workers, will include:

- Demountable single-storey 2 or 4-person demountable air-conditioned buildings
- Various single-storey buildings for supporting facilities including kitchen and dining, amenities, laundry, library, gymnasium, site shop, licenced premises, administration and services, a medical room, cold stores, industrial freezers, storage rooms
- Temporary on-site utilities
- Covered recreational areas
- Car parking

The site layout plans are shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4 below. High resolution versions are available in Appendix A.

1.3. STATUTORY CONTEXT

The protection and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage items, places and archaeological sites within New South Wales is governed by the relevant Commonwealth, State or local government legislation. These are discussed below in relation to the present subject area.

1.3.1. Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) ('the EPBC Act') provides protection for properties and places listed on the World Heritage List ('WHL'), the National Heritage List ('NHL') and the Commonwealth Heritage List ('CHL').

The WHL is a list of properties around the world considered to be of outstanding value to humanity, the NHL is a list of places of outstanding significance to the nation and the CHL is a list heritage places owned or controlled by the Australian Government. The WHL, NHL and CHL may include properties and places of Aboriginal heritage significance, in addition to places of natural and historical significance.

It is an offence under sections 15A, 15C, 27A and 27C of the EPBC Act to take any action that is likely to have a significant impact of the relevant heritage values of a place listed on the WHL, NHL or CHL. Approval from the Minister is required for controlled actions which will have a significant impact on items and places included on the WHL, NHL or CHL.

Properties and places listed on the WHL, NHL or CHL, are included in the Australian Heritage Database ('AHD'). The AHD also includes places under consideration, or that may have been considered, for any one of these lists. A search of the AHD was undertaken on 14 May 2024. The search did not identify any Aboriginal heritage properties or places within the curtilage of the subject area that are protected under the EPBC Act.

1.3.2. National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW) ('the NPW Act') protects 'Aboriginal objects' and 'Aboriginal places' in NSW. The NPW Act defines 'Aboriginal objects' and 'Aboriginal places' as follows:

- **Aboriginal object** means any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.
- **Aboriginal place** means any place, which may or may not contain Aboriginal objects, that is declared to be an Aboriginal place under section 84 of the NPW Act because it is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture.

Under Section 86 of the NPW Act, it is an offence to harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place. Section 87 of the NPW Act provides the following defences to prosecution under s. 86 of the NPW Act:

- The harm was to a previously unknown Aboriginal object, other than a modified tree, and was caused by a low impact activity as defined in reg. 58 of the NPW Reg.
- The harm was to a previously unknown Aboriginal object and due diligence was exercised by the Proponent to determine whether the activity would harm an Aboriginal object and reasonably determined that no Aboriginal object would be harmed, per section 87(2) of the NPW Act.
- The harm or desecration was authorised by an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit ('AHIP'), per section 87(1) of the NPW Act.
- The harm or desecration was authorised by an approved State Significant Development Application, per section 4.41(1)(d) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW).

The present ACHA was undertaken to determine if there are any known Aboriginal objects within the subject area or whether any unknown Aboriginal objects are likely to exist within the subject area, that could be harmed by future development thus addressing Section 86 of the NPW Act.

1.3.3. Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)

The NSW *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (EP&A Act) 1979* is the instrument by which planning approvals are assessed and approved in NSW. The current project is being assessed under Part 4, Section

4.12(8) as a State Significant Development and will be assessed by the Secretary of the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure.

1.3.3.1. Mid-Western Regional Local Environmental Plan 2012

The EP&A Act requires that local government authorities prepare and maintain a Local Environmental Plan (LEP) which sets out requirements for local development assessment, in addition to protections for environmental matters, including heritage. The subject area is subject to the Mid-Western Regional Local Environmental Plan 2012. No archaeological items are identified within Schedule 5 Environmental Heritage for the subject area.

1.4. AUTHORSHIP

The present report has been prepared by Kirsten Downey (Consultant Archaeologist), with review and quality control undertaken by Ali Byrne (Associate Director), Sam Richards (Associate Director) and Balazs Hansel (Director in Archaeology).

Representatives of the Registered Aboriginal Parties have been participating in the preparation of this ACHA through the consultation process. Details are provided in Section 2.

Kirsten Downey holds a Bachelor of Arts (Archaeology - Honours) from the University of New England. Ali Byrne holds a Bachelor of Arts (Archaeology) from the University of Sydney. Sam Richards holds a Bachelor of Arts (Archaeology - Honours) from the University of Liverpool, United Kingdom. Balazs Hansel holds a Masters (History) and Masters (Archaeology and Museum Studies) from the University of Szeged (Hungary) and is currently completing a PhD (Archaeology) at the University of Sydney.

1.5. LIMITATIONS

The ACHA is limited to consideration of Aboriginal objects and places. Historical heritage properties and places protected under the EPBC Act and historical heritage items and relics protected under the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) are not considered.

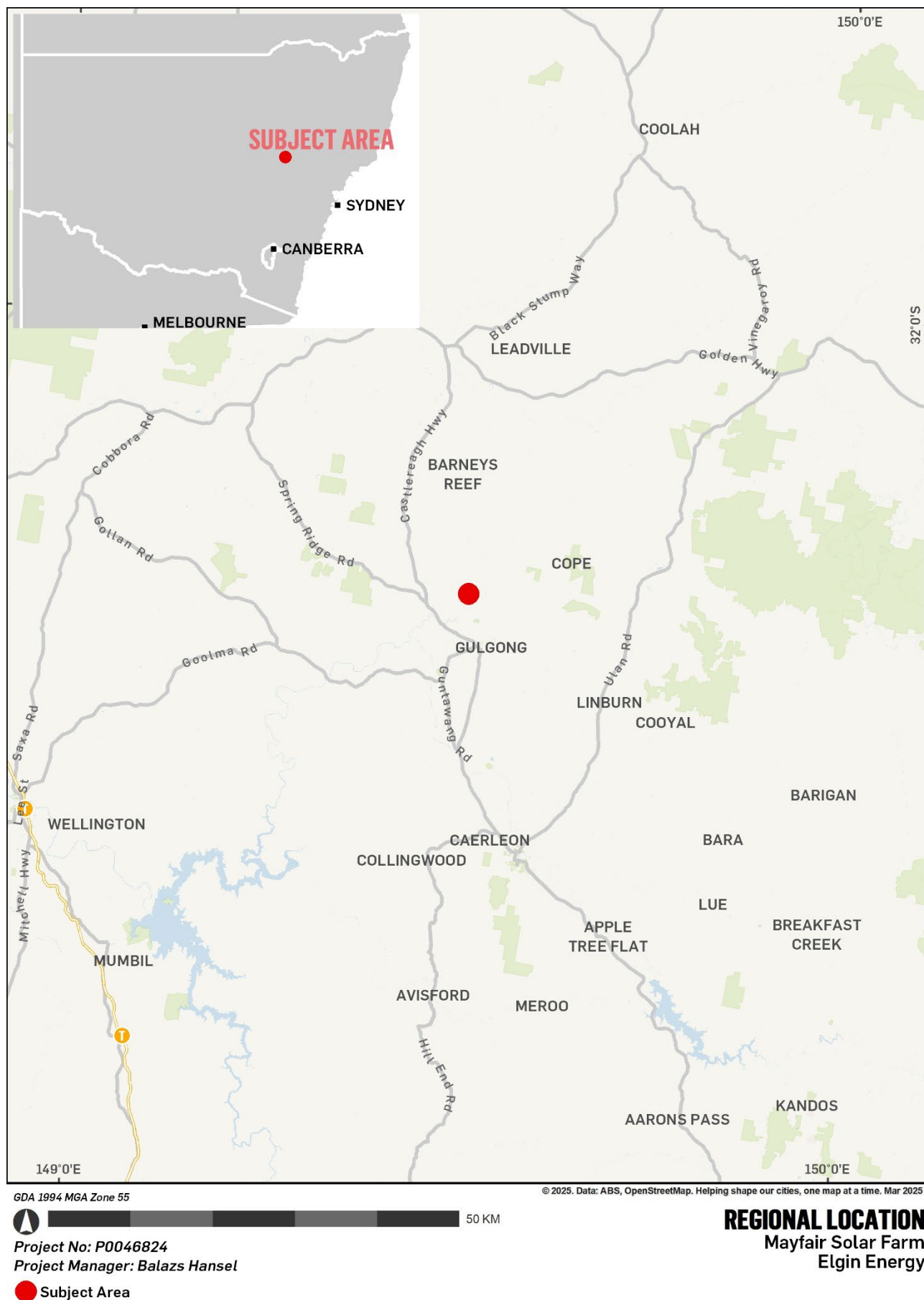


Figure 1 – Regional location

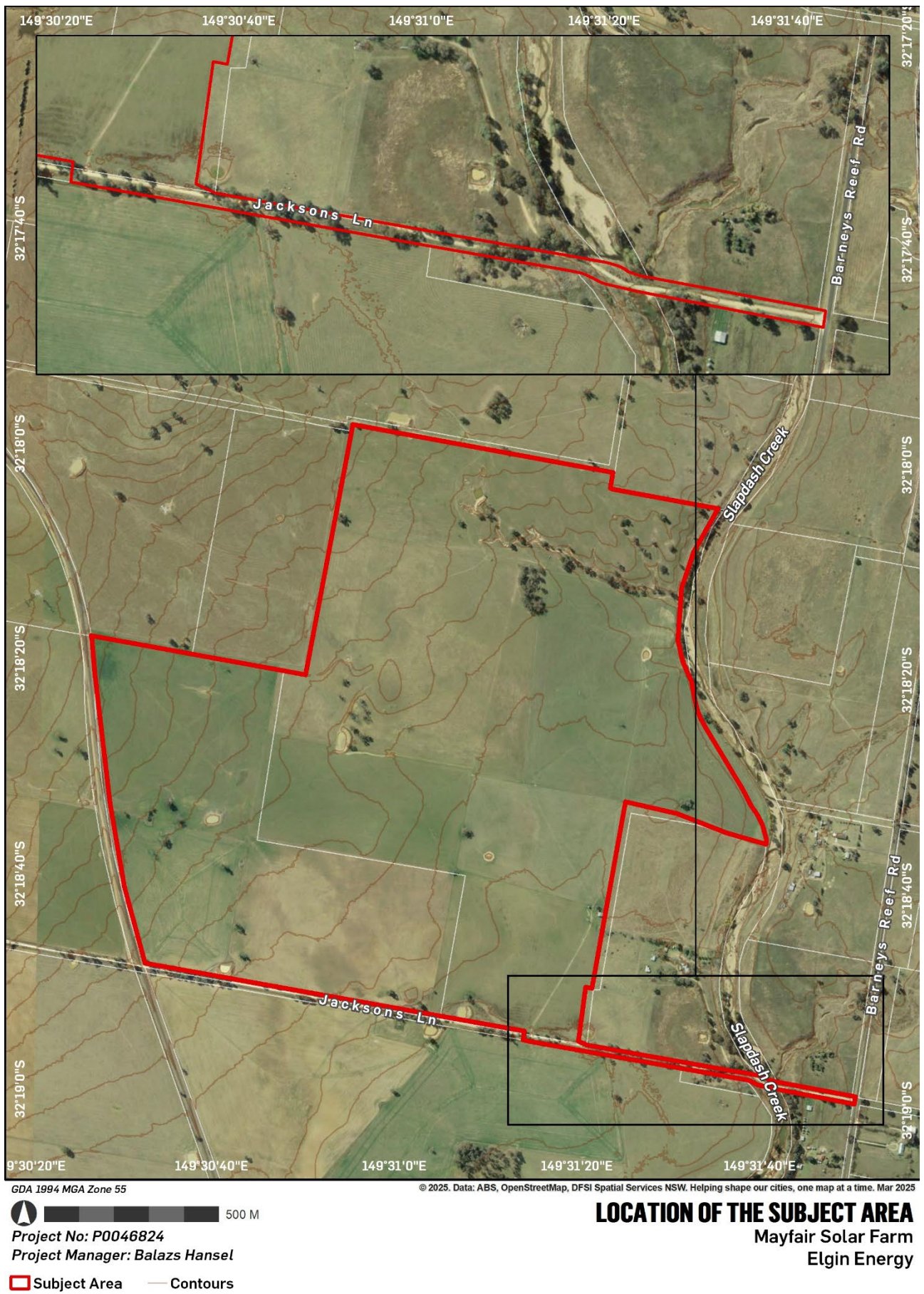


Figure 2 – Location of the subject area

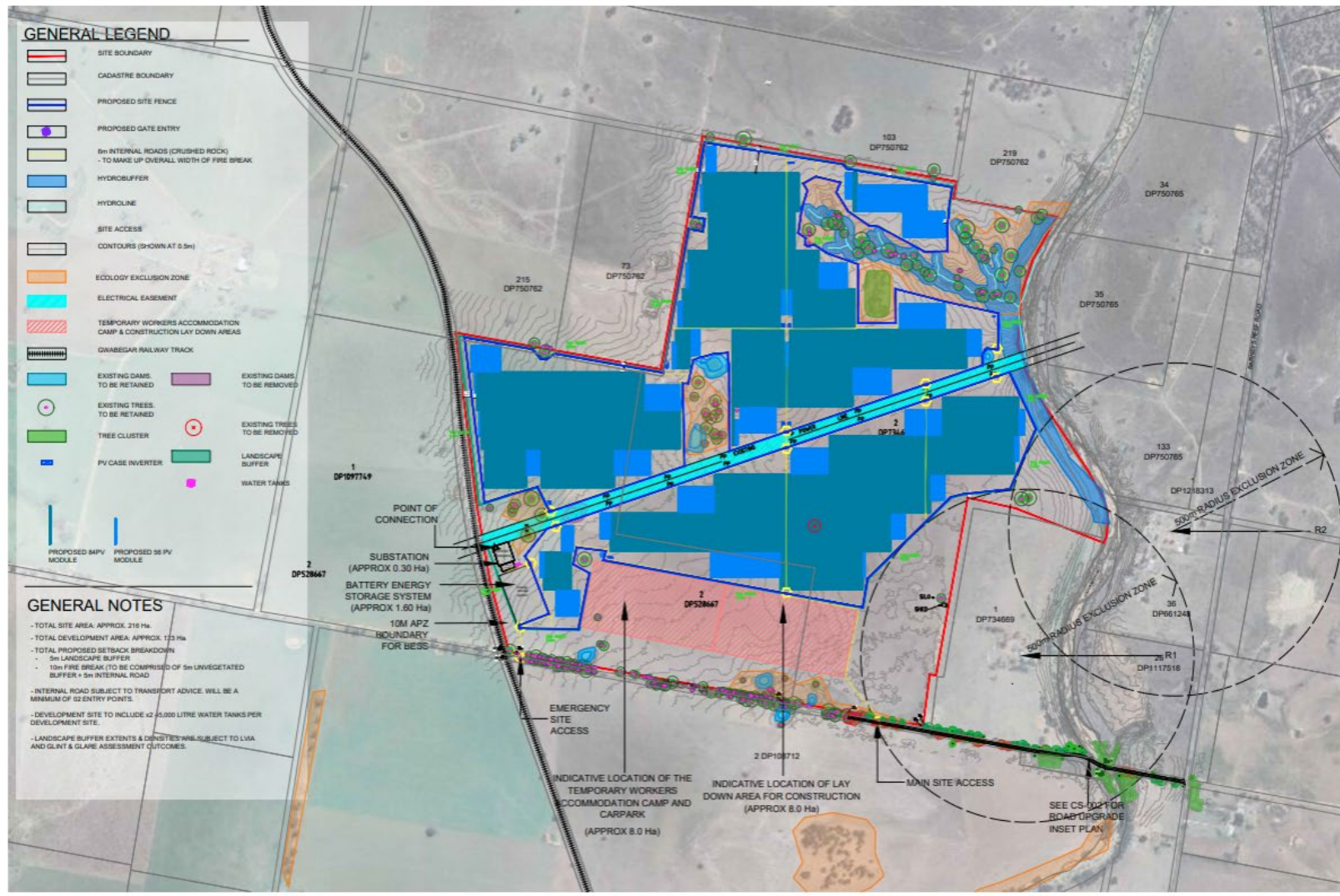


Figure 3 – Site Layout Plan.

Source: Urbis

2. ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION

Consultation with the Aboriginal community is required under reg. 60 of the NPW Reg and the Consultation Requirements. The purpose of consultation with Aboriginal people is to understand their views and concerns about the proposed project and to understand the cultural values present in the area that may be harmed. Consultation ensures that Aboriginal people have the opportunity to improve assessment outcomes by providing relevant cultural information, influencing assessment methodology, contributing to the development of cultural heritage management options and reviewing and commenting the draft assessment report.

The Consultation Requirements outline a four-stage consultation process that includes the following:

- Stage 1 – Notification of project proposal and registration of interest.
- Stage 2 – Presentation of information about the proposed project.
- Stage 3 – Gathering information about the cultural significance.
- Stage 4 – Review of draft cultural heritage assessment report.

The following section documents the conduct and results of the Aboriginal consultation undertaken as part of the present assessment.

2.1. STAGE 1 – NOTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION

The aim of Stage 1 of Aboriginal consultation is to identify, notify and register Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the subject area.

2.1.1. Native Title

A search of the National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT) registers and databases was undertaken on 10 November 2023. The search identified one undetermined Native Title claim within which the subject area is located, being Warrabinga-Wiradjuri #7 (NC2018/002). The NNTT was also contacted by email on 10 November 2023 to request a formal search of the NNTT Register. A reply was received on 13 November 2023 indicating that the subject area is located within the Warrabinga-Wiradjuri #7 Native Title Claim (NC2018/002) (Figure 5). A review of the application details was undertaken on 25 June 2024, revealing that no determinations of Native Title have been made for this application. Therefore, there are no *determined* Native Title matters which currently overlap with the subject area.

2.1.2. Identification of Cultural Knowledge Holders

To identify Aboriginal people who may be interested in registering as Aboriginal parties for the project, the organisations stipulated in Section 4.1.2 of the Consultation Guidelines were contacted on 10 November 2023 (Table 1). A copy of the email sent to each of the contacted organisations is included in Appendix D. A total of 104 Aboriginal parties with a potential interest in the subject area were identified during this stage.

Table 1 – Contacted organisations

Organisation	Notification Sent	Response Received
Mid-Western Regional Council	10 November 2023	No response
Mudgee Local Aboriginal Land Council	10 November 2023	No response
Central West Local Land Services	10 November 2023	No response
Heritage NSW	10 November 2023	14 November 2023
National Native Title Tribunal	10 November 2023	13 November 2023
NTS Corp	10 November 2023	No response

Organisation	Notification Sent	Response Received
Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983	10 November 2023	16 November 2023

Letters were sent to the 104 identified Aboriginal parties by either email or mail on 27 November 2023 to notify them of the proposed project. The letters included a brief introduction to the project and the project location including a map of the subject area and set a deadline for response of 13th December 2023, providing more than the required 14 days to register an interest. A copy of the letter is included in Appendix D.

An advertisement was placed in a local newspaper the Mudgee Guardian. The advertisement was published in print on 24 November 2023 and ran for three weeks and two days with the closing date of 17 December 2023. A copy of the advertisement is included in Appendix D.

2.1.3. Registration of Interest

A total of 24 Aboriginal parties registered interest in the project as a result of this phase (Table 2). One of the Aboriginal parties registered despite responding after the deadline. The Mudgee LALC was contacted and registered during the process. Acknowledgement emails were made by Urbis to all respondents to confirm registration had been received.

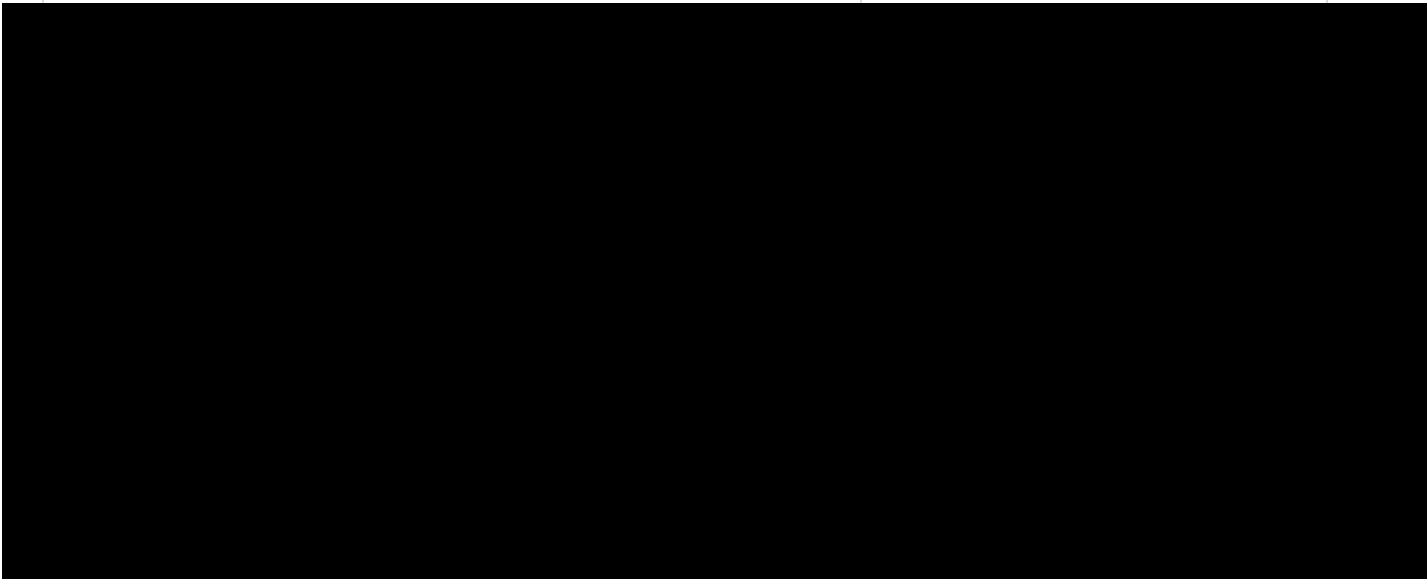
A list of the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) was provided to Heritage NSW and Mudgee Local Aboriginal Land Council on 11 January 2024 (see Appendix D). The details of two RAPs were withheld from the LALC and HNSW at their request.

Table 2 – Registered Aboriginal Parties

Registered Party	Contact
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[Redacted Content]	
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Registered Party	Contact
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2.2. STAGE 2 & 3 – PRESENTING AND GATHERING INFORMATION

The aim of Stages 2 and 3 of the community consultation process is to provide RAPs with information about the scope of the proposed project and the proposed ACHA methodology, to gather feedback on the proposed project and proposed methodology and to gather any cultural information that the RAPs wish to share.

2.2.1. Presentation of Project Information and Methodology

A Stage 2 & 3 information pack was sent to registered Aboriginal parties via email on 25 January 2024. The information pack was prepared as a combination of Stage 2 and 3 of the Consultation Guidelines, and included the following information:

- An outline of the proposal and an overview of the subject area.
- The proposed methodology for the ACHA, including the impact assessment process and input points for RAPs into the investigation and assessment.
- Critical timelines and milestones for the completion of assessment activities and delivery of reports.
- Agreed roles, functions and responsibilities.
- A request for comment on methodology, recommendations for site investigation any cultural information the respondent wished to share.

A response to the Stage 2 & 3 information pack was requested by 26 February 2024, providing 28 days to respond. A copy of the Stage 2 & 3 information pack is included in Appendix D.

[REDACTED] requested additional information to further detail the proposed field methodology in the archaeological survey. Their response is included in Table 3 below. As a result, an addendum to the methodology was sent out to RAPs on 26 February 2024 requesting any additional feedback to be sent by 5 March 2024.

2.2.2. Gathering Feedback

Responses from eight of the RAPs were received in relation to the Stage 2 & 3 information pack. The responses are included in Appendix D. Of the eight responses received, two included comments on the proposed methodology and/or provided cultural information. Those responses are addressed in Table 3 below.

Table 3 – RAP responses to the Stage 2 & 3 Information Pack

RAP	Response	Urbis Response
[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] would like to thank you for your invitation to provide a response for This Aboriginal Cultural Heritage issue relevant to obligations to protect our Heritage within our Traditional Lands. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] represent traditional families with identified apical ancestry pre European occupation with our known Traditional Lands. We know our culture, country and continue with our association with our traditional lands (Ngurangbang). [REDACTED] strongly object to any other non-traditional aboriginal organizations or people taking part in site surveys, consultation and assessments within our defined Traditional Lands. These non-traditional people and groups are outsiders under Traditional Lore and have no right to advise on or to be present during consultation or site visits as they do not possess the specific traditional knowledge in relation to these lands or sites. These participants may be indigenous and may live locally within the region however, this still does not give them the right to disregard Traditional Lore and values. [REDACTED] consider Mudgee LALC, Murong Gailinga, Warrabinga and North East Wiradjuri (Newco) to be local as we have worked with these groups for over 15 years where it was just us working and consulting in our area. This changed with the introduction of the REZ and we now have others registering and being consulted where they cannot prove they have ancestral Apical Ancestry and connection to at least 1834-1860. [REDACTED] have through consultation with other Traditional Elders and Traditional Community with cultural knowledge have the following comments and or recommendations: - The proposed methodology for the Pedestrian Field Survey on pages 3 and 4 is lacking detail. Just referring to and listing guidelines is not good enough and needs to be elaborated on for example: Field survey will involve the following elements: - Walking across the area in a systematic way to identify Aboriginal heritage objects. The survey would aim to provide enough surface coverage to be confident of assessing the landforms of the area for the presence of Aboriginal sites. The survey would focus on areas of less disturbance and areas of higher archaeological potential. Survey transect participants would range between 10 and 20 m apart, dependant entirely on ground surface visibility and local conditions at the time of	Urbis thanks [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] for providing a response to the methodology. Urbis acknowledge [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] concerns on the matter. We acknowledge that we are working within the guidelines provided by Heritage NSW (The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents and the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW). Any concerns regarding the process should be directed to Heritage NSW. Urbis thanks [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] for the feedback on the methodology. We have included this information in an addendum which was issued to RAPs for additional detail on the survey methodology.

the survey in full consultation with the RAP's Field Officers Present.

- Recording all Aboriginal heritage objects using standard archaeological techniques including: location, environmental context, extent, content, disturbance level.
- Photograph sites in detail with flags marking artefacts and or PAD clearly visible and identifiable within the landscape.
- Record stone artefacts with standard techniques including: type, raw material, dimensions, note of technical attributes. The GPS location of individual stone artefacts would be recorded up to a point but for higher density sites or clusters of artefacts, we would record them as a polygon. If large sites were identified, we would record a minimum of 10% of artefacts present as a sample.

Appendix B – ACHA Questionnaire Responses

1. Cultural Connection

- [REDACTED] is a Traditional Owner Organisation, some of our Members and Field Officers have Apical Ancestry proven to the project area and surrounding district dating to 1834.
- [REDACTED] Field Officers have been involved in the Mudgee/Gulgong district for over 15 years alongside the Mudgee LALC, Murong Gailinga, Warrabinga and North East Wiradjuri (Newco) as previously indicated.
- [REDACTED] Field Officers have been involved with all the surrounding projects and have knowledge of the landscape, travelling routes, the local artefact types and materials used and how these all link.
- Due to confidentiality no specific cultural knowledge will be shared for distribution.

2. Representing your community members:

- Yes, [REDACTED] represent other members of the Aboriginal community. We take all communication to meetings and Methodologies and Reports are shared to those with the appropriate knowledge or who were present for them to read and at a meeting put forward their thoughts. Comments and or recommendations which is collated and put into writing by the CEO/Contact Officer either in a formal response in a letter or less formal response in an email.
- Please note that the 28 day response period is a tight time frame as we are legally required by the Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations (ORIC) to give members 21 days written notice plus 3 days mailing time for meetings to be held. As stated We are legally bound by this and if we do not

Urbis acknowledges

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] as a
Traditional Owner
Organisation.

Urbis understand the 28 day response period is a tight time frame and have therefore allowed an additional week to

	comply we are in breach of conditions set by this Commonwealth Agency. 3. Previous Experience ▪ [REDACTED] Field Officers have been involved in the Mudgee/Gulgong district for over 15 years alongside the Mudgee LALC, Murong Gailinga, Warrabinga and North East Wiradjuri (Newco) as previously indicated. ▪ Our Field Officers and Traditional Owner group have been active participants in the numerous other Solar Farms, Wind Farms, Mining Operations, Transmission Lines including the recent REZ 500KVA Transmission line, various road upgrades and realignments. This participation includes pedestrian field assessment, test pit exaction programs, rock shelter excavation, culturally modified tree assessments, 3D scanning and high Resolution recording of heritage such as rock shelters, rock art, Culturally Modified Trees, Grinding Grooves. Our Senior Field Officer also has experience in Residue testing and sample collection for analysis. ▪ Three of the [REDACTED] members and Knowledge Holders are also members of the Wiradjuri Council of Elders. ▪ [REDACTED] CEO/Contact Officer is also the only indigenous member of four Community Consultative Committee's for SSD projects within the region, He also sits on Four Mining Community Consultative Committee's and a Western Region Cultural Heritage Advisory Committee for a Mining Company that operates within of region.	respond to the Addendum methodology.
[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	I have read the proposed methodology and feel it needs actual details around exactly what will occur in the field during the assessment e.g. how far apart RAP's will be, will this change with conditions at the location. How exactly will sites/PAD/intangibles be recorded. It's one thing to say in accordance with this guideline or that but as a Traditional Owner and knowledge holder I want to be assured that activities relating to my Ancestral Traditional Clan Lands are being conducted appropriately and by those with local and Ancestral connection. Please update and reissue a Methodology that reflects this.	Urbis thanks [REDACTED] for the feedback on the methodology. We have included this information in an addendum which was issued to RAPs for additional detail on the survey methodology.

[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	1. Cultural Connection - We connect thru our Mother Earth on all of Australia. We are Aboriginal people whose family have lived in the area and surrounding areas as well and we have our stories and history. We as Aboriginal people are traditional owners. We are Aboriginal people who have lived in the area and whose family have lived in the area and surrounding areas. We therefore connect to the land in the area as we and family have lived in the area our Mother Earth. We have family who still reside in surrounding areas. We have worked on projects in the Sydney area for many years. 2. Representing your community members - We represent as Aboriginal people for the benefit of all Aboriginal people to aid the preservation of our heritage, our history, our culture. We represent the Aboriginal members of our Aboriginal Corporation. We our members and stakeholders represent the members of [REDACTED] and also as Aboriginal people. We represent our family member and our Elders. We all have history in the area. Therefore, we have connections. Our family have knowledge of cultural heritage in the area and surrounding areas via our history from our family as Aboriginal people as per legislation. We have discussions and meetings about the cultural heritage of our people. We share field experience and cultural finds, and relevant information with the members/RAPS of the Corporation. They can then share it further with other aboriginal people finds with our corporation members and the broader community. We have worked with a vast number of Archaeologists on behalf of the proponents and have always engaged in a professional and timely manner. Any information would be relayed to the archaeologists to share with the proponent. This is how it's been done for well over 10 years. 3. Previous Experience - We have worked with a vast number of Archaeologists in the subject area as have my family members. We can identify artefacts. We can do surveys. Mark up test pits. We can wet and dry sieve. We can soil test. We can record information, etc. Our members are all aware of the OH&S guidelines, etc. We have all the relevant safety gear required.	Urbis thanks [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] to the methodology.
[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	1. Cultural Connection - Stubbo is part of our home (land) which is part of Ngunawal land. We hold a lot of knowledge to this area and know of its connections. 2. Representing your community members [REDACTED] is a Ngunawal elder who is well known to Ngunawal ancestors.	Urbis thanks [REDACTED] [REDACTED] for providing a response to the methodology.

connections. I am Aboriginal as well as our members, as such we people are traditional owners, to my knowledge. I have also worked with Aboriginal Culture Heritage with other Corporations, for a very long, time as such have the experience to participate on this project in this area.

2. Representing your community members

We represent as Aboriginal people, for the benefit of all Aboriginal people, to aid the preservation of our heritage, our history, our culture. e our members and stakeholders represent as the members of this registered Aboriginal Corporation and hope to be representatives for all Aboriginal people. I and members have knowledge of cultural heritage in the area and surrounding areas. If so, please describe how information is provided to the other members, and how their information and knowledge may be provided back to the Proponent and Urbis. We have yarns and of course meetings to discuss business as this is business as we are all paid employees of the Corporation to enable the process of the required Aboriginal Culture Heritage for development. This also gives us the capacity to ensure the cultural heritage of our people and s preserved. To do this we always share field experience and cultural finds, and relevant information with the members of the Corporation as well as anyone who is interested in what we have made our mission. This knowledge is then part of the community. Our RAPS & members have years of experience in this field. We are professionals.

3. Previous Experience

We have worked with a vast number of Archaeologists in the subject area as have my family members.

Identify artefacts.

Identify PADS

Surveys.

Mark up test pits

Dig test pits.

Wet sieve

Dry sieve

Soil test

Record information.

And repair a water (that broke down on-site)

████████████████████ are all aware of the OH&S guidelines. As such have the relevant safety attire and white cards.

2.2.3. Archaeological Survey and Meeting

Communication was sent on 7 March 2024 to the groups invited for the archaeological site survey in consultation with the MLALC and in line with Section 3.4 of the consultation guidelines. The communication invited the RAPs to register for an archaeological survey to be held on 26-27 March 2024.

The purpose of the survey was to conduct a survey of the subject area in accordance with the Code of Practice.

Five responses were received to the invitation to attend the archaeological site survey. The RAPs who attended the site visit are listed in Table 4 below. Murong Gialinga Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Corporation were invited to the survey though were unable to attend.

Table 4 – RAP attendees at site visit and meeting

RAP	Representative

There were no specific comments provided by the RAPs during the field survey.

An additional survey was completed on 16 April 2025 to cover a portion of the site which had previously been inaccessible. Table 5 below lists those in attendance at the additional survey.

Table 5 – Attendees at additional survey

Organisation	Representative

2.2.4. Additional Registration

Due to an internal administration error, an email from [REDACTED] was overlooked during Stage 4.1.3 of the consultation process. An update email was sent on 25 July 2024 to provide the Project Information and Methodology as well as the draft ACHA report. Additional attempts were made to contact [REDACTED] has been contacted via phone calls and acknowledged that he received the information. No feedback was provided on the methodology or the draft ACHA report. The consultation remained open until the 22 August 2024 which provided 28 days for [REDACTED]

2.3. STAGE 4 – REVIEW OF DRAFT ACHA REPORT

The aim of Stage 4 of the community consultation process is to prepare and finalise an ACHA report with input from RAPs.

A draft of the present ACHA was sent to RAPs via email on 11 July 2024 with comment on the draft ACHA requested by 8 August 2024, providing 28 days to respond. Five responses were received in relation to the Stage 4 draft ACHA report. The responses are included in Appendix D and addressed in Table 6 below.

Table 6 – RAP responses to the Stage 4 Draft ACHA Report

RAP	Comments	Urbis Response
[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	Thanks for the email. My honest opinion, if you are gonna select all Mudgee RAPs for the fieldwork then you should get their feedback. If they are good enough to do the fieldwork then they can make comment on the cultural impact of any. I find it disrespectful asking me for any comment after being left out on purpose from the fieldwork.	Thank you for your response on the draft ACHA. Your response has been recorded in the consultation log for the project. Please note that Urbis is undertaking the ACHA following the guidelines of the <i>Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010</i> (DECCW 2010). Section 3.4 of these requirements state that the consultation does not include the employment of Aboriginal people to assist in field assessment and/or site monitoring. In addition, the proponent is not obliged to employ those Aboriginal people registered for consultation.
[REDACTED]	I have reviewed the document and support the Information and the need for test excavations and a management plan for the Mayfair Solor Farm. I would like to be included in all Meetings, Reports, Sharing Cultural Information, and Field Work.	Thank you for reviewing and providing a response to the draft ACHA. Your support for the project and request has been recorded in the consultation log for the project.
[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Thank you for reviewing the draft ACHA and providing a response to the draft ACHA. We acknowledge [REDACTED] represent traditional families and continue the association with your traditional lands.

RAP	Comments	Urbis Response
	█ [REDACTED]	Thank you for your support of the draft ACHA for Mayfair Solar Farm.
	█ [REDACTED]	Section 5 Significance Assessment pp. 57-59. 5.2.1. Social or Cultural Value █ Urbis acknowledges the subject area is talked about in Traditional Stories. █ We acknowledge the surrounding landscape and other geographical features form part of Traditional Handed Down Songlines. █ We further acknowledge that Intergenerational and Cumulative Loss has caused impacts in the district. 5.2.2. Historic Value █ Urbis acknowledges historical value raised. 5.2.3. Aesthetic Value █ Urbis acknowledges aesthetic value raised. 5.3. Statement of Significance █ Urbis acknowledges comments raised. 6.5.2. Proposed Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management plan pg. 64. █ Urbis acknowledges comments raised and will consider these in the development of the ACHMP. As per Recommendation 5, we will consultant with all RAPs and will identify the best options to gather feedback and develop the ACHMP. This might

RAP	Comments	Urbis Response
██████████	5/03/2025 We agree with approach.	Thanks for your response.
██████████ ██████████ ██████████	17/02/2025 I would like to thank you for your invitation to provide a response for This Aboriginal Cultural Heritage issue relevant to obligations my ancestral obligations to protect Heritage within my Apical Traditional Lands. I have Federal Court Determined Apical ancestry pre-European occupation within my known Traditional Lands. I know my culture, country and continue my association with my traditional lands. I have read the email received this evening dated 17th February 2025 and am in agreement with the Urbis approach that any test excavations must be carried out after the project has gained approval along with survey of the paddocks previously left due to cropping. This must be carried out after approval is granted and set out in the approval conditions As a Traditional Clan descendant to this project and wider area, I do not wish cultural sites or cultural materials at this proposed project site to be unnecessarily impacted prior to any Project Approval. I look forward to further participating in the above project, sharing my knowledge of county and to ensure Aboriginal Heritage is protected. I trust this response meets your requirements. Please contact me directly should you require assistance to address any Aboriginal issues to support your future plans.	Thank you for your response. We will keep you in the loop with the progress.
██████████	18/02/2025 We are happy with Urbis' approach and do the test under the approval with strict conditions.	Thanks for your response.
██████████	18/02/2025 I hope this message finds you well. I wanted to let you know that ██████████ agrees with Urbis' approach regarding the Mayfair Solar Farm project. We believe that conducting the survey and testing under the approval with strict conditions is the best way forward, ensuring minimal harm to Aboriginal objects and sites.	Thanks for your response.
██████████ ██████████	18/02/2025 I agree with HNSW recommendations.	18/02/2025 Thanks for this. Just clarifying that you prefer the work to be done pre-approval? We are keen to minimise the impact and that is why we are trying to go with Plan B that is post approval.
	28/02/2025 Please accept my apologies, we have sorry business at the moment, please go ahead with plan B.	

RAP	Comments	Urbis Response
██████████ ██████████	25/02/2025 Yaama Balazs, We agree with you on this proposal.	Thanks for your response.
██████████ ██████████	25/02/2025 Thank you for the detailed update on the Mayfair Solar Farm project and the recommendations from HNSW. After reviewing the information, I wanted to express my support for your recommendation to proceed with the survey and testing after the Development Application is approved, under strict conditions. This approach aligns with our shared goal of maximizing conservation and ensuring minimal harm to Aboriginal objects and sites. I believe waiting for the project's approval before conducting any test excavations is a prudent and responsible choice, as it provides certainty and avoids unnecessary disturbance to artefacts. Thank you for considering our feedback, and I'm looking forward to the project's progress.	Thanks for your response.
██████████ ██████████	6/03/2025 (Via phone) ██████████ agree with the option to test after approval to limit impacts where possible.	Thanks for your response.
██████████	No response received.	n/a

Following the request by Heritage NSW, the remainder of the subject area was surveyed in April 2025. Due to lack of visibility, no further Aboriginal objects were observed, and the additional survey did not alter previous conclusions or recommendations regarding the future management of the subject area. The present report was updated to reflect this, and the report was sent to RAPs on 29 April 2025. Responses to the updated report were requested by 28 May 2025. The responses received are provided in Table 8 below.

Table 8 – RAP review comments from updated ACHA

RAP	Comments	Urbis response
██████████	Hi, I have reviewed the document and fully support the Information in the updated ACHA. I would like to be included in all meetings, reports, sharing of cultural information, and fieldwork.	Thank you for your response on the updated draft ACHA. Your response has been recorded in the consultation log for the project.

RAP	Comments	Urbis response
	Thankyou for the email.. Here we go again with proponent and archeological company showing lack of integrity with influence from certain RAPs and LALCs. As far as I am concerned, they are destroying the fabric of our culture with the help of companies. The fighting amongst RAPs is disgraceful and Heritage NSW need to intervene in the whole process. James Blackman statute stands in Mudgee and I have connection. I don't influence the process but had unsuspecting faith in system. How wrong I was. I don't agree with secretive business and I have a cultural right to be involved in the field.. I would like an unedited version of the report. I have a right to know who was working. The Proponents Act and Registration needs urgent amendments.	Thank you for your response on the updated draft ACHA. Your response has been recorded in the consultation log for the project. Please note that Urbis is undertaking the ACHA following the guidelines of the <i>Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010</i> (DECCW 2010). Section 3.4 of these requirements state that the consultation does not include the employment of Aboriginal people to assist in field assessment and/or site monitoring. In addition, the proponent is not obliged to employ those Aboriginal people registered for consultation or reveal details of people employed.
	My comment is we weren't included and haven't been for awhile and don't know why I ring Aaron. He doesn't respond.	Thank you for your response on the updated draft ACHA. Your response has been recorded in the consultation log for the project. Please note that Urbis is undertaking the ACHA following the guidelines of the <i>Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010</i> (DECCW 2010). Section 3.4 of these requirements state that the consultation does not include the employment of Aboriginal people to assist in field assessment and/or site monitoring. In addition, the proponent is not obliged to employ those Aboriginal people registered for consultation.

RAP	Comments	Urbis response
██████████	I have read over the attachment. I am satisfied that everything is following the guidelines and legislation. A bugger the visibility was no good at the time. Keep in contact about any test excavations or AFGM's please mate.	Thank you for your response on the updated draft ACHA. Your response has been recorded in the consultation log for the project.
██████████	██████████ are happy with the Draft ACHA thank you.	Thank you for your response on the updated draft ACHA. Your response has been recorded in the consultation log for the project.
██████████ ██████████ ██████████	██ have discussed the updated ACHA for Mayfair Solar Farm with Elders, Knowledge Holders and Members who have connection with the project area. All agreed to the report findings and recommendations.	Thank you for your response on the updated draft ACHA. Your response has been recorded in the consultation log for the project.

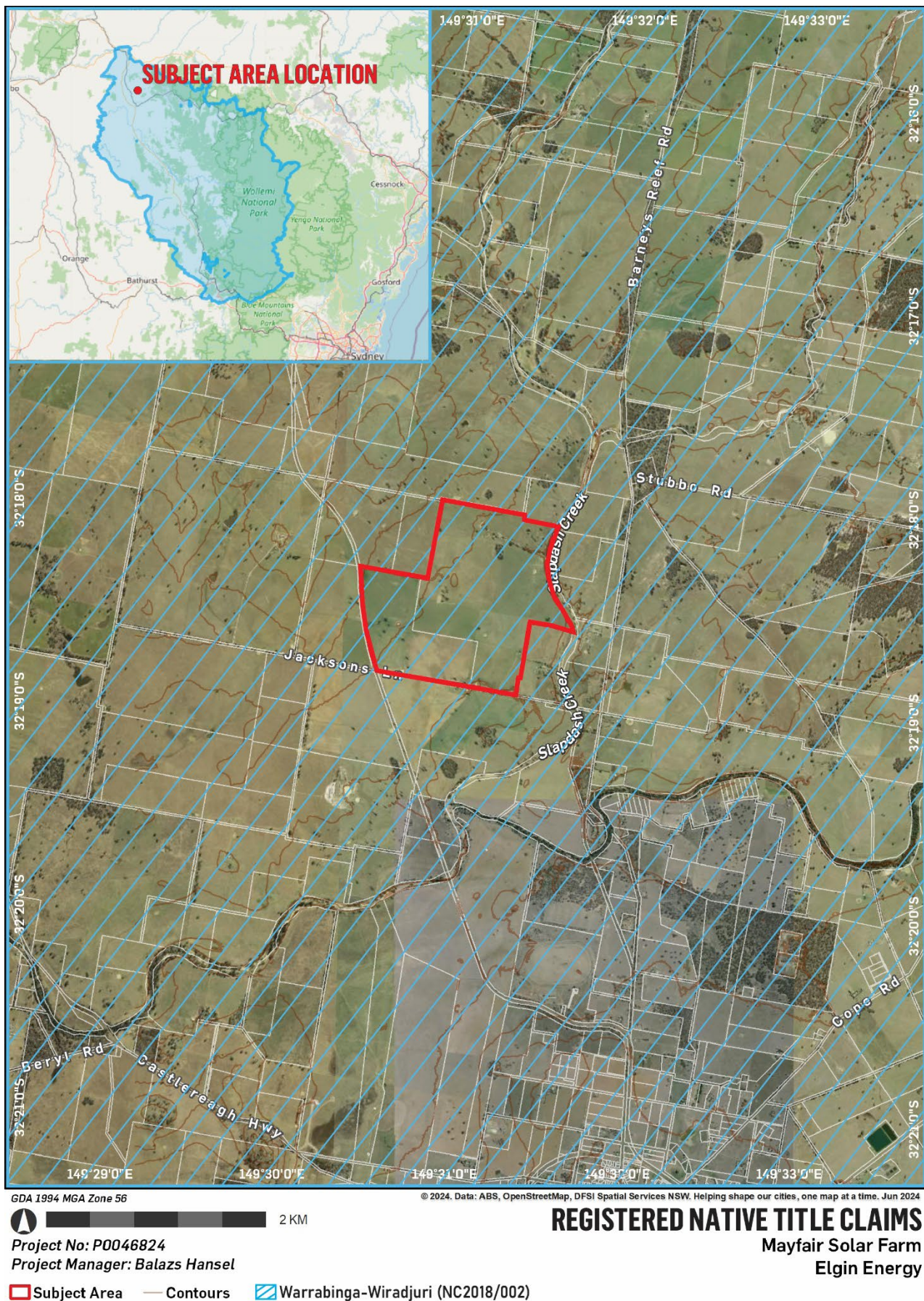


Figure 5 – Location of the subject area, relative to registered Native Title Claims in the surrounding area.

3. DESKTOP ASSESSMENT

The aim of the desktop assessment is to understand the archaeological and environmental context of the subject area, and to determine whether any known Aboriginal objects are located within the subject area and whether there is a potential for the presence of any unknown Aboriginal objects. The findings of the desktop assessment will inform the predictive model for the archaeological survey of the subject area.

3.1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The archaeological context of the subject area encompasses previous archaeological and ethnohistorical studies that are relevant to determining the nature and distribution of known or potential Aboriginal archaeological material within the subject area.

3.1.1. Aboriginal Land Use

The ethnographic context within which an area is situated is relevant to determining the nature of Aboriginal land use, the archaeological material that land use may have produced and whether any intangible cultural associations exist. While ethnographic observations of Aboriginal life post-European contact are relatively common, an absence of written records prior to contact means that ethnographic information about Aboriginal life at that time must be inferred from early European observations. Such inference is inherently biased by the cultural norms of the observer and behavioural modifications in response to the awareness of being observed (the so-called 'Hawthorne Effect'). Nevertheless, by comparing and contrasting these observations with archaeological evidence, it is possible to establish a general understanding of the lives of Aboriginal people in a given area.

The subject area is located within the traditional lands of the Wiradjuri People. The Wiradjuri language group was the largest in NSW prior to European settlement (Jones 2018, p.111). Consisting of many small clans and bands speaking a number of dialects, the boundaries of the Wiradjuri People were not set due to the semi-nomadic lifestyle of the family groups within Country (Yalmambirra 2013, p.112). The lifestyle of the Wiradjuri followed the river systems throughout NSW that provided a rich source of food and resources. Accounts by early colonists suggest that Wiradjuri Country started near the Barwon River and finished at the Murray River (Elliot 1854, Matthews 1900, Mitchell 1900 in Yalmambirra 2013). However other sources indicate Country comprised of the whole heart of NSW (Curry 1981 in Yalmambirra 2013) and dispute that the rivers were boundaries at all (Yalmambirra 2013, p.115). The blurring of the boundaries between Country shifted according to trade routes, song lines, and sharing of resources with other clans.

The traditional resources for the Wiradjuri People consisted of land-based animals such as wallabies, kangaroos, bandicoots, goanna, wombats and possums (Waters 2023, p.21). Tasks were designated based on age and gender (Yalmambirra 2013, p.121). The men hunted larger terrestrial animals such as kangaroos, wallabies, possums, and goannas. As well as being a food source, the fur of the animals was used to make fur skin cloaks and other clothing items (Konecny 1993, p.50). Women and children collected edible plants, ground grain and made clothing amongst other activities (Yalmambirra 2013, p.121). Some of the plants utilised as a food resource included yam daisy, orchids, lilies, cumbungi, and tubers through to nardoo, native millet, wattle, and kurrajong seeds for flour (Waters 2023, p.21).

Weapons and tools were manufactured to "survive in the vast open country of the rivers and plains" (Jones 2018, p.127). Used for hunting and fishing, the weapons were made from a variety of materials and included items such as spears, clubs, shields, boomerangs (Jones 2018, p.118). Stone tools were knapped from a variety of stone sources and were multi-functional in purpose. Such tasks included hunting, butchering animals, making bone tools, processing plants and animal hides. Due to the non-organic nature of stone tools, these are the most common site type identified in archaeological investigations. In addition to the practical uses, stone tools were also used in initiation ceremonies which lends a spiritual association to the artefacts.

A distinct site type that is common to Wiradjuri Country are carved trees also known as 'marara' (Spry et al 2023). These sacred trees were carved by Wiradjuri people after removing bark from the tree for various cultural activities and practical purposes. These sites are symbolic for their representation of Wiradjuri culture and their connection to the landscape as markers of lore.

3.1.2. Declared Aboriginal Places

The NSW State Heritage Inventory (SHI) includes all declared Aboriginal places within NSW, in addition to historic heritage items listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR), listed Interim Heritage Orders (IHOs) and items listed on Local Environment Plans (LEPs) and State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs).

A search of the SHI was undertaken on 14 May 2024. The search did not identify any heritage items or Aboriginal Places within the curtilage of the subject area.

3.1.3. Registered Aboriginal Objects

The Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) is a database of registered Aboriginal sites in NSW. Each registered Aboriginal site includes one or more site 'features', which may be considered an Aboriginal object under the NPW Act. An Aboriginal site may include one or more site features.

The *Guide to completing the AHIMS Site Recording Form* (OEH 2012) lists 20 different features that may be recorded on AHIMS. The most common site features registered in NSW are artefacts, modified trees, art, grinding grooves and shell deposits (see Glossary for definitions). However, the likelihood of any particular site feature being found will vary according to region and environment. Less common site features that are encountered are burials, ceremonial rings, earth mounds, fish traps, habitation structures, hearths, non-human bone and organic material, ochre quarries, stone arrangements and stone quarries (see Glossary for definitions).

Other Aboriginal site features that are recorded on AHIMS but are not necessarily 'Aboriginal objects' within the meaning of that term as it is defined in the NPW Act (i.e. are not a 'deposit, object or material evidence... relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area') are potential archaeological deposits (PADs), Aboriginal ceremony and dreaming sites, Aboriginal resource and gathering sites, conflict sites and waterholes (see Glossary for definitions). These features are only considered to be 'Aboriginal objects' for the purpose of the NPW Act if accompanied by at least one of the other site types defined above.

The AHIMS database also provides information on the context of registered Aboriginal sites. Sites that are recorded as 'closed' context s are those that include a cave or rock overhang, while all other sites are recorded as 'open' context.

It should be noted that the AHIMS register does not represent a comprehensive list of all Aboriginal objects or places as it is limited to sites that have been previously identified and registered. Registration is typically the result of previous archaeological investigation, so the number of registered Aboriginal sites in area is dependent on the amount and extent of such research previously undertaken.

A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) was carried out on 1 February 2024 (AHIMS Client Service IDs: 860319 and 860320) for an area of approximately 3 km x 3km centred on the subject area. The Basic and Extensive AHIMS search results are included in Appendix B.

The search was undertaken to determine if:

- There are any registered Aboriginal sites registered within the curtilage of the subject area.
- There are any registered Aboriginal sites near the subject area that might extend into it.
- There is any association of Aboriginal sites with certain landscape features within the broader region that may be instructive for determining the likelihood of Aboriginal sites within the subject area.

A summary of all previously registered Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places within the search area is provided in Table 9. A total of 98 Aboriginal sites are registered in the search area. The locations of the 98 identified Aboriginal sites are shown in Figure 6.

The extensive search did not identify any Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal Places within the curtilage of the subject area. The closest site is 'Slapdash Creek 1' (AHIMS ID# 36-3-0048) recorded in 1981, an artefact site which is located 50 m from the southeastern corner of the subject area according to the converted spatial data in the AHIMS register (Figure 7). However, the description for the location of the site places it further north, inside the paddock, north of "Fenella" a farmhouse located on the western side of Slapdash Creek. An alternative location for AHIMS ID# 36-3-0048 is shown in Figure 8 based on the information provided in the site card. It is not possible to decide which location is valid, however, it is clear that the site is outside of the current subject area. The site consists of a chert scraper and quartzite core 20 m apart in a ploughed field. The artefacts were located on a crest of 'furrows'.

The number and types of sites features in the search area are presented in Table 9. Among the 98 registered Aboriginal sites in the search area, a total of 6 site features were identified:

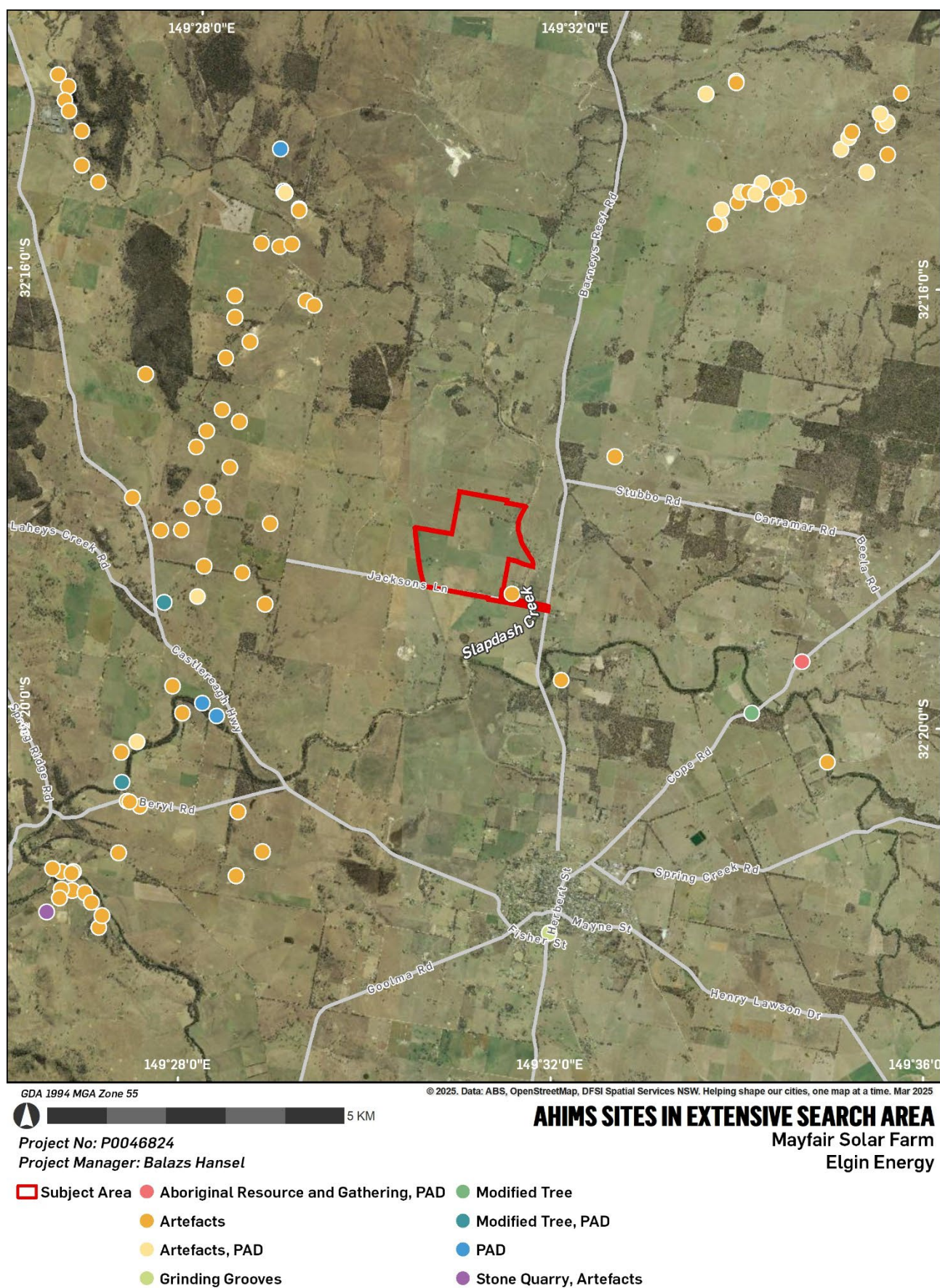
- Aboriginal Resources and Gathering
- Artefacts
- Grinding Grooves
- Modified Tree
- PAD
- Stone Quarry

The contexts of the registered Aboriginal sites within the AHIMS search area are also summarised in Table 9 below. Closed context sites are those that include a cave or rock overhang, while open context sites are those without a cave or rock overhang. All registered Aboriginal sites in the search area are in an open context sites.

There is an apparent association between Aboriginal sites and the natural landscape due to the high numbers of Artefact sites. This association is already captured by the predictive model of the Due Diligence Code, namely the proximity to a water source.

Table 9 – Summary of registered Aboriginal site features represented in the identified 98 items in the AHIMS search area

Site Features	Count of Site Features	% of Features
Aboriginal Resources and Gathering	1	0.9%
Artefacts	88	75.9%
Grinding Grooves	1	0.9%
Modified Tree	3	2.6%
PAD	22	19%
Stone Quarry	1	0.9%
Total	116	100%



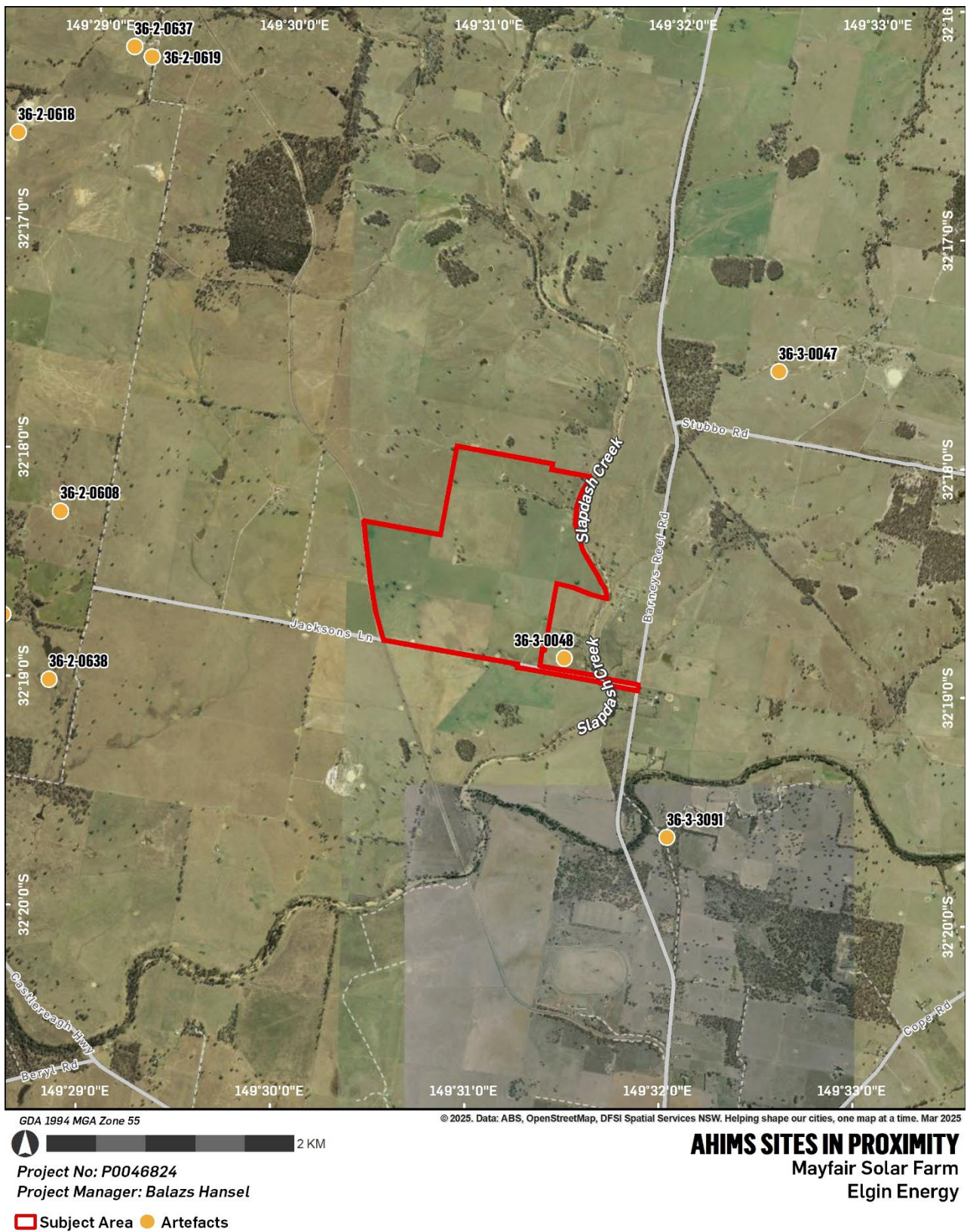


Figure 7 – AHIMS sites in proximity. Note the location of the Artefact Site (AHIMS ID# 36-3-0048) may not be accurate. See Figure 8 below.

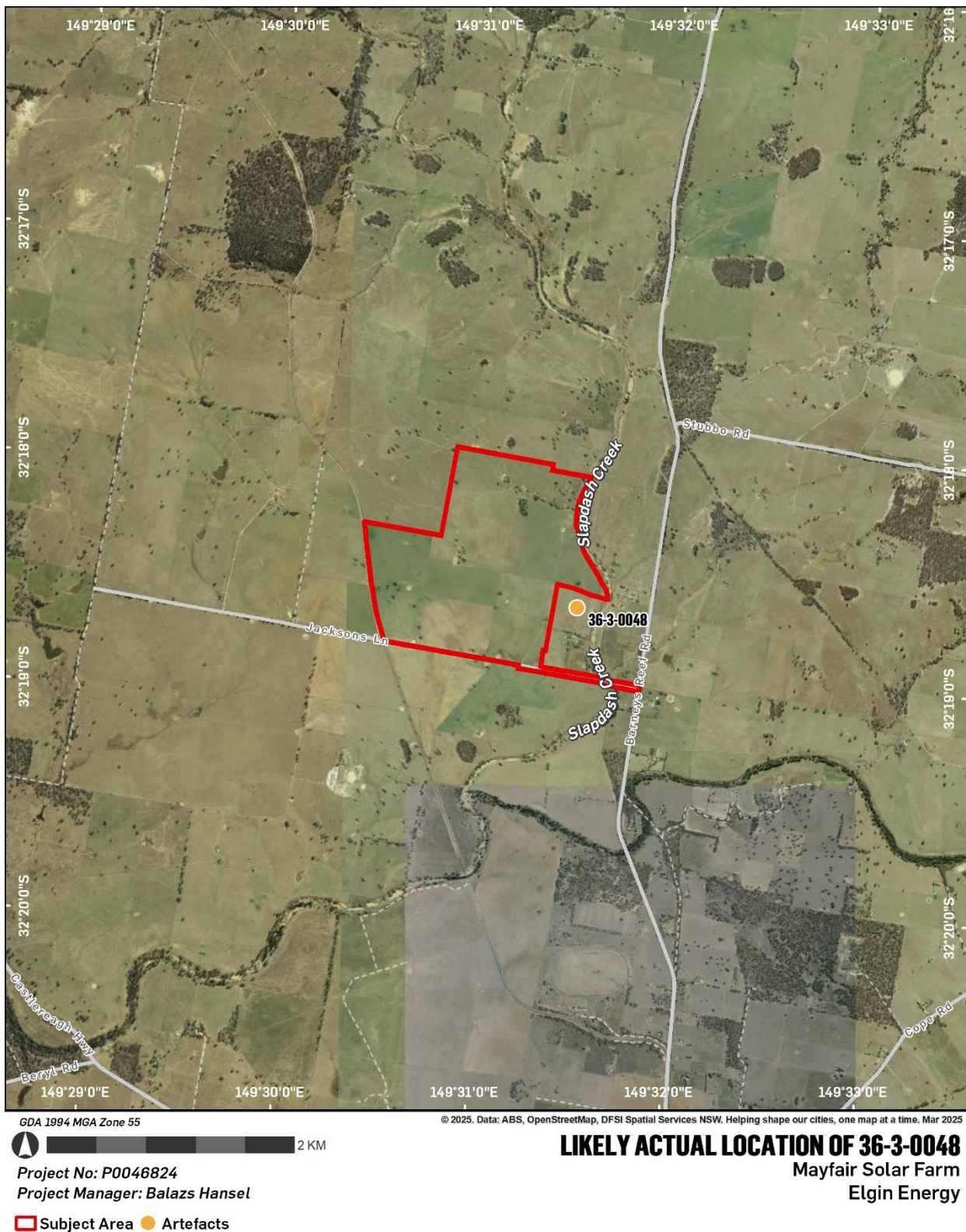


Figure 8 – Alternative location of AHIMS site #36-3-0048 according to the information provided in the site card.

Source: Urbis, 2024

3.1.4. Previous Archaeological Investigations

Previous Aboriginal archaeological investigations undertaken within or near to the subject area may provide information about known Aboriginal sites that have not previously registered on the AHIMS database. Additionally, Aboriginal archaeological investigations undertaken in the broader region may provide information on the types of archaeological site features that are likely to occur within the subject area.

3.1.4.1. Investigations of the Subject area

No previous archaeological investigations of the subject area have been carried out.

3.1.4.2. Regional Investigations

A number of investigations have been undertaken in the close proximity and broader region. The most relevant investigations to the present subject area are discussed below.

EMM Consulting (2023) undertook an archaeological investigation of Bellambi Heights Battery Energy Storage Project at 79 Puggoon Road and 696 Castlereagh Highway, Beryl, NSW, approximately 4km to the southwest of the present subject area. The archaeological investigation consisted of an archaeological field survey based on a sampling strategy, and test excavations. A survey was undertaken covering 49% of the subject area. Overall exposure and visibility were low due to the presence of long grass cover.

The investigation identified three Aboriginal sites including one isolated find and two artefact scatters. The Bellambi Heights Isolated Find 1 (AHIMS ID #36-2-0504) was previously recorded as a PAD with a potentially culturally modified tree. The excavation identified one artefact in a shallow soil profile in a disturbed context. The Bellambi Heights Artefact Scatter 1 (AHIMS ID #36-2-0507) was identified during the excavation of the previously identified PAD on a hilltop. Bellambi Heights Artefact Scatter 2 (AHIMS ID # 36-2-0638) was identified as a low-density artefact scatter on an elevated terrace close to a waterway.

The landscape of the Bellambi Heights site is relevant to the present subject area due to the close location and land use history. Located only 4km away from the present subject area, the Bellambi site has also undergone historical land use including vegetation clearance, dam construction, and agricultural practices that caused ground disturbance to the natural soil profile. However, the landscape setting is different, comprised more undulating land, including crest, upper to lower slopes and consequently higher level of erosion and soil movement.

OzArk Environment and Heritage (2023) undertook an archaeological investigation of Birrawa Solar and Battery Project located at the Castlereagh Highway Birriwa, NSW approximately 28km north of the present subject area. The archaeological investigation consisted of an archaeological survey which identified eight Aboriginal sites. A full survey was conducted for the 1,298 hectares of the subject area. The effective coverage was listed at 23% due to the lack of exposure and visibility.

The site types identified included one scarred tree, two isolated finds, four artefact scatters, and one artefact scatter with potential archaeological deposit. Some of the artefact sites were identified on landforms such as elevated riverbanks, and drainage lines, while other sites were identified in a different context such as a cleared and cultivated paddock area.

The landscape of the Birrawa Solar Farm is similar to the present subject area. The Birrawa Solar Farm site is also located within a silicious sandy soils and within close proximity to several higher order creek lines. Both sites also underwent a similar historical land use activity, including vegetation clearing, cultivation, grazing, and construction of dams and fences.

Umwelt Environmental and Social Consultants (2022) prepared a ACHA for the proposed Tallawang Solar Farm. The project covers approximately 1,370 ha and situated on various landforms, including crests, low to higher slope sand flats, dissected by various order creek lines. A sampling survey was undertaken as part of the ACHA and identified 31 Aboriginal archaeological sites, including 9 PADs, 12 artefacts scatters and 10 isolated finds.

The results of this ACHA are relevant to the current investigation including the close proximity (3 km to the west) and similar landform pattern in the northern part of the subject area, with flat land adjacent to lower order creek lines.

OzArk Environment and Heritage (2021) undertook an archaeological investigation of Stubbo Solar Farm located on Blue Springs Road, Stubbo, NSW approximately 12 km north of the subject area. The investigation

consisted of a desktop assessment and archaeological survey. The total area of the site is approximately 1772 ha. A sampling strategy was developed due to the large size of the subject area.

The survey resulted in 23 Aboriginal sites being recorded and two previously recorded AHIMS sites located. The 25 Aboriginal sites comprised of nine isolated finds, three isolated finds with potential archaeological deposits (PADs), two artefact scatters, nine artefact scatters with PADs, one PAD, and one modified tree. The sites were identified on landforms including drainage, slopes, and flats.

The landscape of the site at Stubbo Solar Farm is relevant due to the close proximity and similar environmental context. Located only 12 km away from the present subject area, the Stubbo Solar Farm site is also in close proximity to higher order creek lines. However, in contrast to the present subject area, the topography of the Stubbo Solar Farm site consists of crests and various slopes intersected with drainage lines. Historical land use is similar with farming and associated impacts since colonisation.

NGH Environmental (2018) undertook an archaeological investigation of Wollar Solar Farm located 7km south of Wollar and 60km east of the present subject area. The archaeological investigation consisted of an archaeological field survey. The survey aimed for full coverage of the approximately 680 hectares of the subject area.

The survey identified 37 artefact sites which were recorded as 12 artefact scatters and 25 isolated finds. Other sites identified on the survey included one grinding groove, one scarred tree, one possible scarred tree and a culturally significant site. The sites were identified across various landforms including slopes, flats, spurs, hill crests and along creeks/drainage lines.

The assessment of Wollar Solar Farm is relevant due to the similar land use history of ploughing activities and may provide relevant information for the predictive model for the types of potential Aboriginal objects within the subject area assessed by this ACHA.

NGH Environmental (2017) undertook an archaeological investigation of Beryl Solar Farm location at Beryl, NSW, approximately 10km to the southwest of the present subject area. The archaeological investigation consisted of an archaeological field survey. The survey aimed for full coverage of the 332 hectare proposal site.

The survey identified five (5) Aboriginal sites, including one (1) artefact scatter and four (4) isolated finds. The artefacts were found in a disturbed context across the study area. One of the sites, 'Beryl Solar Farm IF1' (AHIMS ID 36-2-0473) was a bifacial flaked hand axe manufactured from tuff material.

The landscape of the Beryl Solar Farm site is relevant to the present subject area due to the close proximity, similar environmental context, and land use history. Located 10km away, the landscape of the Beryl Solar Farm consists of flat, cleared land dissected by various drainage lines. The site at Beryl underwent intensive agricultural use similar to the present subject area.

3.1.4.3. Summary

As the current subject area has not been covered by previous archaeological assessment or field survey. The review of previously undertaken archaeological investigations in the vicinity can provide valuable context for the preparation of a predictive model and assumptions about the likelihood, type and integrity of Aboriginal archaeological sites that may be present.

In summary of the above reviews, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- Most frequent Aboriginal site types in a similar environment, such as the current subject area, are artefact scatters and isolated finds.
- Finding scarred trees in extensively cleared paddocks with re-growth is low to nil.
- PADs might exist closer to major waterways on flat, low rises with minimal disturbance.
- The evidence from Sections 3.1 and 3.2 is synthesised below to highlight the main local and regional character of Aboriginal land use and the material traces that it has produced, in accordance with Requirement 11 of the Code of Practice.

3.1.5. Regional and Local Characteristics

Archaeological evidence indicates that Aboriginal land use in the local region emphasised a reliance on the extensive and interconnected permanent waterways and associated ephemeral tributaries. Most of the previously identified sites in the closer region are clustered around various waterways and drainage lines. As discussed in Section 3.1.1, Aboriginal land use involved the strategic and seasonal use of available natural resources. The creek lines and associated resources were part of this seasonal system and consequently might have influenced the movements of the Wiradjuri People in the regional context.

The overwhelming majority of sites are associated with Aboriginal stone artefacts and PADs. Artefacts such as stone tools have played an important role in the lives of Aboriginal groups inhabiting the local area, with these artefacts strongly represented in the known archaeological record for the wider region as well. Artefacts such as stone tools are likely to have been discarded along waterways and migratory paths, reflecting the seasonal and often transient nature of inhabitation of the subject area.

Translating the information collected and analysed above for the archaeological characteristics of the subject area and its immediate surroundings, there is a high likelihood that past Aboriginal land use left signs within the subject area. The presence of Slapdash Creek coupled with the size and location of the subject area, suggest the potential of Aboriginal objects to be present in surface and/or subsurface context. This is further analysed in Section 3.2 below.

3.2. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The environment context of the subject area encompasses the characteristics of the natural landscape and the impacts of historical human activity. These aspects are important to predicting the potential for unknown Aboriginal objects occurring within the subject area.

3.2.1. Natural Landscape

The purpose of reviewing the natural landscape of the subject area is twofold. It assists in the prediction of the intensity and nature of Aboriginal land use and possible deposition of archaeological material in the subject area by considering the landforms and resources that would have played a part in the everyday lives of Aboriginal people. It also assists in the determining the likelihood that those material remains would have survived any natural geomorphological process or historical ground disturbance (discussed in Section 3.2.2 below).

Topography: The subject area is relatively flat, gently sloping towards Slapdash Creek in the southeast. The highest elevation of the subject area is approximately 440 m above sea level near the Wallerawang Gwabegar Railway. The lowest elevation of the Site is approximately 420 m adjacent to Slapdash Creek (Figure 9). The bioregion characteristics are described as 'a large area of foothills and ranges comprising the western fall of the Great Dividing Range and comprised of a wide variety of rock and soil types across the region' (Pitt and Sherry 2023).

Soils and Geology: The NSW Soil and Land Information System (SALIS) indicates that the subject area is located in the Home Rule (hr) soil landscapes (Figure 10). The Home Rule landscape comprises of the following types of soils; siliceous sands, earthy sands, yellow solodic soils, bleached sands. Home Rule stretches across the east and north of Gulgong and is made up of mainly Siliceous Sands and Earthy Sands on upper and mid-slopes with Bleached sands, Yellow Podzolic Soils and yellow Solodic Soils on lower slopes and flats (DLWC, 1998). The topsoil of siliceous sands comprises of loose brown to dark brown loamy sand and is generally 10-35 cm in depth. The sub soil is described as brown to reddish brown loose clayey sand with small stone of quartz and felspar.

Limitations of this soil landscape type include:

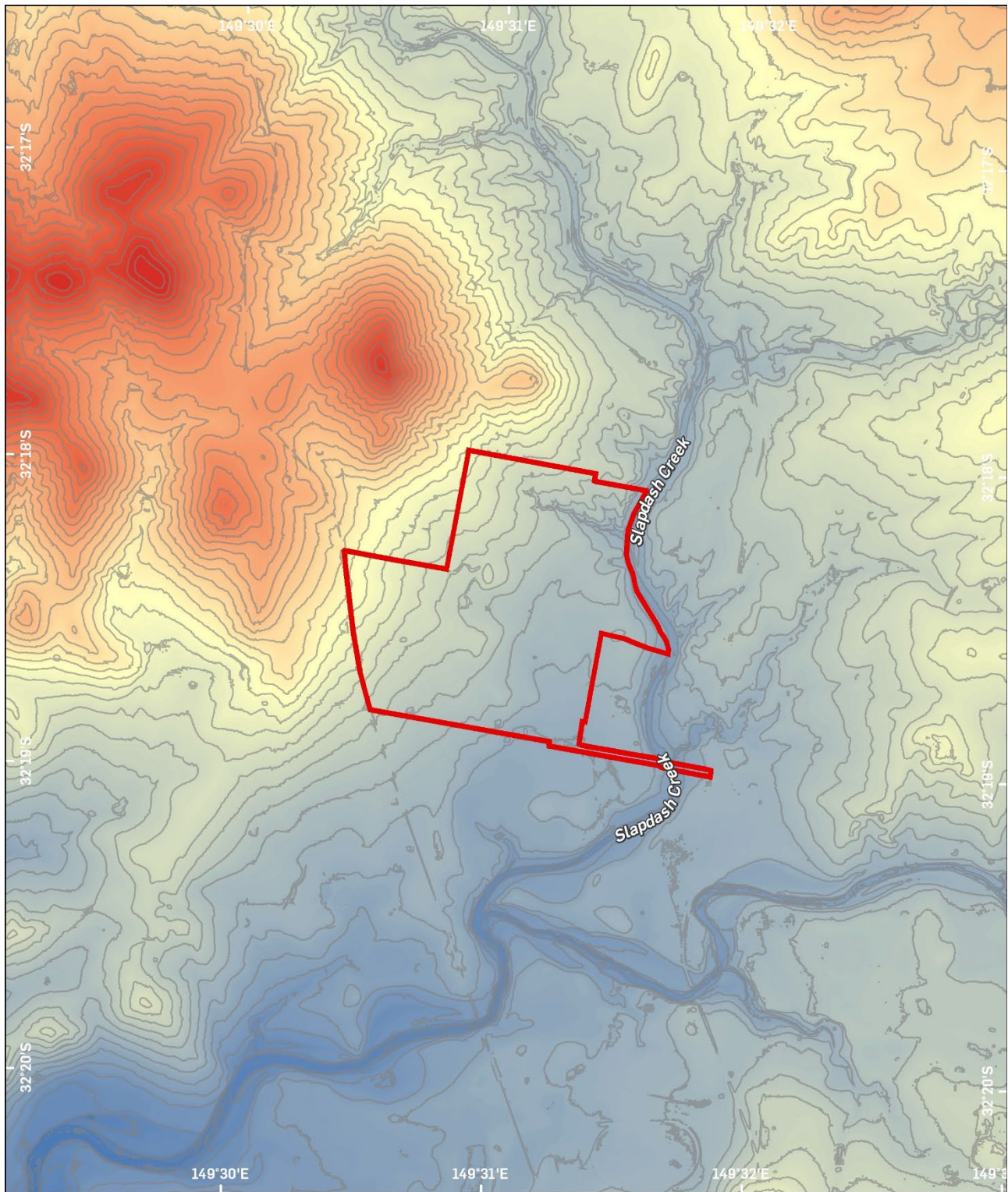
- Very low fertility;
- Low available water holding capacity;
- Acidic surface soils;
- Seasonal waterlogging;
- Sodic subsoils in lower slopes;
- High permeability on mid to upper slopes; and
- Moderate to high erosion hazard under cultivation.

The subject area is located with a siliceous granite geological zone, with quaternary alluvium, Gulgong and Rouse granite being the underlaying geological units of the Home Rule soil landscape.

Geomorphic Activity: Due to the generally flat topography of the subject area, the geomorphic activity is stable to erosional. Clearing of natural vegetation, intensive ploughing and subsequent surface erosion may have caused natural soils to have been displaced across the subject area. On the other hand, the flooding of Slapdash Creek may add alluvial deposits during major flood events.

Vegetation: The native vegetation of the Home Rule soil landscape comprises of the grey gum, narrow-leaved red ironbark woodland community. A riverine community of river she-oak and rough-barked apple is common along perennial streams and main drainage lines. The subject area has been mostly cleared of native vegetation and only includes re-growth around the creek line and in isolated pockets of the subject area.

Hydrology: Slapdash Creek runs parallel to the eastern boundary with three drainage lines located within the northeastern and southeastern section of the subject area.



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

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1 KM

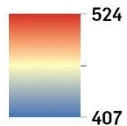
Project No: P0046824

Project Manager: Balazs Hansel

Subject Area

Elevation (m)

Contours



SOIL LANDSCAPES AND HYDROLOGY

Mayfair Solar Farm

Elgin Energy

Figure 9 – Topography

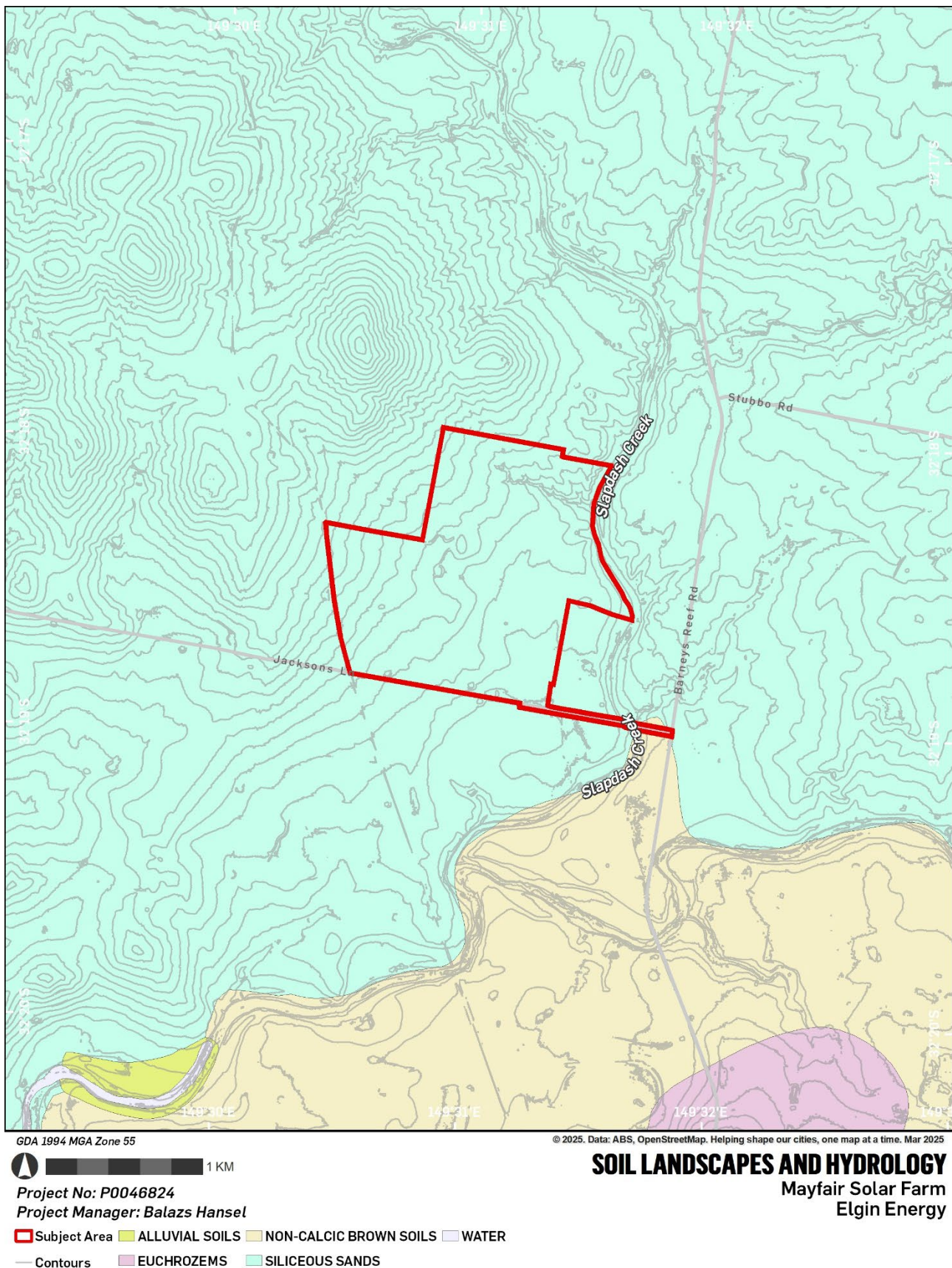


Figure 10 – Soil Landscapes and Hydrology

3.2.2. Historical Ground Disturbance

Disturbance to the natural landscape, either through human activity (e.g., clearing of vegetation, ploughing and construction of buildings) or natural processes (e.g., erosion), reduces the likelihood of deposited Aboriginal objects being retained, either through destruction of the Aboriginal objects or their removal. Ground disturbance may affect the natural topsoil (A-horizon), within which subsurface Aboriginal archaeological remains are typically found.

For the purpose of the present assessment, historical ground disturbance is rated according to the following scheme:

- **High:** all or most topsoil has been removed, with at most only a small part of the lower portion of topsoil possibly remaining intact
- **Moderate:** the upper part of the topsoil has been substantially disturbed or removed, but a substantial amount remains intact
- **Low:** little or no disturbance or removal of topsoil, with all or most topsoil remaining intact

The degree of disturbance is relative to the depth of the natural topsoil. For example, disturbance of the upper 30 cm of a natural soil profile by ploughing may be high if the topsoil only 30 cm deep, but only moderate if the topsoil is 1 m deep.

The subject area has been utilised since the mid to late 19th Century for agricultural and pastoral use. Located within the Parish of Puggoon, County of Bligh, the subject area had been subdivided into multiple allotments by 1870 (Figure 11). The land within the subject area had been granted to the following people comprising of S. Bennet (Section 186), James Grimshaw (Section 187), Thomas Butler (Section 73 and 215), and Matthew Homer (Section 221). Historical ground disturbance during the early phase of the site's history is likely to have included the clearing of native vegetation, various agricultural activities and construction of fences and temporary structures. No buildings are evident within the early parish maps of this phase.

From the early 20th Century, the subject area remained largely vacant and undeveloped. The aerial photograph from 1964 shows the subject area with no structures present (Figure 12). There are small dams and irrigation channels present across the subject area. Historical ground disturbing activities during this phase included grazing, ploughing and crop production and construction of additional fence lines. The aerial photograph from 1994 shows little change since 1964, indicating the same pattern of use (Figure 13).

Ground disturbing activities that have been undertaken at the subject area comprise of clearing of native vegetation, construction of fences, grazing, ploughing and crop production. These activities might have caused **moderate** level of ground disturbance within the subject area, with localised **high** disturbance around dams and unformed vehicle tracks. Erosion might have caused surface soil loss and impact to the A horizon around the intensely ploughed areas and creek and gully banks.

The relevance of historical ground disturbance for the present assessment is discussed in the application of the predictive model to determining Aboriginal archaeological potential in Section 3.3.2 below.

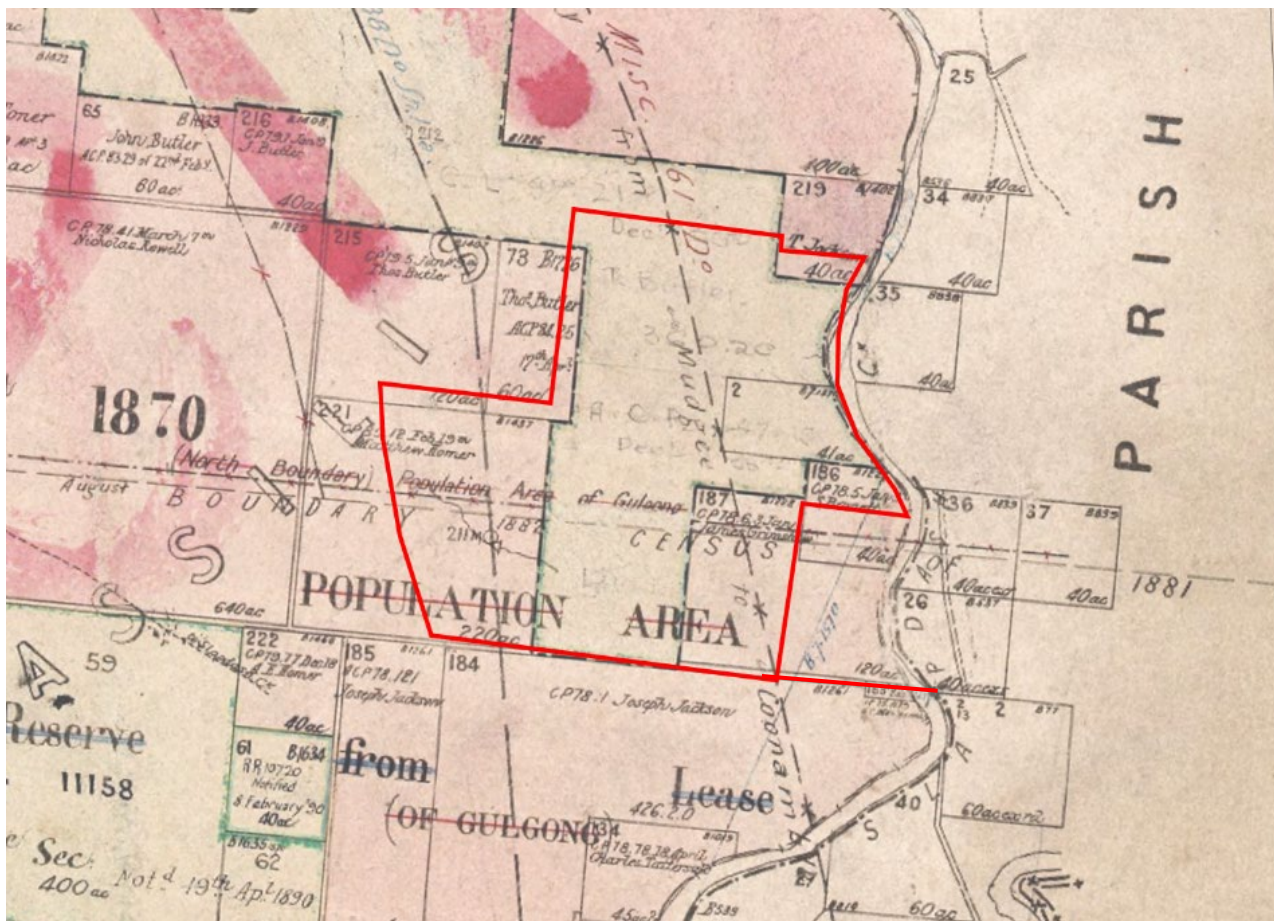


Figure 11 – Extract of Parish map, Parish of Puggoon, County of Bligh, [1886]

Source: NSW Land Registry Services, Historical Land Records Viewer



Figure 12 – Aerial photograph from 1964.

Source: NSW Government, *Historical Imagery Spatial Viewer*



Figure 13 – Aerial photograph from 1994.

Source: NSW Government, *Historical Imagery Spatial Viewer*

3.3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The Aboriginal archaeological potential of an area is the likelihood that it retains material evidence of past Aboriginal land use. The purpose of undertaking an assessment of Aboriginal archaeological potential and predictive model is to inform the strategy for the subsequent archaeological survey, including to decide if a full coverage survey or a sampling strategy is more applicable to the subject area.

3.3.1. Predictive Model

Predictive models are used to determine the likelihood of Aboriginal archaeological material being located within a particular area. A review of existing predictive models relevant to the region around subject area is relevant for formulating a predictive model for the present assessment.

The *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010c) ('The Due Diligence Code') provides an overarching predictive model for the entirety of NSW. The Due Diligence Code specifies the following 'relevant landscape features' that are considered indicative of likely past Aboriginal land use:

- Areas within 200 m of waters including freshwater and the high tide mark of shorelines.
- Areas located within a sand dune system.
- Areas located on a ridge top, ridge line or headland.
- Areas located within 200 m below or above a cliff face.
- Areas within 20 m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or a cave mouth.

From the above list, only the first category is relevant to the current subject area. It is important to note that the 200 m buffer applied for water sources need to be contextualised with the environmental settings of the subject area, including the topography, nature and integrity of soils and level of disturbance. The buffer for the likelihood for Aboriginal objects can be smaller.

In some cases, archaeologist provide further interpretation of analysed data for predictive modelling in a given area. OzArk Environment and Heritage (2021) proposed a predictive model in the investigation for the Stubbo Solar Farm containing the following points:

- There is a high correlation between the permanence of a water source and the permanence and/or complexity of Aboriginal occupation.
- Site location is affected by the availability of and/or accessibility to a range of other natural resources including: plant and animals foods, stone and ochre resources and rock shelters; as well as by their general proximity to other sites/places of cultural significance.
- Durable materials such as stone artefacts, stone hearths, shells and some bones are the most likely to remain preserved, while other organic material culture is not retained.
- Artefacts may not be found in their original depositional context due to the effects of natural and erosional processes and/or historical impacts associated with the introduction of European farming practice including grazing, cropping and farm related infrastructure.

The above predictive model is consistent with the relevant item from the Due Diligence Code referenced above, and also provide further local characterisation.

Aboriginal archaeological potential is further dependent on erosional transport and historical ground disturbance. Archaeological material is more likely to accumulate in aggraded landforms than eroded landforms, while higher ground disturbance reduces the likelihood of archaeological material surviving due to erosion and surface soil loss.

Based on the archaeological and environmental background outlined above, and in accordance to the above listed predictive models, the expected site types and landscapes with potential for Aboriginal objects are the following:

- Isolated finds and artefacts scatters associated with Slapdash Creek and its flood plain.
- Hearths associated with intensive sites, more permanent site use.

- Scarred trees

3.3.2. Assessment of Potential

The subject area is associated with the archaeologically sensitive landscape feature of Slapdash Creek, one ephemeral tributary and associated flat landscape.

Historical ground disturbance ranges from low to moderate (Section 3.2.1), meaning there are no intact natural topsoils are within the subject area. However, the level of impact of historical land use and erosion will need to be assessed during the archaeological survey to update the above listed potential, and understand the nature, extent and impact of the erosional processes and post depositional effects to any surviving Aboriginal sites.

In context of the above predictive model, and contextualise this with the current subject area, Aboriginal archaeological potential is rated according to the following scheme:

- **Very High:** at least one relevant landscape feature, low ground disturbance and an aggraded landform.
- **High:** at least one relevant landscape feature and either: (i) low ground disturbance and an eroded landform; or (ii) moderate ground disturbance and an aggraded landform.
- **Moderate:** at least one relevant landscape feature, moderate ground disturbance and an eroded landform.
- **Low:** no relevant landscape features and low or moderate ground disturbance.
- **Very Low:** no relevant landform and high ground disturbance.

Based on the predictive model and proposed grading of potential outlined in the preceding section, the archaeological potential of the present subject area is assessed to be **low to high**. The assessed archaeological potential of the subject area is listed below and mapped in Figure 14.

- **High** potential for isolated finds, artefacts scatters and hearths: 200m buffer along Slapdash Creek.
- **Moderate** potential for isolated finds, artefacts scatters and hearths: 200m buffer around the major ephemeral gully of the creek and 100m additional buffer around the high potential area for Slapdash Creek that incorporates the flood plain of the creek. The latter is considered moderate due to the similar topography, soils and historical land use.
- **Low** potential for isolated finds and artefact scatters: the rest of the subject area.
- **Very Low** potential for scarred trees within sections that have remaining vegetation.

3.4. SUMMARY

The desktop assessment of the archaeological and environmental context of the subject area is summarised as follows:

- No previously identified Aboriginal objects or declared Aboriginal places were located within the subject area.
- The subject area has not been the subject to previous archaeological assessments and consequently has not been assessed previously for Aboriginal objects and places.
- The distribution of Aboriginal archaeological sites in the wider area, in context with their environmental settings suggest **low to high** potential for Aboriginal objects to occur.
- Aboriginal site types that have the potential to occur within the subject area include isolated artefacts, artefact scatters, hearths and scarred trees. Potential for other site types is low to nil.
- Historical land use activities cause moderate to high disturbance across the subject area. Assessment of the nature, extent and overall impact of these activities will be the subject of the archaeological field survey.

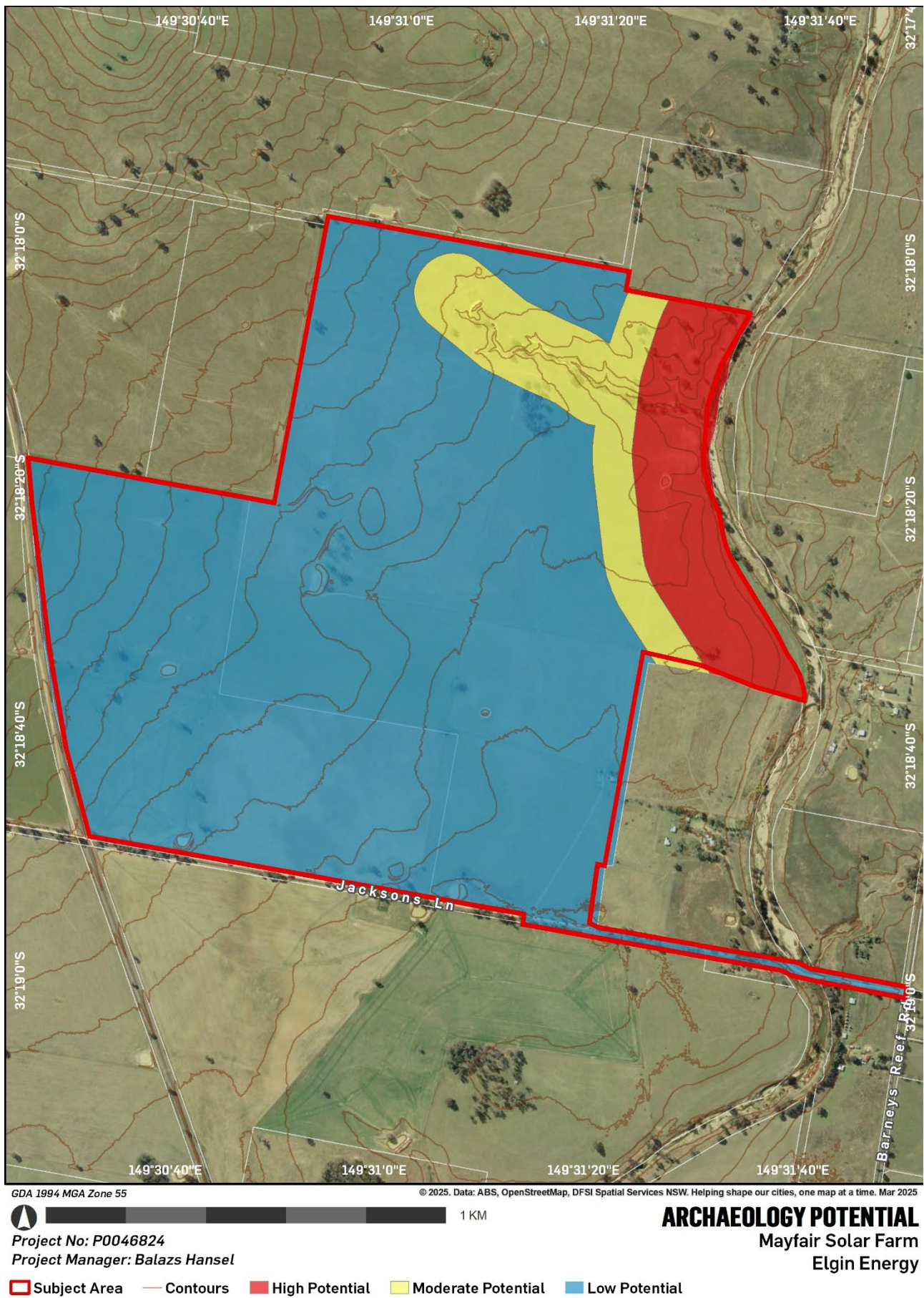


Figure 14 – Archaeological potential for predictive model.

4. PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT

4.1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

4.1.1. Survey Team

An archaeological survey of the subject area was undertaken on 26 and 27 March 2024. The archaeological survey was undertaken by the team detailed in Table 10 below. Additional survey was conducted on 16 April 2025 to cover areas that were inaccessible during the initial survey. This was undertaken by the team detailed in Table 11 below

Table 10 – Survey Team

Organisation	Representative
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Table 11 – Additional Survey Team

Organisation	Representative
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4.1.2. Aim

The aim of the archaeological survey was to conduct a full coverage survey of the subject area, and record all (or a representative sample of all) the material traces and evidence of Aboriginal land use that are visible on the ground surface, such as artefacts and scarred trees if present. It was a further aim of the archaeological survey to identify those areas where it can be inferred that, although not visible, material traces or evidence of Aboriginal land use have a likelihood of being present under the ground surface (potential archaeological deposits PADs).

The archaeological survey tests the assumptions of the predictive model and also aims to update the potential mapping based on the results of the survey. It also contributes to the understanding of the archaeological characteristics of the subject area, local and regional Aboriginal history and any conservation requirements and harm mitigations measures for Aboriginal objects within the subject area.

4.1.3. Methodology

The survey was carried out with the goal to cover the entire subject area. The survey achieved this goal, with two paddocks excluded due to dense crops revisited in April 2025. The two survey areas are shown in Figure 23 below.

The archaeological survey was conducted on foot. The survey team traversed the subject area in linear transects utilising GPS navigation, with reference to aerial photographs and property boundaries. The team was arranged in a linear transect at a spacing of 5 to 10 m between each individual.

The subject area was divided into five survey units (initial survey) and the additional survey area (survey unit 6) (Figure 15), the approximate area and landforms encompassed by each survey unit is described under the relevant section below. Visible exposures and remnant mature trees were further inspected for cultural material or markings.

Survey units were recorded through a combination of digital photography and field notes including observations of exposure and visibility, levels of disturbance, erosion, vegetation, the presence/absence of Aboriginal sites and other relevant observations or features. Ground surface visibility ('GSV') and exposure were recorded to the nearest 10%.

4.1.4. Conditions and Limitations

The survey was conducted in sunny and overcast conditions, and with full access to all parts of the subject area. Limitations included the grass cover and tall weedy growth and other patches of overgrown vegetation

The areas covered by crops were inspected by the RAPs and deemed unsuitable for survey during the initial survey due to almost zero visibility. RAPs requested to exclude this area at that time. Figure 15, Figure 16, Figure 17 and Figure 18 below provide the visual justification for the decision on not surveying these 2 paddocks. Additionally, the area along Jacksons Lane was deemed unsuitable for survey due to the low potential resulting from previous disturbances, and nil visibility due to grading and imported fill. These constituted the areas of additional survey in April 2025. Visibility was perhaps even lower than during the initial survey across the majority of the area having revegetated with grasses and tall weed cover (Figure 19 - Figure 20). Exposures in proximity to dams and at the creek crossing on Jacksons Lane were given particular attention (Figure 21 - Figure 22).



Figure 15 – Dense crop in south-east paddock during 2024 survey

Source: Urbis



Figure 16 – Difference between dense and parse crop in 2024.

Source: Urbis



Figure 17 – Dense crop in the south-east paddocks in 2024

Source: Urbis



Figure 18 – GSV in the dense cropped area in 2024

Source: Urbis



Figure 19 – Dense grass cover in south-east paddocks in 2025

Source: Urbis



Figure 20 – Tall weedy growth in south-east paddocks in 2025

Source: Urbis



Figure 21 – Exposures around dams

Source: Urbis



Figure 22 – Exposures adjacent to the creek crossing on Jacksons Lane

Source: Urbis

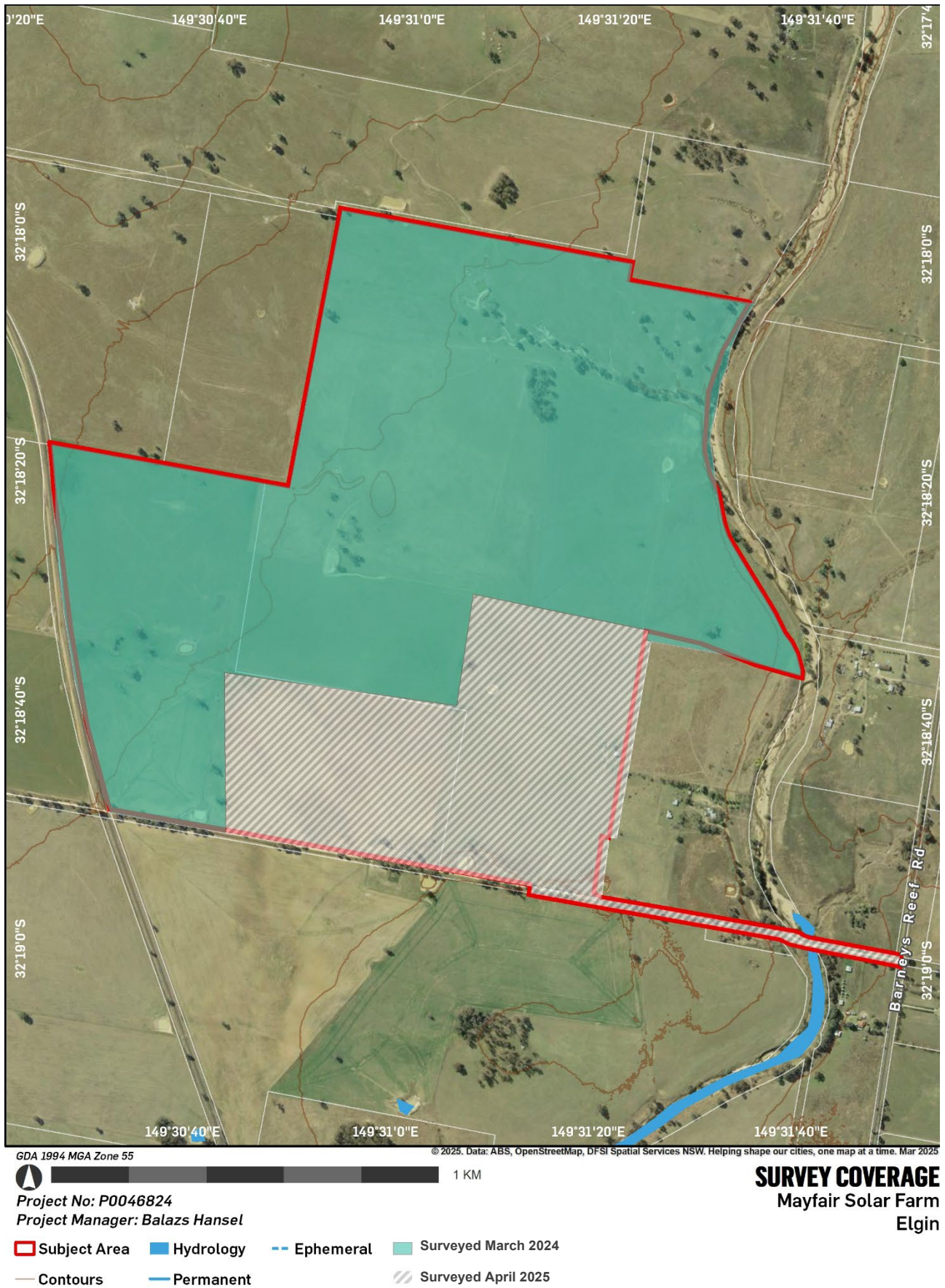
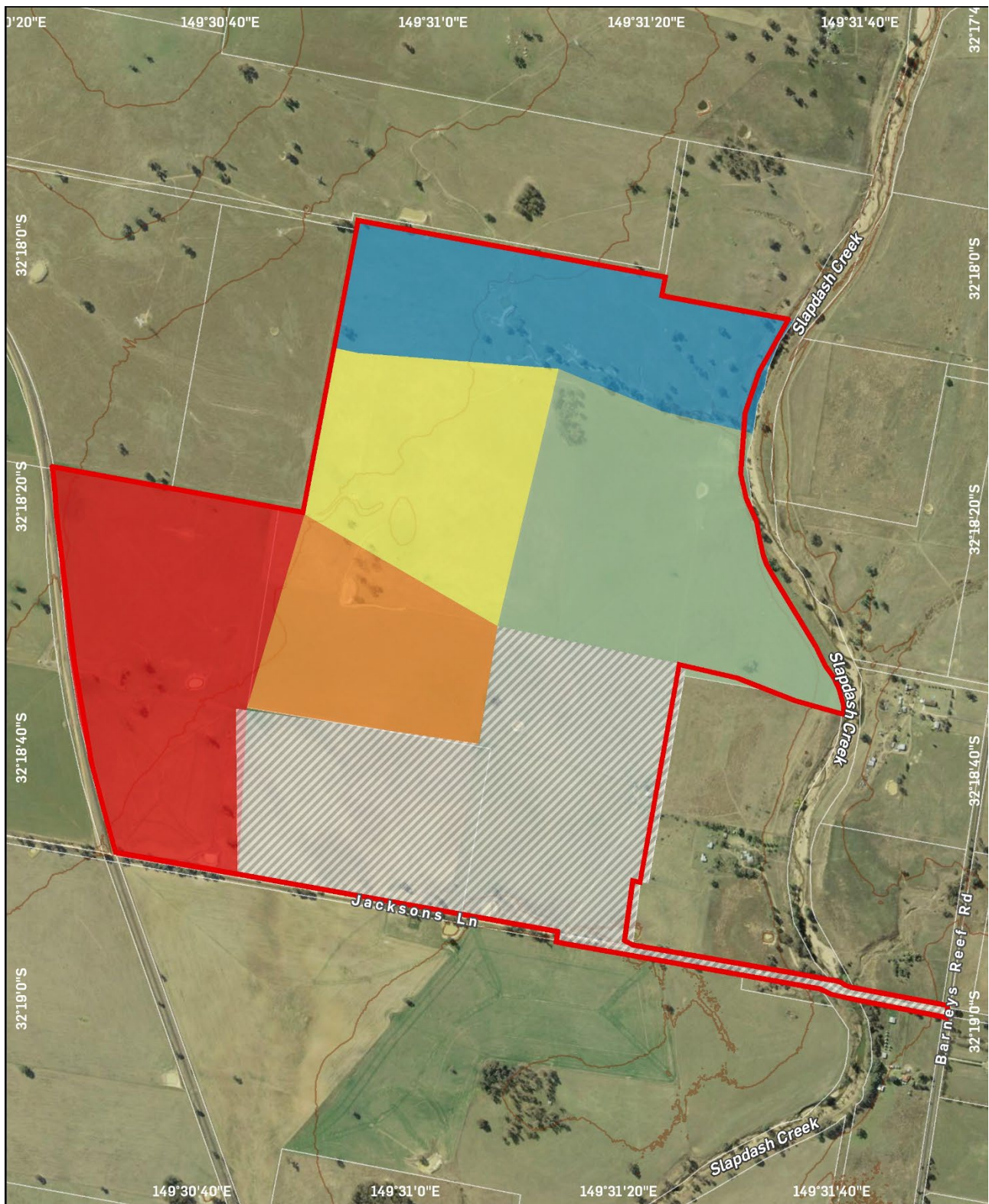


Figure 23 – Survey Coverage



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

© 2025. Data: ABS, OpenStreetMap, DFSI Spatial Services NSW. Helping shape our cities, one map at a time. Mar 2025



Project No: P0046824

Project Manager: Balazs Hansel

Subject Area — Contours

- Survey Unit #1
- Survey Unit #2
- Survey Unit #3
- Survey Unit #4
- Survey Unit #5
- Additional/ Survey Unit #6

SURVEY UNITS
Mayfair Solar Farm
Elgin Energy

Figure 24 – Survey units

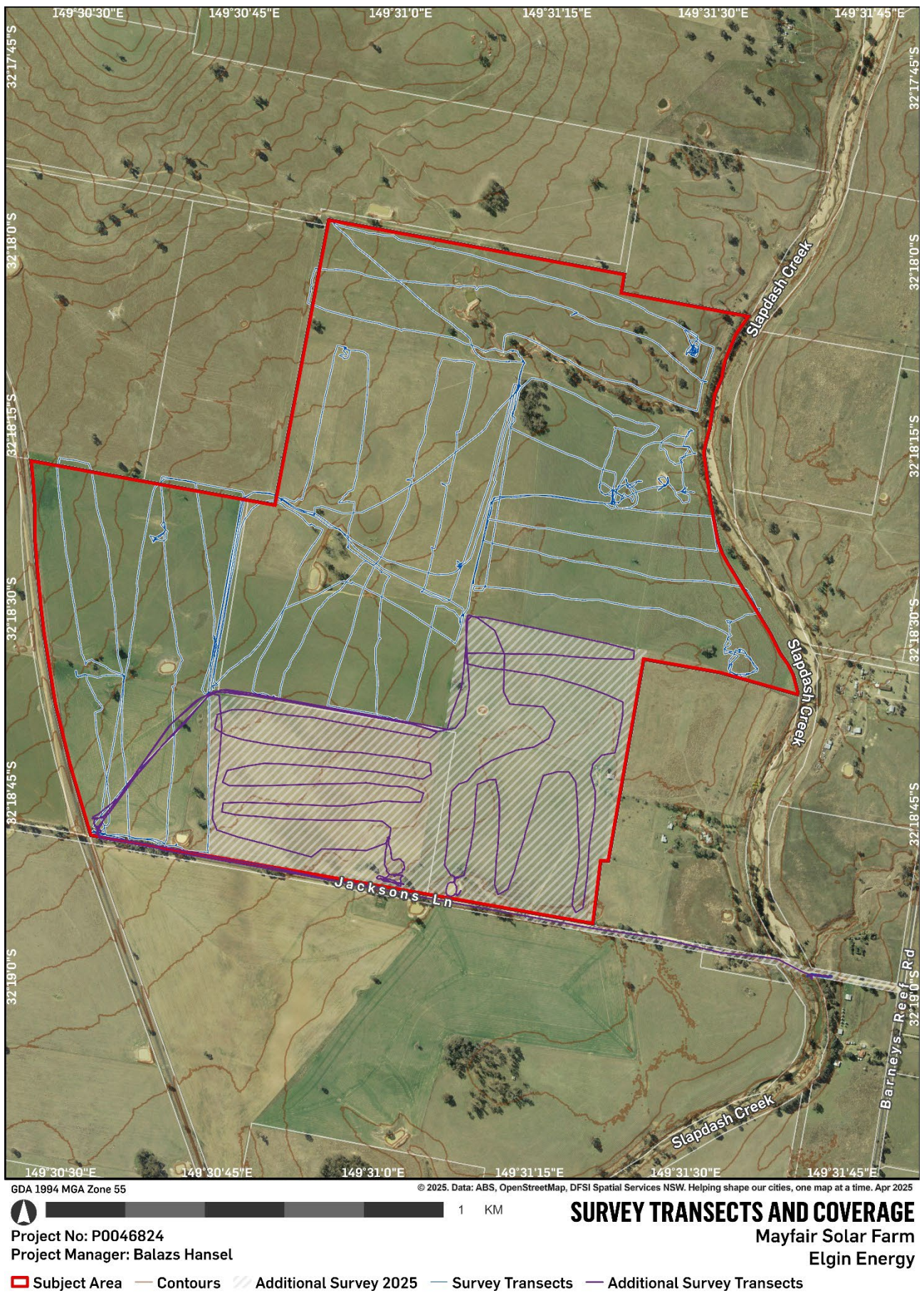


Figure 25 – Survey transects

4.1.5. Results

4.1.5.1. Survey Unit 1

Survey Unit 1 (SU1) included the two western paddocks, bordered by the rail line from the west, Jacksons Lane from the south, and covered approximately 40 ha. SU1 is situated on almost entirely flat land and defined by linear fences from north and east and bordered all sides. SU1 has been almost entirely cleared of native vegetation, apart from some free-standing trees, possibly regrowth. SU1 has been the subject of various agricultural activity including intensive ploughing, cropping, grazing, construction of dams and temporary farm infrastructure. The historical land use resulted in the disturbance of the topsoil, erosion and around the dams the complete removal of topsoil.

The GSV was around 20% within most of the survey unit, with higher around the dam, the vehicle track along the fence lines, and around the small, dry irrigation channel running just west of the vehicle track along the western boundary.

Exposure was around 20%, and occurred along stock tracks, vehicle tracks and around the dam and irrigation channels.

There was one Aboriginal object found in the northern section of SU1. 'Mayfair IF1' (AHIMS registration of the site is pending) is a chert, multidirectional retouched core, with at least 6 flake scars. No areas of landscape features were identified as potential PAD(s).



Figure 26 – Example of GSV in SU 1.

Source: Urbis



Figure 27 – General shot of SU1 Facing N.

Source: Urbis



Figure 28 – Example of exposure in SU1.

Source: Urbis



Figure 29 – Example of overgrown grass-patch around dam in SU1 facing NE.

Source: Urbis



Figure 30 – Photo of Mayfair IF1.

Source: Urbis

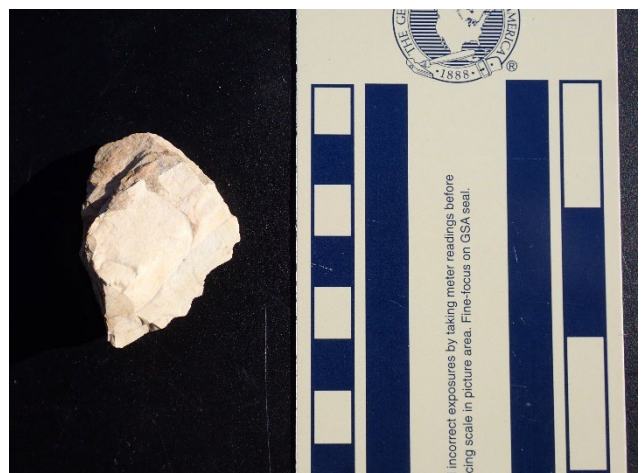


Figure 31 – Photo of Mayfair IF1.

Source: Urbis

4.1.5.2. Survey Unit 2

Survey Unit 2 (SU 2) included a single paddock, bordered by SU1 to the west, SU3 from north, paddocks from east and south (SU6), and covered approximately 24 ha. SU2 is situated on almost entirely flat land and defined by linear fences from all sides. The area has been entirely cleared of native vegetation apart from a few free-standing trees and has been the subject of various agricultural activity, including intensive ploughing, cropping, grazing, and construction of a dam and temporary farm infrastructure. The historical land use resulted in the disturbance of the topsoil, erosion and around the dam the complete removal of topsoil. At the time of the survey, SU2 was recently ploughed and sown, with the crop just begging to be visible on the surface, providing excellent visibility.

The GSV was around 90% within most of the survey unit, only limited by the dam and a few free-standing trees in the north-western corner.

Exposure was around 90% throughout the entire SU2.

There were no Aboriginal objects found in SU2, nor any areas were identified as PAD.



Figure 32 – Example of GSV in SU 2.

Source: Urbis



Figure 33 – General shot of SU2 Facing NE.

Source: Urbis



Figure 34 – Photo showing the difference between SU2 on the left and cropped/cropped area on right.

Source: Urbis



Figure 35 – General shot of SU2 with trees and dam in the background facing N.

Source: Urbis

4.1.5.3. Survey Unit 3

Survey Unit 3 (SU 3) included the large, irregular-rectangular paddock north of SU2, bordered by the boundary of the subject area from the west, SU4 from the north, SU5 from the east, and covered approximately 29 ha. SU3 is situated almost entirely on flat land and defined by linear fences on all sides. SU3 has been entirely cleared of native vegetation apart from a few free-standing trees along its southern boundary and has been the subject to various agricultural activity, including intensive ploughing, cropping, grazing, and construction of a large dam and temporary farm infrastructure. The historical land use resulted in the disturbance of the topsoil, erosion, and around the dams the complete removal of topsoil.

The GSV was around 20% within most of the survey unit, with higher around the dam, the vehicle track along the fence lines, and around the small, dry irrigation channel running just west of the vehicle track along the western boundary.

Exposure was around 20%, and occurred along stock tracks, vehicle tracks and around the dam and irrigation channels.

There were two Aboriginal objects found in within the boundaries of SU3. 'Mayfair IF2' is a quartz, distal flake, and 'Mayfair IF3' is a quartz, complete flake. AHIMS registration of the sites is under way. There were no areas identified as PAD within SU3.



Figure 36 – Example of GSV in SU 3.

Source: Urbis



Figure 37 – General shot of SU3 from SE corner facing W.

Source: Urbis



Figure 38 – Example of exposure in SU3 around the dam, facing W.

Source: Urbis



Figure 39 – General shot of SU3 from northern fence facing E.

Source: Urbis



Figure 40 – Photo of location of Mayfair IF2.

Source: Urbis

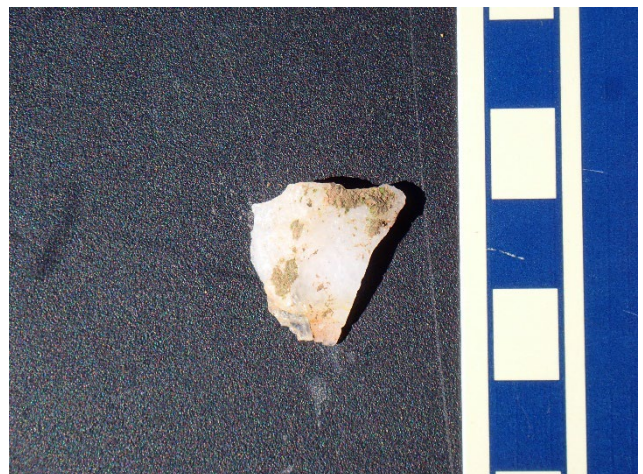


Figure 41 – Photo of ventral surface of artefact, Mayfair IF2.

Source: Urbis



Figure 42 – Photo of location of Mayfair IF3.

Source: Urbis

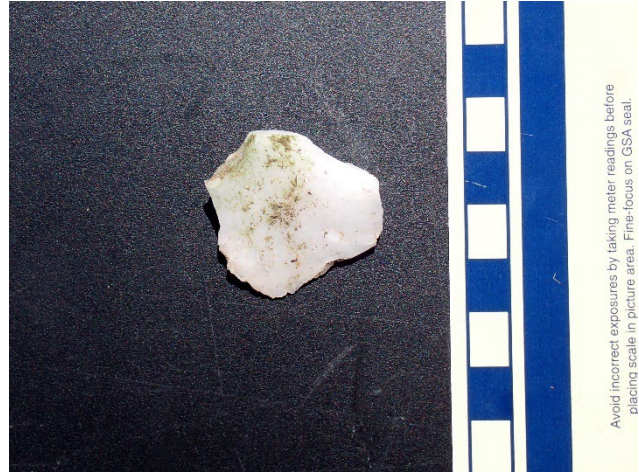


Figure 43 – Photo of ventral surface of artefact, Mayfair IF3.

Source: Urbis

4.1.5.4. Survey Unit 4

Survey Unit 4 (SU4) included the northernmost paddock, north of SU3 and SU5, and covers approximately 30 ha. SU4 is situated on almost entirely flat land and defined by linear fences from every side. The area has been entirely cleared of native vegetation apart from a few free-standing trees growing along the two eroded gully that drains into Slapdash Creek. SU4 has been entirely cleared of native vegetation apart from a few free-standing trees along its southern boundary and has been the subject to various agricultural activity, including intensive ploughing, cropping, grazing, and construction of a large dam and temporary farm infrastructure. The historical land use resulted in the disturbance of the topsoil, erosion and around the dams the complete removal of topsoil. Heavy erosion is visible along the gullies and the steep creek bank. At the time of the survey SU4 has not been ploughed for some time and there were signs of sheep grazing visible throughout the area.

The GSV was around 20% within SU4. Exposure was around 20%, and occurred along stock tracks, the dam, the eroded banks of the gullies and the steep, elevated bank of the creek.

There was one Aboriginal site found in the eastern section of SU4, on a sandy-loamy rise just above the western bank of the creek. 'Mayfair AS1' is a well-defined, intensive artefact scatter, covering a relatively small area, on the eroded knoll above the creek. There were 50-60 artefacts visible on the surface, covering an area of approximately 50m (N-S) by 40m (E-W). No PAD is associated with the site due to the heavy erosion caused by the historical land use and amplified by constant soil loss due to water run-offs from the gullies.



Figure 44 – Example of GSV in SU4.

Source: Urbis



Figure 45 – General shot of SU4 Facing W, stock-track visible on the right.

Source: Urbis



Figure 46 – Example of exposed, eroded bank of larger gully in SU4, facing S.

Source: Urbis



Figure 47 – View of the larger gully from the fence line, facing NW facing NE.

Source: Urbis



Figure 48 – Photo of Mayfair AS1, facing NW. Note the small rise just E of the tree. Flags marking artefacts.

Source: Urbis



Figure 49 – Photo of Mayfair AS1, facing SE, with the creek in the background. Note the small rise just E of the tree. Flags marking artefacts.

Source: Urbis



Figure 50 – Quartz, multidirectional core.

Source: Urbis



Figure 51 – Silcrete, proximal flake (dorsal).

Source: Urbis



Figure 52 – Quartz, distal flake (dorsal).

Source: Urbis



Figure 53 – Quartz, distal flake (ventral).

Source: Urbis

4.1.5.5. Survey Unit 5

Survey Unit 5 (SU5) included the large eastern paddock, bordered by SU4 on the north, Slapdash Creek from the east, cropped paddock from the south (SU6) and SU3 from the west. SU5 covered approximately 40 ha. SU 5 is situated on almost entirely flat land and defined by linear fences from north, west and south, and the creek from the east. SU5 has been entirely cleared of native vegetation apart from a few free-standing trees along the creek, and a patch of trees in the north-west corner. The area has been the subject to various agricultural activity, including intensive ploughing, cropping, grazing, and construction of a large dam and temporary farm infrastructure. This area shows the most definite signs of multiple, long-term intensive ploughing from all the other survey units. The historical land use resulted in the disturbance of the topsoil, erosion and around the dam the complete removal of topsoil. The signs of intense soil shifting were clear on large patches and affected the western and central part of SU5. The areas, on localised, small knolls along the creek line had somehow less disturbance apart from the highest points.

There were two Aboriginal sites found on localised, knolls along the creek line. 'Mayfair AS2' is a large artefact scatter, comprising more than 100 artefacts. The site is located on the eastern side of a small knoll, approximately 200 m from the creek and covering an area of 100m(N-S) by 70m(E-W). Artefacts have been moved around by post-depositional impacts, such as ploughing, erosion and surface water wash.

'Mayfair AS3' is a large artefacts scatter, comprising at least 100 artefacts, located on a flat rise, and its eastern sloping/eroding side, just SW of the confluence of Slapdash Creek and the large eastern tributary/gully. During the survey of this area, the survey team first identified small concentrations of exposed artefacts along the survey transects, and after criss-crossing the area, decision was made to record it as one, large continuous

site. This was justified by being located on the same landform and well defined by the creek and gully, in similar settings as the other two artefact scatters.

The GSV was around 90% within most of the survey unit, with only limitation around the vegetated north-west corner.

Exposure was around 90%, throughout the area.



Figure 54 – General GSV in SU5.

Source: Urbis



Figure 55 – General view of SU5, facing NE.

Source: Urbis



Figure 56 – General view of Mayfair AS2, facing N, note the tree line marking the creek bed in the background.

Source: Urbis



Figure 57 – General view of Mayfair AS2, facing E towards the creek.

Source: Urbis

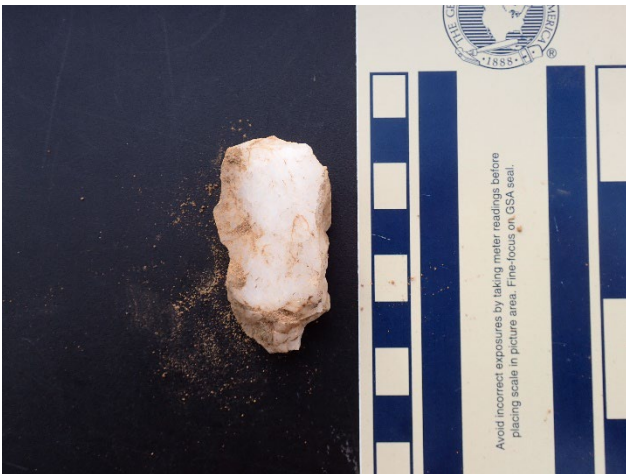


Figure 58 – Multidirectional quartz core.

Source: Urbis



Figure 59 – Retouched, quartzite flake (dorsal).

Source: Urbis



Figure 60 – Retouched, quartzite flake (ventral).

Source: Urbis



Figure 61 – Unidirectional quartz core.

Source: Urbis



Figure 62 – General view of Mayfair AS3, facing S.

Source: Urbis



Figure 63 – General view of Mayfair AS3, facing N, note the junction of the creek and gully in the background.

Source: Urbis



Figure 64- General view of Mayfair AS3, facing S shot taken from the creek bank. Note the artefacts marked by flags.

Source: Urbis



Figure 65 – General view of Mayfair AS3, facing W. Note the clump of trees in the background located along the W boundary of SU5.

Source: Urbis



Figure 66 – Chalcedony(?) retouched complete flake (dorsal).

Source: Urbis



Figure 67 – Quartz flakes.

Source: Urbis

4.1.5.6. Additional Survey Unit - Survey Unit 6

The Additional Survey Unit (ASU/SU6) included the two southern-most paddocks within the subject area and the road corridor of Jacksons Lane and covered approximately 57 ha. ASU/SU6 is situated on almost entirely flat land and defined by linear fences on all boundaries. ASU/SU6 has been almost entirely cleared of native vegetation, apart from some free-standing trees, possibly regrowth. ASU/SU6 has been the subject of various agricultural activity including intensive ploughing, cropping, grazing and construction of dams. The historical land use resulted in the disturbance of the topsoil and land modification around the dams.

The GSV was between 0-10% within most of the survey unit, with some exposures around dams where earthworks and dam banks were left bare of vegetation. Grass cover was dense, and portions were covered with tall flowering weeds (Figure 68 - Figure 69).

At the crossing of Jacksons Lane and Slapdash Creek soil was visible however this did not appear to be natural soil. Gravel and rock fragments constituted approximately 40%, and the deposit appeared to be highly disturbed. The ground surface at this location had been cut down to the level of a concrete causeway up to 1 to 2 meters below the surrounding natural landscape. Either side of the road soils were in irregular mounds, with weedy growth and imported stone and was highly eroded (Figure 70 - Figure 72).

Elsewhere in the road corridor it was evident that the road surface was elevated with imported gravelly fills. The road verge had 0-10% visibility and appeared to consist of mounded earth likely created during successive grading of the road surface. Telstra cables are also present parallel to the road corridor as evidenced by sign posts, however the exact location was not clear (Figure 73).

No Aboriginal objects were observed during the Survey. No landscape features were identified as potential PAD(s). It was concluded in discussion with the RAPs that these additional areas had low archaeological potential.



Figure 68 – Typical visibility of grassy areas.

Source: Urbis



Figure 69 – Typical visibility in weedy areas.

Source: Urbis



Figure 70 – Modified creek bank at creek crossing on Jacksons Lane; clear and evident disturbance; aspect south-east.

Source: Urbis



Figure 71 – Modified creek bank at creek crossing on Jacksons Lane; possibly eroded subsoil; aspect north-east.

Source: Urbis



Figure 72 – Concrete causeway over Slapdash Creek; aspect west.

Source: Urbis



Figure 73 – Underground services notification Jacksons Lane.

Source: Urbis

4.1.5.7. Survey Coverage

The recorded archaeological survey transects are mapped in Figure 15 below and the survey coverage of each survey unit and landform is summarised in Table 12 and Table 13.

The survey achieved 76% coverage, with only two paddocks could not been surveyed due to dense crop.

The survey was deemed effective, given that the visibility was around 90% on the majority of the landforms with the most potential, including, vicinity of Slapdash Creek and its right-bank gully, and associated creek flat. Artefacts were easy to spot in this environment, given the high GSV, exposure and good conditions. Even in areas with less GSV/exposure it was relatively easy to spot artefacts.

Table 12 – Survey coverage: survey units.

Survey Unit	Landform	Area (m²)	Visibility (%)	Exposure (%)	Effective Coverage (m²)	Effective Coverage (%)
SU1	Plain	400,000	20	20	16,000	4
SU2	Plain	290,000	90	90	234,900	81
SU3	Plain	240,000	20	20	9,600	4
SU4	Creek flat	300,000	20	20	12,000	4
SU5	Creek flat	400,000	90	90	324,000	81
SU6	Plain	570,000	10	10	5,700	1

Table 13 – Survey coverage: landforms

Landform	Landform Area (m²)	Area Effectively Surveyed (m²)	% of Landform Effectively Surveyed	Number of Aboriginal Sites	Number of Artefacts
Plain	1,500,000	266,200	18	3	3
Creek Flat	700,000	336,000	48	3	260+

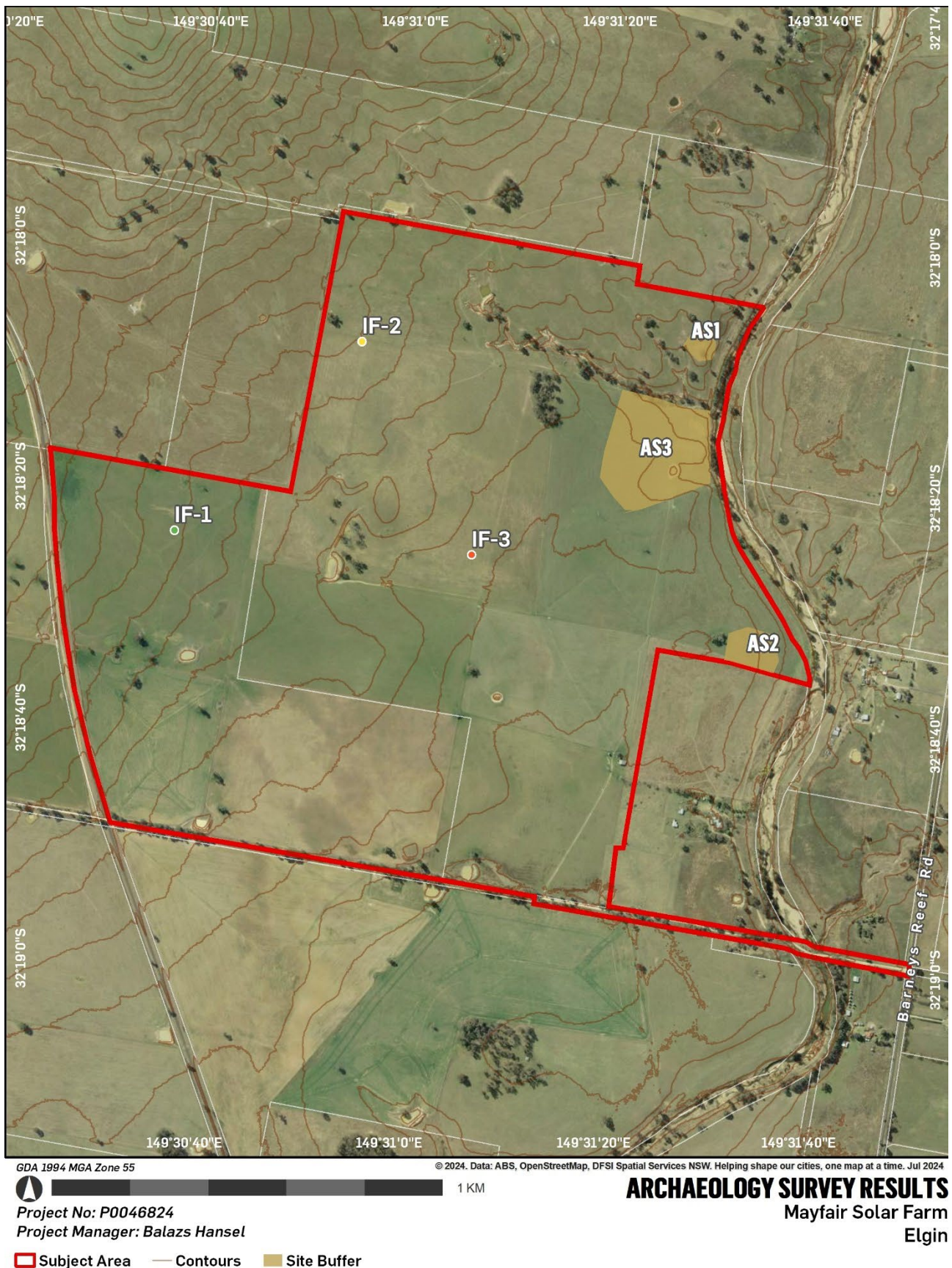


Figure 74 – Archaeology Survey Results.

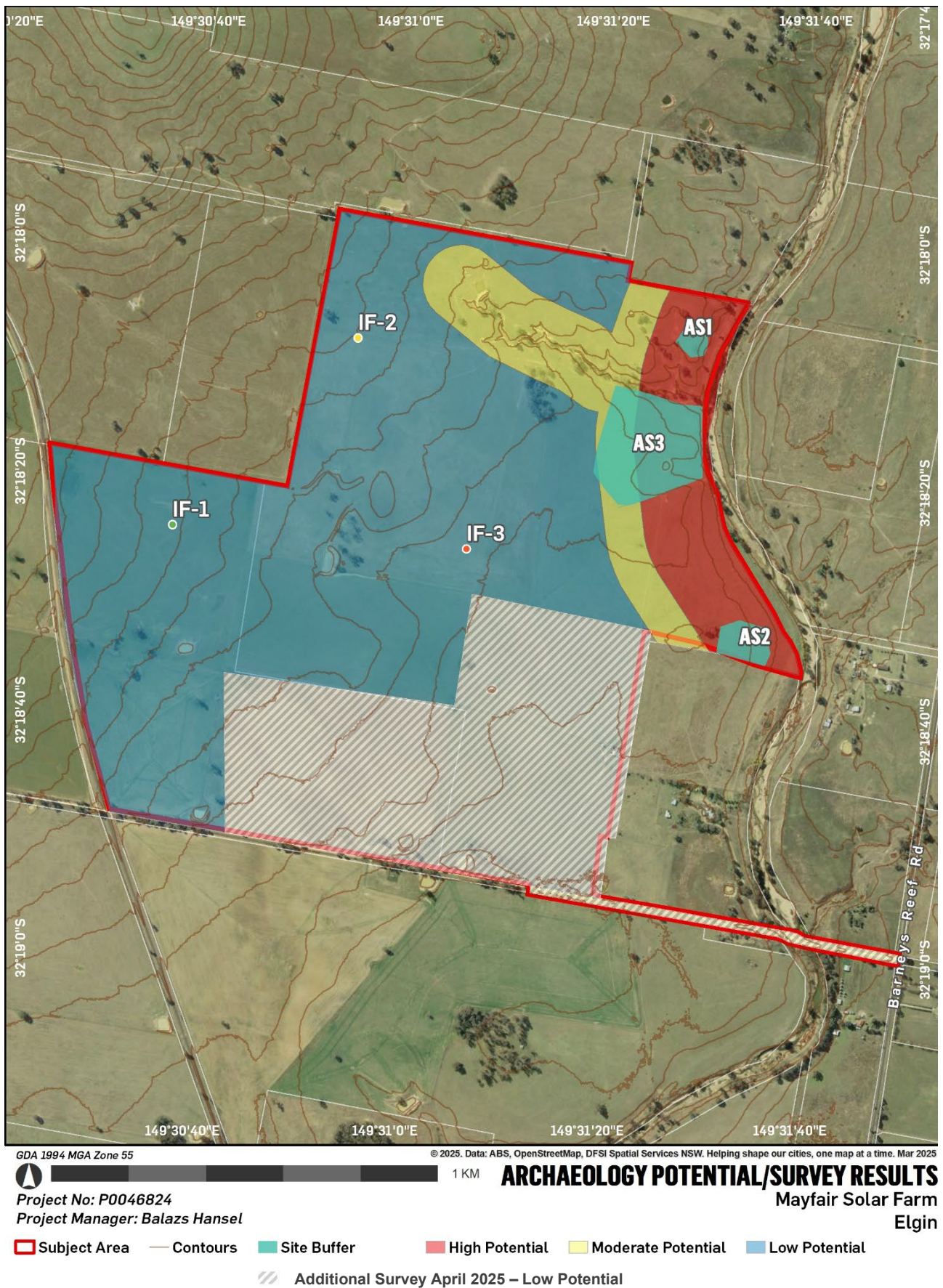


Figure 75 – Archaeological Survey results compared to predictive model.

4.2. SUMMARY

The physical assessment of the subject area is summarised as follows:

- Altogether, six (6) Aboriginal archaeological sites were identified during the survey. Three (3) isolated finds and three (3) Artefact scatters.
- The survey was deemed to be effective, given that 100% of the area was covered, average visibility and exposure was around 42% and effective survey coverage in areas of the most potential was around 81%.
- The survey also confirmed the results of the desktop assessment, including the level of disturbance and impact of historical land use.
- The survey confirmed the results of the predictive model and results of other archaeological survey carried out in the vicinity and wider region.
- Test excavation might be required to identify the extent of Mayfair AS3 in context with the final impact footprint and design.

The newly recorded sites have been registered with AHIMS as follows:

Site name	AHIMS number	Site type
Mayfair IF1	36-3-4260	Isolated find
Mayfair IF2	36-3-4259	Isolated find
Mayfair IF3	36-3-4258	Isolated find
Mayfair AS1	36-3-4257	Artefact scatter
Mayfair AS2	36-3-4255	Artefact Scatter
Mayfair AS3	36-3-4256	Artefact scatter

5. SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

The following is an assessment and discussion of the cultural significance of the subject area, made in consultation with the RAPs. The assessment follows principles and procedures outlined in the Burra Charter the Assessment Guidelines.

5.1. FRAMEWORK FOR ASSESSMENT

The Burra Charter defines cultural significance as being derived from the following values: social or cultural value, historic value, scientific value and aesthetic value. Aesthetic, historic, scientific and social values are commonly interrelated. All assessments of heritage values occur within a social and historic context. Therefore, all potential heritage values will have a social component.

Heritage significance is assessed by considering each cultural or archaeological site against the significance criteria set out in the Assessment Guidelines. The Assessment Guidelines require that the assessment and justification in a statement of significance includes a discussion of whether any value meets the following criteria:

- Does the subject area have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons? – social value.
- Is the subject area important to the cultural or natural history of the local area and/or region and/or state? – historic value.
- Does the subject area have potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of the local area and/or region and/or state? – scientific (archaeological) value.
- Is the subject area important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics in the local area and/or region and/or state? – aesthetic value.

Assessment of each value should be graded in terms that allow the significance to be described and compared (e.g. high, moderate, or low). In applying these criteria, consideration should be given to:

- Research potential: *does the evidence suggest any potential to contribute to an understanding of the area and/or region and/or state's natural and cultural history?*
- Representativeness: *how much variability (outside and/or inside the subject area) exists, what is already conserved, how much connectivity is there?*
- Rarity: *is the subject area important in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised? Is it in danger of being lost or of exceptional interest?*
- Education potential: *does the subject area contain teaching sites or sites that might have teaching potential?*

The Aboriginal heritage significance of the subject area is assessed in the following section within the framework outlined above.

5.2. ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUES

The following assessment of the social or cultural, historic, scientific and aesthetic values of the subject area has been prepared in accordance with the Assessment Guidelines.

In acknowledgment that the Aboriginal community themselves are in the best position to identify heritage values, the assessment is informed by consultation with the Aboriginal community undertaken as part of the ACHA (Section 2 above).

5.2.1. Social or Cultural Value

Social or cultural value encompasses the qualities for which a place has become a focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment for Aboriginal people. Social or cultural value is how people express their connection with a place and the meaning that place has for them. Places of social or cultural value have associations with contemporary community identity. These places can have associations with tragic or warmly remembered experiences, periods, or events. Communities can experience a sense of loss should a place of

social or cultural value be damaged or destroyed. Social or cultural values can therefore only be identified through consultation with Aboriginal people.

The RAPs provided information in relation to the social and cultural community to the land on which the subject area is located throughout Stage 2 and 3. Comments have been general in nature, and no specific details have been provided.

The Social and Cultural significance of the identified Aboriginal sites and in general the subject area has been raised by those RAPs that responded during consultation and identified various elements of significance, including the connection to country, the intergenerational connection and significance as well. Details are provided in Section 2.3.

The Aesthetic significance of the identified Aboriginal sites and in general the subject area has been discussed by the RAPs in their responses during Stage 4. Details are provided in Section 2.3.

5.2.2. Historic Value

Historic value refers to the association of a place with a historically important person, event, phase or activity in an Aboriginal community. Places may also have 'shared' historic values with other (non-Aboriginal) communities.

The ACHA did not uncover any known historical value of the subject area. The presence of the six (6) Aboriginal archaeological sites confirms that Aboriginal people, including the Wiradjuri have been utilising the area through past activities. However, these activities are not associated with a person, even, phase or activity, the historic value of the subject area is assessed as low.

Various aspects of historical significance of the identified Aboriginal sites and in general the subject area has been raised by the RAPs. Details are provided in Section 2.3.

5.2.3. Aesthetic Value

Aesthetic value of a place relates to the sensory, scenic, architectural and creative aspects of a place. It may include visual aspects, such as form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric, and the smells and sounds associated with the place and its use.

There have been no specific details provided by the RAPs on the aesthetic value of the subject area during Stage 2 and 3 of the ACHA. The subject area had moderate to high impact from historical land use that changed the original environment, consequently reducing the aesthetic value of the subject area.

The Aesthetic significance of the identified Aboriginal sites and in general the subject area has been discussed by the RAPs in their responses during Stage 4. Details are provided in Section 2.3.

5.2.4. Scientific (Archaeological) Value

Scientific value relates to the importance of a landscape, area, place or object because of its rarity, representativeness and the extent to which it may contribute to further understanding and information. Information about scientific value will be gathered through any archaeological investigation undertaken.

Altogether, six (6) Aboriginal archaeological sites were identified during the survey. Three (3) isolated finds and three (3) Artefact scatters.

Table 14 – Criteria for assessing archaeological/scientific significance (Burra charter 2013; the ACHA Guidelines 2011)

Criterion	Low Archaeological Significance	Moderate Archaeological Significance	High Archaeological Significance
Rarity	The site and its setting are common in the local/regional context.	The site and its setting are common in the regional context but uncommon in the local context.	The site and its setting are rare in the regional and local context.

Criterion	Low Archaeological Significance	Moderate Archaeological Significance	High Archaeological Significance
Representativeness	The site and its setting are well represented in the regional and local context through similar sites are already set aside for conservation in local and regional context.	The site and its setting are well represented in the regional but less in the local context and similar sites are already set aside for conservation in regional context.	The site and its setting are uncommon in the regional and local context and similar sites are not already set aside for conservation in local and regional context.
Research Potential	The site and its settings have limited potential to contribute to a greater understanding of how Aboriginal people lived within this area or region.	The site and its settings have moderate potential to contribute to a greater understanding of how Aboriginal people lived within this area or region.	The site and its settings have high potential to contribute to a greater understanding of how Aboriginal people lived within this area or region.
Education Potential	The site and its settings have limited potential to be used for educational purposes. Other sites with higher education potential are known to be present in the local and regional setting.	The site and its settings provide some educational potential. However, other sites with higher education potential are known to be present in the local and regional setting.	The site and its settings have high potential to be used for educational purposes. The site and its setting have higher education potential than other known sites in the local and regional context.

Table 15 – Significance Assessment

Site ID	Rarity	Representativeness	Research	Educational	Overall
IF1	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
IF2	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
IF3	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
AS1	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
AS2	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
AS3	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate

5.3. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The subject area has various levels of significance across the above listed and discussed criteria. Most importantly, RAP feedback through the consultation provided insight into the importance of connection to country both from social and historical contexts. Aesthetic significance has been also raised from the perspective of the natural environment and viewpoints that are important for Aboriginal people. In summary,

there are various levels of importance and significance identified through social, cultural, historical and aesthetic significance. Most importantly, RAPs have expressed their view that the current criteria system is restrictive for assessing the significance of intangible values and using holistic approach in understanding the connection to country. The scientific/archaeological significance has been assessed so far as moderate to low and will be adjusted following the proposed additional archaeological works will be carried out.

6. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The following is an assessment of the potential impact of the proposed development on any Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal places within the subject area and the possible strategies for avoiding or minimising harm to those Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal places.

6.1. FRAMEWORK FOR ASSESSMENT

The potential harm to Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places that is likely to be caused by a proposed activity is the effect of that activity on the Aboriginal heritage values identified above. According to the NPW Act, 'harm' to an object or place includes any act or omission that:

- Destroys, defaces, or damages the object or place.
- Moves the object from the land on which it had been situated.
- Causes or permits the object or place to be harmed.

Harm does not include something that is trivial or negligible, such as picking up and replacing a small stone artefact, breaking a small Aboriginal object below the surface when you are gardening, crushing a small Aboriginal object when you walk on or off a track, picnicking, camping or other similar recreational activities.

The Assessment Guidelines define harm to Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places as being either 'direct' or 'indirect':

- **Direct harm** may occur as the result of any activity which disturbs the ground including, but not limited to, site preparation activities, installation of services and infrastructure, roadworks, excavation, flood mitigation measures.
- **Indirect harm** may affect sites or features located immediately beyond or within the area of the proposed activity. Examples include, but are not limited to, increased impact on art in a shelter from increased visitation, destruction from increased erosion and changes in access to wild food resources.

The present assessment of potential harm follows the principles of ecologically sustainable development (ESD), in particular the precautionary principle and the principle of inter-generational equity:

- The **precautionary principle** states that full scientific certainty about the threat of harm should never be used as a reason for not taking measures to prevent harm from occurring.
- The **principle of inter-generational equity** holds that the present generation should make every effort to ensure the health, diversity and productivity of the environment, which includes cultural heritage, is available for the benefit of future generations. If a site type that was once common in an area becomes rare, the loss of that site (and site type) will result in an incomplete archaeological record and will negatively affect intergenerational equity.

Consideration of potential harm to Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places according to ecologically sustainable development (ESD) principles allows for an understanding of the cumulative impact of the proposed activity and an understanding of how harm can be avoided or minimised, if possible.

6.2. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL HARM

The assessment of potential harm considers harm that may occur to known Aboriginal objects within the subject area. Table 16 provides details of site-specific harm, and Figure 76 shows the overlay between the identified sites and the impact footprint.

Impacts will include the construction of the solar farm and BESS, in addition to ancillary works including upgrade of Jackson Lane and the vehicle crossing over Slapdash Creek. Ancillary works such as internal roads, fencing and inverters have been included in the impact assessment for all area subject to survey.

Table 16 – Site specific assessment of potential harm.

Site ID	Direct Harm	Indirect Harm
Mayfair IF1	Yes	N/A
Mayfair IF2	Yes	N/A
Mayfair IF3	Yes	N/A
Mayfair AS1	No	No
Mayfair AS2	No	No
Mayfair AS3	Yes	Yes

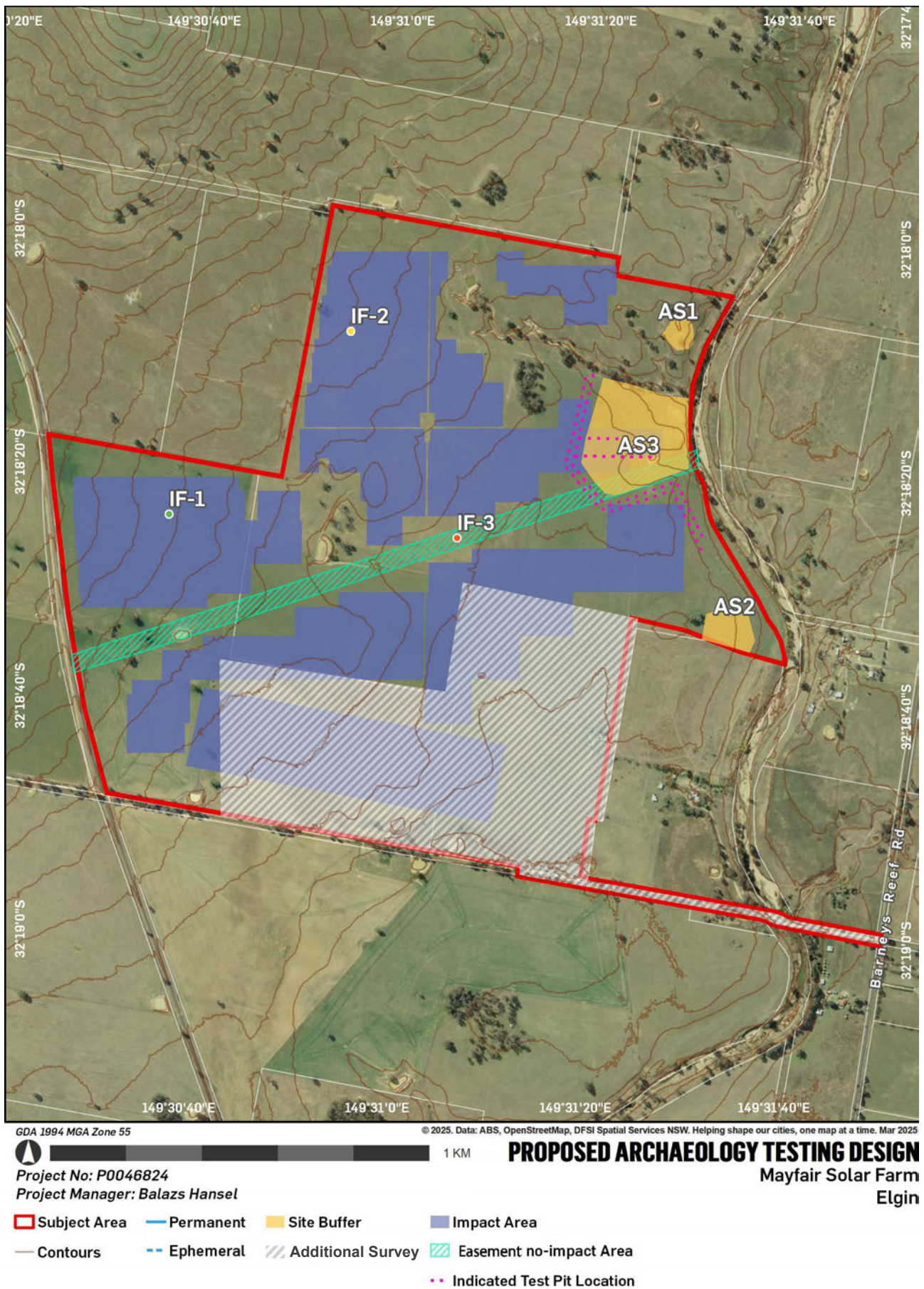


Figure 76 – Impact assessment map

6.3. INTER-GENERATIONAL EQUITY

Intergenerational equity is the principle in which the current generation should ensure the health, diversity and longevity for the environment for the benefit of future society. For Aboriginal cultural heritage management, this can be translated to the assessment of cumulative impact to Aboriginal objects, archaeological sites and places within the regional context of the subject area. The rarity, representativeness and other aspects of these resources are relevant to the assessment.

The proposed solar farm at Mayfair, will have minimal impact on the Aboriginal objects identified and assessed in this ACHA. From the 6 identified archaeological sites, the three isolated finds and part of one of the artefact scatters will be impacted. Conservation and avoidance applied to Mayfair AS1 and Mayfair AS2 will provide the opportunity to conserve these representative sites for future generations and ensure that their value, and context is preserved. These conservation measures are outlined in the section below.

6.4. CONSERVATION & AVOIDANCE OF HARM

The principle of conservation and avoiding harm to Aboriginal archaeological sites and objects is an important aspect of Aboriginal cultural heritage management, and strongly connected to the idea of intergenerational equity as outlined above. The application of conservation management strategy would involve a range of measures, including avoidance of ground disturbance, implementing buffer zones around identified sites, and preparation of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP) to ensure that these measures are followed through during the construction phase and also for the lifetime of the project.

During the preparation of this ACHA, there were 6 Aboriginal archaeological sites identified. From the 6 identified archaeological sites, the three isolated finds will be impacted. However, in relation to the three artefact scatters, the following conservation measures are proposed.

Table 17 Proposed conservation measures

Site ID	Proposed Conservation Measures	Outcome
Mayfair AS1	Outside of proposed impact footprint, complete avoidance, application of an ACHMP.	Conservation of entire site.
Mayfair AS2	Outside of proposed impact footprint, complete avoidance, application of an ACHMP.	Conservation of entire site.
Mayfair AS3	Partially impacted by the proposed project. Further testing and potential salvage, combined with avoidance and application of ACHMP.	Partial conservation.

6.5. MANAGEMENT & MINIMISATION OF HARM

If harm to Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal places is unavoidable, management strategies must be considered to minimise the harm. The type of management strategies proposed must be appropriate to the significance of Aboriginal heritage values of the relevant Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal places. Harm avoidance and minimisation measures must be feasible and within the financial viability of the proposed activity.

Measures for minimising harm can include partial avoidance by re-designing the proposed impact footprint, archaeological test and salvage excavation, collection of surface artefacts, preparation of an ACHMP and involving Aboriginal stakeholders in the long-term management of sites.

6.5.1. Proposed Management & Minimisation of Harm

The following mitigation measures are proposed for the identified Aboriginal archaeological sites within the subject area.

Table 18 – Management and minimisation of harm.

Site ID	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Outcome
Mayfair IF1	Salvage through community collection, application of ACHMP.	Direct harm managed through mitigation.
Mayfair IF2	Salvage through community collection, application of ACHMP.	Direct harm managed through mitigation.
Mayfair IF3	Salvage through community collection, application of ACHMP.	Direct harm managed through mitigation.
Mayfair AS3	Partially impacted by the proposed project. Further testing and potential salvage, combined with avoidance and application of ACHMP.	Partial harm and managed through mitigation.

The preliminary details of the proposed mitigation measures are provided below.

6.5.2. Proposed Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan

The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP) should be part of the conditions of consent for the development, be prepared by a suitably qualified archaeologist in consultation with the RAPs and reviewed by HNSW, and as a minimum will include the following:

- Plan of ongoing consultation with the RAPs during the implementation of the ACHMP.
- Methodology for completion of additional survey within previously cropped areas, along the portion of Jacksons Lane requiring upgrade, including the creek crossing.
- Description of the measures that would be implemented for the conservation and avoidance of Mayfair AS1, Mayfair AS2. This will include placement of physical barriers to protect the identified extents of these sites.
- Methodology for the community collection of Mayfair IF1, Mayfair IF2 and Mayfair IF3.
- Description of updated proposed test excavation methodology for Mayfair AS3 in consultation with the RAPs and notification for HNSW.
- The details of the proposed management of unexpected finds and for human skeletal remains, in accordance with the relevant HNSW guidelines.
- Proposed Aboriginal cultural heritage inductions for all contractors involved with the project. This induction will be provided in digital form and be part of the construction induction protocol.
- Long-term management of any Aboriginal objects or material, should any be recovered during test and/or salvage excavation. Preferred option will be re-burial on country, within the subject area boundaries.
- Methodology for undertaking further Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for any areas of the project footprint that have changed following completion of the ACHAR and/or during the final design and construction phases of the project.

6.5.3. Proposed Preliminary Test Excavation Methodology for Mayfair AS3

The test excavation of Mayfair AS3 is proposed under the condition of consent, due to the following reasons:

- At the finalisation of this ACHA, the proposed design for the area of the site is still being finalised, and may be subject to change during the assessment process.
- The site is partially within the proposed locations for the solar arrays, as well as the easement, and may be impacted by access roads and or laydown areas.

Given the above, we believe that testing should only occur under the condition of consent after all these details are finalised. This would ensure that Aboriginal objects are not harmed through testing in areas that might be able to be conserved/avoided and as a main principle, to minimise the number of Aboriginal objects excavated.

The archaeological test excavation will aim to:

- Investigate the nature, spatial and stratigraphical extent, condition and integrity of Mayfair AS3 sub-surface component.
- If Aboriginal objects/archaeological deposits are identified, apply relevant research questions to interpret the finds and results in context of local and regional archaeological modelling, and provide recommendations for management and mitigation.

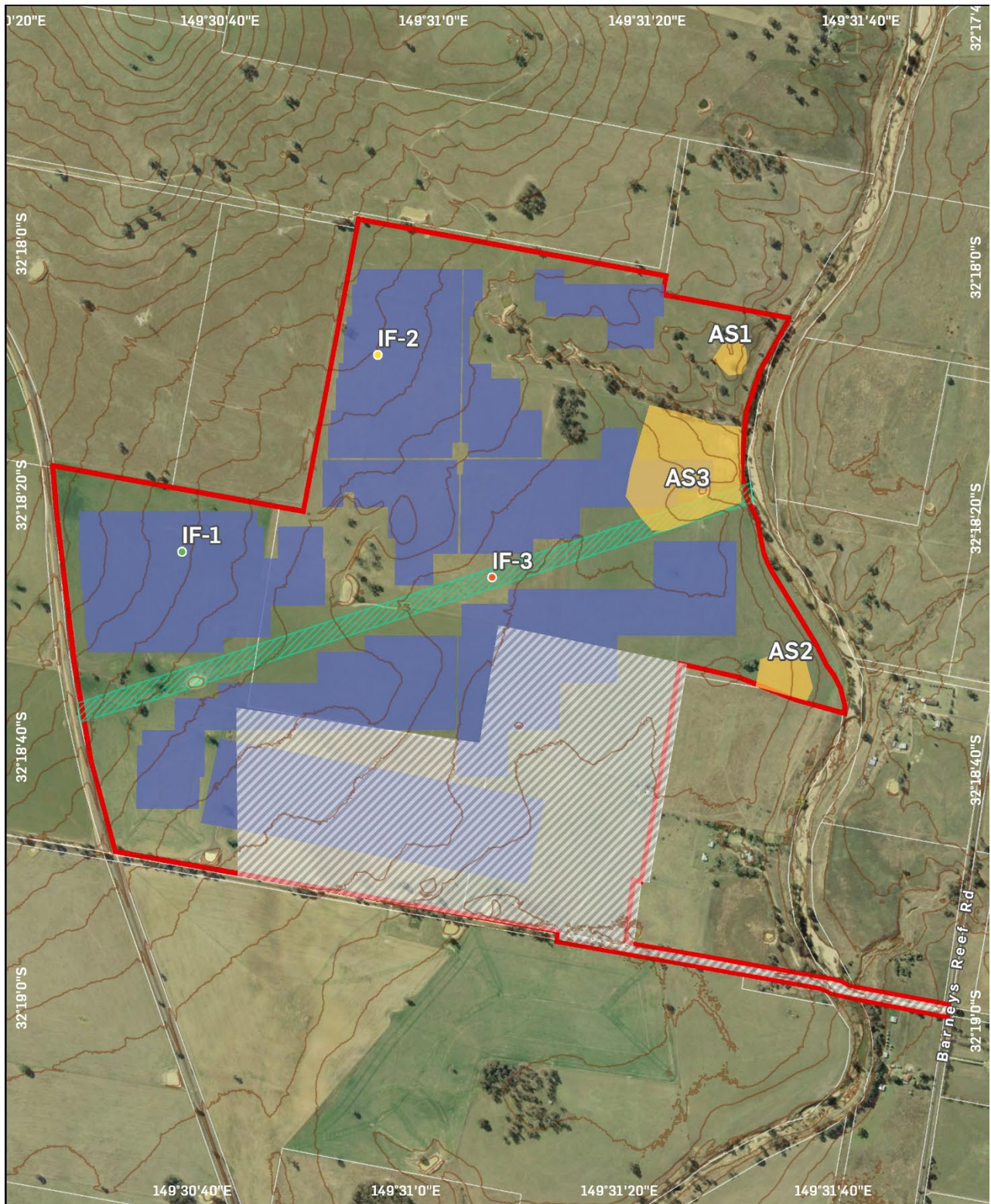
The following methodology is preliminary, will be updated in line with the comments during Stage 4 of the consultation for this ACHA, and also before the test excavation occur. The test excavation will be carried out in accordance with Condition 15, 16 and 17 of the Code of Practice.

- Site walkover before the marking out of test pits, flagging all surface artefacts.
- Hand excavation of 50cm x 50cm test pits on a 20m x 20m grid covering the overlapping area of project impact and the site, as well as around the boundary and the associated landform (Figure 77). Pit locations will need to be chosen in context of surface artefacts to avoid impact. If this is not possible, artefacts within a given pit location will be collected before surface disturbance.
- The first test pit in each transect will be dug in 5 cm spits to understand the stratigraphy.
- Rest of the test pits will be marked by hand-held GPS, excavated in 10 cm spits down to sterile layer/clay.
- All recording will be done according to the Code of Practice.
- The grid system will be extended until the boundaries of Mayfair AS3 are defined towards west and south, in context to the proposed impact footprint.
- Testing will continue until the archaeologist on site in consultation with the RAPs determine that sufficient information is available to address the aims outlined above.
- The test excavation program will be expanded, and/or additional areas for testing will be undertaken if this is deemed necessary as a result of the survey of the final impact footprint.

6.6. HERITAGE NSW COMMENTS

On 23 January 2025, Heritage NSW issued comments on this ACHA (Ref: HMS 8148). This included a request to consider completion of additional survey and test excavation prior to project approval. Urbis discussed this with Heritage NSW and with the RAPs (see Section 2.4) and confirmed that under strict conditions, testing could be undertaken following project approval, and this would be a suitable method to reduce unnecessary impacts to portions of the site which do not need to be disturbed.

Additionally, Heritage NSW noted that the test excavation methodology should include flexibility with regard to the testing program. This has been added to Section 6.5 above.



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

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1 KM

Project No: P0046824

Project Manager: Balazs Hansel

IMPACT ASSESSMENT MAP

Mayfair Solar Farm
Elgin

- Subject Area
- Site Buffer
- Impact Area
- Contours
- ▨ Additional Survey
- ▨ Easement no-impact Area

Figure 77 – Proposed archaeological testing design. Please note that pit locations and numbers are indicative.

7. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSIONS

The ACHA concluded that:

Conclusion 1 – Known Aboriginal Objects and Places

- No previously identified Aboriginal objects or places were recorded for the subject area on AHIMS.
- The archaeological field survey undertaken as part of this ACHA has identified six (6) Aboriginal archaeological sites, including three (3) isolated finds and three (3) artefact scatters.

Conclusion 2 – Ground Disturbance

- The subject area has generally undergone a low to high level of ground disturbance. Historical activities undertaken at the subject area includes clearing of native vegetation, intensive, long history of ploughing and cropping, construction of dams, fence lines and temporary farm infrastructure.
- Disturbance has been further amplified by erosion and surface wash, especially within the flood zone of Slapdash Creek.

Conclusion 4 – Archaeological Potential

- The predictive model and preliminary archaeological potential highlighted the importance of Slapdash Creek and its flood plain.
- This was tested by the archaeological field survey and confirmed the potential as 99% of Aboriginal objects, including the three artefact scatters were found within 300m of the creek.
- The rest of the subject area has low potential.

Conclusion 5 – Significance Assessment

- The Social and Cultural significance of the identified Aboriginal sites and in general the subject area has been raised by those RAPs that responded during consultation and identified various elements of significance, including the connection to country, the intergenerational connection and significance as well. Details are provided in Section 2.3.
- The scientific/research potential of the three artefact scatters is **moderate**, while the isolated finds are of **low** potential.
- Various aspects of historical significance of the identified Aboriginal sites and in general the subject area has been raised by the RAPs. Details are provided in Section 2.3.
- The Aesthetic significance of the identified Aboriginal sites and in general the subject area has been discussed by the RAPs in their responses during Stage 4. Details are provided in Section 2.3.

Conclusion 6 – Impact Assessment

- The three (3) isolated find, Mayfair IF1, IF2 and IF3 will be directly impacted by the proposed development.
- Two artefact scatters, Mayfair AS1 and AS2 will be avoided by the proposed development and long term conservation is proposed.
- The artefact scatter Mayfair AS3 will be partially impacted, and the scope of the impact and consequent conservation will be investigated by test excavation programme.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the above conclusions, Urbis recommends the following:

Recommendation 1 – Submission of report with SSDA

- A copy of this report should be submitted with the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in support of SSD-60074458.

Recommendation 2 – Continued Consultation until finalisation

- Consultation with RAPs should continue until the finalisation of the proposed development to ensure the opportunity for Aboriginal community input and involvement to manage cultural heritage matters.

Recommendation 3 – Further Investigation - Archaeological Test Excavation of Mayfair AS3

- An archaeological test excavation program should be undertaken under the condition of consent to clarify the proposed impact to Mayfair AS3 and inform the proposed management decision. The archaeological test excavation will be carried out in accordance with the methodology to be set out in the ACHMP (refer to Recommendation 5) and with reference to the Code of Practice to determine the nature, spatial and vertical extent, and integrity of Mayfair AS3. The subsurface archaeological investigation program should be undertaken by appropriately qualified archaeologists with the participation of Aboriginal RAPs.
- An Archaeological Technical Report (ATR) should be prepared following completion of the test archaeological excavation program, with further recommendations based on the findings of the investigation. The ATR will be submitted to the RAPs for comments for at least 28 days, and their comments will be considered for the management decision in relation to Mayfair AS3.

Recommendation 4 – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP)

- An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP) should be prepared in consultation with the RAPs to implement appropriate strategies for the archaeological management of identified Aboriginal objects within the subject area. The ACHMP will include:
 - Plan of ongoing consultation with the RAPs during the implementation of the ACHMP.
 - Description of the measures that would be implemented for the conservation and avoidance of Mayfair AS1, Mayfair AS2.
 - Methodology for the community collection of Mayfair IF1, Mayfair IF2 and Mayfair IF3.
 - Description of updated proposed test excavation and salvage (if required) methodology for Mayfair AS3 in consultation with the RAPs and notification for HNSW.
 - The details of the proposed management of unexpected finds and for human skeletal remains, in accordance with the relevant HNSW guidelines.
 - Proposed Aboriginal cultural heritage inductions for all contractors involved with the project. This induction will be provided in digital form and be part of the construction induction protocol.
 - Long-term management of any Aboriginal objects or material, should any be recovered during test and/or salvage excavation. Preferred option will be re-burial on country, within the subject area boundaries.
 - Methodology for undertaking further Aboriginal heritage assessment for any areas of the project footprint that have changed following completion of the ACHAR and/or during the final design and construction phases of the project.

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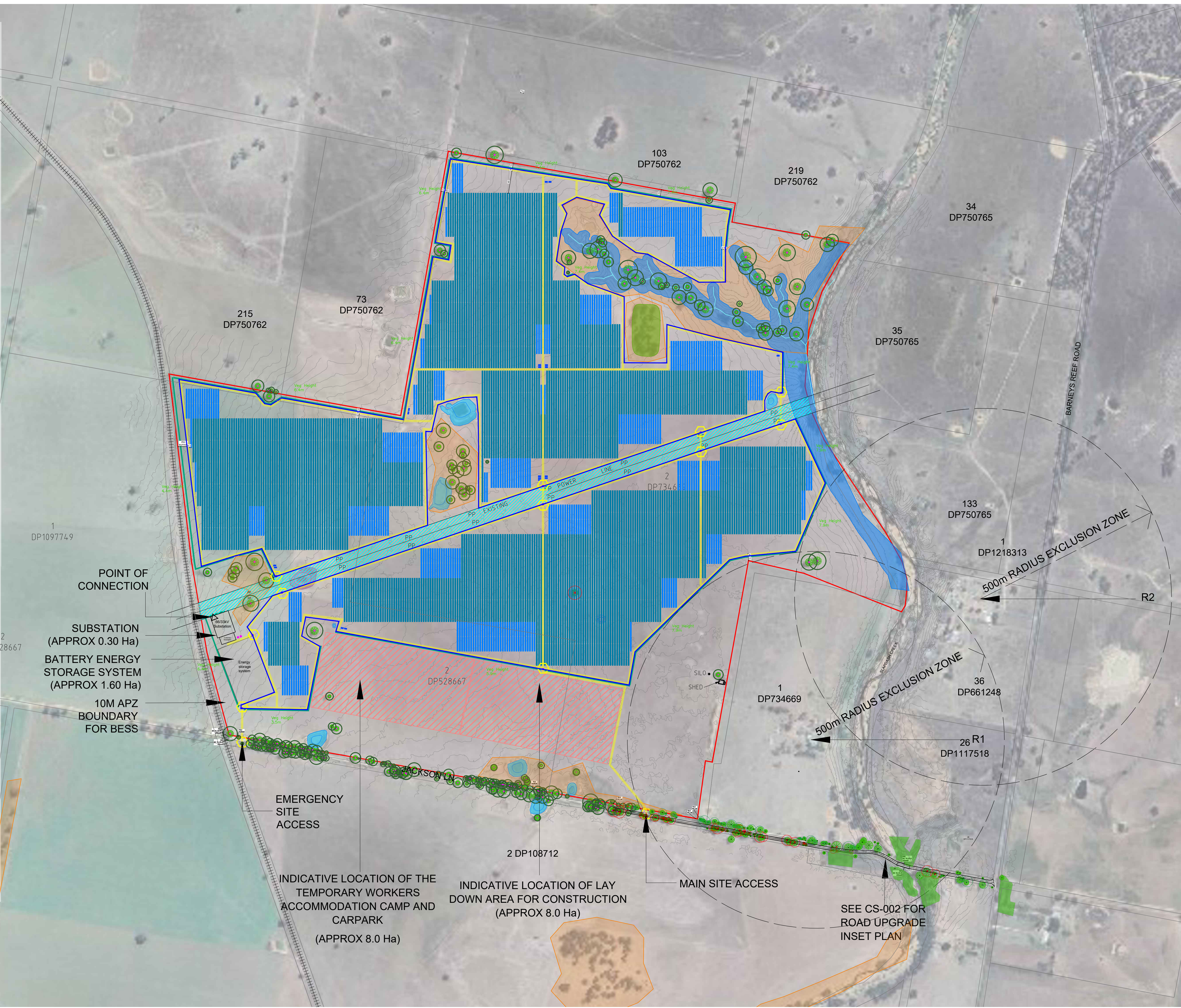
This report has been prepared with due care and diligence by Urbis and the statements and opinions given by Urbis in this report are given in good faith and in the reasonable belief that they are correct and not misleading, subject to the limitations above.

APPENDIX A SITE PLANS

LEGEND

- SITE BOUNDARY
- CADASTRE BOUNDARY
- PROPOSED SITE FENCE
- PROPOSED GATE ENTRY
- 6m INTERNAL ROADS (CRUSHED ROCK)
- TO MAKE UP OVERALL WIDTH OF FIRE BREAK
- HYDROBUFFER
- HYDROLINE
- SITE ACCESS
- CONTOURS (SHOWN AT 0.5m)
- ECOLOGY EXCLUSION ZONE
- ELECTRICAL EASEMENT
- TEMPORARY WORKERS ACCOMMODATION
CAMP & CONSTRUCTION LAY DOWN AREAS
- GWABEGAR RAILWAY TRACK
- EXISTING DAMS.
TO BE RETAINED
- EXISTING DAMS.
TO BE REMOVED
- EXISTING TREES.
TO BE RETAINED
- EXISTING TREES
TO BE REMOVED
- TREE CLUSTER
- PV CASE INVERTER
- LANDSCAPE
BUFFER
- WATER TANKS
- PROPOSED 84PV
MODULE
- PROPOSED 56 PV
MODULE

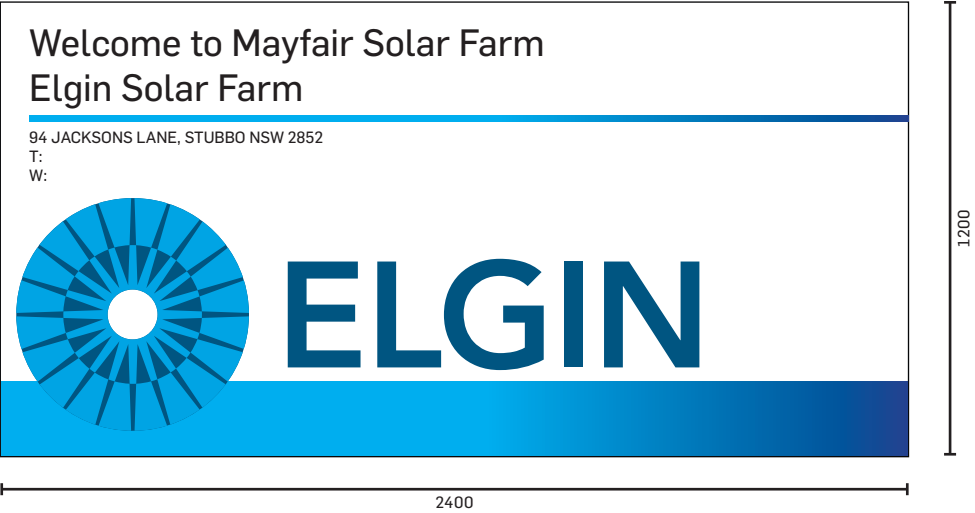
- TOTAL SITE AREA: APPROX. 216 Ha.
- TOTAL DEVELOPMENT AREA: APPROX. 123 Ha.
- TOTAL PROPOSED SETBACK BREAKDOWN
 - 5m LANDSCAPE BUFFER
 - 10m FIRE BREAK TO BE COMPRISED OF 5m UNVEGETATED BUFFER + 5m INTERNAL ROAD
- INTERNAL ROAD SUBJECT TO TRANSPORT ADVICE. WILL BE A MINIMUM OF 02 ENTRY POINTS.
- DEVELOPMENT SITE TO INCLUDE x2 45,000 LITRE WATER TANKS PER DEVELOPMENT SITE.
- LANDSCAPE BUFFER EXTENTS & DENSITIES ARE SUBJECT TO LVIA AND GLINT & GLARE ASSESSMENT OUTCOMES.



INDICATIVE FENCING & BUSINESS SIGNAGE

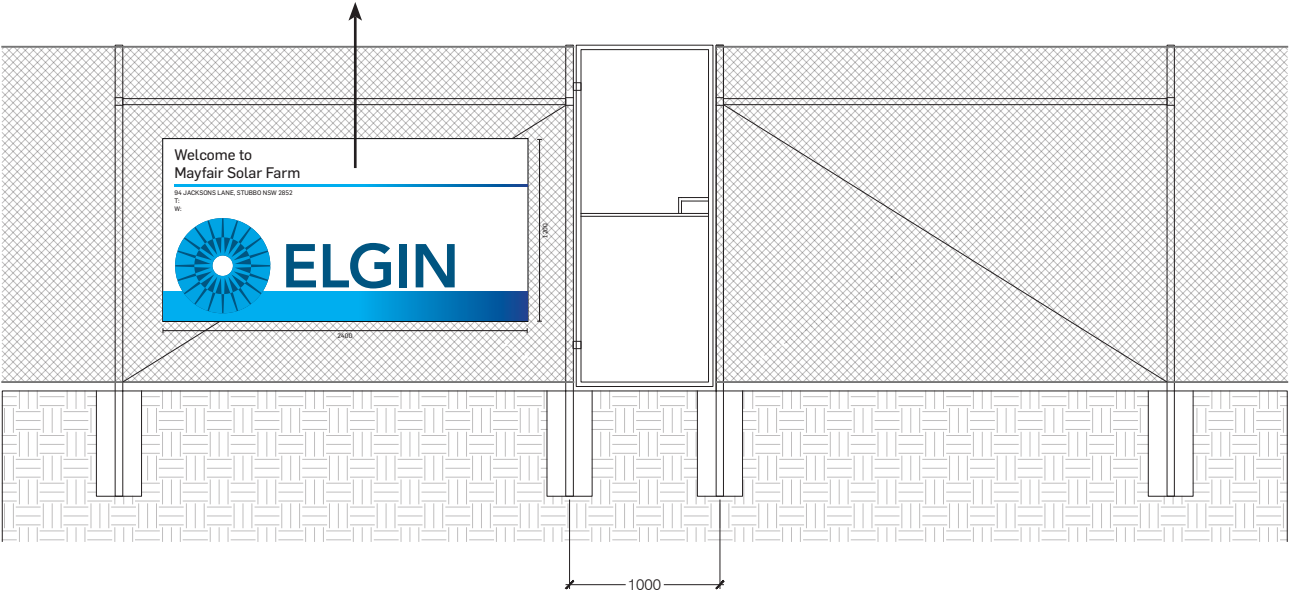
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INDICATIVE BUSINESS SIGNAGE - 1:20 @ A3



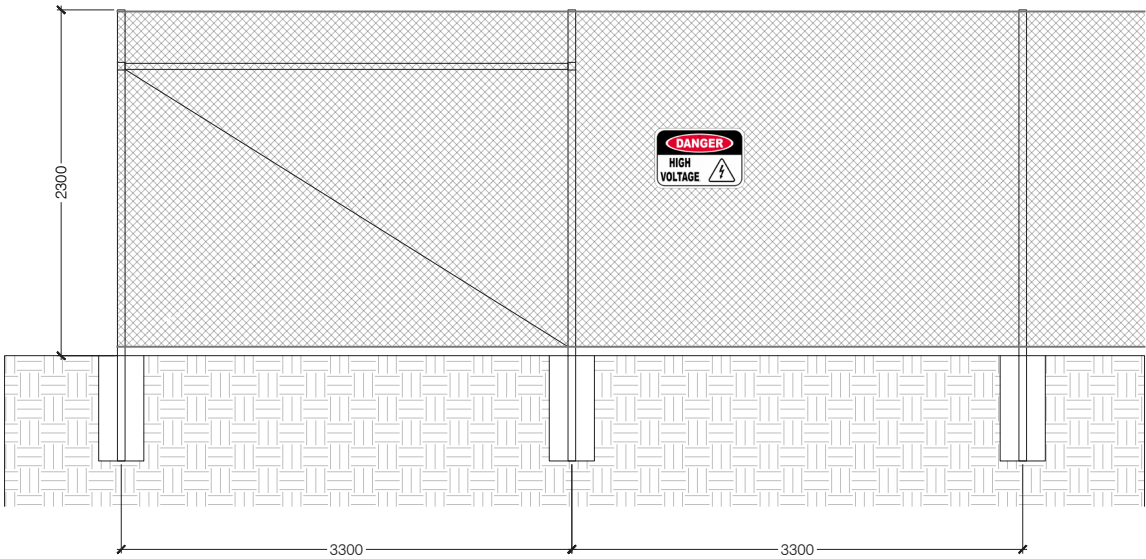
Main site access gates will display a flush 2.4x1.2m aluminium business identification sign.

INDICATIVE BUSINESS SIGNAGE

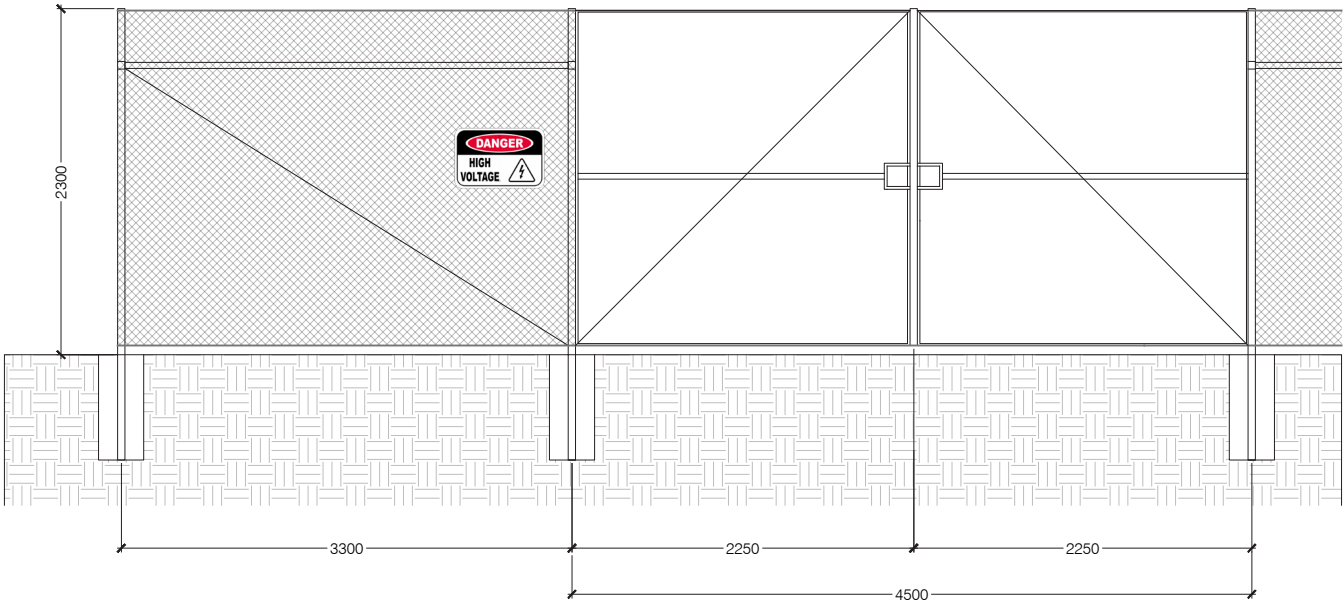


EXTERIOR FENCING PEDESTRIAN ACCESS GATE FRONT ELEVATION

EXTERIOR FENCING



EXTERIOR FENCING FRONT ELEVATION

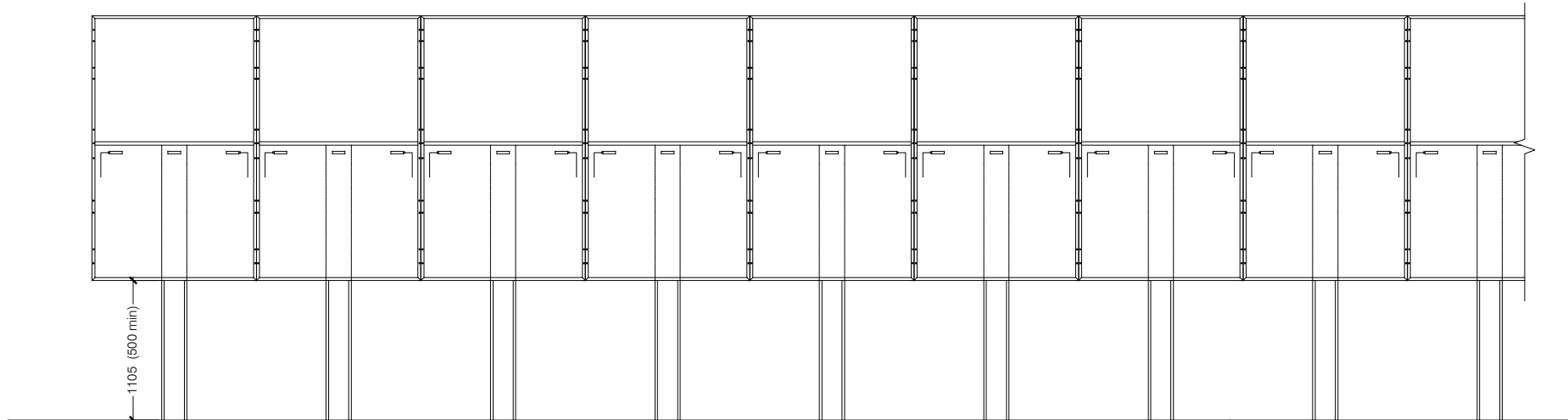


EXTERIOR FENCING VEHICULAR ACCESS GATE FRONT ELEVATION

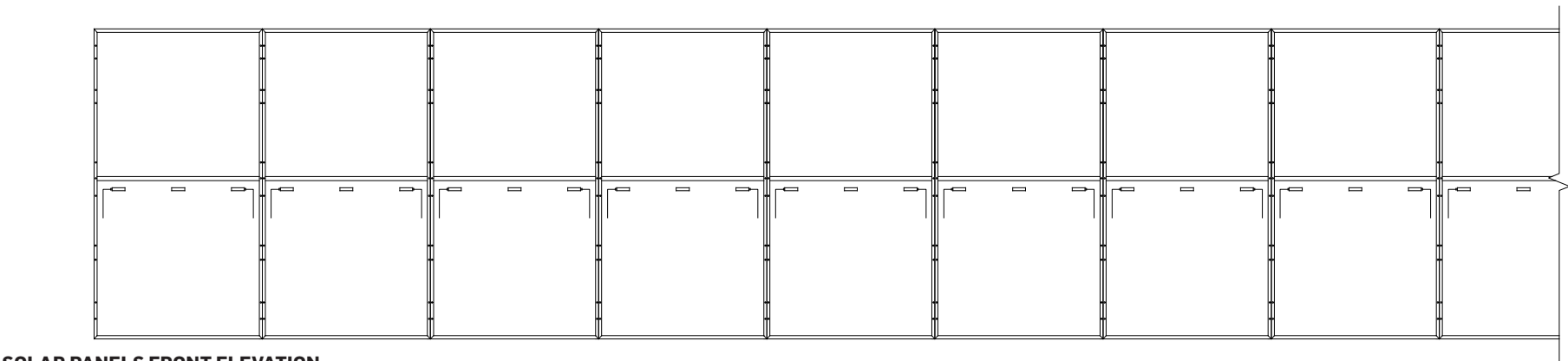
INDICATIVE SOLAR PANELS & TRACKER

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SOLAR PANELS ROW

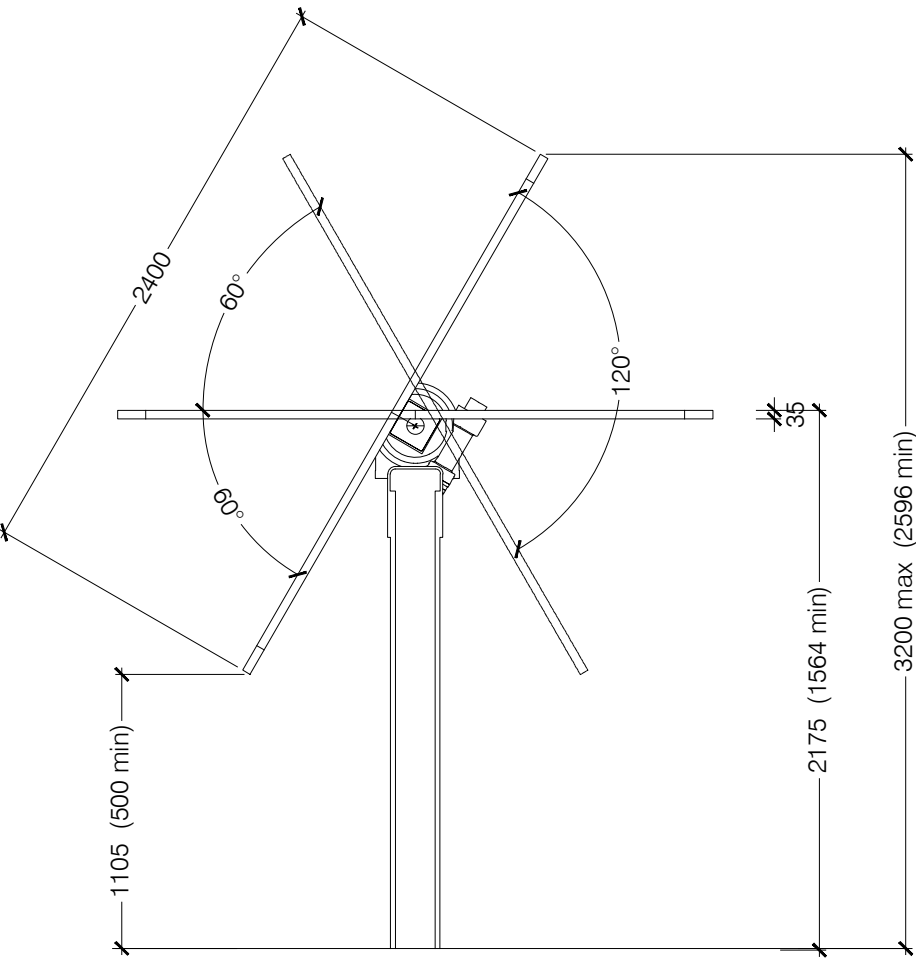


SOLAR PANELS PLAN VIEW

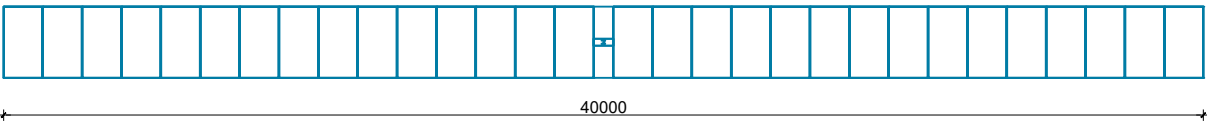


SOLAR PANELS FRONT ELEVATION

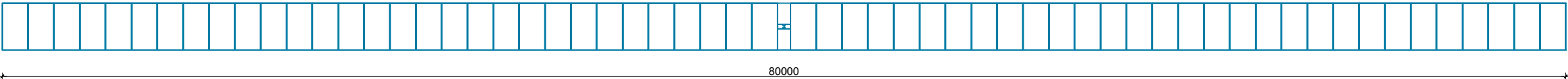
SOLAR TRACKER



SIDE ELEVATION 1:30 @ A3



Full Tables 1P60

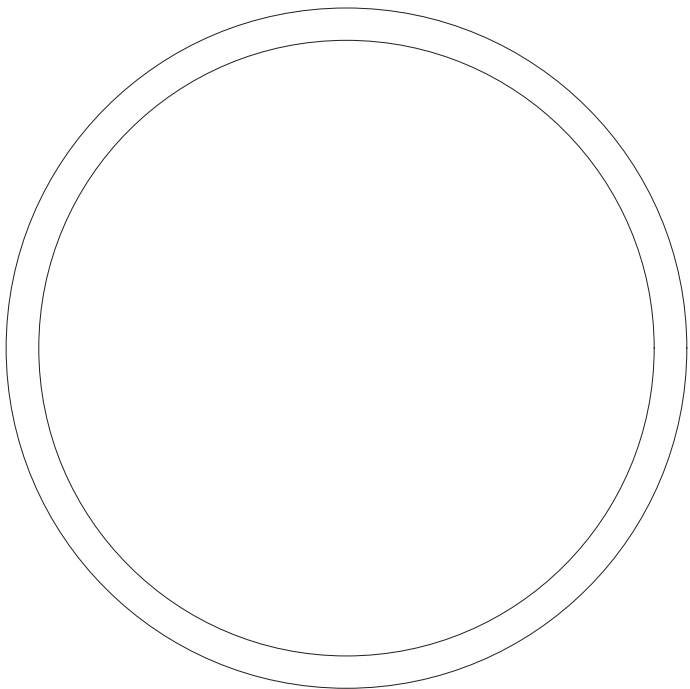


Half Tables 1P30

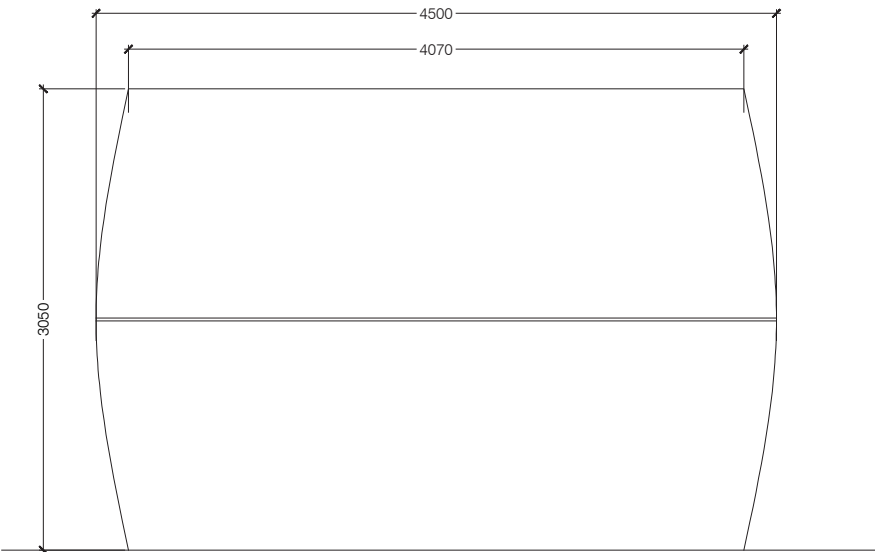
Solar panel table lengths as per site plan

INDICATIVE WATER TANKS

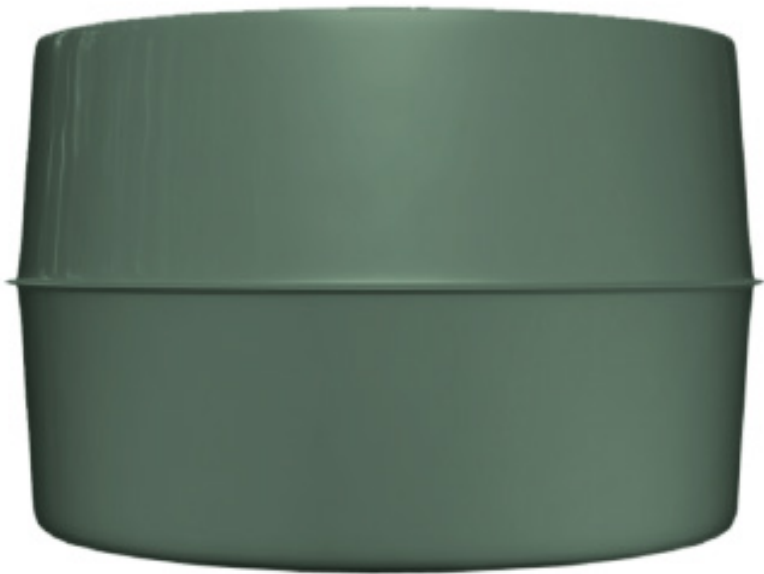
1:50 @ A3



PLAN VIEW



FRONT ELEVATION



PROPOSED WATER TANK COLOUR

(COLORBOND PALE EUCALYPT)

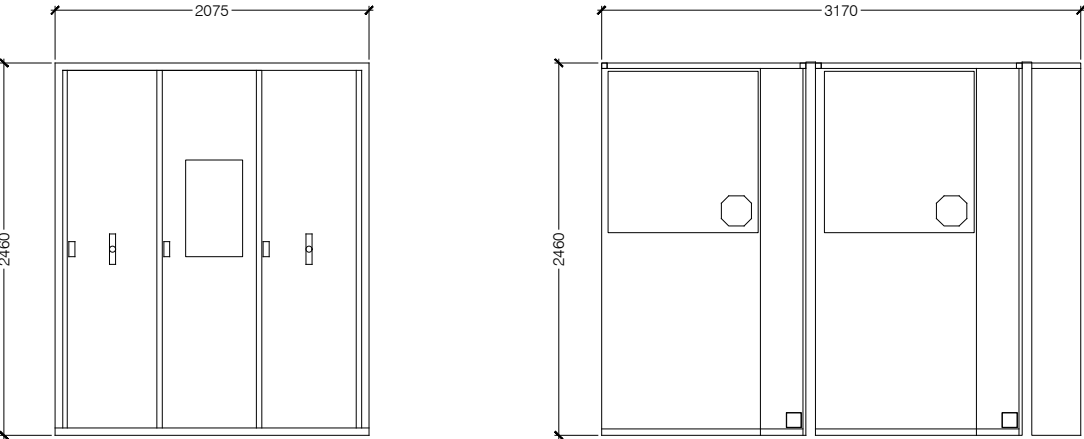


SIDE ELEVATION

INDICATIVE INVERTER & TRANSFORMER

1:50 @ A3

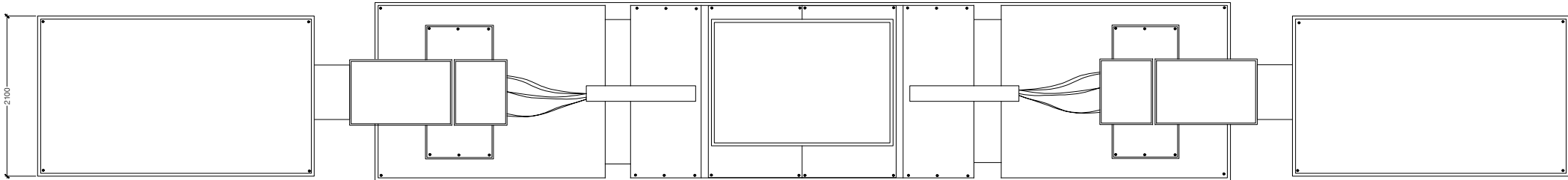
INVERTER



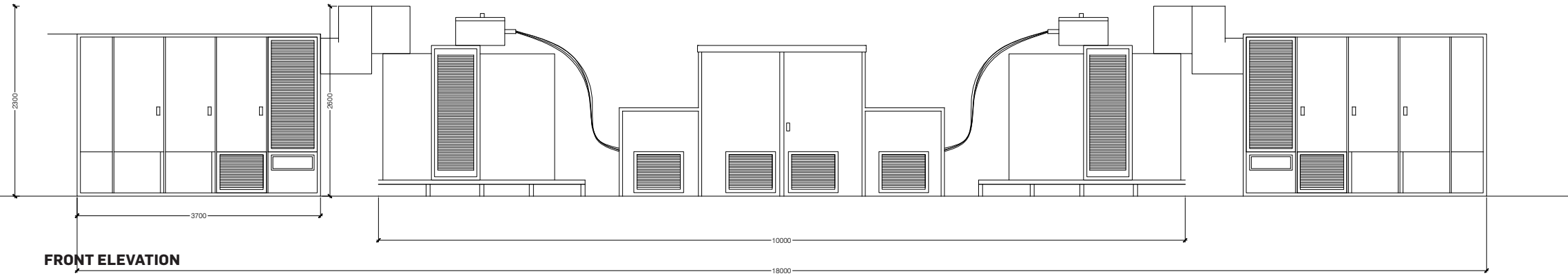
FRONT ELEVATION

SIDE ELEVATION

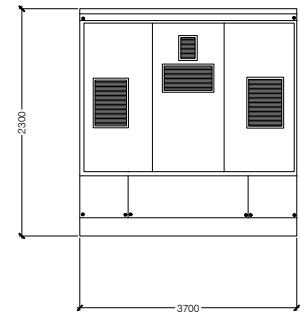
TRANSFORMER



PLAN VIEW



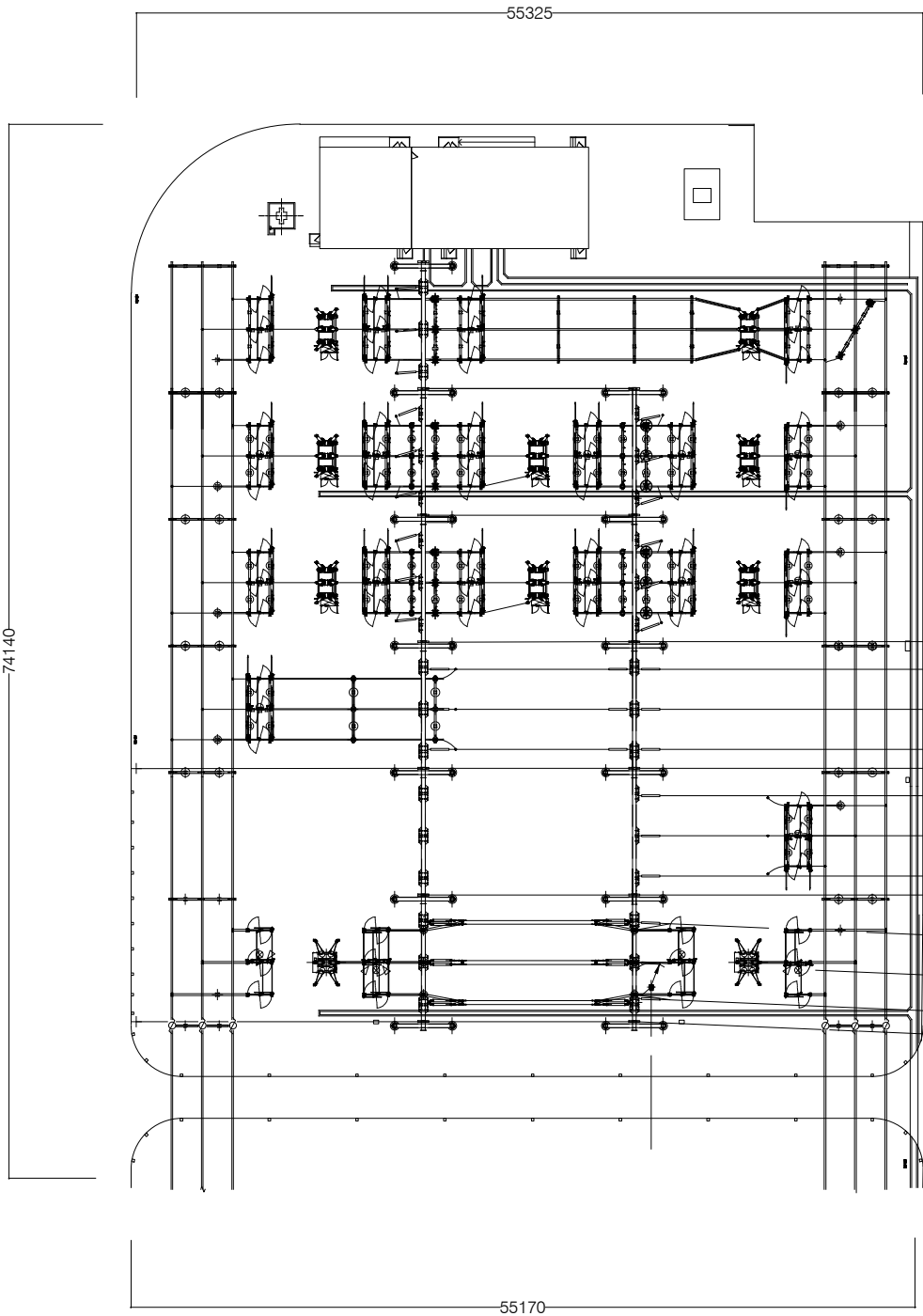
FRONT ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION

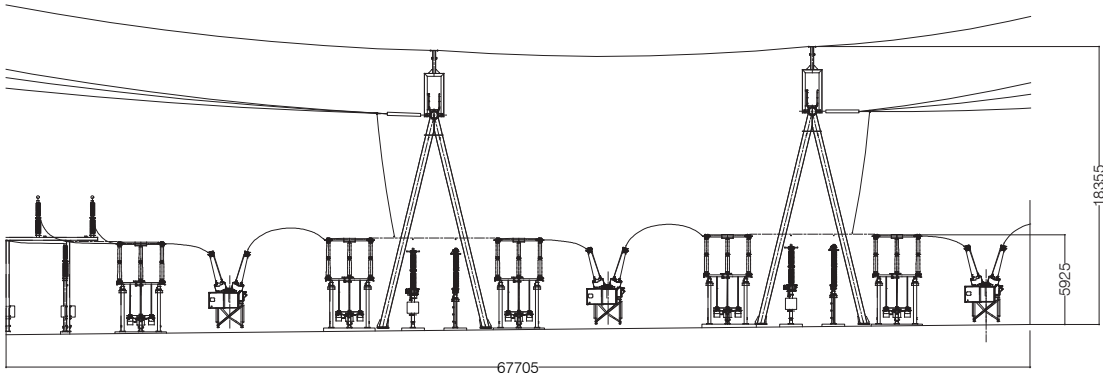
INDICATIVE SUBSTATION FLOOR PLAN

1:500 @ A3

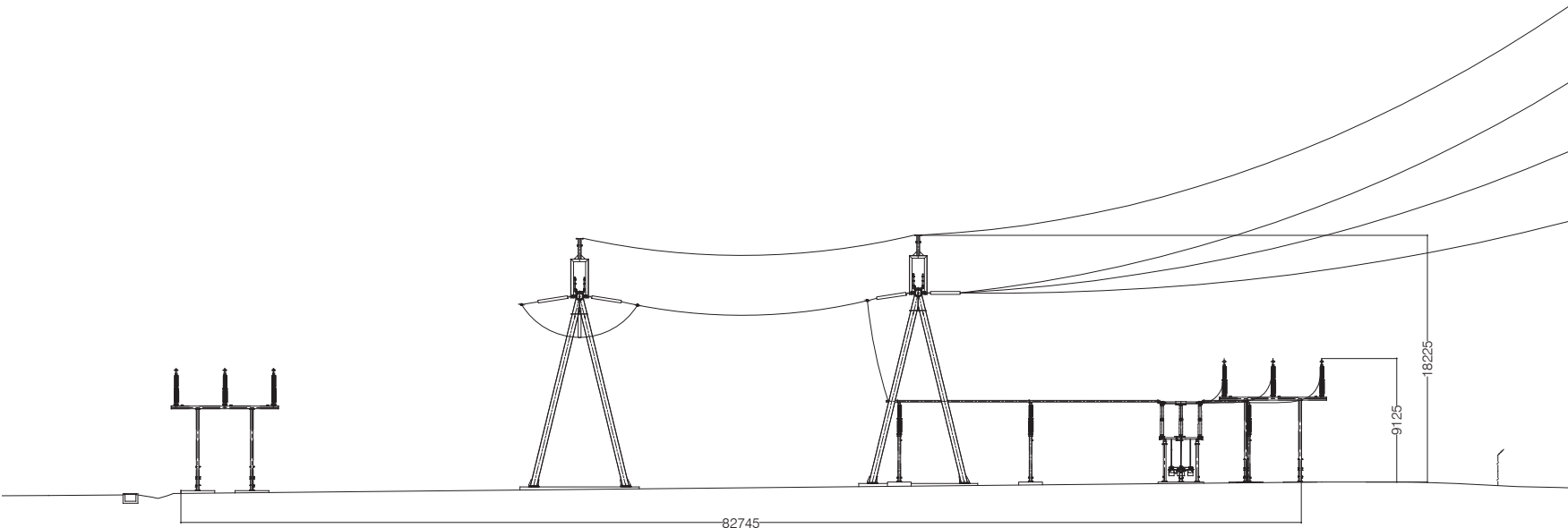


INDICATIVE SUBSTATION ELEVATION

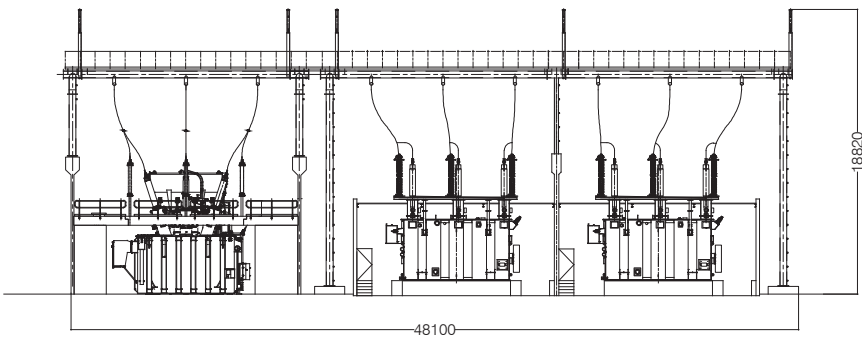
1:500 @ A3



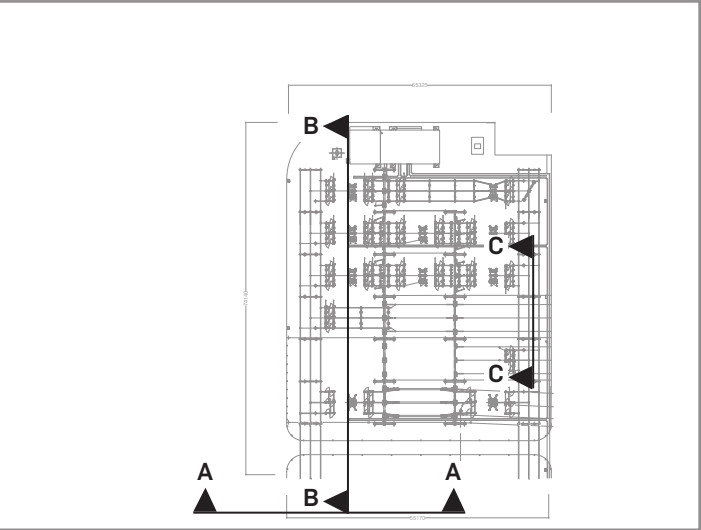
A - NORTH - WEST ELEVATION



B - NORTH - EAST ELEVATION



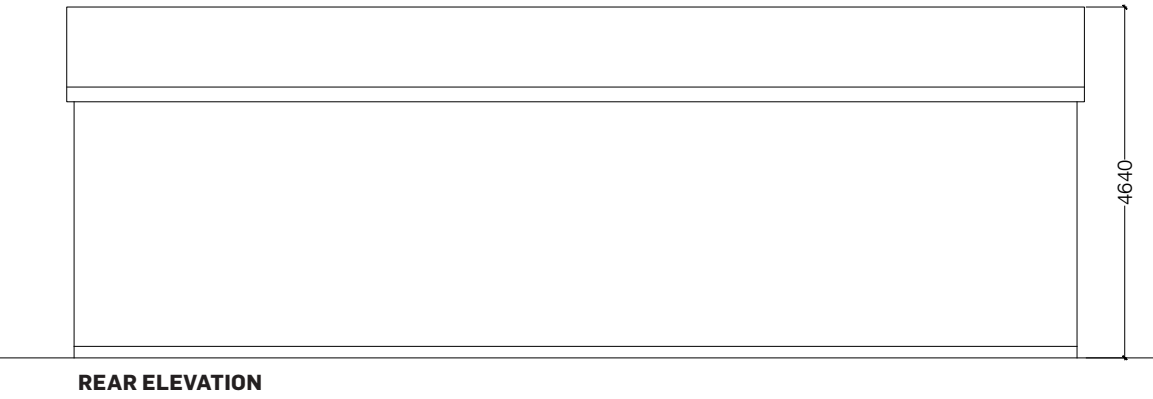
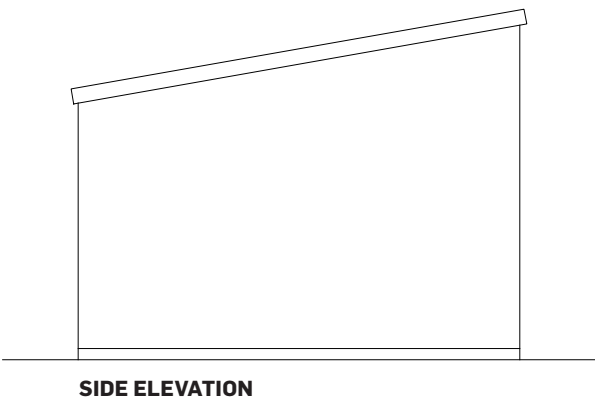
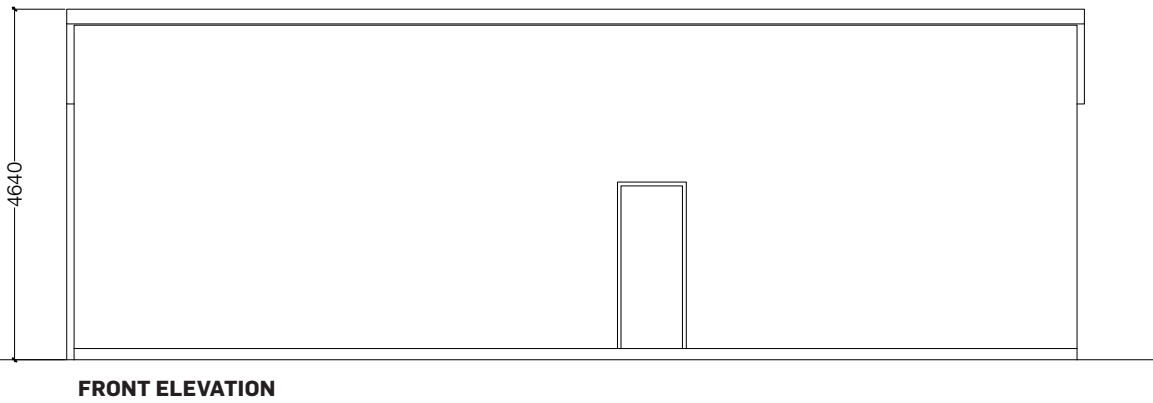
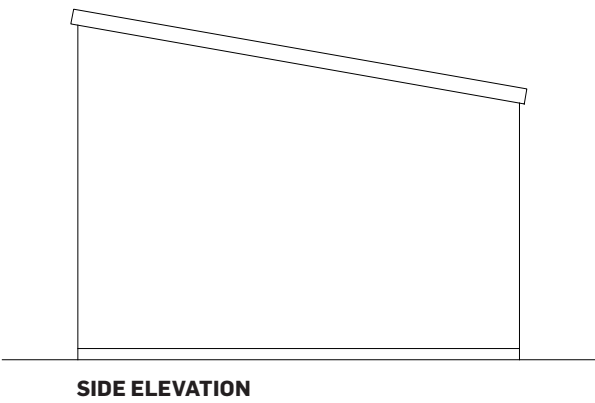
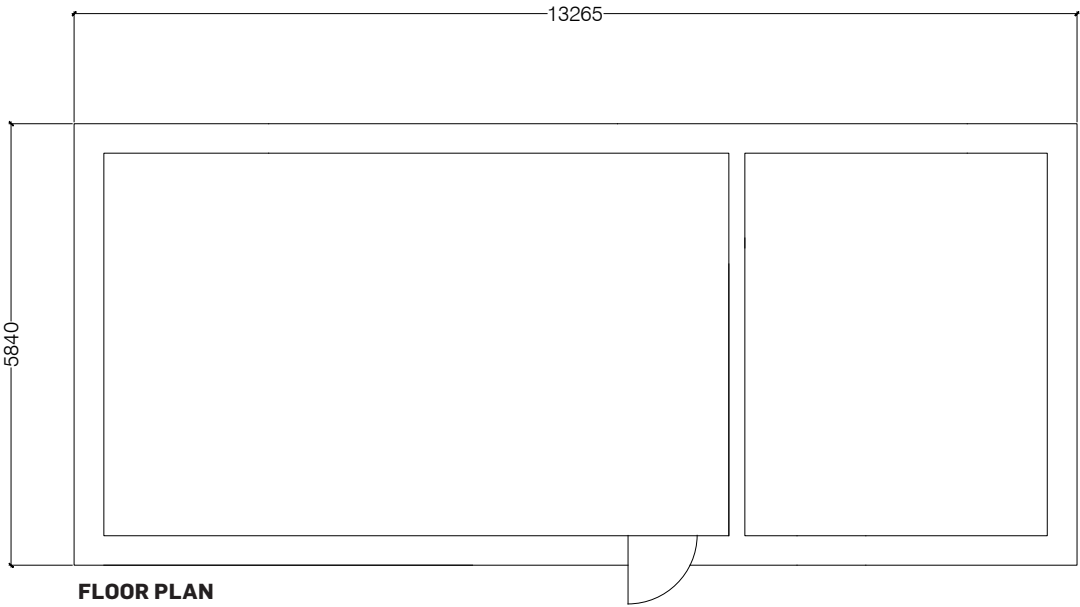
C - EAST ELEVATION



KEY PLAN

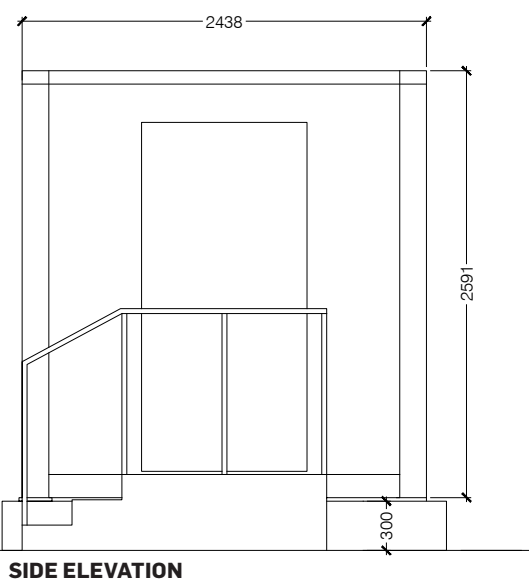
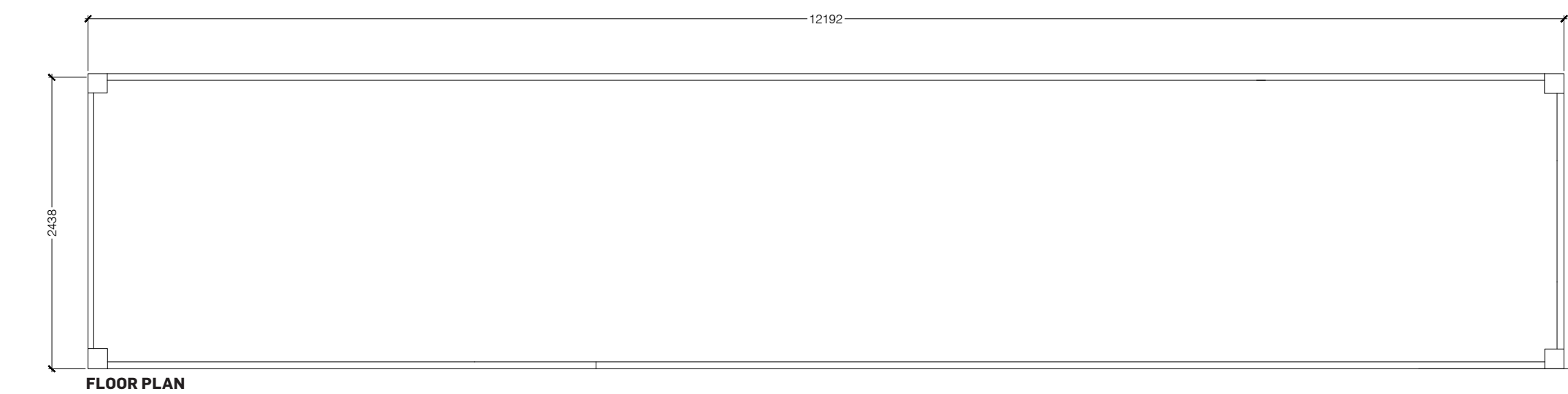
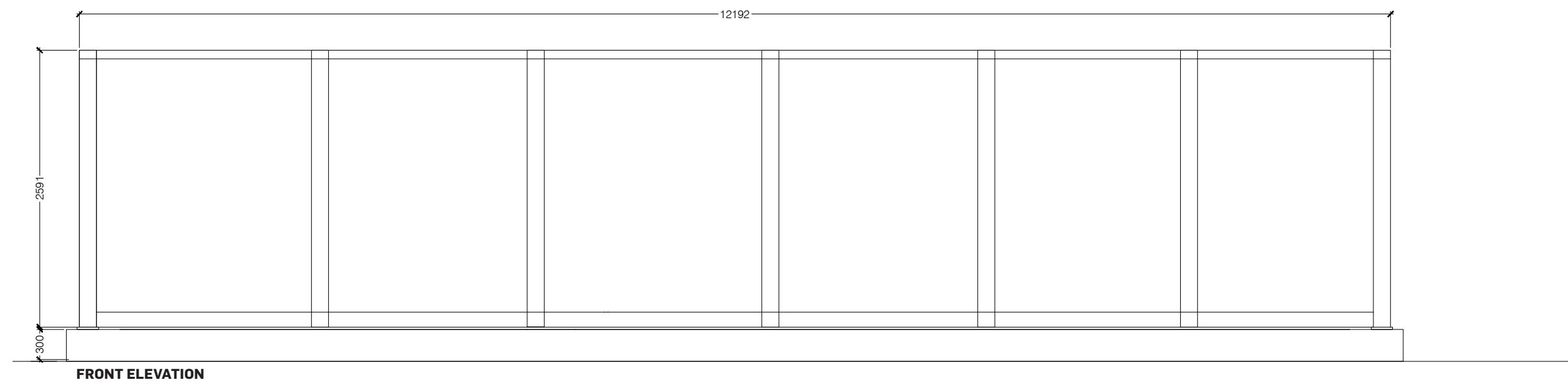
INDICATIVE SUBSTATION CONTROL ROOM

1:100 @ A3



INDICATIVE BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM HOUSING CONTAINER

1:50 @ A3



APPENDIX B BASIC AND EXTENSIVE AHIMS SEARCH



AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Search Result

Your Ref/PO Number : Jacksons Lane, Stubbo
Client Service ID : 860319

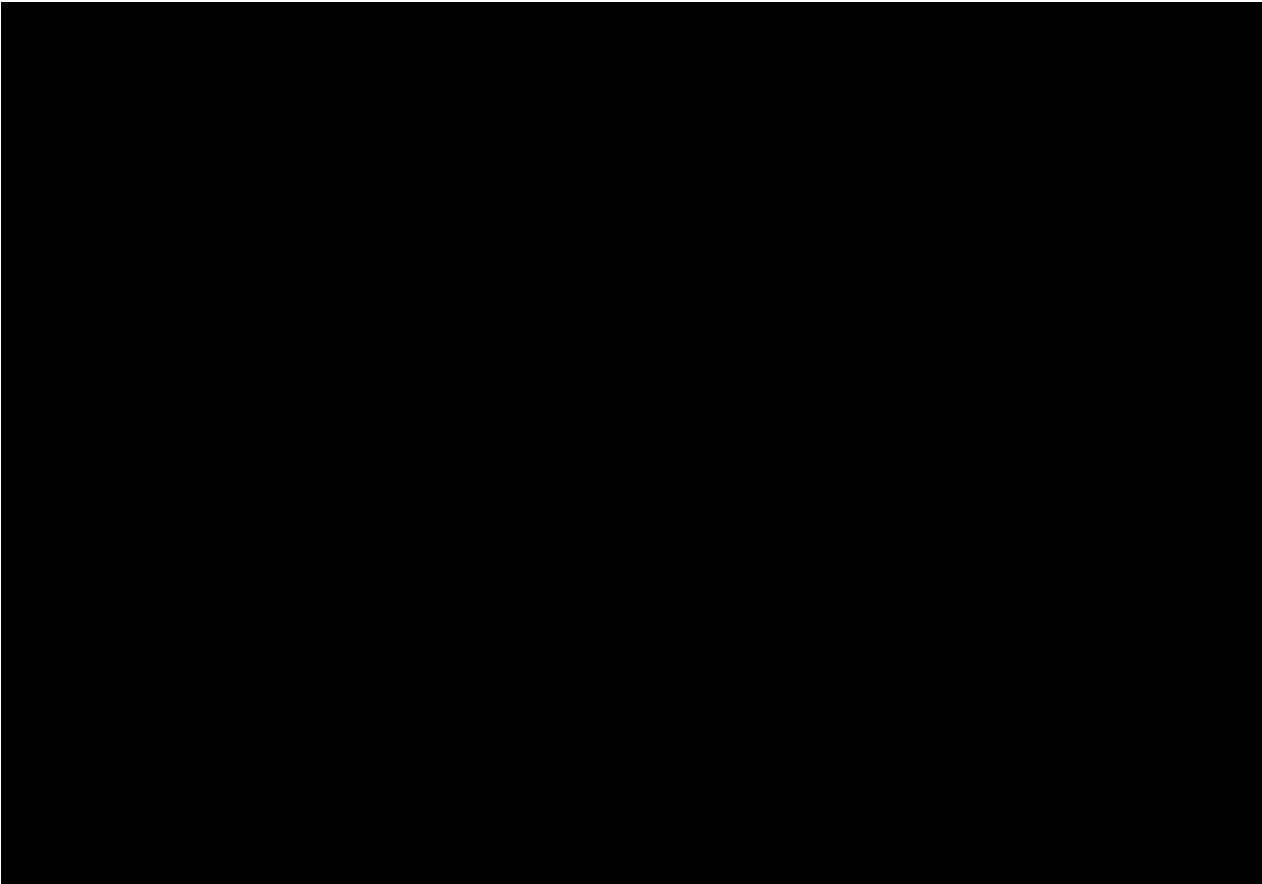
Urbis Pty Ltd - Angel Place L8 123 Pitt Street
Level 8 123 Angel Street
Sydney New South Wales 2000
Attention: Kirsten Downey
Email: kdowney@urbis.com.au

Date: 01 February 2024

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 728812.0 - 744812.0, Northings : 6414668.0 - 6430668.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters, conducted by Kirsten Downey on 01 February 2024.

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



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

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

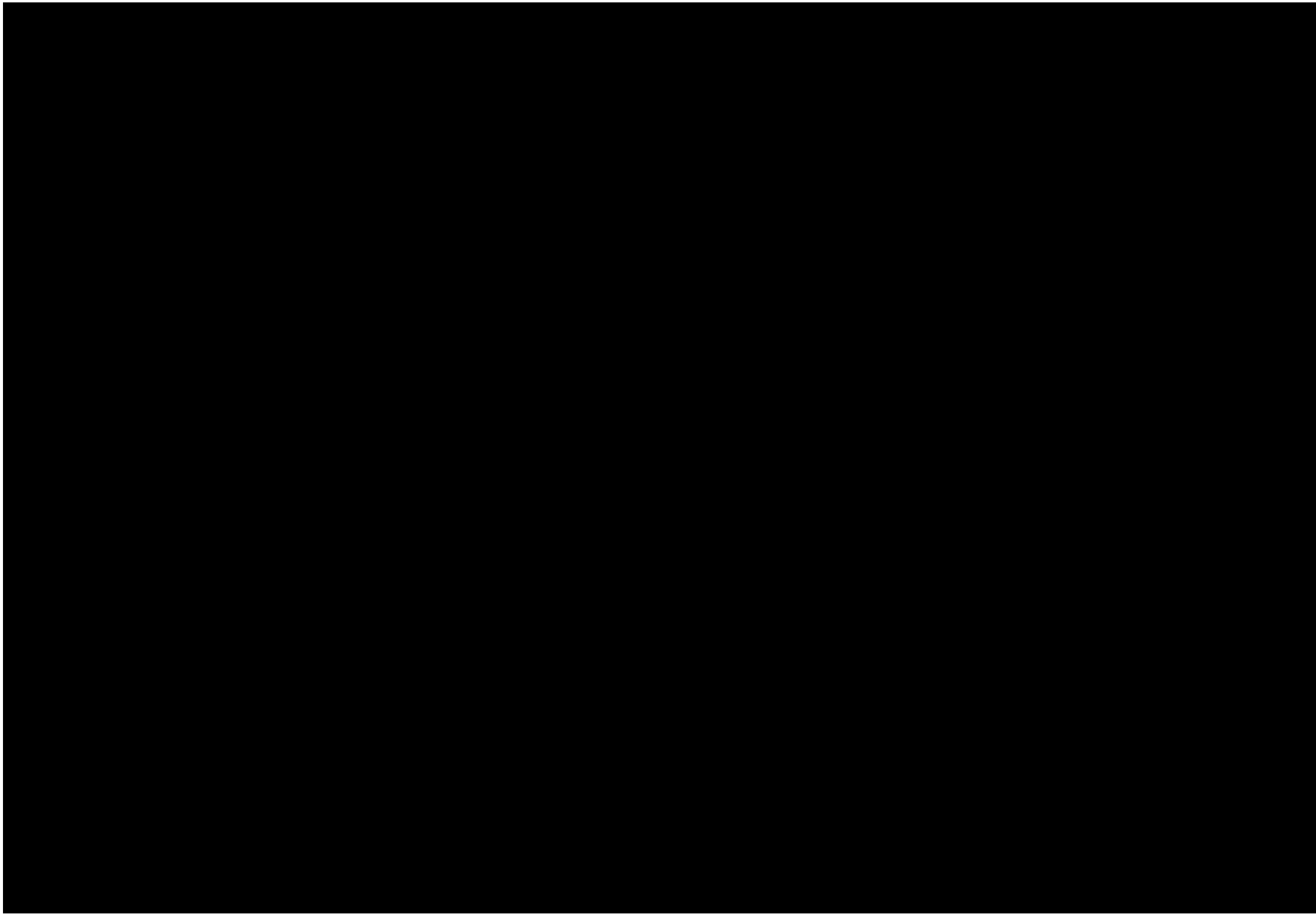
If your search shows Aboriginal sites or places what should you do?

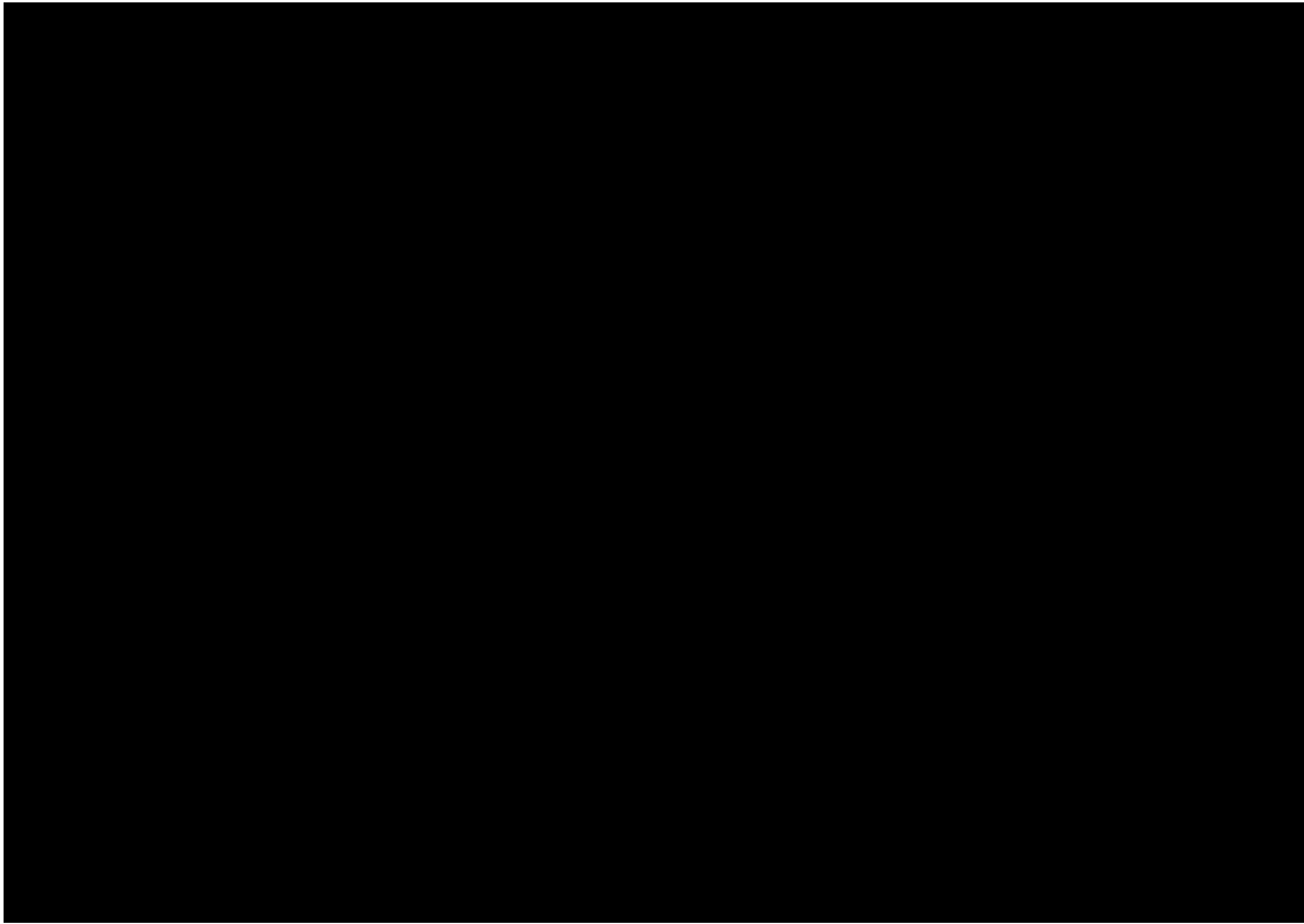
- You must do an extensive search if AHIMS has shown that there are Aboriginal sites or places recorded in the search area.
- If you are checking AHIMS as a part of your due diligence, refer to the next steps of the Due Diligence Code of practice.
- You can get further information about Aboriginal places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

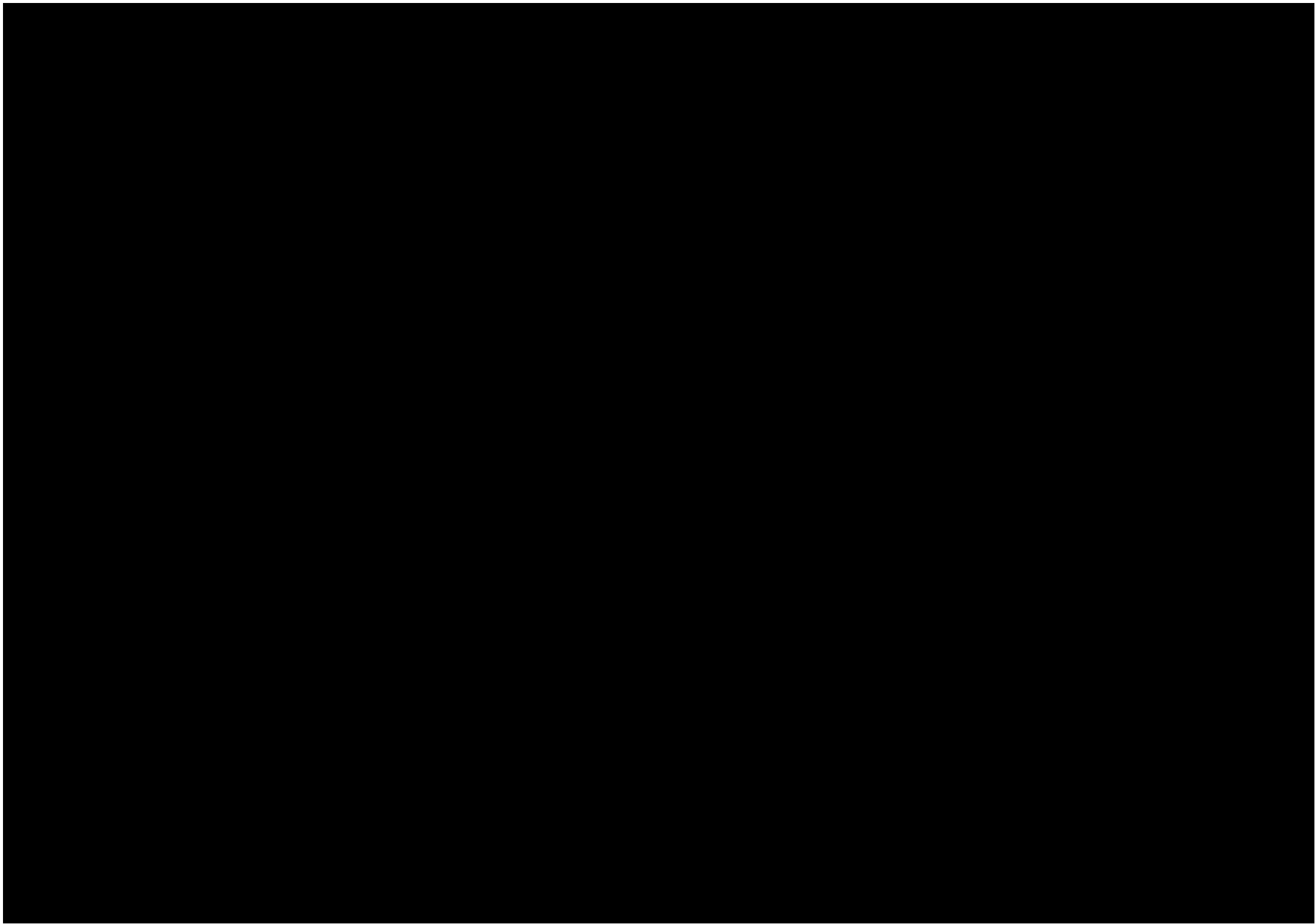
Important information about your AHIMS search

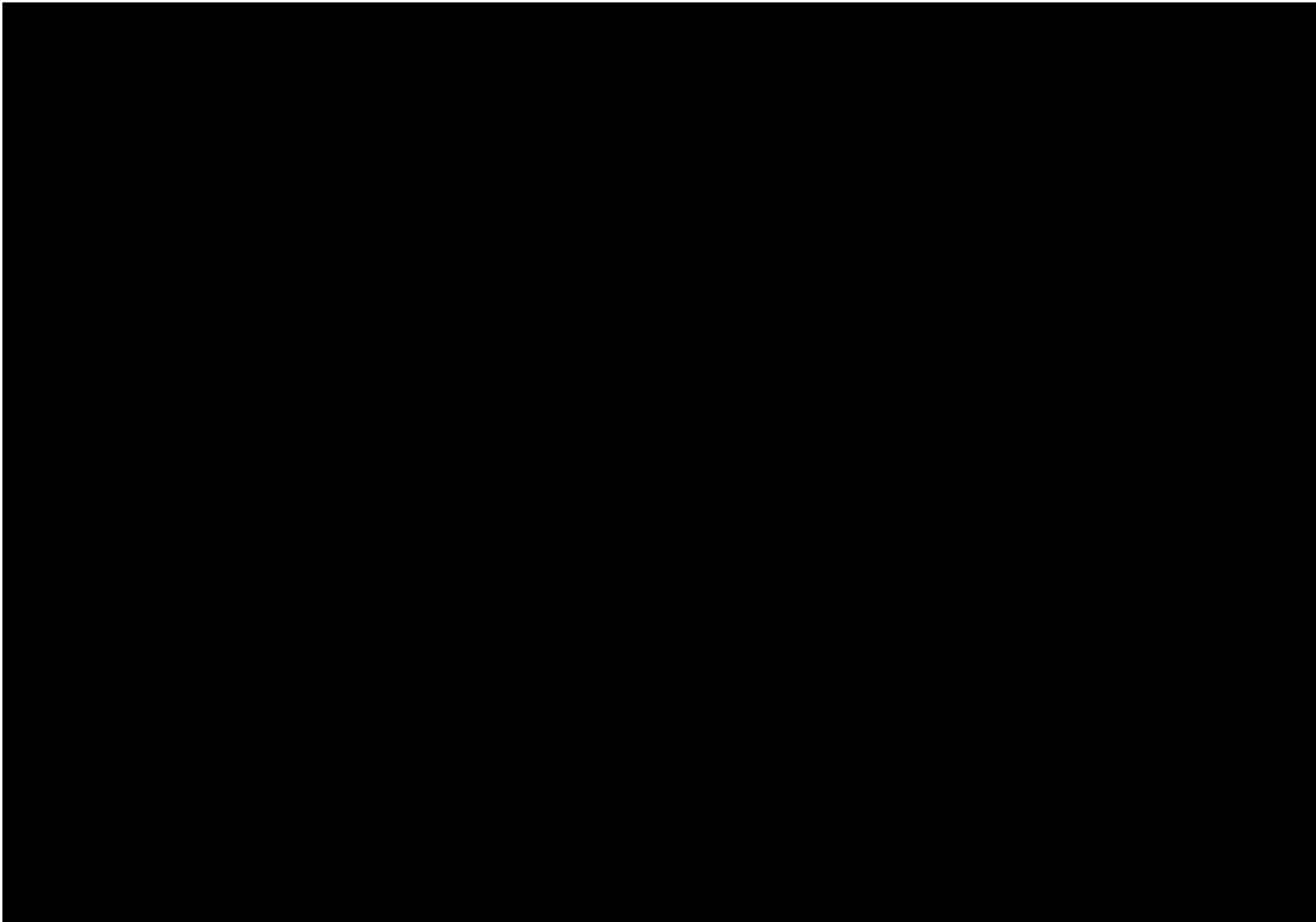
- The information derived from the AHIMS search is only to be used for the purpose for which it was requested. It is not be made available to the public.
- AHIMS records information about Aboriginal sites that have been provided to Heritage NSW and Aboriginal places that have been declared by the Minister;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

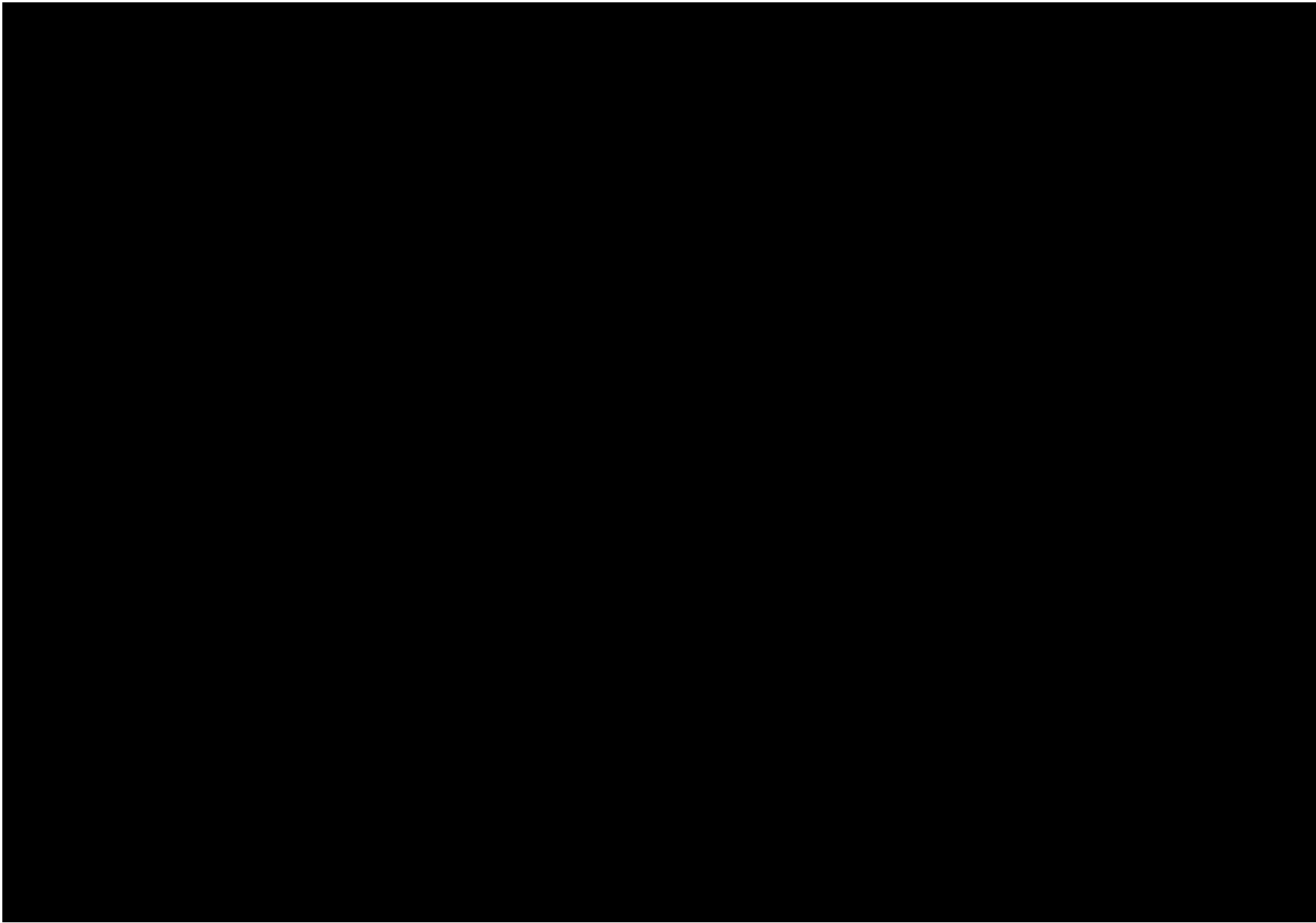
[REDACTED]

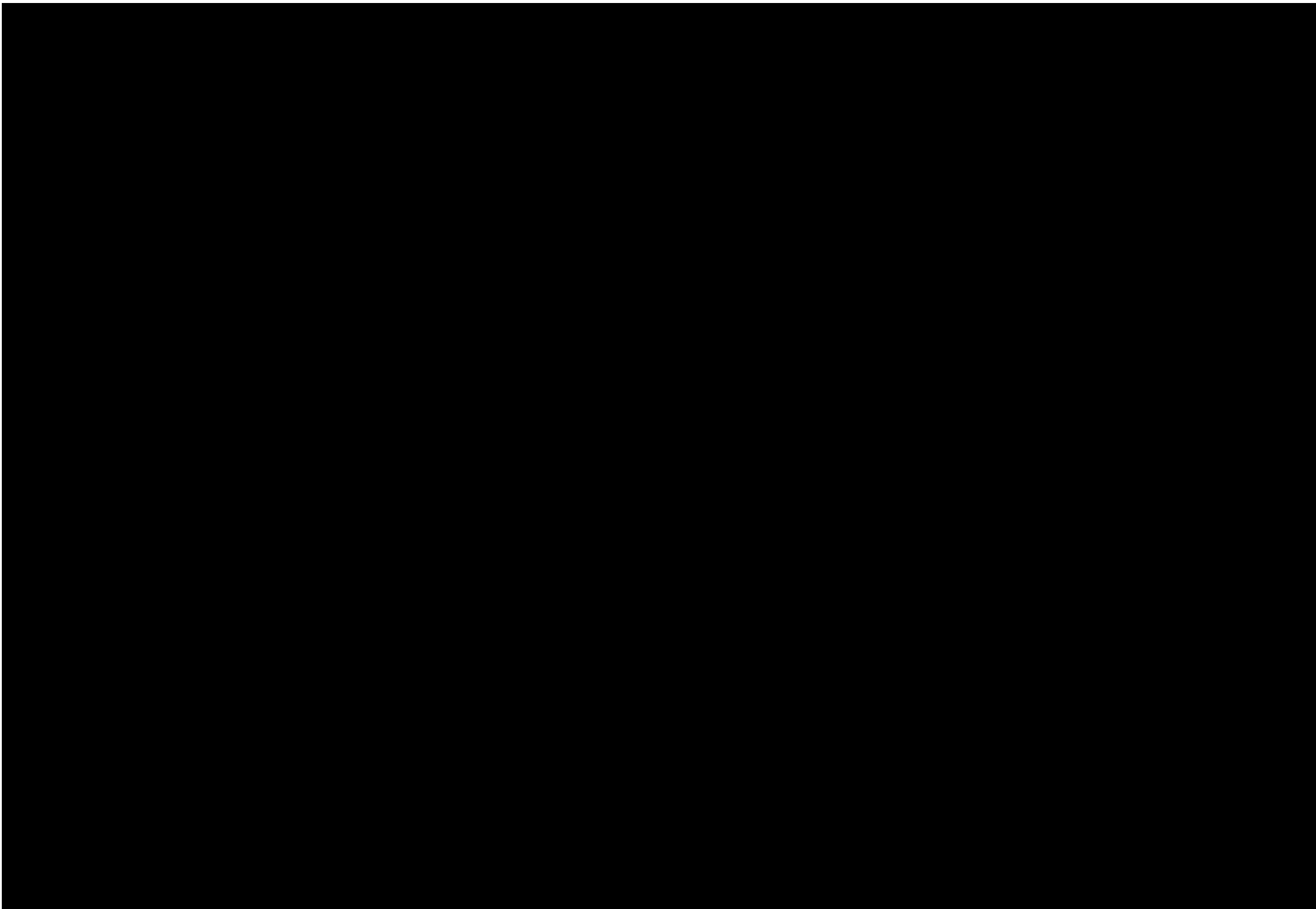


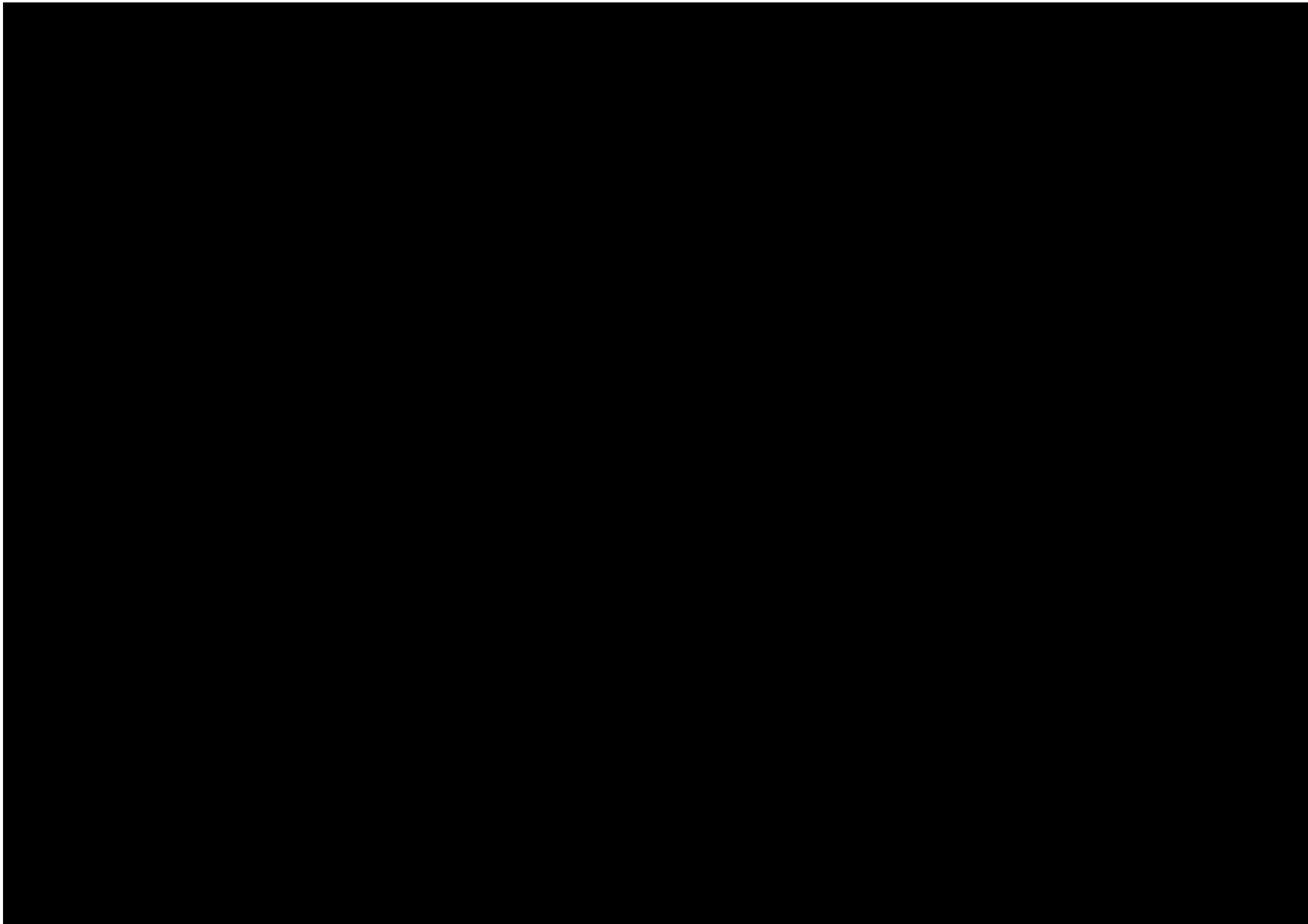


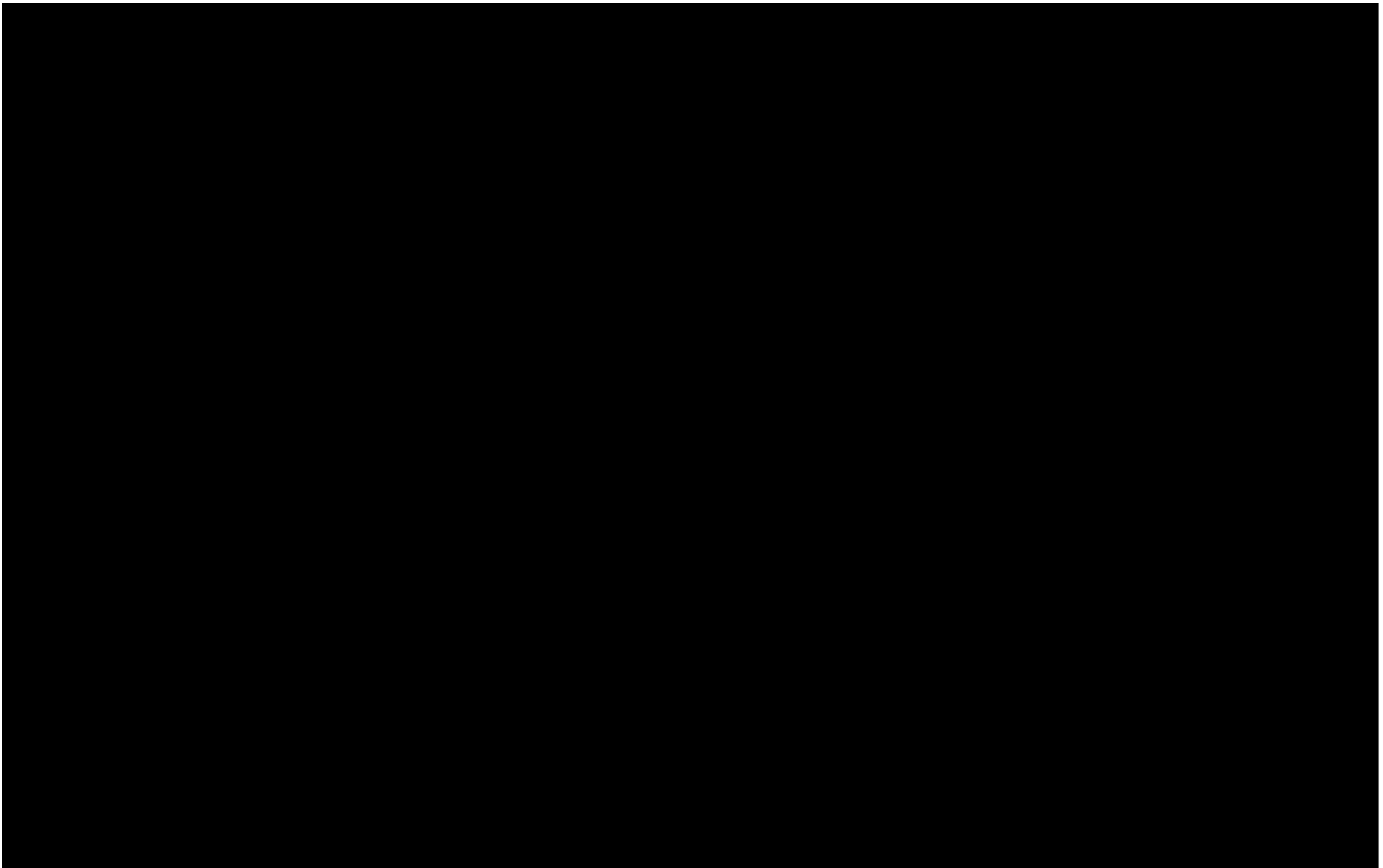


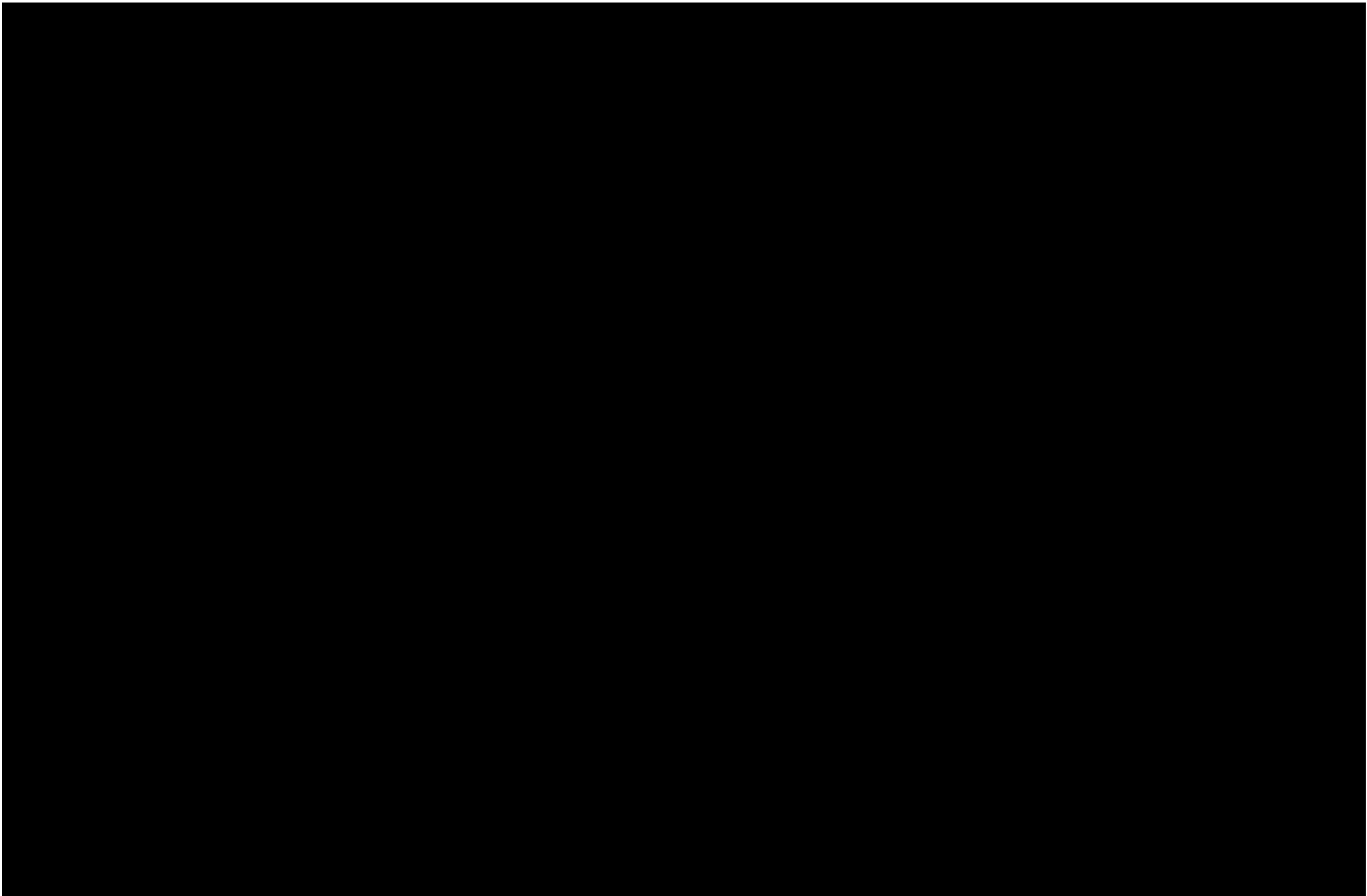


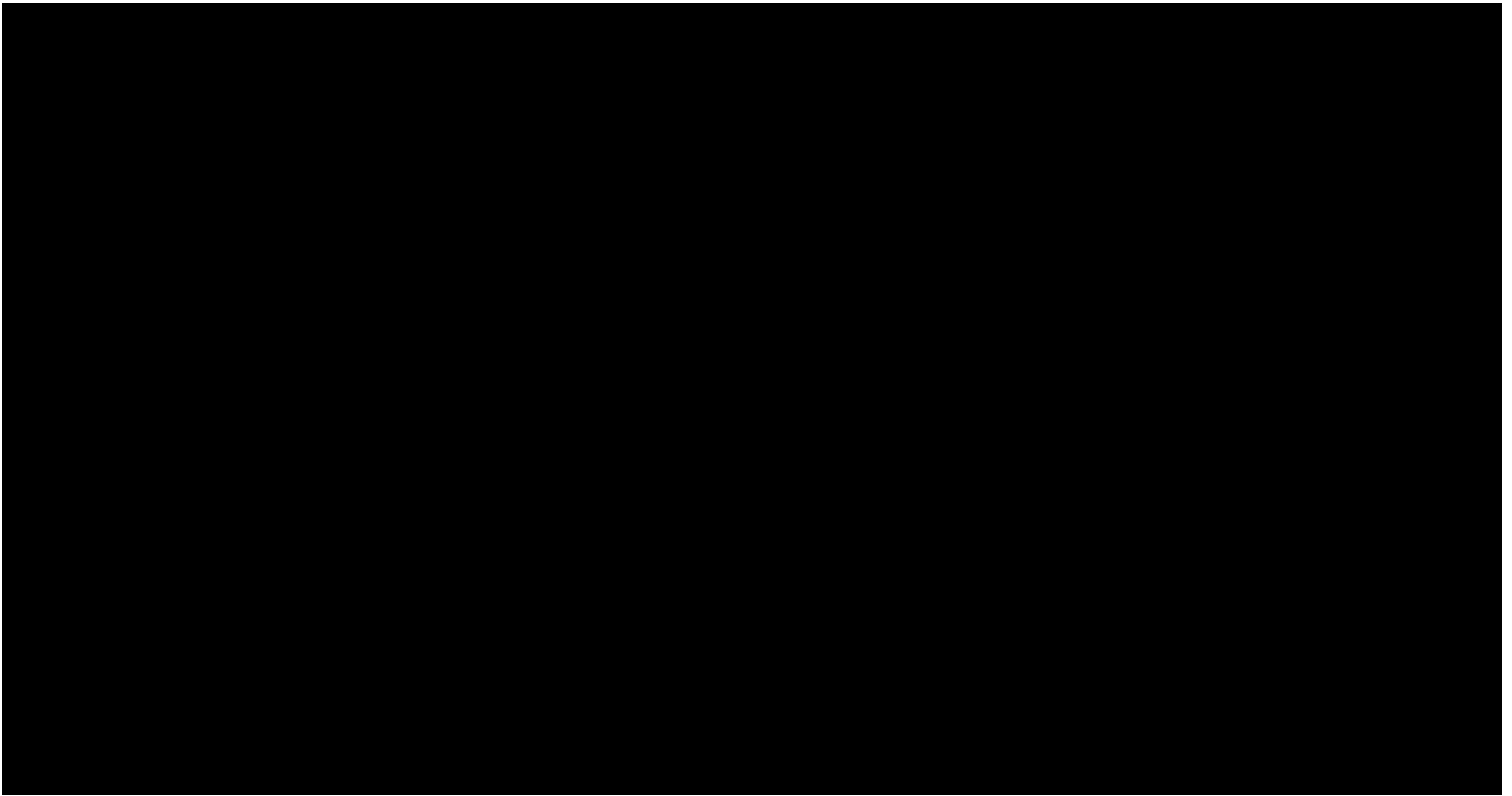








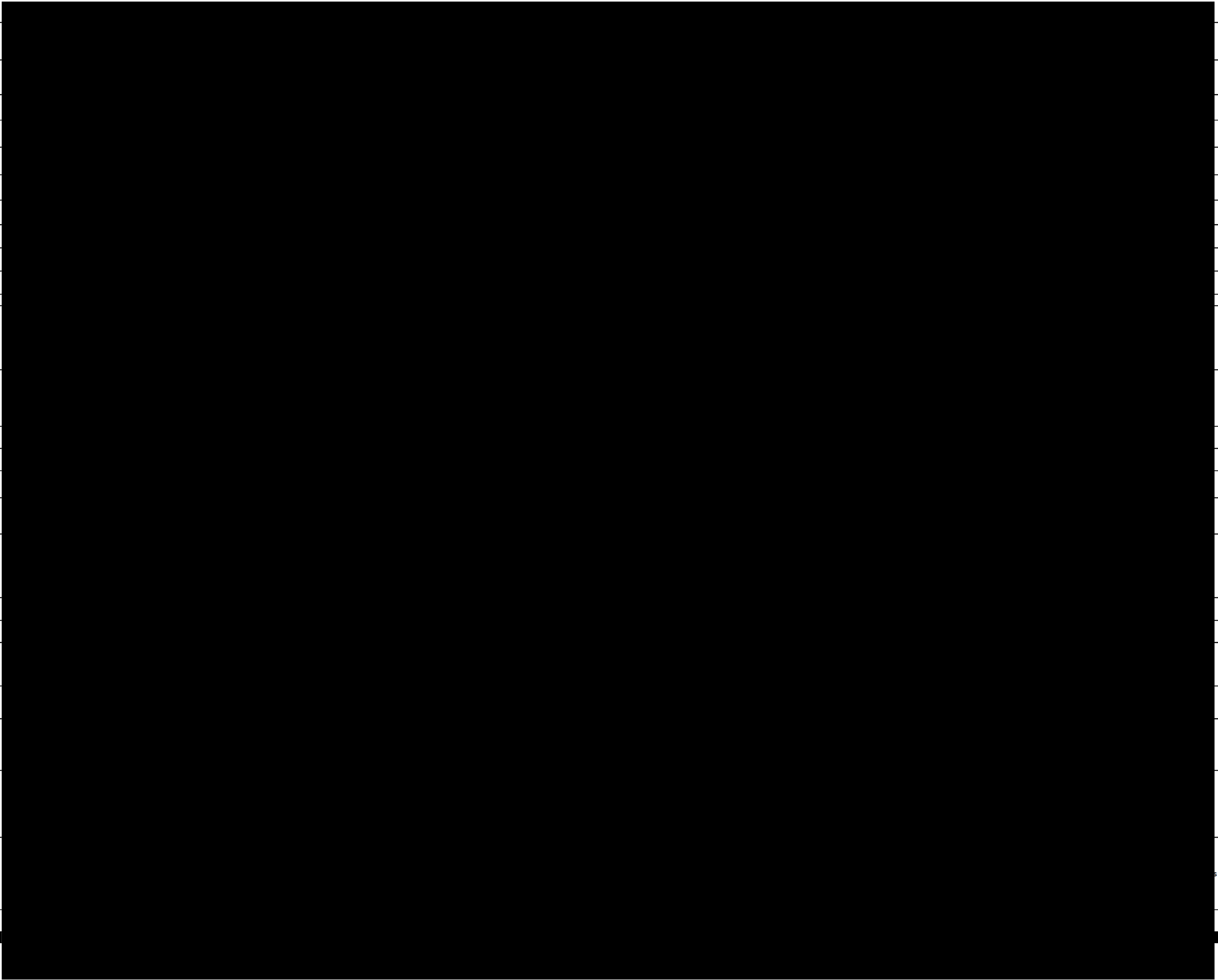




**APPENDIX C REGISTERED ABORIGINAL PARTY
CONSULTATION LOG**

Date	Time	Type	Contacted	Contacted Individual	Contacted by	Contacted by Individual	Subject	Reply	
Stage 1 Native Title Search									
10/11/2023	10:35am	Email	National Native Title Tribunal	N/A	Urbis	Kirsten Downey (KD)	Stage 1.1 Native Title Search	Request for search to be undertaken of the National Native Title Tribunal Register	
13/11/2023	4:41pm	Email	Urbis	KD	National Native Title Tribunal	N/A	Stage 1.1 Native Title Search	Response providing results of the Tribunal Register search. Warrabinga-Wiradjuri #7 is overlapping the subject area.	
Stage 1 Agency notice									
10/11/2023	9:50am	Email	OEHD HD Heritage Mailbox <heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au>; admin.centralwest@lls.nsw.gov.au; mudgeelalc@bigpond.com; adminofficer@oralra.nsw.gov.au; information@ntscorp.com.au; council@midwestern.nsw.gov.au	N/A	Urbis	KD	Stage 1.2 Agency Notice	If you are aware of any Aboriginal persons and/or organisations that may hold an interest in the project, we request that you please provide their details by return email at your earliest convenience and preferably by 24th November 2023.	
14/11/2023	3:02pm	Email	Urbis	KD	Heritage NSW	Barry Gunther	Stage 1.2 Response to Agency Notice	Please find attached the DPE Aboriginal stakeholder list for Mayfair Solar Farm at 204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo.	
16/11/2023	2:12pm	Email	Urbis	KD	ORALRA	The Aboriginal Owners team	Stage 1.2 Response to Agency Notice	Please find attached the response from the Office of the Registrar, ALRA to your letter of 10 November 2023 regarding the proposed Mayfair Solar Farm at 204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo, NSW.	
Stage 1 RAP notice/advertisement									
17/11/24, 24/11/23 & 1/12/23	N/A	Public Notice	Public Notice Posted in The Mudgee Guardian	N/A	Urbis	KD	Stage 1.3 Invitation to Register	Newspaper ad	
27/11/2023	1:03pm	Email							
27/11/2023	1pm	Postal letter							
27/11/2023	1:08pm	Email							
27/11/2023	1:12pm	Email							
27/11/2023	1:13pm	Email							
27/11/2023	1:14pm	Email							
27/11/2023	1:23pm	Email							
27/11/2023	1:28pm	Email							
27/11/2023	2:28pm	Email							

28/11/2023	8:42am	Email
28/11/2023	12:57pm	Email
28/11/2023	1:53pm	Email
30/11/2023	1:03pm	Email
1/12/2023	4:39pm	Email
1/12/2023	12:02pm	Email
4/12/2023	11:33am	Email
4/12/2023	2:30pm	Phone call
4/12/2023	2:32pm	Phone call
4/12/2023	2:35pm	Phone call
4/12/2023	2:49pm	Email
4/12/2023	3:07pm	Email
4/12/2023	3:10pm	Phone call
5/12/2023	5:25pm	Email
6/12/2023	10:58am	Email
6/12/2023	7:24pm	Email
9/12/2023	2:50pm	Email
8/12/2023	2:00pm	Phone call
8/12/2023	12:36pm	Email
11/12/2023	5:22am	Email
15/12/2023	12:14pm	Email
15/12/2023	12:19pm	Email
15/12/2023	12:20pm	Email
15/12/2023	12:55pm	Email
18/12/2023	3:19pm	Email
4/01/2024	4:05pm	Email

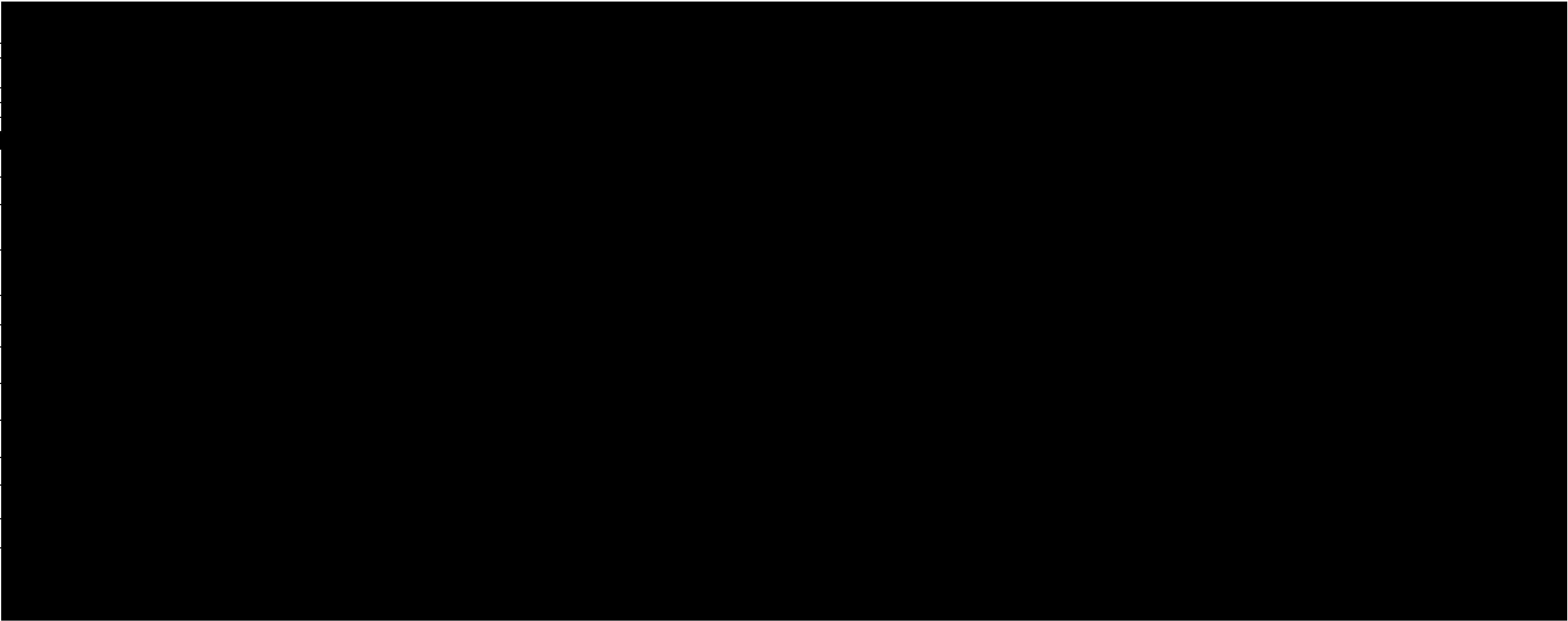


11/01/2024	1:19pm	Email
11/01/2024	1:19pm	Email
25/01/2024	9:48am	Email
25/01/2024	10:52am	Email
25/01/2024	10:57am	Email
25/01/2024	12:43pm	Email
30/01/2024	9:54am	Email
30/01/2024	11:19pm	Email
31/01/2024	8:24am	Email
4/01/2024	4:10pm	Email
5/02/2024	8:18am	Email
6/02/2024	11:31am	Email
6/02/2024	11:03pm	Email
		10:47am
19/02/2024		
		10:48am
19/02/2024		
21/02/2024	11:13am	Email
21/02/2024	11:37am	Email
21/02/2024	1:03pm	Email
21/02/2024	1:51pm	Phone call
22/02/2024	9:23am	Email
26/02/2024	11:40am	Email
26/02/2024	11:45am	Email
26/02/2024	3:42pm	Email
		9:32am
29/02/2024		
11/03/2024	12:05pm	Email
7/03/2024	4:11pm	Email
		8:07pm
7/03/2024		
		8:11pm
7/03/2024		
8/03/2024	11:36am	Email
		11:42am
8/03/2024		
		12:04pm
8/03/2024		
8/03/2024	12:16pm	Phone call
		12:56pm
8/03/2024		
		1:09pm
8/03/2024		
8/03/2024	1:28pm	Email
8/03/2024	1:39pm	Email
8/03/2024	1:53pm	Email
		2:27pm
8/03/2024		

	5:29pm	Email	Urbis	KD	North East Wiradjuri Company Ltd	Virginia Doig	Survey and insurances	Sent insurances and rates
10/03/2024								
11/03/2024	8:28am	Email	North East Wiradjuri Company Ltd	Virginia Doig	Urbis	KD	Survey and insurances	Thanks for sending, will be in touch
	3:10pm	Phone call	Urbis	KD	Murong Gialinga Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Corporation	Debbie Foley	Survey and insurances	Will send insurances tomorrow and will check if site officer is available
11/03/2024								
11/03/2024	3:33pm	Phone call	Mudgee LALC	Tony Lonsdale	Urbis	KD	Survey and insurances	Discussion survey. Will send tomorrow
11/03/2024	3:43pm	Email	Mudgee LALC	Tony Lonsdale	Urbis	KD	Survey and insurances	Follow up email
	12:19pm	Email	Urbis	KD	Mudgee LALC	Cheryl Verghese	Survey and insurances	Attached
12/03/2024								
12/03/2024	1:52pm	Email	Mudgee LALC	Cheryl Verghese	Urbis	KD	Survey and insurances	Sending site booking form
	3:11pm	Email	Urbis	KD	Murong Gialinga Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Corporation	Debbie Foley	Survey and insurances	Confirmation of schedule of rates
12/03/2024								
	3:11pm	Phone call	Urbis	KD	Murong Gialinga Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Corporation	Debbie Foley	Survey and insurances	Discussion of survey
14/03/2024	1:41pm	Phone call	Urbis	BH	WVWAC	Bradley Bliss	Survey details	Discussing that the survey will be on the 26-27 March weather permitting.
	1:00pm	Phone call	Murong Gialinga Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Corporation	Debbie Foley	Urbis	BH	Survey details	Discussing the survey for next Tuesday 26 March. Debbie confirmed that George will be there.
21/03/2024								
21/03/2024	1:05pm		WVWAC	Bradley Bliss	Urbis	BH	Survey details	Discussing the survey for next Tuesday 26 March. Brad confirmed that one site officer will be there.
		Phone call						
21/03/2024	12:54pm		Mudgee LALC	Tony Lonsdale	Urbis	KD	Survey details	Discussing the survey for next Tuesday 26 March. Tony confirms Tammy will be there.
		Phone call						
21/03/2024	1:02pm		North East Wiradjuri Company Ltd	Virginia Doig	Urbis	KD	Survey details	Discussing the survey for next Tuesday 26 March. Virginia confirms Kelsey will be there.
		Phone call						
21/03/2024	1:23pm		Warrabinga NTCAC	Kylie Manson	Urbis	KD	Survey details	Discussing the survey for next Tuesday 26 March. Kylie confirms Coral will be there.
		Phone call						
22/03/2024	10:50am		Urbis	BH	Warrabinga NTCAC	Kylie Manson	Details of site officer	Acknowledged and recorded
		Email						
22/03/2024	11:05pm	Email	Warrabinga NTCAC	Kylie Manson	Urbis	BH	Site survey	Thanks for letting us know
26-27/03/2024	n/a	In person	WVAC,MLALC,NEWCO,WNTCAC	Site officers	Urbis	BH	Site survey	Site survey was conducted by the listed groups providing one site officers each. Details are provided in the ACHA site survey section
28/05/2024	12:10pm	Email	All RAPs	All RAPs	Urbis	KD	Consultation update	ACHA is being drafted and will be sent in due course.
Stage 4								
11/07/2024	3pm	Email	All RAPs	All RAPs	Urbis	AB	Draft ACHA	Responses due by 8 august 2024
11/07/2024	3:02pm	Email	Urbis	AB	Thomas Dahlstrom	Thomas Dahlstrom	Draft ACHA response	Response stating it was disrespectful to be left out of fieldwork
11/07/2024	3:16pm	Email	Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Amanda Hickey	Urbis	AB	Draft ACHA	Resending to Amanda as typo in email address
12/07/2024	10:58am	Email	Urbis	AB	A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey	Draft ACHA response	Response stating they reviewed the report and would like to be included in meetings, reports, sharing cultural information and field work
15/07/2024	2:29am	Email	Booral Maliyan	Bradley Bliss	Urbis	BH	Draft ACHA response	Draft ACHA was sent for Stage 4 review. Will be on leave. We are proposing a mix of conservation/avoidance, testing to understand options for further conservation and salvage.
15/07/2024	7:55am	Email	Urbis	BH	Booral Maliyan	Bradley Bliss	Draft ACHA response	Confirmed draft ACHA was received
25/07/2024	10:03am	Email	RAW Cultural Healing	Raymond Weatherall	Urbis	KD	Provision of 2&3 letter and Draft ACHA	Email was missed due to an internal error. Please find Stage 2&3 letter and draft report for review
25/07/2024	9:33pm	Email	Urbis	KD	Wellington Valley Wiradjuri Aboriginal Corporation (WVWAC)	Bradley Bliss	Draft ACHA response	Provided response for draft ACHA including provision of cultural knowledge about the subject area.
27/07/2024	2:53pm	Email	Urbis	KD	Booral Maliyan	Bradley R. Bliss J.P.	Draft ACHA response	Provided response for draft ACHA including provision of cultural knowledge about the subject area.
2/08/2024	10:06pm	Email	Urbis	KD	Warrabinga NTCAC	Kylie Manson	Draft ACHA response	Providing response stating no further comments to make on the draft ACHA
6/08/2024	1:32pm	Phone call	RAW Cultural Healing	Raymond Weatherall	Urbis	KD	Follow up on email providing Stage 2&3 and Draft ACHA	No answer. Left a message
6/08/2024	2:19pm	Email	Urbis	KD	RAW Cultural Healing	Raymond Weatherall	Follow up on email providing Stage 2&3 and Draft ACHA	Tried to ring earlier. Can you please ring to discuss
6/08/2024	2:28pm	Email	Urbis	KD	RAW Cultural Healing	Raymond Weatherall	Follow up on email providing Stage 2&3 and Draft ACHA	Will address later
7/08/2024	12:49pm	Email	RAW Cultural Healing	Raymond Weatherall	Urbis	KD	Follow up on email providing Stage 2&3 and Draft ACHA	Are you available today or tomorrow to discuss?
7/08/2024	1:28pm	Email	Urbis	KD	RAW Cultural Healing	Raymond Weatherall	Follow up on email providing Stage 2&3 and Draft ACHA	Available after 4
7/08/2024	3pm	Email	RAW Cultural Healing	Raymond Weatherall	Urbis	KD	Follow up on email providing Stage 2&3 and Draft ACHA	Ok talk to you then

7/08/2024	4:05pm	Phone call
7/08/2024	4:15pm	Email
8/08/2024	8:26pm	Email
9/08/2024	5pm	N/A
9/08/2024	2:39pm	Phone call
14/08/2024	1:18pm	Phone call
14/08/2024	3:21pm	Email
15/08/2024	1:53pm	Email
22/08/2024	5pm	N/A
28/10/2024	1:54PM	Email
16/12/2024	12:08PM	Email
16/12/2024	12:28PM	Email
17/02/2025	5:21pm	Email
17/02/2025	6:57pm	Email
17/02/2025	7:40pm	Email
17/02/2025	7:07pm	Email
17/02/2025	8:10pm	Email
17/02/2025	8:18pm	Email
18/02/2025	8:23am	Email
18/02/2025	4:39pm	Email
18/02/2025	4:54pm	Email
19/02/2025	8:34am	Email
25/02/2025	11:49am	Email
25/02/2025	6:15pm	Email
28/02/2025	8:04am	Email
28/02/2025	10:21am	Email
3/03/2025	2:36pm	Phone
3/03/2025	2:43pm	Phone
3/03/2025	4:51pm	Email
5/03/2025	257pm	Email
6/03/2025	3:54pm	Phone
13/03/2025	2:43pm	Email
10/04/2025	11:56am	Email
10/04/2025	2:18pm	Email
10/04/2025	2:27pm	Email
11/04/2025	8:17am	Email
10/04/2025	5:59am	Email
14/04/2025	12:52pm	Email
14/04/2025	1:06pm	Email

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23/04/2025	2:06am	Email
23/04/2025	2:08am	Email
29/04/2025	3:07pm	Email
29/04/2025	3:44pm	Email
29/04/2025	4:06pm	Email
29/04/2025	5:15pm	Email
1/05/2025	1:11pm	Phone call
1/05/2025	2:35pm	Email
2/05/2025	10:31am	Phone call
5/05/2025	2:29pm	Email
12/05/2025	3:31pm	Email
13/05/2025	1:36pm	Email
14/05/2025	11:15am	Email
23/05/2025	1:54pm	Email



APPENDIX D REGISTERED ABORIGINAL PARTY CONSULTATION DOCUMENTATION

National
Native Title
Tribunal

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ASSISTANCE

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Search Register of Indigenous Land Use Agreements

Search Records of Section 31 Agreements

Search Applications and Determinations

Search Future Act Applications and Determinations

Search Register of Native Title Claims

The Register of Native Title Claims (RNTC) contains information about all claimant applications that have been registered. The Registrar is responsible for maintaining the RNTC.

Further information about the RNTC is available.

Tribunal file no.	
Federal Court file no.	
Application name	
State or Territory	ALL
Representative A/TSI body area	
Local government area	Mid-Western Regional Council
Date filed between	and
Sort by	Date filed
Search >	

Your search returned **3** matches.

Application name	Date filed	Tribunal file no	Federal Court file no	Date claim entered on register
Warrabinga-Wiradjuri #7	31/08/2018	NC2018/002	NSD857/2017	22/11/2018
Warrabinga Wiradjuri #6	12/10/2016	NC2016/005	NSD1786/2016	08/11/2016
Gomerioi People	20/12/2011	NC2011/006	NSD37/2019	20/01/2012

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Search Future Act Applications and Determinations

Search National Native Title Register

The National Native Title Register (NNTR) is a register established under s. 192 of the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth).

The NNTR contains determinations of native title made by:

- the High Court of Australia
- the Federal Court of Australia
- or a recognised body such as South Australia's Supreme Court and Environment Resources and Development Court.

Further information about the NNTR is available.

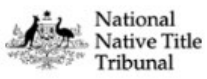
Tribunal file no.	
Federal Court file no.	
Short name	
Case name	
State or Territory	ALL
Registered Native Title Body Corporate*	
Representative A/TSI body area	
Local government area	Mid-Western Regional Council
Determination type	ALL
Legal process	ALL
Determination outcome	ALL
Determination date between	and
Sort by	Determination date
Search >	

*Please note: current contact details for the Registered Native Title Body Corporate are available from the Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations www.oric.gov.au

Your search returned **1** matches.

Short name	Case name	Legal process	Determination date	Outcome
Mudgee Local Aboriginal Land Council	Mudgee Local Aboriginal Land Council v Attorney General of NSW	Unopposed	27/06/2013	Native title does not exist

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[Search Future Act Applications and Determinations](#)

Register of Native Title Claims Details

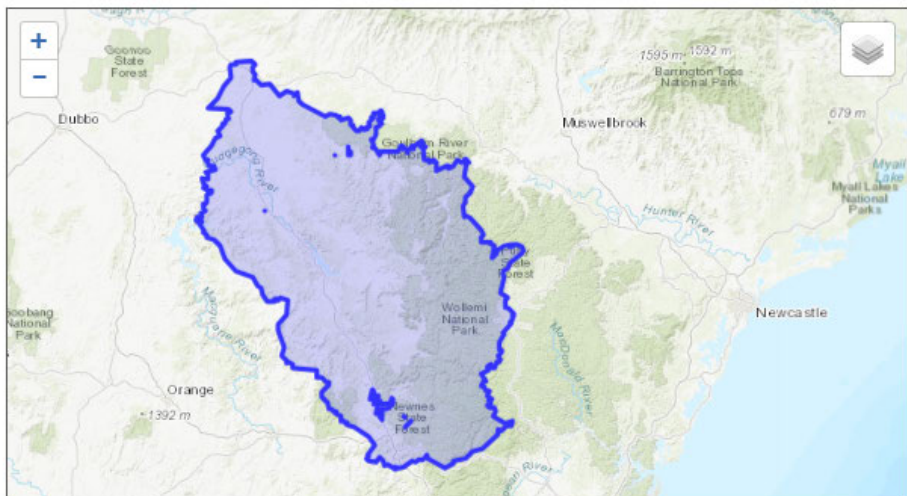
Back to search results >

NC2018/002 - Warrabinga-Wiradjuri #7

Tribunal file no.	NC2018/002
Federal Court file no.	NSD857/2017
Application name	Warrabinga-Wiradjuri #7
State or Territory	New South Wales
Representative A/TSI body area(s)	New South Wales
Local government area(s)	Bathurst Regional Council, Blue Mountains City Council, Dubbo Regional Council, Hawkesbury City Council, Lithgow City Council, Mid-Western Regional Council, Muswellbrook Shire Council, Singleton Council, Upper Hunter Shire Council, Warrumbungle Shire Council
Date filed	31/08/2018
Date claim entered on Register	22/11/2018

Register extract and attachments

Register extract	RNTCEExtract_NC2018_002.pdf
Register extract attachment/s	NC2018_002 Attachment C Map.pdf NC2018_002 Attachment B External boundary description.pdf



Tribunal

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Register of Native Title Claims Details

Back to search results >

NC2011/006 - Gomeroi People

Tribunal file no.	NC2011/006
Federal Court file no.	NSD37/2019
Application name	Gomeroi People
State or Territory	New South Wales;
Representative A/TSI body area(s)	New South Wales
Local government area(s)	Armidale Regional Council, Coonamble Shire Council, Gilgandra Shire Council, Glen Innes Severn Shire Council, Gunnedah Shire Council, Gwydir Shire Council, Inverell Shire Council, Liverpool Plains Shire Council, Mid-Western Regional Council, Moree Plains Shire Council, Muswellbrook Shire Council, Narrabri Shire Council, Tamworth Regional Council, Upper Hunter Shire Council, Uralla Shire Council, Walcha Council, Walgett Shire Council, Warrumbungle Shire Council
Date filed	20/12/2011
Date claim entered on Register	20/01/2012

Register extract and attachments

Register extract	RNTCEExtract_NC2011_006.pdf
Register extract attachment/s	NC2011_006 Map of the area covered by the application.pdf NC2011_006 Details of any s251BA conditions.pdf NC2011_006 External boundary description.pdf

+

-

From: [Kirsten Downey](#)
To: [Geospatial Search Requests](#)
Subject: Request for Spatial Search of Tribunal Registers - 204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo, NSW
Date: Friday, 10 November 2023 10:34:00 AM
Attachments: [GeospatialSearch2023.pdf](#)
[image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[image006.png](#)

Good morning,

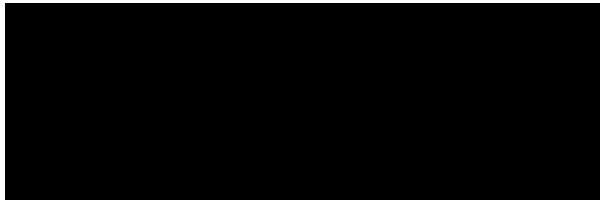
Please find attached a search request for the site at 204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo, NSW (Lot 2 DP 528667 and Lot 2 DP 734669).

Kind regards,

KIRSTEN DOWNEY
CONSULTANT ARCHAEOLOGIST

D +61 2 8233 7603
E kdowney@urbis.com.au

ANGEL PLACE, LEVEL 8, 123 PITT STREET
SYDNEY, NSW 2000, AUSTRALIA
GADIGAL COUNTRY
T +61 2 8233 9900



Urbis recognises the traditional owners of the land on which we work.
Learn more about our [Reconciliation Action Plan](#).

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From: [Geospatial Search Requests](#)
To: [Kirsten Downey](#)
Subject: RE: SR23/1843 - Request for Spatial Search of Tribunal Registers - 204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo, NSW - SR23/1843 [SEC=OFFICIAL]
Date: Monday, 13 November 2023 4:41:08 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[image006.png](#)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside Urbis group. Don't click on links or attachments unless you trust the sender.

OFFICIAL

Your ref: P0046824 **Our ref:** SR23/1843

Dear Kirsten Downey,

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

Search Results

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

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

Results for overlapping native title matters in NSW:

Feature ID	Tenure	Cadastral Data As At	Feature Area SqKm	Overlapping Native Title Feature				
				NNTT File Number	Name	Category	Overlap Area SqKm	% Selected Feature
2/DP528667	FREEHOLD	4/05/2023	1.1335	NC2018/002	Warrabinga-Wiradjuri #7	Applications (Schedule)	1.1335	100.00%
				NC2018/002	Warrabinga-Wiradjuri #7	Applications (RNTC)	1.1335	100.00%
				NC2018/002	Warrabinga-Wiradjuri #7	Applications (Schedule)	1.5296	100.00%
2/DP734669	FREEHOLD	4/05/2023	1.5296	NC2018/002	Warrabinga-Wiradjuri #7	Applications (Schedule)	1.5296	100.00%
				NC2018/002	Warrabinga-Wiradjuri #7	Applications (RNTC)	1.5296	100.00%
				NC2018/002	Warrabinga-Wiradjuri #7	Applications (Schedule)	1.5296	100.00%

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

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

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

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

Search results and the existence of native title

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

The Tribunal accepts no liability for reliance placed on enclosed information

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

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

Regards,

[Geospatial Searches](#)

National Native Title Tribunal | Perth

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

From: Kirsten Downey <kdowney@urbis.com.au>
Sent: Friday, November 10, 2023 7:35 AM
To: Geospatial Search Requests <GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au>
Subject: SR23/1843 - Request for Spatial Search of Tribunal Registers - 204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo, NSW

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

Good morning,

Please find attached a search request for the site at 204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo, NSW (Lot 2 DP 528667 and Lot 2 DP 734669).

Kind regards,

KIRSTEN DOWNEY
CONSULTANT ARCHAEOLOGIST

D +61 2 8233 7603
E kdowney@urbis.com.au



National
Native Title
Tribunal

Native Title Determination Application

NSD857/2017
Warrabinga Wiradjuri #7
(Amended)

Commencement
Point

Native Title Determination
NSD818/2011 Mudgee Local
Aboriginal Land Council
(NND2013/003)

Excluded area covered by
EL 7517, MLA 376,
MLA 392 and MLA 393

 Boundary

0 15 30
Kilometres

Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

Prepared by: Geospatial Services,
National Native Title Tribunal
4/06/2018

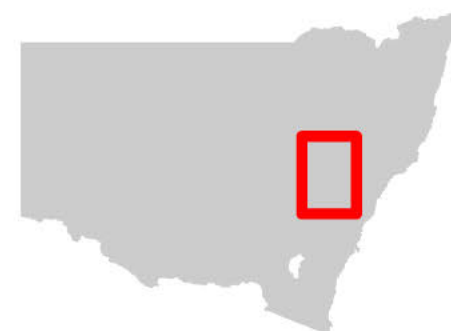
Data Sources:

Application and Agreement boundaries compiled by National Native Title Tribunal based on information or instructions provided by the applicants.

While the National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT) and the Native Title Registrar (Registrar) have exercised due care in ensuring the accuracy of the information provided, it is provided for general information only and on the understanding that neither the NNTT, the Registrar nor the Commonwealth of Australia is providing professional advice. Appropriate professional advice relevant to your circumstances should be sought rather than relying on the information provided. In addition, you must exercise your own judgment and carefully evaluate the information provided for accuracy, currency, completeness and relevance for the purpose for which it is to be used. The information provided is often supplied by, or based on, data and information from external sources, therefore the NNTT and Registrar cannot guarantee that the information is accurate or up-to-date. The NNTT and Registrar expressly disclaim any liability arising from the use of this information. This information should not be relied upon in relation to any matters associated with cultural



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© Land and Property Information 2015

NSD857/2017 Warrabinga Wiradjuri #7

External boundary description	Longitude ° East	Latitude ° South
The area covers all the land and waters within the external boundary described as:	149.948698	33.396346
	149.980195	33.390393

Then westerly to a point of the eastern boundary of the Parish of Castleton at Latitude 33.387094° South; then generally northerly, generally north westerly and again generally northerly along eastern boundaries of that parish, southern and western boundaries of the parishes of Coolamigal, Turon, Dulabree and Sofala to Longitude 149.728452° East; then westerly to a corner on the western boundary of Parish of Wiagdon at Latitude 33.167977° South; then generally westerly and generally northerly and generally north westerly along that parish boundary and the southern boundaries of the Parish of Waterbeach to Longitude 149.619665° East; then generally northerly passing through the following coordinate points.

Longitude ° East	Latitude ° South
149.625587	33.091527
149.616545	33.066780
149.610839	33.048084
149.600436	33.028938
149.599683	33.021098
149.599683	33.013560
149.602396	33.004816
149.607569	32.999839
149.615814	32.993056
149.626066	32.981900
149.638127	32.965768
149.647474	32.935465
149.646557	32.910922

Then north westerly to the southern bank of Cow Flat Creek at Longitude 149.622930° East; then generally westerly along the southern bank of that creek and Pyramul Creek to Longitude 149.544340 ° East; then generally north westerly passing through the following coordinate points.

Longitude ° East	Latitude ° South
149.531391	32.888460
149.523586	32.874373
149.522254	32.863523
149.518120	32.859782
149.507868	32.858274
149.499411	32.844261
149.494601	32.836564
149.483070	32.825632

NSD857/2017 Warrabinga Wiradjuri #7

External boundary description

The area covers all the land and waters within the external boundary described as:

Commencing at Longitude 149.385411° East, Latitude 32.009084° South (being a point on the centreline of the Talbragar River) and extending generally south easterly, generally north easterly, generally easterly, generally southerly and generally south easterly along that river centreline and the centreline of Mona Creek to its junction with an unnamed creek at Longitude 149.701922° East; then generally south easterly along that unnamed creek to the intersection of the centrelines of two unnamed creeks at approximately Longitude 149.713070° East, Latitude 32.161341° South; then south easterly to a point on the centreline of the Goulburn River at approximately Longitude 149.817504° East, Latitude 32.209916° South; then generally easterly, generally north easterly, generally south easterly, generally south westerly and generally easterly along that river centreline to its intersection with Baerami Creek; then generally south westerly and generally southerly along that creek centreline to its headwaters at approximately Longitude 150.523500° East, Latitude 32.676180° South; then southerly to the intersection of the centrelines of two unnamed creeks at approximately Longitude 150.523690° East, Latitude 32.689310° South; then generally easterly along the centreline of that unnamed creek to its intersection with Martindale Creek; then easterly along that creek centreline to its intersection with the centreline of an unnamed creek at approximately Longitude 150.583610° East, then southerly along that creek centreline to its headwaters at approximately Longitude 150.575770° East, Latitude 32.748320° South; then north easterly to the eastern boundary of the Hunter River catchment area (also being a point on the northern boundary of the Parish of Medhurst) at Longitude 150.581761° East; then generally north easterly and easterly along that catchment boundary (also being on the northern boundaries of the Parishes of Medhurst and Palomorang) to Longitude 150.713636° East; then generally south westerly and generally southerly passing through the following coordinate points.

Longitude ° East	Latitude ° South
150.708369	32.725595
150.703149	32.736788
150.692158	32.746788
150.686954	32.746125
150.681339	32.747839
150.670488	32.757928
150.660114	32.765542
150.653261	32.769254

NSD857/2017 Warrabinga Wiradjuri #7

Then southerly to a point on the northern boundary of the Parish of Kindarun (also the northern bank of the Macdonald River) at Longitude 150.650396° East; then generally south westerly and generally southerly along that parish boundary to a northern boundary of Wollemi National Park; then generally south easterly and generally southerly along the northern and eastern boundaries of that national park to the north eastern bank of Putty Creek; then generally south easterly, generally southerly, generally south easterly, generally south westerly, again generally southerly and generally westerly along banks of that creek, Wollemi Creek and Colo River to its intersection with the eastern prolongation of the southern bank of Tootie Creek; then generally westerly and generally south westerly along that prolongation and southern banks of that creek to the southernmost corner of Lot 31 on DP751626; then westerly to a point on the eastern bank of Bowens Creek at Latitude 33.486282° South; then generally south westerly along that creek bank to its junction with an unnamed creek at approximately Longitude 150.366887° East; then generally south westerly along that creek to Longitude 150.341779° East; then north westerly to a point on the northern boundary of the Parish of Blackheath at Longitude 150.326941° East, Latitude 33.537906° South; then generally north westerly along that parish boundary to the eastern boundary of Parish Hartley; then generally northerly and generally north westerly along the eastern boundaries of that parish and the Parish of Lett to Latitude 33.499417° South; then south westerly to a point on Kangaroo Corner Creek at Latitude 33.501020° South; then generally southerly and generally south easterly along the centreline of that creek and along the centreline of the River Lett and onwards to the centreline of the Coxs River; then generally north westerly along the centreline of that river to the centreline of Jenolan Cave Road; then south westerly along the centreline of that road to the south western bank of the Cox River; then generally north westerly, generally westerly and again generally north westerly along the southern bank of the Coxs River to Lake Lyell; then generally north westerly along the former southern bank of the Coxs River to Latitude 33.508861° South; then generally north westerly and generally south westerly along the centreline of the eastern arm of Lake Lyell (Sandalls Creek) and the southern bank of Sandalls Creek to a point near its source at Latitude 33.531263° South; then north westerly to the southernmost corner of the Parish of Lidsdale at Longitude 150.012932° East (also being a point on the centreline of Antonio Creek); then generally north westerly and generally northerly along that parish boundary to the easternmost corner of the Parish of Thornshope; then generally north westerly passing through the following coordinate points.

Longitude ° East	Latitude ° South
150.010446	33.431335
149.994530	33.422428
149.973574	33.411121
149.954427	33.401321

NSD857/2017 Warrabinga Wiradjuri #7

External boundary description	Longitude ° East	Latitude ° South
	149.466126	32.817212
The area covers all the land and waters within the external boundary described as:	149.453369	32.813649
	149.436708	32.811086
	149.426642	32.809110
	149.419113	32.807188
	149.410626	32.802944
	149.397962	32.791939
	149.384243	32.778069
	149.368111	32.769023
	149.358462	32.753193
	149.352583	32.743092
	149.345497	32.720628
	149.335245	32.703743
	149.322129	32.689722
	149.310218	32.680073

Then north westerly to the centreline of Little Oak Creek at approximately Longitude 149.286514° East, Latitude 32.671536° South; then generally north westerly along that creek centreline to the eastern shore of Lake Burrendong; then northwest to the western boundary of the Parish of Canning (centreline of Lake Burrendong) at Longitude 149.247552° East, Latitude 32.627794° South; then generally northerly along western and northern boundaries of that parish, Parish of Merinda, Parish of Rouse and Parish of Wiadere to a south western corner of the Parish of Yarrobil; then generally north westerly along the western boundaries of that parish and the Parish of Goolma to its junction with an unnamed creek (in the vicinity of Shearmans Bridge) at approximately Latitude 32.353088° South; then generally north easterly along the western bank of that unnamed creek to its source at approximately Longitude 149.297987° East, Latitude 32.320998° South; then north easterly to the shared corner of the Parishes of again Yarrobil, Goolma and Tuckland (on a southern boundary of Yarrobil National Park); then generally north easterly, generally westerly and generally northerly along the eastern boundaries of the Parish of Tuckland, southern and western boundaries of the Parish of Yarrow to the easternmost corner of the Parish of Blackheath at Latitude 32.122251° South; then generally north easterly and generally northerly passing through the following coordinate points.

Longitude ° East	Latitude ° South
149.354519	32.091086
149.361064	32.085475
149.374562	32.073904
149.384532	32.059127

NSD857/2017 Warrabinga Wiradjuri #7

	Longitude ° East	Latitude ° South
External boundary description	149.380440	32.046278
The area covers all the land and waters within the external boundary described as:	149.383523	32.017720

Then northerly to a point on the western bank Talbragar River at the southernmost corner of Lot 208 on DP724592; then north easterly back to the commencement point.

Exclusions:

This application area excludes land and water subject to:

- Native Title Determination NSD818/2011 Mudgee Local Aboriginal Land Council (NND2013/003) as determined by the Federal Court on 27/06/2013. (Being Lot 7003 in Deposited Plan 1020312).
- Native Title Determination Application NSD2308/2011 Gomeroi People (NC2011/006) as accepted for registration 20/1/2012.
- Native Title Determination Application NSD1680/2013 Scott Franks and Anor on behalf of the Plains Clans of the Wonnarua People (NC2013/006) as accepted for registration 16/1/2015.
- Mining Tenements EL7517, MLA376, MLA392 and MLA393.

Note

Data Reference and source

- Boundary compiled by National Native Title Tribunal based on information or instructions provided by the applicants.
- Cadastre data sourced from LPI (NSW), Aug 2017.
- Rivers / Creeks based on where possible cadastre data, else the Topographic vector data is © Commonwealth of Australia (Geoscience Australia) 2006.
- Mining tenement data supplied by DTIRE, Resources and Energy, Minerals Division Titles Branch Feb 2018.
- Parish boundary data sourced from the LPM Authority, NSW (August 2004).

Reference datum

Geographical coordinates have been provided by the NNTT Geospatial Services and are referenced to the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94), in decimal degrees and are based on the spatial reference data acquired from the various custodians at the time

Use of Coordinates

Where coordinates are used within the description to represent cadastral or topographical boundaries or the intersection with such, they are intended as a guide only. As an outcome of the custodians of cadastral and topographic data continuously recalculating the geographic position of their data based on improved survey and data maintenance procedures, it is not possible to accurately define such a position other than by detailed ground survey.

Prepared by Geospatial Services, National Native Title Tribunal (4 June 2018)

Extract from the Register of Native Title Claims

Application Information

Application Reference: Federal Court number: NSD37/2019
NNTT number: NC2011/006

Application name: Sidney Chatfield & Ors on behalf of the Gomeroi People v Attorney General of New South Wales (Gomeroi People)

Registration History: Registered from 20/01/2012

Register Extract (pursuant to section 186 of the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth))

Application filed with: Federal Court of Australia

Date application filed: 20/12/2011

Date claim entered on Register: 20/01/2012

Additional Information: Not Applicable

APPLICANT:

Person/s authorised as applicant: Sidney Chatfield, Peter White, Malcolm Talbot, Leslie Woodbridge, Richard Green, Clayton Simpson-Pitt, Chris McGrady, Madeline McGrady, Allen Tighe, Don Edrich Murray, Dorothy Tighe, Ian Brown, Lee-Ann Pearl Davern, Noeline Sherill 'Sheryl' Nicholls, Shannon Draper, Christine Porter, Susan Smith, Elaine Binge, Anthony Munro

Condition/s on authority: *[The Applicant's conditions on authority are set out in their application at Schedule IA. A copy of Schedule IA is attached to this Register Extract.]*

Address for service: Mishka Holt
Principal Solicitor
NTSCORP Limited
Unit 1a, Suite 2.02, 44-70 Rosehill Street
REDFERN NSW 2016
Phone: (02) 9310 3188

DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA COVERED BY THE CLAIM:

A) Area covered by application

The area covered by the application ('the Application Area') comprises all the land and waters within the external boundaries described in Attachment B and depicted in the map at Attachment C.

The Application Area description and map have been prepared with the assistance of the Geo-Spatial Unit of the National Native Title Tribunal. The area covered by this application does not include the areas described at point B below.

(B) Areas within the external boundaries not covered by the application

1. The area covered by the application excludes any land and waters covered by past or present freehold title or by previous valid exclusive possession acts as defined by section 23B of the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth)
2. The area covered by the application excludes any land and waters which are:
 - a) a Scheduled interest;
 - b) a freehold estate;
 - c) a commercial lease that is neither an agricultural lease nor a pastoral lease;
 - d) an exclusive agricultural lease or an exclusive pastoral lease;
 - e) a residential lease;
 - f) a community purpose lease;
 - g) a lease dissected from a mining lease and referred to in s 23B(2)(c)(vii) of the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth); and
 - h) any lease (other than a mining lease) that confers a right of exclusive possession over particular land or waters.
3. Subject to paragraphs 5 and 6, the area covered by the application excludes any land or waters covered by the valid construction or establishment of any public work, where the construction or establishment of the public work commenced on or before 23 December 1996.
4. Subject to paragraphs 5 and 6, exclusive possession is not claimed over areas which are subject to valid previous non-exclusive possession acts done by the Commonwealth, State or Territory.
5. Subject to paragraph 7 below, where the act specified in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 falls within the provisions of:
 - a) s 23B(9) - Exclusion of acts benefiting Aboriginal Peoples or Torres Strait Islanders;
 - b) s 23B(9A) - Establishment of a national park or state park;
 - c) s 23B(9B) - Acts where legislation provides for non-extinguishment;
 - d) s 23B(9C) - Exclusion of Crown to Crown grants; and
 - e) s 23B(10) - Exclusion by regulation;the area covered by the act is not excluded from the application.
6. Where an act specified in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 affects or affected land or waters referred to in:
 - a) s 47 - Pastoral leases etc covered by claimant application;
 - b) s 47A - Reserves covered by claimant application;
 - c) s 47B - Vacant Crown land covered by claimant application;the area covered by the act is not excluded from the application.
7. The area covered by the application excludes land or waters where the native title rights and interests claimed have been otherwise extinguished.
8. The area covered by the application excludes Lot 1 in DP1036815 and Lot 2 in DP1036815 in the local government area of Coonamble Shire Council.

[Copies of Attachment B and Attachment C are attached to this Schedule Extract.]

PERSONS CLAIMING TO HOLD NATIVE TITLE:

The Gomeri People are the native title claim group on whose behalf the Applicant makes this application. The native title claim group comprises all the descendants of the following apical ancestors:

Thomas Pitt (who was born in 1838).

Billy Barlow (who was born in Tycannah in 1835)

Peter James Cutmore (who was born in Tycannah in 1849)

James Swan (who was born in Combadello in 1825)

Harriett Wyndham (who was born in Mungie Bundie in 1863)

William Levy (who was born in Terry Hie Hie in 1867)

Sally Nerang (who was born in Terry Hie Hie circa 1840)

Eliza Barlow (who was born in Terry Hie Hie circa 1860)

Kitty Dangar (who was born in Walgett in 1837)

William Clark (who was born in Collarenebri in 1845)

Murray Ippai (who was born in Collarenebri)

Mary Ann Ippai (who was born on the Barwon River)

Edward Morgan (who was born in Dungalear in 1855)

Nancy Morgan (who was born in Dungalear in 1861)

Robert Nicholls (who was born in Collarenebri in 1842)

Frank Mundy (who was born in Collymongle in 1872)

Lena Combo (who was born in Mogil Mogil in 1876)

Jack Thunderbolt (who was born in Walgett in 1847)

Betsy Yates (also known as Polly Yates and Polly Burras) (who was born on the Barwon River circa 1860)

Jenny (who was born in Walgett circa 1840)

Dick Silk (who was born in Walgett)

Fred Parker (who was born in Gingie in 1864)

Murray Rook (who was born in Collarenebri in 1865)

Ethel Tinker (who was born in Mercadool circa 1878)

Emily McPherson (who was born in Collarenebri in 1892)

Billy Whitford (who was born in 1828)

King Robert Cobbler (who was born in Mogil Mogil in 1855)

Billy Wightman (who was born in Kunopia in 1813)

John McGrady (who was born in Moree in 1853)

William Dennison (who was born in Kunopia in 1843)

Charlie Dennison (who was born circa 1846-1866)

Alice Dennison (who was born in Moree circa 1863 -1873)

Lucy Long (who was born in Boomi circa 1850)

Minnie Lance (who was born in Boomi circa 1868)

Harry Denham

Charles Cubby (who was born on the Boomi River)

Sarah Wilson (also known as Sarah Murphy and Sarah Witman) (who was born in Kunopia in 1868)

Reuben Bartman (who was born in Boomi in 1876)

Billy Dunn (who was born in Mungindi)

William Edwards (who was born in Thallon)

Queen Susan (who was born in Welltown)

Phoebe Munday-Williams (who was born in Mungindi in 1864)

George Bennett (who was born in Mungindi in 1873)

Amelia Bell (also known as Amelia Brown) (who was born in Bingara in 1862)

William Snow (who was born in Tamworth or Moonbi in 1855)

Francis Snow (who was born in Tamworth in 1858)

Matilda Wyndham (who was born in Bingara in 1842)

Thomas Duke (who was born in Bingara in 1847)

Teasie Griffen (also known as Jessie Griffen and Ellen Griffen) (who was born in Barraba in 1859)

Mary Anne Hammond (who was born in Tamworth in 1836)

Elizabeth Guest (also known as Eliza Gillan) (who was born in Liverpool Plains in 1840)

Jane Maloney (who was born in Walhallow in 1838)

Mary Ann Healy (who was born in Murrurundi in 1829)

Thomas Taylor (who was born in Coolah in 1836)

Elizabeth Loder (also known as Elizabeth Bates) (who was born in Murrurundi in 1843)

Sarah Gatehouse (who was born in Aberdeen in 1835)

William Duncomb (who was born in Muswellbrook circa 1830)

John Morris Tighe (who was born in 1852)

Susan Bishop-Young (also known as Susan Dangar) (who was born in Warialda)

Sarah Murphy (who was born in 1846)

Thomas French (who was born in Scone in 1825)

John Thomas Bates (who was born on the Mooki River in 1840)

Alexander Nean (who was born in Liverpool Plains in 1843)

David Johnson (who was born in Cassilis circa 1838-1844),

Mary Orr (also known as Nellie Orr) (who was born in Garrawilla in 1853)

Julia Campbell (who was born on the Castlereagh River circa 1833-1834)

Annie Jendis (who was born in Burbagate in 1845)

Harriet Munro (who was born in Gunnedah in 1867)

Alice Eliza Natty (who was born on the Namoi River near Boggabri in 1857)

James Tighe (who was born in Coonabarabran in 1842)

William Tighe (who was born in Toorawandi in 1844)

Patrick Tighe (who was born in Coonabarabran in 1852)

Jane Tighe (who was born in 1864)

Mary Jane Griffin (also known as 'Old Ibidah')

Susan Slater (who was born in Coonabarabran in 1839)

Thomas Leslie (who was born in Kirban circa 1850-1854),

James Leslie (who was born in born Armatree in 1853)

Ellen Fuller (who was born in Rockgidge in 1854)

Sarah Hughes (who was born in Coonabarabran circa 1834-1859)

James Cole (who was born in 1845)

Mary Ann Hall (who was born on the Castlereagh River in 1840)

Samuel Bruce Smith (who was born in Tambar Springs circa 1860 ' 1863)

Elizabeth Ann Smith (who was born in Mullaley in 1866)

William Green (also known as William Edwards) (who was born in Kings Plains near Inverell in 1853)

Angus Landsborough (who was born in Newstead in 1867)

Patrick Landsborough (who was born in Newstead in 1872)

Alec Brown (who was born in Bundarra in 1873)

Margaret King (who was born in Gummin Gummin near Gulargambone circa 1854-1858)

William James King (who was born in Coonabarabran circa 1851-1853)

Florence May Blackman (also known as Louisa Florima Blackman) (who was born in Coonamble in 1846)

Euphemia Blackman (who was born on the Castlereagh River in 1851)

Henry Arthur Yates (who was born in Coonamble in 1860)

Betsy Yates (who was born in Wingadee in 1854)

Annie Day (who was born in Bullarora Station near Coonamble circa 1871-1876)

Army Toomey (who was born in Wingadee near Coonamble in 1886)

Maria Clare Hall (who was born in Gulargambone circa 1830-1833)

Thomas Carney (who was born in Tonderburine in 1852)

Jim Duncan (who was born in Coonamble in 1854)

Thomas Reid (who was born in Cuttabri in 1840)

Thomas John Blacklock (who was born in Terembone in 1851)

Thomas Dangar (who was born in Drilldool in 1857)

Harry Doolan (who was born in Pilliga in 1855)

George Green (who was born in 1851)

Lucy Barr (who was born in Boggabri in 1851)

Peggy Reid (who was born in Cuttabri in 1836)

Julia Jane Saunders (who was born in Wee Waa in 1845)

William Newman (who was born in Cuttabri in 1807)

Emma Dingwell (who was born in Bograh Station near Narrabri in 1864)

Kate Purser (who was born in Narrabri in 1863)

Mary Ann Lucas (who was born in Millie in 1840)

Frank Maybury (who was born in Killarney Station near Narrabri circa 1840)

Charlotte Hagan (also known as Charlotte Keegan) (who was born in Narrabri circa 1850-1870)

Nellie Combo (who was born in Wallah Station near Narrabri in 1850)

Mary Peake (who was born in Narrabri in 1848)

Descendants include persons who are descendants by adoption according to traditional law and custom.

Adoption into the Gomeroi People is acknowledged and practiced in accordance with Gomeroi traditional laws and customs.

If an objective test for adoption is required, it can be tested for by the following features based upon Gomeroi traditional laws and customs:

- Has the adopted individual been raised from childhood by a member of the Gomeroi native title claim group?
- Has the adopted individual, since childhood, identified himself or herself as a member of the Gomeroi native title

- claim group?
- Has the adopted individual, since childhood, been identified by other members of the Gomeroi native title claim group as a member of the Gomeroi native title claim group?
- Has the adopted individual, since childhood, been attributed the same rights and interests as other members of the Gomeroi native title claim group, by members of the Gomeroi native title claim group?
- Has the adopted individual demonstrated a consistent and active involvement in the Gomeroi native title claim group since childhood, comparable with the consistent and active involvement of non-adopted members of the Gomeroi native title claim group?

REGISTERED NATIVE TITLE RIGHTS AND INTERESTS:

The following Native Title Rights & Interests were entered on the Register on 25/07/2023

1. Where exclusive native title can be recognised (such as areas where there has been no prior extinguishment of native title or where s.238 and/or ss.47, 47A and 47B apply), the Gomeroi People as defined in Schedule A of this application, claim the right to possession, occupation, use and enjoyment of the lands and waters of the application area to the exclusion of all others subject to the valid laws of the Commonwealth and the State of New South Wales.

2. Where exclusive native title cannot be recognised, the Gomeroi People as defined in Schedule A of this application, claim the following non-exclusive rights and interests including the right to conduct activities necessary to give effect to them

- (a) the right to access the application area;
 - (b) the right to use and enjoy the application area;
 - (c) the right to move about the application area;
 - (d) the right to camp on the application area;
 - (e) the right to erect shelters and other structures on the application area;
 - (f) the right to live being to enter and remain on the application area;
 - (g) the right to hold meetings on the application area;
 - (h) the right to hunt on the application area;
 - (i) the right to fish in the application area;
 - (j) the right to have access to and use the natural water resources of the application area;
 - (k) the right to gather and use the natural resources of the application area (including food, medicinal plants, timber, tubers, charcoal, wax, stone, ochre and resin as well as materials for fabricating tools, hunting implements, making artwork and musical instruments);
 - (m) the right to share and exchange resources derived from the land and waters within the application area;
 - (n) the right to participate in cultural and spiritual activities on the application area;
 - (o) the right to maintain and protect places of importance under traditional laws, customs and practices in the application area;
 - (p) the right to conduct ceremonies and rituals on the application area;
 - (q) the right to transmit traditional knowledge to members of the native title claim group including knowledge of particular sites on the application area;
3. The native title rights and interests referred to in paragraph 2 do not confer possession, occupation, use or enjoyment of the lands and waters of the application area to the exclusion of all others.
4. The native title rights and interests are subject to and exercisable in accordance with:
- (a) the laws of the State of New South Wales and the Commonwealth of Australia including the common law;
 - (b) the rights (past or present) conferred upon persons pursuant to the laws of the Commonwealth and the laws of the State of New South Wales; and

(c) the traditional laws and customs of the Gomeroi People for personal, domestic and communal purposes (including social, cultural, religious, spiritual and ceremonial purposes).

REGISTER ATTACHMENTS:

1. NC2011_006 External boundary description, 5 pages - A4, 20/12/2011
2. NC2011_006 Map of the area covered by the application, 1 page - A4, 20/12/2011
3. NC2011_006 Details of any s251BA conditions, 2 pages - A4, 08/05/2023

Note: The Register of Native Title Claims may, in accordance with section 188 of the Native Title Act 1993 (Cth), contain confidential information that will not appear on the Extract.



Extract from the Register of Native Title Claims

Application Information

Application Reference: Federal Court number: NSD857/2017
NNTT number: NC2018/002

Application name: Warrabinga-Wiradjuri #7

Registration History: Registered from 22/11/2018

Register Extract (pursuant to section 186 of the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth))

Application filed with: Federal Court of Australia

Date application filed: 31/08/2018

Date claim entered on Register: 22/11/2018

Additional Information: Not Applicable

APPLICANT:

Person/s authorised as applicant: Wendy Lewis, Mavis Agnew, Martin de Launey

Address for service: Michael Winram
Maddocks Lawyers
Angel Place, Level 27
123 Pitt Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Email: Michael.Winram@maddocks.com.au

DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA COVERED BY THE CLAIM:

1. For a written description of the external boundaries of the area covered by the application, see Attachment B
2. Subject to (3) below, the areas of land and waters within the boundaries referred to in (1) above that are not covered by the application include:
 - (a) Any area that is, or was, subject to any of the following acts as defined in the Native Title Act 1993 (Cwlth) or the Native Title (New South Wales) Act 1994 (NSW):
 - i Category A past act
 - ii Category A intermediate period act
 - iii Category B past act that is wholly inconsistent with the continued existence, enjoyment or exercise of any native title rights or interests
 - iv Category B intermediate period act that is wholly inconsistent with the continued existence, enjoyment or exercise of any native title rights or interests

v previous exclusive possession act

(b) Any other area in relation to which native title rights and interest have otherwise been wholly extinguished

(c) Any area for which there is an approved determination of native title, as defined in the Native Title Act.

3. Subject only to (4) and (5) below, the area covered by the application includes any area in relation to which the non-extinguishment principle (as defined in section 238 of the Native Title Act) applies, including any area to which section 47, 47A or 47B of the Native Title Act applies. Particulars of these areas will be provided prior to the hearing but any area as may be listed in Schedule L is included in the area covered by the application.

4. The areas covered by the following applications for determinations of native title are excluded from this application: NSD 543 of 2013 and NSD 1786 of 2016.

5. The areas covered by EL 7517, MLA 376, MLA 392 and MLA 393 are excluded from this application.

6. Where there is any discrepancy between the map provided at Attachment C and either the written description contained in Attachment B on pages 11 to 15 of the application, or the list in Attachment B on page 15 of the application (which confirms that the external boundary does not overlap with the certain adjoining claimant applications), the latter prevail.

PERSONS CLAIMING TO HOLD NATIVE TITLE:

The application is made on behalf of the descendants of the following persons:

Diana Mudgee	Peggy Lambert
Jimmy Lambert	James "Tracker" Macdonald
Thullagumauli	

REGISTERED NATIVE TITLE RIGHTS AND INTERESTS:

The following Native Title Rights & Interests were entered on the Register on 22/11/2018

Native title where traditional rights are wholly recognisable

1. Paragraph [2] applies to every part of the claim area:

(a) where there has been no extinguishment to any extent of native title or where any extinguishment is required to be disregarded; and

(b) which is not subject to the public right to navigate or the public right to fish.

2. Where this paragraph [2] applies the right possessed under traditional law and customs is properly interpreted as, and the native title right recognised by the common law of Australia is, the right of possession, occupation, use and enjoyment of land and waters as against the whole world.

3. For the avoidance of any doubt, the right of possession, occupation, use and enjoyment of land and waters as against the whole world is not claimed in relation to any area where a previous non-exclusive possession act covered by para 61A(3)(b) of the Native Title Act 1993 has been done.

Native title where traditional rights are partially recognisable

4. Paragraph [5] applies to every part of the claim area to which paragraph [2] does not apply.

5. Where this paragraph [5] applies, the rights and interests possessed under traditional laws and customs are

properly interpreted as the rights of possession, occupation, use and enjoyment of land and waters as against the whole world, but the native title rights and interests recognised by the common law of Australia are the rights to do all such things as may be done under the right referred to in paragraph [2] save for controlling the access to or the use of land or waters by others; being the (non-exclusive) rights to:

- (a) have access to, remain on and use the land and waters;
- (b) access and take the resources of the land and waters; and
- (c) protect places, areas and things of traditional significance on the land and waters.

6. The members of the native title claim group acknowledge that their native title rights and interests are subject to and exercisable in accordance with valid and current laws of the Commonwealth and the State of New South Wales including the common law.

7. For the purposes of paragraph 5(b) above, "resources" means anything that has utility or potential utility, excluding such minerals, petroleum, geothermal energy or geothermal energy resources, if any, as are, under the laws of the Commonwealth and the State of New South Wales including the common law as at the date of this application, wholly owned by the Crown.

COMBINATION DETAILS:

Date of order to combine: 12/12/2017

This application is a combination of the following applications:

Application Number(s)	Application Name	Date Application Filed	Register of Native Title Claims History *
NSD857/2017, NC2017/001	Wendy Lewis & ORS	29/05/2017	Registered from 1/09/2017 to 22/11/2018 Registered from 22/04/2021
NSD443/2016, NC2016/002	Warrabinga Wiradjuri #4	26/03/2016	Registered from 29/04/2016 to 22/11/2018

** For further information on pre-combined applications, see the Extract from the Schedule of Native Title Applications for each pre-combined application.*

REGISTER ATTACHMENTS:

1. External Boundary Description, Attachment B of the application, 5 pages - A4, 03/09/2018
2. Map, Attachment C of the application, 1 page - A4, 03/09/2018

Note: The Register of Native Title Claims may, in accordance with section 188 of the Native Title Act 1993 (Cth), contain confidential information that will not appear on the Extract.

From: [Kirsten Downey](#)
Cc: [Balazs Hansel](#); [Sam Richards](#); [Owen Barrett](#)
Bcc: [QEH HD Heritage Mailbox](#); admin.centralwest@lls.nsw.gov.au; mudgeelalc@bigpond.com; adminofficer@oralra.nsw.gov.au; information@ntscorp.com.au; council@midwestern.nsw.gov.au
Subject: Mayfair Solar Farm - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - Agency Notice
Date: Friday, 10 November 2023 9:50:00 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[image006.png](#)
[P0046824_MayfairSolarfarm_AgencyNotice.pdf](#)

Good morning,

Urbis is undertaking an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) of Mayfair Solar Farm located at 204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo, NSW (the subject area). The subject area is located within the Mid-Western Regional Local Council LGA.

As part of the consultation process for the ACHA, we are seeking to compile a list of Aboriginal people and organisations who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places that may exist within the subject area.

If you are aware of any Aboriginal persons and/or organisations that may hold an interest in the project, we request that you please provide their details by return email at your earliest convenience and preferably by **24th November 2023**.

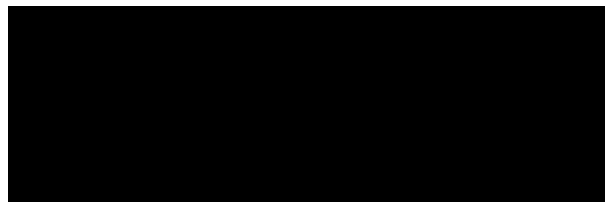
For further details, please refer to our formal letter attached.

Kind regards,

KIRSTEN DOWNEY
CONSULTANT ARCHAEOLOGIST

D +61 2 8233 7603
E kdowney@urbis.com.au

ANGEL PLACE, LEVEL 8, 123 PITT STREET
SYDNEY, NSW 2000, AUSTRALIA
GADIGAL COUNTRY
T +61 2 8233 9900



Urbis recognises the traditional owners of the land on which we work.
Learn more about our [Reconciliation Action Plan](#).

This email and any files transmitted are for the intended recipient's use only. It contains information which may be confidential and/or protected by copyright. Any personal information in this email must be handled in accordance with the Privacy Act 1988 (Cth). If you have received this email by mistake, please notify the sender and permanently delete the email. Any confidentiality or copyright is not waived or lost because this email has been sent to you by mistake.

10 November 2023

Elgin Energy Pty Ltd.
50 Bridge Street,
Sydney, NSW 2000
Website: www.elgin-energy.com

Mayfair Solar Farm - 204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo, NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - Aboriginal Community Consultation Stage 1

Urbis has been commissioned by Elgin Energy (the Proponent) to conduct an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the Mayfair Solar Farm at 204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo, NSW (the subject area). The subject area is legally referred to as Lot 2 DP 528667 and Lot 2 DP 734669.

The ACHA will be prepared to support the State Significant Development Application (SSD-60074458) for the construction of a solar farm at the subject area which includes the construction, operation and decommissioning of a solar photovoltaic energy generating facility; and associated infrastructure including grid connection and battery storage.

The ACHA is to be carried out in accordance with relevant guidelines under *the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act), including *the Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011). The assessment will detail the nature, location and spatial extent of any potential Aboriginal cultural heritage resources within the subject area, investigate if the proposed development would harm those resources and provide recommendations for management options.

The Proponent can be contacted via:
Antoine Pavone
Elgin Energy
E: antoine.pavone@elgin-energy.com

In accordance with the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents* (DEECW 2010) (the Consultation Requirements) and Clause 80C of the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019*, the Proponent will conduct an Aboriginal community consultation process with registered Aboriginal people to assist with the preparation of the ACHA to identify any Aboriginal cultural heritage values or archaeological materials and mitigate risk of harm.

In accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the Consultation Requirements, Urbis proposes to compile a list of Aboriginal people and organisations who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places that may exist within the subject area. Should you be aware of any Aboriginal persons and/or organisations that may hold an interest in the project, please provide their details at your earliest convenience and preferably by **24th November 2023** in writing to:

Kirsten Downey
Consultant
Urbis Pty Ltd
Level 8, 123 Pitt Street,
Sydney, NSW, 2000
E: kdowney@urbis.com.au

The proponent will write to each Aboriginal person or group whose details are provided to notify them of the proposed project and invite them to register an interest in the community consultation process.
Please do not hesitate to contact us should you have any queries in relation to the provided information.

Kind regards,



Balazs Hansel
Director
+61 2 8233 7668
bhansel@urbis.com.au

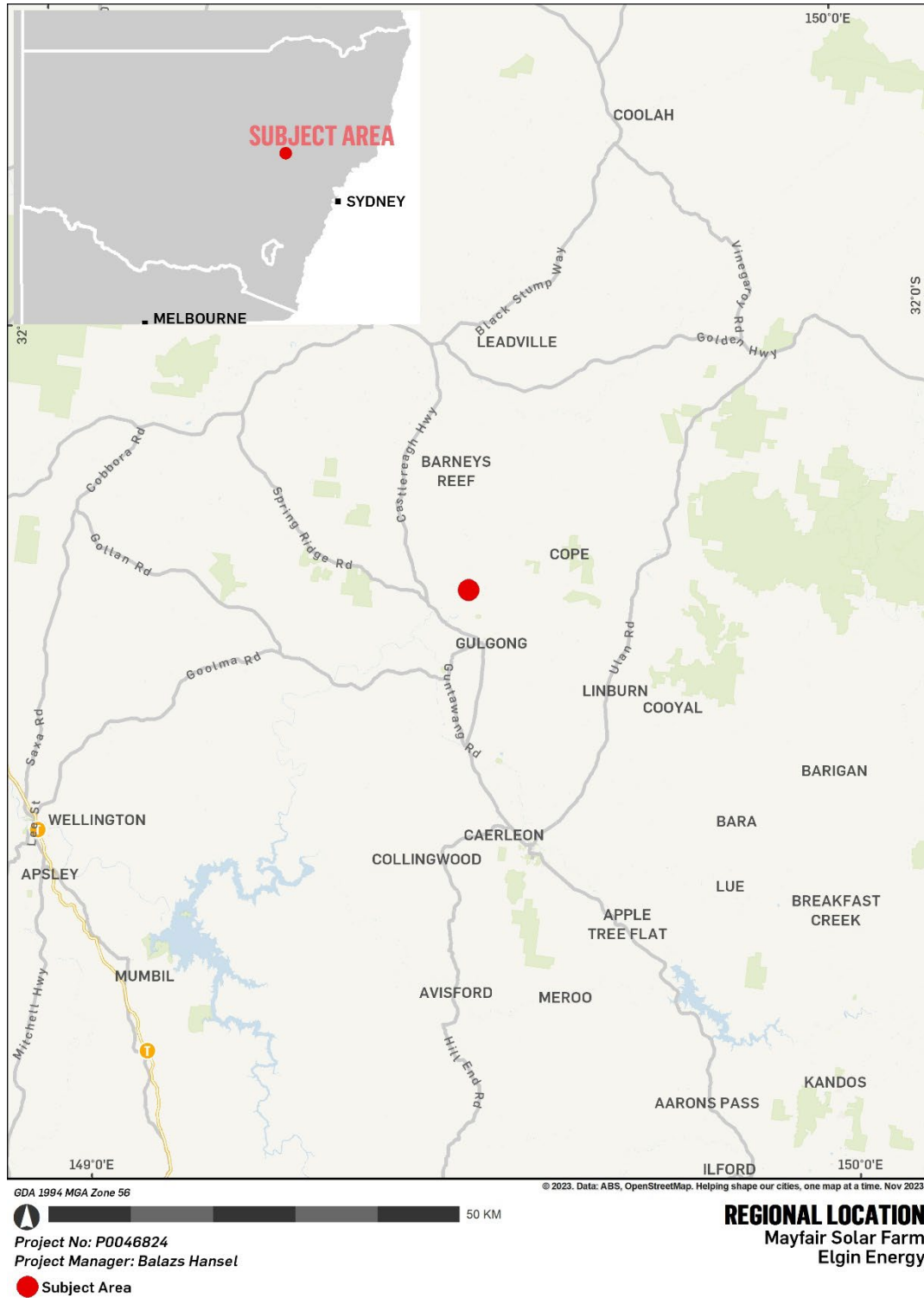
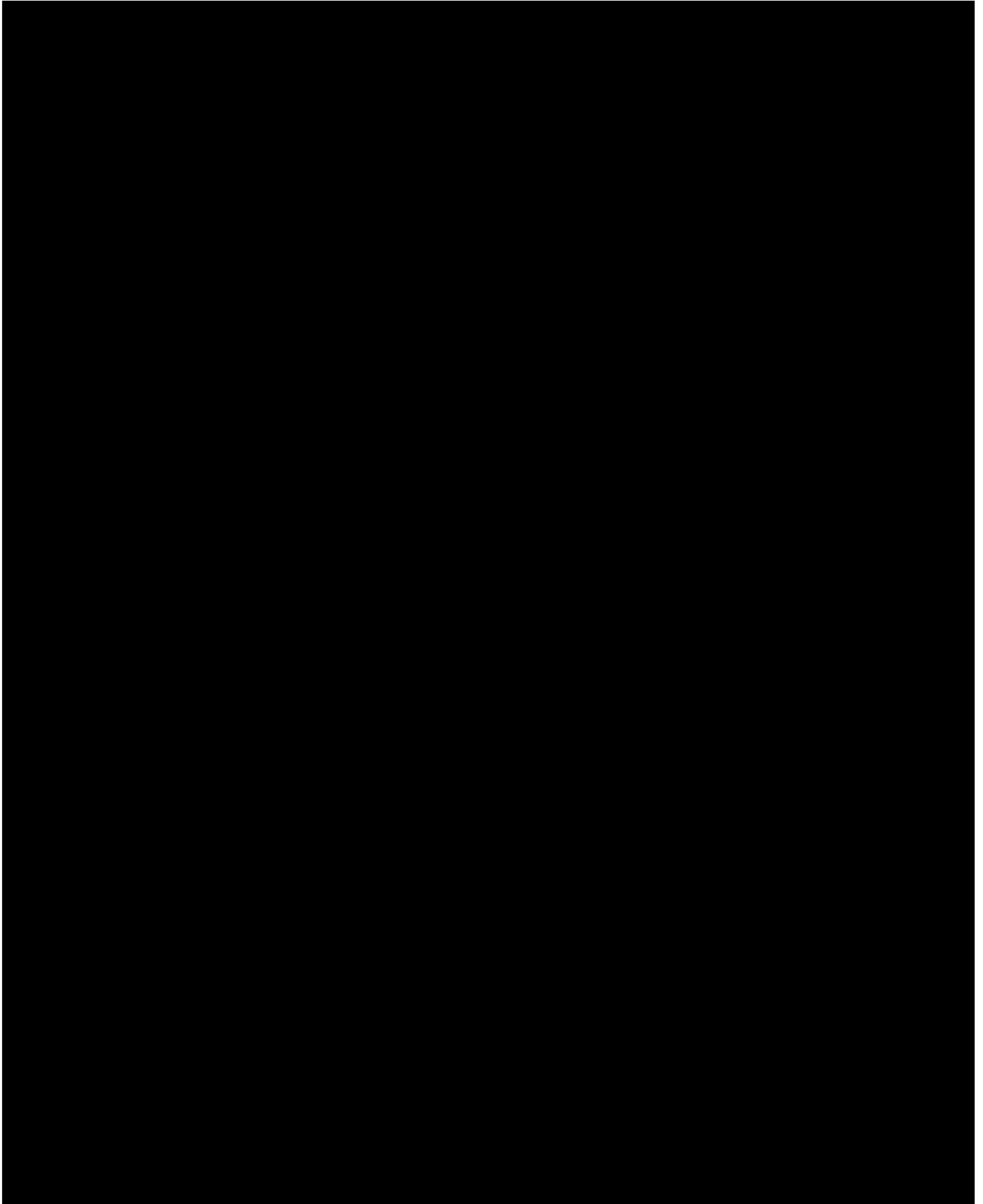


Figure 1 – Regional location of the subject area

List of Potential Stakeholders who were contacted with an Invitation to Register in accordance with Section 4.1.3 of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010)





From: [Barry Gunther](#)
To: [Kirsten Downey](#)
Subject: DPE Aboriginal stakeholder list for Mayfair Solar Farm at 204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo.
Date: Tuesday, 14 November 2023 3:02:01 PM
Attachments: [Aboriginal Stakeholder List- Mid Western Local Government Area - LIST OF ABORIGINAL STAKEHOLDERS FOR THE DEPARTMENT of PLANNING and ENVIRONMENT.docx](#)
[P0046824_MayfairSolarfarm_AgencyNotice.pdf](#)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside Urbis group. Don't click on links or attachments unless you trust the sender.

Hi Kirsten,

Please find attached the DPE Aboriginal stakeholder list for Mayfair Solar Farm at 204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo.

regards

Barry Gunther, Aboriginal Senior Assessment Officer
Environment and Heritage – Heritage NSW
Department of Planning and Environment
T: 02 9995 6830 | barry.gunther@environment.nsw.gov.au
Heritage.nsw.gov.au and dpie.nsw.gov.au
Locked Bag 5020
Parramatta NSW 2124

Heritage NSW Department of Planning and Environment

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

Website Facebook Instagram LinkedIn

The Heritage Management System is live from 31 May. More information is available [here](#)

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

Heritage NSW and coronavirus (COVID-19)

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

This email is intended for the addressee(s) named and may contain confidential and/or privileged information.

If you are not the intended recipient, please notify the sender and then delete it immediately.

Any views expressed in this email are those of the individual sender except where the sender expressly and with authority states them to be the views of the NSW Office of

Environment, Energy and Science.

PLEASE CONSIDER THE ENVIRONMENT BEFORE PRINTING THIS EMAIL

From: [Aboriginal Owners](#)
To: [Kirsten Downey](#)
Subject: RE: Mayfair Solar Farm - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - Agency Notice
Date: Thursday, 16 November 2023 2:12:19 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[20231116 AO Search ACHA - Stubbo, Urbis.pdf](#)

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

CAUTION: This email originated from outside Urbis group. Don't click on links or attachments unless you trust the sender.

OFFICIAL

Dear Kirsten,

Please find attached the response from the Office of the Registrar, ALRA to your letter of 10 November 2023 regarding the proposed Mayfair Solar Farm at 204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo, NSW.

If you have any further questions, please respond by return email.

Please note, we now have an Aboriginal Owners email mailbox to which such requests can be sent in future. Please email your ACHA requests to aboriginalowners@oralra.nsw.gov.au

Kind Regards

The Aboriginal Owners team

Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

Premier's Department

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

PO Box 787

PARRAMATTA NSW 2124

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



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

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

Please consider the environment before printing this email.

OFFICIAL

16 November 2023

By email: kdowney@urbis.com.au

Urbis Pty Ltd
Level 8, 123 Pitt Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Dear Kirsten,

Request - Search for Registered Aboriginal Owners – Mayfair Solar Farm - 204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo, NSW

We refer to your letter dated 10 November 2023 seeking the identification of Aboriginal organisations and people who may have an interest in the proposed Mayfair Solar Farm at 204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo, NSW.

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

We suggest you contact the Mudgee Local Aboriginal Land Council on (02) 6372 3511 or via email mudgeelalc@bigpond.com as they may wish to participate.

Yours sincerely

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

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



Mayfair Solar Farm – 204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo, NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment – Community Consultation Stage 1

Urbis has been commissioned by Elgin Energy (the Proponent) to conduct an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the Mayfair Solar Farm at 204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo, NSW (the subject area). The subject area is legally referred to as Lot 2 DP 528667 and Lot 2 DP 734669.

The subject area is located in the Mid-Western Regional Council Local Government Area (LGA) and within the administrative boundary of the Mudgee Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC). The ACHA will be prepared to support the State Significant Development Application (SSD-60074458) for the construction of a solar farm at the subject area which includes the construction, operation and decommissioning of a solar photovoltaic energy generating facility; and associated infrastructure including grid connection and battery storage.

The Proponent can be contacted via:
Antoine Pavone
Elgin Energy
E: antoine.pavone@elgin-energy.com

The ACHA will be conducted in accordance with the relevant guidelines under the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, including community consultation process with registered Aboriginal parties. The assessment will detail the nature, extent and significance of any Aboriginal cultural heritage resources that may exist within the subject area and provide recommendations regarding management of those resources.

The Proponent is seeking the registration of Aboriginal persons or groups who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) that may be present in the subject area.

Please register your interest in writing to the contact details provided below by Close of Business, 8th December 2023:

Kirsten Downey
Consultant
Urbis Pty Ltd
Level 8, 123 Pitt Street,
Sydney, NSW, 2000
E: kdowney@urbis.com.au

Please be advised that the Proponent is required to forward the names of Registered Aboriginal Parties to Heritage NSW and the Mudgee Local Aboriginal Land Council unless the party specifies that they do not want their details released.

RM6405969

NEWS



Ella Callaghan, Emily Gatley and Laura Smyth. Supplied

Mudgee High seniors say bye

THE Mudgee High School Class of 2023 had their long-awaited and well-earned formal night on Friday, November 10.

The event, held at Putta Bucca House, was well attended and the graduating class looked great in all their finery. This was the first time

the event has been held at the Putta Bucca venue. It proved a beautiful and fitting setting.

The group's fundraising efforts reached their culmination with the handing over of a cheque for a little over \$28,000.

The Mudgee VRA, represented by Mr Anthony

Stewart, and the linked to the Hearts of Cudgegong DEFIB project, represented by Ms Rebecca Redfern, were on hand to accept the cheque from the school's retiring captains.

See page 7 for images of some of the departing students.

we can

Committed to supporting regional Australia.

Our teams are proud locals who understand the importance of serving our community.
To learn more about our three-year branch commitment, visit commbank.com.au/regional-support

NEWS



Local charities get a boost

THREE local charities have been given a boost thanks to the 2023 Mid-West Music Quest organised by local radio station Real FM, with a total of \$2400 raised by ticket sales for the final concert held in August. Quest compere Keely Rooney recently dropped in to Gulgong Vin-

nies, We Care Community Shop in Mudgee and the Community Charity Shop in Kandos to present them with \$800 each towards their work in the local community.

Mid-West Music Quest organizer Jenny Burrow said it was exciting and satisfying to see such good results. She

said all the quest entrants and everyone who bought a ticket to the final should be proud of their contribution.

Jenny also thanked the quest's sponsors, saying their support meant 100 per cent of the money from ticket sales could go to this year's chosen charities.



Mayfair Solar Farm – 204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo, NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment – Community Consultation Stage 1

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E: antoine.pavone@elgin-energy.com

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The Proponent is seeking the registration of Aboriginal persons or groups who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) that may be present in the subject area.

Please register your interest in writing to the contact details provided below by Close of Business, 8th December 2023:

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RM8405969

Mid-Western Regional Council WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS

WYNNE PRIZE 2023

1 DEC 2023 – 28 JAN 2024



An Art Gallery of New South Wales touring exhibition

Notification of Determined Development Applications

(Environmental Planning & Assessment Act, 1979, s.101)
(Environmental Planning & Assessment Regulation 2000, Cl. 124)

Mid-Western Regional Council advises that 22 development consents were determined in October 2023 to the following Development Applications:

App ID	Description	Decision	#	Street Name	Locality
DA0066/2021	Commercial Alterations/Additions	ApprovDelg	77	Medley Street	GULGONG
DA0224/2021	Commercial Alterations/Additions	RefuseDelg	23	Louee Street	RYLSTONE
DA0190/2023	Subdivision - Torrens Title	ApprovDelg	132	Bruce Road	MUDGEE
DA0206/2023	Warehouse Unit Complex	ApprovDelg	38	Hill End Road	CAERLEON
DA0268/2023	Shed	ApprovDelg	267	Ulan Road	BOMBIRA
DA0271/2023	Secondary Dwelling	ApprovDelg	8	Avisford Court	MUDGEE
DA0363/2023	Alterations/Additions to Caravan Park	ApprovDelg	3	Carwell Street	RYLSTONE
DA0407/2023	Subdivision - Torrens Title	ApprovDelg	417	Cope Road	STUBBO
DA0027/2024	Alterations/Additions	ApprovDelg	119	Market Street	MUDGEE
DA0031/2024	Alterations/Additions	ApprovDelg	29	Belmore Street	GULGONG
DA0041/2024	Demolition	ApprovDelg	7	Short Street	RYLSTONE
DA0047/2024	Dwelling House	ApprovDelg	321	Ridge Road	COOKS GAP
DA0049/2024	Alterations/Additions	ApprovDelg	29	George Street	MUDGEE
DA0051/2024	Dwelling House	ApprovDelg	23	Herbert Street	GULGONG
DA0056/2024	Dwelling House	ApprovDelg	1713	Cope Road	COPE
DA0090/2024	Alterations/Additions	ApprovDelg	1238	Pyangle Road	PYANGLE
DA0091/2024	Retaining Wall	ApprovDelg	36	Suttor Avenue	CAERLEON
DA0098/2024	Shed	ApprovDelg	43	Denison Street	MUDGEE
DA0102/2024	Alterations/Additions	ApprovDelg	30	Hughson Avenue	MUDGEE
DA0120/2024	Dwelling House	ApprovDelg	38	Hone Creek Drive	CAERLEON
DA0134/2024	Shed	ApprovDelg	8	Goodlet Lane	MUDGEE
DA0141/2024	Shed	ApprovDelg	36	Wyaldra Park Road	COOKS GAP

Great careers start right here...

Council prides itself on being an award winning organisation and offers a range of career opportunities. Why not consider joining our team? Council is currently recruiting for the following positions:

■ Fleet Technical Assistant (Full-Time) – closes Sunday, 26 November 2023

Council has an exciting opportunity for a full-time Fleet Technical Assistant commencing in January 2024. This position will work with and support the Workshop and Fleet Coordinator to ensure the efficient and effective administration of the workshop and to act as the initial point of contact for customer enquiries.

■ Fleet Acquisition Officer (Full-Time) – closes Sunday, 26 November 2023

This role will also commence with the Workshop team in January 2024. The Fleet Acquisition Officer will work with and support the Workshop & Fleet Coordinator to ensure the efficient and effective administration of the workshop and Council fleet requirements.

■ Pool Attendants Mudgee, Rylstone and Gulgong (Casual) – closes Sunday, 26 November 2023

Council is looking for additional casual Pool Attendants to provide a high standard of supervision of Council's Swimming Pools and to ensure a clean, healthy, and safe environment.

■ Trainee Town Planner (Full-Time) – closes Wednesday, 29 November 2023

This role is full-time with the study component of the degree, outside of standard working hours. All costs associated with compulsory university course fees will be paid for by Council and form part of your support in this role. The successful candidate will assist with the preparation of land use planning strategies and the preparation and assessment of planning proposals.

■ Council Ranger (Casual) – closes Thursday, 30 November 2023

Council is seeking a casual Council Ranger to join the team to provide a high quality service in the enforcement of legislation, primarily relating to companion animals, environment and parking.

■ Council Ranger (Full-Time) – closes Thursday, 30 November 2023

Council is also looking for full-time Council Ranger to join the team to provide a high quality service in the enforcement of legislation, primarily relating to companion animals, environment and parking.

■ Water and Sewer Project Officer (Full-Time) – closes Monday, 4 December 2023

This role provides technical, business, and project management support to the Water and Sewer team in the development of relevant construction projects to required timeframes, costs, quality standards and scope.

■ Concreter (Full-Time) – closes Monday, 4 December 2023

Council Concreters work all over the LGA to carry out varied work from installing simple concrete pipes to constructing multi-cell box culverts with cast-in-situ headwalls as part of major project construction work.

For information about these positions please visit our website: midwestern.nsw.gov.au/Council/Careers

Brad Cam, General Manager

PO Box 156, 86 Market Street, Mudgee NSW 2850
P | (02) 6378 2850 or 1300 765 002, F | (02) 6378 2815
E | council@midwestern.nsw.gov.au
www.midwestern.nsw.gov.au





Mayfair Solar Farm – 204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo, NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment – Community Consultation Stage 1

Urbis has been commissioned by Elgin Energy (the Proponent) to conduct an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the Mayfair Solar Farm at 204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo, NSW (the subject area). The subject area is legally referred to as Lot 2 DP 528667 and Lot 2 DP 734669.

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Please register your interest in writing to the contact details provided below by Close of Business, 8th December 2023:

Kirsten Downey
Consultant
Urbis Pty Ltd
Level 8, 123 Pitt Street,
Sydney, NSW, 2000
E: kdowney@urbis.com.au

Please be advised that the Proponent is required to forward the names of Registered Aboriginal Parties to Heritage NSW and the Mudgee Local Aboriginal Land Council unless the party specifies that they do not want their details released.

RM6405969

NEWS



Cudgong Valley Public School students were all-hands at the Eco Schools celebration. **Photo: Supplied**

Students get their hands dirty

■ From front page

Goolma Public School proudly received the 'Eco-Schools Silver' Award, recognising years of projects, including a biodiversity maze, composting, and waste reduction.

Last but certainly not least, CVPS received a significant award presented by Andy Best, Director of Education of Keep Australia Beautiful,

the organisation leading the Eco-Schools program in Australia.

The eco team bounded to the stage to receive and hoist their 'Green Flag,' a symbol of diligent work leading their school in sustainability.

Only 6 schools in Australia have received this award, and dedicated teacher Rebecca Daniell was beaming with pride to see her Eco

Team recognised.

CVPS has implemented a highly successful waste management program, raised funds for their school with a return-and-earn, built biodiversity gardens, veggie gardens, and animal habitats throughout their vibrant school, collaborated with the Indigenous community, and reduced their school's water use.



Join us for an update on EnergyAustralia's Lake Lyell Pumped Hydro Project

EnergyAustralia is investigating the feasibility of a pumped hydro energy storage project on land it owns near Lithgow, NSW. We have made good progress this year with work on the project's scope and design and more work is underway to investigate its environmental and cultural heritage impacts. We're committed to ensuring the recreational use of Lake Lyell continues and that the project is out of view for most local people.

If the project proceeds, it would be capable of supplying energy to >150,000 homes up to eight hours at a time¹.



Join our December info sessions!

Online webinar On laptop/phone!



Wednesday, 13 Dec
7pm–8 pm

Register with this
QR code



In-person sessions Meet our team!



Tuesday, 12 Dec

- 10am–1pm – The Foundations – Annex building, Williwa St, Portland
- 2pm–6pm – Wallerawang Library, 40 Main St, Wallerawang

Wednesday, 13 Dec

- 10am–3pm – EnergyAustralia Project HQ, 124 Main St, Lithgow

Thursday, 14 Dec

- 9am–12pm – Lithgow Valley Plaza, corner of Lithgow St & Bent St, Lithgow

We look forward to sharing details with you on how the project will look and where it'll be located, and having a chance to chat together on your questions and feedback. All welcome, and we look forward to catching up.

Learn more

✉ community@energyaustralia.com.au

☎ 1800 574 947

🌐 lakelyellpumpedhydro.com.au

Supported by



The project is proudly funded by the NSW Government's Pumped Hydro Recoverable Grants Program.

¹ Based on POE10 demand of 1.97kW for EnergyAustralia's portfolio of NSW residential customers at 335MW of generation.

From: [Kirsten Downey](#)
Cc: [Balazs Hansel](#); [Sam Richards](#); [Owen Barrett](#)

Subject: Mayfair Solar Farm - 204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo, NSW - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - Invitation to Register
Date: Monday, 27 November 2023 1:03:00 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[image006.png](#)
[P0046824_MayfairSolarFarm_InvitationtoRegister.pdf](#)

Good afternoon,

Urbis has been commissioned by Elgin Energy (the Proponent) to conduct an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the Mayfair Solar Farm located at 204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo, NSW (the subject area). The subject area is legally referred to as Lot 2 DP 528667 and Lot 2 DP 734669.

In accordance with Section 4.1.3 of the Consultation Requirements, Urbis proposes to invite Aboriginal people and/or organisations who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places that may exist within the subject area.

Please find attached the official invitation letter with further information.

If you wish to register your interest, please respond in writing (preferably by email) by clearly stating your interest and nominating a contact person by Close of Business, 13th December 2023. Please send responses to:

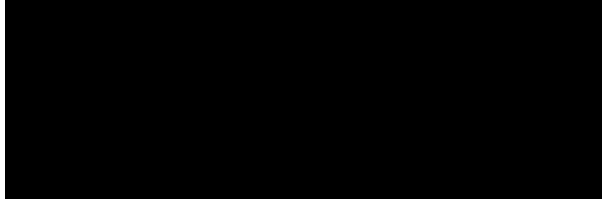
Kirsten Downey
Consultant
Urbis Pty Ltd
Level 8, 123 Pitt Street,
Sydney, NSW, 2000
E: kdowney@urbis.com.au

Kind regards,

KIRSTEN DOWNEY
CONSULTANT ARCHAEOLOGIST

D +61 2 8233 7603
E kdowney@urbis.com.au

ANGEL PLACE, LEVEL 8, 123 PITT STREET
SYDNEY, NSW 2000, AUSTRALIA
GADIGAL COUNTRY
T +61 2 8233 9900



Urbis recognises the traditional owners of the land on which we work.
Learn more about our [Reconciliation Action Plan](#).

This email and any files transmitted are for the intended recipient's use only. It contains information which may be confidential and/or protected by copyright. Any personal information in this email must be handled in accordance with the Privacy Act 1988 (Cth). If you have received this email by mistake, please notify the sender and permanently delete the email. Any confidentiality or copyright is not waived or lost because this email has been sent to you by mistake.

27 November 2023

Elgin Energy Pty Ltd.
50 Bridge Street,
Sydney, NSW 2000
Website: www.elgin-energy.com

Mayfair Solar Farm – 204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo, NSW – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment – Aboriginal Community Consultation Stage 1

Please be advised that your contact details have been provided by the Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) in accordance with Section 4.1.3 of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW) ('the Consultation Requirements') as a potential Aboriginal stakeholder who may have interest in registering to the abovementioned project.

Urbis has been commissioned by Elgin Energy (the Proponent) to conduct an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the Mayfair Solar Farm at 204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo, NSW (the subject area). The subject area is legally referred to as Lot 2 DP 528667 and Lot 2 DP 734669.

The subject area is located in the Mid-Western Regional Council Local Government Area (LGA) and within the bounds of the Mudgee Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC).

The ACHA will be prepared to support the State Significant Development Application (SSD-60074458) for the construction of a solar farm at the subject area which includes the construction, operation and decommissioning of a solar photovoltaic energy generating facility; and associated infrastructure including grid connection and battery storage.

The Proponent can be contacted via:

Antoine Pavone

Elgin Energy

E: antoine.pavone@elgin-energy.com

The ACHA will be conducted in accordance with the relevant guidelines under the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, including the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents* (DECCW, 2010) (the Consultation Requirements). The ACHA will include a community consultation process with registered Aboriginal parties.

The Proponent is seeking the registration of Aboriginal persons or groups who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) that may be present in the subject area. Urbis, on behalf of the Proponent, hereby invites you to register an interest in the community consultation process for the above project.

If you wish to register your interest, please respond in writing (preferably by email) by clearly stating your interest and nominating a contact person by **13th December 2023**. Please send responses to:

Kirsten Downey
Consultant
Urbis Pty Ltd
Level 8, 123 Pitt Street,
Sydney, NSW, 2000
E: kdowney@urbis.com.au

Following confirmation of your registration, Urbis will forward your name and contact details to Heritage NSW and the Mudgee Local Aboriginal Land Council, as required under the Consultation Requirements. If you do not want your details released, please advise us accordingly when registering your interest.

Please note that inclusion in the consultation process does not automatically result in paid site assessment, per Section 3.4 of the Consultation Requirements. Engagement for delivery of any services will be decided by the Proponent based on a range of considerations including skills, relevant experience and provision of certificates of currency.

If you have any queries in relation to the provided information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Kind regards,



Balazs Hansel
Director
+61 2 8233 7668
bhansel@urbis.com.au

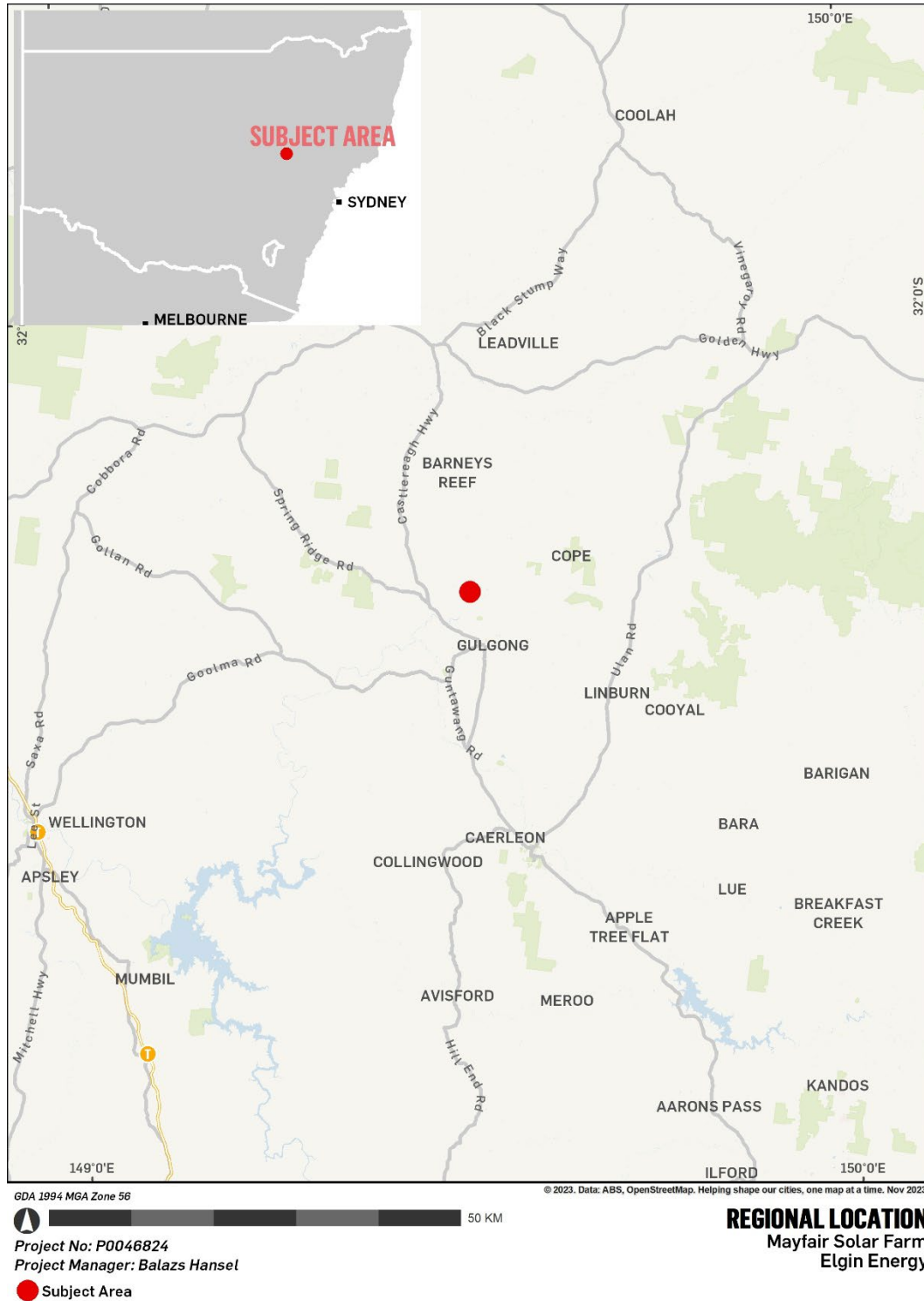


Figure 1 – Regional location of the subject area

the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* has increased in the United Kingdom [10]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* has been reported to be the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis [11].

There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. In the 1970s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [13]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [14].

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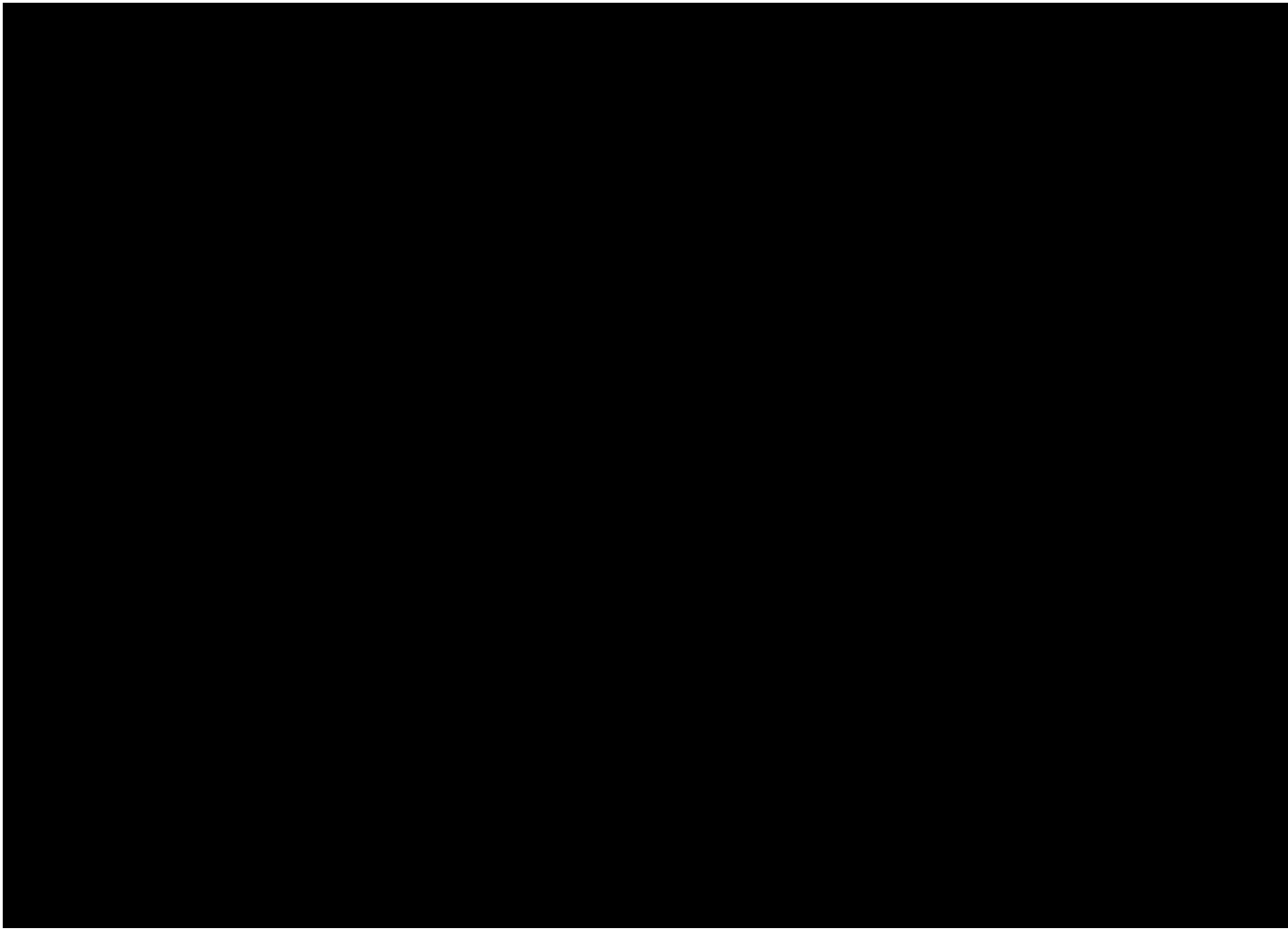
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The first of these is the fact that the system is not a simple one. It is a complex system, and as such, it is not possible to understand it by looking at its parts in isolation. The system is a whole, and its behavior is determined by the interactions between its parts. This is a fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The second of these is the fact that the system is dynamic. It is not a static system, and its behavior changes over time. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The third of these is the fact that the system is open. It is not a closed system, and it interacts with its environment. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The fourth of these is the fact that the system is self-organizing. It is not a system that is controlled from the outside, and it is not a system that is designed from the top down. It is a system that organizes itself, and its behavior emerges from the interactions between its parts. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The fifth of these is the fact that the system is resilient. It is not a system that is fragile, and it is not a system that is easily disrupted. It is a system that is able to withstand change, and it is able to adapt to new circumstances. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The sixth of these is the fact that the system is sustainable. It is not a system that is unsustainable, and it is not a system that is doomed to failure. It is a system that is able to continue to exist, and it is able to thrive in the face of change. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The seventh of these is the fact that the system is equitable. It is not a system that is unfair, and it is not a system that is biased. It is a system that is able to provide for the needs of all its members, and it is able to ensure that everyone has a fair chance of success. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The eighth of these is the fact that the system is transparent. It is not a system that is opaque, and it is not a system that is hidden. It is a system that is able to be understood, and it is able to be communicated. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The ninth of these is the fact that the system is accountable. It is not a system that is irresponsible, and it is not a system that is unaccountable. It is a system that is able to be held responsible, and it is able to be held accountable for its actions. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The tenth of these is the fact that the system is inclusive. It is not a system that is exclusive, and it is not a system that is discriminatory. It is a system that is able to include everyone, and it is able to ensure that everyone has a voice. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The eleventh of these is the fact that the system is innovative. It is not a system that is stagnant, and it is not a system that is uncreative. It is a system that is able to generate new ideas, and it is able to bring them to life. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The twelfth of these is the fact that the system is adaptable. It is not a system that is inflexible, and it is not a system that is rigid. It is a system that is able to change, and it is able to adapt to new circumstances. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The thirteenth of these is the fact that the system is resilient. It is not a system that is fragile, and it is not a system that is easily disrupted. It is a system that is able to withstand change, and it is able to adapt to new circumstances. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The fourteenth of these is the fact that the system is sustainable. It is not a system that is unsustainable, and it is not a system that is doomed to failure. It is a system that is able to continue to exist, and it is able to thrive in the face of change. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The fifteenth of these is the fact that the system is equitable. It is not a system that is unfair, and it is not a system that is biased. It is a system that is able to provide for the needs of all its members, and it is able to ensure that everyone has a fair chance of success. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

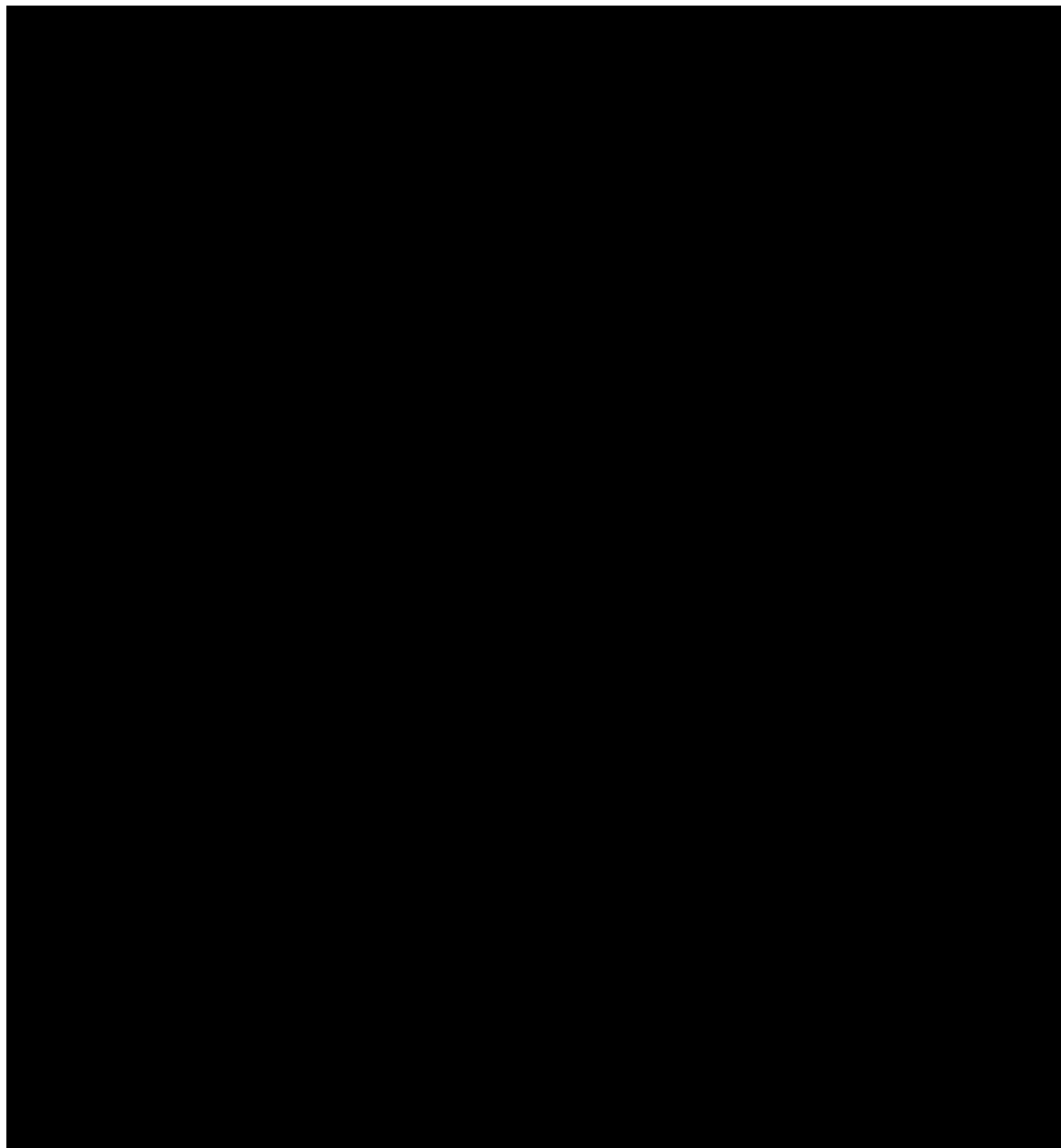
The sixteenth of these is the fact that the system is transparent. It is not a system that is opaque, and it is not a system that is hidden. It is a system that is able to be understood, and it is able to be communicated. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The seventeenth of these is the fact that the system is accountable. It is not a system that is irresponsible, and it is not a system that is unaccountable. It is a system that is able to be held responsible, and it is able to be held accountable for its actions. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

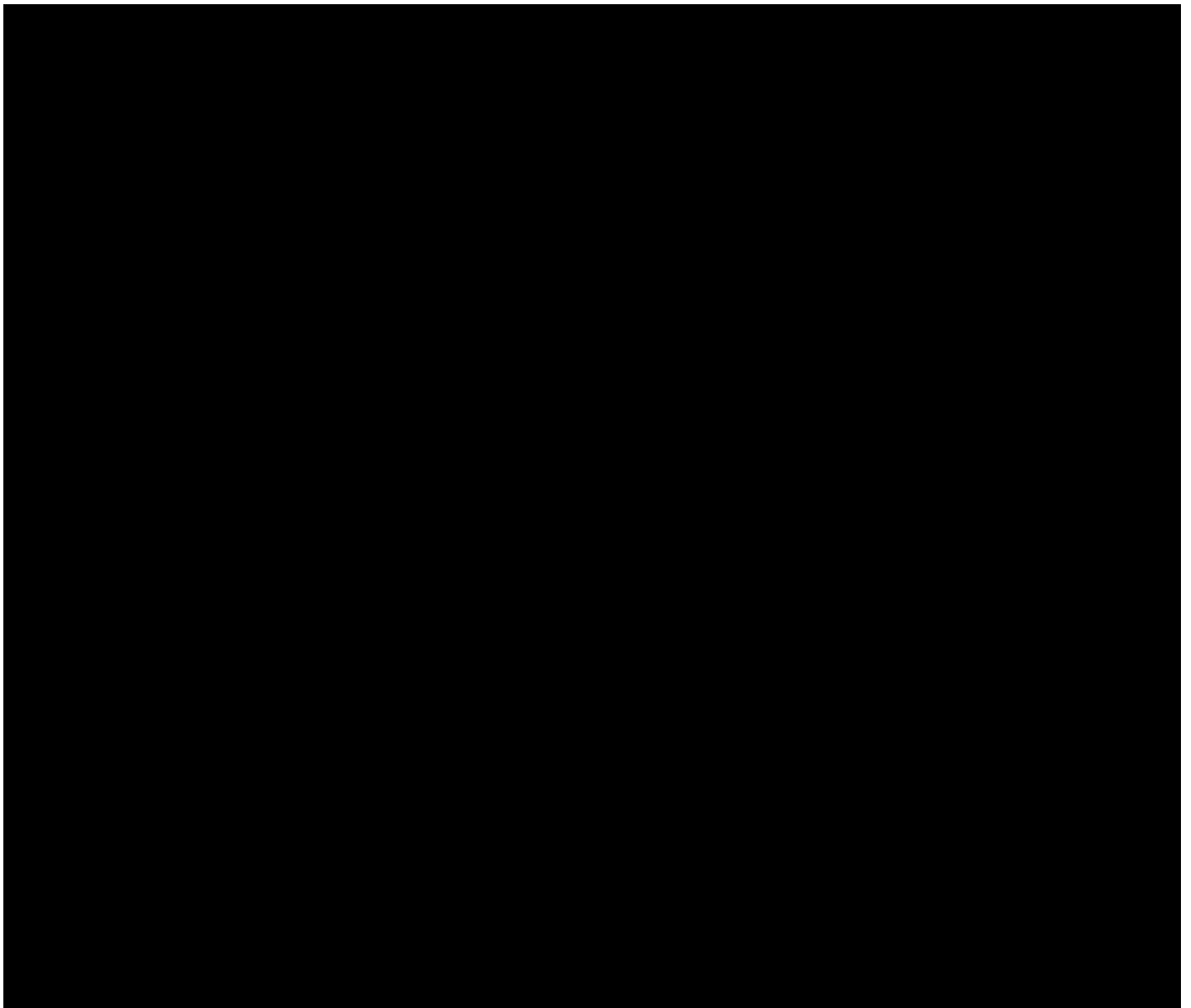
The eighteenth of these is the fact that the system is inclusive. It is not a system that is exclusive, and it is not a system that is discriminatory. It is a system that is able to include everyone, and it is able to ensure that everyone has a voice. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The nineteenth of these is the fact that the system is innovative. It is not a system that is stagnant, and it is not a system that is uncreative. It is a system that is able to generate new ideas, and it is able to bring them to life. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The twentieth of these is the fact that the system is adaptable. It is not a system that is inflexible, and it is not a system that is rigid. It is a system that is able to change, and it is able to adapt to new circumstances. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.



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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1 million (Office of National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2011, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 3.5 million (Office of National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health care needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop a new approach to health care for the ageing population, and has set out a number of key principles for the development of a new approach. These principles are: to ensure that health care is accessible to all; to ensure that health care is of high quality; to ensure that health care is cost-effective; and to ensure that health care is sustainable.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for action. These areas are: to improve the quality of health care; to improve the accessibility of health care; to improve the cost-effectiveness of health care; and to improve the sustainability of health care. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key challenges for the development of a new approach. These challenges are: to ensure that health care is accessible to all; to ensure that health care is of high quality; to ensure that health care is cost-effective; and to ensure that health care is sustainable.

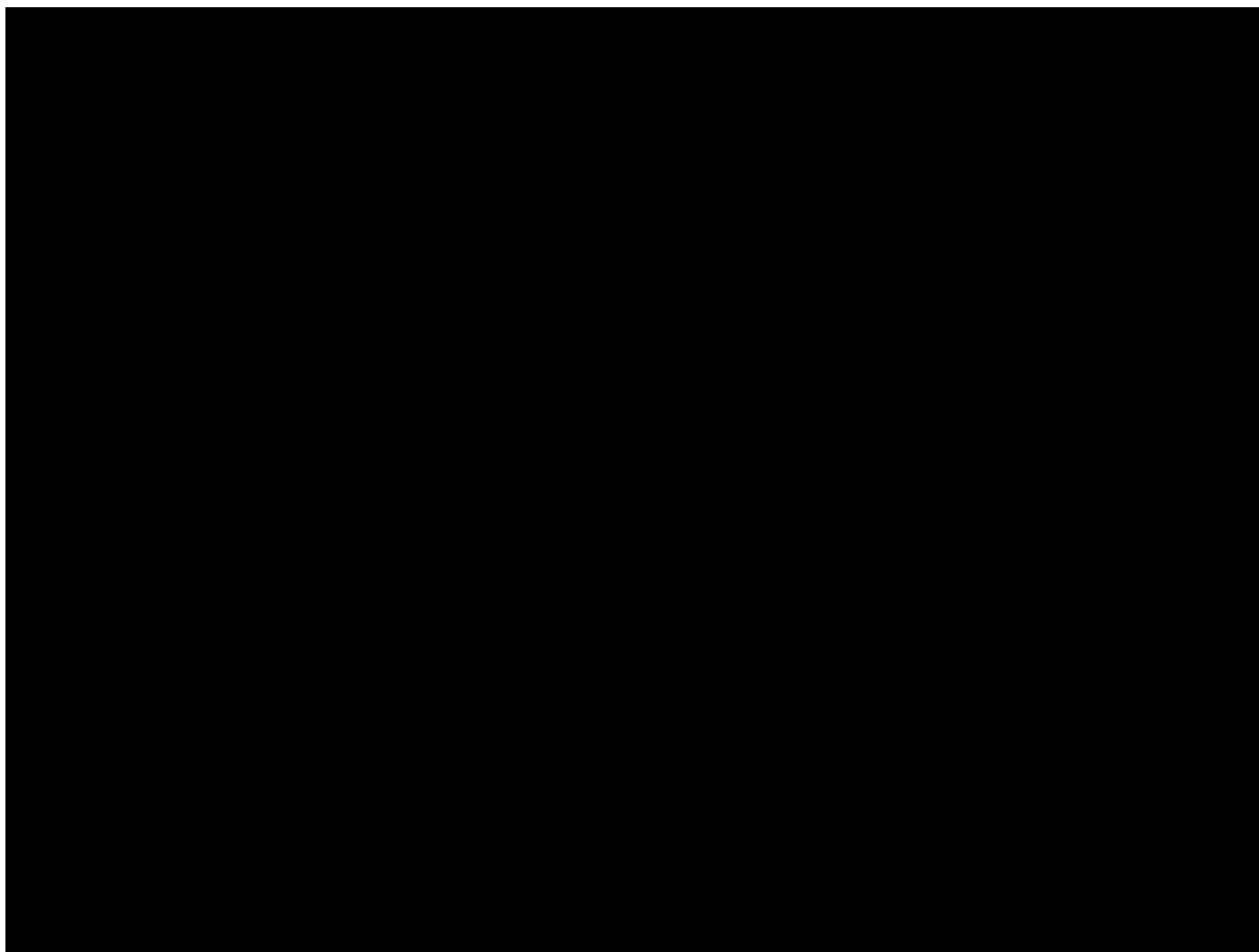
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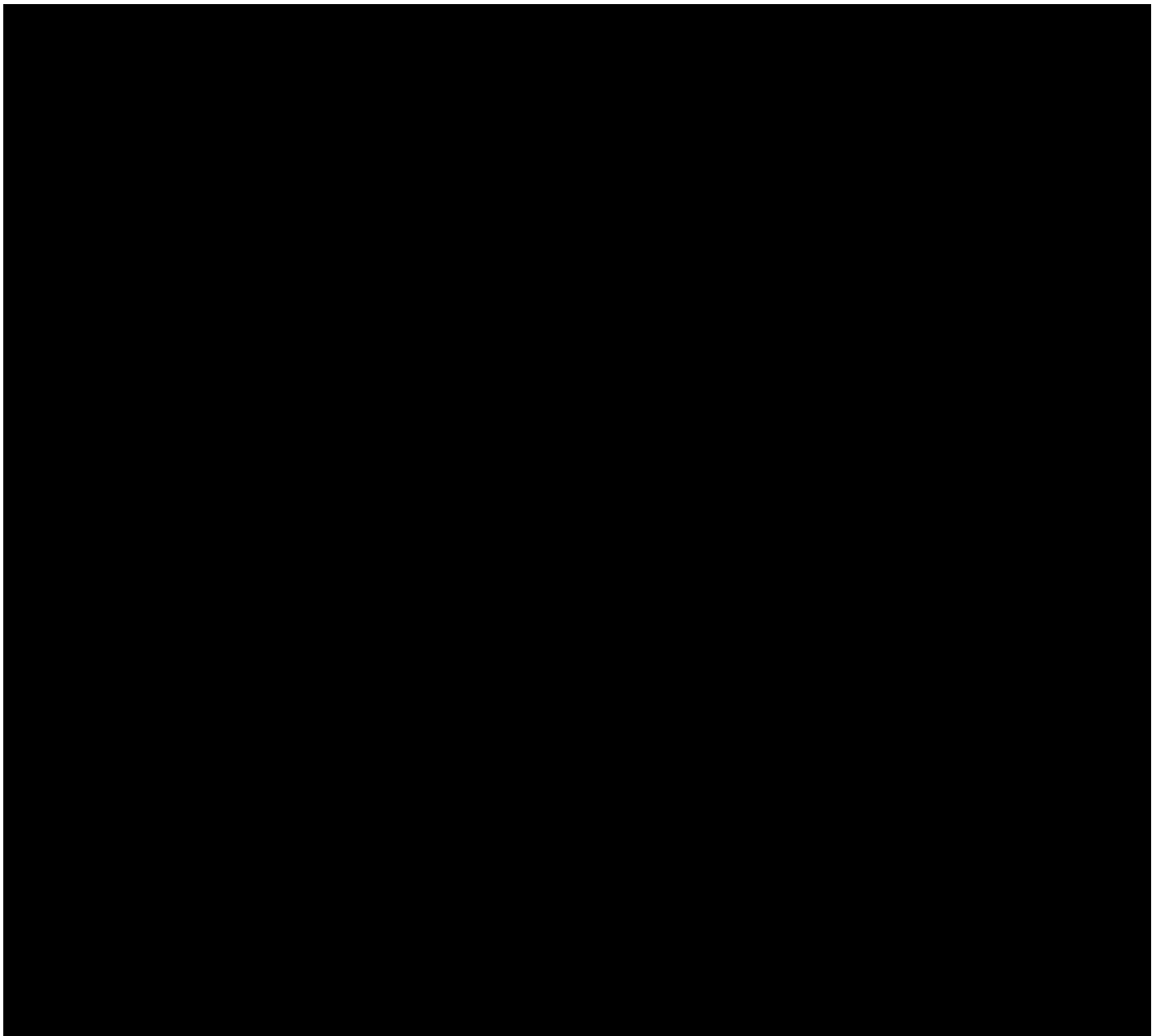
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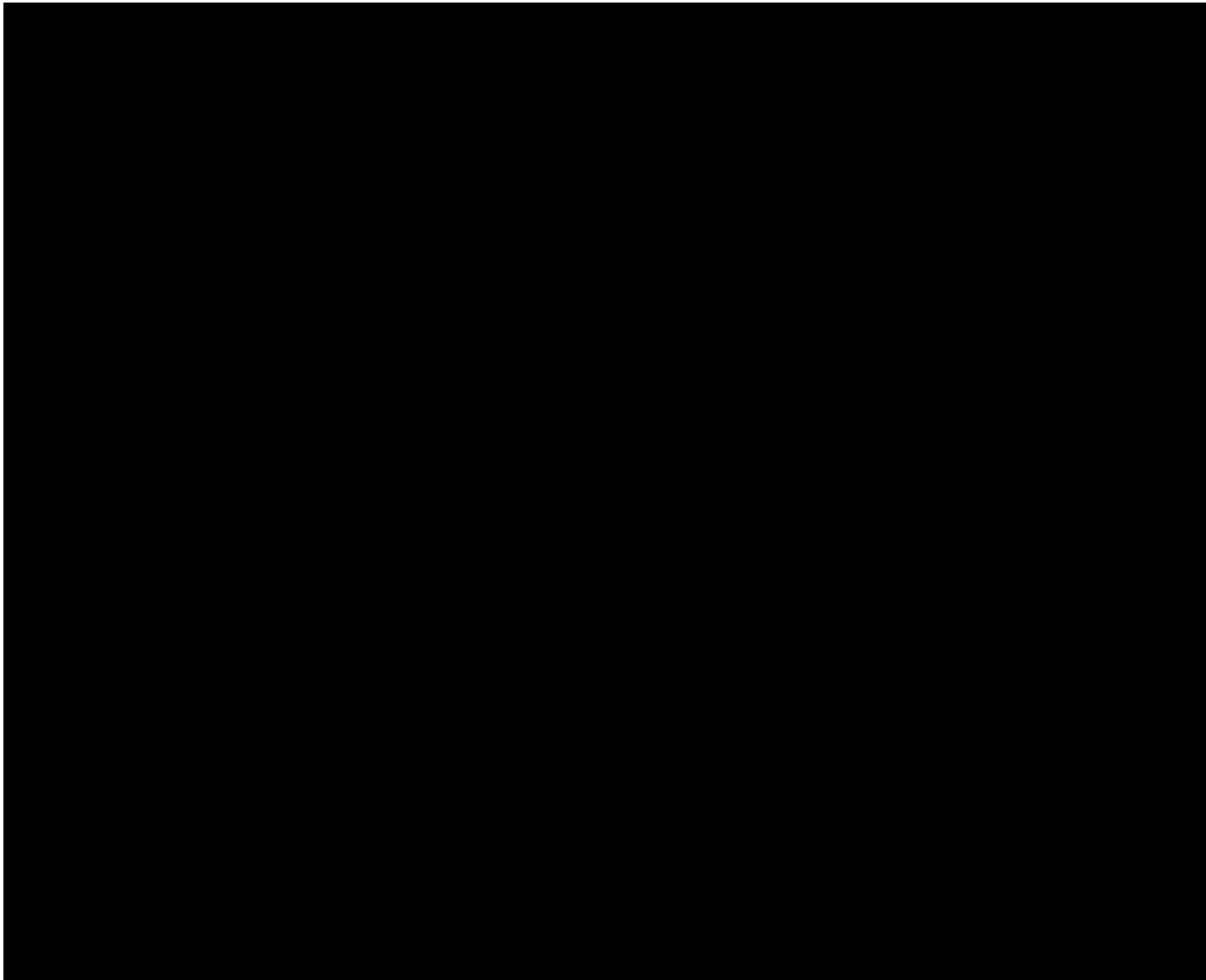
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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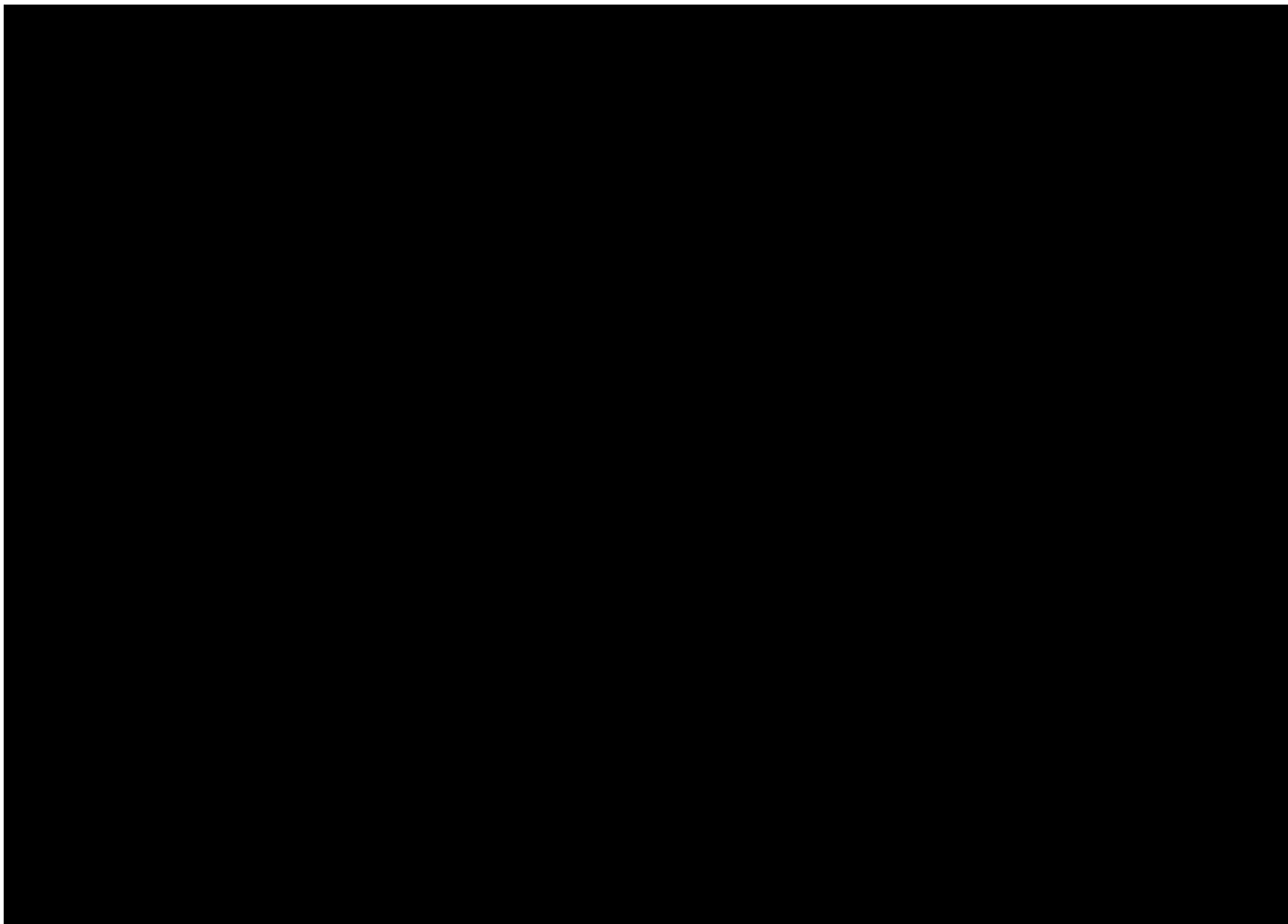
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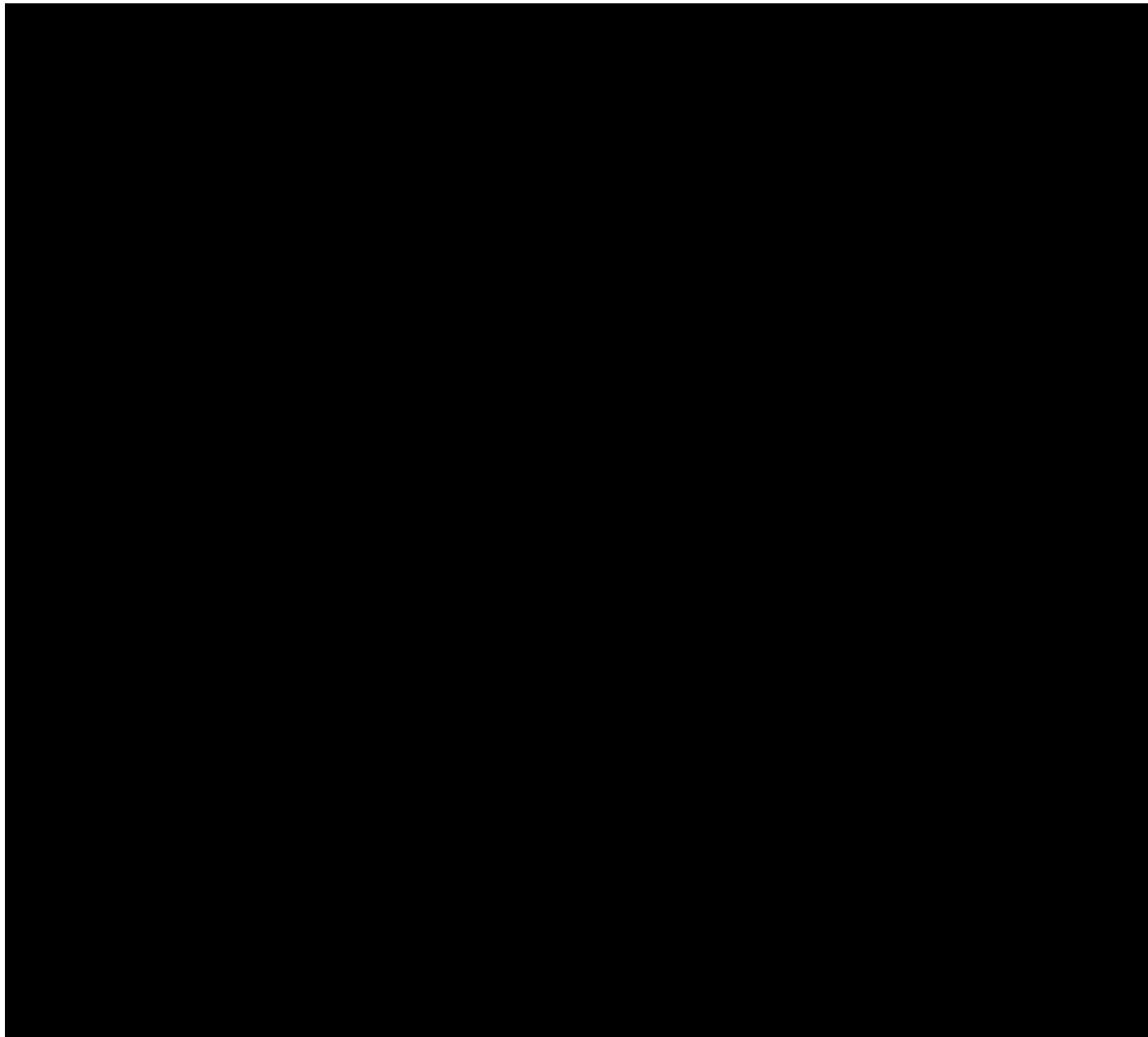
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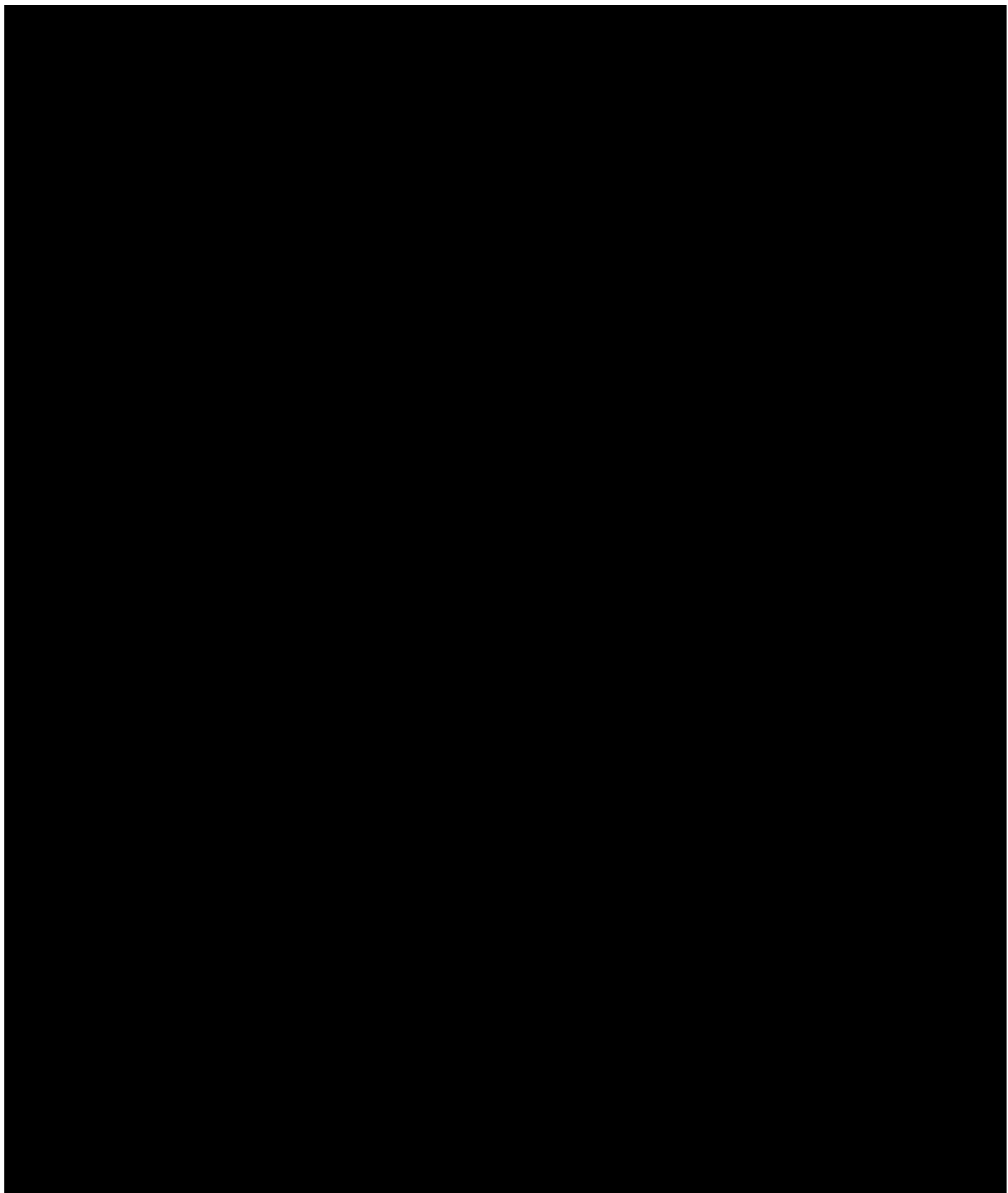




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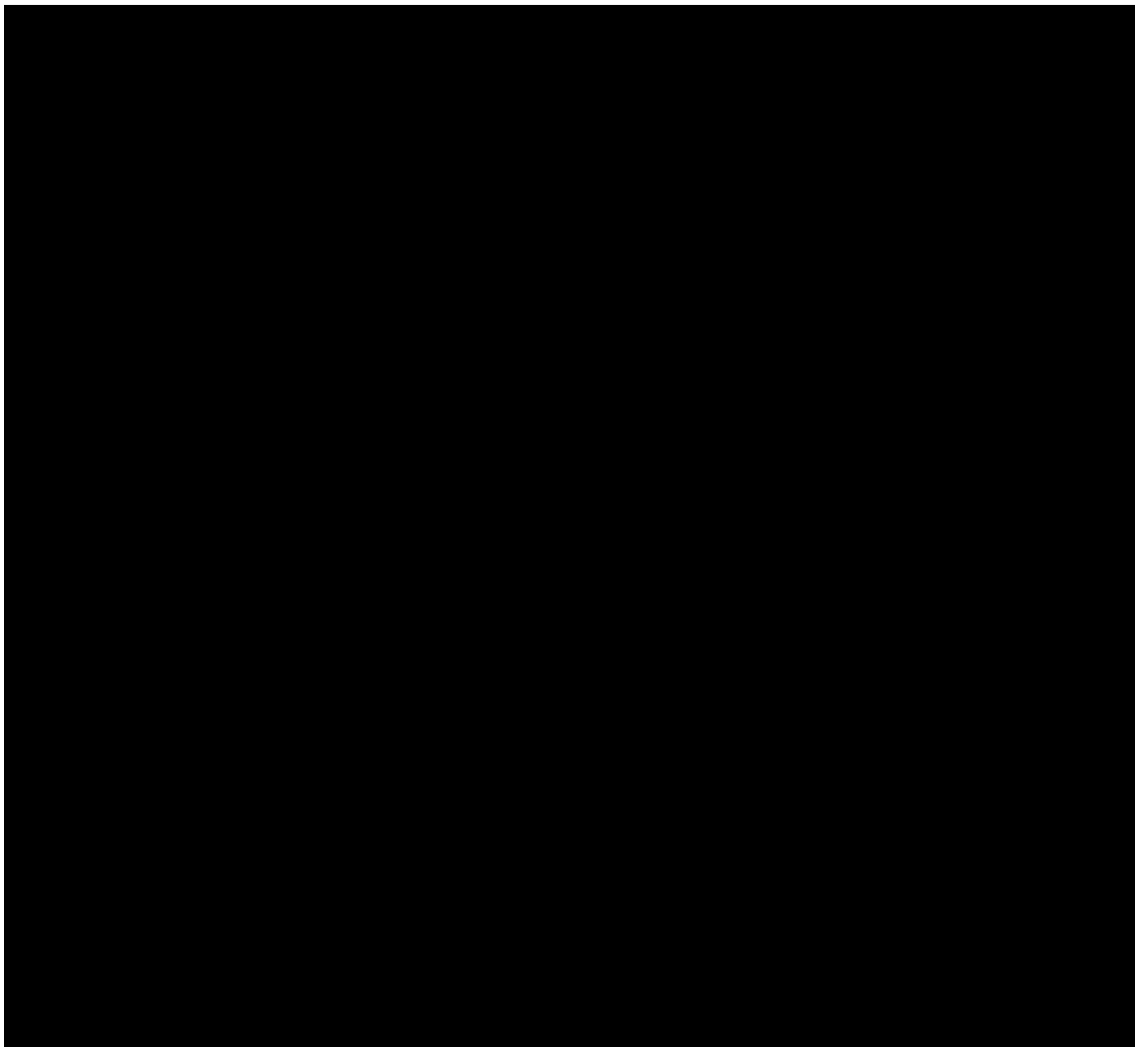
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The first of these is the fact that the system is not a simple one. It is a complex system, and as such, it is not possible to understand it by looking at its parts in isolation. The system is a whole, and it is only by looking at the whole that we can understand it. This is the first principle of systems thinking: the whole is greater than the sum of its parts.

The second principle is that the system is dynamic. It is not a static system, but a system that changes over time. The system is a process, and it is only by looking at the process that we can understand it. This is the second principle of systems thinking: the system is a process.

The third principle is that the system is interconnected. The system is not a collection of independent parts, but a collection of parts that are interconnected. The system is a network, and it is only by looking at the network that we can understand it. This is the third principle of systems thinking: the system is a network.

The fourth principle is that the system is self-organizing. The system is not a system that is imposed from the outside, but a system that organizes itself from the inside. The system is a self-organizing system, and it is only by looking at the self-organizing process that we can understand it. This is the fourth principle of systems thinking: the system is a self-organizing system.

The fifth principle is that the system is resilient. The system is not a system that is fragile, but a system that is resilient. The system is a resilient system, and it is only by looking at the resilient process that we can understand it. This is the fifth principle of systems thinking: the system is a resilient system.

The sixth principle is that the system is sustainable. The system is not a system that is unsustainable, but a system that is sustainable. The system is a sustainable system, and it is only by looking at the sustainable process that we can understand it. This is the sixth principle of systems thinking: the system is a sustainable system.

The seventh principle is that the system is adaptable. The system is not a system that is inflexible, but a system that is adaptable. The system is an adaptable system, and it is only by looking at the adaptable process that we can understand it. This is the seventh principle of systems thinking: the system is an adaptable system.

The eighth principle is that the system is innovative. The system is not a system that is conservative, but a system that is innovative. The system is an innovative system, and it is only by looking at the innovative process that we can understand it. This is the eighth principle of systems thinking: the system is an innovative system.

The ninth principle is that the system is collaborative. The system is not a system that is competitive, but a system that is collaborative. The system is a collaborative system, and it is only by looking at the collaborative process that we can understand it. This is the ninth principle of systems thinking: the system is a collaborative system.

The tenth principle is that the system is inclusive. The system is not a system that is exclusive, but a system that is inclusive. The system is an inclusive system, and it is only by looking at the inclusive process that we can understand it. This is the tenth principle of systems thinking: the system is an inclusive system.



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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995). The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex and diverse entity, and it is difficult to define it precisely. However, it can be described as the part of the economy that is owned and controlled by the state. It includes a wide range of activities, from the provision of health care and education to the provision of social housing and public transport. The public sector is a major source of employment in the UK, and it is also a major source of revenue for the state.

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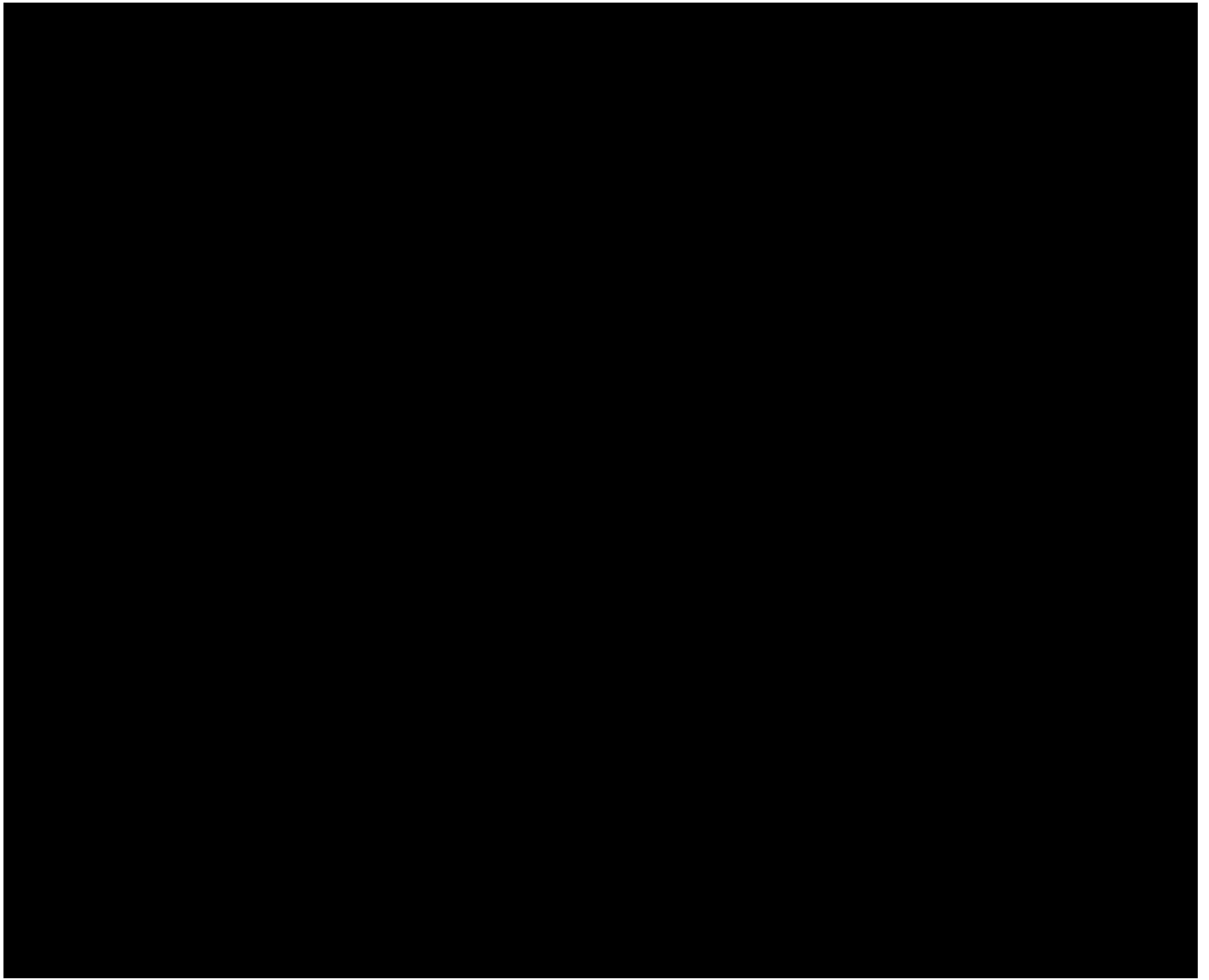
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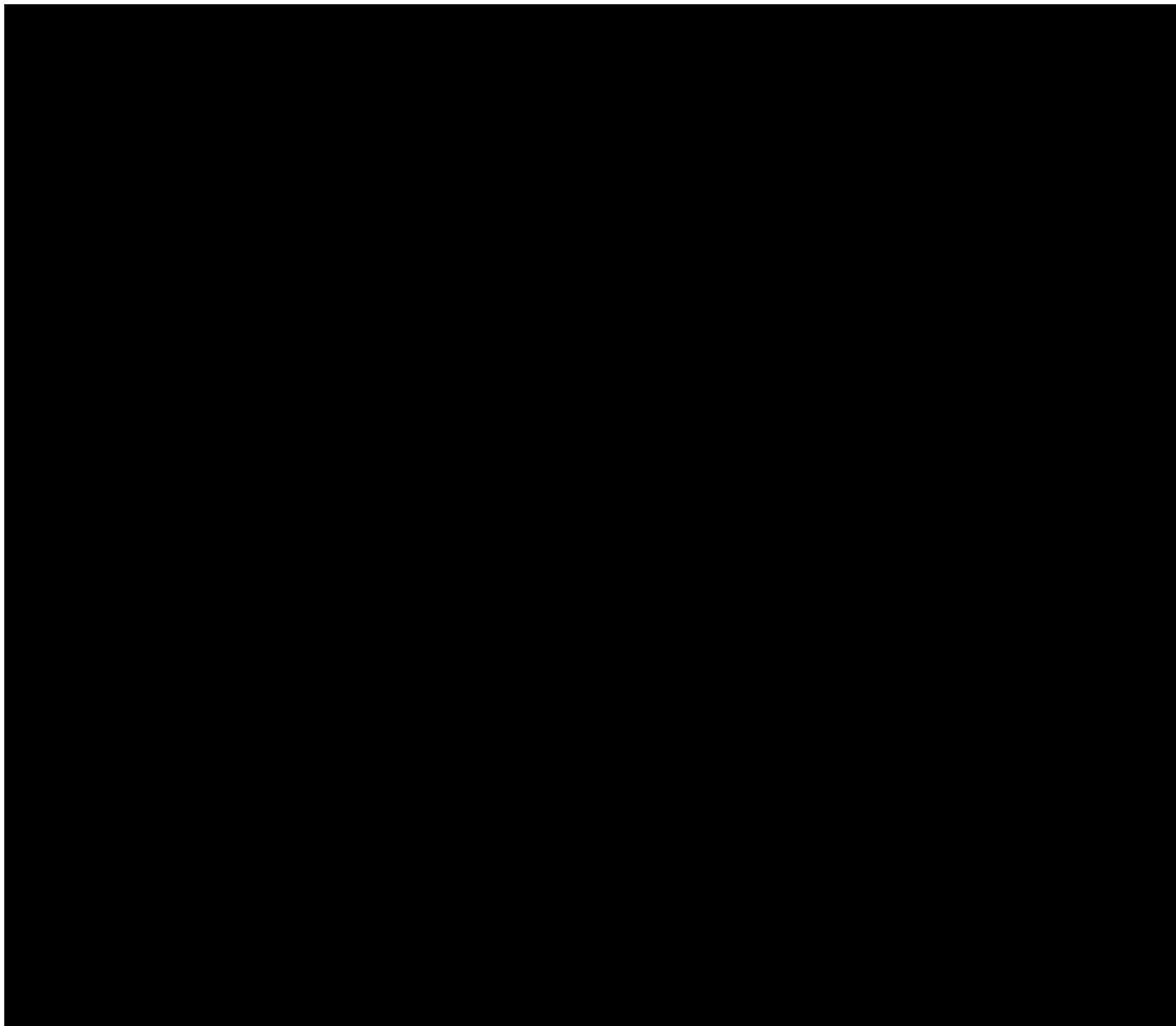
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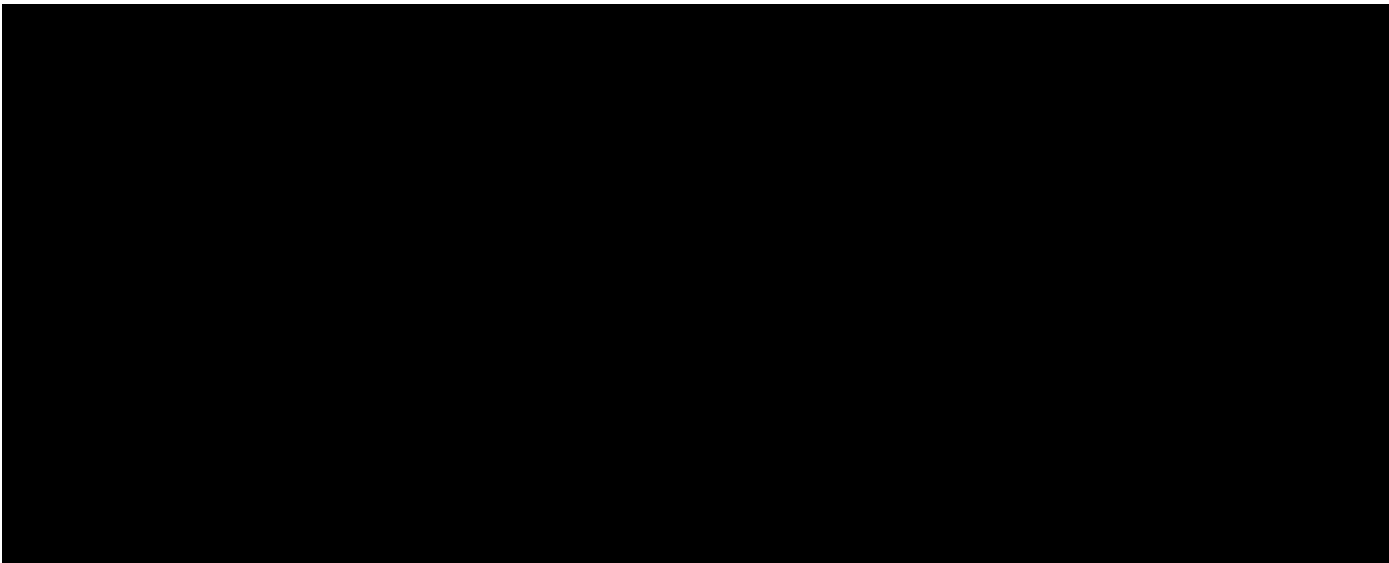
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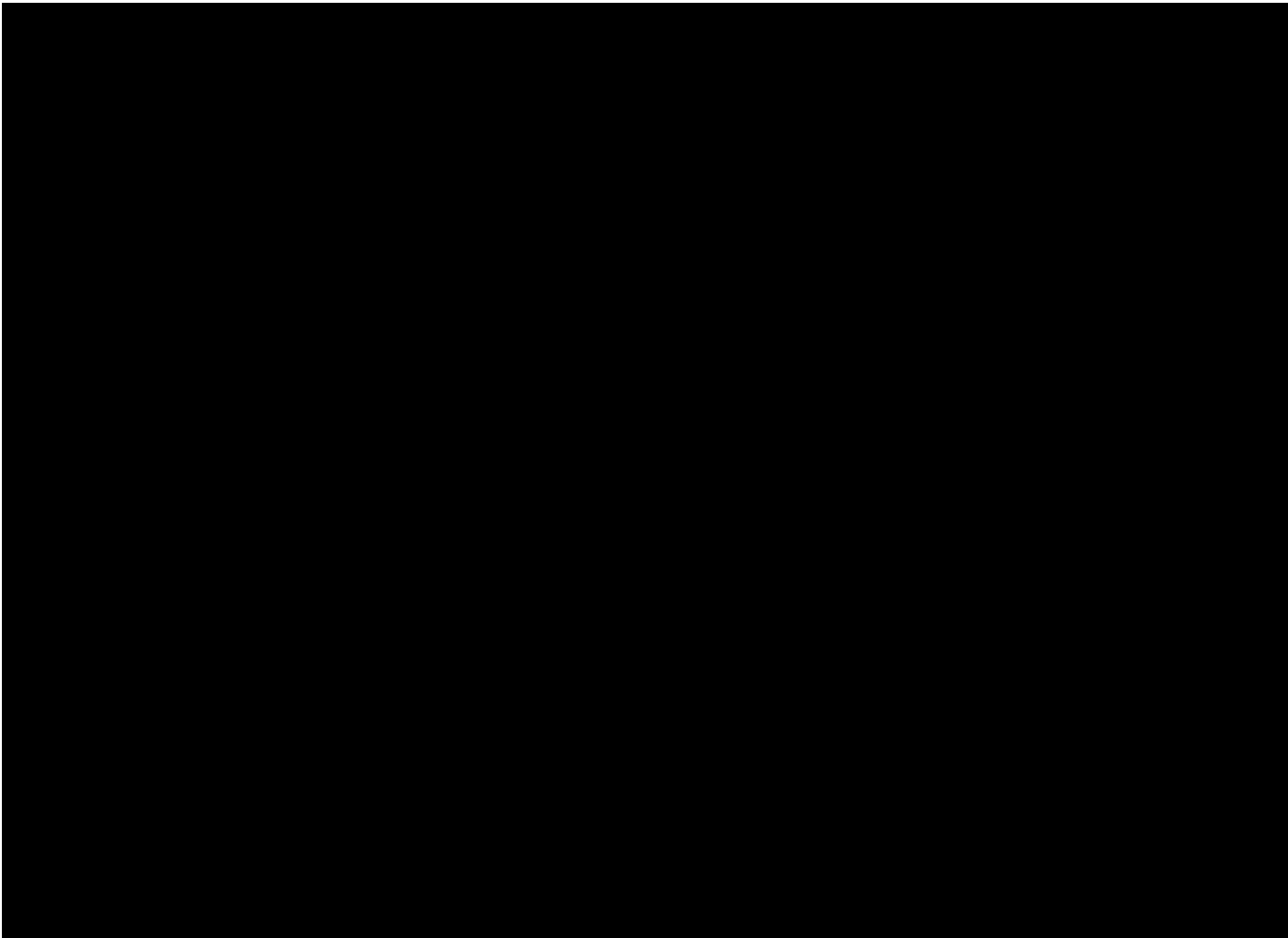
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From: [Kirsten Downey](#)
Cc: [Balazs Hansel](#); [Sam Richards](#); [Owen Barrett](#)

Subject: Mayfair Solar Farm - 204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo, NSW - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - Confirmation of registration onto project

Date: Friday, 15 December 2023 12:54:00 PM

Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[image006.png](#)

Good afternoon,

Thank you for registering your interest in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for 204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo, NSW.

We will be in contact in early 2024 to provide further correspondence in relation to the ACHA process.

Kind regards,

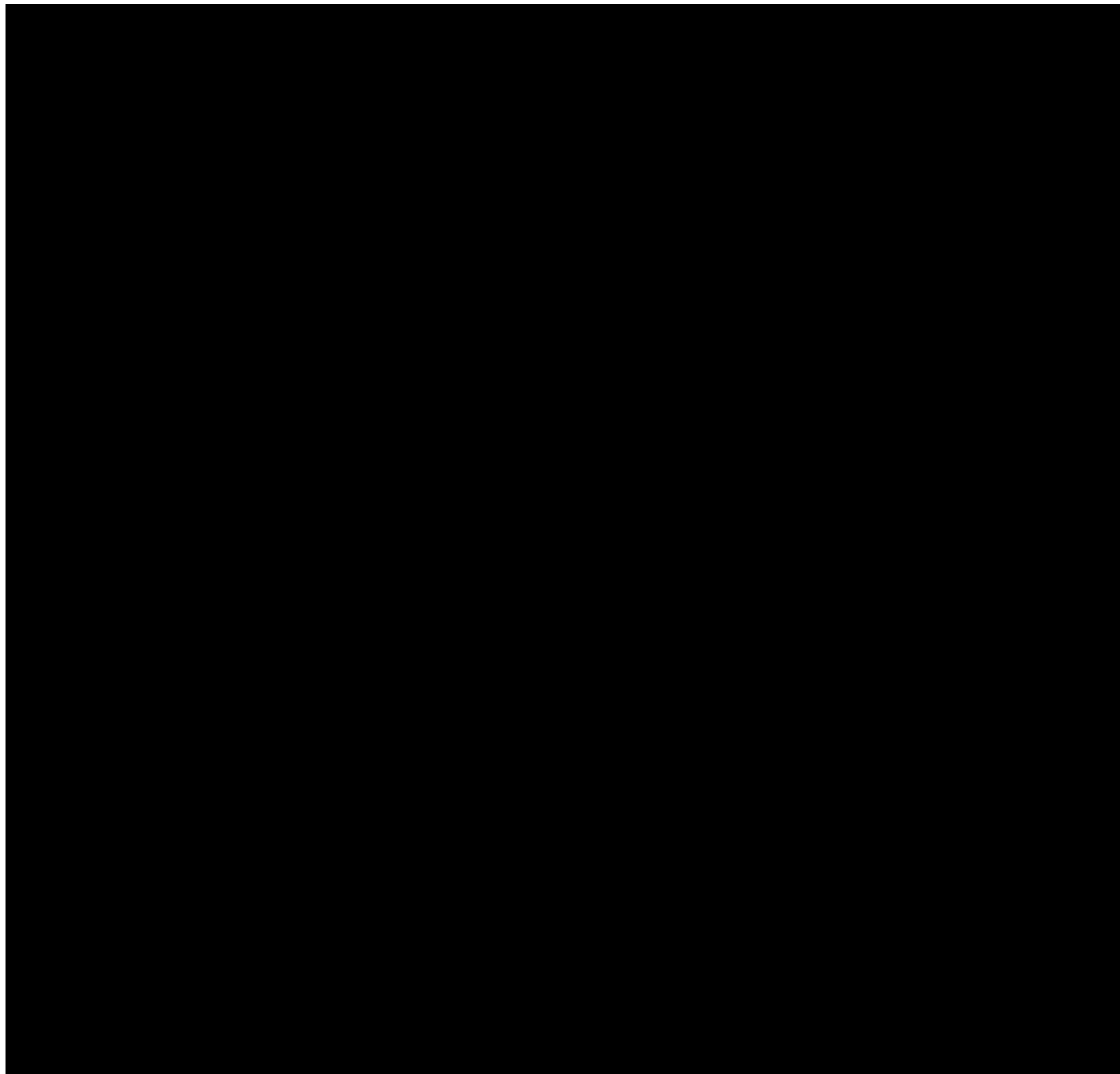
KIRSTEN DOWNEY
CONSULTANT ARCHAEOLOGIST

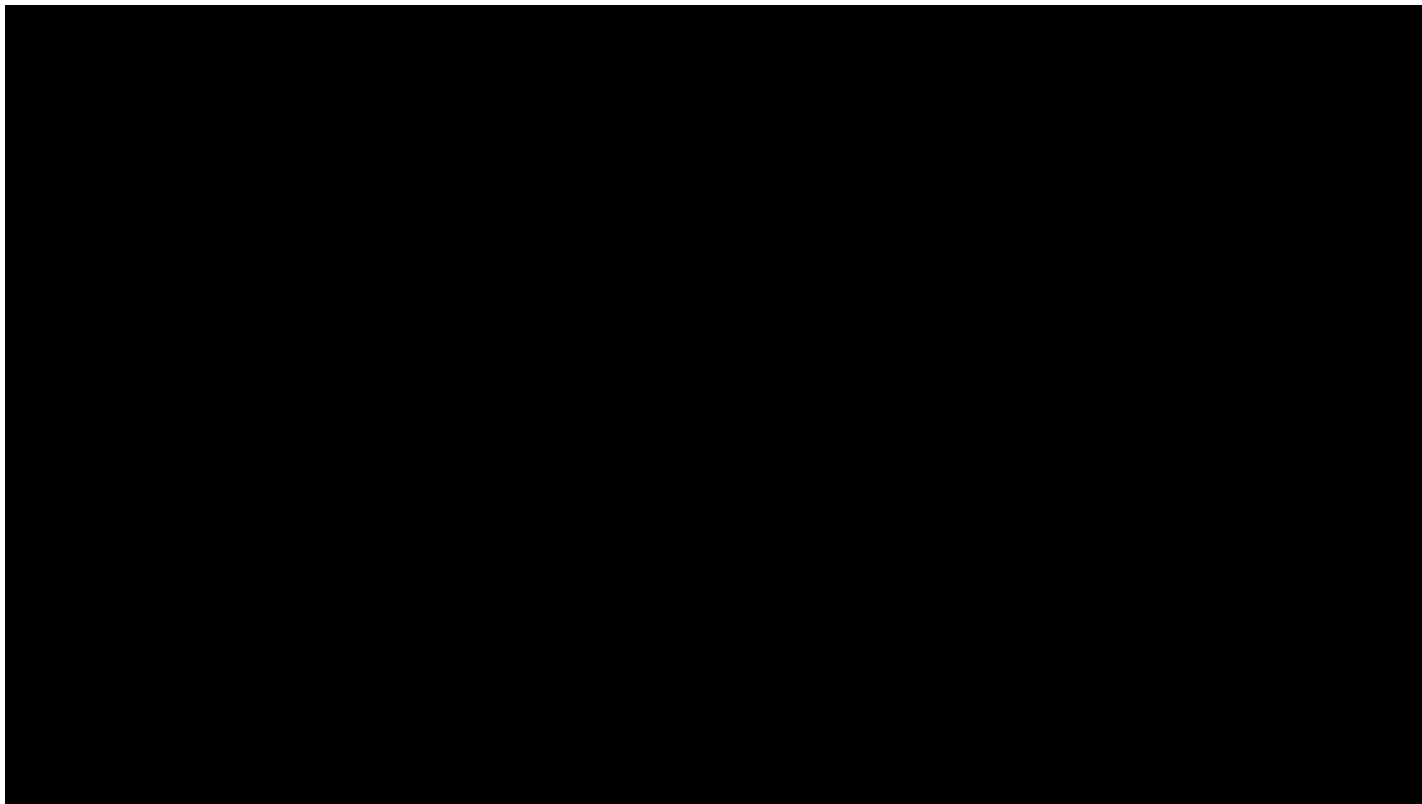
D +61 2 8233 7603
E kdowney@urbis.com.au

ANGEL PLACE, LEVEL 8, 123 PITT STREET
SYDNEY, NSW 2000, AUSTRALIA
GADIGAL COUNTRY
T +61 2 8233 9900

Urbis recognises the traditional owners of the land on which we work.
Learn more about our [Reconciliation Action Plan](#).

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From: [Kirsten Downey](#)
To: mudgeelalc@bigpond.com
Cc: [Owen Barrett](#)
Subject: Mayfair Solar Farm - ACHA - Stage 1.6 List of Registered Aboriginal Parties and Notification Letter
Date: Thursday, 11 January 2024 1:19:00 PM
Attachments: [P0046824_Stage1.6_Notification_Mayfair_LALC.pdf](#)
[image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
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Good afternoon,

Urbis has been engaged to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment at Mayfair Solar Farm, 204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo, NSW.

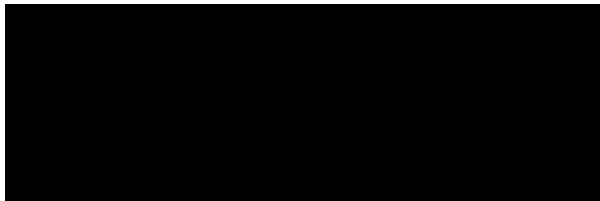
In accordance with Section 4.1.6 of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010), please find attached a list of Registered Aboriginal Parties and the project notification letter under Section 4.1.3.

Kind regards,

KIRSTEN DOWNEY
CONSULTANT ARCHAEOLOGIST

D +61 2 8233 7603
E kdowney@urbis.com.au

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**ANGEL PLACE
LEVEL 8, 123 PITT STREET
SYDNEY NSW 2000**

URBIS.COM.AU
Urbis Ltd
ABN 50 105 256 228

11 January 2024

Mudgee Local Aboriginal Land Council
Via email: mudgeelalc@bigpond.com

To whom it may concern,

STAGE 1.6 – ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT - MAYFAIR SOLAR FARM – 204 JACKSONS LANE, STUBBO, NSW

In accordance with Section 4.1.6 of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW, 2010), please find below the compiled list of Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) and notification letter under Section 4.1.3 for the above mentioned project.

Table 1 – List of Registered Aboriginal Parties.

Name	Contact
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Paul Boyd and Lilly Carroll
Nukara Cultural Services	Olivia Connors
Sonione Rogers	Sonione Rogers
Thomas Dahlstrom	Thomas Dahlstrom
Widescope Indigenous Group	Steven Hickey
Timothy Stubbs	Timothy Stubbs
Steve Talbott	Steve Talbott
Girragirra Murun	Diana Astin
Wingarra Wilay	Ray Moon
Mudgee LALC	Tony Lonsdale



Name	Contact
Guda Birgingira Aboriginal Corporation	Aliethea Cutmore
Wellington Valley Wiradjuri Aboriginal Corporation (WVWAC)	Bradley R Bliss J.P.
Booral Maliyan	Bradley R Bliss J.P.
Brian Draper	Brian Draper
Aaron Talbott	Aaron Talbott
A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey
Murrabidgee Mullangari	Darleen Johnson
North East Wiradjuri Company Ltd	Virginia Doig

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you have any queries in relation to the provided information.

Kind regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Balazs Hansel". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Balazs" and the last name "Hansel" clearly distinguishable.

Balazs Hansel
Director
+61 2 8233 7668
bhansel@urbis.com.au

27 November 2023

Elgin Energy Pty Ltd.
50 Bridge Street,
Sydney, NSW 2000
Website: www.elgin-energy.com

Mayfair Solar Farm – 204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo, NSW – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment – Aboriginal Community Consultation Stage 1

Please be advised that your contact details have been provided by the Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) in accordance with Section 4.1.3 of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW) ('the Consultation Requirements') as a potential Aboriginal stakeholder who may have interest in registering to the abovementioned project.

Urbis has been commissioned by Elgin Energy (the Proponent) to conduct an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the Mayfair Solar Farm at 204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo, NSW (the subject area). The subject area is legally referred to as Lot 2 DP 528667 and Lot 2 DP 734669.

The subject area is located in the Mid-Western Regional Council Local Government Area (LGA) and within the bounds of the Mudgee Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC).

The ACHA will be prepared to support the State Significant Development Application (SSD-60074458) for the construction of a solar farm at the subject area which includes the construction, operation and decommissioning of a solar photovoltaic energy generating facility; and associated infrastructure including grid connection and battery storage.

The Proponent can be contacted via:

Antoine Pavone

Elgin Energy

E: antoine.pavone@elgin-energy.com

The ACHA will be conducted in accordance with the relevant guidelines under the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, including the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents* (DECCW, 2010) (the Consultation Requirements). The ACHA will include a community consultation process with registered Aboriginal parties.

The Proponent is seeking the registration of Aboriginal persons or groups who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) that may be present in the subject area. Urbis, on behalf of the Proponent, hereby invites you to register an interest in the community consultation process for the above project.

If you wish to register your interest, please respond in writing (preferably by email) by clearly stating your interest and nominating a contact person by **13th December 2023**. Please send responses to:

Kirsten Downey
Consultant
Urbis Pty Ltd
Level 8, 123 Pitt Street,
Sydney, NSW, 2000
E: kdowney@urbis.com.au

Following confirmation of your registration, Urbis will forward your name and contact details to Heritage NSW and the Mudgee Local Aboriginal Land Council, as required under the Consultation Requirements. If you do not want your details released, please advise us accordingly when registering your interest.

Please note that inclusion in the consultation process does not automatically result in paid site assessment, per Section 3.4 of the Consultation Requirements. Engagement for delivery of any services will be decided by the Proponent based on a range of considerations including skills, relevant experience and provision of certificates of currency.

If you have any queries in relation to the provided information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Kind regards,



Balazs Hansel
Director
+61 2 8233 7668
bhansel@urbis.com.au

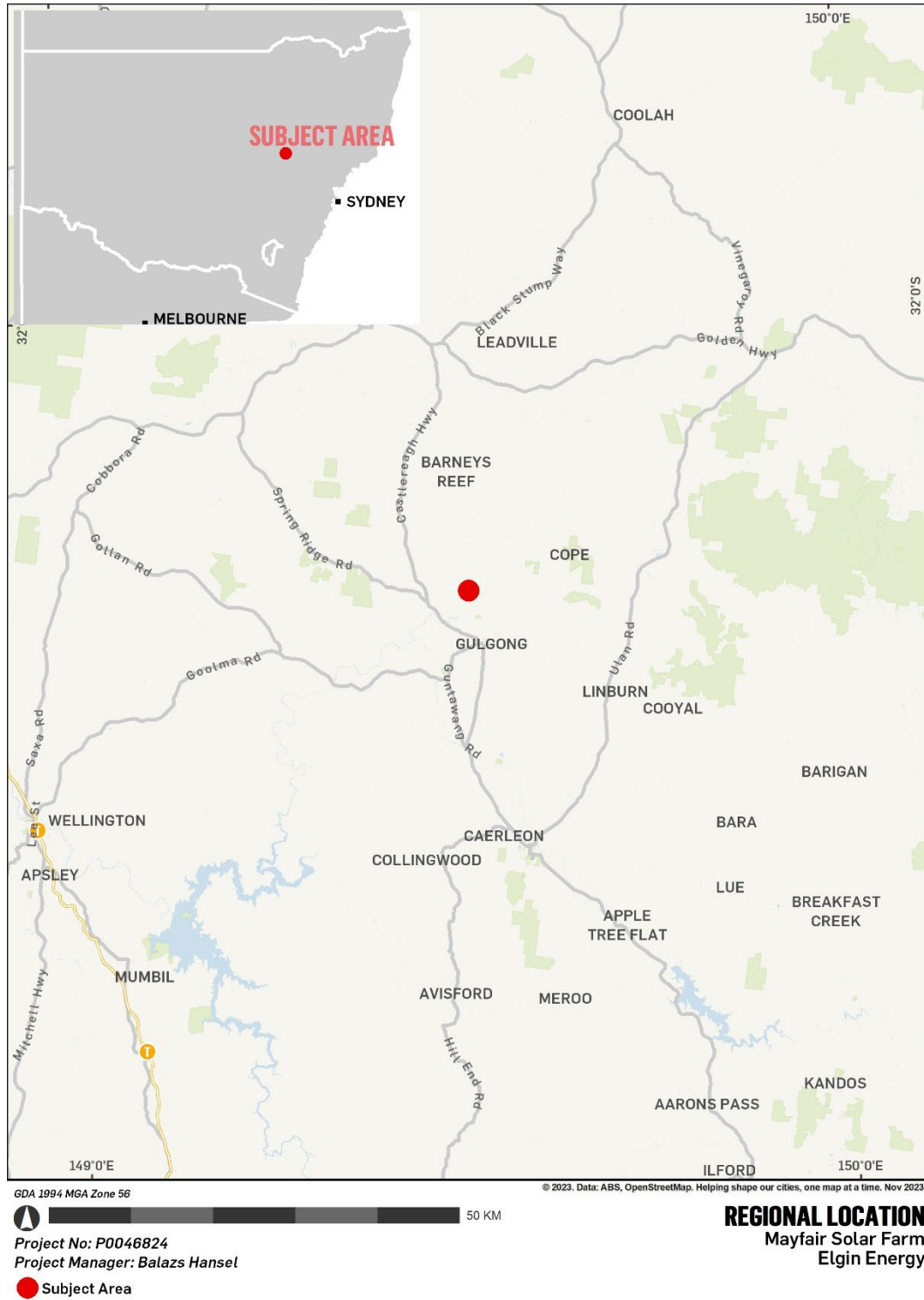


Figure 1 – Regional location of the subject area

From: [Kirsten Downey](#)
To: [OEH HD Heritage Mailbox](#)
Cc: [Owen Barrett](#)
Subject: Mayfair Solar Farm - ACHA - Stage 1.6 List of Registered Aboriginal Parties and Notification Letter
Date: Thursday, 11 January 2024 1:19:00 PM
Attachments: [P0046824_Stage1.6Notification_Mayfair_HNSW.pdf](#)
[image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[image006.png](#)

Good afternoon,

Urbis has been engaged to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment at Mayfair Solar Farm, 204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo, NSW.

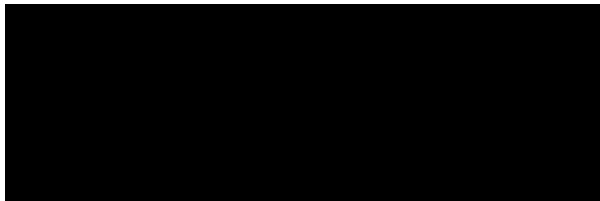
In accordance with Section 4.1.6 of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010), please find attached a list of Registered Aboriginal Parties and the project notification letter under Section 4.1.3.

Kind regards,

KIRSTEN DOWNEY
CONSULTANT ARCHAEOLOGIST

D +61 2 8233 7603
E kdowney@urbis.com.au

ANGEL PLACE, LEVEL 8, 123 PITT STREET
SYDNEY, NSW 2000, AUSTRALIA
GADIGAL COUNTRY
T +61 2 8233 9900



Urbis recognises the traditional owners of the land on which we work.
Learn more about our [Reconciliation Action Plan](#).

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**ANGEL PLACE
LEVEL 8, 123 PITT STREET
SYDNEY NSW 2000**

URBIS.COM.AU
Urbis Ltd
ABN 50 105 256 228

11 January 2024

Heritage NSW
Department of Planning and Environment
Via email: heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au

To whom it may concern,

STAGE 1.6 – ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT - MAYFAIR SOLAR FARM, 204 JACKSONS LANE, STUBBO, NSW

In accordance with Section 4.1.6 of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW, 2010), please find below the compiled list of Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) and notification letter under Section 4.1.3 for the above mentioned project.

Table 1 – List of Registered Aboriginal Parties.

Name	Contact
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Paul Boyd and Lilly Carroll
Nukara Cultural Services	Olivia Connors
Sonione Rogers	Sonione Rogers
Thomas Dahlstrom	Thomas Dahlstrom
Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	Marilyn Carroll-Johnson
Widescope Indigenous Group	Steven Hickey
Timothy Stubbs	Timothy Stubbs
Steve Talbott	Steve Talbott
Girragirra Murun	Diana Astin
Wingarra Wilay	Ray Moon



Name	Contact
Mudgee LALC	Tony Lonsdale
Guda Birgingira Aboriginal Corporation	Aliethea Cutmore
Wellington Valley Wiradjuri Aboriginal Corporation (WVWAC)	Bradley R Bliss J.P.
Booral Maliyan	Bradley R Bliss J.P.
Brian Draper	Brian Draper
Aaron Talbott	Aaron Talbott
A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey
Murrabidgee Mullangari	Darleen Johnson
North East Wiradjuri Company Ltd	Virginia Doig

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you have any queries in relation to the provided information.

Kind regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Balazs Hansel".

Balazs Hansel
Director
+61 2 8233 7668
bhansel@urbis.com.au

27 November 2023

Elgin Energy Pty Ltd.
50 Bridge Street,
Sydney, NSW 2000
Website: www.elgin-energy.com

Mayfair Solar Farm – 204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo, NSW – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment – Aboriginal Community Consultation Stage 1

Please be advised that your contact details have been provided by the Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) in accordance with Section 4.1.3 of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW) ('the Consultation Requirements') as a potential Aboriginal stakeholder who may have interest in registering to the abovementioned project.

Urbis has been commissioned by Elgin Energy (the Proponent) to conduct an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the Mayfair Solar Farm at 204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo, NSW (the subject area). The subject area is legally referred to as Lot 2 DP 528667 and Lot 2 DP 734669.

The subject area is located in the Mid-Western Regional Council Local Government Area (LGA) and within the bounds of the Mudgee Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC).

The ACHA will be prepared to support the State Significant Development Application (SSD-60074458) for the construction of a solar farm at the subject area which includes the construction, operation and decommissioning of a solar photovoltaic energy generating facility; and associated infrastructure including grid connection and battery storage.

The Proponent can be contacted via:

Antoine Pavone

Elgin Energy

E: antoine.pavone@elgin-energy.com

The ACHA will be conducted in accordance with the relevant guidelines under the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, including the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents* (DECCW, 2010) (the Consultation Requirements). The ACHA will include a community consultation process with registered Aboriginal parties.

The Proponent is seeking the registration of Aboriginal persons or groups who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) that may be present in the subject area. Urbis, on behalf of the Proponent, hereby invites you to register an interest in the community consultation process for the above project.

If you wish to register your interest, please respond in writing (preferably by email) by clearly stating your interest and nominating a contact person by **13th December 2023**. Please send responses to:

Kirsten Downey
Consultant
Urbis Pty Ltd
Level 8, 123 Pitt Street,
Sydney, NSW, 2000
E: kdowney@urbis.com.au

Following confirmation of your registration, Urbis will forward your name and contact details to Heritage NSW and the Mudgee Local Aboriginal Land Council, as required under the Consultation Requirements. If you do not want your details released, please advise us accordingly when registering your interest.

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Kind regards,



Balazs Hansel
Director
+61 2 8233 7668
bhansel@urbis.com.au

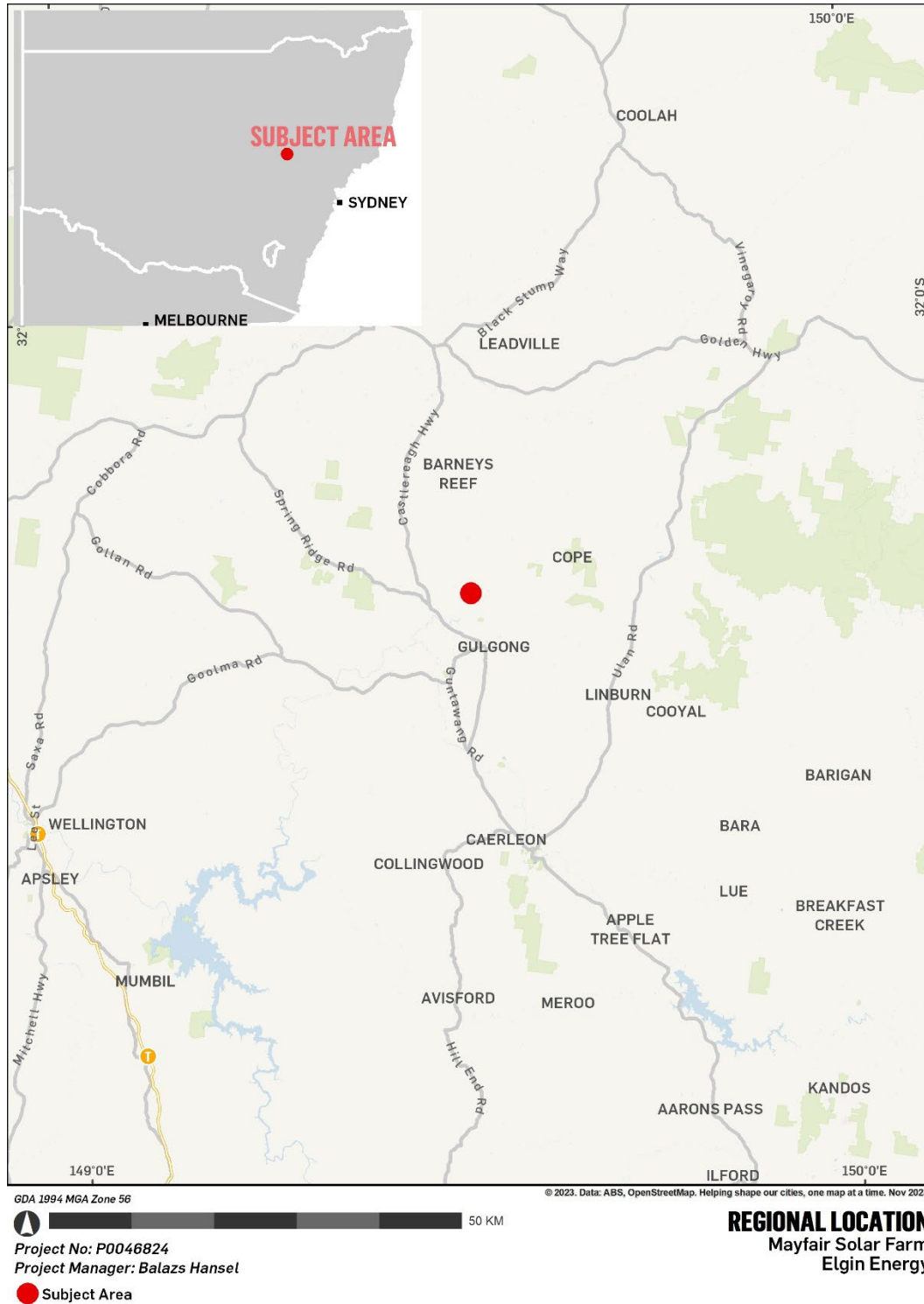


Figure 1 – Regional location of the subject area

From: [Kirsten Downey](#)
To: [Kirsten Downey](#)
Subject: Mayfair Solar Farm - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - Stage 2-3 Project Information and Methodology
Date: Tuesday, 13 August 2024 4:45:49 PM
Attachments: [image.png](#)

From: Kirsten Downey <kdowney@urbis.com.au>
Sent: Thursday, 25 January 2024 10:48 AM
To: Balazs Hansel <bhansel@urbis.com.au>
Subject: Mayfair Solar Farm - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - Stage 2-3 Project Information and Methodology

Good morning,

Thank you for registering your interest in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for Mayfair Solar Farm located at 204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo, NSW. The ACHA will support a State Significant Development Application for the subject area (SSD-60074458).

In accordance with Section 4.2 and 4.3 of the Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010, please find attached a letter which provides information on the project and methodology to be employed.

You will note we have included a request for specific information in the form of a questionnaire (Appendix B of attached letter). We would appreciate your response to that questionnaire as soon as possible.

If you wish to provide any comments in relation to the attached document, please do so in writing, preferably by email by Close of Business, 26th February 2024 to:

Kirsten Downey
Consultant
Urbis Ltd
Level 8 ,123 Pitt Street
Sydney NSW 2000
E: kdowney@urbis.com.au

Please let us know if you have any questions.

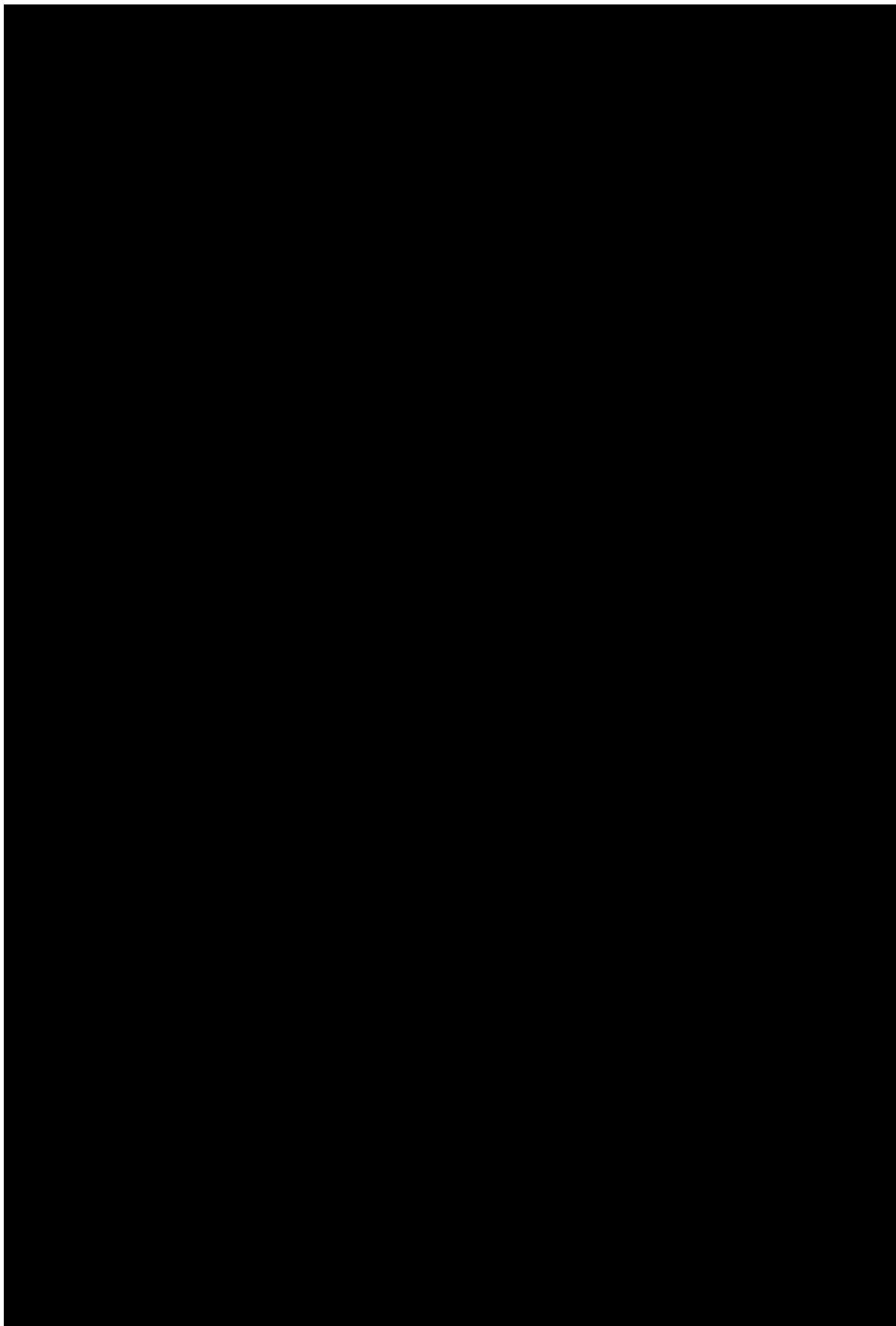
Kirsten Downey

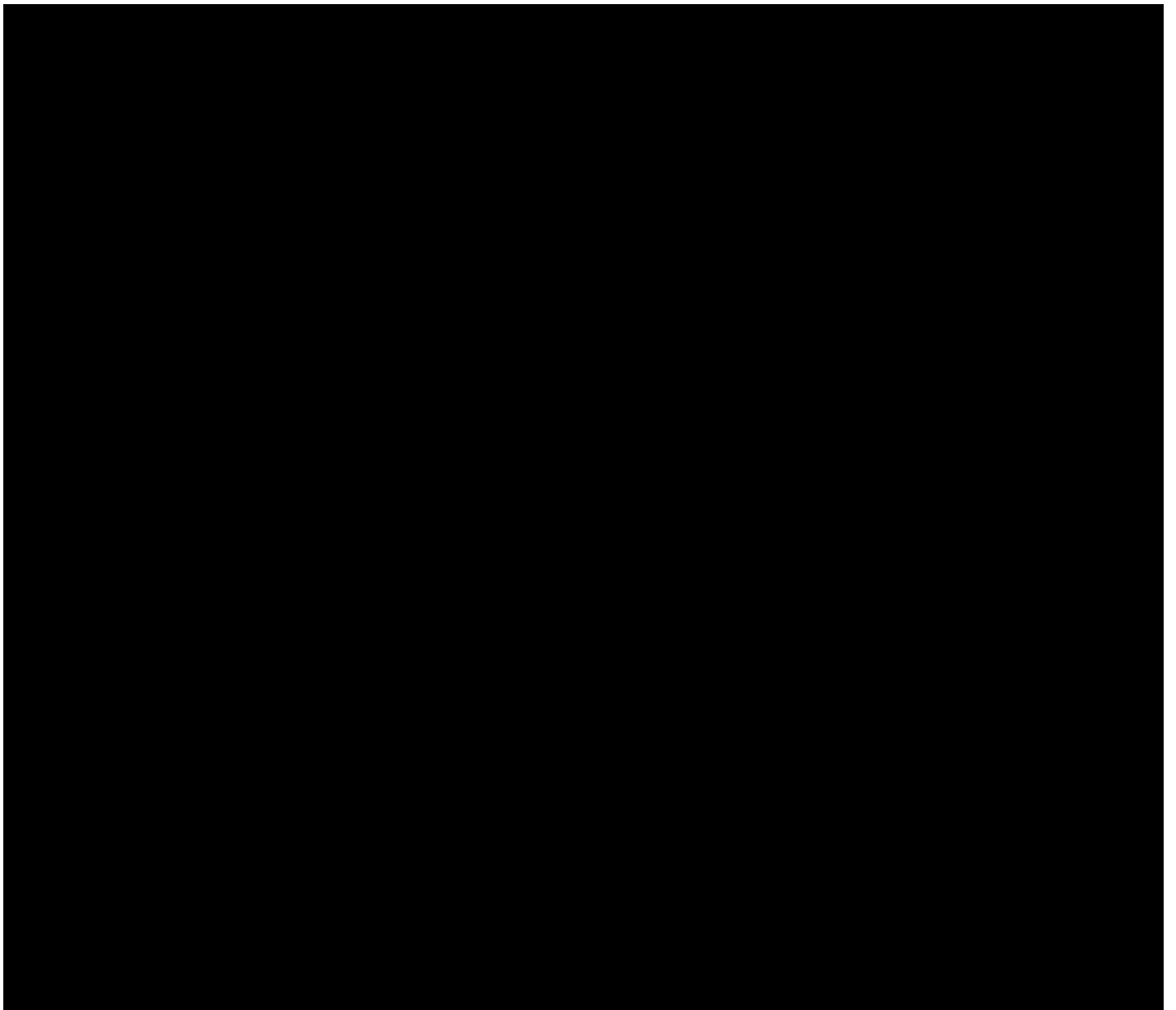
Consultant Archaeologist

D +61 2 8233 7603

E kdowney@urbis.com.au

Angel Place, Level 8, 123 Pitt Street
SYDNEY, NSW 2000, Australia
Gadigal Country
T +61 2 8233 9900





From: [Kirsten Downey](#)

To: [Balazs Hansel](#)

Subject: Mayfair Solar Farm - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - Stage 2-3 Project Information & Methodology

Date: Thursday, 25 January 2024 10:57:00 AM

Attachments: [P0046824_MayfairSolarFarm_Stage2-3_Projectinfo&Methodology.pdf](#)
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[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[image006.png](#)

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Kirsten Downey
Consultant
Urbis Ltd
Level 8 ,123 Pitt Street
Sydney NSW 2000
E: kdowney@urbis.com.au

Please let us know if you have any questions.

Kind regards,

KIRSTEN DOWNEY
CONSULTANT ARCHAEOLOGIST

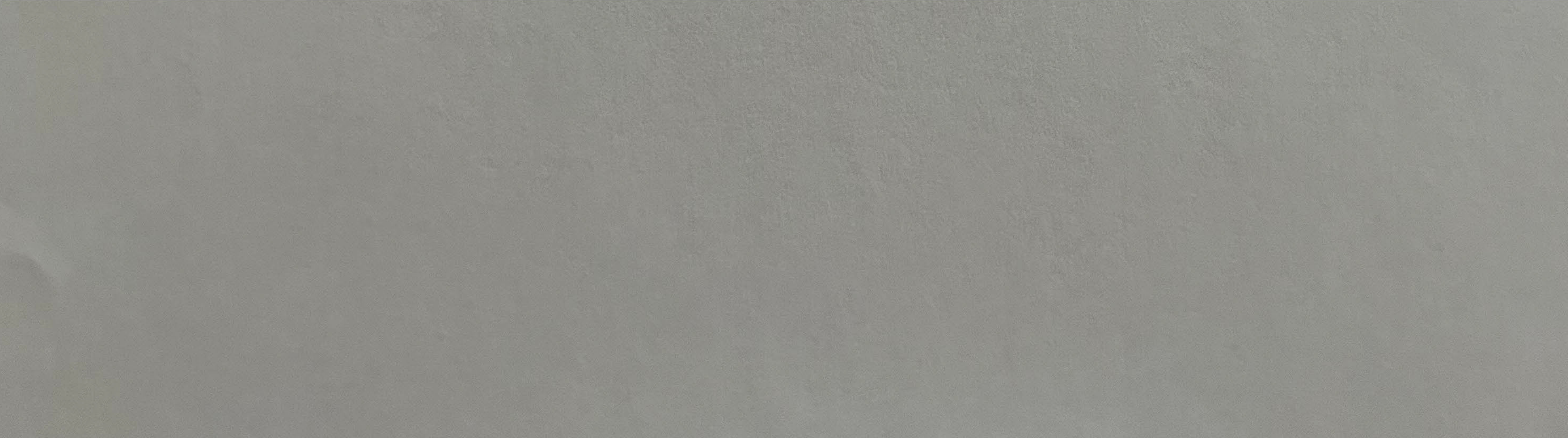
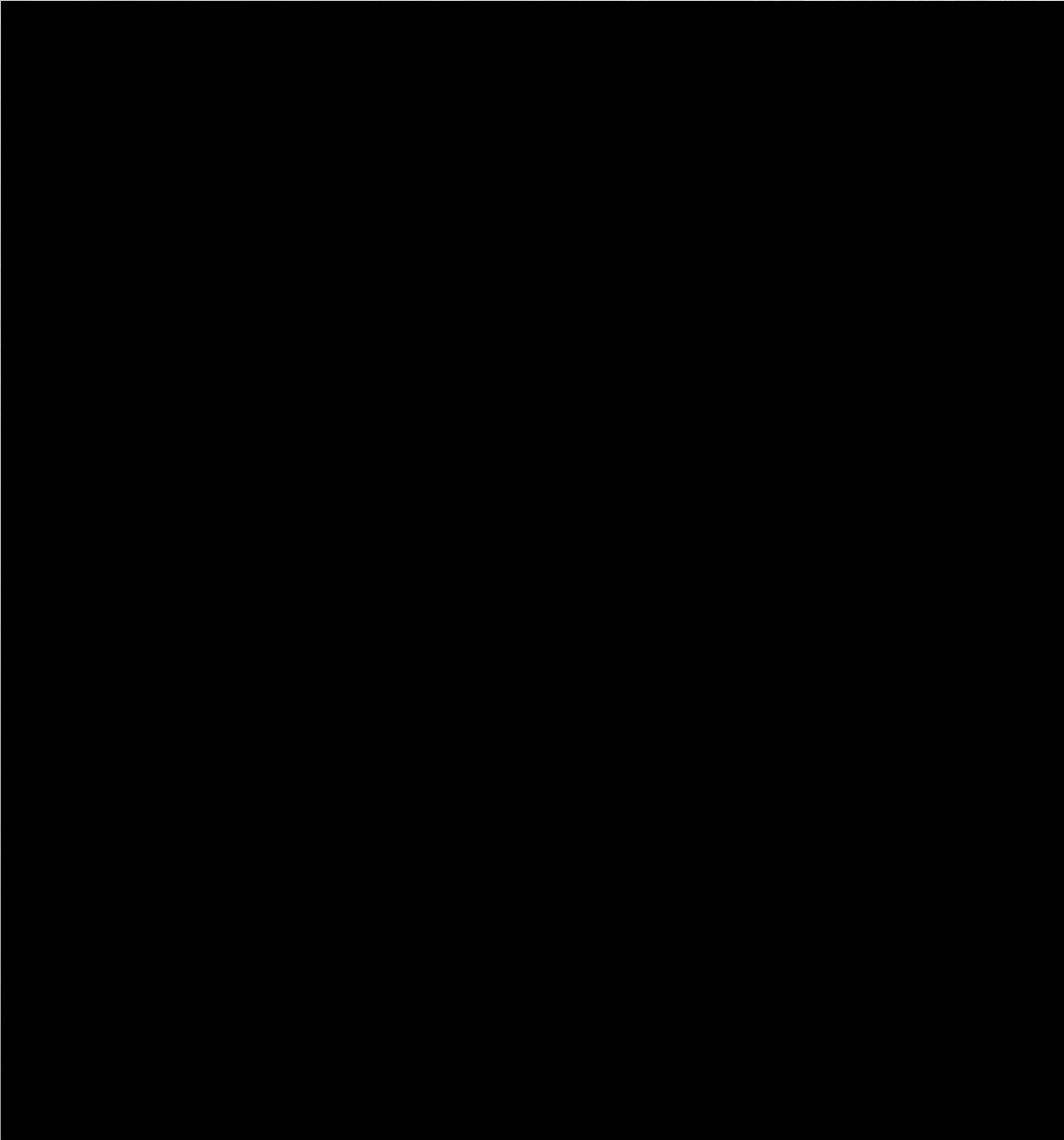
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E kdowney@urbis.com.au

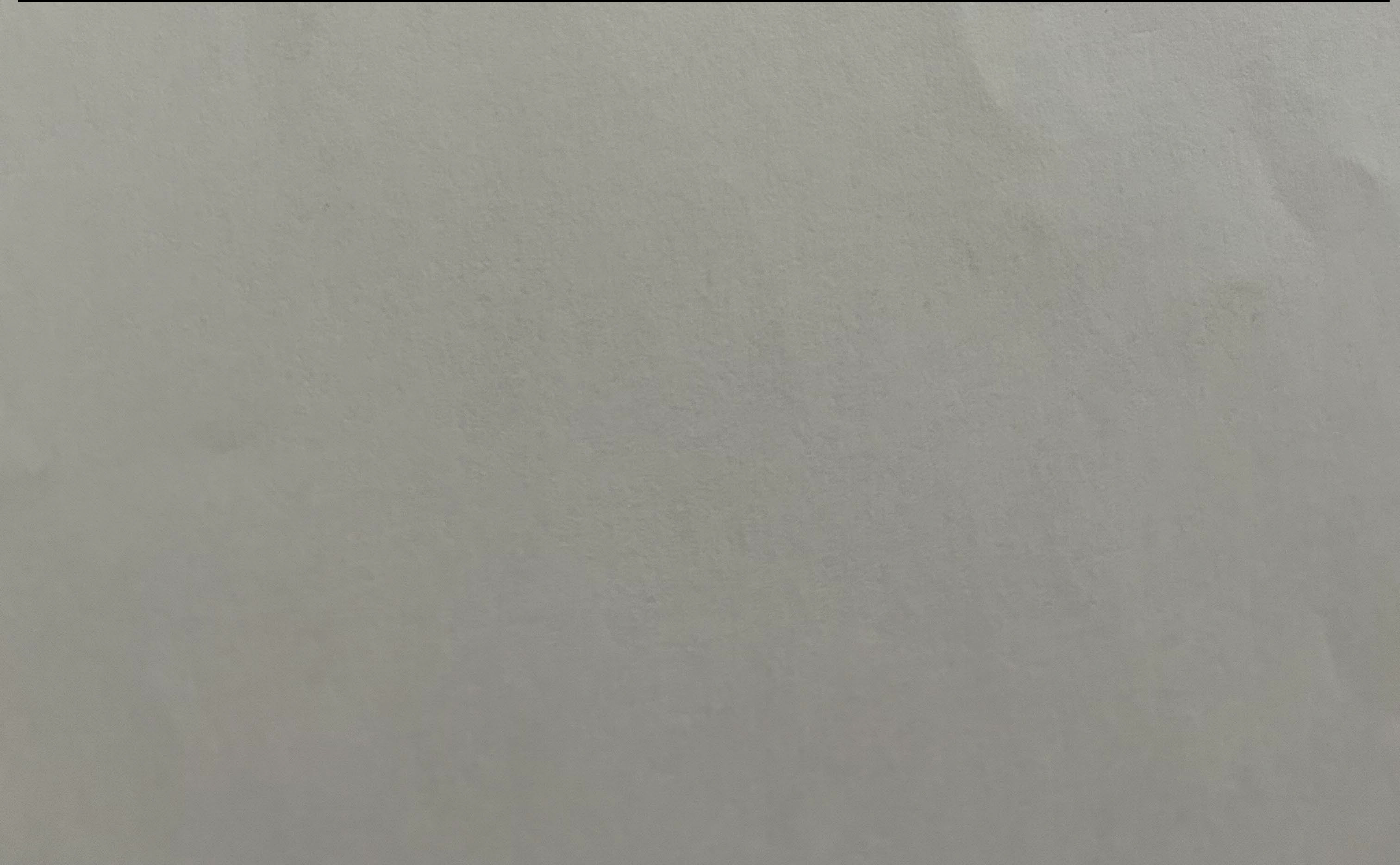
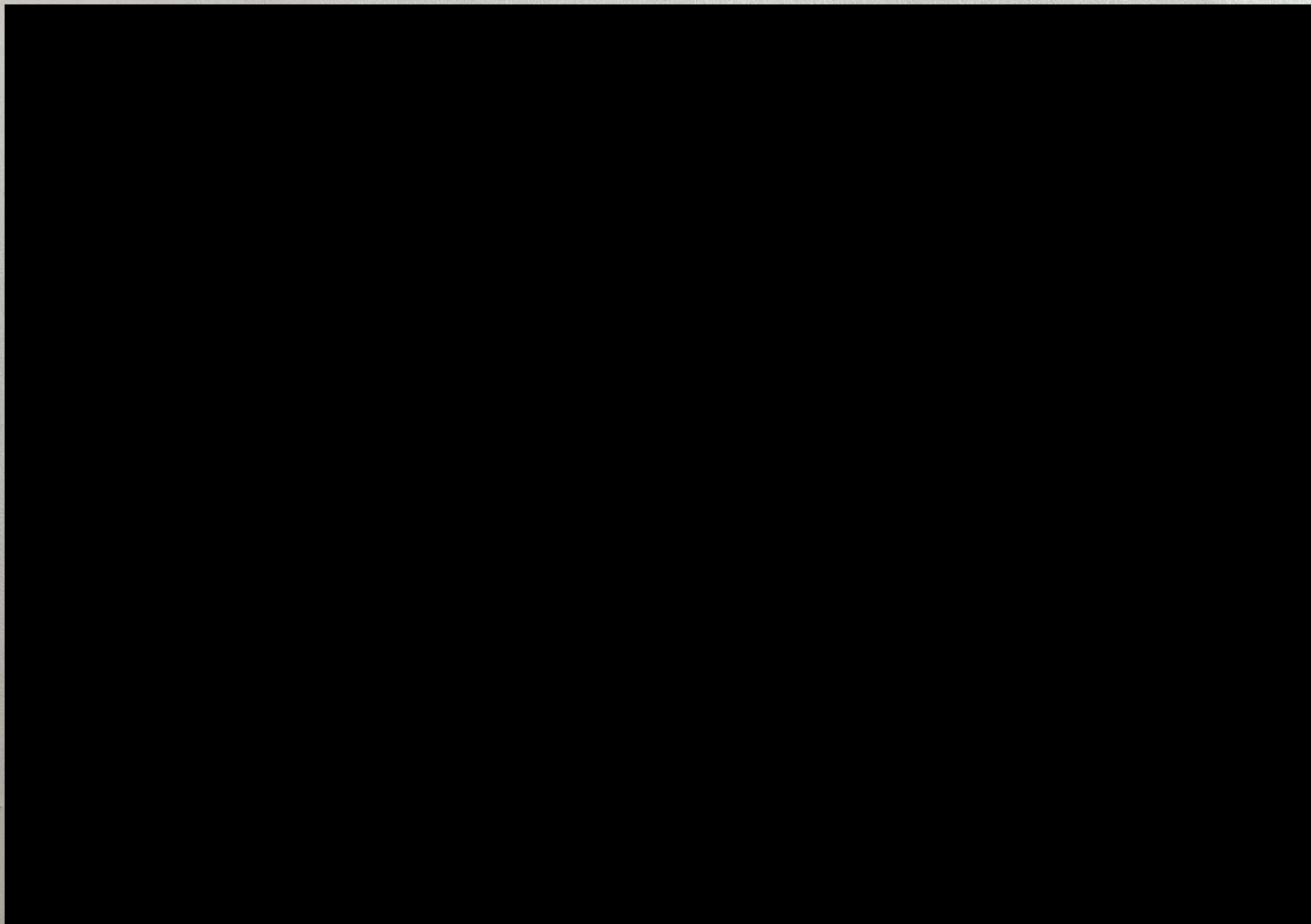
ANGEL PLACE, LEVEL 8, 123 PITT STREET
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T +61 2 8233 9900

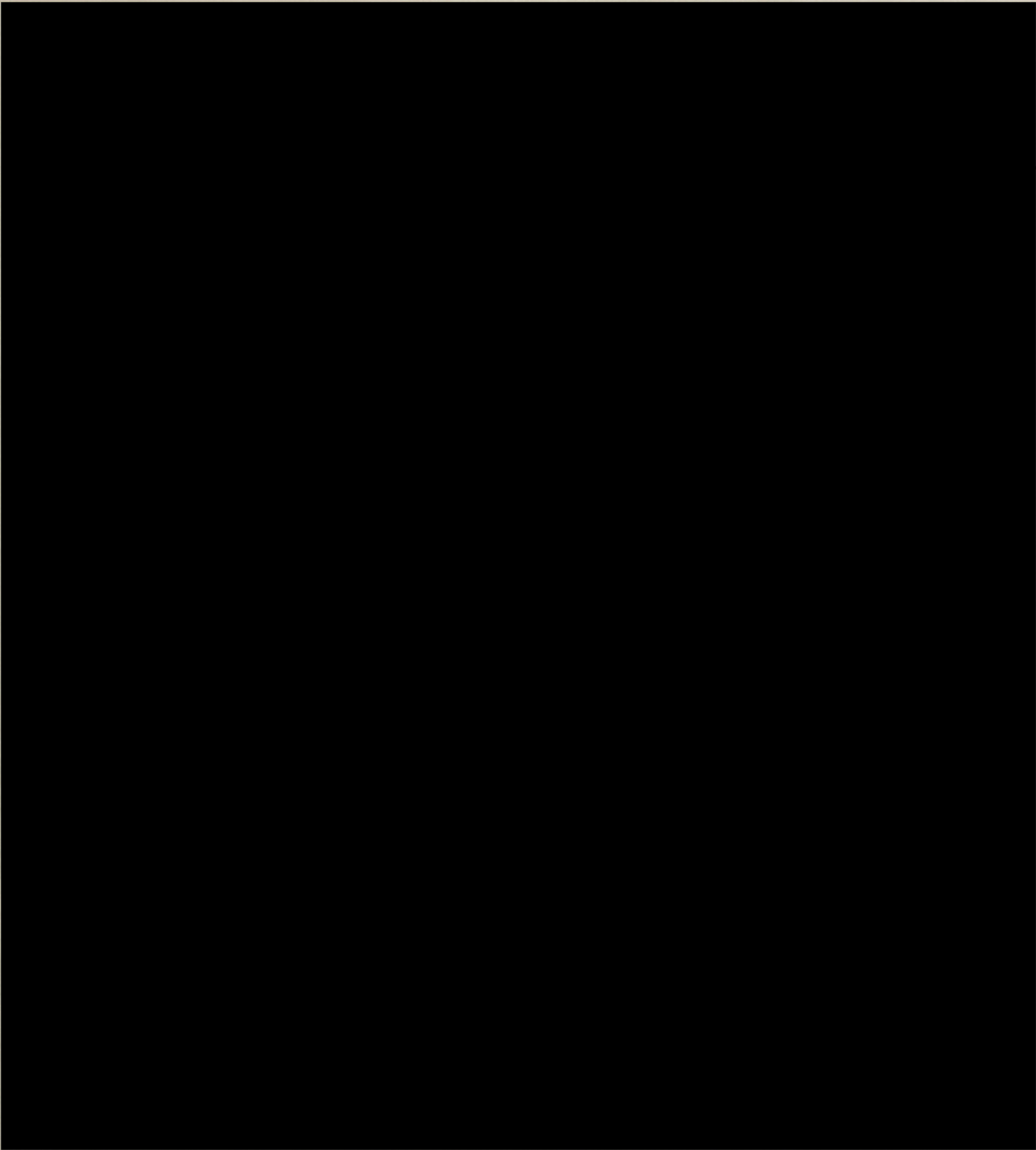
From: [lilly_carroll](#)
To: [Kirsten Downey](#)
Subject: Paperwork for Stubbo
Date: Monday, 26 February 2024 3:42:13 PM
Attachments: [IMG_9004.PNG](#)
[IMG_9002.PNG](#)
[IMG_9003.PNG](#)

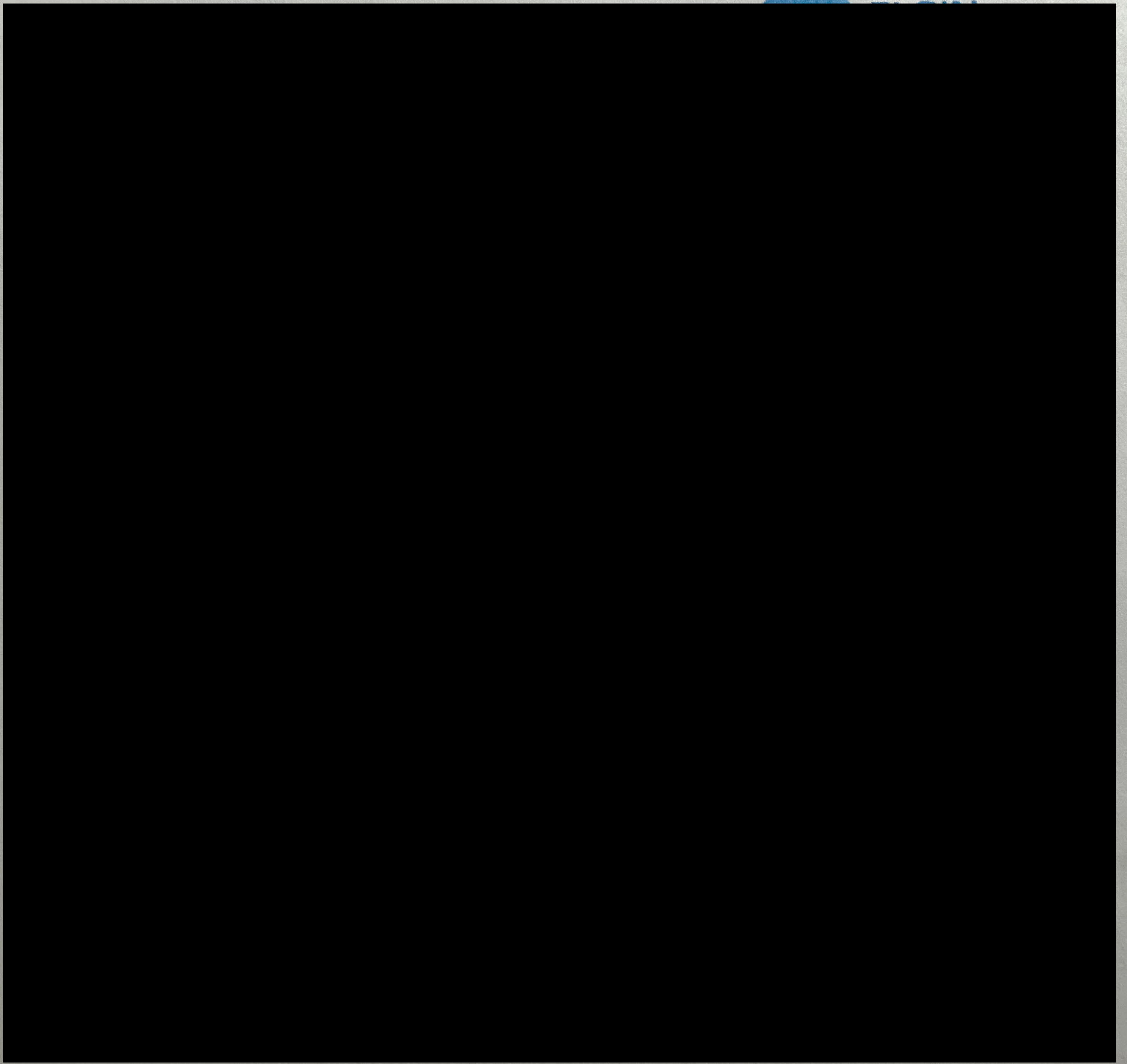
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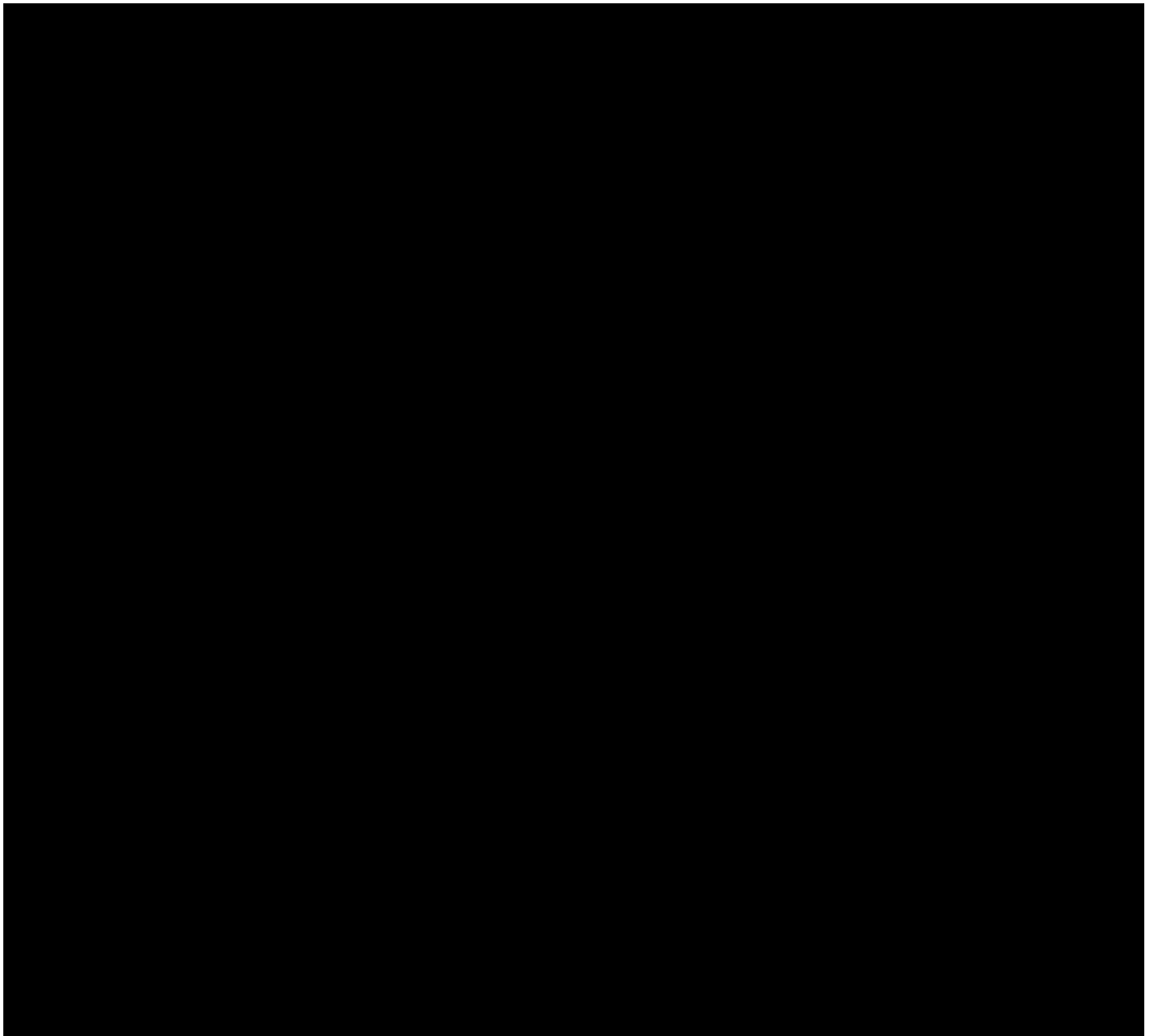
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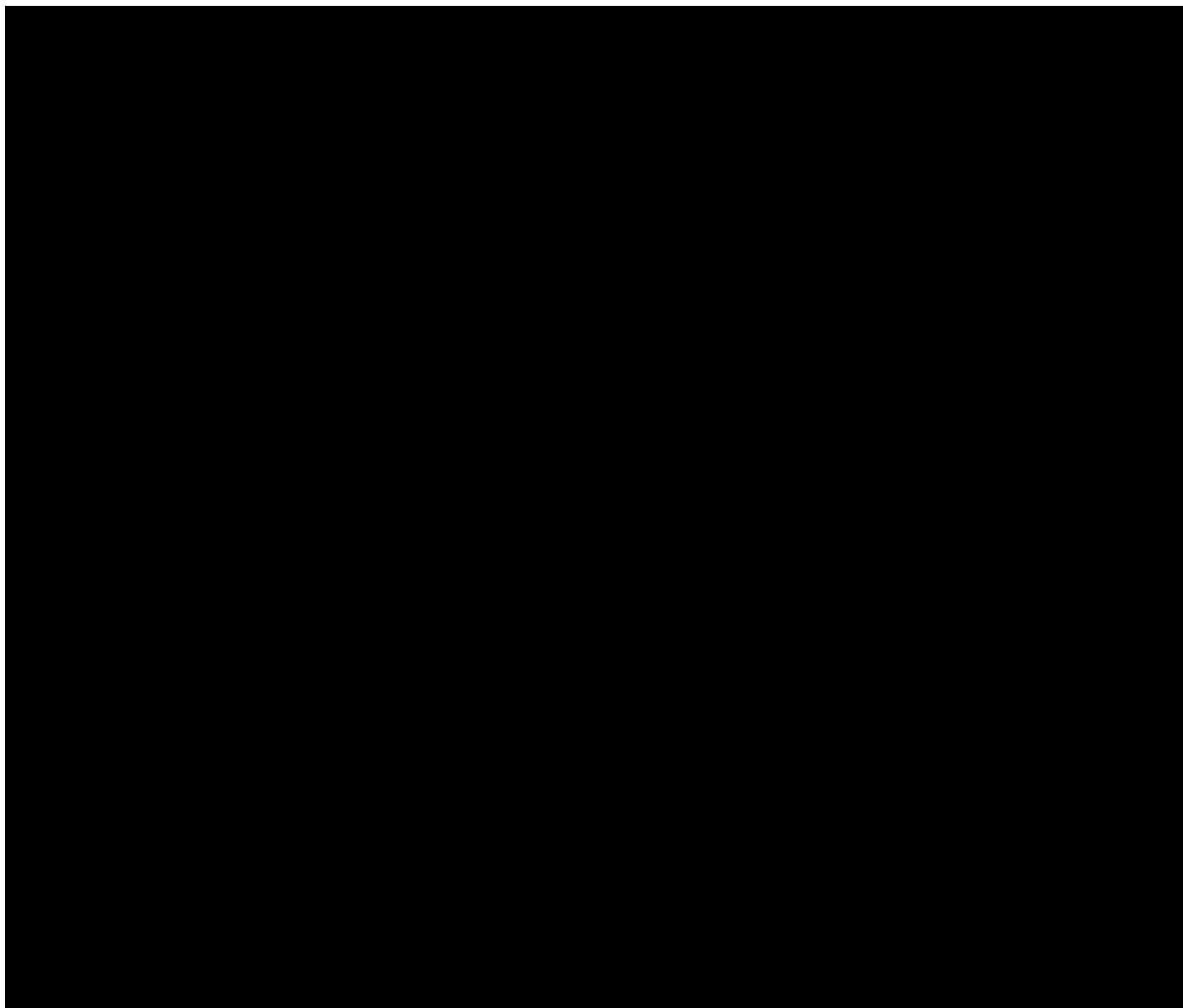












the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are obese has increased by 50% (Health Survey for England 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009). The prevalence of obesity in the UK is now 23% (Health Survey for England 2009). The prevalence of obesity in the USA is 33% (Flegal et al. 2002). The prevalence of obesity in the USA is higher than in the UK, but the prevalence of obesity in the UK is higher than in most other countries (Health Survey for England 2009).

Obesity is a major public health problem in the UK. It is a leading cause of death and disability. It is a major risk factor for heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes, and certain cancers. It is also a major cause of social and economic problems. Obesity is a complex condition, and its causes are not fully understood. It is a result of a combination of factors, including genetics, environment, and lifestyle. The most common cause of obesity is a combination of a diet high in calories and a sedentary lifestyle.

The prevalence of obesity in the UK has increased steadily since the 1980s. In 1980, the prevalence of obesity in the UK was 5%. By 1990, it had increased to 10%. By 2000, it had increased to 18%. By 2009, it had increased to 23%. The prevalence of obesity in the UK is now higher than in most other countries. The prevalence of obesity in the USA is 33%. The prevalence of obesity in the UK is higher than in most other countries.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are obese has increased by 50% (Health Survey for England 2001). The prevalence of obesity in the UK is now 10% in men and 13% in women (Health Survey for England 2001). The prevalence of obesity in the USA is 15% in men and 20% in women (Flegal et al. 2002). The prevalence of obesity in the USA is 15% in men and 20% in women (Flegal et al. 2002).

Obesity is a major risk factor for a number of chronic diseases, including type 2 diabetes, coronary heart disease, stroke, and certain types of cancer (World Health Organization 2000). Obesity is also a major risk factor for a number of mental health problems, including depression, anxiety, and eating disorders (Stunkard et al. 1986).

The aim of this study was to investigate the prevalence of obesity in a sample of young adults in the UK. The study was part of a larger study of the prevalence of a range of mental health problems in young adults in the UK (Roberts et al. 2002).

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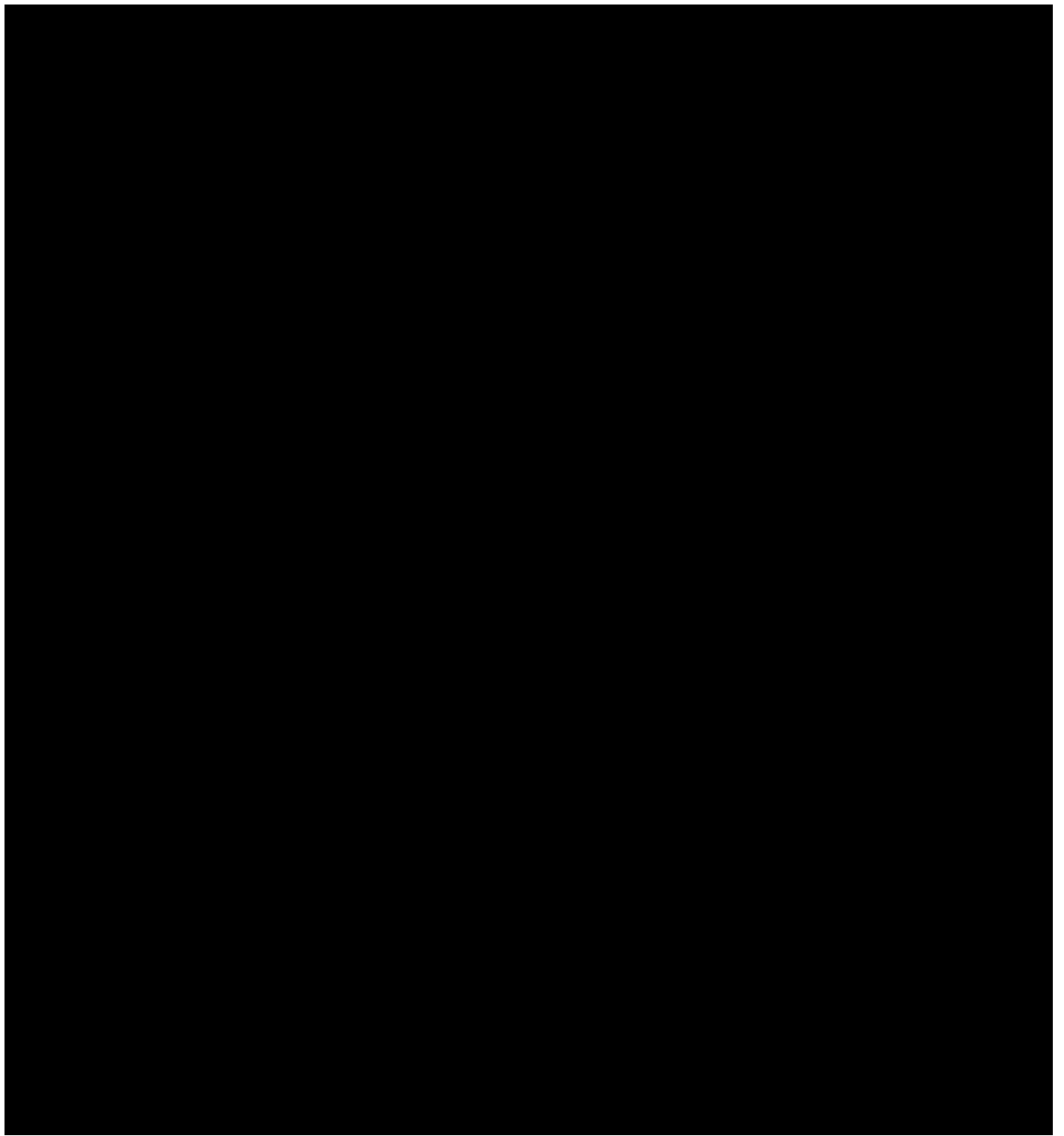
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion (United Nations 1999). The number of children in the world who are under 5 years of age has increased by 0.5 billion in the same period. The number of children in the world who are under 15 years of age is projected to increase by 1.2 billion by the year 2020 (United Nations 1999).

There is a growing concern that the rapid increase in the number of children in the world is leading to a decline in the quality of life for children. This is because the rapid increase in the number of children is leading to a decline in the amount of resources available for each child. This is particularly true in developing countries, where the majority of the world's population is under 15 years of age. In these countries, the rapid increase in the number of children is leading to a decline in the quality of life for children in a number of ways.

First, the rapid increase in the number of children is leading to a decline in the amount of resources available for each child. This is particularly true in developing countries, where the majority of the world's population is under 15 years of age. In these countries, the rapid increase in the number of children is leading to a decline in the quality of life for children in a number of ways. Second, the rapid increase in the number of children is leading to a decline in the quality of life for children in a number of ways.

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Twenty-third, the rapid increase in the number of children is leading to a decline in the quality of life for children in a number of ways. Twenty-fourth, the rapid increase in the number of children is leading to a decline in the quality of life for children in a number of ways. Twenty-fifth, the rapid increase in the number of children is leading to a decline in the quality of life for children in a number of ways. Twenty-sixth, the rapid increase in the number of children is leading to a decline in the quality of life for children in a number of ways.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1.2 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities. One reason is that the public sector has a long history of employing people with disabilities. In the 19th century, the public sector employed people with disabilities in a number of different roles, including as clerks, typists, and stenographers. In the 20th century, the public sector continued to employ people with disabilities, and in the 1990s, the number of people with disabilities employed in the public sector increased significantly.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities is that the public sector has a number of advantages over the private sector. One advantage is that the public sector is not subject to the same competition as the private sector. This means that the public sector can employ people with disabilities at a lower cost than the private sector. Another advantage is that the public sector has a number of policies in place that support the employment of people with disabilities.

One of these policies is the Public Sector Equality Duty, which requires public sector employers to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations between people who share different characteristics. This duty applies to all public sector employers, including the NHS, local authorities, and government departments. Another policy is the Equality Act 2010, which sets out the legal framework for the employment of people with disabilities.

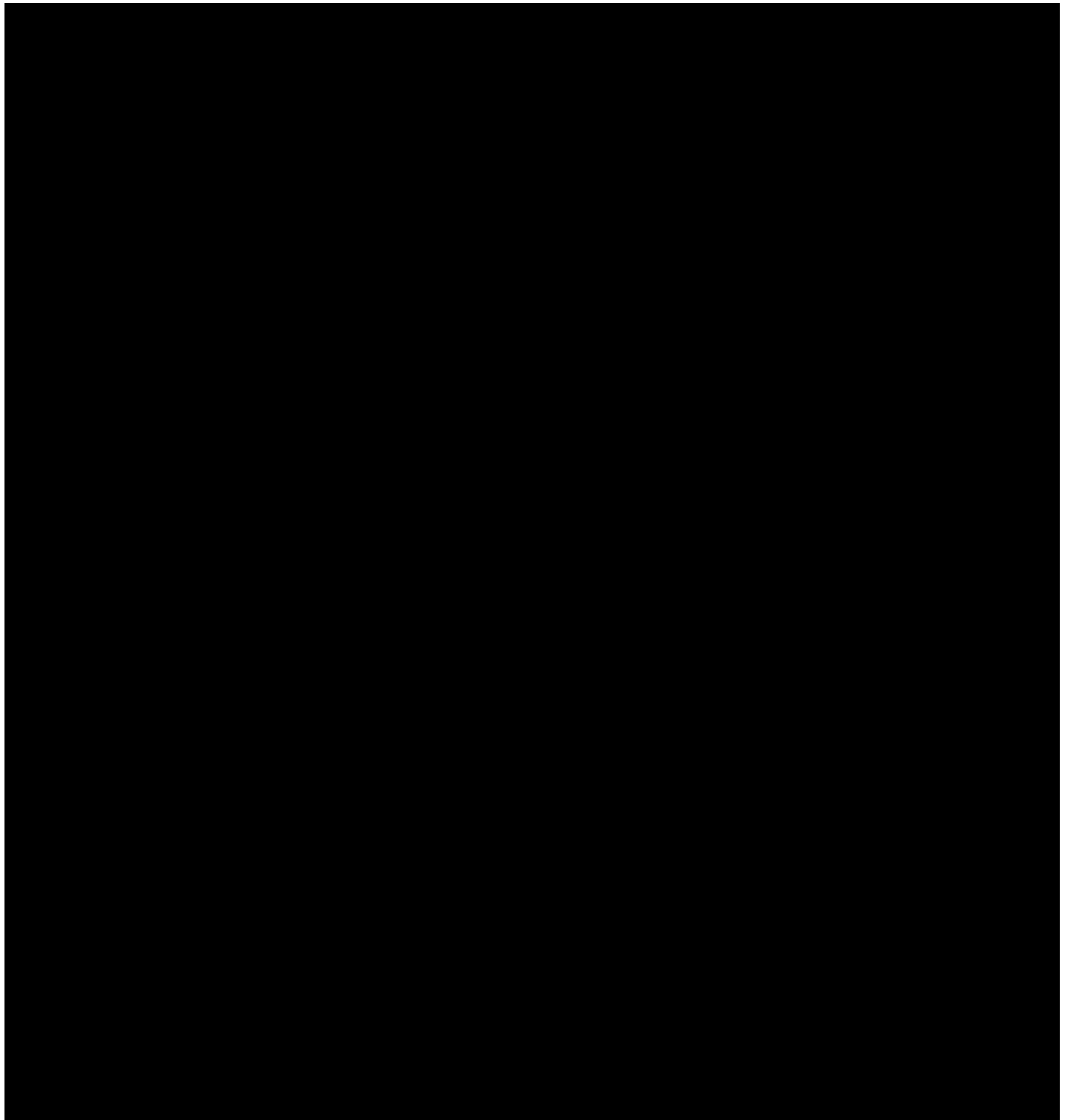
The Equality Act 2010 defines a disability as a physical or mental impairment that has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on a person's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. This definition is broader than the definition of a disability in the previous legislation, the Disability Discrimination Act 1995. The Equality Act 2010 also sets out a number of provisions that protect people with disabilities from discrimination in the workplace.

One of these provisions is the requirement for employers to make reasonable adjustments to the workplace to enable people with disabilities to work. This means that employers must take steps to remove or reduce any barriers that prevent people with disabilities from working. For example, an employer might need to provide a person with a physical disability with a wheelchair, or a person with a mental disability with a quiet workspace.

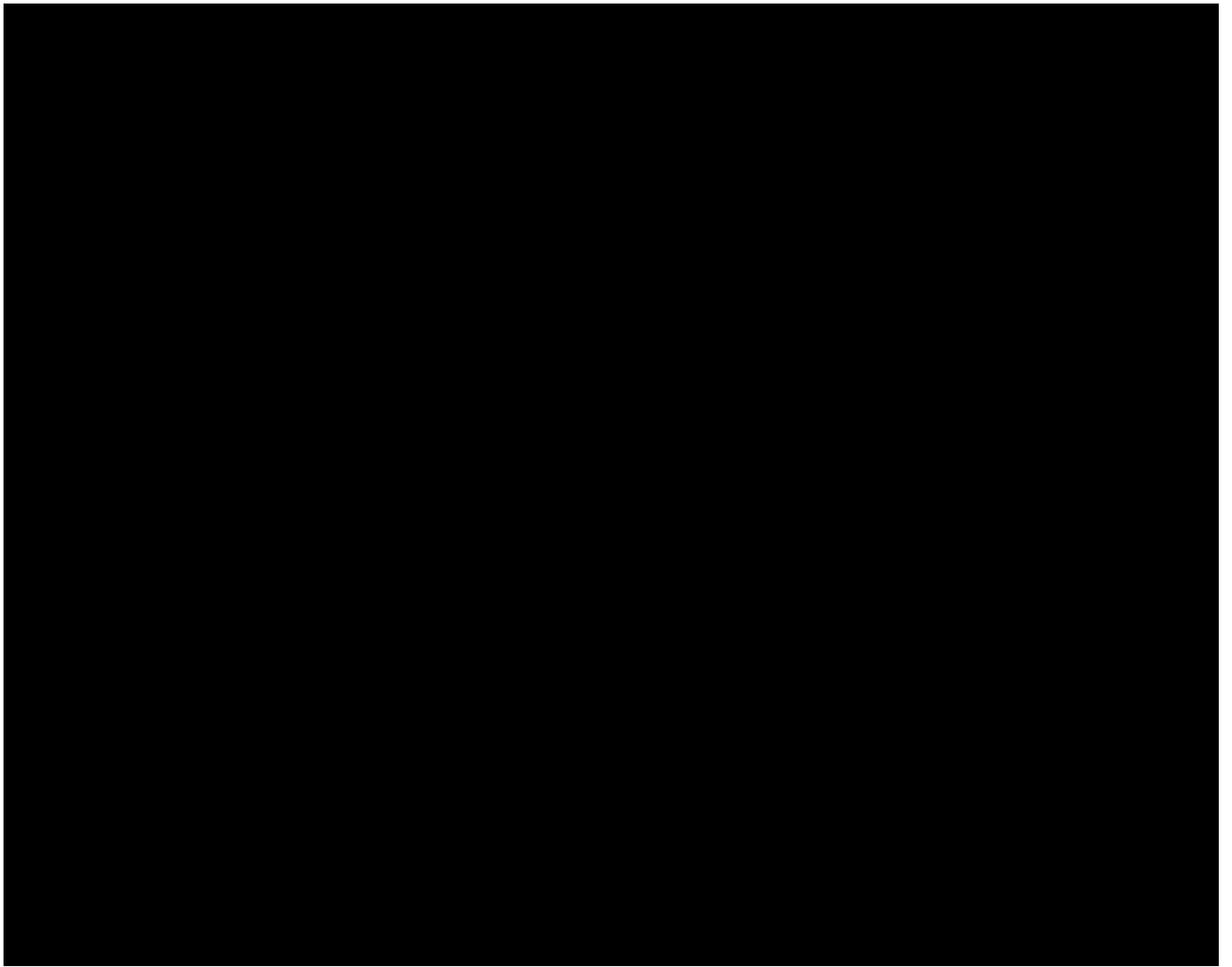
Another provision is the requirement for employers to have a duty to consider the needs of people with disabilities when recruiting and promoting staff. This means that employers must not discriminate against people with disabilities when considering them for jobs. For example, an employer must not reject a person with a disability for a job because of their disability.

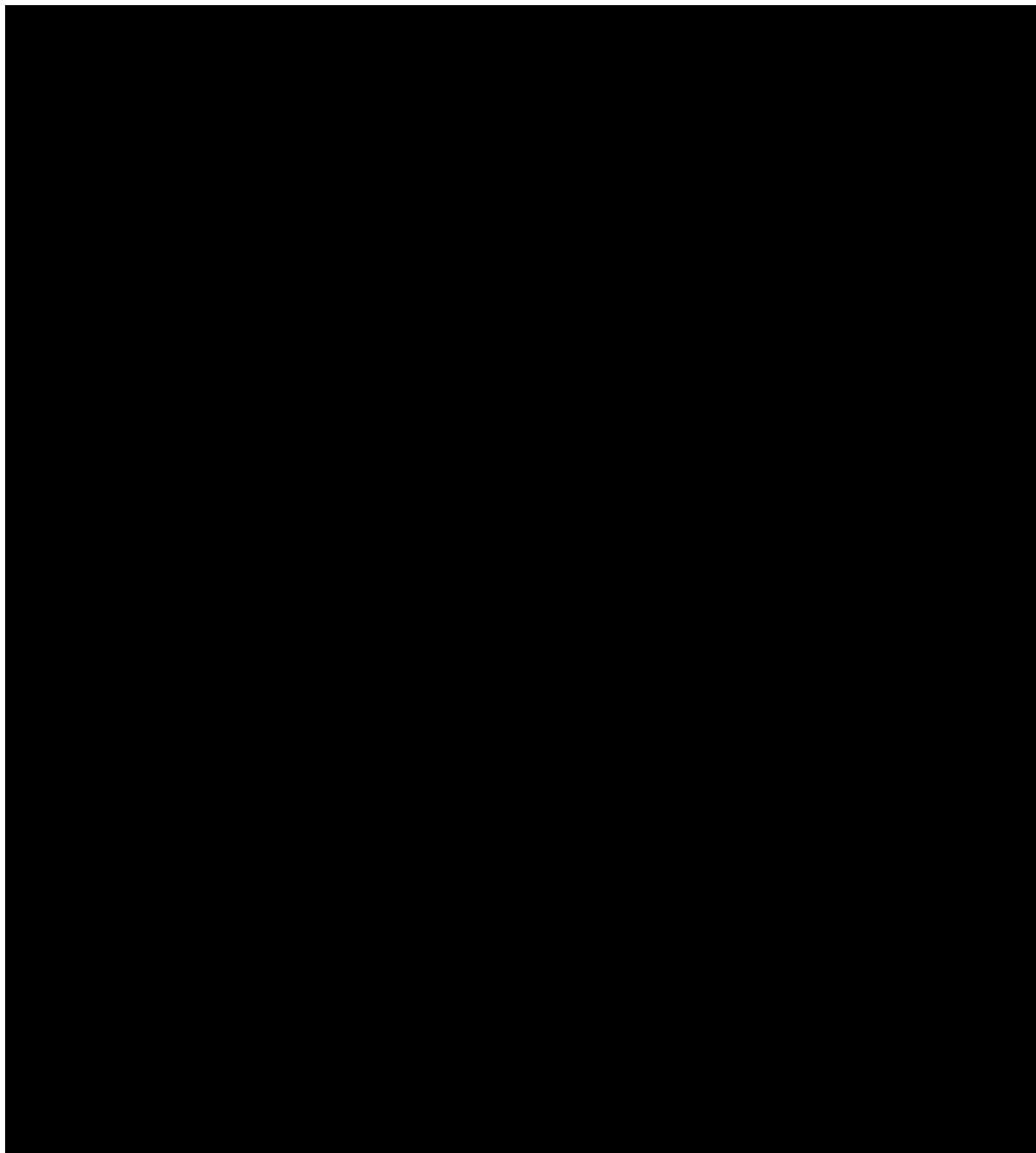
The Equality Act 2010 also sets out a number of provisions that protect people with disabilities from harassment and victimisation in the workplace. Harassment is defined as unwanted conduct related to a person's disability that has the purpose or effect of violating their dignity or creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment. Victimisation is defined as treating a person badly because they have made a complaint or are expected to make a complaint about discrimination.

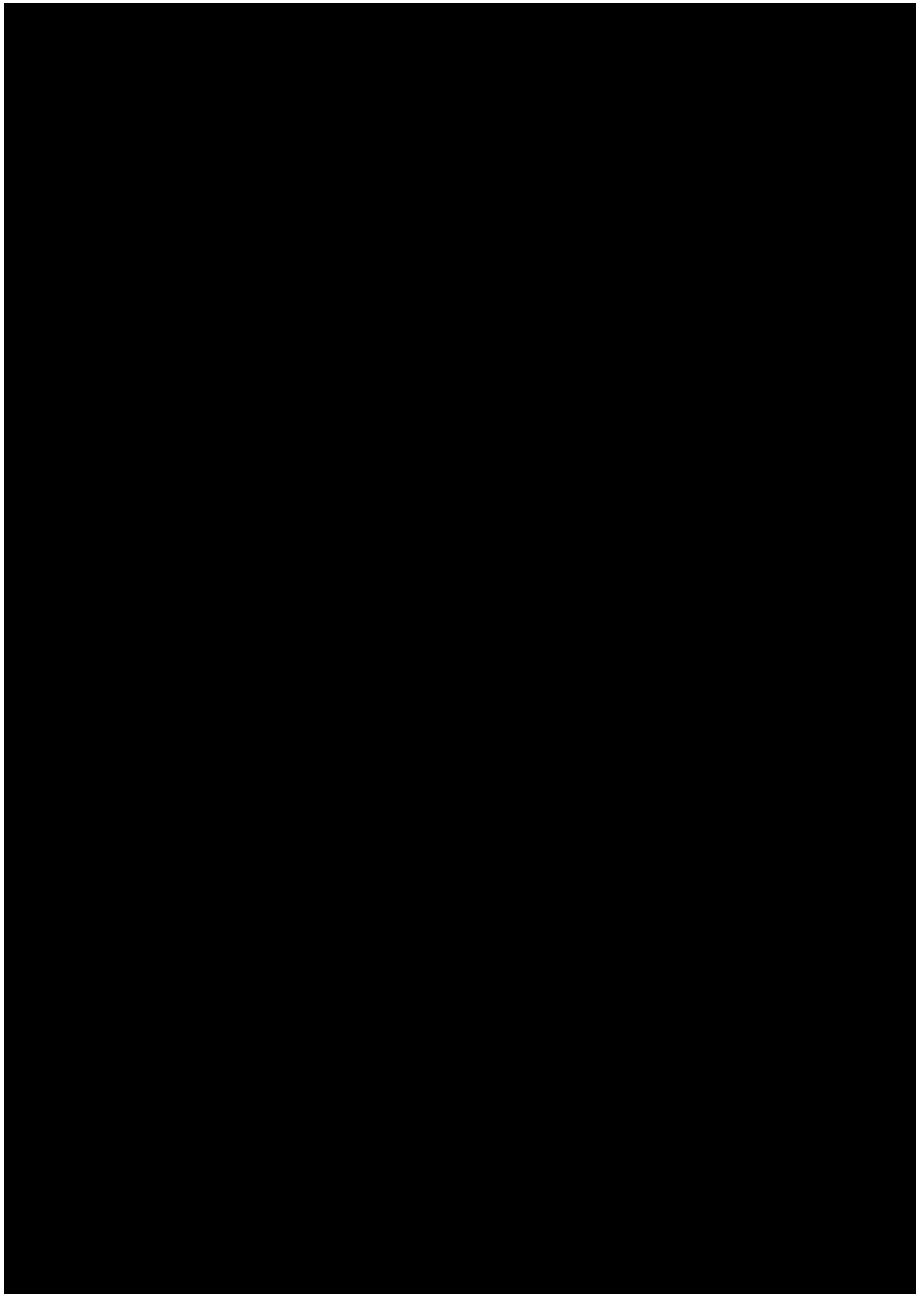


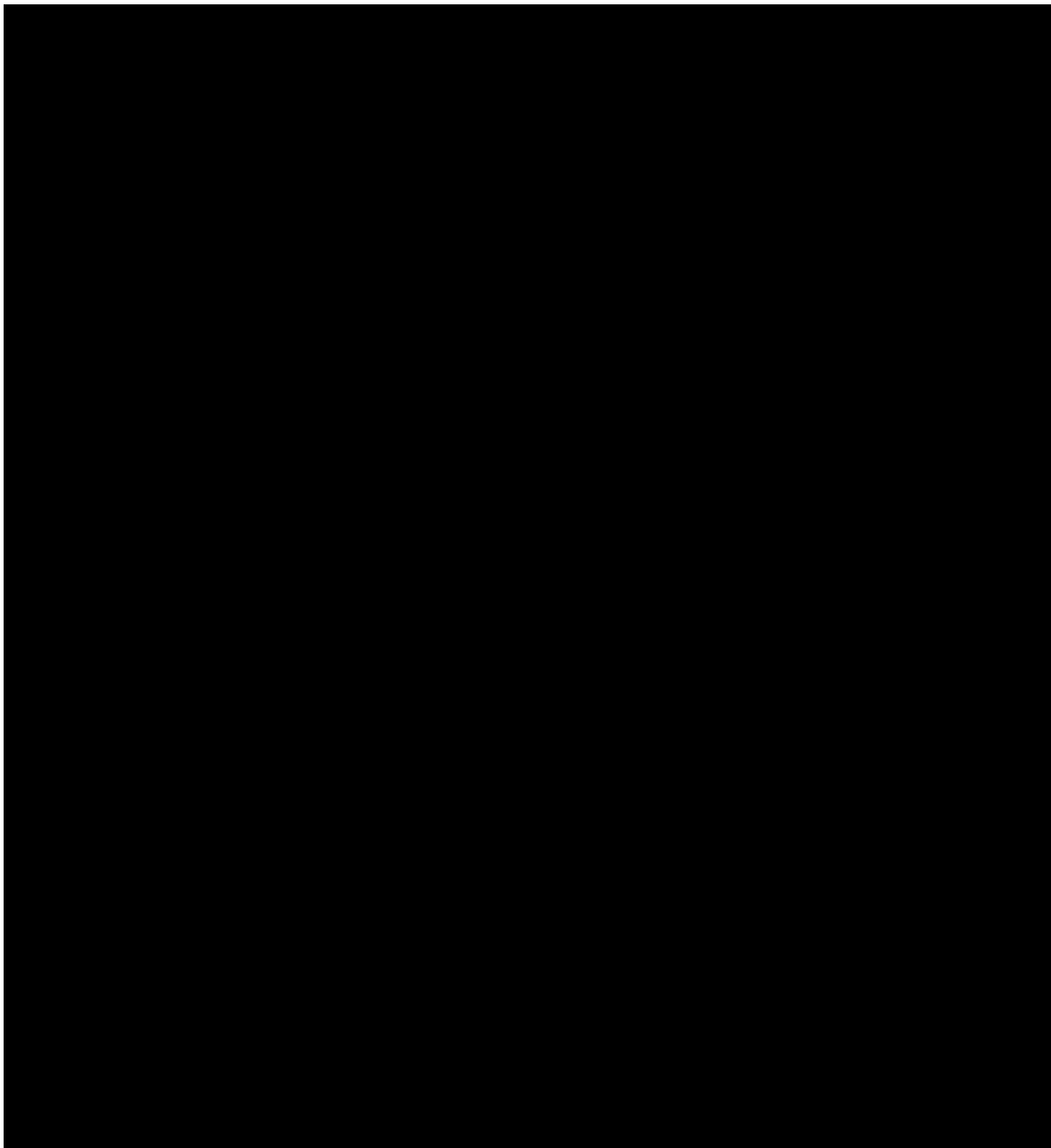


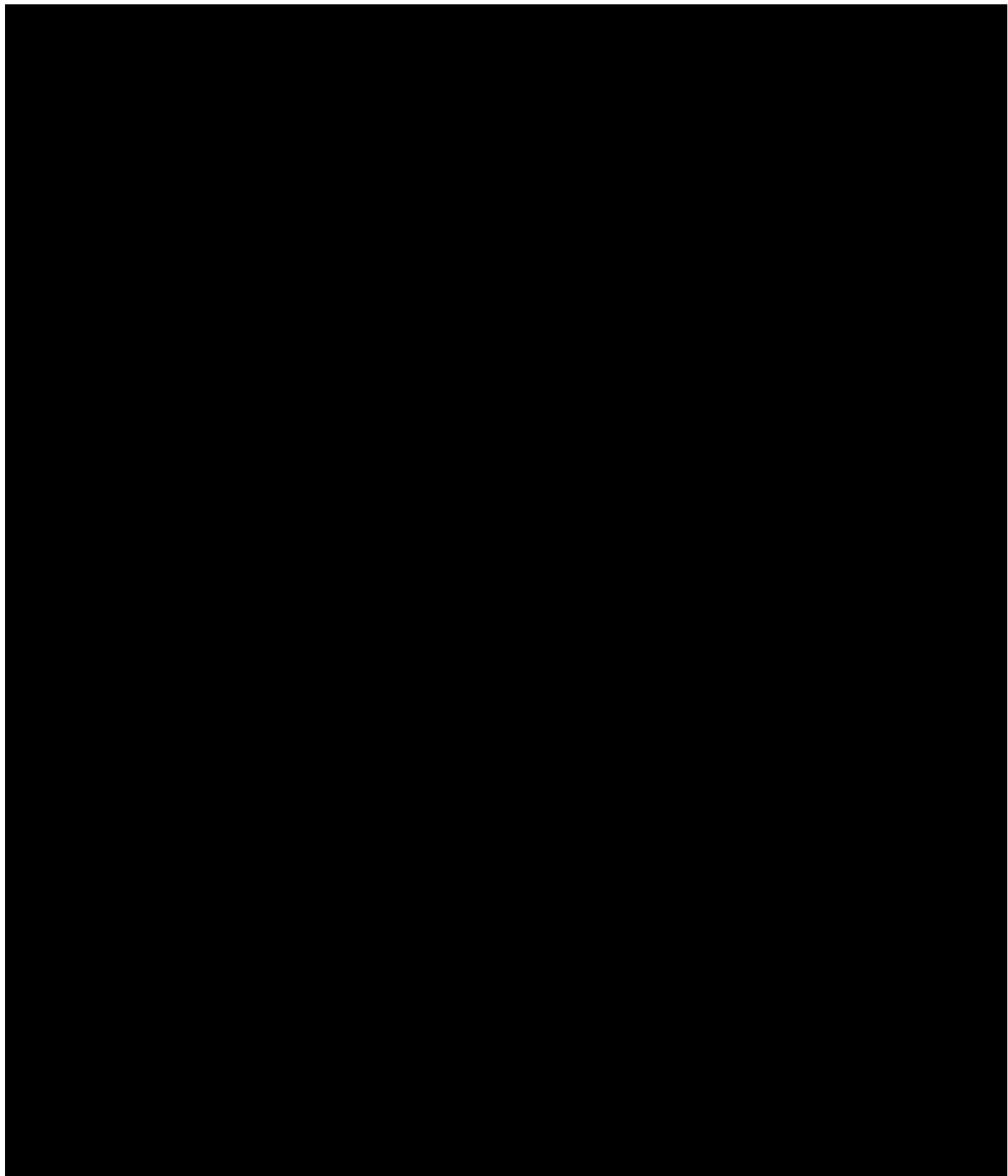
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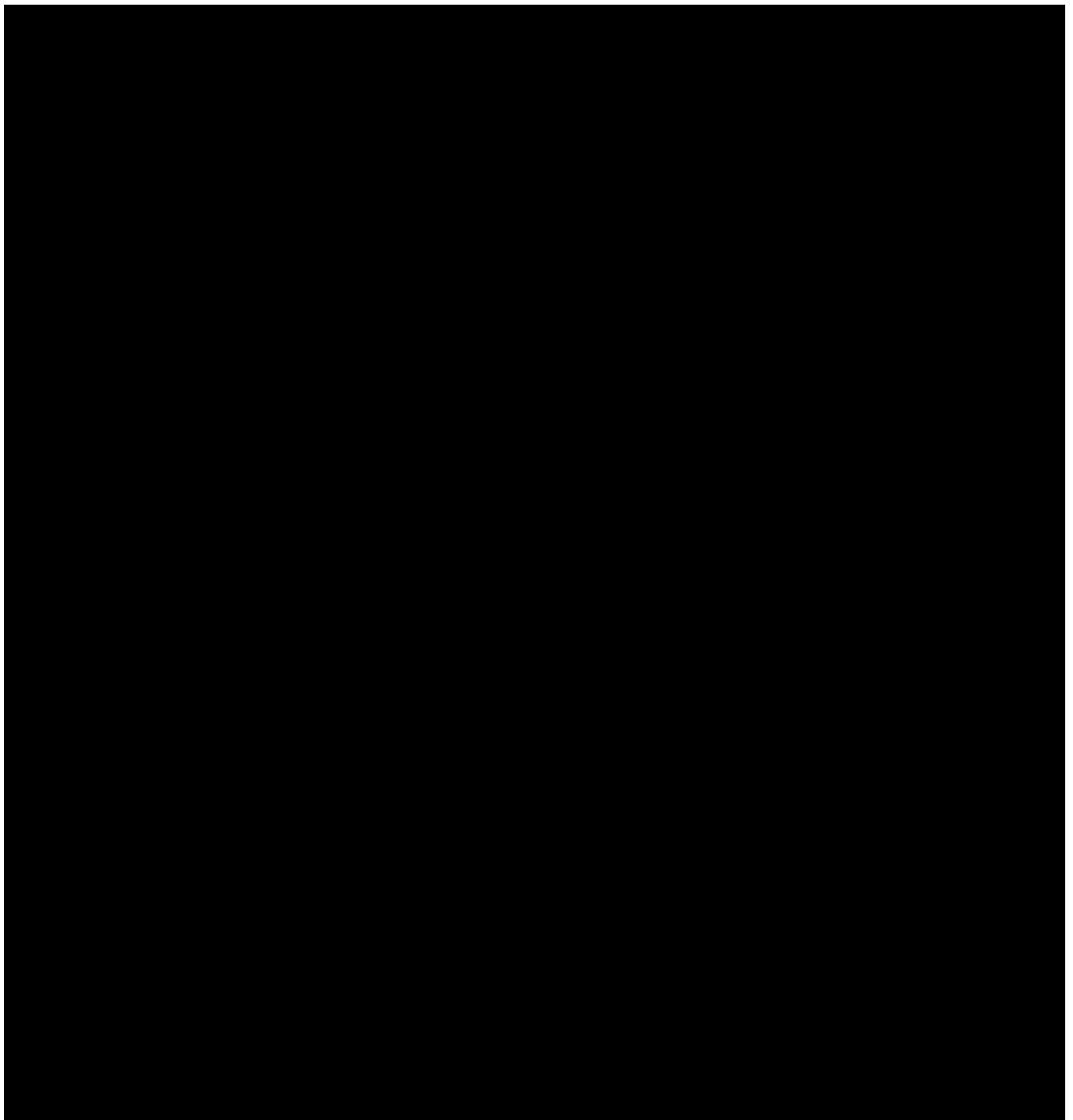












From: [Kirsten Downey](#)

Cc: [Balazs Hansel](#)

Subject: Mayfair Solar Farm - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - Addendum to Stage 2-3 Project Information & Methodology

Date: Monday, 26 February 2024 11:40:00 AM

Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[image006.png](#)
[P0046824_MayfairSolarFarm_Addendum_Stage2-3.pdf](#)
[P0046824_MayfairSolarFarm_Stage2-3_Projectinfo&Methodology.pdf](#)

Good morning,

Thank you for your feedback on the initial Stage 2 and 3 methodology and project information for the Mayfair Solar Farm Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment.

In response to feedback received from Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs), please find the attached information as an addendum to the original document to further detail the proposed field methodology for the archaeological survey.

The following addendum should be read in context to the information that was sent by Urbis on 25 January 2024, as part of the Stage 2 and 3 Information pack in accordance with the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (DECCW, 2010)* (the Consultation Guidelines). The original document is also attached to this email for reference.

If you wish to provide any comments in relation to the addendum document, please do so in writing, preferably by email by **5pm, 5th March 2024** to:

Kirsten Downey
Consultant
Urbis Ltd
Level 8 ,123 Pitt Street
Sydney NSW 2000
E: kdowney@urbis.com.au

Please let us know if you have any questions.

Kind regards,

KIRSTEN DOWNEY
CONSULTANT ARCHAEOLOGIST

D +61 2 8233 7603
E kdowney@urbis.com.au

ANGEL PLACE, LEVEL 8, 123 PITT STREET
SYDNEY, NSW 2000, AUSTRALIA
GADIGAL COUNTRY
T +61 2 8233 9900

26 February 2024

To whom it may concern,

ADDENDUM - MAYFAIR SOLAR FARM - 204 JACKSONS LANE, STUBBO, NSW - ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT - ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION STAGES 2-3 - PRESENTING & GATHERING INFORMATION

Thank you for your feedback on the initial Stage 2 and 3 methodology and project information.

In response to feedback received from Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs), please find the below information as an addendum to the original document to further detail the proposed field methodology for the archaeological survey.

The following addendum should be read in context to the information that was sent by Urbis on 25 January 2024, as part of the Stage 2 and 3 Information pack in accordance with the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (DECCW, 2010)* (the Consultation Guidelines).

The archaeological survey will be carried out in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW, 2010). The main aims of the survey include:

- Cover the entire subject area with a systematic survey. Should areas be restricted by high grass/zero visibility, these sections will be sampled and recorded on the survey map.
- Record all identified Aboriginal objects and Potential Archaeological Deposits within the subject area.
- Record the existing environment of the subject area.
- Record the level of disturbance within the subject area.
- Discuss the project and receive feedback from RAPs on the field.

The following methodology is proposed to achieve the above aims:

- Full coverage of the subject area walking transects with 5 to 10m spacing between survey personnel. Survey transects may differ in response to natural features, e.g. following the creek line on the east of the subject area.



- All survey units will be recorded with GPS tracking, pro forma recording forms and photographs.
- Recording of Aboriginal archaeological sites and objects (including artefacts, possible scar trees etc.) as per industry standard, including photographic, GPS and pro-forma recording forms.
- Should large, complex surface archaeological sites be found, these will be sampled by choosing highest and lowest density sections and recording number of artefacts within a 1m x 1m grid on chosen locations.
- Aboriginal stone artefacts will be flagged, photographed and recorded at their location in accordance with the AHIMS criteria.
- Recording surface visibility, environmental conditions, soil and exposures.
- Discussion with Aboriginal site officers in relation to potential management of sites.

Urbis is currently working with the Proponent to establish the details of the site survey and will invite RAPs in accordance with the Consultation Guidelines.

Urbis decided to extend the comment period for Stage 2 and 3 with one week. If you wish to provide any comments in relation to the above, please do so in writing, preferably by email by **5 pm, Tuesday 5th March 2024** to:

Kirsten Downey
Consultant
Urbis Ltd
Level 8 ,123 Pitt Street
Sydney NSW 2000
E: kdowney@urbis.com.au

Kind regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Balazs Hansel". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Balazs" and the last name "Hansel" clearly distinguishable.

Balazs Hansel
Director
+61 2 8233 7668
bhansel@urbis.com.au

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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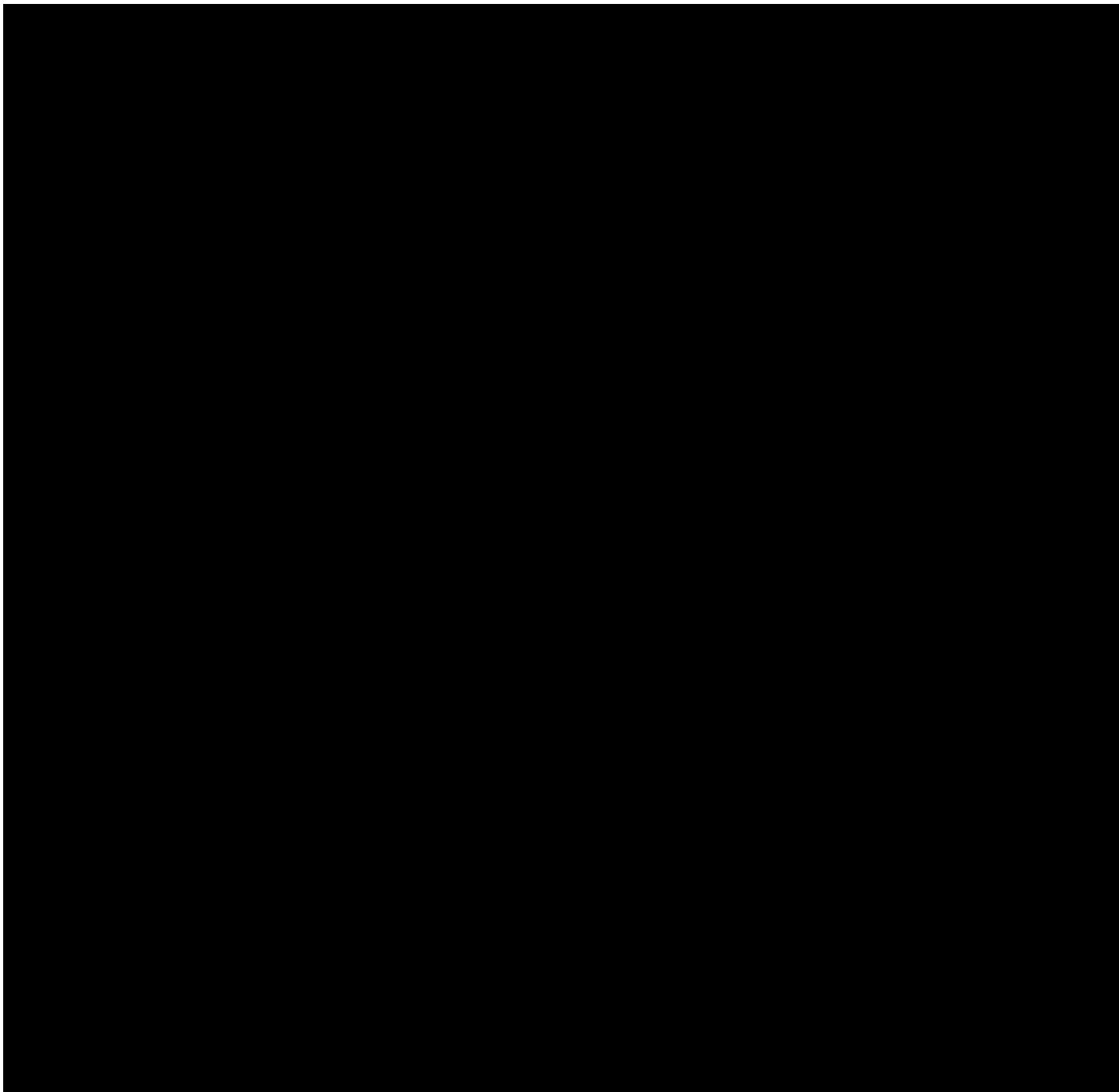
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From: [Balazs Hansel](#)
To: [Balazs Hansel](#)
Cc: [Kirsten Downey](#)
Subject: Mayfair Solar Farm - ACHA archaeological site survey - insurances and rates
Date: Thursday, 7 March 2024 4:11:11 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[image006.png](#)

Dear all,

I hope you are well. We have been in touch via email before on the stage 2 and 3 information on the above listed project and also asked for the certificate of currency, including the public liability insurance and the workers compensation.

We are aiming to do the survey on the 20-21 March

We haven't heard back from you and we are very close to lock-in the site survey.

Please provide the following documents and information by COB next Monday:

- Certificate of Currency, incl. public liability insurance and the workers compensation.
- Your charge-out rates incl. hourly and daily rates for survey.

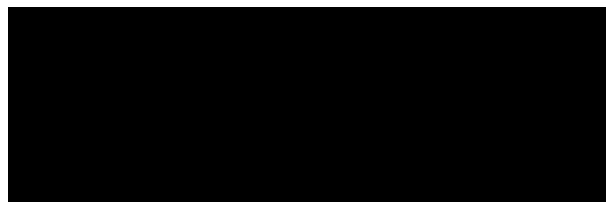
Please note that if you will not provide the above, we will not be able to include you in the survey. I will try to give you a call tomorrow to discuss and follow up.

Regards,
Balazs

BALAZS HANSEL he/him/his
DIRECTOR

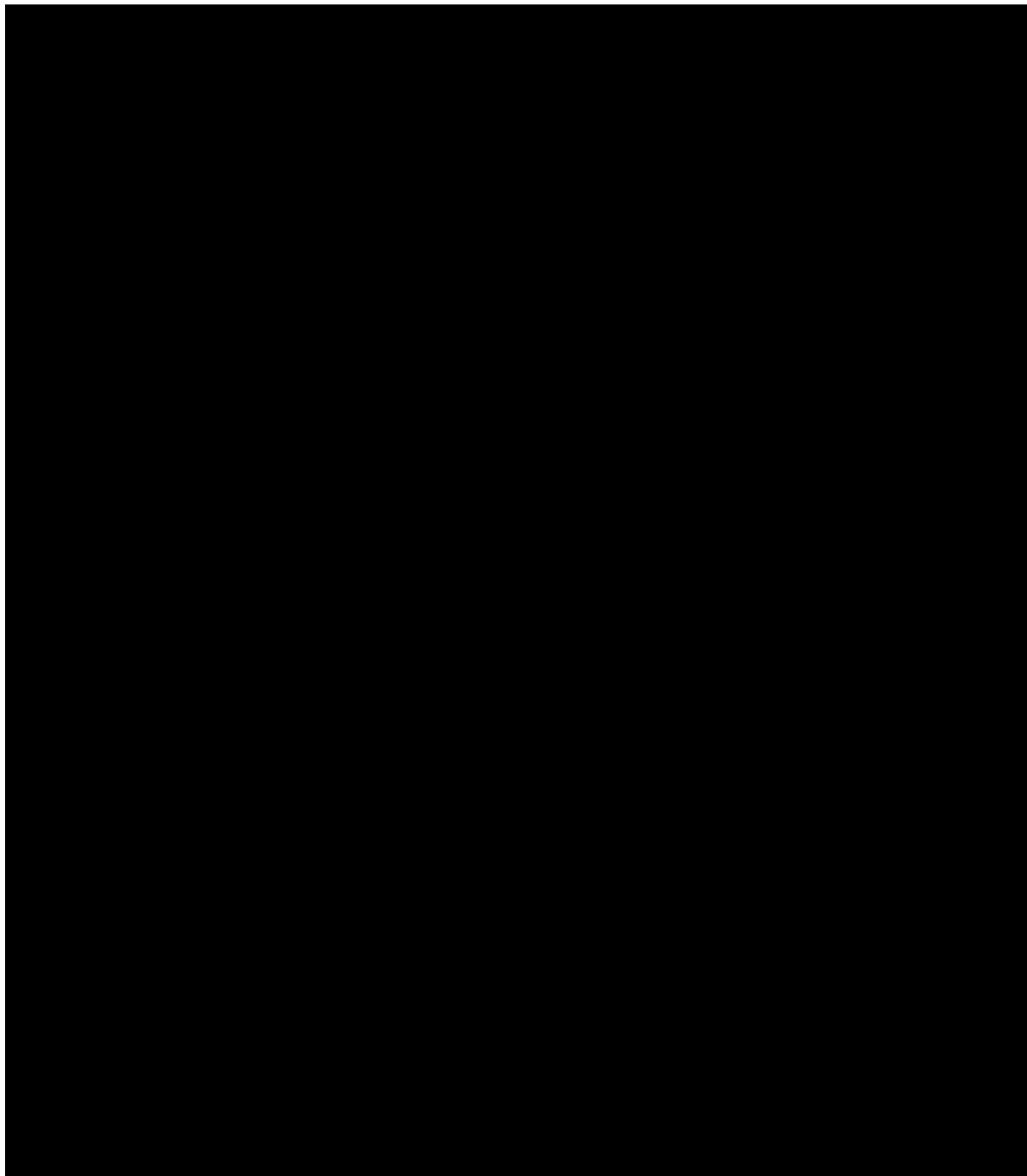
D +61 2 8233 7668
M +61 499 986 833
E bhansel@urbis.com.au

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are obese has increased by 100% (World Health Organization 2000). The prevalence of obesity in the United States has increased from 15% in 1980 to 25% in 1994 (Flegal et al. 1994). In the United Kingdom, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 10% in 1980 to 15% in 1994 (Rees et al. 1995). The prevalence of obesity in children has also increased in the United States (Flegal et al. 1994) and in the United Kingdom (Rees et al. 1995).

Obesity is a major risk factor for a number of chronic diseases, including coronary heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes, and certain types of cancer (World Health Organization 2000). Obesity is also a risk factor for a number of mental health problems, including depression, anxiety, and eating disorders (Rees et al. 1995). Obesity is a complex condition, and its development is influenced by a number of factors, including genetics, environment, and lifestyle.

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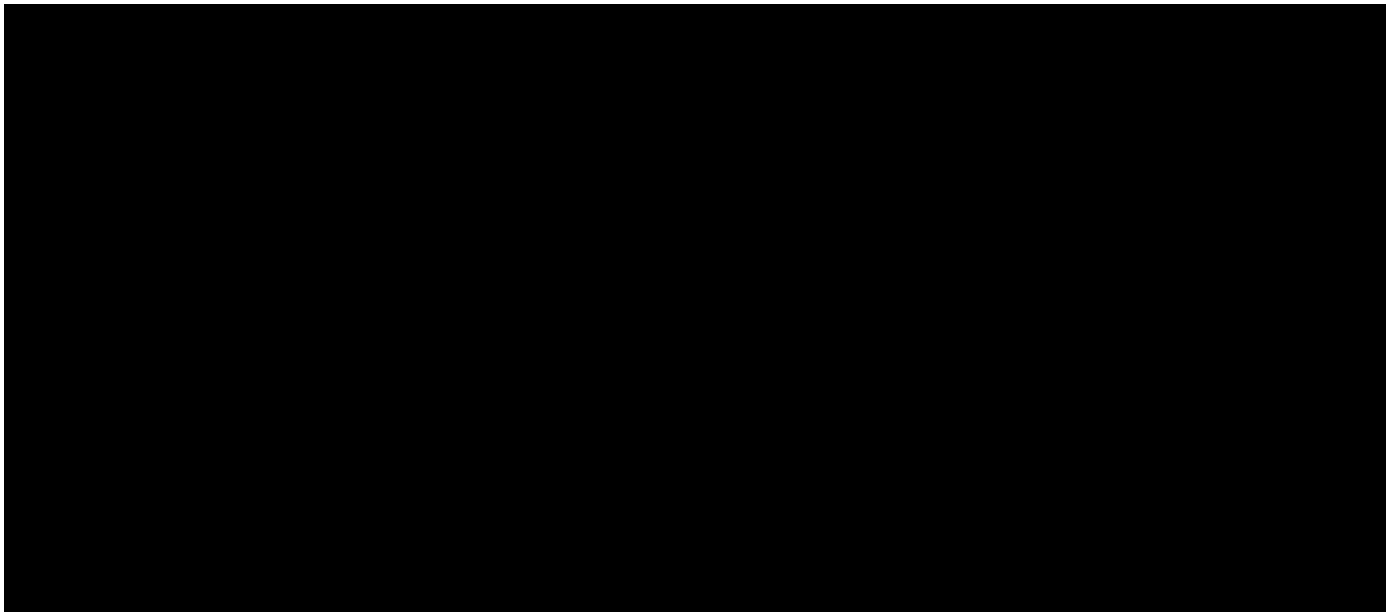
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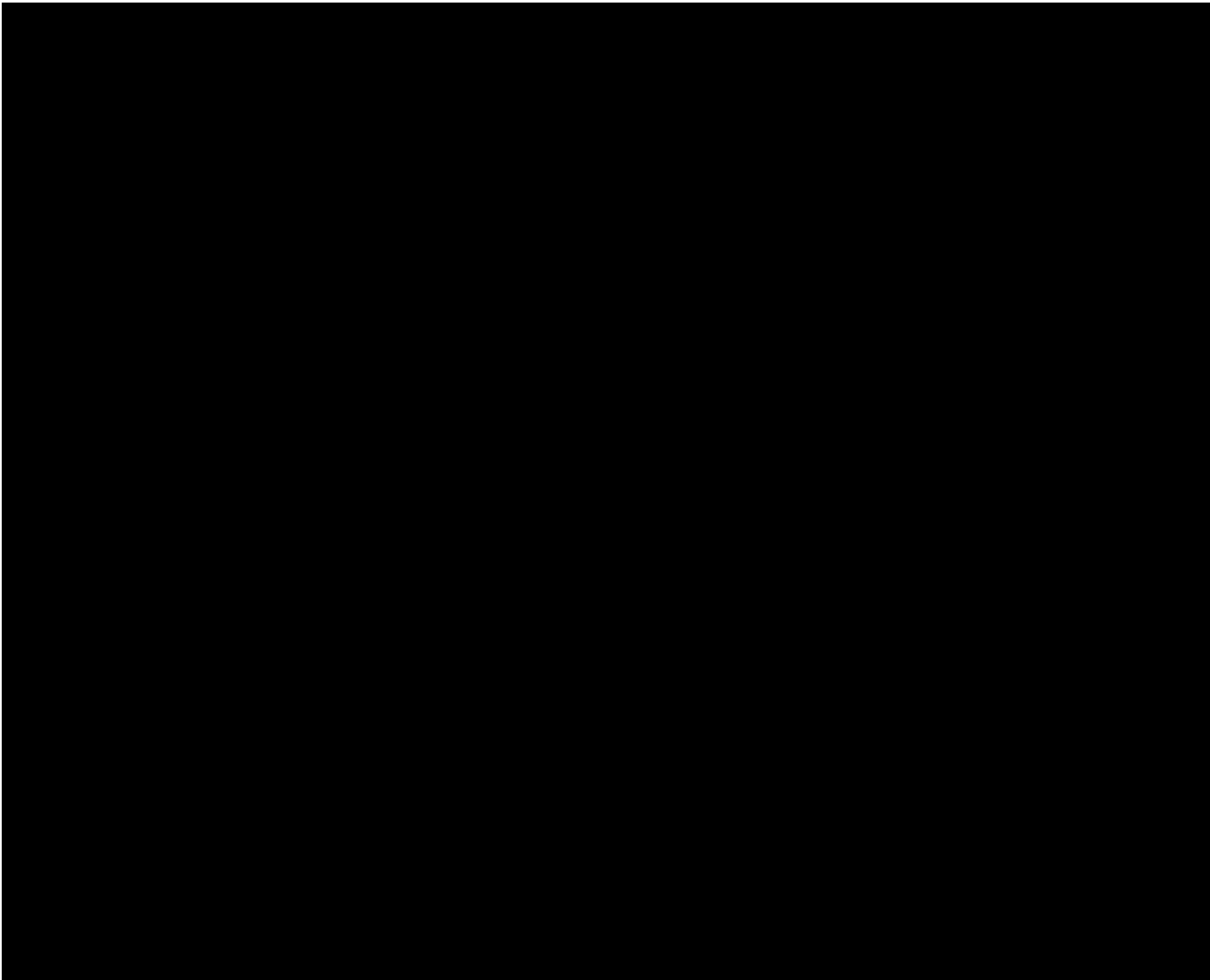
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From: [Kirsten Downey](#)
Cc: [Balazs Hansel](#)

Subject: Mayfair Solar Farm - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - Consultation Update
Date: Tuesday, 28 May 2024 12:10:00 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[image006.png](#)

Good afternoon,

Thank you for your interest in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) of Mayfair Solar Farm located at 204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo, NSW.

The ACHAR is being drafted and will be sent in due course, inclusive of the results of the field survey, conclusions, and proposed recommendations. Please note that the consultation process for this project is still ongoing and we will be in touch with further information in due course.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Kind regards,

KIRSTEN DOWNEY
CONSULTANT ARCHAEOLOGIST

D +61 2 8233 7603
E kdowney@urbis.com.au

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From: [Ali Byrne](#)
Cc: [Sam Richards](#); [Kirsten Downey](#); [Balazs Hansel](#)

Subject: Mayfair Solar Farm - ACHA
Date: Thursday, 11 July 2024 2:57:00 PM
Attachments: [02_P0046824_204JacksonsLane_Stubbo_ACHA_D02.pdf](#)
[image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[image006.png](#)

Good afternoon,

Please find attached the draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the proposed Mayfair Solar Farm for your review, in accordance with Section 4.4 of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents* (DECCW 2010).

Please provide your responses by Thursday 8 August 2024, close of business, to:

Kirsten Downey
Consultant
Urbis Ltd
Level 8 ,123 Pitt Street
Sydney NSW 2000
E: kdowney@urbis.com.au

Kind regards,
Ali

ALI BYRNE she/her/hers
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

D +61 2 8233 7669
M +61 439 239 622
E abyrne@urbis.com.au

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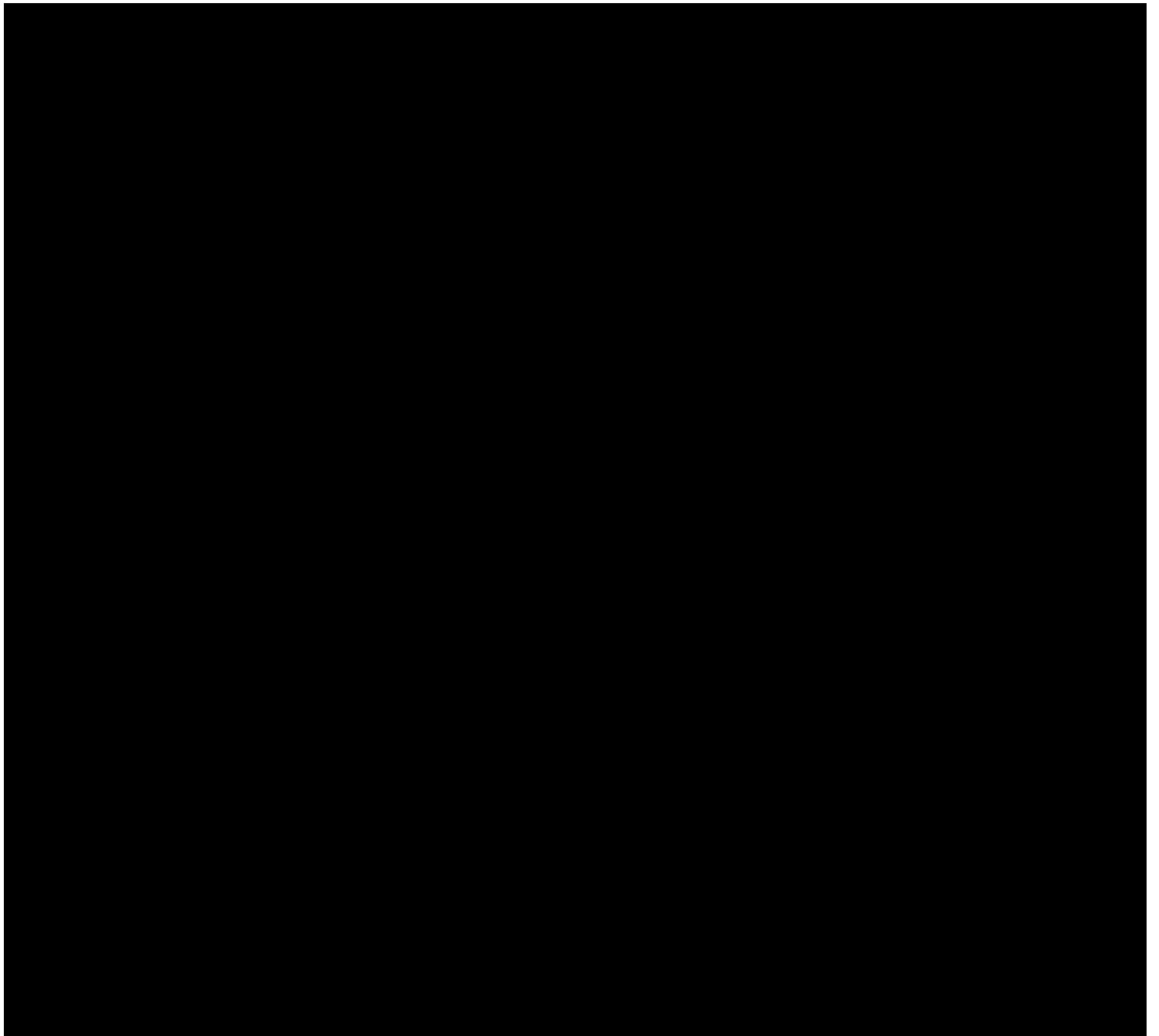
The first of these is the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA), which has been the most influential of the medical journals in the United States since its founding in 1883. It is a weekly publication that covers a wide range of medical topics, from clinical medicine to public health. The JAMA is known for its high standards of scientific rigor and its commitment to providing the most up-to-date information to its readers. It is also known for its editorial independence and its refusal to accept payment for the publication of articles.

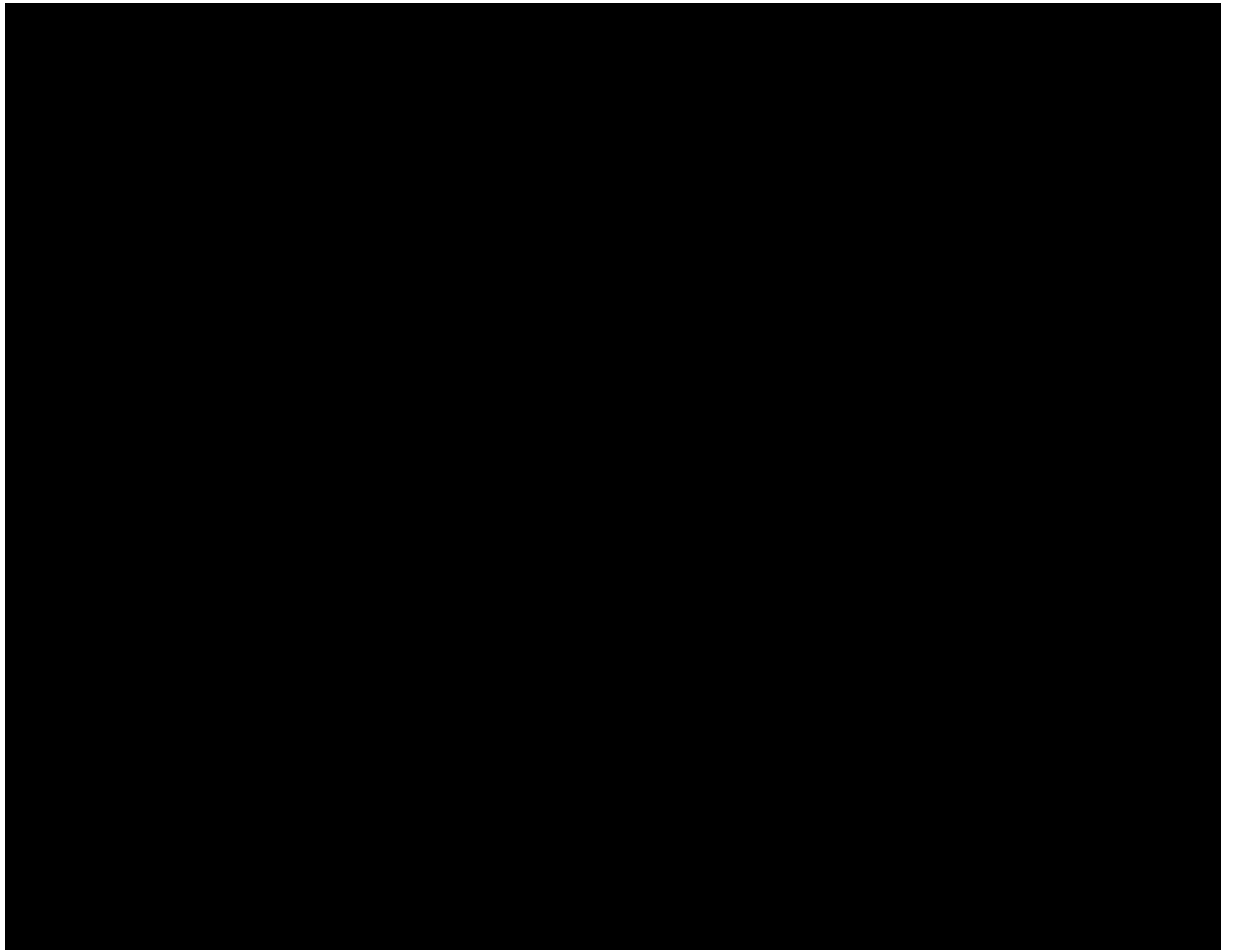
The second of these journals is the *New England Journal of Medicine* (NEJM), which was founded in 1812. It is a weekly publication that covers a wide range of medical topics, from clinical medicine to public health. The NEJM is known for its high standards of scientific rigor and its commitment to providing the most up-to-date information to its readers. It is also known for its editorial independence and its refusal to accept payment for the publication of articles.

The third of these journals is the *Lancet*, which was founded in 1823. It is a weekly publication that covers a wide range of medical topics, from clinical medicine to public health. The Lancet is known for its high standards of scientific rigor and its commitment to providing the most up-to-date information to its readers. It is also known for its editorial independence and its refusal to accept payment for the publication of articles.

These three journals are the most influential of the medical journals in the United States, and they are also the most respected. They are known for their high standards of scientific rigor and their commitment to providing the most up-to-date information to their readers. They are also known for their editorial independence and their refusal to accept payment for the publication of articles.





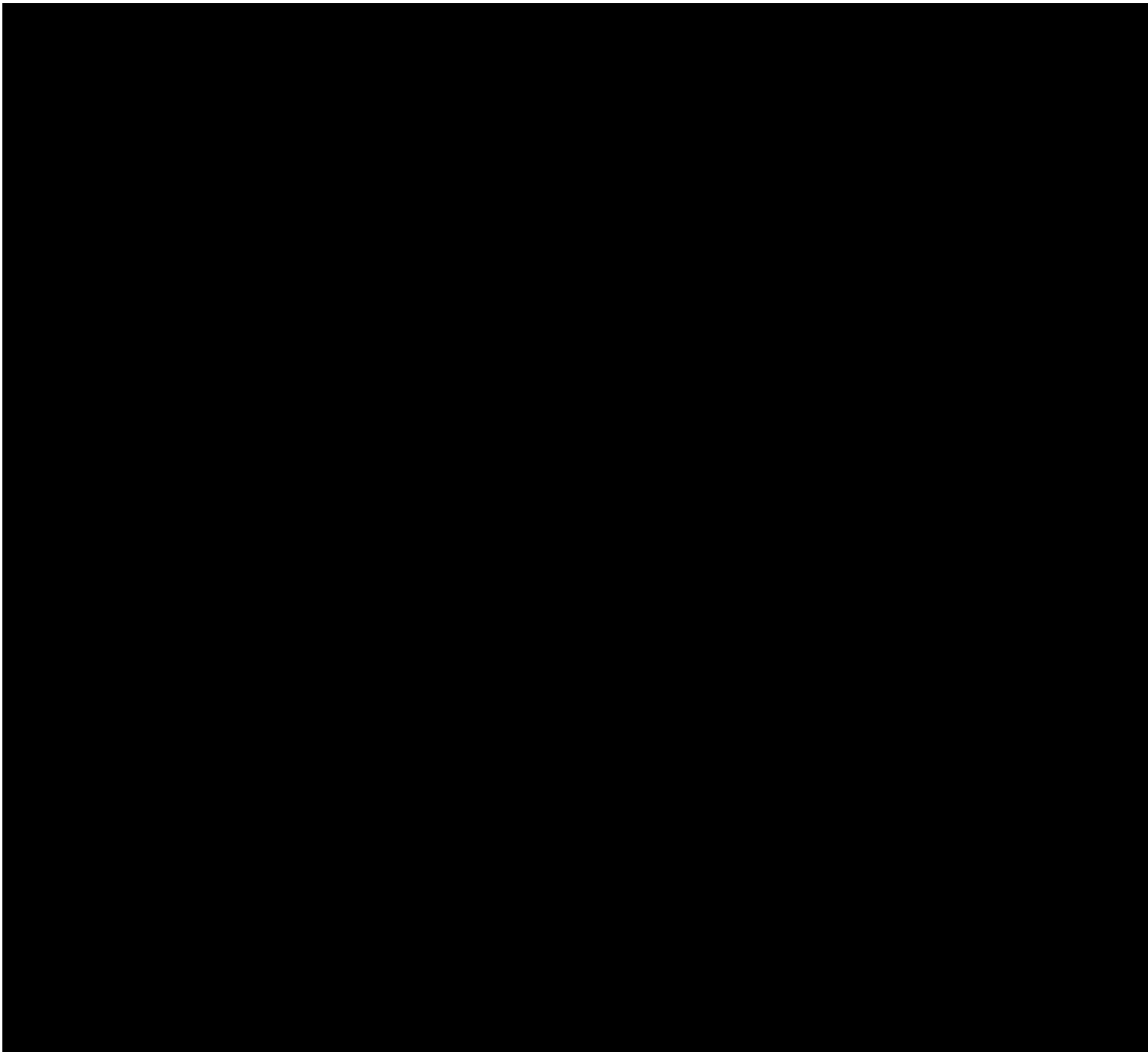


The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It then moves on to a literature review, which provides a background on the topic and identifies the gaps in the existing research. The methodology section describes the research design, data collection, and analysis. The results section presents the findings of the study, and the conclusion summarizes the main points and offers suggestions for future research.

The research was conducted in a systematic and rigorous manner, following the principles of good research practice. The data were collected from a representative sample of the population, and the analysis was carried out using appropriate statistical methods. The results of the study are presented in a clear and concise manner, and the conclusions are based on the evidence gathered.

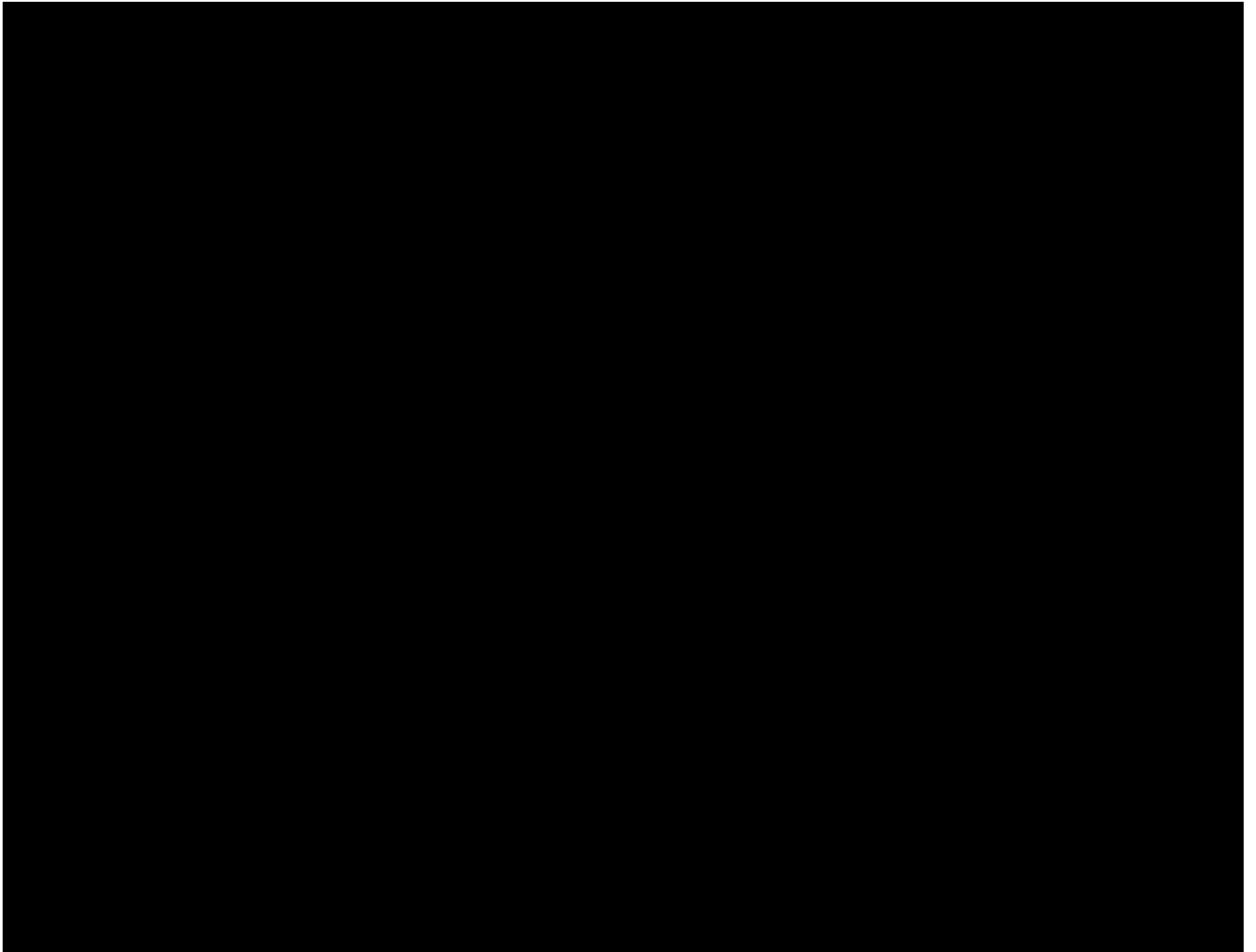
The findings of the study have important implications for the field of research, and they provide valuable insights into the issues being studied. The research also highlights the need for further investigation in this area, and it offers suggestions for how this can be achieved.

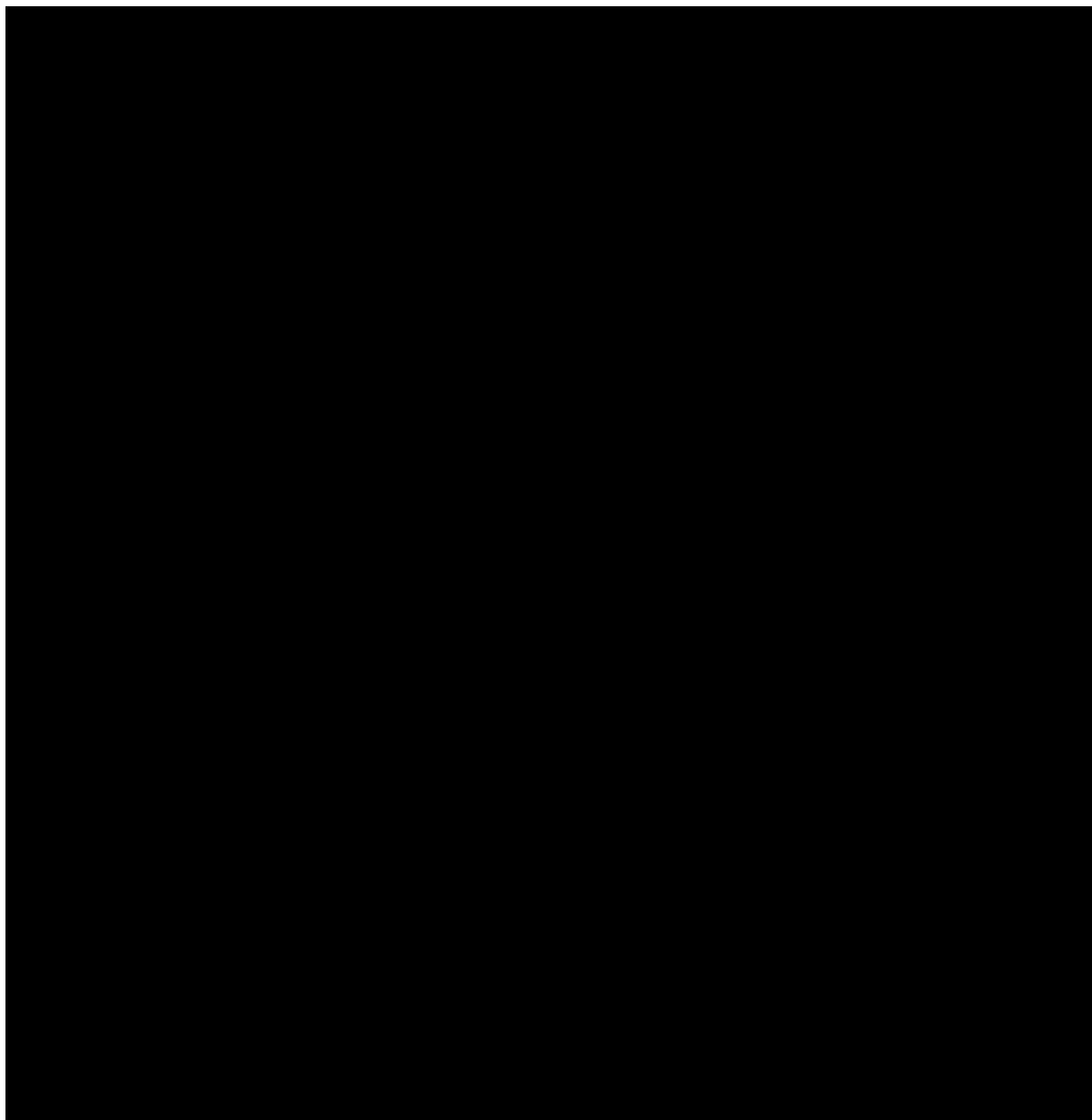
In conclusion, the research has shown that there is a need for further investigation in this area, and it has provided valuable insights into the issues being studied. The findings of the study have important implications for the field of research, and they provide valuable insights into the issues being studied.



[The following text is a dense, continuous block of illegible characters and symbols, likely representing a corrupted or redacted document. It contains no discernible words or structure.]







From: [Balazs Hansel](#)
Cc: [Ali Byrne](#); [Kirsten Downey](#)
Subject: Urbis - Mayfair Solar Farm - ACHA - Additional archaeological survey next Wednesday 16 April
Date: Thursday, 10 April 2025 11:56:42 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[image006.gif](#)
[P0046824_ACHAR_Fig12_Units_0624.jpg](#)

Dear All,

I hope you are all doing well. Thank you for your continuous consultation on the Mayfair Solar Farm ACHA. During the survey in March last year, it was decided on site that we could not survey 3 paddocks that had dense crop on them (please find attached figure showing these paddocks under the cross-hatched/white polygons. Following the latest consultation with HNSW and all the RAPs, we have been informed that HNSW would prefer to do the additional survey of unsurveyed areas before the approval of the project. HNSW agree to include the text excavation in the post-approval phase though.

As Easter long weekend is coming up soon, we would like to cover this couple of paddocks next week and invite you to participate **in the 1-day survey next Wednesday, 16 April**. We understand that this is only a week's notice, but we just got the green light from our client and the rest of April is very hard to schedule due to Easter and ANZAC Day.

Please let us know if you are available, and respond to this email by providing the following:

- **Name and contact details of your nominated site officer.**
- **Copies of your Certificate of Currency.**

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you have any questions. My mobile is [REDACTED]

Regards,
Balazs

BALAZS HANSEL he/him/his
DIRECTOR

D +61 2 8233 7668

E bhansel@urbis.com.au



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SYDNEY, NSW 2000, AUSTRALIA
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T +61 2 8233 9900

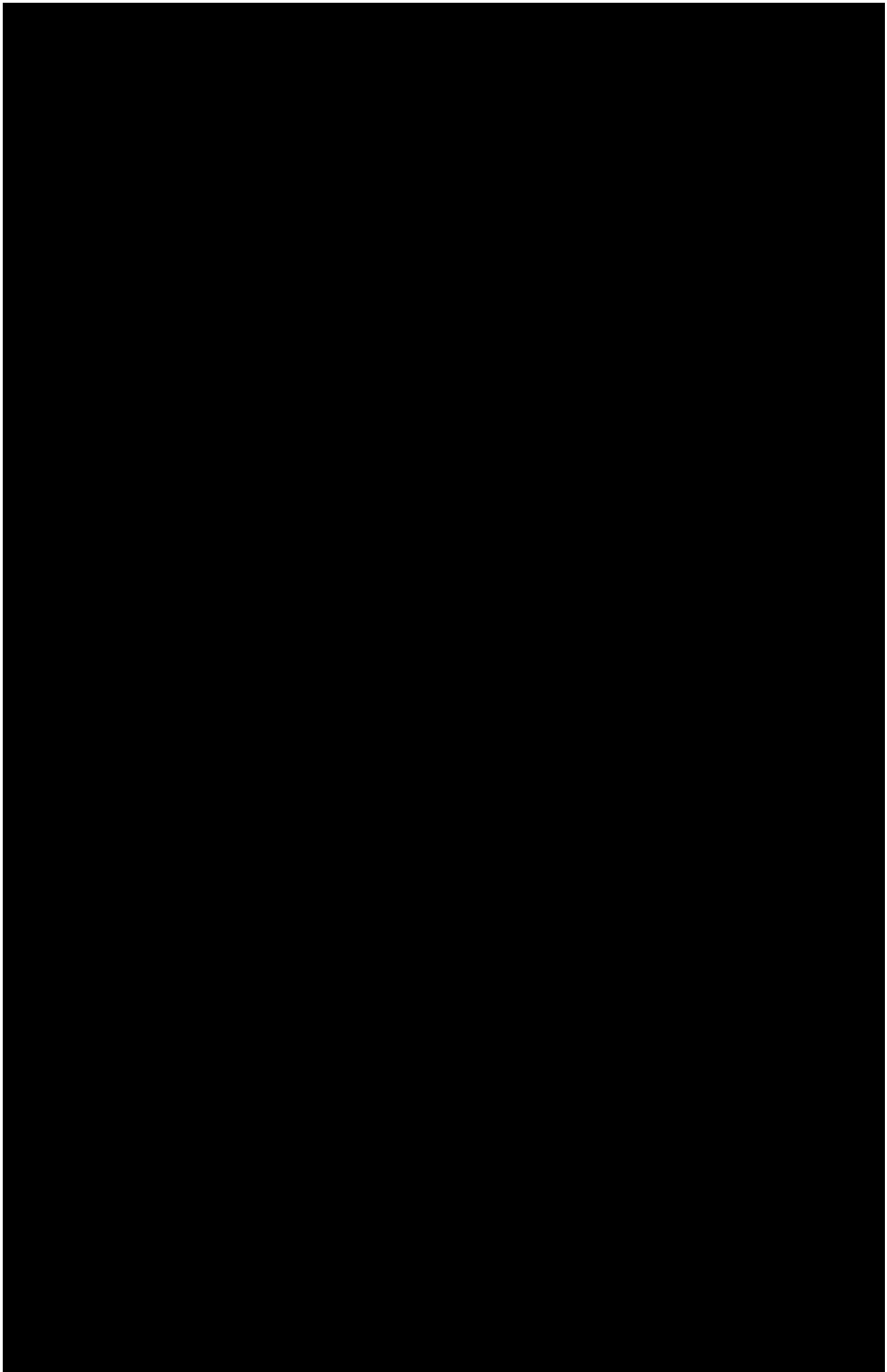


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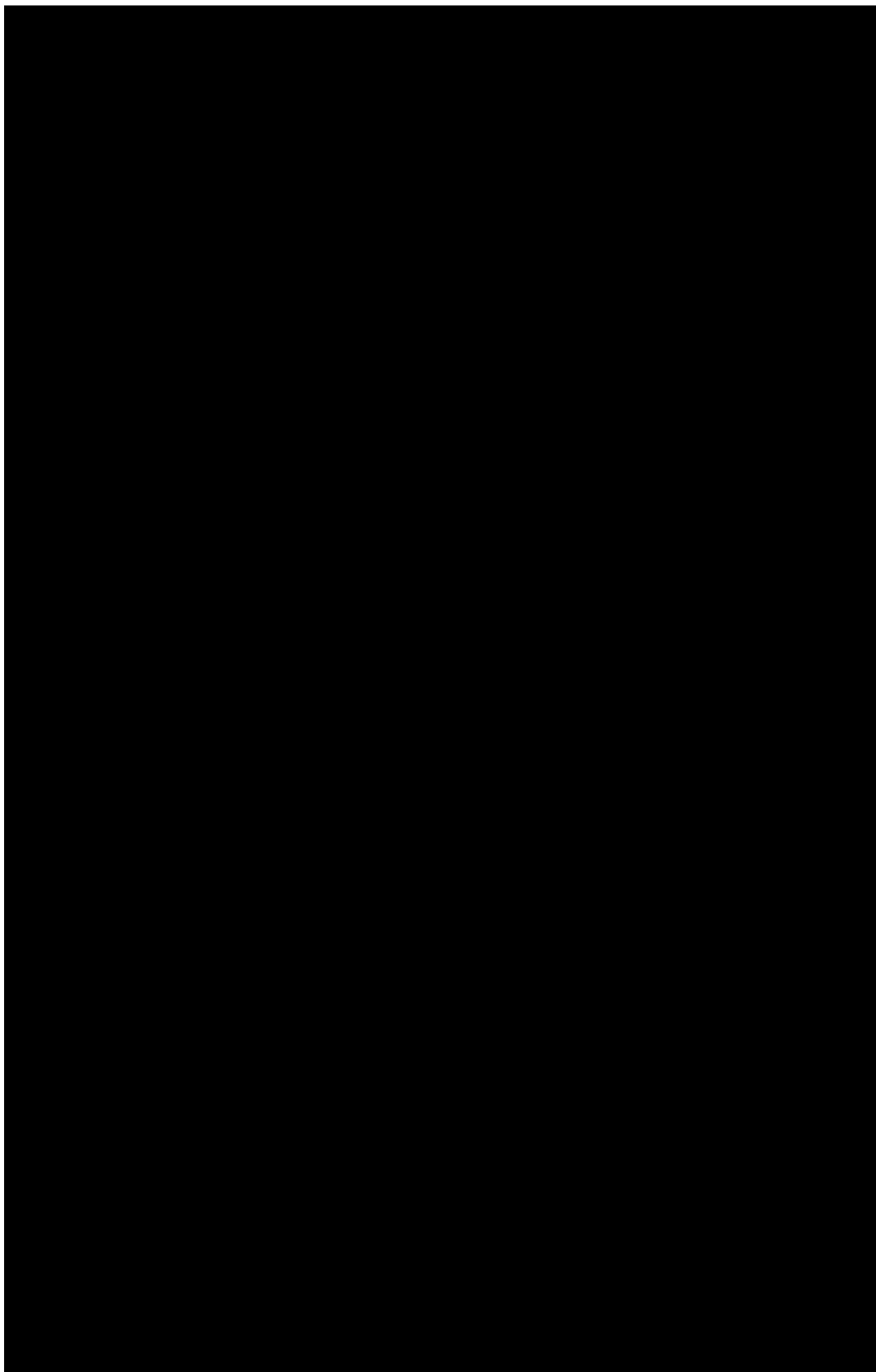
The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It then moves on to a literature review, which provides a background on the topic and identifies the gaps in the existing research. The methodology section describes the research design, data collection, and analysis. The results section presents the findings of the study, and the conclusion summarizes the main points and offers suggestions for future research.

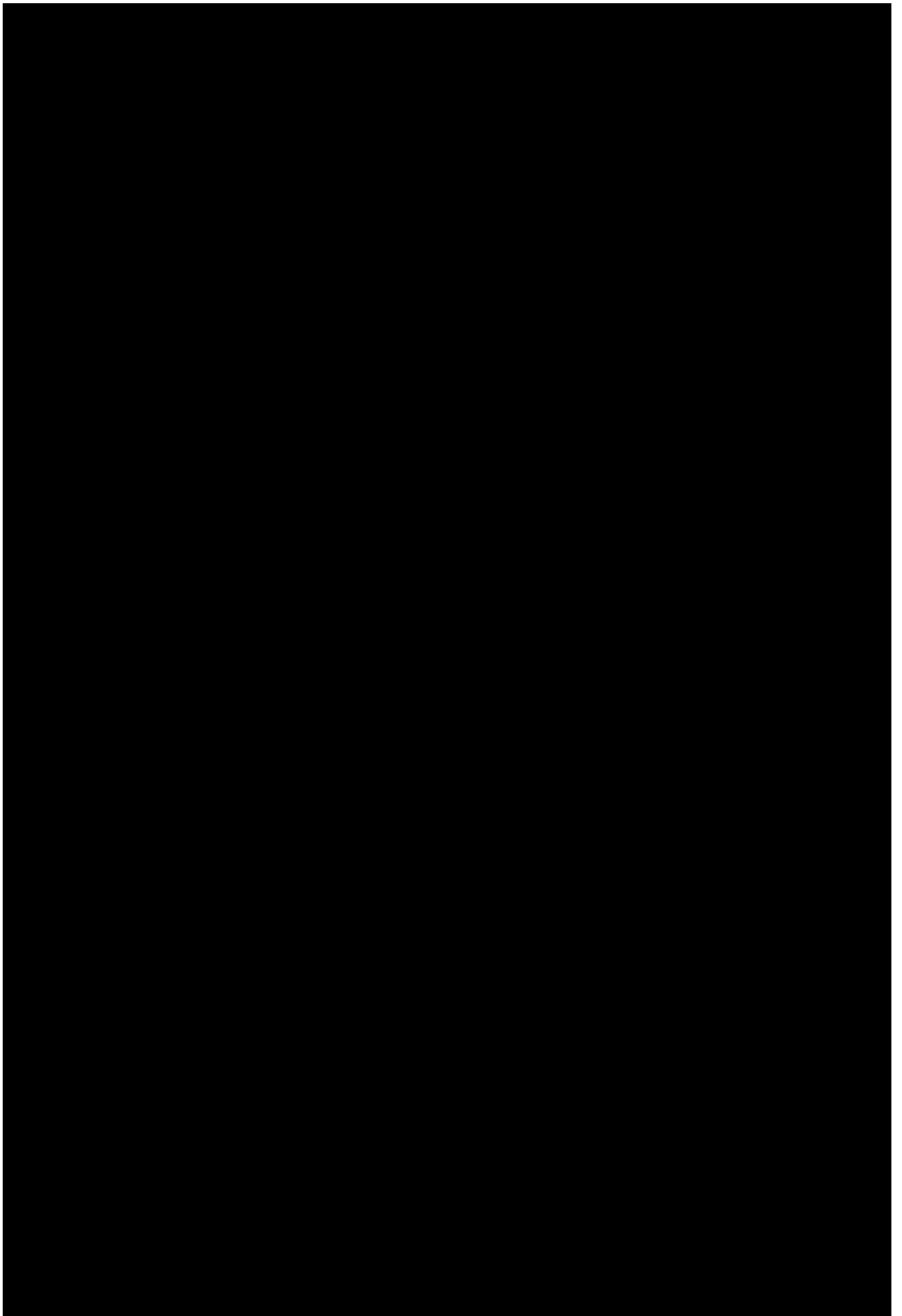
The research was conducted in a systematic and rigorous manner, following the principles of good research practice. The data were collected from a representative sample of the population, and the analysis was carried out using appropriate statistical methods. The results of the study are presented in a clear and concise manner, and the conclusions are based on the evidence gathered.

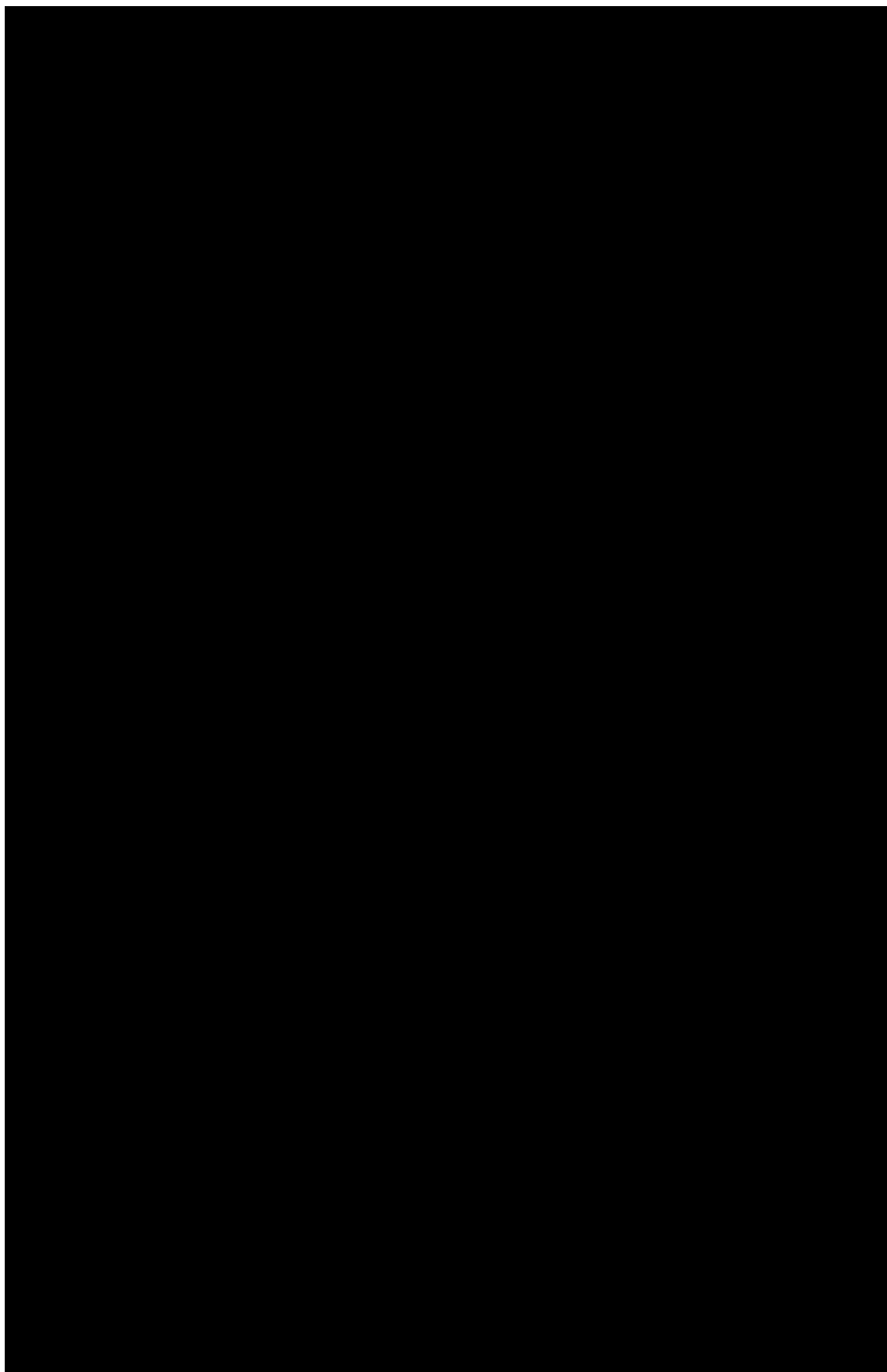
The findings of the study have important implications for the field of research, and they provide valuable insights into the issues being studied. The research also highlights the need for further investigation in this area, and it offers suggestions for how this can be achieved.

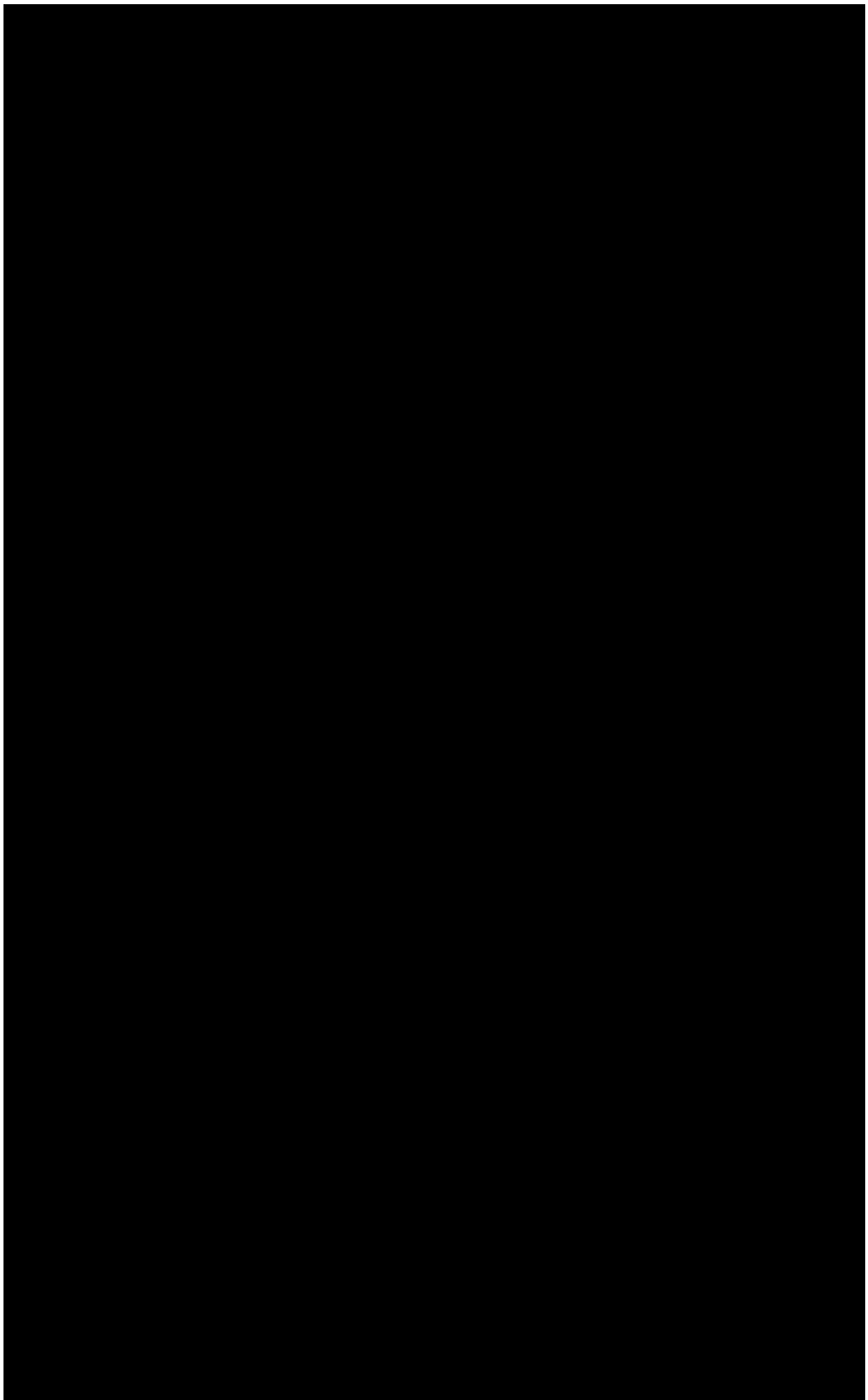
In conclusion, the research has shown that there is a need for further investigation in this area, and it has provided valuable insights into the issues being studied. The findings of the study have important implications for the field of research, and they provide valuable insights into the issues being studied.

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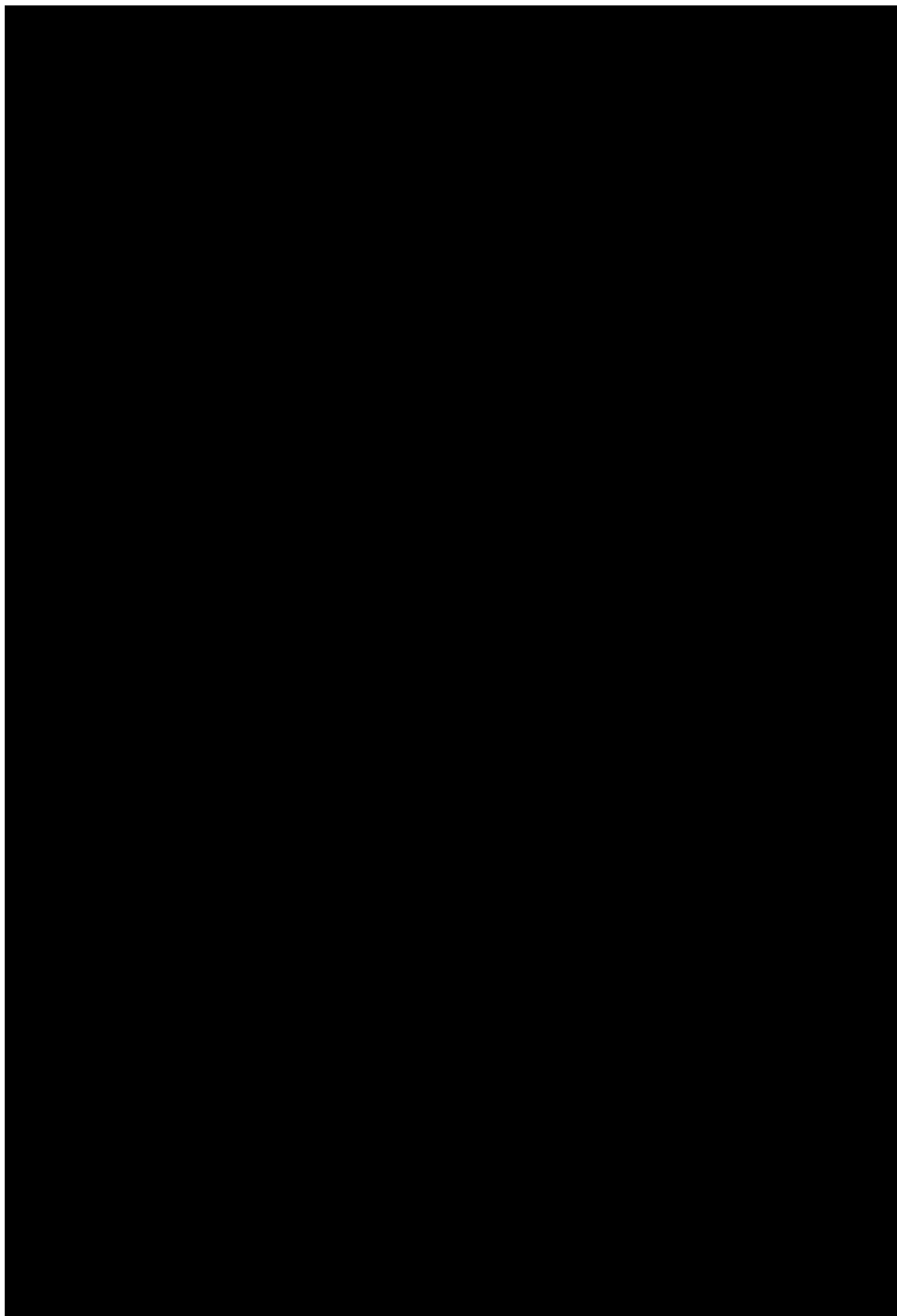












the information science community. The first is the lack of a common language. The second is the lack of a common methodology. The third is the lack of a common framework. The fourth is the lack of a common vision.

The first two issues are the most obvious. The lack of a common language is a result of the fact that information science is a multi-disciplinary field. It draws on a wide range of disciplines, including library science, sociology, psychology, and computer science. Each of these disciplines has its own terminology and its own way of thinking about the world. This makes it difficult to communicate across disciplinary boundaries.

The lack of a common methodology is also a problem. Information science is a field that is constantly evolving. New methods and techniques are being developed all the time. This makes it difficult to establish a common methodology that can be used by everyone in the field.

The lack of a common framework is another issue. Information science is a field that is constantly evolving. New methods and techniques are being developed all the time. This makes it difficult to establish a common framework that can be used by everyone in the field.

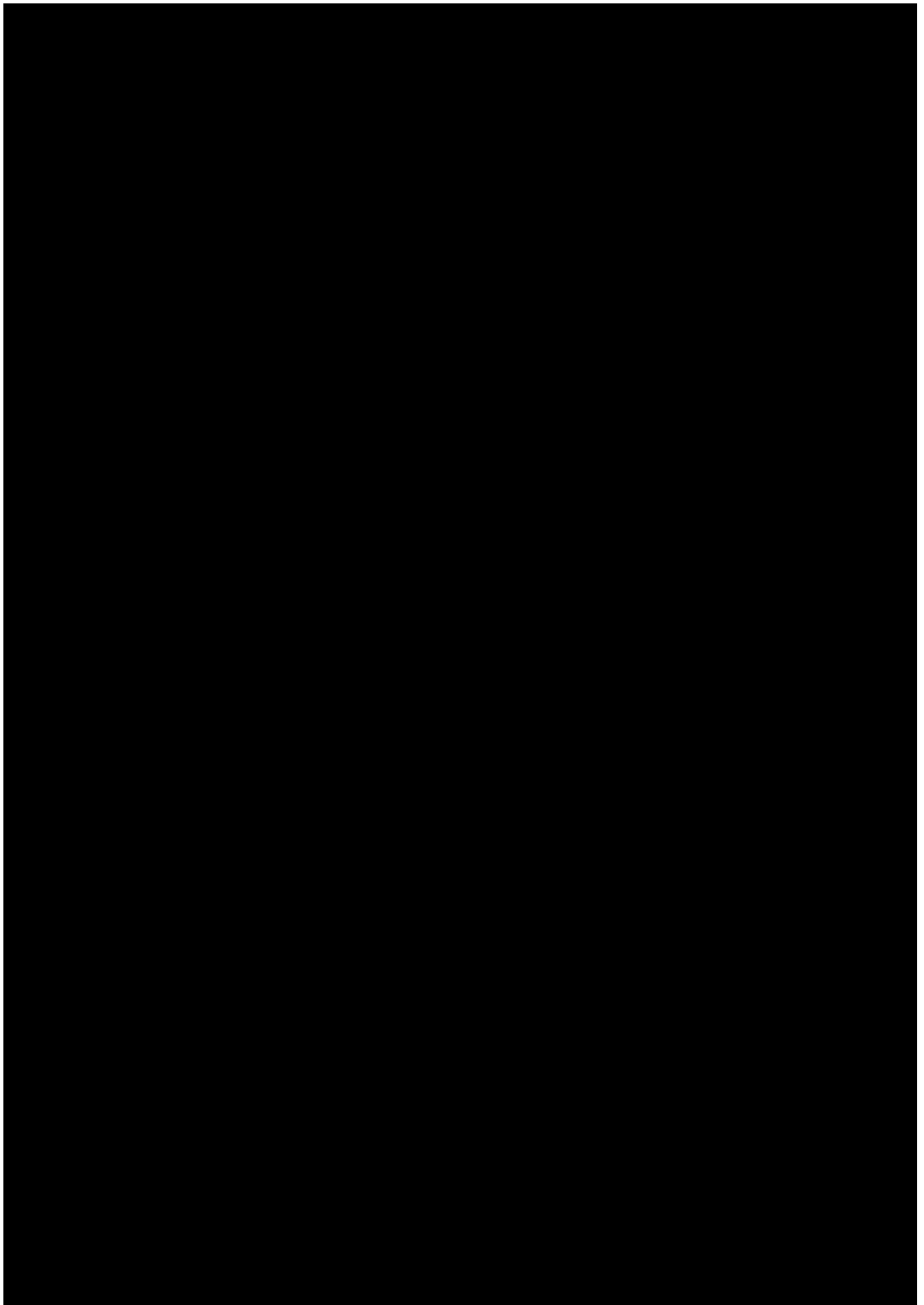
The lack of a common vision is the most difficult issue to address. Information science is a field that is constantly evolving. New methods and techniques are being developed all the time. This makes it difficult to establish a common vision that can be used by everyone in the field.

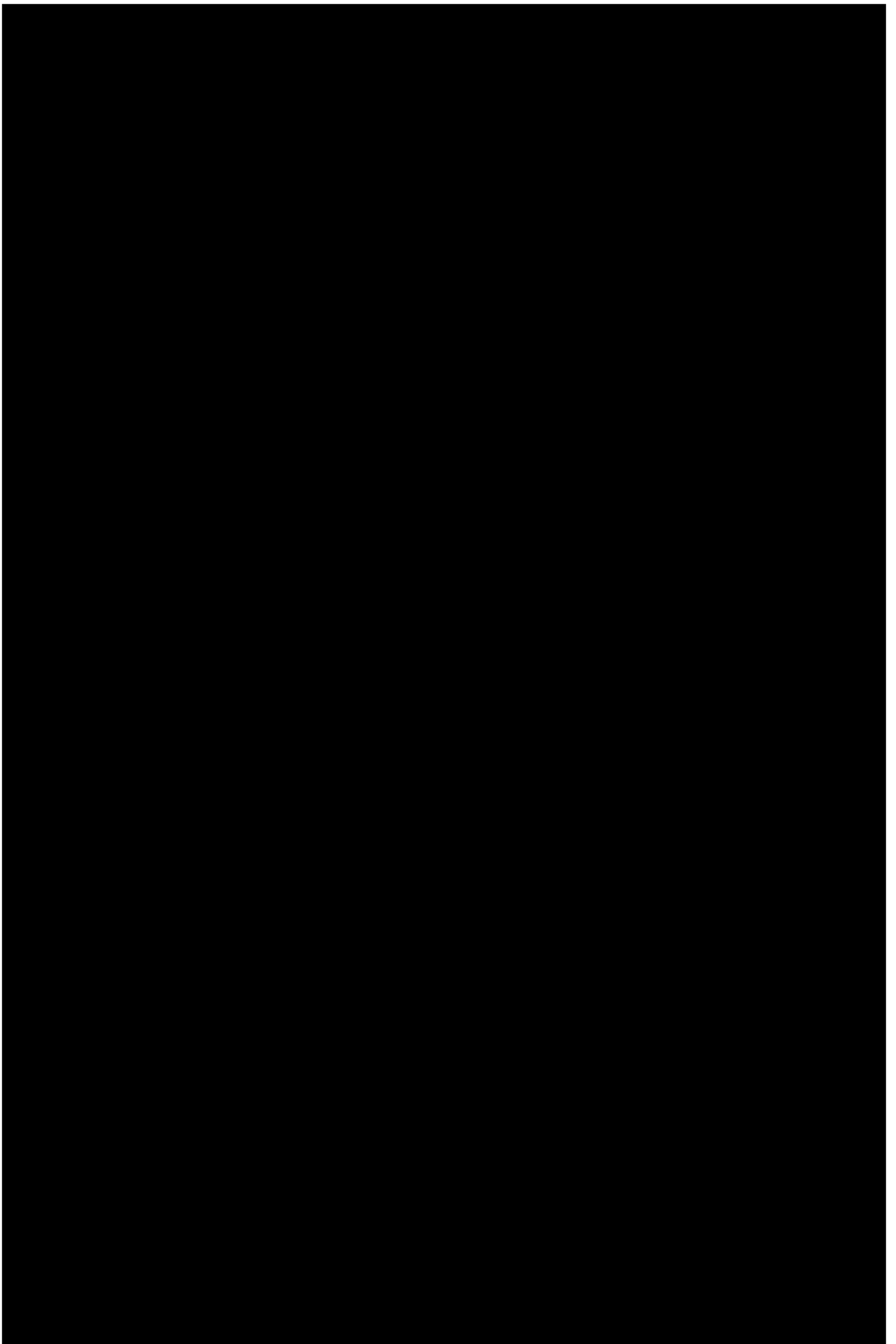
These four issues are the most obvious. There are many other issues that are also important. For example, the lack of a common data set is a problem. Information science is a field that is constantly evolving. New methods and techniques are being developed all the time. This makes it difficult to establish a common data set that can be used by everyone in the field.

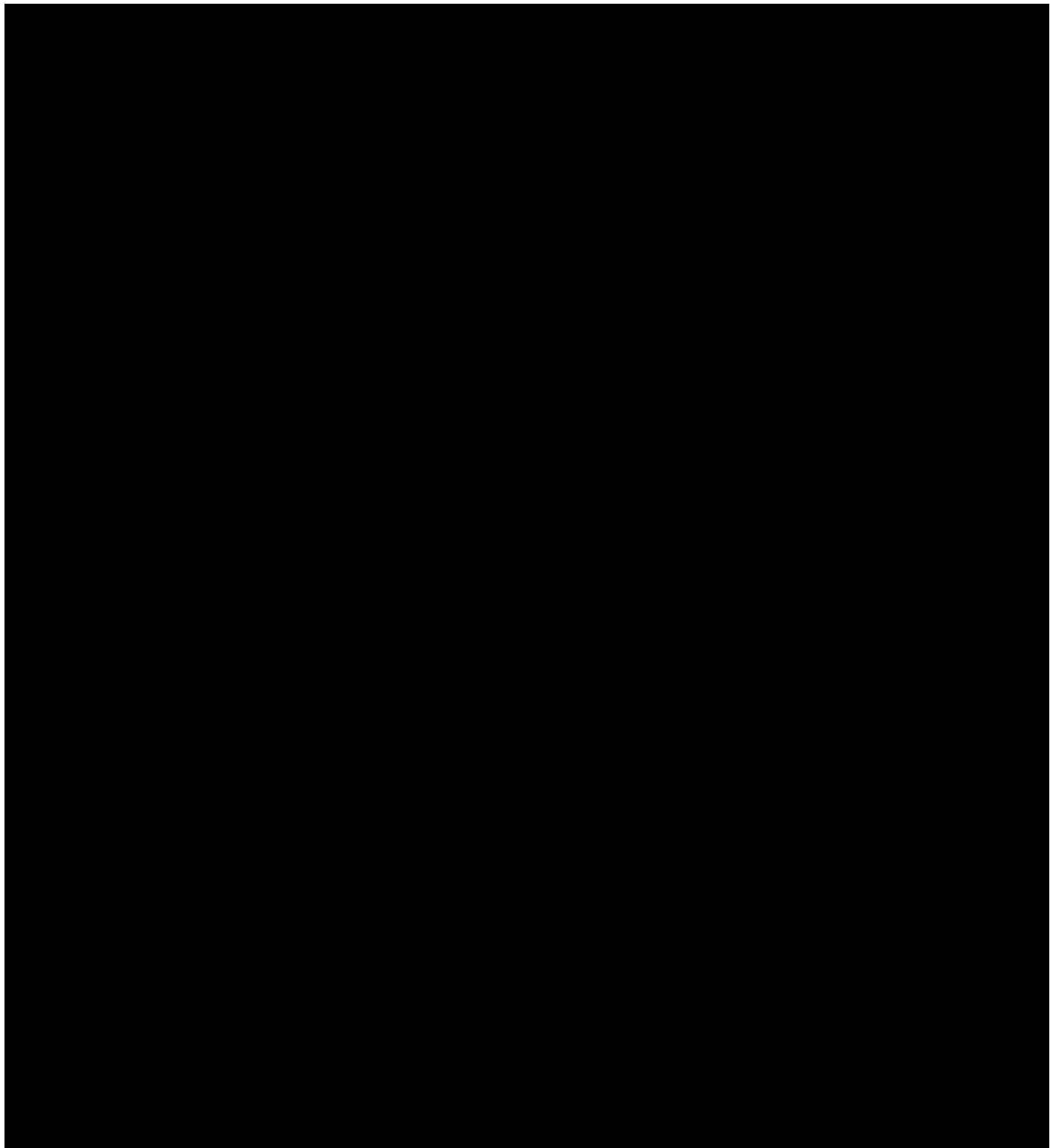
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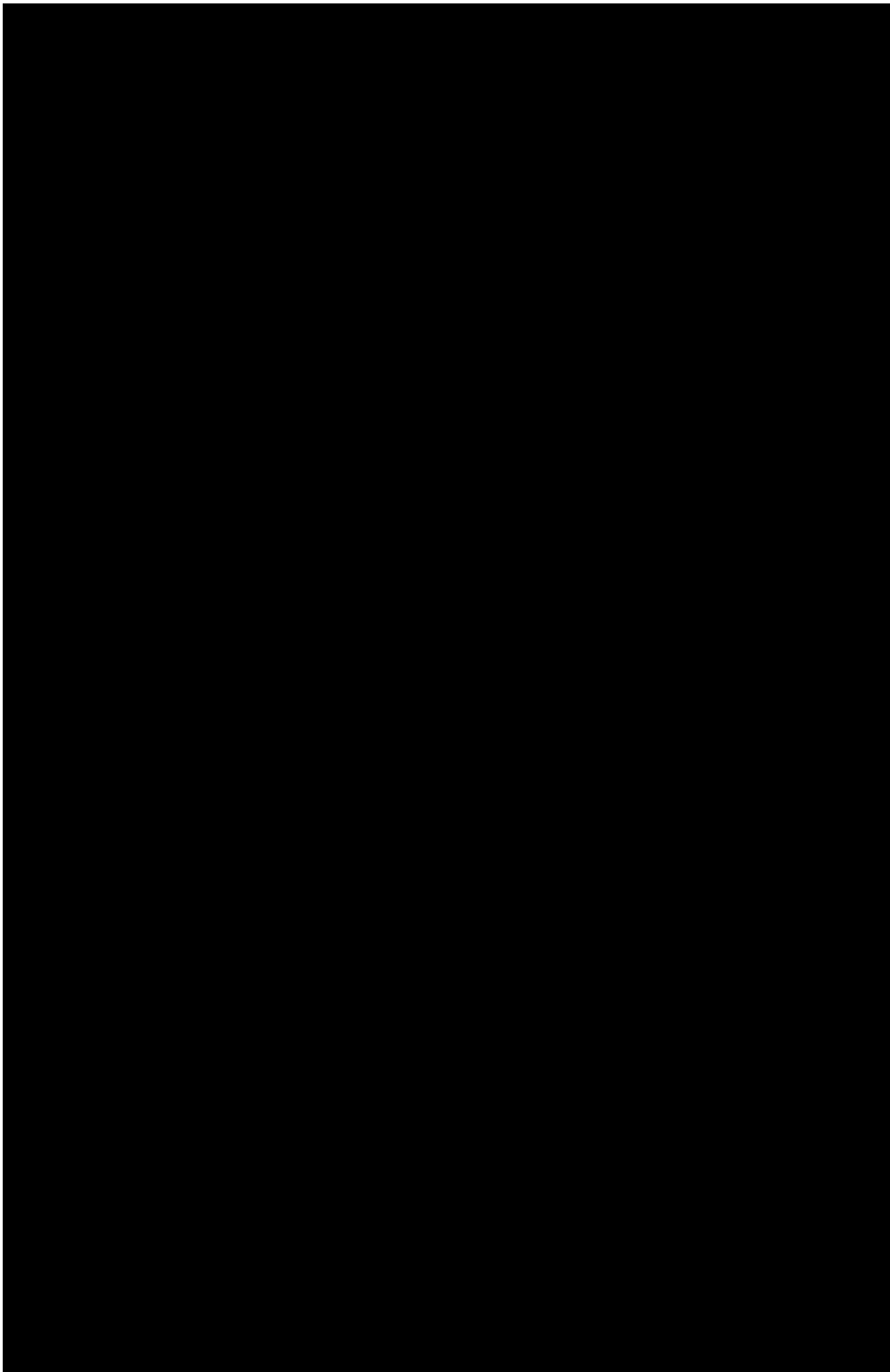
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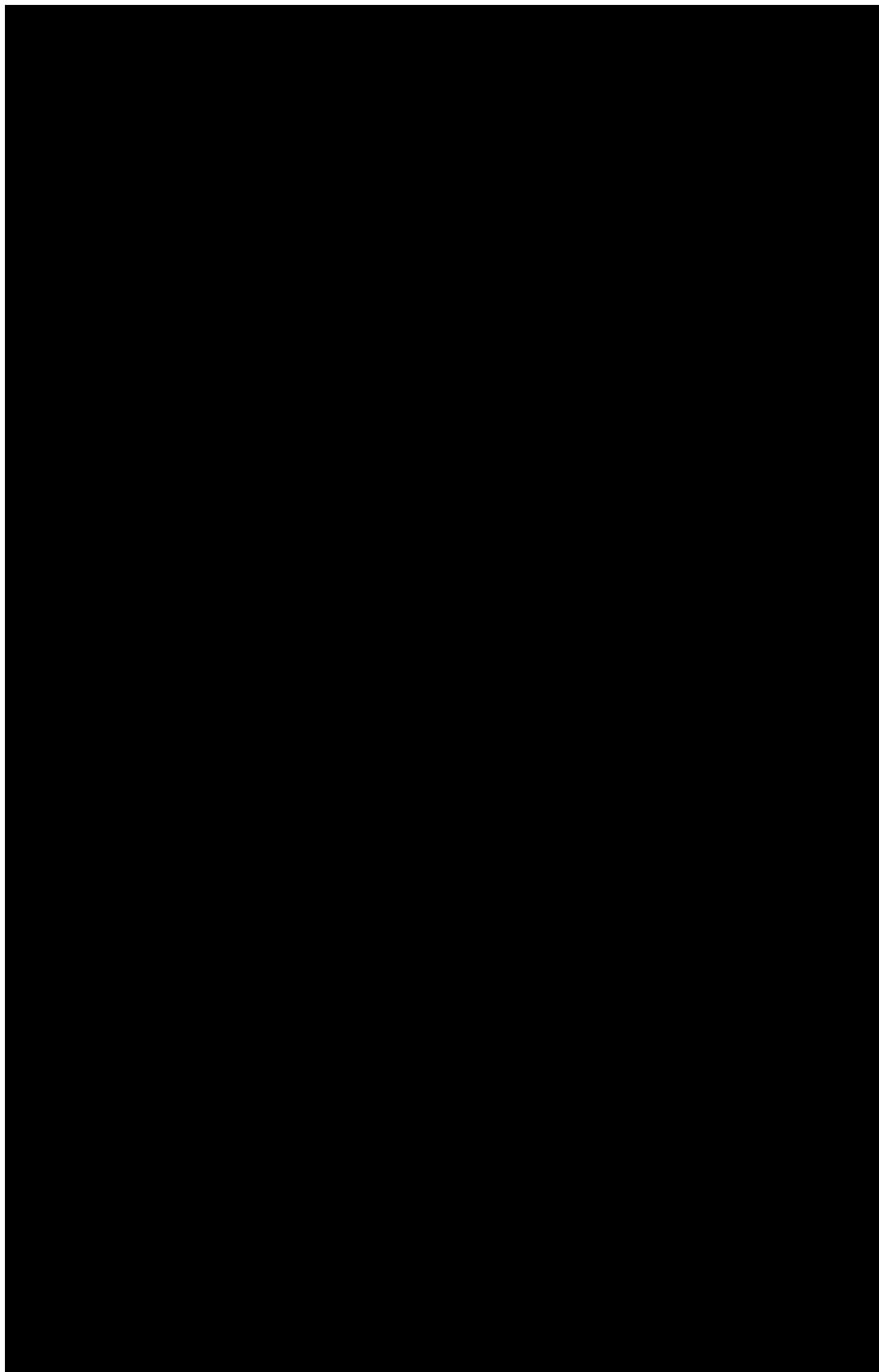
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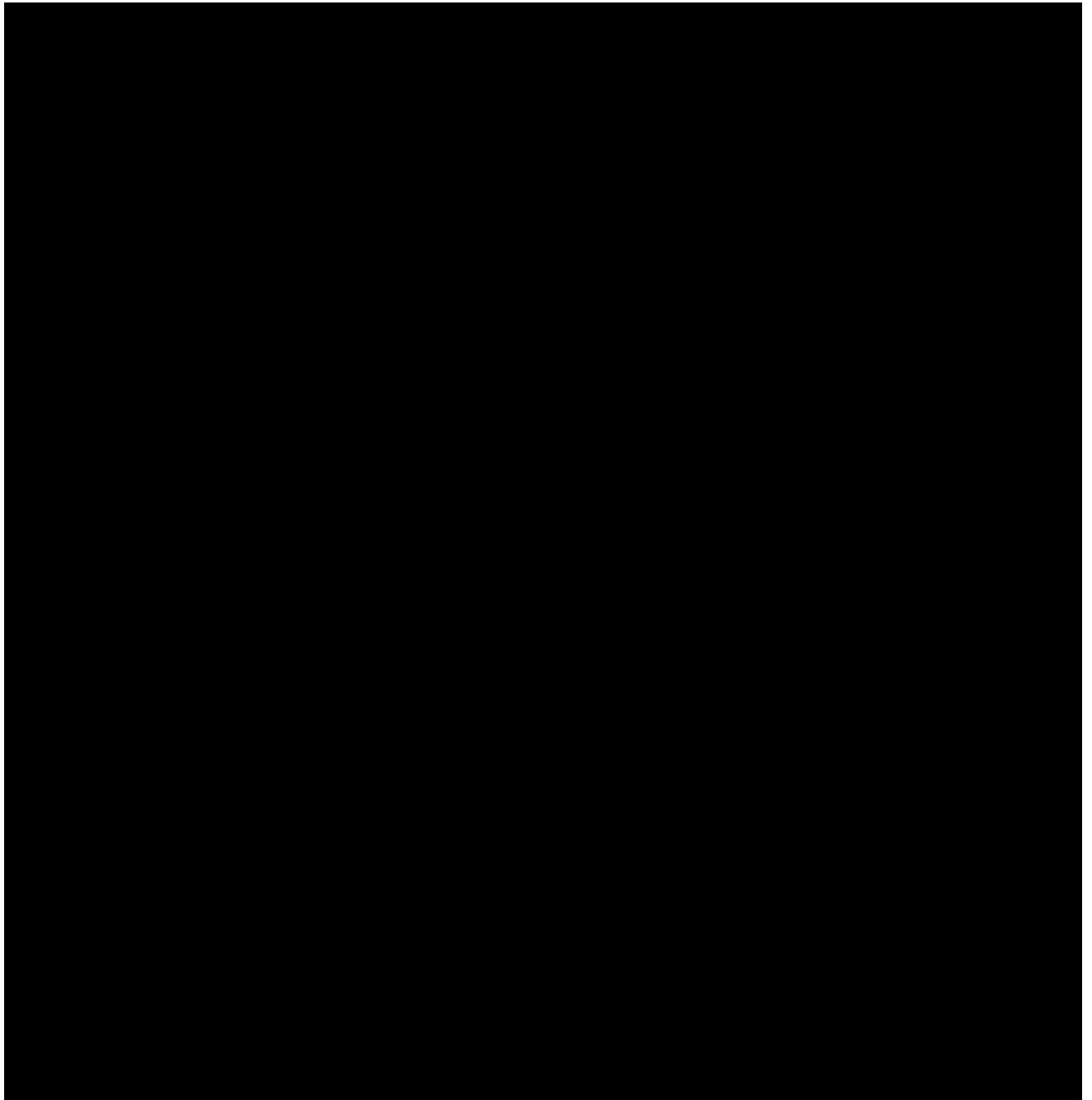












From: [Balazs Hansel](#)
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [Ali Byrne](#); [Kirsten Downey](#)
Subject: Urbis - Mayfair Solar Farm - ACHA - Additional archaeological survey next Wednesday 16 April
Date: Thursday, 10 April 2025 11:56:42 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[image006.gif](#)
[P0046824_ACHAR_Fig12_Units_0624.jpg](#)

Dear All,

I hope you are all doing well. Thank you for your continuous consultation on the Mayfair Solar Farm ACHA. During the survey in March last year, it was decided on site that we could not survey 3 paddocks that had dense crop on them (please find attached figure showing these paddocks under the cross-hatched/white polygons. Following the latest consultation with HNSW and all the RAPs, we have been informed that HNSW would prefer to do the additional survey of unsurveyed areas before the approval of the project. HNSW agree to include the text excavation in the post-approval phase though.

As Easter long weekend is coming up soon, we would like to cover this couple of paddocks next week and invite you to participate **in the 1-day survey next Wednesday, 16 April**. We understand that this is only a week's notice, but we just got the green light from our client and the rest of April is very hard to schedule due to Easter and ANZAC Day.

Please let us know if you are available, and respond to this email by providing the following:

- **Name and contact details of your nominated site officer.**
- **Copies of your Certificate of Currency.**

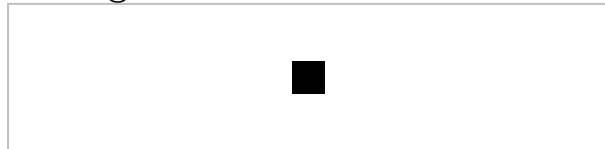
Please do not hesitate to contact me should you have any questions. My mobile is [REDACTED]

Regards,
Balazs

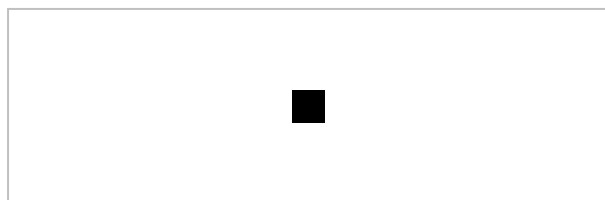
BALAZS HANSEL he/him/his
DIRECTOR

D +61 2 8233 7668

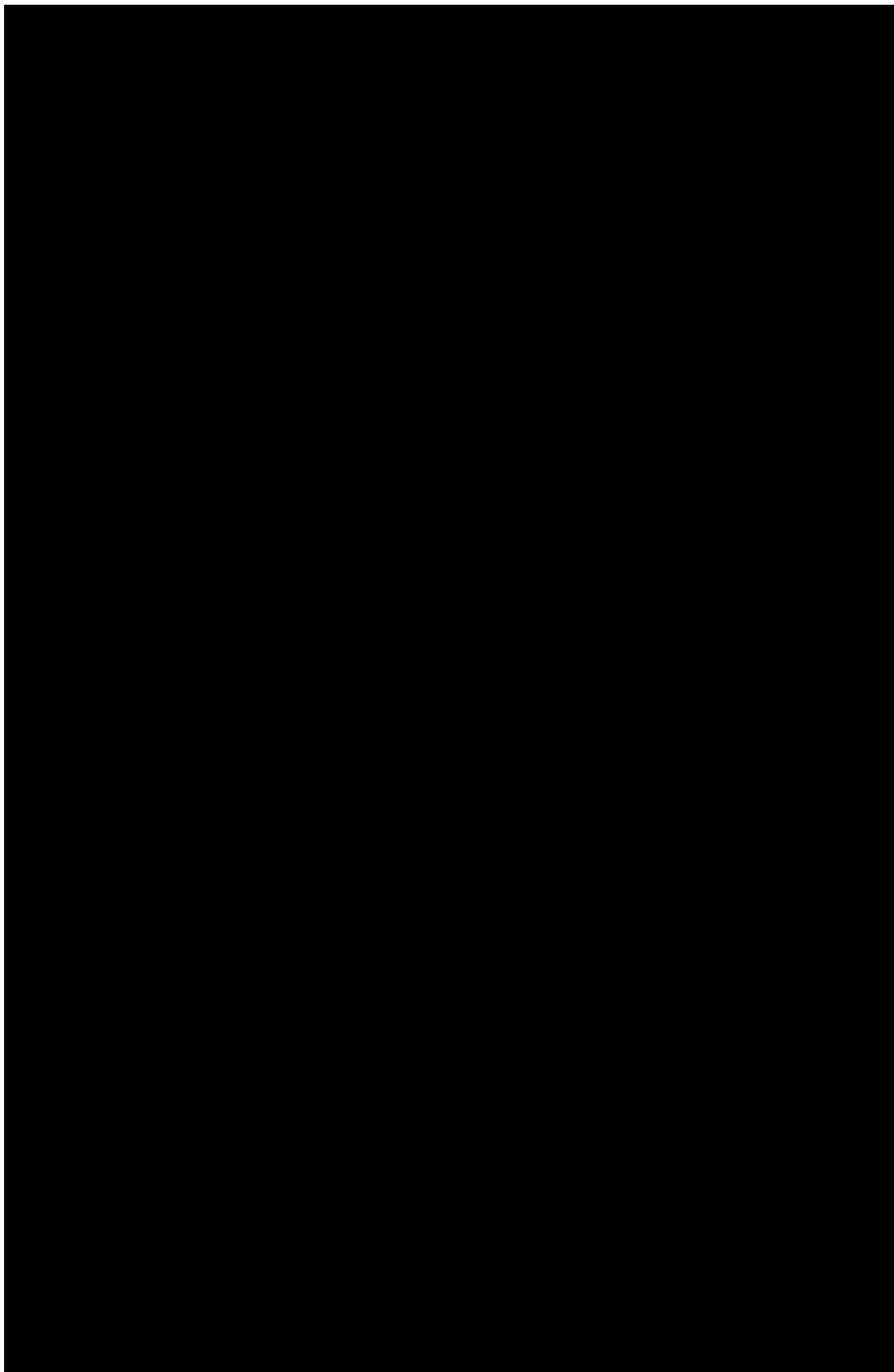
E bhansel@urbis.com.au

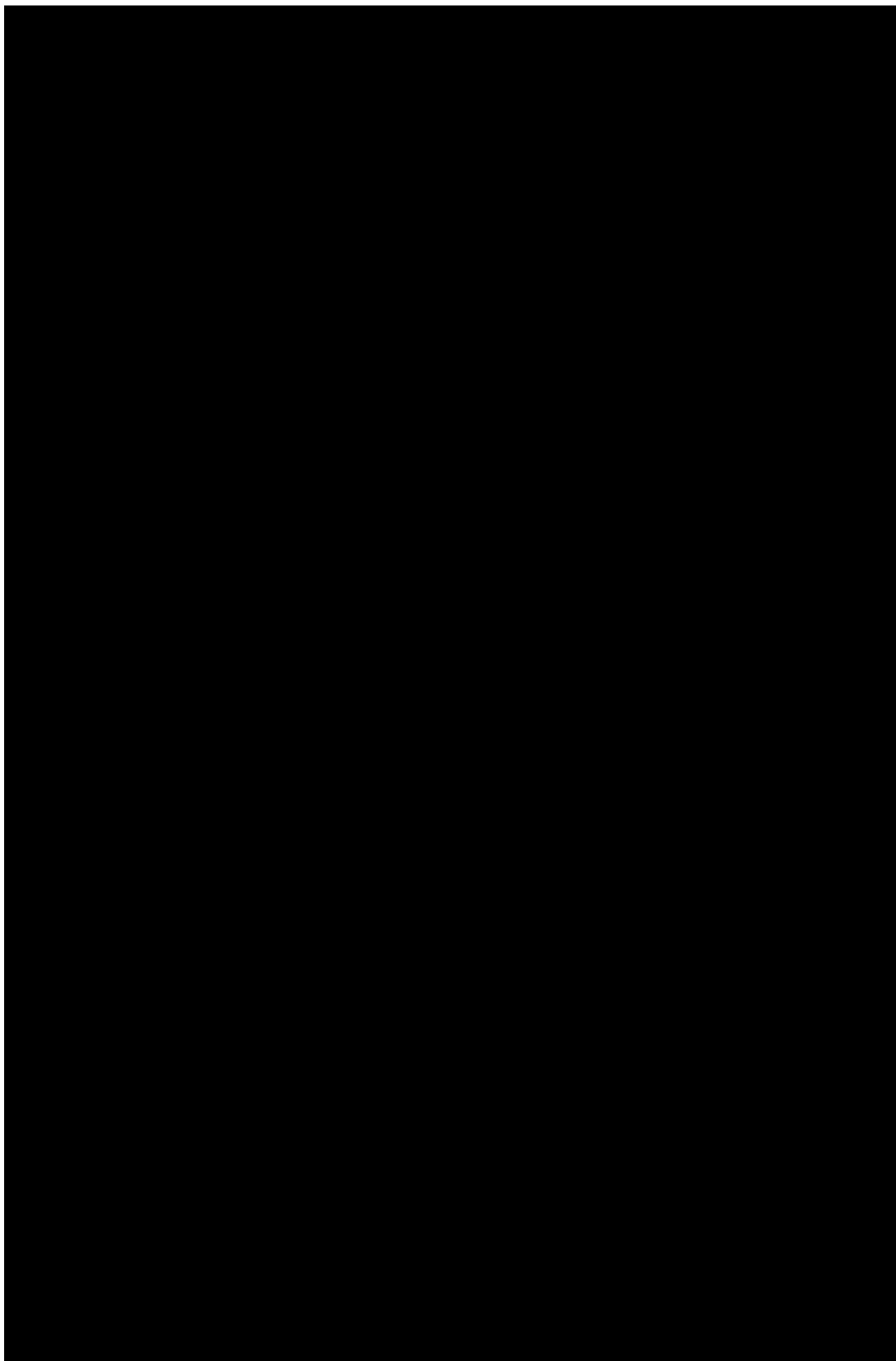


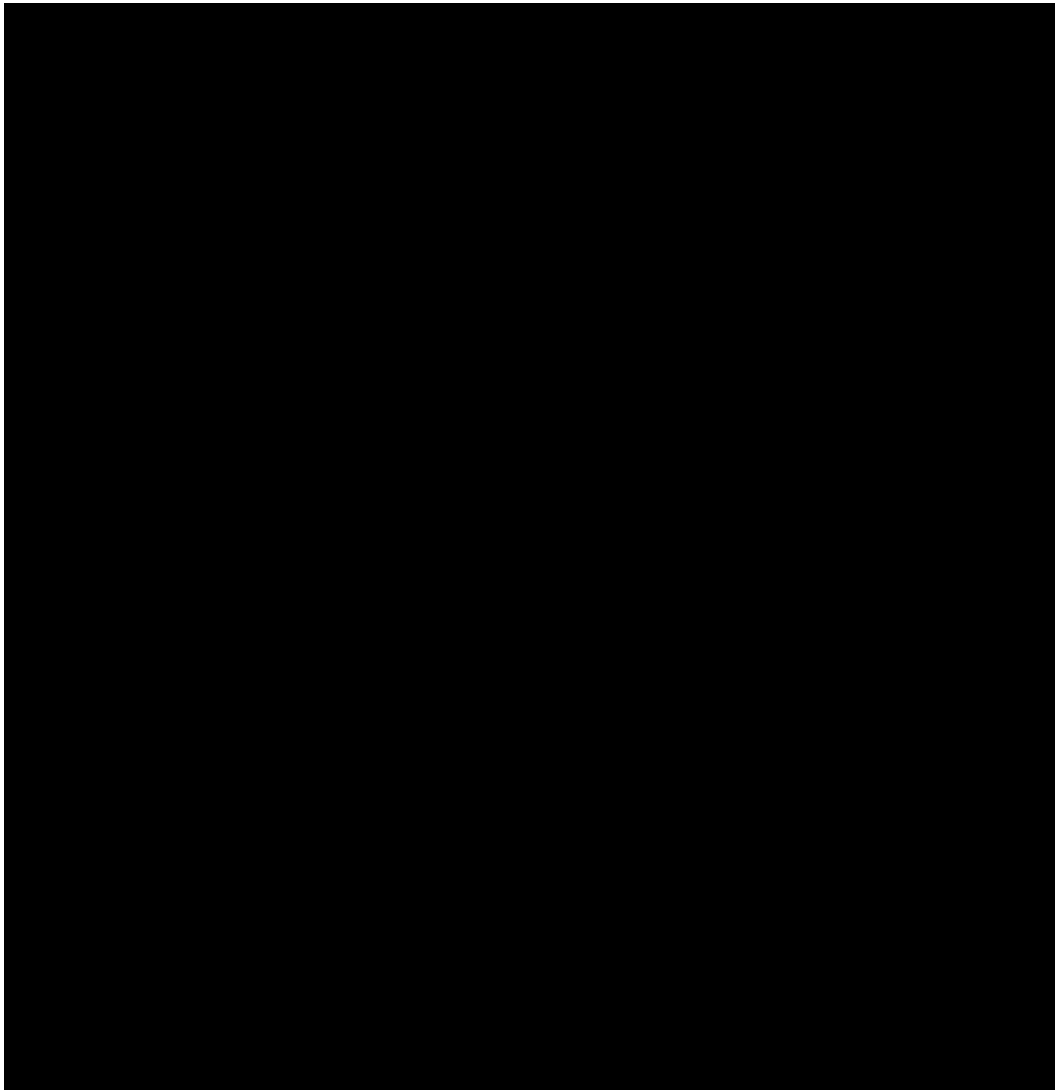
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[REDACTED]

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It then moves on to a literature review, which provides a background on the topic and identifies the gaps in the existing research. The methodology section describes the research design, data collection, and analysis. The results section presents the findings of the study, and the discussion section interprets these findings in the context of the research objectives. Finally, the conclusion summarizes the main points of the paper and suggests areas for future research.

The research was conducted using a qualitative approach, which allows for a deeper understanding of the participants' experiences and perspectives. Data was collected through semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions. The analysis was conducted using thematic analysis, which involves identifying themes and patterns in the data.

The findings of the study indicate that there are several factors that influence the participants' behavior. These factors include social norms, cultural values, and individual characteristics. The study also found that there are significant differences in the participants' behavior across different groups.

The study has several limitations, including a small sample size and a lack of generalizability. However, the findings provide valuable insights into the topic and suggest areas for future research.

the first of these is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in urban areas. This has led to a concentration of people in a few large cities, which has in turn led to a number of problems. One of the most serious is the lack of adequate housing. In many of these cities, the housing is overcrowded and of poor quality. This is a major cause of health problems, particularly in the case of children. Another problem is the lack of adequate sanitation. In many of these cities, there is no proper sewage system, and the waste is often dumped in the streets. This is a major cause of disease, particularly in the case of children. A third problem is the lack of adequate education. In many of these cities, there are no schools, and the children are often left to fend for themselves. This is a major cause of illiteracy, which in turn leads to a number of other problems.

The second of the main causes of the problems in the Third World is the lack of adequate infrastructure. This includes the lack of roads, bridges, and other facilities. This is a major cause of poverty, as it makes it difficult for people to get to work and to sell their goods. It also makes it difficult for people to get to school and to the hospital. This is a major cause of ill health, particularly in the case of children. A third cause of the problems in the Third World is the lack of adequate social services. This includes the lack of health care, education, and social security. This is a major cause of poverty, as it makes it difficult for people to live a decent life. It also makes it difficult for people to get to work and to sell their goods.

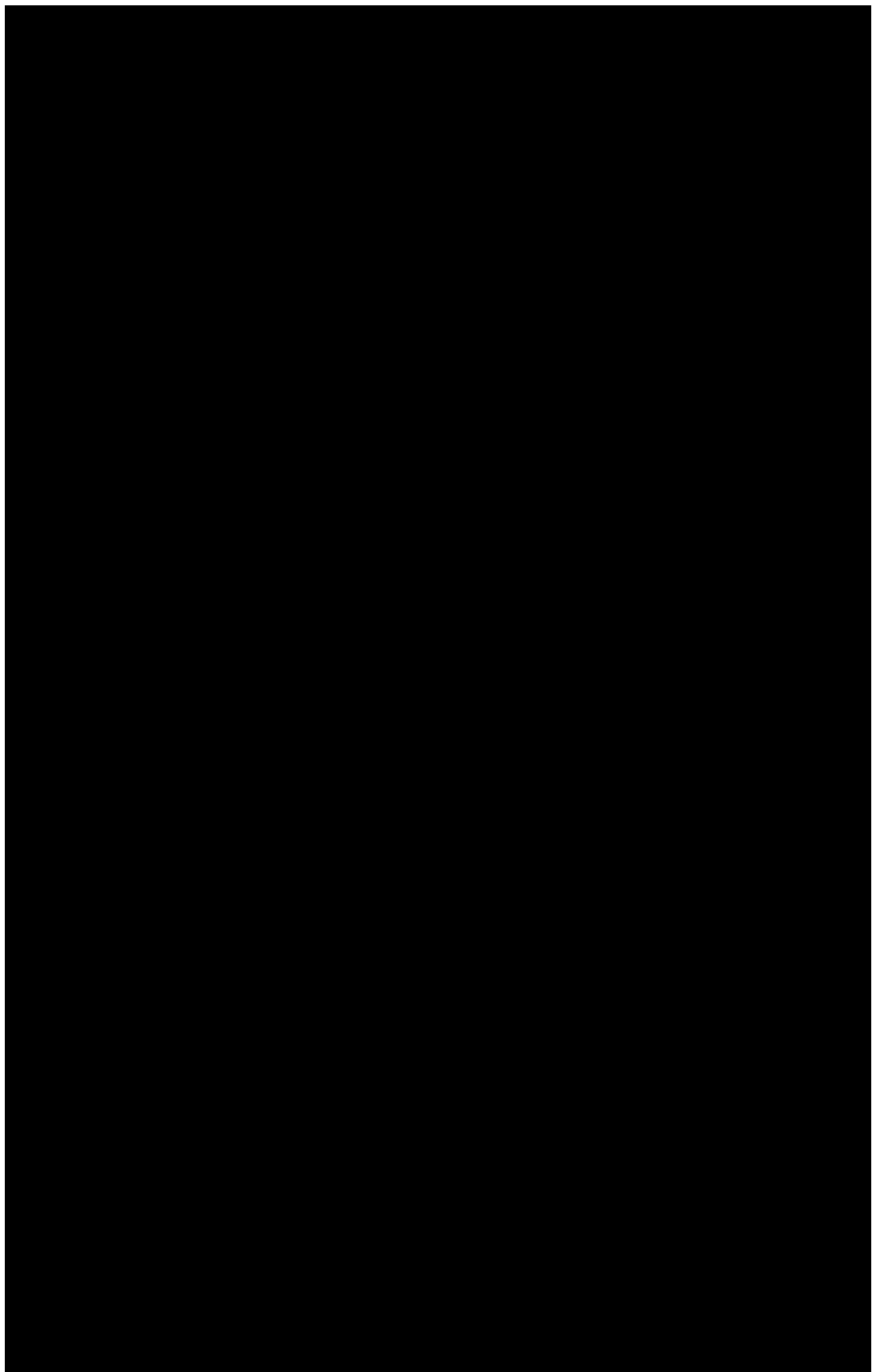
The third of the main causes of the problems in the Third World is the lack of adequate political and economic systems. This includes the lack of a stable government, the lack of a free market, and the lack of a sound financial system. This is a major cause of poverty, as it makes it difficult for people to get to work and to sell their goods. It also makes it difficult for people to get to school and to the hospital. This is a major cause of ill health, particularly in the case of children. A fourth cause of the problems in the Third World is the lack of adequate social and cultural values. This includes the lack of a sense of community, the lack of a sense of responsibility, and the lack of a sense of respect for the rights of others. This is a major cause of poverty, as it makes it difficult for people to live a decent life. It also makes it difficult for people to get to work and to sell their goods.

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From: [Owen Barrett](#)
To: [Ali Byrne](#)
Cc: [Balazs Hansel](#)
Bcc:

Subject: Mayfair Solar Farm – 204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo, NSW – Updated Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA)
Date: Tuesday, 29 April 2025 3:07:00 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[P0046824_204JacksonsLane_Stubbo_ACHA_FNL2025_RAPreview_Redacted.pdf](#)

Good afternoon,

Thank you for your ongoing participation with the Mayfair Solar Farm project. Following previous consultation regarding the next steps for the project we can now provide an updated report for your review and comment (attached).

The remainder of the subject area has now been surveyed. Due to lack of visibility no further Aboriginal objects were observed and the additional survey did not significantly alter previous conclusions or recommendations regarding future management of the site. The report has been updated to reflect these results, and all consultation documentation has been updated.

Please review at your convenience and provide any further comments by **28 May 2025**.

We look forward to your response, and feel free to reach out if you have any questions.

Kind regards

OWEN BARRETT
SENIOR CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8424 5135
E obarrett@urbis.com.au

**SHAPING
CITIES AND
COMMUNITIES**



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CITY LEADERS SURVEY 2024

A critical view of our urban future

cityleaderssurvey.com.au

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From: [Owen Barrett](#)
To: [Owen Barrett](#)
Bcc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Mayfair Solar Farm – 204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo, NSW – Updated Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA)
Date: Tuesday, 29 April 2025 3:44:00 PM
Attachments: [P0046824_204JacksonsLane_Stubbo_ACHA_FNL2025_RAPreview_Redacted.pdf](#)
[image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)

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[The following text is a dense, illegible block of characters and symbols, likely representing a corrupted or redacted document. It contains no meaningful content.]

From: [Owen Barrett](#)
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [Ali Byrne](#); [Balazs Hansel](#)
Subject: Mayfair Solar Farm – 204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo, NSW – Updated Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Date: Thursday, 1 May 2025 2:35:00 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[P0046824_204JacksonsLane_Stubbo_ACHA_FNL2025_RAPreview_Redacted.pdf](#)

[REDACTED]

I believe you spoke with Kirsten earlier today about the updated ACHA for Mayfair Solar Farm. It came to our attention that an old email address bounced so I am forwarding the email and ACHA for your review and comment to your new addresses. Let us know if you need a little extra time for your comment should the below date not be sufficient:

Good afternoon,

Thank you for your ongoing participation with the Mayfair Solar Farm project. Following previous consultation regarding the next steps for the project we can now provide an updated report for your review and comment (attached).

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Please review at your convenience and provide any further comments by **28 May 2025**.

We look forward to your response, and feel free to reach out if you have any questions.

Kind regards

OWEN BARRETT
SENIOR CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8424 5135
E obarrett@urbis.com.au

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From: [Kirsten Downey](#)
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [Ali Byrne](#); [Owen Barrett](#); [Balazs Hansel](#)
Subject: Mayfair Solar Farm – 204 Jacksons Lane, Stubbo, NSW – Updated Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Date: Monday, 5 May 2025 2:29:00 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[P0046824_204JacksonsLane_Stubbo_ACHA_FNL2025_RAPreview_Redacted.pdf](#)

[REDACTED]

Thanks for your time on the phone last week and for sending through the updated email address. Please see the information below that was in the original email. Let us know if you need extra time for your comment should the below date not be sufficient.

Good afternoon,

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Kind regards,

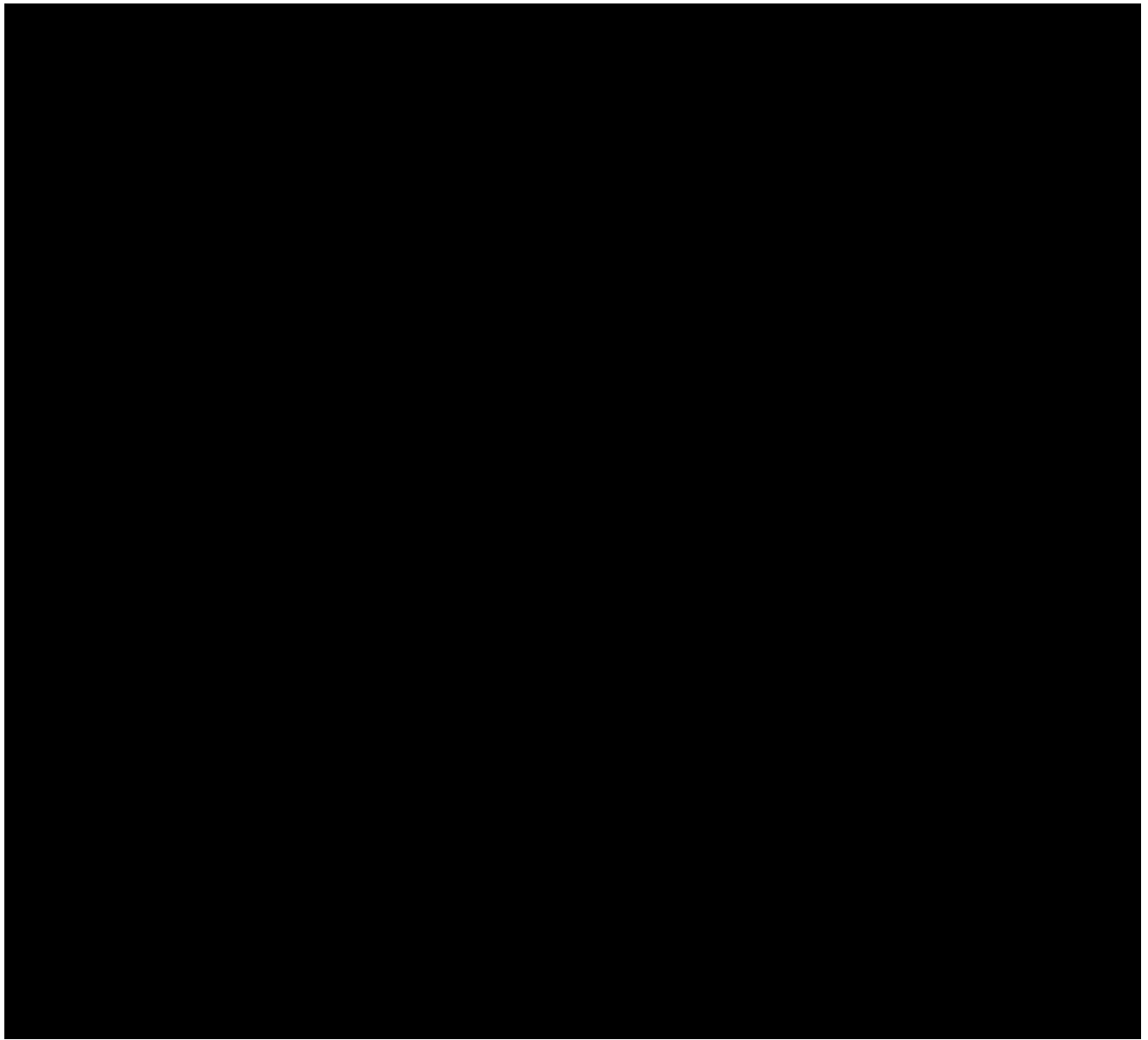
KIRSTEN DOWNEY
CONSULTANT

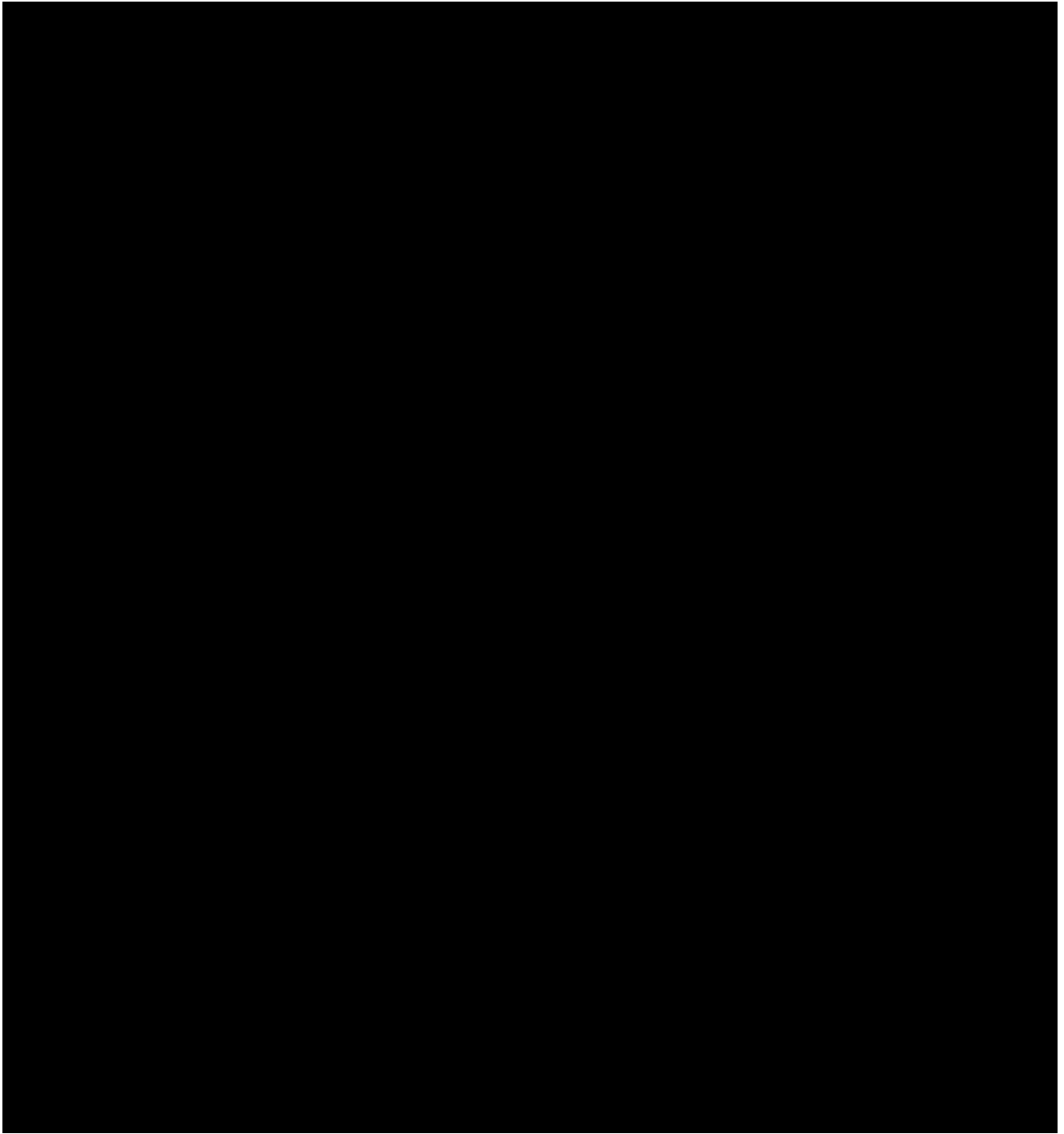
D +61 2 8233 7603
E kdowney@urbis.com.au

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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[The following text is a dense, continuous block of text, likely a scan of a document page. It appears to be a mix of English and possibly some non-English characters, but the overall structure suggests a single paragraph or a series of lines of text. Due to the low resolution and potential noise in the scan, the specific words and punctuation are difficult to discern accurately. The text is oriented vertically on the page.]

