



Cultural Heritage Assessment

Lidsdale Siding Project

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Executive Summary

RPS was commissioned by Lidsdale Siding, a subsidiary of Centennial Coal (Western Operations) and managed by Ivanhoe Coal Pty Ltd, to prepare a Cultural Heritage Assessment (CHA) for the proposed upgrade to the existing Lidsdale Siding rail loading facility (automation of the train loading facility). This project comes under Part 3A Section 75F Major Projects of the NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (1979) (EP&A 1979). This CHA report will ultimately form part of the Environmental Assessment (EA) for the project.

This project involves upgrading the main infrastructure for the Lidsdale Siding rail loading facility including a new stockpile with an automatic stacking, reclaiming and train loading system.

The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements (ACHCRs) for proponents (OEH 2010) have been followed in this project. A pedestrian survey of the Study Area was undertaken by RPS archaeologist Cheng Yen Loo with the assistance of Aboriginal stakeholders representing the Gundungurra Tribal Council Aboriginal Corporation (Mr Nathan Brown), Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council (Ms Chantel Peters-Chapman) and North-East Wiradjuri (Ms Lyn Syme) on the 12th January, 2012. On the 25th a further survey was conducted by RPS archaeologists Philippa Sokol and Ali Byrne. This Study Area was surveyed in six survey units: Survey Unit 1a (SU1a) to Survey Unit 1f (SU1f).

In relation to non-Indigenous heritage, there are no constraints. It is considered that the Study Area is well removed from any listed Heritage Items and therefore the proposed works will have no impact upon them.

Areas of archaeological sensitivity pertaining to Aboriginal Heritage were identified in the Study Area. The sites were all confined to clearings created for access tracks. There was one previously recorded Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) site in the Study Area: # 45-7-0237 (Artefact Scatter).

Recommendation 1

It is recommended that a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) for Lidsdale Siding be produced by a suitably qualified cultural heritage consultant to insure that appropriate steps are undertaken for the management of Aboriginal objects. A copy of the CHMP should be provided to the registered stakeholder groups for review and comment, as part of the ACHCR process.

Recommendation 2

If ground disturbing works are to take place in the vicinity of identified Aboriginal sites, then the steps outlined below should be followed to protect the Aboriginal sites:

- 1) The Site Manager should ensure that all onsite personnel are aware of sensitive Aboriginal cultural material in SU1a, SU1b and SU1d and prohibit unauthorised access to them;

- 2) A physical boundary should be demarcated each Aboriginal site using high visibility fencing (or similar);
- 3) The physical boundary must be highly visible and regularly maintained whilst construction or ground surface works take place; and
- 4) All onsite personnel working in the vicinity of the sites must be made aware of them and notified not to trespass into the demarcated physical boundary.

Recommendation 3

In the event that proposed works may impact on any Aboriginal sites within the Study Area, the artefacts from the site must be salvaged according to the Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) for Lidsdale Siding. The salvage operation must be undertaken by an experienced cultural heritage consultant with the participation of registered Aboriginal stakeholders. The salvaged artefacts should be kept at a temporary safe holding place (e.g Lidsdale Siding Office) until a permanent keeping place is determined by the Aboriginal registered stakeholder groups.

Recommendation 4

Artefact scatter #45-1-0206 is in close proximity but outside of the Study Area. Centennial should take a pre-cautionary approach during development works and ensure all impacts are limited to the assessed Study Area to avoid accidental harm to the site.

Recommendations A-C should be followed for undertaking any surface works in the Study Area.

Recommendation A

All relevant project staff should be made aware of their statutory obligations for heritage under NSW NPW Act (1974) and the NSW Heritage Act (1977), which may be implemented as a heritage induction.

Recommendation B

If further Aboriginal site(s) are identified in the Study Area, all works in the area should cease, the area be cordoned off and contact made with Enviroline (on 131 555), a suitably qualified archaeologist and the registered Aboriginal stakeholders so that it can be adequately assessed and managed.

Recommendation C

In the unlikely event that skeletal remains are identified, work must cease immediately in the vicinity of the remains and the area cordoned off. NSW Police are to be contacted in first instance. No further action is to be taken until the Police provide written advice to the proponent on how to progress. If determined to be Aboriginal, the proponent must contact the Enviroline (on 131 555), a suitably qualified archaeologist and representatives of the local Aboriginal community stakeholders to determine an action plan for the management of the skeletal remains, formulate management recommendations and to ascertain when work can recommence.

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I Introduction

Centennial is proposing to upgrade the existing Lidsdale Siding rail loading facility by automating the transfer of coal from the existing overland conveyor onto trains. The Project will require the construction of above and below ground facilities, including a stockpile conveyor, an extension and duplication of the existing rail siding, loading bin, new above and below ground conveyor and coal stockpiles. This report considered the environmental and archaeological context of the Study Area, developed a predictive model and reported on the results of an archaeological survey of the Study Area. Where required management recommendations have also been formulated to mitigate against potential harm on heritage sites. This document has been prepared in accordance with the relevant legislation.

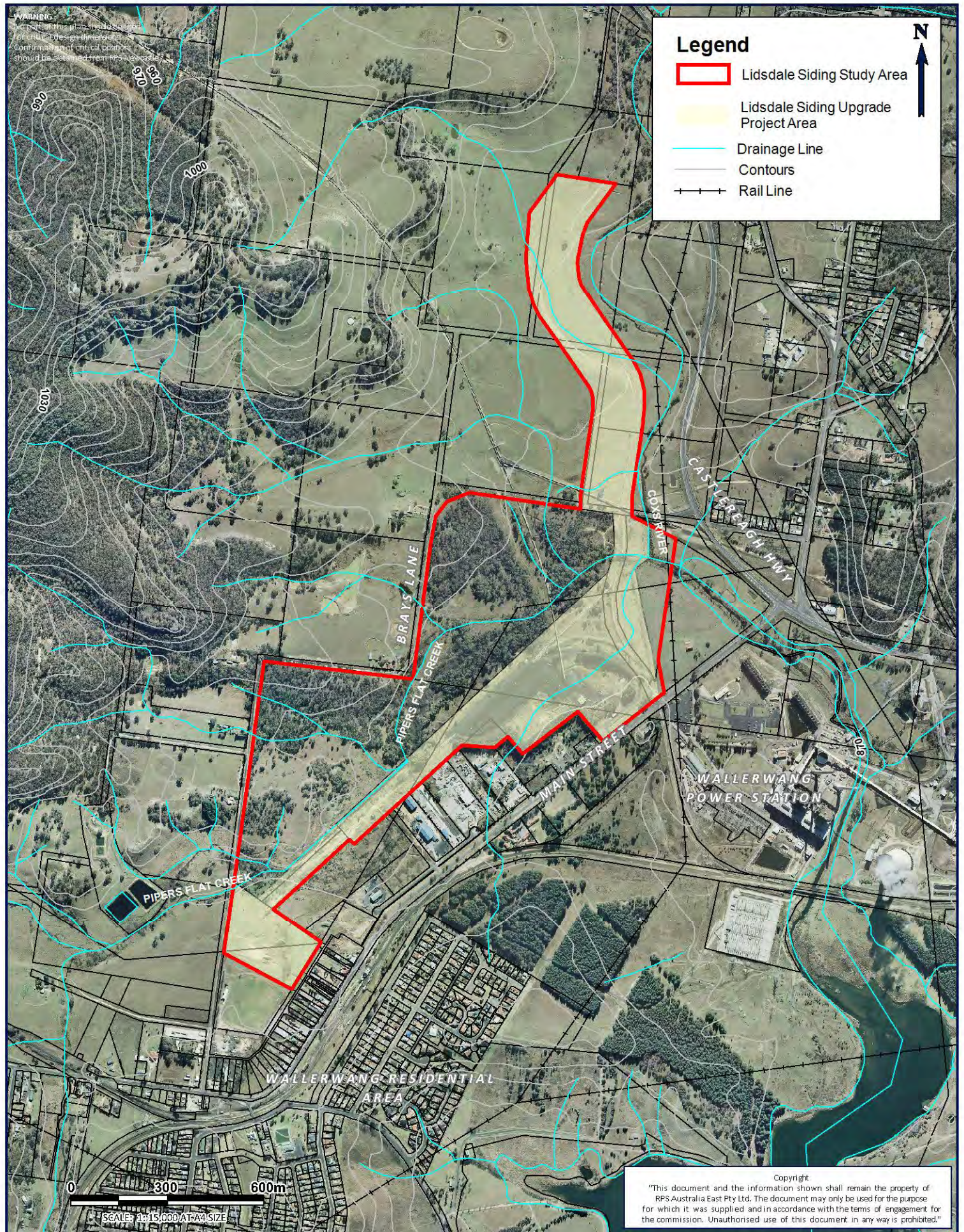
The Study Area is confined to an area northwest of Main Street, Wallerawang which consists of the coal stock-piling operations area, service buildings, the rail siding and the area adjacent the paddock. The coal stacking feeder system cuts through Survey Unit (SU) 1a on an approximate northwest to southeast direction. The Study Area is largely within an existing activity area and does not impact on previously undisturbed locations.

1.1 Study Area

The Study Area is located 1.41 km southwest of the suburb of Lidsdale and 1.0 km northeast of the township of Wallerawang. This strip of land is immediately parallel to the coal stock pile area in Lidsdale Siding and resides in the Lithgow Local Government Area (LGA).

1.2 Background

The Study Area is currently used for heavy industrial activity associated with coal loading, with the proposed works largely confined to an existing area already disturbed.



TITLE: FIGURE 1-1: LOCALITY MAP WITH PROJECT AREA

LOCATION: WALLERWANG

DATUM: (GDA 94)
PROJECTION: MGA ZONE 56

DATE: 21/08/2012
PURPOSE: EA

LAYOUT REF: J:\08\Centennial\All Jobs\110912 Lidsdale Siding\Wallerwang\10_Drafting\Mapinfo Work.
VERSION (PLAN BY): C A4 (CYL - NW)

CLIENT: CENTENNIAL COAL
JOB REF: 110912

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RPS

1.3 Legislative Context

The following overview of the legal framework relevant to this Cultural Heritage Assessment is provided solely for the information purposes of the client - it should not be interpreted as legal advice. RPS will not be liable for any actions taken by any person, body or group as a result of this general overview and recommend that specific legal advice be obtained from a qualified legal practitioner prior to any action being taken as a result of the summary below.

Aboriginal heritage (places, sites and objects) in NSW are protected by the *National Parks and Wildlife Act (1974, as amended)* [NPW 1974]. In some cases, Aboriginal heritage may also be protected under the *Heritage Act (1977)*. The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (1979)* [EP&A Act 1979], along with other environmental planning instruments, triggers the requirement for the investigation and assessment of Aboriginal heritage as part of the development approval process. For crown land, provisions under the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act (1983)* [ALRA 1983] and the *Native Title Act (1993)* [NTA 1993] may also apply.

1.3.1 Aboriginal Land Rights Act (1983)

The purpose of this legislation is to provide land rights for Aboriginal people within New South Wales and to establish Local Aboriginal Land Councils. The land able to be claimed by Aboriginal Land Councils on behalf of Aboriginal people is certain Crown land that (s36):

- (a) Is able to be lawfully sold, leased, reserved or dedicated;
- (b) Is not lawfully used or occupied;
- (c) Does not comprise lands which, in the opinion of the Crown Lands Minister, are needed or are likely to be needed for residential purposes;
- (d) Are not needed, nor likely to be needed for an essential public purpose;
- (e) Does not comprise land under determination by a claim for native title; and
- (f) Is not the subject of an approved determination under Native Title.

Claims for land are by application to the Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act (1983).

1.3.2 Native Title Act (1993)

The Commonwealth Government enacted the *Native Title Act (1993)* to formally recognise and protect native title rights in Australia following the decision of the High Court of Australia in *Mabo & Ors v Queensland (No. 2)* (1992) 175 CLR 1 ("Mabo").

Although there is a presumption of native title in any area where an Aboriginal community or group can establish a traditional or customary connection with that area, there are a number of ways that native title can be extinguished. For example, land that was designated as having freehold title prior to 1 January 1994 extinguishes native title, as does any commercial, agricultural, pastoral or residential lease. Land that has been utilised for the construction or establishment of public works also extinguishes any native title rights and

interests for as long as they are used for that purpose. Other land tenure, such as mining leases, may be subject to native title depending on when the lease was granted.

1.3.3 National Parks and Wildlife Act (1974, as amended)

The NSW Government is working toward standalone legislation to protect Aboriginal cultural heritage - a significant reform for NSW. The first stage of this work has been completed and includes significant changes in relation to this commission. The primary state legislation relating to Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW is the NPW (1974, as amended). The legislation is overseen by the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) (formerly the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water) and specifically the Director-General of the OEH.

Changes to the NPW legislation made effective on 1 October, 2010 include:

- Increased penalties for Aboriginal heritage offences, in some cases from \$22,000 up to \$1.1 million in the case of companies who do not comply with the legislation;
- Ensuring companies or individuals cannot claim 'no knowledge' in cases of serious harm to Aboriginal heritage places and objects by creating new strict liability offences under the Act;
- Introducing remediation provisions to ensure people who illegally harm significant Aboriginal sites are forced to repair the damage, without need for a court order; and
- Unites Aboriginal heritage permits into a single, more flexible permit and strengthens offences around breaches of Aboriginal heritage permit conditions.

1.3.4 Heritage Act 1977

Historical archaeological relics, buildings, structures, archaeological deposits and features are protected under the *Heritage Act (1977)* (as amended 1999) and may be identified on the State Heritage Register (SHR) or by an active Interim Heritage Order. Certain types of historic Aboriginal sites may be listed on the SHR or be subject to an active Interim Heritage Order; in such cases they would be protected under the *Heritage Act (1977)* and may require approvals or excavation permits from the NSW Heritage Branch.

1.3.5 Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A ACT)

This Act regulates a system of environmental planning and assessment for NSW. Land use planning requires that environmental impacts are considered, including the impact on cultural heritage and specifically Aboriginal heritage. Assessment documents prepared to meet the requirements of the *EP&A Act (1979)* - including Review of Environmental Factors (REF), Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) and Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) - should address Aboriginal heritage, and planning documents such as Local Environment Plans (LEP) and Regional Environmental Plans (REP) typically contain provisions for Aboriginal heritage where relevant.

Further details on the relevant legislative Acts are provided in Appendix 1.

1.4 Authorship and Acknowledgements

This report was prepared by Cheng Yen Ioo and reviewed by Darrell Rigby and Laraine Nelson. This project team wishes to acknowledge the assistance of the following individuals in preparing this report and assisting in the fruition of this document.

Table 1-1: Acknowledgments

Name	Organisation
Robert Clegg	Wiradjuri Council of Elders
Sharon Brown & Nathan Brown	Gundungurra Tribal Council Aboriginal Corporation
Wendy Lewis & Kevin Williams	Warrabinga Native Title Claimants Aboriginal Corporation
Tonilee Scott & Chantel Peters-Chapman	Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council
Elwin Wolfenden & Helen Riley	Mingaan Aboriginal Corporation
Lyn Syme & Jack Pennel	North-East Wiradjuri

1.5 Abbreviations and Terms

Abbreviation	Description
ACHCR	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010), were release by DECCW on the 12 th of April, 2010. These consultation requirements are triggered if an AHIP is needed.
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit
ALRA 1983	<i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act (1983)</i>
BP	Before present (as in years before present)
cal. years BP	Calibrated years before present, indicates a radiocarbon date has been calibrated using the dendochronology curves, making the date more accurate than an uncalibrated date
CHA	Cultural Heritage Assessment
DGR	Director-Generals Requirements
EA	Environmental Approval
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessments
EIS	Environmental Impact Statements
EP&A Act 1979	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (1979)</i>
LEP	Local Environment Plans
LGA	Local Government Area
NPW 1974	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act (1974, as amended)</i>

Abbreviation	Description
NTA 1993	<i>Native Title Act (1993)</i>
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage
REF	Review of Environmental Factors
REP	Regional Environmental Plans
SU	Survey Unit

2 Aboriginal Consultation

The purpose of Aboriginal community consultation is to provide an opportunity for the relevant Aboriginal stakeholders to have an input into the heritage management process. OEH encourages consultation with Aboriginal people for matters relating to Aboriginal cultural heritage. If an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is required, then specific OEH guidelines are triggered in respect to Aboriginal consultation. In some circumstances, OEH consultation guidelines are also used as a framework for Aboriginal consultation, even if not specifically triggered by the preparation of an AHIP application.

In the case of this project, the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements (ACHCRs) for Proponents (OEH 2010) has been followed. The ACHCR's 2010 include a four stage Aboriginal consultation process and stipulate specific timeframes for each stage. Stage 1 requires that Aboriginal people who hold cultural information are identified, notified and invited to register an expression of interest in the assessment. Stage 1 includes the identification of Aboriginal people who may have an interest in the Study Area and hold information relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects or places. This identification process should draw on reasonable sources of information including: the relevant OEH EPRG regional office, the relevant Local Aboriginal Land Council(s), the registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983, the Native Title Tribunal, Native Title Services Corporation Limited, the relevant local council(s), and the relevant catchment management authority. The identification process should also include an advertisement placed in a local newspaper circulating in the general location of the Study Area. Aboriginal organisations and/or individuals identified should be notified of the project and invited to register an expression of interest (Eoi) for Aboriginal consultation. Once a list of Aboriginal stakeholders has been compiled from the Eois, they need to be consulted in accordance with ACH Consultation Requirements Stages 2, 3 and 4.

Table 2-1: Aboriginal Community Stakeholders whom registered an interest in the project

Organisation	Name of Representative	Date of Registration
Warrabinga Native Title Claimants Aboriginal Corporation	Ms Wendy Lewis	16/11/2011
North-East Wiradjuri	Ms Lyn Syme	16/11/2011
Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council	Ms Tonilee Scott	16/11/2011
Gundungurra Tribal Council Aboriginal Corporation	Ms Sharon Brown	18/11/2011
Mingaan Aboriginal Corporation	Ms Helen Riley	18/11/2011
Eddy Newmann Lawyers	Mr Eddy Neumann Lawyers	21/11/2011
Teitzel and Partners	Teitzel Lawyers	21/11/2011
Mooka Traditional Owners	Mr Neville Williams	21/11/2011

In order to ensure that all interested stakeholder parties are notified and were given the opportunity to register their interest in the proposed project, an advert was printed in the Lithgow Mercury on the 6th October 2011 (Appendix 2a). On the 23rd November 2011, the methodology letter for archaeological investigation was issued to all interested stakeholder groups.

On the 7th December 2011, Centennial Coal held the Western Mine Extension archaeology community meeting. During the meeting, all interested stakeholders formally registered their interest in the project. A power point presentation outlining the proposed methodology was also given by RPS Archaeology Manager Darrell Rigby. Representatives for the following list of Aboriginal community groups attended.

Table 2-2: Aboriginal Stakeholder responses to survey methodology information

Organisation	Name of Representative	Date of Reply for Methodology
Warrabinga Native Title Claimants Aboriginal Corporation	Ms Wendy Lewis	07/12/2011
North-East Wiradjuri	Ms Lyn Syme	21/12/2011
Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council	Ms Tonilee Scott	21/12/2011
Gundungurra Tribal Council Aboriginal Corporation	Mr Jason Brown	21/12/2011
Mingaan Aboriginal Corporation	Mr Elwin Wolfenden	07/11/2011
Wiray-dyuraa Ngumbaau-dyil	Sharon Riley	20/12/2011

Table 2-3: Field survey participants

Organisation	Name of Site Officer	Date of Field Survey
North-East Wiradjuri	Ms Lyn Syme	12/01/2012
Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council	Ms Chantel Peters-Chapman	12/01/2012
Gundungurra Tribal Council Aboriginal Corporation	Mr Nathan Brown	12/01/2012

Table 2-4: Feedback from Aboriginal Stakeholders regarding the draft report

Organisation	Name of Representative	Date of response to final draft	Response noted and report adjusted accordingly
North East Wiradjuri	Lyn Syme	16/08/2012	Lyn agree with the content of the report.

3 Environmental Context

An understanding of environmental context is important for the predictive modelling of Aboriginal sites, as well as, for their interpretation. It provided natural resources for local Aboriginal people, such as, stone (for manufacturing stone tools), food and medicines, wood and bark (for implements such as shields, spears, canoes, bowls, shelters, amongst others), as well as areas for camping and other activities. The nature of Aboriginal occupation and resource procurement is related to the local environment and it therefore needs to be considered in cultural heritage assessment.

3.1 Geology and Soils

Aboriginal people often made stone tools using siliceous, metamorphic or igneous rocks and therefore understanding the local geology can provide important information regarding resources within the Study Area. The nature of stone exploitation by Aboriginal people depended on the characteristics of the source; for example whether it outcropped on the surface (a primary source) or occurred as gravels (secondary source) (Doelman, Torrence et al. 2008).

This Study Area is situated on two different geological units being: the Shoalhaven Group (Pss) and alluvium 38485 (Qa) (Geoscience Australia 2006). Alluvium 38485 is surrounded by the Shoalhaven Group and is dated to the Quaternary geological era and belongs to the regolith lithics group. The alluvium 38485 measure is largely comprised of alluvial drainage channels, flood plains surrounded by gravel, sand, silt and clay. The Shoalhaven Group however pertains to the artinskian to the sakmarian geological period and is comprised of sedimentary silicilastics. The Shoalhaven Group is largely composed of sandstone, siltstone, shale conglomerates, claystone and tuff.

A variety of soil types dominate the landscape - the most common include the dull yellowish-brown sandy loam, the dark reddish-brown clay loam and the hard setting bleached sandy loam. Angular blocky clay is the dominant subsoil, which is characterised by a reddish-brown to bright yellowish-brown colour. Texturally, the subsoil is clayish and forms massive angular blocks when wet. Soil fertility is relatively low whilst the hard-setting topsoil restricts deep root penetration (King 1993). In terms of shrink-swell capacity, the shrinkage can reach depths of up to 35 cm (King 1993).

3.2 Topography and Hydrology

The landscape in this region ranges from flat to gently inclining rises on broad valley floors (<300 m). The local relief is approximately <25 m with an average gradient slope of <10%. Elevation in the area is between 800 m – 1000 m (King 1993). Two major topographic landscapes dominate the region: the Cullen Bullen and the Piper's Flat landscape. The Cullen Bullen landscape is dominated by rolling hills and rises on the Illawarra Coal Measures and Berry Formation. Slopes range from 10-15%. Localised outcrops occur at low scarps. The Cullen Bullen landscape is dominated by hard-setting topsoils with intermittent clusters of rock outcrops.

According to the Bureau of Meteorology (2012), Lidsdale generally experiences greater rainfall in January with a mean average of 108.5 mm, while the month of July is driest with a mean average of 52.2 mm recorded between 1938 -1978. Given that Lidsdale is located in the hinterland, the temperature in this region generally remains moderate to cool throughout the year. The highest temperature generally occurs in January with a mean average of 24.6°C while during the month of July temperatures can drop below 0°C.

3.3 Flora and Fauna

According to the result findings in the RPS Ecology report (RPS 2012), a total of 125 species of flora had been recorded. The vegetation of the Western Blue Mountains included the Capertee, Cox, Jenolan and Gurnang Areas (DEC 2006 in RPS 2012). The areas vegetation communities in the Study Area included:

- Tableland Gully Snow Gum – Ribbon Gum Monane Grassy Forest;
- Tableland Hollows Black Gum – Black Sally Open Forest (degraded);
- Tableland Hollows Black Gum – Black Sally Open Forest;
- Tableland Broad-Leaved Peppermint-Brittle Gum-Red Stringybark-Grassy Open Forest;
- Coxs Permian Red Stringybark - Brittle Gum Woodland;
- Non-native Vegetation - Pine plantation / woodlot / shelter;
- Non-native Vegetation - Other exotics (willow etc);and
- Cleared and Severely Disturbed Land.

According to the NPWS Atlas of NSW Wildlife and EPBC Protected Matters Search, 12 threatened flora species had been previously recorded within a 10 km radius of the Study Area, where one of the 12 threatened species (Black Gum) was in fact recorded in the Study Area.

The results of the database searches (NPWS Atlas of NSW Wildlife and EPBC Protected Matters Search) indicated that 42 threatened fauna species have been previously recorded within 10km of the Study Area and/or have potential habitat. These threatened fauna species included terrestrial mammals, arboreal mammals, bats, reptiles and bird species.

4 Historic Heritage Context

In order to gain a holistic overview of the region, a historical overview of the Wallerawang and Lithgow region is required. A historical overview also gives us a better understanding of why the township came to be and to determine how the past now influences the present and future of the region.

RPS sourced documents from the Mitchell Library in Sydney, the State Archive office in Kingswood as well as two photo collections in the Lithgow Learning Centre – the Lithgow District Historical Society Photographic Collection and Lithgow Photographic Collection.

Online information on the NSW Industry and Investment web page was gathered from the Mining and Petroleum early monographic publications memoirs section (<http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/minerals/geological/publications/memoirs>).

4.1 Regional Historical Overview

Lithgow Valley's first European settlers arrived in 1824 and the town was named in 1827 by Hamilton Hume, in honour of William Lithgow, Governor Brisbane's private secretary (Leslie, 1988:6) By 1860, only four more families had settled in the valley. When the western railway line was extended to Lithgow in 1869 the town began to thrive (Leslie,1988:20).

Construction of a railway line into the Lithgow Valley began in 1866. When it was completed in 1869, the Zig Zag Railway was acclaimed as a major engineering feat. (Leslie,1988:19) Furthermore, it enabled the industrialisation of Lithgow by making the exportation of coal commercially viable. Thomas Brown commenced Lithgow's first commercial coal mine the year the railway arrived (Leslie,1988:21).

Lithgow was declared a city in 1945. By that time much of the heavy industry was gone, although light industry continued to prosper and the population peaked in the years just after World War II (Leslie, 1988:22).

4.1.1 Brief History of Coal Mining in the Lithgow District

In 1838, Andrew Brown of "Cooerwull" wrote in his diary 'getting coal' (Cremin et al, 1987:3). This is the first written record of coal in the Lithgow Valley. In 1868, the construction of the railway line through the Valley spread workmen who built their campsites close to the cuttings, embankments and viaducts throughout the length of the valley. To supply their needs for cooking fires and for heating during the cold winter, a Mr. Poole in 1868 opened the Hermitage Colliery to engage in mining and selling coal. By 1874, there were four mines producing - Eskbank Colliery (at the eastern end of Main Street near the present Hoskins Church), the Lithgow Valley Colliery, Vale of Clywdd Colliery and the Hermitage Colliery. The owners of the Lithgow Valley Colliery secured contracts to supply coal to the Railways to run their locomotives.

4.1.2 Coal Measures of NSW in 1908 source; Carne, J. Geological Survey of NSW, 1908. Wallerawang district collieries

The nature of coal as a high volume resource necessitates that it must be able to be delivered in bulk or to be located near to established transport infrastructure. In NSW, especially in the Western Coalfields region, it meant that railway networks needed to be developed. The failure of several coal mines in the Cullen Bullen region prior to the development of the Wallerawang-Mudgee railway line is testament to the importance of developing bulk haulage networks for coal (Christison 2003:7).

The railway reached Wallerawang in 1870. The Cobb and Co Coach Service provided transport between the station at Wallerawang and Bathurst and Mudgee, using the route approximating the current Castlereagh Highway. The exploitation of coal reserves began in Wallerawang around 1873 with a number of mines being opened on the Lithgow seam at Mount Piper, mid-way between Wallerawang and Lidsdale. Completion of the Wallerawang – Mudgee railway branch line in the 1880s coincided with the rapid growth of the coal mining industry in the Western Coalfields. The Lithgow coal seam outcropping was variable in nature between Lidsdale and Portland where it was predominantly expressed in clay shales. The seam became workable once again at Irondale (Carne, J. 1908:201). The mines in the Wallerawang district generally followed the railway line and included Irondale Colliery (1883), Ivanhoe Colliery (1893) and the Commonwealth Colliery (1895), which became the first open cut mine in NSW during World War II (1940). In addition were the Cullen Bullen and Invincible coal mines nearby. The Lithgow coal seam quality was best in its lowest portions, which at Cullen Bullen exhibited an average thickness of four feet, but at both Irondale and Ivanhoe had little more than one foot that was workable (Carne, J. 1908:201).

The accessibility of the Lithgow coal seam at various localities in the region dictated that mines and mining communities developed in close proximity to one another. The best example is at Lithgow, where colliery headworks were located within 100-200 metres of one another (Christison 2003:9). Generally speaking, coal mines between the years 1831-1946 were worked using manual labour with a large number of workers mostly employed on contract or piecework arrangements. Miners normally would walk, ride a horse or push bike to their work place and were expected to provide their own mining tools and equipment (Christison 2003:29).

4.2 Local History

The name 'Wallerawang' is derived from the Wiradjuri language. The Wiradjuri Aborigines occupied the area prior to European settlement. In the Wiradjuri language, Wallerawang means 'place near wood and water' or 'plenty of water' (SMH 2004). James Blackman, the first European to venture into the area, surveyed the first road from Bathurst to the present site of Wallerawang in 1820. Settlers soon followed and James Walker was granted a large tract of land in 1824 that was called "Waller-owang" by the local Aborigines.

Wallerawang developed into a busy stopover for those headed from Sydney to the farming areas beyond Mudgee and also for those travelling west from Sydney to Bathurst. Charles Darwin famously stayed overnight at 'Wallerawang' farm in January 1836. During this stay Darwin saw his first platypus and described it in his journal.

The railway arrived in Lithgow in 1869 and extended to Wallerawang by 1870. This infrastructure expansion enabled industrialisation and subsequent further settlement of the valley; as such a town developed adjacent to Wallerawang railway station. Prior to the completion of the Bathurst rail line in 1876, all passengers passed through Wallerawang where they joined a Cobb & Co. coach for the journey west to Bathurst or north to Mudgee.

St John the Evangelist Church of England was erected in 1883 to a design of Edmund Blacket, at the behest of James Walker's daughter.

4.3 Analysis of physical and documentary research

A number of searches were undertaken of both State and Federal heritage databases to confirm if there were any known heritage items that may be affected by the proposed works.

4.3.1 World Heritage List

A search of the World Heritage List was undertaken on the 17th January, 2012 to ascertain whether any world heritage items resided in or in close proximity to the Study Area. It was determined that Lidsdale Siding does not contain any world heritage listed items.

4.3.2 National Heritage Database

A search for Australian heritage sites was conducted within the Australian Heritage Database (Australian Heritage Database: Accessed 17th January, 2012). This database contains information of more than 20,000 natural, historical and Aboriginal places. This broad sweeping database includes information from the World Heritage List, National Heritage List, Commonwealth Heritage List and the Register of the National Estate, as well as several other databases. A search within the Local Government Area (LGA) of Lithgow was conducted on the 17th January, 2012 to determine if any buildings in the surrounding area were registered with historical significance.

The National Heritage List is now the lead statutory document for the protection of heritage places considered to have national importance. This list comprises Indigenous, natural and historic places that are of outstanding national heritage significance to Australia. Listed places are protected under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). There are nine places that have been nominated for heritage listing under the National Heritage List (Table 4-1). It was noted that none of these heritage sites were located near the Study Area.

Table 4-1: National Heritage Database: Sites located near but not within the Study Area

Name of Item	Address	Suburb	Heritage Listing/Significance
Bowenfels Railway Station	Main Western Railway Line	Bowenfels, NSW	Register of the National Estate
Bowenfels Station Maters Residence (former)	Coerwull Rd	Bowenfels, NSW	Register of the National Estate

Name of Item	Address	Suburb	Heritage Listing/Significance
Coxs Rail Bridge at Wallerawang (former)	Main Western Railway Line (former)	Wallerawang, NSW	Register of the National Estate
Farmers Creek Rail Bridge (former)	Main Western Railway Line (former)	Bowenfels, NSW	Register of the National Estate
Great Zig Zag Railway	Chifley Rd	Lithgow, NSW	Register of the National Estate
James Street Rail Bridge	Main Western Railway Line	Lithgow, NSW	Register of the National Estate
Middle River Rail Bridge at Marrangaroo	Main Western Railway Line	Marrangaroo, NSW	Register of the National Estate
Newnes Junction	Main Western Railway Line	Lithgow, NSW	Register of the National Estate
Rydal Railway Station	Bathurst St	Rydal, NSW	Register of the National Estate

4.3.3 NSW Heritage Places Inventory

The State Heritage Inventory contains heritage items on statutory lists in NSW. The information is provided by local councils and state government agencies. The Heritage Branch is directly responsible for the State Heritage Register which maintains a list of items and places which are of particular importance to NSW. A search of the NSW State Heritage Inventory (accessed 17th January, 2012) in the area of Wallerawang yielded the places listed in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2: NSW State Heritage Inventory

Name of Item	Address	Suburb	Heritage Listing/Significance
St John the Evangelist Church	Main Street	Wallerawang	NSW Heritage Act
Wallerawang rail bridges over Cox's River	Main Western Railway	Wallerawang	NSW Heritage Act
Wallerawang Railway Station and yard group	Main Western Railway	Wallerawang	NSW Heritage Act

The NSW Heritage Inventory lists items at the NSW (State) level and at the local level. Items of State significance are registered by the NSW Heritage Council under the NSW Heritage Act. Those items are listed on the State Heritage Register as being under an Interim Heritage Order or protected under section 136 of the NSW Heritage Act.

The Inventory also includes some heritage places of heritage significance within a local government area. These places are listed by local councils under their Local Environment Plans (LEP) and additionally may be included on the NSW Heritage Inventory database. There are three places that have been nominated as state significant for heritage listing under the NSW Heritage Inventory. It was noted that although the St John Evangelist Church, which has been listed as significant under the NSW Heritage Act, is located near the Study Area (Table 4-2), the church itself does not reside within the Lidsdale Siding Study Area and therefore will not be harmed by proposed developments.

4.3.4 Local Government Heritage Register

Items of significance at the local government level are included in the Local Government Environmental Plan (LEP) as Heritage Schedules. These are a list of European and some Aboriginal items which have been listed with a council as having heritage value. A search of the Lithgow City LEP 1994 Schedule 4 has indicated that there are 15 items listed in the suburb of Wallerawang (Lithgow LGA), with nine items recognised under State significance and six items of local significance (see Table 4-3 and Table 4-4). Although a total of six items have been listed in the suburb of Wallerawang on the Lithgow LGA LEP, none of the items listed on the LEP fall within the Study Area.

Table 4-3: Items listed under Local Government Environmental Plan (LEP) State Significance

Name of Item	Address	Suburb	Heritage Listing/Significance
Barton Park Cemetery	N/A	Wallerawang	State Government
Hospital Cottage	Lithgow Road	Wallerawang	State Government
Hospital Farm Barn	Lithgow Road	Wallerawang	State Government
Mary Slaven's Grave	N/A	Wallerawang	State Government
Wallerawang A and B Power Stations chimney stack	Main Street	Wallerawang	State Government
Wallerawang Police Station and Official Residence	17 Tweedie Street	Wallerawang	State Government
Wallerawang Railway Prescient	Main Street	Wallerawang	State Government
Wallerawang Schoolhouse	N/A	Wallerawang	State Government
Wallerawang, Cox's River Underbridge	169.593 km Main Street Railway Line	Wallerawang	State Government

Table 4-4: Items listed under Local Government Environmental Plan (LEP) LGA Significance

Name of Item	Address	Suburb	Heritage Listing/Significance
Railway Items Newnes Junction – Sodwalls	Main Street	Wallerawang	Local Government
School and Residence	Main Street	Wallerawang	Local Government
St. John the Evangelist Church	Main Street	Wallerawang	Local Government
Walker – Barton private cemetery	N/A	Wallerawang	Local Government
Willowvale	Portland Road	Wallerawang	Local Government
Wolgan Valley Station	Wolgan Road	Wallerawang	Local Government

4.4 Discussion

Based on the outcome of the search results, nine places have been listed with national significance, three places under the NSW Heritage Places Inventory and 15 places under the Lithgow LEP (suburb of Wallerawang). It is clear that a rich and abundant history is associated with Wallerawang and district surrounds. The desktop investigation of these listed items has shown that they are positioned outside the vicinity of the Study Area and will not be impacted by proposed works. The nearest item of heritage significance is the St John Evangelist Church located across Main Street. The church is at least 600 m away from the Study Area.

4.5 Conclusion

It is considered that the Study Area is well removed from any listed Heritage Items and therefore the proposed works will have no impact upon them.

5 Aboriginal Heritage Context

The Aboriginal heritage assessment process requires that the significance of Aboriginal sites within a study area be assessed. It is important that Aboriginal sites are contextualised within the local and regional landscape in order to inform the assessment of significance. The Aboriginal heritage context is also needed in order to develop a predictive model of Aboriginal sites in the study area. Historical information also provides additional information for the interpretation of archaeological sites.

5.1 Historical Records

It is important to acknowledge that early historical documents were produced for a number of reasons and thus may contain inaccuracies and/or bias in their reporting of events of Aboriginal culture (L'Oste Brown 1998). Nonetheless, some historical documents provide important information and insights into local Aboriginal customs and material culture at the time of non-Indigenous settlement and occupation of the region.

According to Tindale (1974), the area falls within the limits of the land occupied by the Wiradjuri group. However, due to the location of the Study Area at the foothills of the Blue Mountains, it was often referred to as a zone of interaction between different Aboriginal groups residing in the vicinity of the Study Area, such as the Gundungurra, Wiradjuri and Darung people (Comber 2009). Early records of Aboriginal occupation in the Blue Mountains is quite scarce, largely relying on the few references made to Aboriginal subsistence strategies in the diaries of early settlers in the region.

Initial contact between the European settlers and the Dharuk people occurred in 1791 when Phillip's party arrived at the banks of the Hawkesbury and greetings were exchanged with the natives, peacefully sharing their campfire on the river bank at Pitt Town. Tench and Dawes made plans to explore the Blue Mountains and were ferried across the river by Aborigines in bark canoes (Mid Mountains Historical Society 2007).

In 1794, 22 settlers obtained land along the shorelines of the Hawkesbury-Nepean. Within a year there were 546 people occupying the banks of the river which accounted for the main source of the colony's food supply. This area was also an important source of food for the Dharuk people (Mid Mountains Historical Society 2007).

Initially, when white explorers entered the Blue Mountains they did not record any large groups of 'Aborigines' being in residence. Aboriginal presence was noted by Blaxland in 1814 in the valleys where he heard people calling (Gollan 1987). However, an earlier expedition by Barrallier in 1802, who met and observed Aborigines in the Wollondilly Valley, were escorted out of the Blue Mountains by an Aboriginal guide who had knowledge of the tracks leading to the coast. This first contact record and contemporary opinion suggests that the identity of the mountain people adjacent to the Cumberland Plain were the Dharug (Gollan 1987).

Three Frenchmen; Quoy, Gaudichaud and Pellion travelled across the Blue Mountains to Bathurst where they encountered Aborigines in the Springwood area. Pellion made drawings of the natives, including Karadra a sick old man lying on kangaroo skins near a fire and receiving attentions from a younger man. It was recorded that a local native man was peacefully disposed towards the explorers (Mid Mountains Historical Society 2007).

Windradyne (c.1800-1829), was an Aboriginal resistance leader, he was also known as "Saturday". Windradyne was a northern Wiradjuri man of the upper Macquarie River region in central-western New South Wales (Australians ND).

On arrival of the first settlers, Windradyne attempted to peacefully communicate with the European counterparts. Windradyne had Wiradjuri people befriend the new settlers and assist them with areas to camp. However, when the Europeans began to clear the land it became obvious to the Aborigines that their arrival to Australia was not on a temporary basis. The settlers started impacting on the environment and places that were sacred to the natives. Windradyne led resistance to settlement, following the conflict many of the Wiradjuri surrendered to the British, but Windradyne was able to elude capture, and later in 1824 Windradyne and 130 Wiradjuri warriors walked for 17 days from Bathurst across the Blue Mountains and into the settlement of Parramatta to attend the annual native feast. On arrival to the feast Windradyne had the word peace stuck in his hat (Australians ND). He was accepted by the British as a result of this encounter.

5.2 Local Archaeological Heritage Context

The local Aboriginal heritage context provides a review of previous archaeological work conducted in the local landscape, identifies whether Aboriginal sites have been previously identified (AHIMS search) in the Study Area and informs the predictive model of Aboriginal sites in the Study Area. The review of previous archaeological work includes relevant local research publications as well as archaeological consultancy reports. Two types of archaeological investigations are generally undertaken; excavations and surveys. Archaeological excavations can provide high resolution data regarding specific sites, such as the dates or chronology of Aboriginal occupation, as well as, information on stone tool technology (reduction sequences, raw material use, tool production, usewear and similar). Archaeological surveys generally cover wider areas than excavations and can provide important information on the spatial distribution of sites. The detection of sites during survey can be influenced by the amount of disturbance or erosion and therefore sensitivity mapping is sometimes also required to interpret survey results. The local Aboriginal heritage context also provides a framework for assessing local significance.

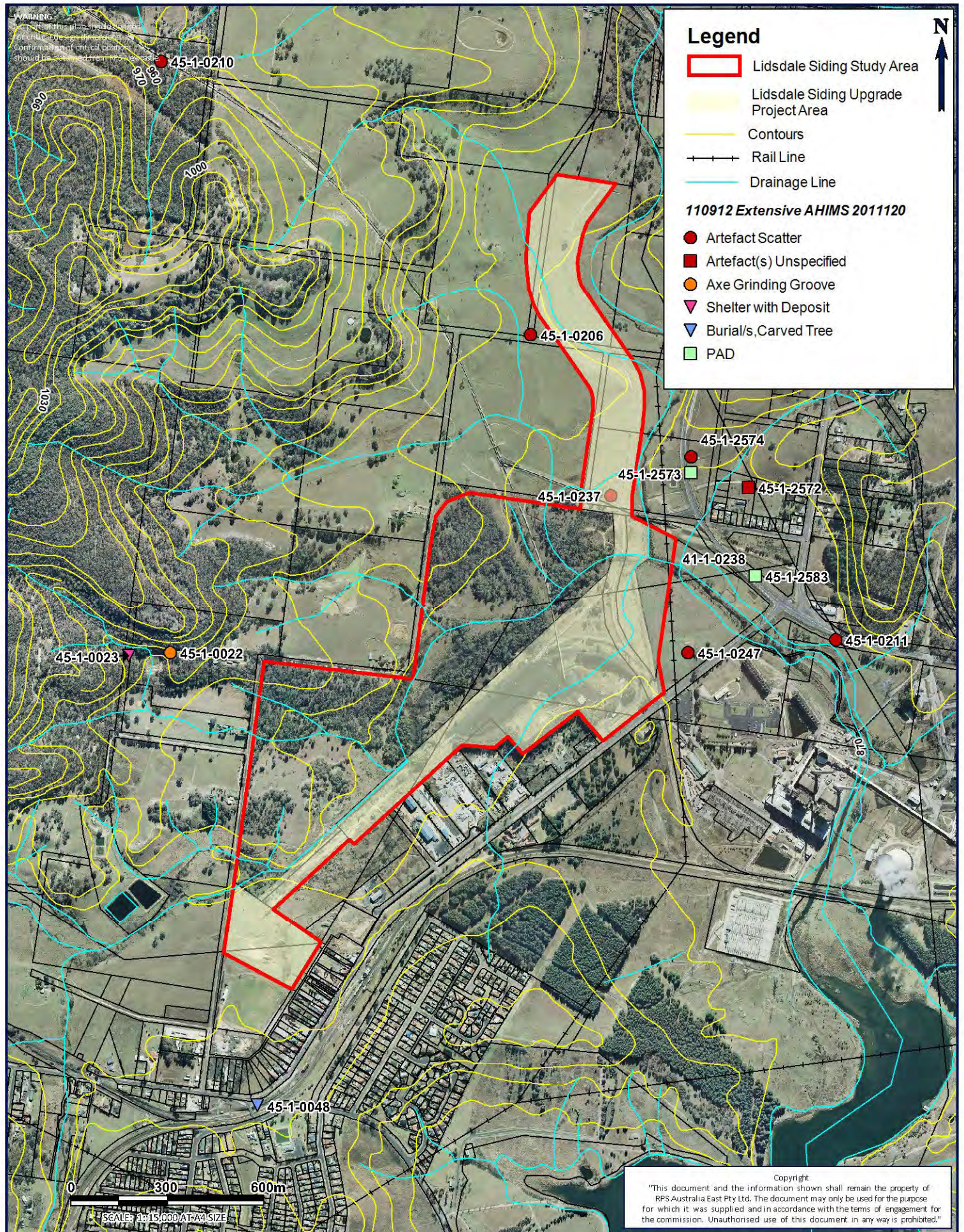
5.2.1 Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS)

A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) for a 10 km area centred on the Study Area on the 9th December, 2011, identified 10 sites. Of the 10 sites, five artefact scatters, two potential archaeological pads (PAD) and a single rockshelter; grinding groove; and burial/modified tree had been recorded. The majority of these sites were located northeast of the Study Area. Most of these sites were also located close to drainage lines on moderately flat terrain. One previously recorded site (#45-1-0237), being an artefact scatter is within the Study Area. This site consisted of 50 stone artefacts with a

possible hearth. Samples of the heart were submitted for radiocarbon dating, although there is not information pertaining to the results of the examination. It was recommended the site be partially destroyed under a Section 90 AHIP. The permit was issued on the 31st August 1993, although it remains unknown if the site was salvaged.

Table 5-1: Summary of AHIMS results

Site Type	Frequency	Percent
Artefact Scatter	5	50%
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	2	20%
Grinding Groove	1	10%
Shelter with Deposit	1	10%
Modified Tree/Burial	1	10%
Total	10	100%



TITLE: FIGURE 5-1: PROJECT AREA WITH AHIMS

LOCATION: WALLERWANG

DATUM: (GDA 94)
PROJECTION: MGA ZONE 56

DATE: 21/08/2012
PURPOSE: EA

LAYOUT REF: J:\08\Centennial\All Jobs\110912 Lidsdale Siding Wallerwang\10 Drafting\MapInfo Work
VERSION (PLAN BY): C A4 (CYL - NW)

CLIENT: CENTENNIAL COAL
JOB REF: 110912

RPS AUSTRALIA EAST PTY LTD (ABN 44 140 292 762)
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RPS

5.3 Local Archaeological Studies

5.3.1 **Comber J (2009) Aboriginal Heritage Assessment: Great Western Highway Upgrade Mt Vic to Lithgow**

The Road Traffic Authority (RTA) required an Aboriginal Heritage Assessment for the proposed upgrade to the Great Western Highway from Mt Victoria to Lithgow. The study area extended from the western end of the Soldiers Pinch Project near Brownstown Oval Mount Victoria to the west of the McKanes Falls Road Junction, South Bowenfels. The desk top survey undertaken involved developing a predictive model of where sites were likely to occur in the region. By drawing on ethnographic sources, historical documents and identifying where sites were previously recorded, Comber was able to ascertain areas of high, moderate and low areas of sensitivity.

5.3.2 **Hall N.K (1991) Inventory of Rock Art Sites Kandos Weir Section: 3.2, Wollemi National Park (Unpublished Report)**

This section of the report provides a descriptive overview of contact history in the Rylstone District and Upper Cudgegong River Valley. It has been reported that ongoing conflict between Aboriginal groups and European settlers in the early 1800's led to a significant decline in Aboriginal populations in the Bathurst – Lithgow area. In January 1836, Charles Darwin reported that the arrival of European diseases and the frontier lifestyle greatly impacted on the Aboriginal population. The following account was provided:

“The number of Aborigines is rapidly decreasing...no doubt must be partly owing to the introduction of spirits, to European diseases and to the gradual extinction of the wild animals...as the difficulty of procuring food increases so must their wandering habits” (Darwin in Mackaness 1950).

5.3.3 **OzArk (2005) Flora/Fauna and Heritage Assessment: Open Cut Mine Expansion Mining Lease 1448**

This document reports on the findings of the archaeological survey undertaken within Mining Lease 1448 which consisted of a proposed extension to the existing Lambers Gully Open Cut Coal Mine. The report also involved a desk top survey of previously recorded sites in the vicinity of the Study Area. The desk top review suggested that eight Aboriginal sites had previously been recorded within Mining Lease 1448. Of these eight sites, five were open sites, two were initially potential archaeological deposits (PAD) later assessed to be open sites and a single isolated find. The field team attempted to relocate the previously recorded sites with varying degrees of success. The assessment identified three sites which were directly in the area of impact. As a result, it was recommended that the proponent apply to the Director – General of OEH for a Section 90 permit to impact these sites.

5.3.4 **RPS HSO (2009) Lidsdale Siding Loading Facility Project, Ivanhoe Coal Pty Ltd**

In 2009, Centennial Coal engaged RPS HSO now RPS to undertake an archaeological investigation for the proposed upgrade to the Lidsdale Siding loading facility. The field survey was undertaken in two parts: the existing coal loading operations and the existing rail siding. The survey of the existing coal loading operations was undertaken via vehicle inspection for the purpose of investigating impact to potential Aboriginal and European heritage material

items. No evidence of Aboriginal cultural heritage was identified despite excellent visibility. Survey of the rail siding yielded the same result of no Aboriginal cultural material identified.

5.4 Predictive Model for Aboriginal Archaeology in Study Area

A predictive model is created to provide an indication of Aboriginal sites likely to occur within the study area. It draws on the review of the existing information from the regional and local archaeological context, as well as, the environmental context. The predictive model is necessary to formulate appropriate field methodologies, as well as, providing information for the assessment of archaeological significance.

There are a number of factors which influence Aboriginal occupation of an area. These include essential subsistence resources such as food (flora and fauna), as well, as freshwater. However, other resources such as stone raw materials, wood and bark, animal skins, reeds for uses such as basket weaving, string, clothing and similar were also used.

Landscape features such as ridges, creek lines, swamp areas, ridges, flat elevated areas, rockshelters and similar, may have also influenced Aboriginal occupation of an area. In addition, cultural activities may have also taken place at certain locations in the landscape for example corroborees, mythological places, initiation sites and similar.

5.5 Site Predictions

The following site predictions for the Study Area have been made on the basis of the environmental context, available historic observations of Aboriginal people in the region and archaeological studies, as well as analysis of the AHIMS data.

Based on the AHIMS search results, the most common site type was artefact scatter, particularly near drainage lines. Given that small tributaries of Piper's Flat Creek extend into the Study Area, it is highly likely that artefact scatters and isolated finds may be present. Although ground surface visibility is poor in areas of dense vegetation, cleared areas within and around light vehicle tracks would be target areas for inspection.

6 Archaeological Field Survey

6.1 Aboriginal Field Survey Method

This heritage assessment has been undertaken in accordance with best practice guidelines for survey reporting and included the following components:

- Documentation of survey coverage;
- Documentation of results; and
- Documentation of significance of sites/areas to the Aboriginal community.
- The survey methodology aimed to provide adequate coverage of the study area, sample coverage of all landforms, areas of exposure, as well as, vegetated areas. The locations of previously recorded sites were also inspected.

Each survey unit was described, detailing the level of exposure and ground surface visibility. The purpose of describing the survey units is to ensure comparability of results between different areas of the local landscape. Areas with high visibility and exposure generally have a lot of land surface disturbance, which can expose high quantities of archaeological material (particularly stone artefacts). Conversely, areas with low visibility and exposure are generally more intact (undisturbed) landscapes, where the likelihood of identifying sites (particularly artefact scatters) is generally lower. Areas of low visibility but intact such usually provide a higher potential for locating intact archaeological deposits, which have been protected by vegetation coverage.

Survey observations were recorded using digital photography, GPS recording (differential), as well as, field notes.

In accordance with OEH guidelines photographic recording was undertaken of landforms, survey units, Aboriginal cultural material, areas of archaeological or cultural sensitivity, levels of disturbance, as well as, other areas/items of interest. Photographs were scaled, as appropriate.

Field notes incorporated details which included the size, location, contents and condition of Aboriginal heritage in the area, as well as, survey units. Size was recorded, either by GPS or tape measure. Location was recorded using differential GPS. The condition of Aboriginal sites/areas of sensitivity were recorded including providing a description of the levels and cause of disturbances such as, erosion, land clearing and similar factors.

The Aboriginal registered stakeholder(s) participating in the survey were asked about the cultural significance of the survey area and where applicable and/or appropriate, about the significance of Aboriginal sites and/or areas of archaeological sensitivity. An opportunity to comment on cultural significance was also provided in the survey preparation documentation and post survey reporting.

6.2 Archaeological Field Survey Results

This Study Area was surveyed in six survey units (see Figure 6-1): SU1a – SU1f. Exposure and visibility for each survey unit was assessed according to the criteria listed in the Tender and Methodology Agreement that all interested Aboriginal registered Stakeholder groups had agreed upon (Appendix 6). Due to the small size of the overall Study Area, the survey was completed in two days (12 and 25 January, 2012). A pedestrian field survey was undertaken by RPS archaeologist Cheng Yen Loo, accompanied by Aboriginal registered stakeholders representing the North-East Wiradjuri (Ms Lyn Syme), Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council (Ms Chantel Peters-Chapman) and Gundungurra Tribal Council Aboriginal Corporation (Mr Nathan Brown); then on the 25th a further survey was conducted by RPS archaeologists Philippa Sokol and Ali Byrne.

6.2.1 Survey Unit 1a – 12th January 2012

Survey Unit 1a constituted the northeastern triangular portion of the Study Area (represented in Figure 6-1). Access was gained by turning off Duncan Street onto a dirt track that cut through the centre of the Survey Unit. Numerous dirt tracks meandered within the Survey Unit and afforded high visibility for artefact inspection. Estimated ground visibility within the small clearings and the dirt tracks ranged between 80 -100% (see Table 6-3; Plate 1; Plate 2). Surrounding the open clearings were vegetated areas consisting of open woodland forest with a dense understorey of seasonal grass and small shrubs which afforded low ground surface visibility (see Table 6-3; Plate 3; Plate 4). Most of the trees within the Survey Unit were relatively juvenile and therefore did not afford potential for scarred trees. Small tributaries of the Piper's Flat Creek extended into Survey Unit 1a, which contained flowing water during the field inspection. The terrain within Survey Unit 1a was relatively flat near the rail tracks, gradually inclining to a higher gradient in the northwestern extent. One artefact scatter and an isolated find was located within Survey Unit 1a (see Table 6-1). Both sites recorded were located within the clearings of dirt tracks where good ground surface visibility was afforded. Each site will be discussed individually in Chapter 7. No non-Indigenous cultural heritage sites were seen.

Table 6-1: Aboriginal Sites Located in Survey Unit 1a

No.	Name	AHIMS No	Eastings	Northings	Type
1	SU1a-A5	#45-1-2716	E227585	N6300837	Artefact Scatter
2	SU1a-A4	#45-1-2715	E228046	N6301096	Isolated Find

6.2.2 Survey Unit 1b – 12th January 2012

Survey Unit 1b occupied the southwestern triangular portion of the Study Area (represented in Figure 6-1). Access involved driving along Brays Lane and walking into the Survey Unit on a dirt access track. The terrain within the Survey Unit gently undulated in the low-lying centre and gradually elevated near the northeastern boundary. The low-lying areas were mostly cleared of woodland trees but were densely covered with seasonal grass, affording low-moderate ground surface visibility (see Table 6-2; Plate 5). Several small drainage lines cut through the Survey Unit and were demarcated with a dense stand of woodland trees and an understorey of seasonal grass and scrubland.

Scarred trees of Aboriginal origin are at least 100 years old (Long 2005:1; Irish 2004:59) where the practice of scarring was still undertaken and the bark surface on the tree wide enough for the extraction of bark. The trees within the Survey Unit were juvenile, perhaps no older than 50 years of age and were not deemed suitable for scarring (Plate 6) The light vehicle tracks in the Survey Unit afforded excellent ground surface visibility for artefact inspection, where a total of four sites were located in close proximity to the dirt tracks (Plate 7). No non-Indigenous cultural heritage sites were seen.

Table 6-2: Aboriginal Sites Located in SU1b

No.	Name	AHIMS No	Eastings	Northings	Type
1	SU1b-A6	#45-1-2719	E227105	N6300095	Isolated Find
2	SU1b-A7	#45-2-2539	E227122	N6300093	Artefact Scatter
3	SU1b-A8	#45-1-2717	E227130	N6300072	Isolated Find
4	SU1b-A9	#45-1-2718	E226981	N6300239	Isolated Find

6.2.3 Survey Unit 1c – 25th January 2012

Survey Unit 1c (SU1c) included the Site Office building, the stockpile and part of the rail ‘triangle’ used by trains when loading coal (Figure 6-1, Plate 9). The area is highly disturbed by these works, in addition to evidence of clearing and grazing of animals prior to the establishment of Lidsdale Siding. Areas were inspected by vehicle, as pedestrian inspection was not permitted in the stockpile area. Ground surface visibility was deemed relatively good, although largely covered in road base and coal and showed evidence of constant use by vehicles and machinery (Plate 10). Due to the constant use of vehicles in this survey unit, the area is highly disturbed. No Aboriginal or non-Indigenous cultural heritage sites were seen.

6.2.4 Survey Unit 1d – 25th January 2012

Survey Unit 1d (SU1d) incorporated the northern section of the rail ‘triangle’ which has been completely modified and a length of the railway corridor used by the trains to manoeuvre in and out of the area when loading coal (Figure 6-1). The railway corridor was covered by a thick layer of pasture grass and aquatic plants associated with nearby creeks and drainage lines, except where the train tracks cut through the paddock. All soil exposures were inspected for evidence of cultural material but were found to have large amounts of ballast and land fill associated with the construction of the rail line (Plate 11, Plate 12). Evidence of disturbance is indicated by cattle grazing and land clearing (Plate 13, Plate 14). No mature native trees remained present in the area. No Aboriginal or non-Indigenous cultural heritage sites were seen. One previously recorded site AHIMS # 45-1-0237 resides in this survey unit. An attempt to re-visit and inspect the site was hindered by a fence line which prevented access.

6.2.5 Survey Unit 1e – 25th January 2012

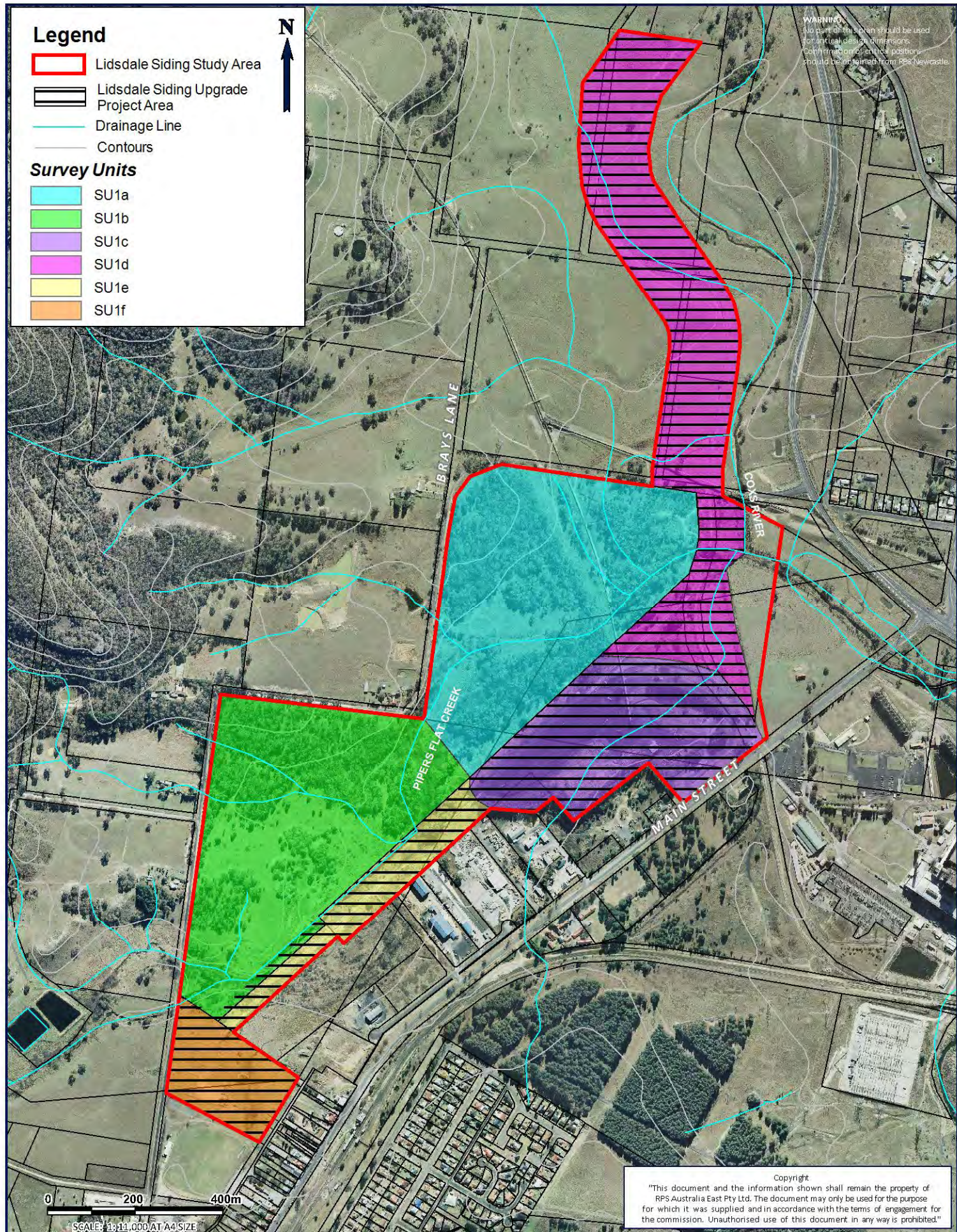
Survey Unit 1e (SU1e) included the rail line to the south of the stockpile area (SU1), which is also used by coal trains to manoeuvre during loading. This area has previously been cleared, fenced and is used regularly by vehicles and trains (Plate 15). In addition, a partially concrete covered culvert lined with wooden beams was present on the eastern side of the rail line (Plate 16; Plate 17). The structure is dated back to the 1950’s and was intended to divert

flood waters away from the proposed train marshalling yards into Pipers Flat Creek. Although project approval was granted for the construction of the new train marshalling yards at Lidsdale in 1950, the concept was abandoned and construction of the yards was relocated to Lithgow.

All soil exposures in this survey unit were also inspected and, as with SU1d, were found to consist of ballast and fill associated with the construction and use of the rail line. No Aboriginal cultural heritage site was seen in this survey unit.

6.2.6 Survey Unit 1f – 25th January 2012

Survey Unit 1f (SU1f) was a series of paddocks adjacent to the Wallerawang showground. Horses were grazing in the area (Plate 18). In the north of SU1f was a marshy area with aquatic plants and frogs calling (Plate 19). A stream/creek was identified flowing downslope to this lower ground (Plate 20). On the higher ground, rubbish piles of building materials were identified (Plate 21). Much of the surface area was vegetated by pasture grasses and weeds, limiting visibility considerably (Plate 22). All exposed soil surfaces were inspected and moderate quantities of glass, ceramic and road base/ballast were littered throughout the area. No Aboriginal or non-Indigenous cultural heritage sites were seen.



TITLE: FIGURE 6-1: SURVEY UNITS

LOCATION: WALLERWANG

DATUM: (GDA 94)
PROJECTION: MGA ZONE 56

DATE: 21/08/2012
PURPOSE: EA

LAYOUT REF: J:\08\Centennial\All Jobs\110912 Lidsdale
VERSION (PLAN BY): C A4 (CYL - NW)

CLIENT: CENTENNIAL COAL
JOB REF: 110912

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Table 6-3: Ground Surface Visibility Rating

GSV Rating	Overall Rating	Description
0 – 9%	Low	Heavy vegetation with scrub foliage, debris cover and/or dense tree cover. Ground surface not clearly visible.
10 – 29%	Low	Moderate level of vegetation, scrub or tree cover. Small patches of soil surface visible resulting from animal tracks, erosion or blowouts. Patches of ground surface visible.
30 – 49%	Moderate	Moderate levels of vegetation, scrub and/or tree cover. Moderate sized patches of soil surface visible, possibly associated with animal tracks, walking tracks and erosion surfaces. Moderate to small patches across a larger section of the study area.
50 – 59%	Moderate	Moderate to low level of vegetation, trees and/or scrub. More areas of ground surface visible in the form of erosion scalds, recent ploughing, grading or clearing.
60 – 79%	High	Low levels of vegetation and scrub cover. High incidence of ground surface visible due to recent or past land-use practices such as ploughing, grading and mining. Moderate level of ground surface visibility due to sheet wash erosion, erosion scalds and erosion scours.
80 – 100%	High	Very low to non-existent levels of vegetation and scrub cover. High incidence of ground surface visible due to past or recent and use practices, such as ploughing, grading and mining. Extensive erosion such as rill erosion, gilgai, sheet wash, erosion scours and scalds.

Table 6-4: Survey Coverage Data

Survey Unit	Landform	Survey Unit Area (Square metres)	Exposure (%)	Visibility (%)	Effective Coverage Area (square metres)	Effective Coverage (percent)
1a	Modified landscape/swamp	261164.4	40%	30%	235048	90%
1b	Modified landscape/swamp	284419.4	30%	30%	241756	85%
1c	Modified landscape	298167.2	20%	30%	238534	80%
1d	Modified landscape/pasture	133948.6	25%	30%	113856	85%
1e	Modified landscape	51340.4	60%	30%	43639	85%
1f	Modified landscape	54062.2	35%	35%	48656	90%

7 Sites located within the Study Area (Aboriginal and Historical)

A total of four Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and one potential non-Indigenous cultural heritage site were located in the Study Area. Ground surface exposure impacted upon the effectiveness of the field inspection, where areas of dense vegetation significantly reduced surface visibility. The Aboriginal cultural heritage sites were all in close proximity to the dirt tracks - either adjacent to, or on the track itself. Each site identified and recorded will be discussed individually below.

7.1.1 SU1a - A4 #45-I-2715 (Isolated Find) – 56H 228046 - 6301096

Isolated find SU1a - A4 (AHIMS # 45-1-2715) was identified adjacent to a light vehicle track near a small mound of soil towards the eastern extent of SU1a (Figure 7-1). This artefact was located at co-ordinate (56H 228046 - 6301096), approximately 111 m north of the nearest drainage line. The isolated artefact was a single platform core of silcrete which exhibited three negative flake scars and had approximately 30% terrestrial cortex remaining (see Appendix 5; Plate 23). The artefact was located in relatively close proximity to a small drainage channel which spurred off Piper's Flat Creek. The single platform core was approximately 150 m away from the nearest drainage line.

7.1.2 SU1a – A5 #45-I-2716 (Artefact Scatter) -56H 227585 - 6300837

Artefact scatter SU1a - A5 (AHIMS # 45-1-2716) was located in a clearing, on a dirt track towards the western extent of the Survey Unit (Figure 7-1; Plate 24; Plate 25). The nearest water source was a small tributary off Piper's Flat Creek, approximately 51.3 m northeast of the site. A total of 19 artefacts were located in an area measuring 120 m (east - west) by 20 m (north - south) with a ground surface area of approximately 2,141 m². The majority of artefacts consisted of complete flakes (n=11 pieces) and transversely broken flake fragments (n=4 pieces). Only two pieces of debris and two multi-platform cores were recorded (Plate 26; Plate 27; Plate 28; Plate 29).

A range of raw material types were exploited for artefact manufacture, with the most common material exploited being quartz (n=12; 63%) while silcrete (n=4; 21%), chalcedony (n=2; 10%) and mudstone (n=1; 5%) occurred less frequently. The majority of the artefacts were the product of secondary core reduction, displaying 1 – 2 negative flake scars on the dorsal surface. Artefact scatter SU1a - A5 is located in close proximity to a permanent water source (Piper's Flat tributary) which would have provided fresh water for drinking and subsequently have attracted animals to gather and therefore was a place suitable for hunting. The site was also on relatively flat terrain which would have been easy to access in the past, with higher ground towards the northeastern extent.

To ensure the site will not be impacted in the immediate future, GPS co-ordinates for an arbitrary buffer boundary were placed around the site so that areas of sensitivity can be ascertained. The co-ordinates of the site buffer boundary are listed in Table 7.1.

Table 7-1: SU1a-A5 #45-1-2716 (Artefact Scatter) Buffer Boundary

SU1a – A5 (UTM UPS, Zone 56H)		
Waypoint Reference No.	Eastings	Northings
1	227555	6300833
2	227562	6300830
3	227578	6300830
4	227592	6300832
5	227602	6300835
6	227607	6300855
7	227639	6300878
8	227646	6300883
9	227643	6300891
10	227636	6300892
11	227630	6300882
12	227605	6300867
13	227582	6300845
14	227567	6300847
15	227556	6300843
16	227555	6300833

7.1.3 SU1b – A6 #45-1-2719 (Isolated Find) – 227105 - 6300095

Isolated find SU1b - A6 (AHIMS # 45-1-2719) was located in a clearing along an existing dirt track which cut into SU1b along the western boundary, approximately 36 metres south of the nearest drainage line (Figure 7-1). The isolated artefact is a multi-platform core of quartz exhibiting two scars and 60% terrestrial cortex (Plate 30; Plate 31). The dimensions of the artefact were 30 mm x 26 mm x 30 mm. SU1b - A6 is located approximately 20 m west of Isolated Find SU1b - A7 and 35 m northwest of SU1 - A8.

7.1.4 SU1b – A7 #45-2-2539 (Artefact Scatter) – 56H 277123 - 6300093

Artefact scatter SU1b - A7 (AHIMS # 45-2-2539) was a small artefact scatter consisting of three complete flakes (n=3; 75%) and a distal flake fragment (n=1; 25%). Quartz was the most common raw material exploited, given that three of the artefacts were manufactured from this material type. The chert artefact appeared to be the product of tertiary reduction due to the presence of retouch on the distal margin (Plate 32; Plate 33). All other pieces were the product of either primary or secondary core reduction. Artefact scatter SU1b – A7 was approximately 33.6 metres southeast of the nearest drainage zone.

To ensure that a clearly defined area of sensitivity can be derived, non-differential GPS co-ordinates were taken to establish a sensitivity boundary. The co-ordinates for the buffer boundary are listed in Table 7.1 and Figure 7-1.

Table 7-2: SU1b – A7 #45-2-2539 (Artefact Scatter) Buffer Boundary

SU1a – A7 (UTM UPS, Zone 56H)		
Waypoint Reference No.	Eastings	Northings
1	227128	6300092
2	227124	6300099
3	227117	6300097
4	227119	6300091
5	227123	6300088

7.1.5 SU1b – A8 #45-1-2717 (Isolated Find) – 56H 227130 - 6300072

Isolated find SU1b - A8 (AHIMS # 45-1-2717) was located near a rubble heap adjacent to a dirt track in the western extent of SU1b (Figure 7-1) and 12.2 m from the nearest drainage line. This artefact was a complete flake of dark grey silcrete measuring 6 mm x 21 mm x 3 mm (Plate 34; Plate 35). Although this complete flake is only 20 metres away from artefact scatter SU1b-A7, it is in a highly disturbed area which made it difficult to associate the complete flake with the artefact scatter and was therefore assessed to be an isolated find.

7.1.6 SU1b – A9 #45-1-2718 (Isolated Find) – 56H 226981 - 6300239

Isolated find SU1b - A9 (AHIMS # 45-1-2718) was located on the edge of a dirt track near the western extent of Survey Unit 1b (Figure 7-1). This artefact was located at co-ordinates (56H 226981 – 6300239). The isolated find was a distal fragment of marbled chert measuring 32 mm x 22 mm x 9 mm and appeared to have been river-worn, exhibiting 10% riverine cortex (Plate 36; Plate 37). SU1b - A9 was located 107 m from the nearest drainage zone.

7.1.7 Historical Sites

Based on the survey results, one item of potential historical significance were identified in the Study Area, being the concrete slab and wooden struts above a ditch in SU1e. This item has been assessed in greater detail in Chapter 10.



TITLE: FIGURE 7-1: VIEW OF SITES IDENTIFIED AND RECORDED IN PROJECT AREA

LOCATION: WALLERWANG

DATUM: (GDA 94)
PROJECTION: MGA ZONE 56

DATE: 21/08/2012
PURPOSE: EA

LAYOUT REF: J:\JOBS\Centennial\All Jobs\110912 Lidsdale Siding, Wallerwang\10. Drafting\MapInfo Workspaces
VERSION (PLAN BY): CA3 (CYL-NW)

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CLIENT: CENTENNIAL COAL
JOB REF: 110912

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8 Significance Assessment

In order to develop appropriate heritage management outcomes, it is necessary for the significance of Aboriginal sites and areas of archaeological sensitivity to be assessed. Aboriginal heritage can be significant for cultural and/or scientific reasons. Aboriginal people are the best placed to assess cultural significance and are therefore consulted in the Aboriginal heritage management process. Scientific significance is assessed according to scientific criteria outlined in OEH heritage guidelines.

8.1.1 Cultural Significance Criteria and Assessment

An assessment of cultural significance incorporates a range of values which may vary for different individual Aboriginal groups and may relate to both the natural and cultural characteristics of places or sites. Cultural significance and Aboriginal cultural views can only be determined by the Aboriginal community using their own knowledge of the sites and their own value system.

As cultural significance is a criterion that only Aboriginal people can assess. Responses and comment on the Study Area was discussed with Aboriginal representatives during the survey. RPS acknowledges that the Traditional Owners who participated in this study (Section 1.4) have a responsibility to their People to provide the utmost of protection for Aboriginal culture and heritage in their country. Further details are included in the Aboriginal consultation log (Appendix 2).

8.2 Aboriginal Archaeological Significance Criteria

Archaeological significance, also referred to as scientific significance, is determined by assessing an Aboriginal heritage site or area according to archaeological criteria. The assessment of archaeological significance is used to develop appropriate heritage management and impact mitigation strategies. The following archaeological significance criteria have been used: rarity, representativeness, integrity, connectedness, complexity and research potential and are defined in Table 8-1.

Table 8-1: Archaeological Significance Criteria

Criteria	Description
Rarity	This criterion examines the frequency of the identified site types with others previously recorded in the local or regional landscape.
Representativeness	All sites are representative of a site type, however, some sites may be in better condition, or demonstrate more clearly a particular site type. Representativeness is based on the understanding of extant sites in the local or regional landscape and the purpose of this criteria is to ensure a representative sample of sites area conserved for future generations.
Integrity	This refers to site intactness. A site with contextual integrity can provide information relating to chronology, social systems, tool technology, site formation processes, habitation, frequency of use as well as other occupation indicators. Moderate to high levels of disturbance will generally result in low integrity.
Connectedness	Relates to inter-site relationships, that is, whether a site can be linked to an archaeological complex, or where sequence of activities can be discerned. For example, a quarry (stone extractions site), may be linked to an adjacent heat treatment pit and knapping floor, these site thus could be linked as part of a stone tool production sequence.
Complexity	Refers to the contents of the site, such as, the variety and nature of features and/or of artefacts present. For example, rock art sites with many motifs may be ranked highly in terms of complexity, or artefact scatters with a wide variety of raw materials and/or or tool types may be more complex than surrounding sites.
Research Potential	This criteria is used to identify whether a site has the potential to contribute new information which to the interpretation of Aboriginal occupation in the area.

The archaeological significance criteria are usually assessed on two scales: local and regional; in exceptional circumstances; however, state significance may also be identified. Archaeological significance criteria is assessed in three levels to which scores are assigned; low (score=1), moderate (score=2) and high (score=3).

A combination of these scores then provides an overall significance ranking of the site to be determined.

- Low significance 6-10
- Moderate significance 11-14
- High significance 15-18

8.2.1 Assessment of Aboriginal Archaeological Significance

The archaeological significance of the identified area of archaeological sensitivity has been assessed and is summarised in Table 8-2 and Table 8-3 respectively.

Table 8-2: Assessed Levels of Significance for Areas of Archaeological Sensitivity (Local Scale)

Area	Site Name	AHIMS No.	Significance scale	Rarity	Representativeness	Integrity	Connectedness	Complexity	Research Potential	Overall Significance
SU1a	SU1a-A4	#45-1-2715	Local	1	1	1	1	1	1	Low
SU1a	SU1a-A5	#45-1-2716	Local	1	2	1	3	2	2	Moderate
SU1b	SU1b-A6	#45-1-2719	Local	1	1	1	1	1	1	Low
SU1b	SU1b-A7	#45-2-2539	Local	1	1	1	2	1	1	Low
SU1b	SU1b-A8	#45-1-2717	Local	1	1	1	1	1	1	Low

Table 8-3: Assessed Levels of Significance for Areas of Archaeological Sensitivity (Regional Scale)

Area	Site Name	AHIMS No	Significance scale	Rarity	Representativeness	Integrity	Connectedness	Complexity	Research Potential	Overall Significance
SU1a	SU1a-A4	#45-1-2715	Regional	1	1	1	1	1	1	Low
SU1a	SU1a-A5	#45-1-2716	Regional	1	1	1	2	1	1	Low
SU1b	SU1b-A6	#45-1-2719	Regional	1	1	1	1	1	1	Low
SU1b	SU1b-A7	#45-2-2539	Regional	1	1	1	1	1	1	Low
SU1b	SU1b-A8	#45-1-2717	Regional	1	1	1	1	1	1	Low

8.3 Discussion

On the local scale, four out of the five sites recorded were deemed to be of low significance (Table 8-2). As discussed in Chapter 7 of this report, all sites were isolated finds with the exception of SU1a - A5 (#45-1-2716) and SU1b - A7 (#45-2-2539). On a discrete level, isolated finds can only provide diagnostic lithic information about the site if they are able to be compared on a broader scale. It is difficult to contextualise the location of an isolated find in its surrounding as there is no benchmark for comparison. The isolated finds identified in the Study Area were all located in clearings near or on dirt tracks, which suggests that they may not have been found *in situ*. Furthermore, the close proximity of these isolated finds to areas subjected to occasional flood inundation reduced the integrity of the site. On a regional

level, the isolated finds were also assessed to be of low significance because they are a common occurrence on a regional scale.

Although SU1b - A7 (#45-2-2539) is an artefact scatter, it is very low density, consisting of only four artefacts in the entire assemblage. The types of artefacts in this site are also very common, mostly being secondary reduced flakes with no evidence of retouched edges. The location of this site is adjacent to a graded dirt track, so the artefacts may have been disturbed in the past and are therefore no longer in context. Based on the localised and low density nature of this site, coupled with its commonality throughout the regional landscape, SU1b - A7 (#45-2-2539) was assessed to be of low significance.

Artefact scatter SU1a - A5 (#45-1-2716) has been classed as a moderately significant site on the local scale and of low significance on the regional scale. The location of this site is in close proximity to a fresh water source, the medium size of this scatter coupled with the wide range of artefact types and material types exploited suggest that this site was used as a campsite. Although artefact density levels in the site are moderate (n=19 pieces), the integrity of the site is relatively poor due to its location on a dirt track. Artefact scatters are a frequent occurrence in the region and therefore are not deemed to be rare.

9 Impact Assessment and Mitigation (Aboriginal Sites)

The mitigation measures that are formulated from this archaeological assessment are based upon the legislation designed to address the impact of development on sites of cultural significance. It is recommended that proposed works may proceed with regard to the following:

9.1.1 Mitigation 1

If development work is to occur where the five newly identified sites are situated in SU1a and SU1b (see Table 6-1 and Table 6-2), Centennial should consider if impact can be avoided. If there is no possibility of avoiding harm to these sites, the artefacts within these sites must be salvaged in accordance to the protocols stipulated in the Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) for Lidsdale Siding because this project falls under Part 6 of the NSW Act for State Significant projects. The salvaged artefacts should be kept at a temporary safe holding place (e.g Lidsdale Siding Office) until a permanent keeping place is determined by the Aboriginal registered stakeholder groups.

9.1.2 Mitigation 2

A Section 90 AHIP was granted to salvage AHIMS #45-1-0237 in 1993. However, it is unknown whether the salvage program was followed through. It is recommended that AHIMS #45-1-0237 be avoided. If the impact to the site is unavoidable then further investigation should be undertaken and artefacts (if present) salvaged in accordance with the CHMP for Lidsdale Siding. The salvaged artefacts are then to be stored in a temporary keeping area until a permanent storage place nominated by the registered Aboriginal stakeholders is made available.

9.1.3 Mitigation 3

If surface works are to occur in the vicinity of AHIMS#45-1-0237, #45-1-2716, #45-1-2717, #45-1-2718 #45-2-2539, # 45-1-2719 or # 45-1-2715, then a due diligence approach should be adopted and the protected from inadvertent harm. The following mitigation measures should be incorporated into the CHMP and adopted to protect Aboriginal sites in instances where salvage of artefacts was not necessary.

Artefact Scatter: SU1a - A5, SU1b - A7 & AHIMS #45-1-0237

To ensure that Aboriginal sites SU1a-A5 (#45-1-2716), SU1b-A7 (#45-2-2539) and AHIMS # 45-1-0237 will not be inadvertently impacted, the Site Manager is to erect a physical buffer around the artefact scatters according to the buffer co-ordinates provided in Table 7-1 and Table 7-2 respectively. The physical barrier should be created using star pickets (or comparable material) surrounded by high visibility tape affixed to each picket (see below). The condition of the barrier must be monitored and maintained for the duration of works, but may be disassembled once works are complete.

Isolated Finds: SU1a - A4 (#45-I-2715), SU1b - A9 (#45-I-2718), SU1b - A8 (#45-I-2717) and SU1b - A6 (# 45-I-2719)

Although a buffer boundary has not been demarcated for the isolated finds within SU1 and SU2, GPS co-ordinates have been provided (see Table 6-1 and Table 6-2). To ensure that these isolated finds are not inadvertently disturbed by vehicle movement, a small physical buffer should be established around the sites. The physical buffer should be established by creating a 10 m circumference barrier around the GPS co-ordinates provided for each isolated find. The physical barrier should be created using star pickets (or comparable material) surrounded by high visibility tape affixed to each picket (see below). The condition of the barrier must be monitored and maintained for the duration of works, but may be disassembled once works are complete.



Example of the type of barrier to create around the sites in SU1 and SU2

10 Significance Assessment and Mitigation Measures (Historical Sites)

The Heritage Branch (2009) assesses historical significance according to the criteria listed in Table 10-1. As discussed in Chapter 4 of this report, a search for historically significant items under National, State and local levels did not yield any results within the Study Area. This outcome would suggest that the wooden beams and concrete slab in SU1e did not meet the benchmark to qualify as an item of historical significance. Nevertheless, additional desktop research was undertaken by RPS to ascertain if this item may be indirectly connected to the Siding.

Given the partially concrete covered culvert are in close proximity to the existing rail line, initial consideration was that it may have been linked to the Main Western Line (Wallerawang Colliery Branch) now known as Pile Dale which operated from 1925 until 1993. A search for this item was undertaken in the NSWrail.net website, which contains a variety of information about NSW railway networks both historical and current. No information was yielded, which is a strong indication that it is not of any historical significance. What is known about the concrete culvert is that it was created in the 1950's and therefore not an item which pertains to the early development of rail networks in the region. The NSW Heritage Branch (2009: 3) assesses the historical significance of an item based on the criteria listed in Table 10-1. The wooden beams and concrete slab were assessed according to the benchmarks used by the NSW Heritage Branch. From this, the concrete slab and wooden beams did not possess any historical or cultural value for the local area.

Table 10-1: NSW Heritage Significance Assessment Criteria (Heritage Branch 2009:3)

Criteria	Description of Significance	Comparative Assessment	Determination
A	An item is important in the course, or pattern of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the local area).	The concrete slab and wooden beams appears to be associated with the construction of train marshalling yards, possibly for the purpose of coal mining or farming. These practices are very common in the region.	The item is not unique and does not represent any significant event.
B	An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the local area).	Although this item may be associated with the showground or Lidsdale Siding, it is removed from the main operational area and is not an intact or complete example of a marshalling yard.	This item does not have a strong association with a particular group or person in the region.
C	An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area).	Its design is very basic consisting of a large concrete slab and a few wooden struts over a culvert.	There is no outstanding aesthetic characteristic to the structure demonstrating a significant historical achievement.
D	An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (or the local area).	It does not appear that the item has any strong association with the community or culture given that it is not associated to any other landmarks and is situated away from any cultural precinct.	The discrete and isolated nature of the item means that the item cannot be contextualised in any cultural setting although is associated with rail transportation.
E	An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the local area).	Minimal information is available about the origins of the structure.	There is no literature uncovered concerning the item.
F	An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the local area).	The item does not appear to be unique given that common construction materials were used. The item may be associated with farming and/or the coal mine.	This item is not rare in terms of construction materials and aesthetic qualities.
G	An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places or cultural or natural environments (or the local area).	There is a lack of literature associated with this item and it is manufactured from common construction materials. It lacks spatial context and its aesthetic features are not deemed unique.	The wooden beams/concrete structure is not assessed as culturally significant to any historical event.

11 Cumulative Effect Assessment

The purpose of considering the cumulative effects is to forecast ideas about the potential flow on effect caused by the proposed works. According to Godwin (2011) there are three fundamental elements a cultural heritage officer requires in order to undertake this assessment effectively. The three elements include:

- (1) An established datum against which impact/loss can be measured;
- (2) A defined threshold of this datum so that the cultural heritage officer can determine at what point can we accept impact or loss; and
- (3) The ability to determine when this threshold has been crossed.

Unfortunately, there is much debate in regards to how impact can be assessed as there is no defined benchmark to create the datum for assessing impact/loss. Secondly, the point in which we can accept such impact and loss is subjective and may vary according to the agenda and intentions of various parties involved in this project both directly and/or indirectly. At best, only a broad identification of some key effects can be derived.

11.1 Potential Risk of Harm

Based on the archaeological findings in this report, six sites have been identified near the Piper's Flat Creek which suggests it is associated to past human occupation in the area. Traditional Owner Ms Lyn Syme (North-East Wiradjuri) has also identified the Cox River as a place of cultural significance because the permanent water source would have attracted past hunter-gatherer groups into the region. Although the creek lines are not cultural objects, they are nevertheless places of cultural significance. Given that Lidsdale Siding is situated near or above these water sources, there is a potential risk of contaminating the creeks as a result of industrial works. Secondly, there may be a need to manipulate and change the course of these drainage channels which could detrimentally impact on the contextual setting of the Aboriginal sites. The potential impact is assessed to be low.

Prior to the field survey undertaken for this report, ten Aboriginal sites had been previously recorded in the surrounding area, one of which lies within the Study Area (refer to Figure 5-1). The identification of six newly recorded sites brings the total number of sites to 16. In the event that the six newly recorded sites were to be salvaged in accordance to the CHMP, this would be destroying 37.5% of all sites in the surrounding region. The cumulative impact of the proposed development is that there will be fewer sites remaining intact.

12 Conclusion

This report has considered the environmental and archaeological context of the Study Area and reported on the archaeological survey results. Based on the field survey results six Aboriginal heritage sites were identified, all of which were confined to Survey Unit 1a and Survey Unit 1b. These sites are comprised of artefact scatters and isolated finds. The mitigation measures provided in Chapter 9 of this report were developed to ensure that the client can implement steps to protect the sites from harm and comply with the legislative requirements under Part 3A, Section 75F of the EP&A (1979). In the event that the sites may be impacted during proposed works, the appropriate requirements that must be adopted have also been identified. The mitigation strategies in Chapter 9 and the recommendations identified below should be followed and implemented.

Recommendation 1

It is recommended that a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) for Lidsdale Siding be produced by a suitably qualified cultural heritage consultant to ensure that appropriate steps are undertaken for the management of Aboriginal objects. A copy of the CHMP should be provided to the registered stakeholder groups for review and comment, as part of the ACHCR process.

Recommendation 2

If ground disturbing works are to take place in the vicinity of identified Aboriginal sites, then the steps outlined below should be followed to protect the Aboriginal sites:

- 1) The Site Manager should ensure that all onsite personnel are aware of sensitive Aboriginal cultural material in SU1a, SU1b and SU1d and prohibit unauthorised access to them;
- 2) A physical boundary should be demarcated each Aboriginal site using high visibility fencing (or similar);
- 3) The physical boundary must be highly visible and regularly maintained whilst construction or ground surface works take place; and
- 4) All onsite personnel working in the vicinity of the sites must be made aware of them and notified not to trespass into the demarcated physical boundary.

Recommendation 3

In the event that proposed works may impact on any Aboriginal sites within the Study Area, the artefacts from the site must be salvaged according to the Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) for Lidsdale Siding. The salvage operation must be undertaken by an experienced cultural heritage consultant with the participation of registered Aboriginal stakeholders. The salvaged artefacts should be kept at a temporary safe holding place (e.g Lidsdale Siding Office) until a permanent keeping place is determined by the Aboriginal registered stakeholder groups.

Recommendation 4

Artefact scatter #45-1-0206 is in close proximity but outside of the Study Area. Centennial should take a pre-cautionary approach during development works and ensure all impacts are limited to the assessed Study Area to avoid accidental harm to the site.

Recommendations A-C should be followed for undertaking any surface works in the Study Area.

Recommendation A

All relevant project staff should be made aware of their statutory obligations for heritage under NSW NPW Act (1974) and the NSW Heritage Act (1977), which may be implemented as a heritage induction.

Recommendation B

If further Aboriginal site(s) are identified in the Study Area, all works in the area should cease, the area be cordoned off and contact made with Enviroline (on 131 555), a suitably qualified archaeologist and the registered Aboriginal stakeholders so that it can be adequately assessed and managed.

Recommendation C

In the unlikely event that skeletal remains are identified, work must cease immediately in the vicinity of the remains and the area cordoned off. NSW Police are to be contacted in first instance. No further action is to be taken until the Police provide written advice to the proponent on how to progress. If determined to be Aboriginal, the proponent must contact the Enviroline (on 131 555), a suitably qualified archaeologist and representatives of the local Aboriginal community stakeholders to determine an action plan for the management of the skeletal remains, formulate management recommendations and to ascertain when work can recommence.

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14 Plates



Plate 1: View of vegetation coverage in Survey Unit (SU) 1a



Plate 2: View of pockets of clearing in Survey Unit (SU) 1a



Plate 3: View of dense vegetation coverage in Survey Unit (SU) 1a



Plate 4: View of dense vegetation coverage in Survey Unit (SU) 1a



Plate 5: View of dense vegetation cover in Survey Unit (SU) 1b



Plate 6: View of dense vegetation cover in Survey Unit (SU) 1b



Plate 7: View of juvenile trees in Survey Unit (SU) 1b



Plate 8: View of cleared areas with high visibility in Survey Unit (SU) 1b



Plate 9: Survey Unit (1c) – View of coal loading and stock pile



Plate 10: SU (1c) - View of highly developed area



Plate 11: Survey Unit (1d) – view of railway



Plate 12: Survey Unit (1d) – View of modified landscape



Plate 13: Survey Unit (1d) – View of clearing and vegetated landscape



Plate 14: Survey Unit (1d) - View of vegetated landscape



Plate 15: Survey Unit (1e) – View of Survey Unit landscape



Plate 16: Survey Unit (1e) – View of a large concrete slab over wooden beams



Plate 17: Survey Unit (1e) – View of a large concrete slab over wooden beams



Plate 18: Survey Unit (1f) – View of paddock with horse in foreground



Plate 19: Survey Unit (1f) – View of aquatic vegetation



Plate 20: Survey Unit (1f) – View of drainage line



Plate 21: Survey Unit (1f) – View of rubbish pile comprised of building materials



Plate 22: Survey Unit (1f) – View of vegetation cover in the area



Plate 23: View of Isolated find SU1a-A4 (#45-1-2715)

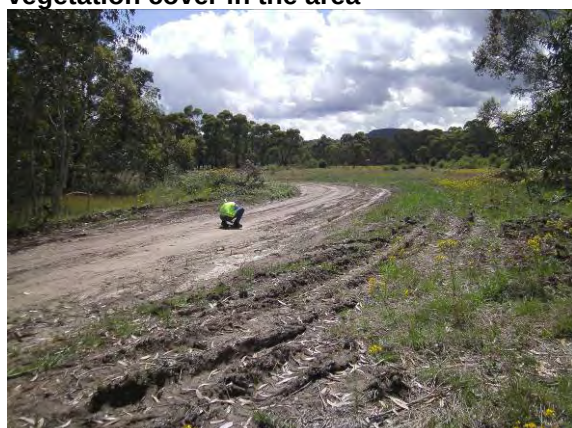


Plate 24: View of Site SU1a-A5 (#45-1-2716) on an existing dirt access track



Plate 25: View of Site SU1a-A5 (#45-1-2716) on an existing dirt access track



Plate 26: View of artefacts identified in Site SU1a-A5 (#45-1-2716)



Plate 27: View of artefacts in Site SU1a-A5 (#45-1-2716)



Plate 28: View of artefacts in Site SU1a-A5 (#45-1-2716)



Plate 29: View of artefacts in Site SU1a-A5 (#45-1-2716)



Plate 30: View of Isolated Find SU1b-A6 (#45-1-2719)



Plate 31: View of Isolated Find SU1b-A6 (#45-1-2719)



Plate 32: View of artefacts in Site SU1b-A7 (#45-2-2539)



Plate 33: View of artefacts in Site SU1b-A7 (#45-2-2539)



Plate 34: View of Isolated Find SU1b-A8 (#45-1-2717)



Plate 35: View of Isolated Find SU1b-A8 (45-1-2717)



Plate 36: View of Isolated Find SU1b-A9 (#45-1-2718)



Plate 37: View of Isolated Find SU1b-A9 (#45-1-2718)

Appendix I

Legislative Requirements

SUMMARY OF STATUTORY CONTROLS

The following overview of the legal framework is provided solely for information purposes for the client, it should not be interpreted as legal advice. RPS will not be liable for any actions taken by any person, body or group as a result of this general overview and recommend that specific legal advice be obtained from a qualified legal practitioner prior to any action being taken as a result of the summary below.

COMMONWEALTH

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 (ATSHP Act), Amendment 2006

The purpose of this Act is to preserve and protect all heritage places of particular significance to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. This Act applies to all sites and objects across Australia and in Australian waters (s4).

It would appear that the intention of this Act is to provide national baseline protection for Aboriginal places and objects where State legislation is absent. It is not to exclude or limit State laws (s7(1)). Should State legislation cover a matter already covered in the Commonwealth legislation and a person contravenes that matter, that person may be prosecuted under either Act, but not both (s7(3)).

The Act provides for the preservation and protection of all Aboriginal objects and places from injury and/or desecration. A place is construed to be injured or desecrated if it is not treated consistently with the manner of Aboriginal tradition or is or likely to be adversely affected (s3).

The Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975

The Australian Heritage Commission Act (1975) established the Australian Heritage Commission which assesses places to be included in the National Estate and maintains a register of those places. Places maintained in the register are those which are significant in terms of their association with particular community or social groups and they may be included for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. The Act does not include specific protective clauses.

The Australian Heritage Council Act (2003) together with *The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999 as amended)* includes a National Heritage List of places of National heritage significance, maintains a Commonwealth Heritage List of heritage places owned or managed by the Commonwealth and ongoing management of the Register of the National Estate.

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)

The Significant Impact Guidelines for *Actions on, or impacting upon, Commonwealth land, and actions by Commonwealth agencies*, provides guidance on the management of Commonwealth Heritage Places. These guidelines require that a heritage impact assessment is undertaken where an action has, will have, or is likely to have a significant impact on a Commonwealth Heritage Place.

STATE

It is incumbent on any land manager to adhere to state legislative requirements that protect Aboriginal Cultural heritage. The relevant legislation in NSW includes but is not limited to:

National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act)

The *NPW Act (1974)* provides statutory protection for all Aboriginal heritage, places and objects (not being a handicraft made for sale), with penalties levied for breaches of the Act. This legislation is overseen by OEH (formerly DECCW) and specifically the Director-General of OEH. Part 6 of this Act is the relevant part concerned Aboriginal objects and places, with the Section 86 and Section 90 being the most pertinent. In 2010, this Act was substantially amended, particularly with respect to Aboriginal cultural heritage requirements. Relevant sections include:

Section 86

This section now lists four major offences:

A person must not harm an object that the person knows is an Aboriginal object;

A person must not harm an Aboriginal object;

For the purposes of s86, "circumstances of aggravation" include (a) the offence being committed during the course of a commercial activity; or (b) that the offence was the second or subsequent offence committed by the person.

A person must not harm or desecrate an Aboriginal place.

Offences under s86 (2) and (4) are now strict liability offences, i.e., knowledge that the object or place harmed was an Aboriginal object or place needs to be proven. Penalties for all offences under Part 6 of this Act have also been substantially increased, depending on the nature and severity of the offence.

Section 87

This section now provides defences to the offences of s86. These offences chiefly consist of having an appropriate Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP), not contravening the conditions of the AHIP or demonstrating that due diligence was exercised prior to the alleged offence.

Section 87A & 87B

These sections provide exemptions from the operation of s86: Section 87A for authorities such as the Rural Fire Service, State Emergency Services and offices of the National Parks & Wildlife Service in the performance of their duties and s87B for Aboriginal people performing traditional activities.

Section 89A

This section provides that a person who knows of an Aboriginal object or place and does not advise the Director-General of that object or place within a reasonable period of time, is guilty of an offence.

Section 90

This section authorises the Director-General to issue an AHIP.

Section 90A-90R

These sections govern the requirements relating to applying for an AHIP. In addition to the amendments to the Act, OEH have issued three new policy documents clarifying OEH's requirements with regards to Aboriginal archaeological investigations: *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*, *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* and *Code of Practice for Archaeological*

Investigations in NSW. The Consultation Requirements formalise the consultation with Aboriginal community groups into four main stages and include details regarding the parties required to be consulted and the methods of establishing the necessary stakeholders to be consulted, advertisements inviting Aboriginal community groups to participate in the consultation process, requirements regarding the provision of methodologies, draft and final reports to the Aboriginal stakeholders and timetables for the four stages. The Due Diligence Code of Practice sets out the minimum requirements for investigation, with particular regard as to whether an AHIP is required. The Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation sets out the minimum requirements for archaeological investigation of Aboriginal sites.

Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permits (AHIP)

OEH encourages consultation with relevant Aboriginal stakeholders for all Aboriginal Heritage assessments. However, if an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is required for an Aboriginal site, then specific OEH guidelines are triggered for Aboriginal consultation.

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents

In 2010, the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (ACHCRs) were issued by OEH (12th of April, 2010). These consultation requirements replace the previously issued *Interim Community Consultation Requirements* (ICCR) for Applicants (DEC 2004). These guidelines apply to all AHIP applications prepared after April 12, 2010; for projects commenced prior to April 12, 2010 transitional arrangements have been stipulated in a supporting document, Questions and Answers 2: Transitional Arrangements.

The ACH Consultation Requirements 2010, include a four stage Aboriginal consultation process and stipulates specific timeframes for each stage. Stage 1 requires that Aboriginal people who hold cultural information are identified, notified and invited to register an expression of interest in the assessment. Stage 1 includes the identification of Aboriginal people who may have an interest in the Study Area and hold information relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects or places. This identification process should draw on reasonable sources of information including: the relevant OEH EPRG regional office, the relevant Local Aboriginal Land Council(s), the registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983, the Native Title Tribunal, Native Title Services Corporation Limited, the relevant local council(s) and the relevant catchment management authority. The identification process should also include an advertisement placed in a local newspaper circulating in the general location of the Study Area. Aboriginal organisations and/or individuals identified should be notified of the project and invited to register an expression of interest (EoI) for Aboriginal consultation. Once a list of Aboriginal stakeholders has been compiled from the EoIs, they need to be consulted in accordance with ACH Consultation Requirements Stages 2, 3 and 4.

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING & ASSESSMENT ACT 1979 (EP&A ACT)

This Act regulates a system of environmental planning and assessment for New South Wales. Land use planning requires that environmental impacts are considered, including the impact on cultural heritage and specifically Aboriginal heritage. Within the *EP&A Act*, Parts 3, 4 and 5 relate to Aboriginal heritage.

Part 3 regulates the preparation of planning policies and plans. Part 4 governs the manner in which consent authorities determine development applications and outlines those that require an environmental impact statement. Part 5 regulates government agencies that act as determining authorities for activities conducted by that agency or by authority from the agency. The National Parks & Wildlife Service is a Part 5 authority under the *EP&A Act*.

THE HERITAGE ACT 1977

This Act protects the natural and cultural history of NSW with emphasis on non-indigenous cultural heritage through protection provisions and the establishment of a Heritage Council. Although Aboriginal heritage sites and objects are primarily protected by the *National Parks & Wildlife Act (1974, as amended 2001)*, if an Aboriginal site, object or place is of great significance, it may be protected by a heritage order issued by the Minister subject to advice by the Heritage Council.

Other legislation of relevance to Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW includes the *NSW Local Government Act (1993)*. Local planning instruments also contain provisions relating to indigenous heritage and development conditions of consent.

Appendix 2

Aboriginal Consultation

Aboriginal Consultation 2a - (Newspaper Advert & Invitation for Field Inspection)

TRADING POST 6352 2700

Contact the Lithgow Mercury to advertise

www.lithgowmercury.com.au
classifieds.lithgow@ruralpress.com
fax 6351 4866

DEATH NOTICES

The family of the late **Tom Batchelder** wish to thank our family and friends for their many acts of kindness, words of comfort, messages of sympathy, and flowers in our bereavement.
Judy, Dianne and Ian Batchelder.

DEATH NOTICE

WILKINSON: Keith Allan
3 October, 2011 peacefully at Lithgow Community Private Hospital, Of Tweed Road, Lithgow and formerly of Maple Crescent, Lithgow. Beloved partner of Helen, dearly loved husband of Loretta (deceased), loved father and father-in-law of Mark and Peta, Katrina and Michael, Kable, Theresa and Melissa, Nathan and Renay, Stephen Hall, Stephen and Julie, Sharon and Elwin, much loved Poppy of Joshua, Brandon, Rochelle, Matthew, Ethan, Benjamin, Hannah, Lily, Lyla, Stephen and Patsy, loving brother, brother-in-law and uncle of his family.
Aged 64 years.
"Told you I was sick"
Fond memories.

Kerry Linegar Funerals FDA - NSW
(David & Michael Brown)
157 Mori Street, Lithgow
Telephone: 6351 2661

FUNERAL NOTICES

FUNERAL NOTICE

WILKINSON: Prayers for the repose of the soul of the late **KEITH ALLAN WILKINSON** of Tweed Road, Lithgow and formerly of Maple Crescent, Lithgow will be offered in St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Mori Street, Lithgow TODAY, THURSDAY AT 11.00AM.
At the conclusion of the prayers private cremation will take place.
Members of Club Lithgow and Hornet-Hockey Club are invited to attend.
No flowers by request and in lieu donations could be considered to the Lithgow Cancer Support Group and may be left at the church.

Kerry Linegar Funerals FDA - NSW
(David & Michael Brown)
157 Mori Street, Lithgow
Telephone: 6351 2661

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of
Kenneth Gerald Perks
29.12.42 - 7.10.04
Sadly missed,
but lovingly remembered
Sharley & Family

Costello James B. (Jim)
1/12/1935 - 7/10/2003
Close to our hearts
You always stay
Loved and remembered every day
Sadly missed
Your loving family

BIRTH NOTICES

Muir
David & Susan are thrilled to announce the birth of a beautiful baby girl.
Eliza Grace Ruby Muir
Born 9/9/2011 at Bathurst Hospital
A little sister for Connor and second Grandchild for Barbara Thomas and the late Thelma & Laurie Muir.

ENGAGEMENTS

WITHERSPOON & WHITELOCK
Be
Portland
in their union
Brooke to Ben
Son of Gary and Leann Whitlock of Portland
Love and best wishes for a happy life together

MARRIAGES

A MARRIAGE CELEBRANT
for you, available for weddings, baby namings & renewal of vows. Located in Lithgow and available Central West, Blue Mountains and coastal areas. Phone: Maureen 0415610378, 63514774, www.lithgowmarriagecelebrant.com

WEDDING SERVICES

Call Cheryl Whiting
An experienced and professional celebrant for personally written marriage and naming ceremonies.
Heartfelt Celebrations
0407 427 266 or 02 6355 5241

PUBLIC NOTICES

APPLICATION FOR POSSESSORY TITLE TO LAND
APPLICATION No. AG184389 by David Harris pursuant to part 6A of the Real Property Act 1900 in respect of the undermentioned land.
Property being lot 40 in Deposited Plan 1146950 in Parish of Hartley county of Cook and surrounded by Virginia, Hume, Paul and Felix Streets, Hartley.
The Applicant is claiming by possession adverse to Patrick Phillips and his heirs. It is not proposed to grant the application until the expiration of one (1) month from the date of this notice.
Any person claiming an estate or interest in the land the subject of the abovementioned application, and who objects to its registration, may lodge a caveat at the Customer Services Branch, Land & Property Information, 1 Prince Albert Road, Queens Square, Sydney NSW 2000.
Enquiries: Mr Peter Blair, Deputy Manager, Property & Ligation Branch Legal Services.
Tel: 9228 6726;
Fax: 9221 4309
Email: peter.blair@lpi.nsw.gov.au

Applications are called for:
DISTRICT COACHES
U17, U15, U13 (Boys & Girls)
PLAYERS: local comp. & district
New players welcome
Closing date 9.10.11
AGM: Monday 10.10.11 - 7pm at Hockey Clubhouse
Contact
Cindy Mitchell 0428 617 648
Virginia Smith 0409 741 035
DI Winter 0418 414 726

PUBLIC NOTICES

Centennial Coal
Registration of Interest
for Aboriginal Cultural Knowledge Holders
Centennial Coal Western Region

Centennial Coal is requesting registrations of interest from Aboriginal Stakeholders for projects in the Capertee, Blackmore, Flat, Udsdale and Newnes Plateau localities.
The purpose of this community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the potential preparation of applications for Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permits and to assist the Director, General of Office of Environment and Heritage in his or her consideration and determination of the applications.

As per Department of Environment Climate Change and Water (now Office of Environment and Heritage) 2010 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents responses are to be received before Friday 21 October 2010. Written applications should be forwarded to:

Tony Seibel-Barnes
Centennial Coal Company
Locked Bag 1002
Wallerawang NSW 2545
Mobile: 0449 443864
tony.seibel-barnes@centennialcoal.com.au

For further information will be provided upon registration.

Donnybrook Fish and Social Club A.G.M. Sunday 9-10-11 all members please attend 1.00pm start.

HYPNOTHESY

ANXIETY, stress, panic attacks, phobias, smoking, low confidence. Ring Anthony Taylor, MA, Dip. Hypn., 4751-4224, available Saturday.

Wallerawang Udsdale Progress Association, Inc will hold their AGM on Tuesday 11th October 2011 at the Wallerawang Bowling Club commencing 6.30pm. All welcome.

PROBATE NOTICES

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES EQUITY DIVISION - PROBATE LIST

After 14 days from publication of this notice an application for probate of the will dated 3 May 2004 of **MARY CAIRNS BRUCE** late of LIDDALE in the State of New South Wales, will be made by Ian Robert Bruce and Judith Anne Jenkins the executors of the Will.

Creditors are required to send particulars of their claims upon his estate to:
LE FEVRE & CO., Solicitors
108 Main Street
Lithgow NSW 2790
DX 3151 LITHGOW

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES EQUITY DIVISION - PROBATE LIST

After 14 days from publication of this notice an application for Administration of the Estate of **GEORGE EDWARD ROBERT YOUNG** late of 34 Castlereagh Highway Cullen Bullen will be made by **BARRY NEVILLE ROCHESTER**, a cousin of Deceased.

Creditors are required to send particulars of their claims upon his estate to:

Barry F. Cosier & Associates
50 Main Street Lithgow 2790
PO BOX 415, Lithgow
Telephone: (02) 6352 1599
Fax: (02) 6352 1599

TRADES & SERVICES

DOMESTIC Agency for all your domestic solutions. 0410 814 178 or karen.matt2011@hotmail.com

TRADES & SERVICES

Handyman, Carpentry, lawns mowed, rubbish removed. Licence number 85036C. Ph 0414 621 104.

MARK O'Toole Electrician. All types electrical work. No jobs too small. 0409-582526, 6355-2488.

"Full Paint It" - Painting and Decorating Service. Lic 224658c. Ring Sam for a quote 0431 016 031 "All you do is watch it dry!"

PLUMBER Mick Linhart residential - rural-commercial. Ph 0417 045 105 or (02) 6355 225

Tractor Slashing, ride on mowing, spraying and firewood.
Rob. dilly 0415 292 102

GARAGE SALES

HUGE garage sale! Inc upright piano, lounges, lamps, new clothes & more. Rear lane 30 Rifle Pde. Sat 8th Oct.

Today 9am 64 Main Street Wallerawang. Lots of bargains.

FOR SALE

BATHS RE-SURFACED
ULTRA-GLAZE. Established Blue Mountains 26 yrs, 7 years guarantee. Free quotes. 6352-4748.

DIRT Cheap Topsoil \$30 per ton. Plus delivery 1-3 ton deliveries. Ph 6355-1096.

PICTON PANELSPAN LITHGOW
Next week. Free Quotes. Glassed/Screen Rooms, Patios, Carports, Cladding
Ph: 6353-1377, www.panelspan.com.au
Lic No: BL4377C

SHIPPING CONTAINERS (USED) for sale 20' & 40'. Totally wind & water tight. Del. avail. www.container4sale.com.au, 0421 084 054

STAFFY PUPS

5 males - 1 female \$500.00
Also 1 Golden Lab male 15 months \$300.00
o.n.o.P.h 0420 733 003

TOMATO JIM HAS RETIRED

Thank You Lithgow.

LA WARDROBES ORANGE
"The Built-In Storage Specialists"
New wardrobes or upgrade existing. We also specialise in laundry and office design and fitout.
For a free measure and quote phone 6362 4900.

WANTED TO BUY

ANTIQUES old wares, estates cleared. Phone Peter 4758-0919.

WORK WANTED

Concrete, all aspects of concreting done, paths, slabs, driveways, stenciling, renew old concrete, no jobs to small, pensioner discount. Ph 0431 144 514

POSITIONS VACANT

FITTERS AND MINERWORKERS - COAL MINING INDUSTRY

Positions are available for fitters and minerworkers in underground coal miners in the Lithgow area.
Scope of work will include working in a team installing secondary roof support and carrying out general underground duties.
Current Mines Rescue Gasifier Induction desirable but not essential.
Application with resume detailing relevant experience should be emailed to hr@grn-mining.com or faxed to 02 4355 4515.

www.lithgowmercury.com.au

Aboriginal Consultation Log 2b

Date	Consultation Description	Method of Contact	Outcomes
6/10/2011	Advertisement placed in Lithgow Mercury for Registration of Interest from Aboriginal Cultural Knowledge Holders.	Phone	Received phone call from Sharon Riley indicating that Mingaan Aboriginal Corporation would be interested in all areas specified in the advert (Capertee, Blackmans Flat, Lidsdale and Newnes Plateau localities)
10/10/2011		Email	Received email from Helen Riley indicating that Mingaan Aboriginal Corporation would be interested in all areas specified in the advert (Capertee, Blackmans Flat, Lidsdale and Newnes Plateau localities)
7/10/2011	Letters sent to the following organisations/ departments: - Office of Environment and Heritage-Planning and Aboriginal Heritage - Lithgow City Council - Office of the Registrar-Aboriginal Land Rights Act - National Native Title Tribunal - Native Title Services Corporation Limited - Hawkesbury-Nepean Catchment Management Authority - Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council (in accordance with the DECCW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010).	Letter	Received letter (dated 10.10.2011) from the 'Office of the Registrar're Registered Aboriginal Owners. None identified.
18/10/2011	Received letter (via Email) (dated 18.10.2011) from the 'Native Title Tribunal're Registered Aboriginal Owners. Identified: Wellington Valley Wiradjuri, Wiray-dyuraa Ngumbaay-dyil, Wiray-dyuraa Maying-gu, Warrabinga-Wiradjuri, Gundungurra (GTCAC)	Letter	No Response
19/10/2011	Received letter (dated 14.10.2011) from the 'OEH' re Registered Aboriginal Owners. Identified: Bill Allen, Dhuuluu-Yala, Warrabinga-Wiradjuri, Gundungurra (GTCAC), Gundungurra (GAHA), Hawkesbury-Nepean CMA, Lyn Syme, Mingaan, Mooka, Nth-East Wiradjuri, Wiradjuri Elders, Wiradjuri Traditional Owners.	Letter	No Response
4/11/2011	Received email (dated 04.11.2011) from Tonilee (BLALC) stating Bathurst Local aboriginal Land Council would like to register an Interest for the Archaeological investigation	Email	No Response
4/11/2011	Received email (dated 04.11.2011) from John Lennis (CMA)	Email	N/A

Date	Consultation Description	Method of Contact	Outcomes
	stating that the Hawkesbury-Nepean Catchment Management Authority has no interest in the Archaeological investigation and they would pass the letter on to their Advisory Committee (who may respond).		
7/11/2011	Received email (dated 07.11.2011) from Anupam Sharma (Native Title Services Corporation Limited - 'NTS Corp'). She stated that they had notified all relevant parties regarding on the 17th of October. I have replied requesting more information\correspondence.	Email	N/A
8/11/2011	Received email (dated 08.11.2011) from Anupam Sharma (Native Title Services Corporation Limited - 'NTS Corp'). She responded to my email (07/11/2011) stating that due to privacy regulations, they do not provide contact details of clients (Aboriginal groups/individuals) to any organisation (but confirmed that they had notified all relevant parties directly and requested they contact us if interested).	Email	N/A
8/11/2011	Letters sent to the following Aboriginal Individuals\Groups: ▪ Dhuuluu-Yala Aboriginal Corporation ▪ Wiradjuri Council of Elders ▪ Wiradjuri Council of Elders (Robert Clegg) ▪ Wiradjuri Traditional Owners Central West Aboriginal Corporation ▪ Wiray-dyuraa Ngumbaay-dyil (Bill Allen) ▪ Gundungurra Tribal Council Aboriginal Corporation (GTCAC) ▪ Gundungurra Aboriginal Heritage Association Inc (GAHA) ▪ Mingaan (Sharon Riley) ▪ Hawkesbury-Nepean Catchment Management Authority (Aboriginal Reference Group) ▪ Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council (Tonilee Scott) ▪ Warrabinga Native Title Claimants Aboriginal Corporation (Wendy Lewis) ▪ North-East Wiradjuri (Lyn Syme) ▪ Mooka Traditional Owners (Neville Williams) ▪ Blackshield Lawyers (Simon Blackshield, on behalf of the Warrabinga-Wiradjuri People represented by: Ms Wendy Lewis, Ms Mavia Agnew, Mr Martin de Launey) ▪ Eddy Neumann Lawyers (Eddy Neumann, on behalf of the Gundungurra Tribal Council Aboriginal Corporation represented by: Mr Mervyn Trindall, Ms Elsie Stockwell, Ms Pamela Stockwell)	Phone	Phoned Blackshield Lawyers to follow up on letter sent 08/11/11 (only able to leave message - with message service).

Date	Consultation Description	Method of Contact	Outcomes
	- Teitzel & Partners (Philip Teitzel, on behalf of the Wiray-dyuraa Ngumbaay-dyil & Wiray-dyuraa Maying-gu represented by: Mr William (Bill) Allen, Mr Joe Bugg, Mr Stephen Riley, Mr John Brasher) - Teitzel & Partners (Philip Teitzel, on behalf of the Wellington Valley Wiradjuri represented by: Mrs Joyce Williams, Mrs Violet Carr, Mrs Elizabeth Ferguson) (in accordance with the DECCW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010).		
16/11/2011	Phoned Wendy Lewis (Warrabinga) to follow up on letter sent 08/11/11. She said she had not received the letter (she has moved and the letter was sent to her old address - address details now updated). The contents of the letter were explained to Wendy over the phone. She stated that she wished to register interest.	Phone	Wendy stated that she wished to register interest.
16/11/2011	Phoned Lyn Syme (North-East Wiradjuri) to follow up on letter sent 08/11/11. She said she was not certain that she had received the letter. The contents of the letter were explained to Lyn over the phone. She stated that she wished to register interest.	Phone	Lyn stated that she wished to register interest.
16/11/2011	Phoned Sharon Riley (Mingaan) to follow up on letter sent 08/11/11. Left message on her phone.	Phone	No Response
16/11/2011	Phoned Teitzel Lawyers (representing Wiray-dyuraa Ngumbaay-dyil & Wiray-dyuraa Maying-gu) to follow up on letter sent 08/11/11 (only able to leave a message). Sent follow up email.	Phone/Email	N/A
16/11/2011	Sent follow up email (with letter attached) to Eddy Neumann Lawyers (representing Gundungurra Tribal Council Aboriginal Corporation) to follow up on letter sent 08/11/11.	Phone	No Response
18/11/2011	Email received from Sharon Brown (Gundungurra - GTCAC) registering interest (and requesting a soft copy of the round 2 letter). Copy of letter sent again to Sharon via email.	Email	N/A
18/11/2011	Phoned Helen Riley (Mingaan) to follow up on letter sent 08/11/11. She confirmed that they wish to register interest.	Phone	Helen confirmed that they wish to register interest.
21/11/2011	Phoned Eddy Neumann Lawyers (representing Gundungurra Tribal Council Aboriginal Corporation) to follow up on letter sent 08/11/11.	Phone	Eddy said that Gundungurra would be interested in registering and he would send an email to state this in writing. Email was received later in the day (registering interest).
21/11/2011	Phoned Teitzel Lawyers (representing Wiray-dyuraa Ngumbaay-dyil & Wiray-dyuraa Maying-gu & Wellington Valley	Phone	He stated that he was unable to respond in writing until Wednesday 23/11/2011, however, he said the following parties

Date	Consultation Description	Method of Contact	Outcomes
	Wiradjuri People) to follow up on letter sent 08/11/11.		would be interested: Wiray-dyuraa Ngumbaay-dyil & Wiray-dyuraa Maying-gu (Bill Allen, Tim Lucas, John Brasher, Stephen Riley). He also stated there may be interest from Wellington Valley Wiradjuri People (Wayne Carr, Brian Doherty), but said he would confirm this on Wednesday (23/11/2011).
21/11/2011	Phoned Blackshield Lawyers to follow up on letter sent 08/11/11 (only able to leave message for them to contact us - with message service).	Phone	Blackshield returned the call but not available to take it. Called Simon back again, left message on his mobile.
21/11/2011	Emailed Wiradjuri Council of Elders (Rob Clegg) to follow up on letter sent 08/11/11.	Email	Sent copy of letter and requested a response ASAP.
21/11/2011	Emailed Dhuuluu-Yala Aboriginal Corporation to follow up on letter sent 08/11/11.	Email	Sent copy of letter and requested a response ASAP.
21/11/2011	Phoned Rochelle from Dhuuluu-Yala Aboriginal Corporation to follow up on letter sent 08/11/11.	Phone	Rochelle mentioned she did not specifically recall the letter and stated they may not have a sites officer available. However, she would check the email sent through and respond this evening.
21/11/2011	Searched internet for Wiray-dyuraa Ngumbaay-dyil (and Bill\William Allen) alternate contact methods\details. No other contact details found.	-	N/A
21/11/2011	Emailed Mooka Traditional Owners (Neville Williams) to follow up on letter sent 08/11/11.	Email	Sent copy of letter and requested a response ASAP.
21/11/2011	Phoned Neville Williams from Mooka Traditional owners to follow up on letter sent 08/11/11.	Phone	Neville mentioned he did not recall receiving the letter. However, he would check the email sent through and respond. Email was received later in the evening registering interest (for Sharon Williams).
21/11/2011	Emailed Wiradjuri Traditional Owners Central West Aboriginal Corporation (Rob Clegg) to follow up on letter sent 08/11/11. Sent copy of letter and requested a response ASAP.	Email	N/A
21/11/2011	Phoned Brian Grant from Wiradjuri Traditional Owners Central West Aboriginal Corporation to follow up on letter sent 08/11/11.	Phone	He was not at home and his mobile phone was engaged.
21/11/2011	Attempted to follow up with Gundungurra Aboriginal Heritage Association Inc (GAHA) regarding letter sent 08/11/11.	-	Informed that this group may no longer exist(?).
22/11/2011	Phoned Rochelle from Dhuuluu-Yala Aboriginal Corporation to follow up on letter sent 08/11/11.	Phone	She said she had sent an email last night stating that they did not have a sites officer available thus did not wish to register interest.
23/11/2011	Phoned Brian Grant from Wiradjuri Traditional Owners Central West Aboriginal Corporation to follow up on letter sent	Phone	Brian was not at home (left message) and his mobile phone was

Date	Consultation Description	Method of Contact	Outcomes
	08/11/11.		still engaged.
28/11/2011	Received email from Robert Clegg (Wiradjuri Council of Elders).	Email	Brian propose that Sharon or Helen Riley be their representatives for registration.
7/11/2011	Community Meeting for interested stakeholder groups: Black Gold Cabins. Methodology overview was provided and Tender Agreement Form.	Community Meeting	Following groups expressed interest in Lidsdale Siding Project: 1) Wiray – dyuraa Ngumbaay-Dyil. 2) Wiradjuri Council of Elders 3) Mingaan 4) North – East Wiradjuri 5) Warrabinga 6) Gundungurra
7/11/2011	Receive expression of interest form from Mingaan	At Community Meeting	Responded
7/11/2011	Tender Agreement received from Warrabinga (Wendy Lewis)	At Community Meeting	Responded
7/11/2011	Tender Agreement received from Mingaan (Helen Riley)	At Community Meeting	Responded
7/11/2011	Tender Agreement received from Gunungurra (Jason Brown)	At Community Meeting	Responded
7/11/2011	Receive expression of interest form from Wendy Lewis	At Community Meeting	Responded
14/12/2011	Received phone call from John Lennis (Hawkesbury-Nepean Catchment Management Authority) to confirm that they did not wish to register interest in any of the projects.	Phone	Responded
16/12/2011	Letters of Invite sent out to Bathurst, Mingaan, Warrabinga, North-East Wiradjuri, Gundugurra for Lidsdale Siding Project.	Mail	N/A
20/12/2011	Receive expression of interest form from Sharon Riley Wiray – dyuraa Ngumbaay-Dyil.	Email	Responded
20/12/2011	Tender Agreement received from Sharon Riley Wiray – dyuraa Ngumbaay-Dyil.	Fax	Responded
21/12/2011	Receive expression of interest form from Gunungurra	Fax	Responded
21/12/2011	Receive expression of interest form from North-East Wiradjuri	Fax	Responded
21/12/2011	Receive expression of interest form from Bathurst	Fax	Responded
21/12/2011	Tender Agreement received from Bathurst	Fax	Responded

Date	Consultation Description	Method of Contact	Outcomes
21/12/2011	Tender Agreement received from North-East Wiradjuri		Responded
22/12/2012	Cheng Yen Loo contacted the Wiradjuri Council of Elders (Rob Clegg) to determine if a site officer would like to attend the field survey for Lidsdale Siding.	Email	Robert Clegg informed RPS that Wiradjuri Council of Elders would only like to be notified and consulted on matters of cultural significance and that they do not wish to be involved with local issues (field survey work).
09/01/2012	Received response for field participation – Warrabinga (Wendy Lewis)	Phone	Responded
09/01/2012	Received response for field participation – North – East Wiradjuri (Lyn Syme)	Phone	Responded
09/01/2012	Received response for field participation – Mingaan (Elwin Wolfenden)	Phone	Responded
09/01/2012	Response from “Nita” on behalf of Helen Riley Wiray – dyuraa Ngumbaay-Dyil.	Phone	Will attend the following field work session-Failed to attend because they were unable to schedule a site officer.
09/01/2012	Cheng Yen Loo contacted Sharon Brown (Gundungurra) via telephone to request valid public liability certificate.	Phone	Sharon informed that the information would be provided in time. Document was not delivered to RPS on the 09/01/2012.
10/01/2012	Cheng Yen Loo contacted Sharon Brown (Gundungurra) via telephone to request valid public liability certificate. Cheng Yen informed Sharon that we require a valid certificate before a field inspector can attend as per the Tender Agreement which was signed by Nathan Brown.	Phone	Sharon Brown did not provide the valid public liability certificate as per requested on the 10/1/2012
11/01/2012	Cheng Yen Loo attempted to contact Sharon Brown (Gundungurra) via telephone as per the 10 January 2012	Phone	Sharon Brown provided the valid certificate.
12/01/2012	Ms Lyn Syme of North-East Wiradjuri participated in the field survey	In Person	Participated in fieldwork
12/01/2012	Ms Chantel Peters Chapman of Bathurst LALC participated in the field survey	In Person	Participated in fieldwork
12/01/2012	Mr Nathan Brown of Gundungurra Tribal Council Aboriginal Corporation participated in the field survey.	In Person	Participated in fieldwork
12/01/2012	Mingaan Aboriginal Corporation provided one field inspector on the 12 th January which opted to participate in the Springvale 7 & 8 borehole inspection rather than the Lidsdale Siding CHA field inspection		No field work participation for Lidsdale Siding
12/01/2012	Warrabinga Native Title Claimants Aboriginal Corporation provided one field inspector on the 12 th January which opted to participate in the Springvale 7 & 8 borehole inspection rather		No field work participation for Lidsdale Siding

Date	Consultation Description	Method of Contact	Outcomes
	than the Lidsdale Siding CHA field inspection		
27/07/2012	Sent out report to Lyn Syme of North-East Wiradjuri for review and comments	Email/Mail	Waiting for comments
27/07/2012	Sent out report to Tonilee Scott of Bathurst LALC for review and comments	Email	Waiting for comments
27/07/2012	Sent out report to Sharon Brown of Gundungurra Tribal Council Aboriginal Corporation for review and comments	Email	Waiting for comments
27/07/2012	Sent out report to Mingaan LALC for review and comments	Email	Waiting for comments
27/07/2012	Sent out report to Wendy Lewis of Warrabinga Native Title Claimants Aboriginal Corporation for review and comments	Mail	Waiting for comments
27/07/2012	Sent out report to Robert Clegg of Wiradjuri Council of Elders for review and comments	Email	Waiting for comments
27/07/2012	Sent out report to Teitzel and Partners (Teitzel Lawyers)	Email	Waiting for comments
30/07/2012	Warrabinga Native Title Claimants Aboriginal Corporation (Wendy Lewis)	During field work for different job	Philippa Sokol (PS) reminded Warrabinga Native Title Claimants Aboriginal Corporation about comments to the draft report
30/07/2012	North-East Wiradjuri (Lyn Symes)	During field work for different job.	Philippa Sokol (PS) reminded North-East Wiradjuri about comments to the draft report
30/07/2012	Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council (Tonilee Scott)	Phone	Tessa Boer-Mah (TBM) RPS reminded Tonilee about draft report coments
30/07/2012	Gundungurra Tribal Council Aboriginal Corporation (Sharon Brown)	Phone	TBM rang to follow up on comments to the draft report
30/07/2012	Mingaan Aboriginal Corporation	During field work for different job.	Philippa Sokol (PS) reminded Mingaan Aboriginal Corporation about comments to the draft report
30/07/2012	Eddy Newmann Lawyers (Eddy Neumann Lawyers) teitzel	Phone	TBM rang to follow up on comments to the draft report.
30/07/2012	Teitzel and Partners (Teitzel Lawyers)	Phone	TBM rang to follow up on comments to the draft report
30/07/2012	Mooka Traditional Owners (Neville Williams)	Phone	TBM rang to follow up on comments to the draft report
15/08/2012	Warrabinga Native Title Claimants Aboriginal Corporation (Wendy Lewis)	Phone	JH Rang to get feedback from report- no answer
15/08/2012	North-East Wiradjuri (Lyn Symes)	Phone/email	Did not get the report - JH will email today

Date	Consultation Description	Method of Contact	Outcomes
15/08/2012	Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council (Tonilee Scott)	Phone	JH called, but number was busy. Will try again
15/08/2012	Gundungurra Tribal Council Aboriginal Corporation (Sharon Brown).	Phone	Left Message on 0411146063
15/08/2012	Mingaan Aboriginal Corporation (Helen Riley)	Phone	Rang both Helen and Elwin. Left a message with Elwin. Helen asked that I ring Elwin
15/08/2012	Mooka Traditional Owners (Neville Williams)	Phone	Neville couldn't remember if he got the report. JH asked that if he did find it if he could ring us back with feedback
15/08/2012	Mingaan	Phone	JH sent report again to Helen and asked for feedback before the 24 th August 2012
16/08/2012	North-East Wiradjuri (Lyn Symes)	Phone	NEWCO fully support the recommendations in the report
16/08/2012	Mingaan Aboriginal Corporation (Elwin Wolfenden)	Phone	Elwin contacted Jeremy, but Jeremy was not in the office. Jeremy will call back
17/08/2012	Mingaan Aboriginal Corporation (Elwin Wolfenden)	Phone	Elwin had no problems with the survey. He indicated that one of the Survey units could have PAD
21/08/2012	Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council (Tonilee Scott)	Email	Sent a reminder to Bathurst that comments are due on the 24th August 2012.

Newcastle Office

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Our Ref: 110910/110912/109411
Date: 22 December 2011

Attn: Tonilee Scott
 149 Russell St
 Bathurst NSW 2795

Via: Email: bathlalc2@bigpond.com

Dear Tonilee

RE: INVITE FOR SITE VISIT TO LIDSDALE SIDING, COAL SERVICES, SPRINGVALE SIDING

RPS intends to undertake an archaeological field survey at Coal Services, Springvale Siding, and Lidsdale Siding mine site, all of which are subsidiaries of Centennial Coal (Western Holdings). The following dates have been scheduled for the proposed field survey:

- 12th January 2012 (Thursday); and
- 13th January 2012 (Friday).

Please be aware that the personnel scheduled to participate in the field survey will need to be inducted for Springvale Siding (Newnes Plateau), and Lidsdale Siding unless they have previously been inducted within the last 12 months. Attendance is expected to be punctual as the scheduled inductions will take place **Tuesday morning (10/12/2011)** and **Thursday morning (12/01/2012)** (See Table 1 and Table 2).

Mine Site	Date	Time	Meeting Place	Team Leader
Springvale	10 th January 2012 (To be confirmed)	To Be confirmed	Springvale Admin Carpark	Ms Deborah Farina
Lidsdale Siding	12 th January 2012	8am	Lidsdale Siding Carpark (Off Main Street)	Ms Cheng Yen Loo
Coal Services	13 th January 2012	8am	Coal Services (Blackmans Flat)	Ms Cheng Yen Loo

Requirements:

RPS will be conducting the surveys concurrently with Ms Deborah Farina (RPS) leading the field team at Springvale Siding and Ms Cheng Yen Loo (RPS) at Coal Services and Lidsdale Siding. It is therefore recommended that two site officers be organised should you wish to have one representative in each field team.

Table 1: Timetable for Site Officers working at Lidsdale Siding and Coal Services (CYL)

Time	Team: CYL	Mine Site: Lidsdale Siding/Coal Services		
		11/01/2012 (Wed)	12/01/1012 (Thurs)	13/01/2012 (Fri)
	7am			
	8am		Induction at Lidsdale Siding	Field Survey at Coal Services (Blackmans Flats)
	9am		↓	↓
	10am		Field Survey at Lidsdale Siding	↓
	11am		↓	↓
	12pm		↓	↓
	1pm		↓	↓
	2pm		↓	↓
	3pm		↓	↓
	4pm		↓	↓
	5pm		↓	↓

Table 2: Timetable for Site Officers working at Springvale Siding (Newnes Plateau)

Time	Team: DF	7 & 8 Bores and Access Tracks			
		10/01/1012 (Tues)	11/01/1012 (Wed)	12/01/1012 (Thurs)	13/01/2012 (Fri)
	7am				
	8am			Induction at Lidsdale Siding	Field work at Lidsdale Siding (if needed)
	9am			↓	↓
	10am	Induction at Springvale (To be confirmed)		Field work at Lidsdale Siding	↓
	11am			↓	↓
	12pm			↓	↓
	1pm			↓	↓
	2pm			↓	↓
	3pm			↓	↓
	4pm			↓	↓
	5pm			↓	↓

RPS Requirements from Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council

- 1) Site officer telephone number.
- 2) Emergency contact numbers.
- 3) Site officer must bring their own PPE gear including the following:
 - Hard hats;
 - High Visibility Clothing;
 - Steel Capped Boots(suitable for hiking);
 - Safety glasses;
 - Long sleeved shirts and trouser pants;
 - Sunscreen; and
 - Soft hats
- 4) Provide your own food and drink provisions
- 5) Provision of Safe work method statements, current and valid **Public Liability** and **Workers Compensation** certificates to RPS at least 1 week before the commencement of field work. **(Note: If you do not have valid insurances your site officer WILL NOT be permitted to attend the field survey)**. (Unless already provided)

It is extremely important that the Tender Agreement is read and clearly understood. Please ensure that your site office complies with all the requirements identified in the Tender Agreement and the back sheet is signed and sent back to RPS (Newcastle) along with your public liability and workers compensation certificates to the following address:

Cheng Yen Loo
RPS
PO Box 428
Hamilton 2303
(Fax) +61(2) 4961 6794

We trust this information is sufficient for your purposes; however should you require any further details or clarification, please do not hesitate to contact Cheng Yen Loo (4940 4299) and/or Deborah Farina (8270 8300).

Yours sincerely

RPS



Cheng Yen Loo
Archaeologist

Newcastle Office

Ground Floor, 241 Denison Street, Broadmeadow, NSW Australia 2292

PO Box 428, Hamilton, NSW Australia 2303

T +61 2 4940 4200 F +61 2 4961 6794 E newcastle@rpsgroup.com.au W rpsgroup.com.au

Our Ref: 110910/110912/109411
Date: 22 December 2011

Attn: Jason Brown
 Gundungurra Tribal Council
 Aboriginal Corporation
 14 Oak St, Katoomba
 NSW 2780

Via: Email: Jason@gundungurra.org.au/gundungurra@bigpond.com

Dear Jason

RE: INVITE FOR SITE VISIT TO LIDSDALE SIDING, COAL SERVICES, SPRINGVALE SIDING

RPS intends to undertake an archaeological field survey at Coal Services, Springvale Siding, and Lidsdale Siding mine site, all of which are subsidiaries of Centennial Coal (Western Holdings). The following dates have been scheduled for the proposed field survey:

- 12th January 2012 (Thursday); and
- 13th January 2012 (Friday).

Please be aware that the personnel scheduled to participate in the field survey will need to be inducted for Springvale Siding (Newnes Plateau), and Lidsdale Siding unless they have previously been inducted within the last 12 months. Attendance is expected to be punctual as the scheduled inductions will take place **Tuesday morning (10/12/2011)** and **Thursday morning (12/01/2012)** (See Table 1 and Table 2).

Mine Site	Date	Time	Meeting Place	Team Leader
Springvale	10 th January 2012 (To be confirmed)	To Be confirmed	Springvale Admin Carpark	Ms Deborah Farina
Lidsdale Siding	12 th January 2012	8am	Lidsdale Siding Carpark (Off Main Street)	Ms Cheng Yen Loo
Coal Services	13 th January 2012	8am	Coal Services (Blackmans Flat)	Ms Cheng Yen Loo

Requirements:

RPS will be conducting the surveys concurrently with Ms Deborah Farina (RPS) leading the field team at Springvale Siding and Ms Cheng Yen Loo (RPS) at Coal Services and Lidsdale Siding. It is therefore recommended that two site officers be organised should you wish to have one representative in each field team.

Table 1: Timetable for Site Officers working at Lidsdale Siding and Coal Services (CYL)

Time	Team: CYL	Mine Site: Lidsdale Siding/Coal Services		
		11/01/2012 (Wed)	12/01/2012 (Thurs)	13/01/2012 (Fri)
	7am			
	8am		Induction at Lidsdale Siding	Field Survey at Coal Services (Blackmans Flats)
	9am		↓	↓
	10am		Field Survey at Lidsdale Siding	↓
	11am		↓	↓
	12pm			
	1pm			
	2pm			
	3pm			
	4pm			
	5pm		↓	↓

Table 2: Timetable for Site Officers working at Springvale Siding (Newnes Plateau)

Time	Team: DF	7 & 8 Bores and Access Tracks			
		10/01/2012 (Tues)	11/01/2012 (Wed)	12/01/2012 (Thurs)	13/01/2012 (Fri)
	7am				
	8am			Induction at Lidsdale Siding	Field work at Lidsdale Siding (if needed)
	9am			↓	↓
	10am	Induction at Springvale (To be confirmed)		Field work at Lidsdale Siding	↓
	11am			↓	↓
	12pm				
	1pm				
	2pm				
	3pm				
	4pm			↓	↓
	5pm				

RPS Requirements from Gundungurra Tribal Council Aboriginal Corporation

- 1) Site officer telephone number.
- 2) Emergency contact numbers.
- 3) Site officer must bring their own PPE gear including the following:
 - Hard hats;
 - High Visibility Clothing;
 - Steel Capped Boots(suitable for hiking);
 - Safety glasses;
 - Long sleeved shirts and trouser pants;
 - Sunscreen; and
 - Soft hats
- 4) Provide your own food and drink provisions
- 5) Provision of Safe work method statements, current and valid **Public Liability** and **Workers Compensation** certificates to RPS at least 1 week before the commencement of field work. (Note: If you do not have valid insurances your site officer WILL NOT be permitted to attend the field survey).(Unless already provided).

It is extremely important that the Tender Agreement is read and clearly understood. Please ensure that your site office complies with all the requirements identified in the Tender Agreement and the back sheet is signed and sent back to RPS (Newcastle) along with your public liability and workers compensation certificates to the following address:

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We trust this information is sufficient for your purposes; however should you require any further details or clarification, please do not hesitate to contact Cheng Yen Loo (4940 4299) and/or Deborah Farina (8270 8300).

Yours sincerely
RPS



Cheng Yen Loo
Archaeologist

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PO Box 428, Hamilton, NSW Australia 2303

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Our Ref: 110910/110912/109411

Date: 22 December 2011

Attn: Elwin Wolfenden
Mingaan Aboriginal Corporation
38 Tweed Rd NSW 2790

Via: Email: mingaan.lithgow@ymail.com

Dear Elwin

RE: INVITE FOR SITE VISIT TO LIDSDALE SIDING, COAL SERVICES, SPRINGVALE SIDING

RPS intends to undertake an archaeological field survey at Coal Services, Springvale Siding, and Lidsdale Siding mine site, all of which are subsidiaries of Centennial Coal (Western Holdings). The following dates have been scheduled for the proposed field survey:

- 12th January 2012 (Thursday); and
- 13th January 2012 (Friday).

Please be aware that the personnel scheduled to participate in the field survey will need to be inducted for Springvale Siding (Newnes Plateau), and Lidsdale Siding unless they have previously been inducted within the last 12 months. Attendance is expected to be punctual as the scheduled inductions will take place **Tuesday morning (10/12/2011)** and **Thursday morning (12/01/2012)** (See Table 1 and Table 2).

Mine Site	Date	Time	Meeting Place	Team Leader
Springvale	10 th January 2012 (To be confirmed)	To Be confirmed	Springvale Admin Carpark	Ms Deborah Farina
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Coal Services	13 th January 2012	8am	Coal Services (Blackmans Flat)	Ms Cheng Yen Loo

Requirements:

RPS will be conducting the surveys concurrently with Ms Deborah Farina (RPS) leading the field team at Springvale Siding and Ms Cheng Yen Loo (RPS) at Coal Services and Lidsdale Siding. It is therefore recommended that two site officers be organised should you wish to have one representative in each field team.

Table 1: Timetable for Site Officers working at Lidsdale Siding and Coal Services (CYL)

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	11am		↓	↓
	12pm		↓	↓
	1pm		↓	↓
	2pm		↓	↓
	3pm		↓	↓
	4pm		↓	↓
	5pm		↓	↓

Table 2: Timetable for Site Officers working at Springvale Siding (Newnes Plateau)

Time	Team: DF	7 & 8 Bores and Access Tracks			
		10/01/2012 (Tues)	11/01/2012 (Wed)	12/01/2012 (Thurs)	13/01/2012 (Fri)
	7am				
	8am			Induction at Lidsdale Siding	Field work at Lidsdale Siding (if needed)
	9am			↓	↓
	10am	Induction at Springvale (To be confirmed)		Field work at Lidsdale Siding	↓
	11am			↓	↓
	12pm			↓	↓
	1pm			↓	↓
	2pm			↓	↓
	3pm			↓	↓
	4pm			↓	↓
	5pm			↓	↓

RPS Requirements from Mingaan Aboriginal Corporation

- 1) Site officer telephone number.
- 2) Emergency contact numbers.
- 3) Site officer must bring their own PPE gear including the following:
 - Hard hats;
 - High Visibility Clothing;
 - Steel Capped Boots(suitable for hiking);
 - Safety glasses;
 - Long sleeved shirts and trouser pants;
 - Sunscreen; and
 - Soft hats
- 4) Provide your own food and drink provisions
- 5) Provision of Safe work method statements, current and valid **Public Liability** and **Workers Compensation** certificates to RPS at least 1 week before the commencement of field work. (Note: If you do not have valid insurances your site officer WILL NOT be permitted to attend the field survey) (Unless already provided)

It is extremely important that the Tender Agreement is read and clearly understood. Please ensure that your site office complies with all the requirements identified in the Tender Agreement and the back sheet is signed and sent back to RPS (Newcastle) along with your public liability and workers compensation certificates to the following address:

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PO Box 428
Hamilton 2303
(Fax) +61(2) 4961 6794

We trust this information is sufficient for your purposes; however should you require any further details or clarification, please do not hesitate to contact Cheng Yen Loo (4940 4299) and/or Deborah Farina (8270 8300).

Yours sincerely
RPS



Cheng Yen Loo
Archaeologist

Newcastle Office

Ground Floor, 241 Denison Street, Broadmeadow, NSW Australia 2292

PO Box 428, Hamilton, NSW Australia 2303

T +61 2 4940 4200 F +61 2 4961 6794 E newcastle@rpsgroup.com.au W rpsgroup.com.au

Our Ref: 110910/110912/109411
Date: 22 December 2011

Attn: Lyn Syme
 112-114 Main St,
 Ulan NSW 2850

Via: Email: lsyme@aapt.net.au

Dear Lyn

RE: INVITE FOR SITE VISIT TO LIDSDALE SIDING, COAL SERVICES, SPRINGVALE SIDING

RPS intends to undertake an archaeological field survey at Coal Services, Springvale Siding, and Lidsdale Siding mine site, all of which are subsidiaries of Centennial Coal (Western Holdings). The following dates have been scheduled for the proposed field survey:

- 12th January 2012 (Thursday); and
- 13th January 2012 (Friday).

Please be aware that the personnel scheduled to participate in the field survey will need to be inducted for Springvale Siding (Newnes Plateau), and Lidsdale Siding unless they have previously been inducted within the last 12 months. Attendance is expected to be punctual as the scheduled inductions will take place **Tuesday morning (10/12/2011)** and **Thursday morning (12/01/2012)** (See Table 1 and Table 2).

Mine Site	Date	Time	Meeting Place	Team Leader
Springvale	10 th January 2012 (To be confirmed)	To Be confirmed	Springvale Admin Carpark	Ms Deborah Farina
Lidsdale Siding	12 th January 2012	8am	Lidsdale Siding Carpark (Off Main Street)	Ms Cheng Yen Loo
Coal Services	13 th January 2012	8am	Coal Services (Blackmans Flat)	Ms Cheng Yen Loo

Requirements:

RPS will be conducting the surveys concurrently with Ms Deborah Farina (RPS) leading the field team at Springvale Siding and Ms Cheng Yen Loo (RPS) at Coal Services and Lidsdale Siding. It is therefore recommended that two site officers be organised should you wish to have one representative in each field team.

Table 1: Timetable for Site Officers working at Lidsdale Siding and Coal Services (CYL)

Time	Team: CYL	Mine Site: Lidsdale Siding/Coal Services		
		11/01/2012 (Wed)	12/01/2012 (Thurs)	13/01/2012 (Fri)
	7am			
	8am		Induction at Lidsdale Siding	Field Survey at Coal Services (Blackmans Flats)
	9am		↓	↓
	10am		Field Survey at Lidsdale Siding	↓
	11am		↓	↓
	12pm		↓	↓
	1pm		↓	↓
	2pm		↓	↓
	3pm		↓	↓
	4pm		↓	↓
	5pm		↓	↓

Table 2: Timetable for Site Officers working at Springvale Siding (Newnes Plateau)

Time	Team: DF	7 & 8 Bores and Access Tracks			
		10/01/2012 (Tues)	11/01/2012 (Wed)	12/01/2012 (Thurs)	13/01/2012 (Fri)
	7am				
	8am			Induction at Lidsdale Siding	Field work at Lidsdale Siding (if needed)
	9am			↓	↓
	10am	Induction at Springvale (To be confirmed)		Field work at Lidsdale Siding	↓
	11am			↓	↓
	12pm			↓	↓
	1pm			↓	↓
	2pm			↓	↓
	3pm			↓	↓
	4pm			↓	↓
	5pm			↓	↓

RPS Requirements from North-East Wiradjuri

- 1) Site officer telephone number.
- 2) Emergency contact numbers.
- 3) Site officer must bring their own PPE gear including the following:
 - Hard hats;
 - High Visibility Clothing;
 - Steel Capped Boots(suitable for hiking);
 - Safety glasses;
 - Long sleeved shirts and trouser pants;
 - Sunscreen; and
 - Soft hats
- 4) Provide your own food and drink provisions
- 5) Provision of Safe work method statements, current and valid **Public Liability** and **Workers Compensation** certificates to RPS at least 1 week before the commencement of field work. (Note: If you do not have valid insurances your site officer WILL NOT be permitted to attend the field survey) (Unless already provided).

It is extremely important that the Tender Agreement is read and clearly understood. Please ensure that your site office complies with all the requirements identified in the Tender Agreement and the back sheet is signed and sent back to RPS (Newcastle) along with your public liability and workers compensation certificates to the following address:

Cheng Yen Loo
RPS
PO Box 428
Hamilton 2303
(Fax) +61(2) 4961 6794

We trust this information is sufficient for your purposes; however should you require any further details or clarification, please do not hesitate to contact Cheng Yen Loo (4940 4299) and/or Deborah Farina (8270 8300).

Yours sincerely

RPS



Cheng Yen Loo
Archaeologist

Newcastle Office

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PO Box 428, Hamilton, NSW Australia 2303

T +61 2 4940 4200 F +61 2 4961 6794 E newcastle@rpsgroup.com.au W rpsgroup.com.au

Our Ref: 110910/110912/109411

Date: 22 December 2011

Attn: Wendy Lewis
PO Box 771
Picton NSW 2574

Via: Mail

Dear Wendy

RE: INVITE FOR SITE VISIT TO LIDSDALE SIDING, COAL SERVICES, SPRINGVALE SIDING

RPS intends to undertake an archaeological field survey at Coal Services, Springvale Coal, and Lidsdale Siding mine site, all of which are subsidiaries of Centennial Coal (Western Holdings). The following dates have been scheduled for the proposed field survey:

- 12th January 2012 (Thursday); and
- 13th January 2012 (Friday).

Please be aware that the personnel scheduled to participate in the field survey will need to be inducted for Springvale Siding (Newnes Plateau), and Lidsdale Siding unless they have previously been inducted within the last 12 months. Attendance is expected to be punctual as the scheduled inductions will take place **Tuesday morning (10/12/2011)** and **Thursday morning (12/01/2012)** (See Table 1 and Table 2).

Mine Site	Date	Time	Meeting Place	Team Leader
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Coal Services	13 th January 2012	8am	Coal Services (Blackmans Flat)	Ms Cheng Yen Loo

Requirements:

RPS will be conducting the surveys concurrently with Ms Deborah Farina (RPS) leading the field team at Springvale Siding and Ms Cheng Yen Loo (RPS) at Coal Services and Lidsdale Siding. It is therefore recommended that two site officers be organised should you wish to have one representative in each field team.

Table 1: Timetable for Site Officers working at Lidsdale Siding and Coal Services (CYL)

Time	Team: CYL	Mine Site: Lidsdale Siding/Coal Services		
		11/01/2012 (Wed)	12/01/1012 (Thurs)	13/01/2012 (Fri)
	7am			
	8am		Induction at Lidsdale Siding	Field Survey at Coal Services (Blackmans Flats)
	9am		↓	↓
	10am		Field Survey at Lidsdale Siding	↓
	11am		↓	↓
	12pm		↓	↓
	1pm		↓	↓
	2pm		↓	↓
	3pm		↓	↓
	4pm		↓	↓
	5pm		↓	↓

Table 2: Timetable for Site Officers working at Springvale Siding (Newnes Plateau)

Time	Team: DF	7 & 8 Bores and Access Tracks			
		10/01/1012 (Tues)	11/01/1012 (Wed)	12/01/1012 (Thurs)	13/01/2012 (Fri)
	7am				
	8am			Induction at Lidsdale Siding	Field work at Lidsdale Siding (if needed)
	9am			↓	↓
	10am	Induction at Springvale (To be confirmed)		Field work at Lidsdale Siding	↓
	11am			↓	↓
	12pm			↓	↓
	1pm			↓	↓
	2pm			↓	↓
	3pm			↓	↓
	4pm			↓	↓
	5pm			↓	↓

RPS Requirements from Warrabinga Native Title Claimants Aboriginal Corporation

- 1) Site officer telephone number.
- 2) Emergency contact numbers.
- 3) Site officer must bring their own PPE gear including the following:
 - Hard hats;
 - High Visibility Clothing;
 - Steel Capped Boots(suitable for hiking);
 - Safety glasses;
 - Long sleeved shirts and trouser pants;
 - Sunscreen; and
 - Soft hats
- 4) Provide your own food and drink provisions
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It is extremely important that the Tender Agreement is read and clearly understood. Please ensure that your site office complies with all the requirements identified in the Tender Agreement and the back sheet is signed and sent back to RPS (Newcastle) along with your public liability and workers compensation certificates to the following address:

Cheng Yen Loo
RPS
PO Box 428
Hamilton 2303
(Fax) +61(2) 4961 6794

We trust this information is sufficient for your purposes; however should you require any further details or clarification, please do not hesitate to contact Cheng Yen Loo (4940 4299) and/or Deborah Farina (8270 8300).

Yours sincerely

RPS



Cheng Yen Loo
Archaeologist

Newcastle Office

Ground Floor, 241 Denison Street, Broadmeadow, NSW Australia 2292

PO Box 428, Hamilton, NSW Australia 2303

T +61 2 4940 4200 F +61 2 4961 6794 E newcastle@rpsgroup.com.au W rpsgroup.com.au

Our Ref: 110910/110912/109411

Date: 22 December 2011

Attn: Helen Riley
Wiray-dyuraa Ngumbaay-dyil & Wiray-dyuraa Maying-gu
38 Tweed Road
Lithgow NSW 2790

Via: Mail/ Email: mingaan.lithgow@ymail.com

Dear Helen

RE: INVITE FOR SITE VISIT TO LIDSDALE SIDING, COAL SERVICES, SPRINGVALE SIDING

RPS intends to undertake an archaeological field survey at Coal Services, Springvale Coal, and Lidsdale Siding mine site, all of which are subsidiaries of Centennial Coal (Western Holdings). The following dates have been scheduled for the proposed field survey:

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Requirements:

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	9am		↓	↓
	10am		Field Survey at Lidsdale Siding	
	11am		↓	↓
	12pm			
	1pm			
	2pm			
	3pm			
	4pm			
	5pm		↓	↓

Table 2: Timetable for Site Officers working at Springvale Siding (Newnes Plateau)

Time	Team: DF	7 & 8 Bores and Access Tracks			
		10/01/2012 (Tues)	11/01/2012 (Wed)	12/01/2012 (Thurs)	13/01/2012 (Fri)
	7am				
	8am			Induction at Lidsdale Siding	Field work at Lidsdale Siding (if needed)
	9am			↓	↓
	10am	Induction at Springvale (To be confirmed)		Field work at Lidsdale Siding	
	11am			↓	↓
	12pm				
	1pm				
	2pm				
	3pm				
	4pm			↓	↓
	5pm				

RPS Requirements from Wiray-dyuraa Ngumbaay-dyil & Wiray-dyuraa Maying-gu

- 1) Site officer telephone number.
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- 3) Site officer must bring their own PPE gear including the following:
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 - Long sleeved shirts and trouser pants;
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Cheng Yen Loo
RPS
PO Box 428
Hamilton 2303
(Fax) +61(2) 4961 6794

We trust this information is sufficient for your purposes; however should you require any further details or clarification, please do not hesitate to contact Cheng Yen Loo (4940 4299) and/or Deborah Farina (8270 8300).

Yours sincerely
RPS



Cheng Yen Loo
Archaeologist

Cheng Yen Loo

From: Jeremy Hill
Sent: Friday, 17 August 2012 6:01 AM
To: Cheng Yen Loo; chengyenloo@yahoo.com
Cc: Tessa Boer-Mah
Subject: FW: Lidsdale Siding



Jeremy Hill
Graduate Archaeologist
RPS Australia Asia Pacific
PO Box 428, Hamilton, NSW, Australia, 2303
241 Denison St, Broadmeadow, NSW, 2292
Tel: +61 2 4940 4200
Fax: +61 2 4961 6794
Email: Jeremy.Hill@rpsgroup.com.au
www: <http://rpsgroup.com.au>

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From: Lynette Syme [<mailto:lynsyme@bigpond.com>]
Sent: Thursday, 16 August 2012 7:21 AM
To: Tessa Boer-Mah
Cc: Jeremy Hill
Subject: Lidsdale Siding

Thank you for the report on the Lidsdale Siding – North East Wiradjuri agree with the recommendations in this report.

Regards

Lyn Syme

Co Secretary and Director

Cheng Yen Loo

From: Cheng Yen Loo
Sent: Friday, 27 July 2012 3:24 PM
To: 'Robert Clegg'
Cc: Tessa Boer-Mah; Darrell Rigby; Rob Dwyer
Subject: Calls for Comments Lidsdale Siding CHIA Report - Wiradjuri Council of Elders
Attachments: CHA Lidsdale Siding Project Final RED.pdf

Importance: High

Tracking:	Recipient	Delivery
	'Robert Clegg'	
	Tessa Boer-Mah	Delivered: 27/07/2012 3:25 PM
	Darrell Rigby	Delivered: 27/07/2012 3:25 PM
	Rob Dwyer	Delivered: 27/07/2012 3:25 PM

Dear Rob Clegg

I hope you are well. As part of the ACHCR process, please find attached a copy of the Lidsdale Siding Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (CHIA) report for your review. If you have any comments to make about the report, can you please provide a written response to RPS **as soon as possible**. Please note that the **last day for accepting comments** about the report is the **24th August 2012, 5pm close of business**.

If you have any comments to make, please send them through either via email or post

Email: Tessa.Boer-Mah@rpsgroup.com.au

Post: PO Box 428, Hamilton, NSW, Australia, 2303
241 Denison St, Broadmeadow, NSW, 2292

Kindest Regards

Cheng Yen



Cheng Yen Loo
Archaeologist
RPS Australia Asia Pacific
PO Box 428, Hamilton, NSW, Australia, 2303
241 Denison St, Broadmeadow, NSW, 2292
Tel: +61 2 4940 4200
Fax: +61 2 4961 6794
Email: ChengYen.Loo@rpsgroup.com.au
www: <http://rpsgroup.com.au>

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Cheng Yen Loo

From: Cheng Yen Loo
Sent: Friday, 27 July 2012 2:47 PM
To: 'sharonbrown@gundungurra.org.au'
Cc: Darrell Rigby; Tessa Boer-Mah; Rob Dwyer
Subject: Calls for Comments Lidsdale Siding CHIA Report - Gundungurra Tribal Council Aboriginal Corporation
Attachments: CHA Lidsdale Siding Project Final RED.pdf

Importance: High

Tracking:	Recipient	Delivery	Read
	'sharonbrown@gundungurra.org.au'		
	Darrell Rigby	Delivered: 27/07/2012 2:52 PM	Read: 27/07/2012 3:12 PM
	Tessa Boer-Mah	Delivered: 27/07/2012 2:52 PM	
	Rob Dwyer	Delivered: 27/07/2012 2:52 PM	

Dear Sharon Brown

I hope you are well. As part of the ACHCR process, please find attached a copy of the Lidsdale Siding Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (CHIA) report for your review. If you have any comments to make about the report, can you please provide a written response to RPS **as soon as possible**. Please note that the **last day for accepting comments** about the report is the **24th August 2012, 5pm close of business**.

If you have any comments to make, please send them through either via email or post

Email: Tessa.Boer-Mah@rpsgroup.com.au

Post: PO Box 428, Hamilton, NSW, Australia, 2303
241 Denison St, Broadmeadow, NSW, 2292

Kindest Regards

Cheng Yen



Cheng Yen Loo
Archaeologist
RPS Australia Asia Pacific
PO Box 428, Hamilton, NSW, Australia, 2303
241 Denison St, Broadmeadow, NSW, 2292
Tel: +61 2 4940 4200
Fax: +61 2 4961 6794
Email: ChengYen.Loo@rpsgroup.com.au
www: <http://rpsgroup.com.au>

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Cheng Yen Loo

From: Cheng Yen Loo
Sent: Friday, 27 July 2012 2:47 PM
To: 'Mingaan Lithgow'
Cc: Darrell Rigby; Tessa Boer-Mah; Rob Dwyer
Subject: Calls for Comments Lidsdale Siding CHIA Report - Mingaan Aboriginal Corporation
Attachments: CHA Lidsdale Siding Project Final RED.pdf

Importance: High

Tracking:	Recipient	Delivery	Read
	'Mingaan Lithgow'		
	Darrell Rigby	Delivered: 27/07/2012 2:51 PM	Read: 27/07/2012 3:12 PM
	Tessa Boer-Mah	Delivered: 27/07/2012 2:51 PM	
	Rob Dwyer	Delivered: 27/07/2012 2:51 PM	

Dear Mingaan

I hope you are well. As part of the ACHCR process, please find attached a copy of the Lidsdale Siding Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (CHIA) report for your review. If you have any comments to make about the report, can you please provide a written response to RPS **as soon as possible**. Please note that the **last day for accepting comments** about the report is the **24th August 2012, 5pm close of business**.

If you have any comments to make, please send them through either via email or post

Email: Tessa.Boer-Mah@rpsgroup.com.au

Post: PO Box 428, Hamilton, NSW, Australia, 2303
241 Denison St, Broadmeadow, NSW, 2292

Kindest Regards

Cheng Yen



Cheng Yen Loo
Archaeologist
RPS Australia Asia Pacific
PO Box 428, Hamilton, NSW, Australia, 2303
241 Denison St, Broadmeadow, NSW, 2292
Tel: +61 2 4940 4200
Fax: +61 2 4961 6794
Email: ChengYen.Loo@rpsgroup.com.au
www: <http://rpsgroup.com.au>

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Cheng Yen Loo

From: Cheng Yen Loo
Sent: Friday, 27 July 2012 2:47 PM
To: 'Bathlalc2@bigpond.com'
Cc: Darrell Rigby; Tessa Boer-Mah; Rob Dwyer
Subject: Calls for Comments Lidsdale Siding CHIA Report - Bathurst LALC
Attachments: CHA Lidsdale Siding Project Final RED.pdf

Importance: High

Tracking:	Recipient	Delivery	Read
	'Bathlalc2@bigpond.com'		
	Darrell Rigby	Delivered: 27/07/2012 2:50 PM	Read: 27/07/2012 3:12 PM
	Tessa Boer-Mah	Delivered: 27/07/2012 2:50 PM	
	Rob Dwyer	Delivered: 27/07/2012 2:50 PM	

Dear Tonilee Scott

I hope you are well. As part of the ACHCR process, please find attached a copy of the Lidsdale Siding Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (CHIA) report for your review. If you have any comments to make about the report, can you please provide a written response to RPS **as soon as possible**. Please note that the **last day for accepting comments** about the report is the **24th August 2012, 5pm close of business**.

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Email: Tessa.Boer-Mah@rpsgroup.com.au

Post: PO Box 428, Hamilton, NSW, Australia, 2303
241 Denison St, Broadmeadow, NSW, 2292

Kindest Regards

Cheng Yen



Cheng Yen Loo
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Cheng Yen Loo

From: Cheng Yen Loo
Sent: Friday, 27 July 2012 2:47 PM
To: 'Lyn Syme'
Cc: Tessa Boer-Mah; Darrell Rigby; Rob Dwyer
Subject: Calls for Comments Lidsdale Siding CHIA Report - North-East Wiradjuri
Attachments: CHA Lidsdale Siding Project Final RED.pdf

Importance: High

Tracking:	Recipient	Delivery	Read
	'Lyn Syme'		
	Tessa Boer-Mah	Delivered: 27/07/2012 2:48 PM	
	Darrell Rigby	Delivered: 27/07/2012 2:48 PM	Read: 27/07/2012 3:12 PM
	Rob Dwyer	Delivered: 27/07/2012 2:48 PM	

Dear Lyn Symes

I hope you are well. As part of the ACHCR process, please find attached a copy of the Lidsdale Siding Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (CHIA) report for your review. If you have any comments to make about the report, can you please provide a written response to RPS **as soon as possible**. Please note that the **last day for accepting comments** about the report is the **24th August 2012, 5pm close of business**.

If you have any comments to make, please send them through either via email or post

Email: Tessa.Boer-Mah@rpsgroup.com.au

Post: PO Box 428, Hamilton, NSW, Australia, 2303
241 Denison St, Broadmeadow, NSW, 2292

Kindest Regards

Cheng Yen



Cheng Yen Loo
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Cheng Yen Loo

From: Robert Clegg [rclegg55@gmail.com]
Sent: Thursday, 22 December 2011 6:30 PM
To: Cheng Yen Loo
Subject: Re: Signed agreed methodology and tender agreement required from Wiradjuri Council of Elders

Cheng

A copy of the reports would be great.

Thank you for your understanding.

Merry Xmas

Rob

On Thu, Dec 22, 2011 at 5:40 PM, Cheng Yen Loo <chengyen.loo@rpsgroup.com.au> wrote:
Hi Robert,

Thanks for letting me know. Yes, Helen Riley is in touch with me and yes, she is representing the Migaan Aboriginal Corporation (based on my conversations with her and the paperwork she has signed to date).

I can totally understand where you are coming from. Yes, the Aboriginal community groups are being notified and consulted on what is happening. Please be assured that all the groups that have expressed interest has been kept in the loop. I will convey all updates to Helen so I am sure you will also be notified on what the outcome of the proposed works in 2012. If you like, I am more than happy to issue you out a copy of the reports for your viewing as the information becomes available.

Regards

Cheng

Cheng Yen Loo
Archaeologist
RPS

RPS Australia

T [+61 2 4940 4200](tel:+61249404200) | F [+61 2 4961 6794](tel:+61249616794)

-----Original Message-----

From: Robert Clegg [mailto:rclegg55@gmail.com]
Sent: Thursday, 22 December 2011 5:22 PM
To: Cheng Yen Loo
Cc: Mingaan Lithgow
Subject: Re: Signed agreed methodology and tender agreement required from Wiradjuri Council of Elders

Cheng

It is hard to sign something that I have not recieved in hard copy, unlike others, our work is of a volunteering nature for the council of

elders and I especially cannot afford a printer or other resources in which other organisations have, therefore i suggest to you that confirmation by email is to be taken as my signature.

The Wiradjui Council of Elders interest is for Local people to be involved only, we as the Council of Elders do not involve ourselves in the local issues, we only ask that the Elders from that area are notified and consulted with which is culturally appropriate, Helen Riley is a local elder/custodian, although Helen is a member of the Migaan Aboriginal corp, I do not know whether she is representing them

12/22/11, Cheng Yen Loo <chengyen.loo@rpsgroup.com.au> wrote:

> Dear Rob Clegg

>

>

>

> I am trying to organise the field at Lidsdale Siding and Coal Services
> for January 2012. Helen Riley has signed the expression of interest
> form for Wiradjuri Council of Elders. We sent out the methodology
letter

> to you on the 23rd November 2011 and a meeting was held on the 7th Dec
> to run through the proposed works. We haven't received a signed
> agreement for the methodology nor a signed copy of the Tender
Agreement.

> The methodology agreement is due today. Please also note that unless
the

> Tender agreement is signed, representatives of the Wiradjuri Council
of

> Elders cannot participate in the field survey. We also require you to
> contact us to confirm your expression of interest in regards to your
> intentions to participate in the proposed works in 2012 for Centennial
> Western Holdings because Helen is also representing the Mingaan
> Aboriginal Corp and we need to know that there isn't a double up. The
> signed methodology letter needs to be returned to me by the close of
> business today (22nd Dec 2011) and the Tender Agreement will also need
> to be sent back to me. Otherwise I cannot schedule the inductions for
> the representatives you wish to send out to site and I will assume
that

> the signed expression of interest letter has been withdrawn.

>

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> Regards

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> Cheng Yen

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Appendix 3

Glossary of Site Types

Aboriginal site types

The following is a brief description of most Aboriginal site types.

Artefact Scatters

Artefact scatters are defined by the presence of two or more stone artefacts in close association (i.e. within fifty metres of each other). An artefact scatter may consist solely of surface material exposed by erosion, or may contain sub-surface deposit of varying depth. Associated features may include hearths or stone-lined fireplaces, and heat treatment pits.

Artefact scatters may represent:

Camp sites: involving short or long-term habitation, manufacture and maintenance of stone or wooden tools, raw material management, tool storage and food preparation and consumption; Hunting or gathering activities; Activities spatially separated from camp sites (e.g. tool manufacture or maintenance); or Transient movement through the landscape.

The detection of artefact scatters depends upon conditions of surface visibility, including vegetation cover, ground disturbance and recent sediment deposition. Factors such as poor light, vegetation, leaf litter may obscure artefact scatters and prevent their detection during surface surveys.

Bora Grounds

Bora grounds are a ceremonial site associated with initiations. They are usually comprise two circular depressions in the earth, and may be edged with stone. Bora grounds generally occur on soft sediments in river valleys, although they may also be located on high, rocky ground in association with stone arrangements.

Burials

Human remains were often placed in hollow trees, caves or sand deposits and may have been marked by carved or scarred trees. Burials have been identified eroding out of sand deposits or creek banks, or when disturbed by development. The probability of detecting burials during archaeological fieldwork is extremely low.

Culturally Modified Trees

Culturally modified trees include scarred and carved trees. Scarred trees are caused by the removal of bark for use in manufacturing canoes, containers, shields or shelters. Notches were also carved in trees to permit easier climbing. Scarred trees are only likely to be present on mature trees remaining from original vegetation. Carved trees, the easiest to identify, are caused by the removal of bark to create a working surface on which engravings are incised. Carved trees were used as markers for ceremonial and symbolic purposes, including burials. Although, carved trees were relatively common in NSW in the early 20th century, vegetation removal has rendered this site type extremely rare. Modified trees, where bark was removed for often domestic use are less easily identified. Criteria for identifying modified trees include: the age of the tree; type of tree (the bark of many trees is not suitable, also introduced species would be unlikely subjects); axe marks (with the need to determine the type of axe - stone or steel – though Aborigines after settlement did use steel); shape of the scar (natural or humanly scarred); height of the scar above the ground (reasonable working height with consideration given to subsequent growth).

Fish Traps

Fish traps comprised arrangements of stone, branches and/or wickerwork placed in watercourses, estuaries and along coasts to trap or permit the easier capture of sea-life.

Grinding Grooves

Grinding grooves are elongated narrow depressions in soft rocks (particularly sedimentary), generally associated with watercourses, that are created by the shaping and sharpening of ground-edge implements. To produce a sharp edge the axe blank (or re-worked axe) was honed on a natural stone surface near a source of water. The water was required for lubricating the grinding process. Axe grinding grooves can be identified by features such as a narrow short groove, with greatest depth near the groove centre. The grooves also display a patina developed through friction between stone surfaces. Generally a series of grooves are found as a result of the repetitive process.

Isolated Finds

An Isolated find describes a site where only one artefact is visible. These finds are not found in apparent association with other evidence for prehistoric activity or occupation. Isolated finds occur anywhere and may represent loss, deliberate discard or abandonment of an artefact, or may be the remains of a dispersed artefact scatter. Numerous isolated finds have been recorded within the study area. An isolated find may flag the occurrence of other less visible artefacts in the vicinity or may indicate disturbance or relocation after the original discard.

Middens

Shell middens comprise deposits of shell remaining from consumption and are common in coastal regions and along watercourses. Middens vary in size, preservation and content, although they often contain artefacts made from stone, bone or shell, charcoal, and the remains of terrestrial or aquatic fauna that formed an additional component of Aboriginal diet. Middens can provide significant information on land-use patterns, diet, chronology of occupation and environmental conditions.

Mounds

Aboriginal mounds are places where people lived and reflect a record of that living space. Mounds may

Mythological / Traditional Sites

Mythological and traditional sites of significance to Aboriginal people may occur in any location, although they are often associated with natural landscape features. They include sites associated with dreaming stories, massacre sites, traditional camp sites and contact sites. Consultation with the local Aboriginal community is essential for identifying these sites.

Ochre quarries

Ochre, iron oxide may in colours through brown, yellow to red. Ochre may have been used dry for colouring hair or skin or ground to a fine powder and mixed with mediums such as water, blood, fat, etc as a fixative. Ochre was used for decorating the body, artefacts and rock shelters. Quality deposits provided a valuable resource with evidence of wide spread trade of the substance.

Rock Shelters may contain Art and / or Occupation Deposit

Rock shelters occur where geological formations suitable for habitation or use are present, such as rock overhangs, shelters or caves. Rock shelter sites generally contain artefacts, food remains and/or rock art and may include sites with areas of potential archaeological deposit, where evidence of rock-art or human occupation is expected but not visible. The geological composition of a study area will indicate the likelihood for rock shelters to occur.

Stone Arrangements

Stone arrangements include lines, circles, mounds, or other patterns of stone arranged by Aboriginal people. These may be associated with bora grounds, ceremonial sites, mythological or sacred sites. Stone arrangements are more likely to occur on hill tops and ridge crests that contain stone outcrops or surface stone. Preservation of those sites is dependent on minimal impact from recent land use practices.

Stone Quarries

A stone quarry is a place at which stone resource exploitation has occurred. Quarry sites are only located where the exposed stone material is suitable for use either for ceremonial purposes (e.g. ochre) or for artefact manufacture.

Appendix 4

AHIMS Search Results

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref Number : PR110912
Client Service ID :58377

Note: This Excel report shows the sites found in AHIMS on the 09/12/2011. If this date is not the same as the original date of the Search Results letter obtained during the Basic Search, then the search results might be different. The PDF version of this report will always coincide with the Basic Search Results letter.

SiteID	SiteName	Contact	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	SiteStatus	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Permits	Reports	Recorders
45-1-2548	IV-IF-2		AGD	56	222850	6303590	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Isolated			Robynne
45-1-2549	IV-OS-3		AGD	56	222790	6303230	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open			Robynne
45-1-2551	IV-OS-5		AGD	56	222790	6303490	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open			Robynne
45-1-2552	IV-OS-4		AGD	56	222810	6303400	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open			Robynne
45-1-2553	IV-OS-6		AGD	56	223670	6302970	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open			Robynne
45-6-2354	Lamberts Creek 7		AGD	56	225530	6303350	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open	405		Ms.Lalla
45-6-2355	Lamberts Creek 6;		AGD	56	225480	6303070	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open	405		Ms.Lalla
45-3-2008	Dharug N.P.;		AGD	56	225400	6296570	Open	Valid	Art (Pigment or	Axe		1333	Warren
45-1-0147	21 Newnes State Forest		AGD	56	231420	6302950	Closed	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter		339,201	Denise
45-1-0148	22; Newnes State Forest		AGD	56	231250	6302820	Closed	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter		339,201	Denise
45-1-0151	27 Newnes State Forest		AGD	56	232050	6305550	Closed	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter		339,201	Denise
45-1-0159	35_ PAD 14;Newnes State Forest;		AGD	56	231990	6301850	Closed	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter		339,201	Susan
45-1-0066	Pipers Flat;Ivanhoe Colliery;		AGD	56	222760	6303710	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open			Ms.Lalla
45-1-0067	Pipers Flat;Ivanhoe Colliery		AGD	56	222700	6303780	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open		387	ASRSYS
45-1-0071	Mt Piper;Lamberts Creek 1;		AGD	56	225325	6302130	Closed	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter		2294	Helen
45-1-0072	Lamberts Creek2		AGD	56	225245	6302229	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open		2294	Helen
45-1-0074	Mt Piper;		AGD	56	224260	6301500	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open			ASRSYS
45-1-0075	Mt Piper;		AGD	56	223450	6302290	Closed	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter			ASRSYS
45-1-0076	Mt Piper;		AGD	56	223440	6302040	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open			ASRSYS
45-1-0206	S9;Lidsdale;		AGD	56	227750	6301500	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open		2300	Elizabeth
45-1-0207	S8;Blackmans Flat;		AGD	56	226520	6303050	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open		2300	Elizabeth
45-1-0208	S5;Blackmans Flat;		AGD	56	225550	6303050	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open	361	2300	Elizabeth
45-1-0209	S4;Wallerawang;		AGD	56	226300	6302550	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open		2300	Elizabeth
45-1-0210	S3;Wallerawang;		AGD	56	226600	6302350	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open	472	2300	Elizabeth
45-1-0211	S2;Wallerawang;		AGD	56	228700	6300550	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open	467	2300	Mr.Neville
45-1-0212	G51;Springvale Colliery;		AGD	56	230700	6300020	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open		2300,26	Elizabeth
45-1-0213	Lamberts Ck 4;Mt Piper;		AGD	56	225149	6302270	Closed	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter		2294	Helen
45-1-0214	Lamberts Ck 3;Mt Piper;		AGD	56	225163	6302178	Closed	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter		2294	Helen
45-1-0215	Lamberts Ck 5;Mt Piper;		AGD	56	225300	6302480	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open		2294	Helen
45-1-0216	Neybecks Creek 2;		AGD	56	225480	6305660	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open			Helen
45-1-0217	Neubeck Creek 1;		AGD	56	224670	6305920	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open	2225		Helen
45-1-0218	S7 - Blackmans Flat;		AGD	56	224400	6303650	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open			Mr.Neville
45-1-0117	MC 6;		AGD	56	231910	6296980	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open			Helen
45-1-0234	Western main 2;		AGD	56	226020	6304680	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open	427		Helen
45-1-0236	Western main 1; same as 45-1-0241		AGD	56	226060	6304580	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open	428		Helen
45-1-0237	Springvale Colliery;		AGD	56	228000	6301000	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open	496		Susan
45-1-0238	Mount Piper;		AGD	56	222590	6302870	Closed	Valid	Artefact :- , Art	Axe		2907	Helen
45-1-0242	Western main 3, same as 45-1-0235		AGD	56	225630	6304830	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open		2501	Helen
45-1-0243	S12;Springvale Colliery;		AGD	56	224970	6303900	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open	467		ASRSYS
45-1-0244	S13;Springvale Colliery;		AGD	56	224750	6304040	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open	467		Elizabeth
45-1-0247	Wallerawang Schoolhouse;		AGD	56	228240	6300510	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open		3818	Elizabeth
45-1-0078	Rock Art;Angus Place		AGD	56	232100	6306050	Closed	Valid	Artefact :- ,	Axe		339,201	Denise
45-1-0079	European Stone Arrangement		AGD	56	231600	6306100	Open	Not a Site	Stone	Not an			Paul
45-1-0081	Rydal;Pipers Flat Range;		AGD	56	225180	6301000	Closed	Valid	Artefact :- , Art	Axe			Ann
45-1-0089	Marangaroo Ridge 4;		AGD	56	232490	6297420	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open		1414	Helen
45-1-0090	Marangaroo Ridge 5;		AGD	56	232580	6297420	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open		1414	ASRSYS
45-1-0093	Long Swamp 1;Wallerawang;		AGD	56	228770	6305540	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open		950	Susan
45-1-0094	Long Swamp 2;Wallerawang;		AGD	56	228290	6305550	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open		950	Susan
45-1-0096	Elizabeth Vale 1;Wallerawang;		AGD	56	224800	6297450	Open	Valid	Modified Tree	Scarred		950	Susan
45-1-0100	Angus Place 1;Ben Bullen State Forest;		AGD	56	227640	6305600	Closed	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter		950	Susan
45-1-0108	W1;		AGD	56	229620	6297320	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open		1515	Rex Silcox
45-1-0109	W2;		AGD	56	229600	6297350	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open		1515	Rex Silcox
45-1-0110	W4;		AGD	56	228620	6297310	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open		1515	Rex Silcox
45-1-0111	W3;		AGD	56	228730	6297320	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open	78	1515	Rex Silcox
45-1-0112	MC 1;		AGD	56	231500	6297100	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open		1414	Helen
45-1-0113	MC 2;		AGD	56	232470	6297180	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open		1414	Helen
45-1-0116	MC 5;		AGD	56	232270	6297030	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open		1414	Helen
45-1-0008	Lindsdale;Kerosene Vale;		AGD	56	231640	6301900	Closed	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter			Richard
45-1-0010	Pipers Flat Creek;		AGD	56	225600	6300700	Closed	Valid	Artefact :- ,	Axe		1515	D Miller
45-1-0012	Pipers Flat Creek;		AGD	56	225250	6301150	Closed	Valid	Artefact :- , Art	Shelter			ASRSYS
45-1-0013	Pipers Flat Creek;		AGD	56	225230	6300900	Closed	Valid	Artefact :- ,	Axe			ASRSYS
45-1-0014	Pipers Flat Creek;		AGD	56	224800	6301100	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open			R Miller
45-1-0015	Pipers Flat Creek;		AGD	56	224300	6301800	Closed	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter			ASRSYS
45-1-0016	Pipers Flat Creek;		AGD	56	224900	6301600	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open			R Miller
45-1-0203	S6;Blackmans Flat;		AGD	56	225180	6303220	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open		2300	Elizabeth
45-1-0017	Pipers Flat Creek;Wang Trig;		AGD	56	224750	6301750	Closed	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter			R Miller
45-1-0018	Pipers Flat Creek;Wang Trig;		AGD	56	223810	6301900	Closed	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter			R Miller
45-1-0019	Irondale;		AGD	56	225500	6302750	Closed	Valid	Artefact :- ,	Axe			R Miller
45-1-0020	Pipers Flat Creek;		AGD	56	225750	6300300	Closed	Valid	Artefact :- , Art	Axe			R Miller
45-1-0021	Pipers Flat Creek;		AGD	56	225700	6300250	Open	Valid	Grinding	Axe			R Miller
45-1-0022	Pipers Flat Creek;Bald Rock;		AGD	56	226630	6300510	Open	Valid	Grinding	Axe			R Miller
45-1-0023	Pipers Flat Creek;Bald Rock;		AGD	56	226500	6300500	Closed	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter			R Miller
45-1-0040	Angus Place;		AGD	56	231650	6305280	Closed	Valid	Art (Pigment or	Shelter			Ann
45-1-0041	Angus Place;		AGD	56	231500	6305380	Closed	Valid	Art (Pigment or	Shelter			ASRSYS
45-1-0044	Beecroft;		AGD	56	230620	6303780	Open	Valid	Modified Tree	Scarred			Helen
45-1-0048	Wallerawang; Lithgow;		AGD	56	226900	6299100	Open	Valid	Burial :-	Burial/s,C	473		David
45-1-2581	BP-OS-1		AGD	56	224290	6306150	Open	Valid	Artefact :-				Central
45-1-2582	BP-IF-1		AGD	56	225130	6305840	Open	Valid	Artefact :-				Central
45-1-2572	Site 1, Castlereagh Highway Realignment,		AGD	56	228430	6301025	Open	Valid	Artefact :-			4549	Louise
45-1-2573	PAD 1, Castlereagh Highway		AGD	56	228250	6301070	Open	Destroyed	Potential		1436,16	98700	Louise
45-1-2574	PAD 2, Castlereagh Highway Realignment, Lidsdale		AGD	56	228250	6301120	Open	Partially Destroyed	Artefact :- , Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :		1436,1707	98700	Louise Gay
45-1-2545	Wallerawang Station Massacre		AGD	56	228600	6298500	Open	Valid	Burial :-	Burial/s			Ms.Adrien
45-1-2583	Duncan/Main Street PAD		AGD	56	228450	6300750	Open	Valid	Artefact :-		1793		Doctor.Jod
41-1-0238	Duncan Street PAD(refer to site 45-1-		AGD	56	228450	6300750	Open	Deleted	Potential				Doctor.Jod
45-1-2587	WC1A	Bathurst	AGD	56	225991	6305123	Open	Valid	Artefact : 1			98981	Mr.John
41-1-0239	NC-OS2	Searle	AGD	56	226151	6306333	Open	Valid	Artefact : 10,		2225		OzArk
45-1-2588	NC-OS1 with PAD	T Russell	AGD	56	225556	6305650	Open	Valid	Artefact : 10,				OzArk
45-1-2589	NC-OS3	T Russell	AGD	56	226273	6306444	Open	Valid	Artefact : 10,		2225		OzArk
45-1-2590	NC-OS4	T Russell	AGD	56	225821	6306493	Open	Valid	Artefact : 10,		2225		OzArk
45-1-2591	NC-IE1	T Russell	AGD	56	225851	6306185	Open	Valid	Artefact : 10,		2225		OzArk
45-1-2601	SWW-OS1 with PAD		AGD	56	225796	6303196	Open	Valid	Artefact : 6				Bathurst
45-1-2602	WCU1	Searle	GDA	56	223989	6303882	Open	Valid	Artefact : 1				Navin
45-1-0250	MC7 (IF2);Marrangaroo Creek (IF2);		AGD	56	231980	6297200	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Isolated			Elizabeth
45-1-0163	Site 6;		AGD	56	222850	6296850	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open		1706	Susan
45-1-0045	Ben Bullen Stone Arrangement;Ben		AGD	56	226800	6305600	Open	Valid	Stone	Stone			Susan
45-1-0235	Western main 3; same as 45-1-0242		AGD	56	225630	6304830	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open	428		Helen
45-1-0241	Western main 1, same as 45-1-0236		AGD	56	226600	6304580	Open	Valid	Artefact :-	Open		2501	Helen

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 09/12/2011 for Cheng-Yen Loo for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 222689 - 232689, Northings : 6296741 - 6306741 with a Buffer of 50 meters.Additional Info : I will be going out in the field to inspect the project area Sunday. Would you be able to get the results to me asap. Thanks. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 97

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

Appendix 5

Artefact Analysis

LIDSDALE SIDING SURVEY UNIT 1A (SU1A)

Site Name	Central GPS Co-ords		Artefact Type	Raw Material	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Platform Type		Platform Type	Colour	No. Dorsal Scars	Comments
	Eastings	Northings						Length (mm)	Width (mm)				
SU 1a-A4	228046	6301096	SPC	Silcrete	29	30	15	12	15	N/A	Cream	N/A	30T
								19	20				
								15	16				
SU 1a-A5	227585	6300837	CF	Silcrete	25	29	9	25	6	Cortical	Crema	3	10T
			CF	Silcrete	27	16	4	11	5	Flat	Cream	1	10T
			CF	Silcrete	26	19	6	14	5	Flat	Cream	2	Retouch (L) 25mm
			CF	Chalcedony	22	14	12	10	6	Cortical	N/A	2	
			MPC	Chalcedony	30	19	15	14	18	2 Platforms		7	
								13	10				
								10	15				
								11	13				
			CF	Quartz	25	19	6	6	4	Cortical	White	1	Retouch (R) 20 mm
			Distal Fragment	Quartz	25	20	9					1	10T
			Proximal Fragment	Quartz	10	15	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	
			CF	Quartz	16	16	4	6	2	Flat	White	2	5T

Site Name	Central GPS Co-ords		Artefact Type	Raw Material	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Platform Type		Platform Type	Colour	No. Dorsal Scars	Comments
	Eastings	Northings						Length (mm)	Width (mm)				
			CF	Quartz	25	9	4	7	3	Flat	White	2	
			Distal Fragment	Quartz	16	7	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	White	2	
			CF	Quartz	12	13	5	9	4	Flat	White	2	
			CF	Quartz	20	7	6	9	5	Flat	White	1	30T
			Debris	Quartz	22	14	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	White	1	
SU 1a-A5	227585	6300837	Debris	Quartz	16	5	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	White	N/A	
			Proximal Fragment	Quartz	19	19	5	20	6	Cortical	White	1	
			CF	Quartz	23	26	9	15	9	Cortical	White	2	
			CF	Silcrete	15	19	4	15	5	Flat	Cream	2	
			MPC	Mudstone	32	26	6	16	22	2 Platforms	Orange		
								21	26				
								20	7				

LIDSDALE SIDING SURVEY UNIT 1B (SU1B)

Site Name	Central GPS Co-ords		Artefact Type	Raw Material	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Platform Type		Platform Type	Colour	No. Dorsal Scars	Comments
	Eastings	Northings						Length (mm)	Width (mm)				
SU1b-A9	226981	6300239	Distal Fragment	Chert	32	22	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	Marble	2	10R
SU1b-A6	227105	6300095	MPC	Quartz	30	26	30	20	21	2	White		60T
								19	15				
SU1b-A7	277123	6300093	CF	Chert	32	42	10	11	7	Flat	White	2	Retouched (D) 39 mm
			CF	Quartz	35	31	10	23	7	Cortical	White	2	5T
			CF	Quartz	16	14	5	10	5	Cortical	White	N/A	100R
			Distal Fragment	Quartz	11	15	5	N/A	N/A		White	2	5T
SU1b-A8	227130	6300072	Proximal Fragment	Silcrete	6	21	3	15	4	Flat	Grey	1	

Appendix 6

Tender Agreement & Methodology Agreement

Tender Agreement

Between

RPS Australia East Pty Ltd (RPS)

&

Group Name:

On behalf of

Centennial Coal Company Pty Ltd

***For the
Aboriginal Archaeological
Fieldwork at Clarence, Springvale, Angus Place, Airly,
Coal Services and Lidsdale Siding***

7th December 2011

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY FOR THE ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR CENTENNIAL COAL WESTERN PROJECTS.

The survey works associated with this tender involve an archaeological pedestrian field investigation in order to identify sites and areas of Aboriginal cultural significance in the relevant study areas.

Pedestrian Survey

Team members from the Aboriginal community identified via the ACHCR (2010) process and two RPS archaeologists will work together to conduct the field survey investigation. In order to maximize coverage of the relevant survey area and complex landforms it may be necessary to split into two groups.

Survey Access

Where possible a 4WD vehicle will be used to provide access to the various sections of the study area. There will be large areas that will need to be accessed on foot as vehicle access tracks are minimal. This will include some very steep terrain and very dense vegetation that will need to be traversed. The method of survey will be determined in the field by the survey crew in accordance with safety risk minimisation, fitness levels, accessibility and timeframes.

It is critical that all participants are capable of working in hot conditions and rugged country. Some of the areas to be surveyed are remote and formal medical assistance if required will be unavailable in the short term. It should also be noted that climatic conditions can vary greatly from day to day and as such additional warm/ rain protective clothing will be need to be carried.

Determining the areas to survey

The plan will be to survey the areas within the relevant study area indicated in order to identify and record any sites contained therein (eg: grinding grooves, camp sites or rock shelters). If necessary and where appropriate, access may be restricted in the interest of health and safety.

Recording sites

Where a site is positively identified, a DGPS will be used to mark its location to sub-metre accuracy. The site will be recorded by the archaeologist present in consultation with the Aboriginal community site officers and a site card recording the site will be submitted to the OEH for inclusion on the AHIMS register. A copy of the site card will also be provided to Centennial Coal for inclusion in their database.

Fieldwork Safety Issues and Requirements

To show you have read, understood and agree to this, please sign the attached form and submit copies of the requested documentation.

- The safety and wellbeing of everyone in our survey is paramount, therefore, the following safety requirements must be adhered to.
- They have been designed specifically for this area and are in place to ensure the safety of all people attending the survey.
- If any person does not comply, and is considered to risk theirs' or others' safety, they will not be allowed to participate or continue with the field survey works.

Fitness Level

The survey works required for this project will take place in deep and sometimes remote gorge country, which has a number of associated safety risks.

- The Site Officer conducting the fieldwork must have an adequate fitness level which will enable them to sustain an energetic survey throughout a full day across rugged, steep and often difficult terrain.
- Any individual with health issues that may adversely affect their participation in field survey work should liaise with Centennial Coal to assess on an individual basis if they are fit for the work.
- A Site Officer taking any medication during the week of the survey must notify the survey team leader and Centennial Coal of any side effects or symptom warnings on the packaging – including, but not limited to drowsiness, nausea, lethargy, blood pressure etc. Any individual thought to be on medication affecting the safety of the individual/group will not be permitted on the field survey.

Vehicle

The Site Officer is required to meet at the designated administration car_park each day by their own means on the days of the fieldwork.

- The site officer will NOT be expected to use their own car for the fieldwork.
- A 4WD vehicle will be used throughout the survey, where access is feasible, and all people in the car will be expected to follow the NSW road rules (Seat belts, no arms hanging out windows etc).

Punctuality

It is important for all Site Officers to be at the relevant Centennial Coal Administration Office on time, ready for the fieldwork. You will be advised in advance of which location you are to be at.

- This will enable everyone to be logged into the Centennial Coal safety system, in accordance with their mine requirements.

- If a Site Officer is not present when the survey commences, and has not informed either the archaeologist or the mine, the individual will miss out on the days work and not be paid (where payment is applicable).

OH&S

The Site Officers must be able to adhere to the safety requirements of the mine & any NSW Work Cover and OH&S requirements.

- All participants must bring their own high visibility vests, steel capped boots, long pants and long sleeved clothing of suitable warmth/ventilation for the climatic conditions for the area.
- All boots are to have sufficient grip, which will enhance safety when climbing slopes or hiking.
- All participants must read and sign the RPS Job Safety Environmental Analysis (JSEA) and adhere to the risk minimisation strategies.
- Any staff and contractors could be subject to random drug and alcohol testing. Any individuals who fail are not permitted to stay on the premises, and will not be paid for their time (where payment is applicable). There is a zero tolerance for detection of (illegal) drugs and alcohol at all Centennial Coal mine sites.
- The week prior to survey, copies of the organisations/ land councils' current Public Liability and Workers Compensation insurances must be received. If copies of these are not made available prior to the survey, the Site Officer will not be accepted on site and will be required to leave without payment for their time (where payment is applicable).
- All participants must undertake and successfully complete the relevant inductions required by Centennial Coal.
- All participants during the survey will be required to remain in a group and ensure that other participants, particularly the RPS Archaeologist can be seen at all times. This is primarily due to the environmental conditions of the survey area being very steep and densely vegetated,
- Centennial Coal has a "No Smoking Policy".

Emergency Contacts

If an accident or emergency occurs during the work, it is recommended that the Site Officer provide emergency contact details to leave with the mine.

- The site officer should provide 2 contact people and multiple contact numbers in the event of an emergency.
- It is also advisable that a home contact address is provided in case the people cannot be contacted by phone.

Daily Supplies

All individuals are responsible for bringing their own provisions – food, water, snacks.

- Each individual must bring their own food and sufficient water supply each day of work to ensure energy levels can be sustained.
- Any specialist requirements (food, medication etc) are also to be provided by the individual.
- In the event medication is required, the mine should be notified, as they conduct random drug and alcohol tests, which may affect the results.

The following hours have been designed around the predicted scope of works, and the fees have been determined by Centennial Coal.

- The proponent is offering \$600.00 (excl. GST) per day (to one Sites Officer from the relevant registered Aboriginal groups\organisations who have cultural knowledge over the survey area) for participation in the field survey and including travel for an experienced Senior Sites Officer.
- The week prior to the fieldwork, the organisation/ land councils' needs to send the CV of the Site Officer nominated for the work.

I Helen Riley of Mingaan Aboriginal Corp
Insert your name insert the name of your group/organisation

have read, understood and agree that our Site Officer will comply with all
of the above conditions.

H. Riley 7 / 11 / 2011
Sign your name above date signed

As such I have enclosed the following:

- ☐ Copies of our current insurances (workers compensation & public liability)
- ☐ A copy of our Site Officer's CV/statement of experience
- ☐ Emergency contact details for the Site Officer
- ☐ I agree that the nominated Site Officer has sufficient fitness level to conduct the survey work in rugged and heavily vegetated country.

The following hours have been designed around the predicted scope of works, and the fees have been determined by Centennial Coal.

- The proponent is offering \$600.00 (excl. GST) per day (to one Sites Officer from the relevant registered Aboriginal groups/organisations who have cultural knowledge over the survey area) for participation in the field survey and including travel for an experienced Senior Sites Officer.
- The week prior to the fieldwork, the organisation/ land councils' needs to send the CV of the Site Officer nominated for the work.

I WENDY ANN LEWIS of WARRABINGA Native Title
Insert your name insert the name of your group/organisation
Aboriginal Council

have read, understood and agree that our Site Officer will comply with all

of the above conditions.

Wendy Ann Lewis 7, 12 /2011
Sign your name above date signed

As such I have enclosed the following:

- ☒ Copies of our current insurances (workers compensation & public liability)
- ☒ A copy of our Site Officer's CV/statement of experience
- ☒ Emergency contact details for the Site Officer
- ☒ I agree that the nominated Site Officer has sufficient fitness level to conduct the survey work in rugged and heavily vegetated country.

Hours / Fees & Experience

The following hours have been designed around the predicted scope of works, and the fees have been determined by Centennial Coal.

- The proponent is offering \$600.00 (excl. GST) per day (to one Sites Officer from the relevant registered Aboriginal groups/organisations who have cultural knowledge over the survey area) for participation in the field survey and including travel for an experienced Senior Sites Officer.
- The week prior to the fieldwork, the organisation/ land councils' needs to send the CV of the Site Officer nominated for the work.

I Jason Brown of Gundungarra Tribal Council Aboriginal Corporation
Insert your name insert the name of your group/organisation

have read, understood and agree that our Site Officer will comply with all
of the above conditions.

[Signature] 21 / 12 / 2011
Sign your name above date signed

As such I have enclosed the following:

- ☒ Copies of our current insurances (workers compensation & public liability)
- ☒ A copy of our Site Officer's CV/statement of experience
- ☒ Emergency contact details for the Site Officer
- ☒ I agree that the nominated Site Officer has sufficient fitness level to conduct the survey work in rugged and heavily vegetated country.

Hours / Fees & Experience

The following hours have been designed around the predicted scope of works, and the fees have been determined by Centennial Coal.

- The proponent is offering \$600.00 (excl. GST) per day (to one Sites Officer from the relevant registered Aboriginal groups/organisations who have cultural knowledge over the survey area) for participation in the field survey and including travel for an experienced Senior Sites Officer.
- The week prior to the fieldwork, the organisation/ land councils' needs to send the CV of the Site Officer nominated for the work.

* Allowances for accommodation, travel & meals are payable in accordance with the ATO recommended rates

I lyn Syme of NEW Co.
Insert your name Insert the name of your group/organisation

have read, understood and agree that our Site Officer will comply with all
of the above conditions.

Syme
Sign your name above

21 / 12 /2011
date signed

As such I have enclosed the following:

- * ☐ Copies of our current insurances (workers compensation & public liability)
- ☐ A copy of our Site Officer's CV/statement of experience
- ☐ Emergency contact details for the Site Officer
- ☐ I agree that the nominated Site Officer has sufficient fitness level to conduct the survey work in rugged and heavily vegetated country.

* will forward under separate email

Hours / Fees & Experience

The following hours have been designed around the predicted scope of works, and the fees have been determined by Centennial Coal.

- The proponent is offering \$600.00 (excl. GST) per day (to one Sites Officer from the relevant registered Aboriginal groups/organisations who have cultural knowledge over the survey area) for participation in the field survey and including travel for an experienced Senior Sites Officer.
- The week prior to the fieldwork, the organisation/ land councils' needs to send the CV of the Site Officer nominated for the work.

I Sharon Riley of Wiradjurra Ngunbaay dyil NT
Insert your name Insert the name of your group/organisation
Wiradjurra Mainmerr NT

have read, understood and agree that our Site Officer will comply with all
of the above conditions.

S. Riley 20 / 12 / 2011
Sign your name above date signed

As such I have enclosed the following:

☐ Copies of our current insurances (workers compensation & public liability)

☐ A copy of our Site Officer's CV/statement of experience

☐ Emergency contact details for the Site Officer

☐ I agree that the nominated Site Officer has sufficient fitness level to conduct the survey work in rugged and heavily vegetated country.

OELH NPWS
Aboriginal Heritage
Conservation Officer
(Site officer)

Hours / Fees & Experience

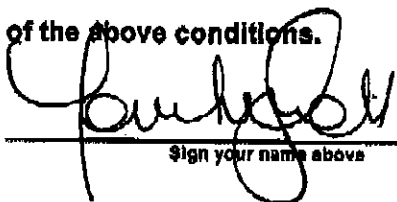
The following hours have been designed around the predicted scope of works, and the fees have been determined by Centennial Coal.

- The proponent is offering \$600.00 (excl. GST) per day (to one Sites Officer from the relevant registered Aboriginal groups/organisations who have cultural knowledge over the survey area) for participation in the field survey and including travel for an experienced Senior Sites Officer.
- The week prior to the fieldwork, the organisation/ land councils' needs to send the CV of the Site Officer nominated for the work.

I Tonilee Scott of Bathurst LALC
insert your name insert the name of your group/organisation

have read, understood and agree that our Site Officer will comply with all

of the above conditions.


Sign your name above

21, 12 /2011
date signed

As such I have enclosed the following:

- ☐ Copies of our current insurances (workers compensation & public liability)
- ☐ A copy of our Site Officer's CV/statement of experience
- ☐ Emergency contact details for the Site Officer
- ☐ I agree that the nominated Site Officer has sufficient fitness level to conduct the survey work in rugged and heavily vegetated country.

Aboriginal Feedback Form for the Centennial Coal Western Projects

I have been sent information regarding the proposed heritage assessment methodology including protocols for the management of sensitive cultural information for the investigation of the Centennial Coal Western projects. I seek to endorse the proposed methodology, unless otherwise stated below, or with the following amendments:

Name Wendy Lewis
WARRABINGA Native Title Claimants

Registered Organisation.....

Signature X Wendy Lewis

Date 7/12/11

Please send this document within 28 days signed back to **Philippa Sokol** or **Darrell Rigby** via:

- Fax : 02 4961 6794
- Post: PO Box 428, HAMILTON NSW 2303
- E-mail: philippa.sokol@rpsgroup.com.au or darrell.rigby@rpsgroup.com.au

Aboriginal Feedback Form for the Centennial Coal Western Projects

I have been sent information regarding the proposed heritage assessment methodology including protocols for the management of sensitive cultural information for the investigation of the Centennial Coal Western projects. I seek to endorse the proposed methodology, unless otherwise stated below, or with the following amendments:

We Mingan. AC. Endorse the proposed methodology. proposed for site works.
Western. coal projects.

Name.....Elwin Wofender, Helen Riley.....

Registered Organisation.....Mingan. AC.....

Signature.....E. Wofender, H. Riley.....

Date.....7/11/2011.....

Please send this document within 28 days signed back to **Philippa Sokol** or **Darrell Rigby** via:

- Fax : 02 4961 6794
- Post: PO Box 428, HAMILTON NSW 2303
- E-mail: philippa.sokol@rpsgroup.com.au or darrell.rigby@rpsgroup.com.au

Aboriginal Feedback Form for the Centennial Coal Western Projects

I have been sent information regarding the proposed heritage assessment methodology including protocols for the management of sensitive cultural information for the investigation of the Centennial Coal Western projects. I seek to endorse the proposed methodology, unless otherwise stated below, or with the following amendments:

[illegible]

Name: Jason Brown Operations Manager.

Registered Organisation, Gundungurra Tribal Council Aboriginal Corporation.

Signature.....

Date: 21-12-2019

Please send this document within 28 days signed back to **Philippa Sokol** or **Darrell Rigby** via:

- Fax : 02 4961 6794
- Post: PO Box 428, HAMILTON NSW 2303
- E-mail: philippa.sokol@rpsgroup.com.au or darrell.rigby@rpsgroup.com.au

Aboriginal Feedback Form for the Centennial Coal Western Projects

I have been sent information regarding the proposed heritage assessment methodology including protocols for the management of sensitive cultural information for the investigation of the Centennial Coal Western projects. I seek to endorse the proposed methodology, unless otherwise stated below, or with the following amendments:

As per recommendations from the
meeting on 7/12/11

Name..... Lyn Syme

Registered Organisation..... NEW Co.

Signature..... Syme

Date..... 21/12/11

Please send this document within 28 days signed back to **Philippa Sokol** or **Darrell Rigby** via:

- Fax : 02 4961 6794
- Post: PO Box 428, HAMILTON NSW 2303
- E-mail: philippa.sokol@rpsgroup.com.au or darrell.rigby@rpsgroup.com.au

Aboriginal Feedback Form for the Centennial Coal Western Projects

I have been sent information regarding the proposed heritage assessment methodology including protocols for the management of sensitive cultural information for the investigation of the Centennial Coal Western projects. I seek to endorse the proposed methodology, unless otherwise stated below, or with the following amendments:

Wiray-dyura Ngumbaa-dgil & Wiraydyura Maayinga NT
~~Endorse~~ proposed methodology.

Name: Sharon Riley

Registered Organisation: Mingpan Aboriginal Corporation on behalf of

Signature.....D. Wiley

Date.....20/12/2011

Wirayduwa NTC
[* Ngumbazichil
Wirayduwa
Mauyiqua NTC

Please send this document within 28 days signed back to **Cheng Yen Loo** or **Darrell Rigby** via:

- * Fax : 02 4961 6794
- * Post: PO Box 428, HAMILTON NSW 2303
- * E-mail: chengyven.loo@rpsgroup.com.au or darrell.rigby@rpsgroup.com.au

**Aboriginal Feedback Form for the Centennial Coal Western Projects**

I have been sent information regarding the proposed heritage assessment methodology including protocols for the management of sensitive cultural information for the investigation of the Centennial Coal Western projects. I seek to endorse the proposed methodology, unless otherwise stated below, or with the following amendments:

I am Satisfied, everything has been covered in the Methodology

Name..... Tonilee Siott
Registered Organisation..... Bathurst Aboriginal Land Council
Signature..... 
Date..... 21/12/11

Please send this document within 28 days signed back to Cheng Yen Loo or Darrell Rigby via:

- Fax: 02 4961 6794
- Post: PO Box 428, HAMILTON NSW 2303
- E-mail: chengyen.loo@rpsgroup.com.au or darrell.rigby@rpsgroup.com.au