Proposed Mount Piper Power Station Extension

Cultural Heritage Assessment

September 2009

A Report to Sinclair Knight Merz

Navin Officer

heritage consultants Pty Ltd

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Delta Electricity operates the existing Mount Piper Power Station which has a generating capacity of approximately 1,400 MW. The proposed Mount Piper Power Station Extension project would comprise the installation and operation of up to 2,000 MW of new generating capacity. This new capacity would be either additional coal-fired steam turbine generators or new combined cycle gas turbines.

- This report documents the results of an Aboriginal and historical cultural heritage assessment of the proposed Mount Piper Power Station Extension project. The assessment was conducted to supplement an environmental assessment for the plant extension.

- No Aboriginal sites have previously been recorded or listed as occurring within the Mount Piper Power Station extension study area.

- No previously recorded European sites or objects are located within the Mount Piper Power Station extension study area.

- No Aboriginal sites, Aboriginal objects or potential archaeological deposits (PADs) were located during the 2009 field inspection.

- No historic sites or features were identified during the 2009 field inspection.

- Surface inspection confirmed that the majority of the study area was highly disturbed as a result of previous industrial activity, including mining and the construction of the current power station.

- There are no Aboriginal heritage statutory constraints to the proposed works within the study area.

- There are no historical heritage statutory constraints to the proposed works within the study area.

- Development within the Mount Piper study area may proceed without the requirement for further Aboriginal or European heritage archaeological assessments of the area.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Project

Mount Piper Power Station is located near the Castlereagh Highway, 17 km northwest of Lithgow and 5 km east of Portland (Figure 1.1). The power station operates in a valley surrounded by the sheer sandstone cliffs of the Blue Mountains.

The existing power station, which operates a pair of water-cooled, 700 MW steam turbine generators fuelled by coal, was commissioned in 1992-1993. Delta Electricity operates the Power Station, which has a generating capacity of approximately 1,400 MW.

The proposed Mount Piper Power Station Extension project comprises the installation and operation of up to 2,000 MW of new generating capacity. This new capacity would be either additional coal-fired steam turbine generators or new combined cycle gas turbines.

This report documents the results of an Aboriginal and historical cultural heritage assessment of the proposed Mount Piper Power Station Extension project. The assessment was conducted to supplement an environmental assessment for the plant extension, and was commissioned by Sinclair Knight Merz.

1.2 Legislative Approval and Requirements

The proposed Mount Piper Power Station Extension will be assessed under:

Part 3A of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A ACT).

1.3 Report Outline

This report:

- documents the methodology implemented for the study;
- describes the environmental setting of the study area;
- provides a background of local and regional archaeology and history for the study area;
- documents the results of the study; and
- provides management recommendations based on the results of the investigation.

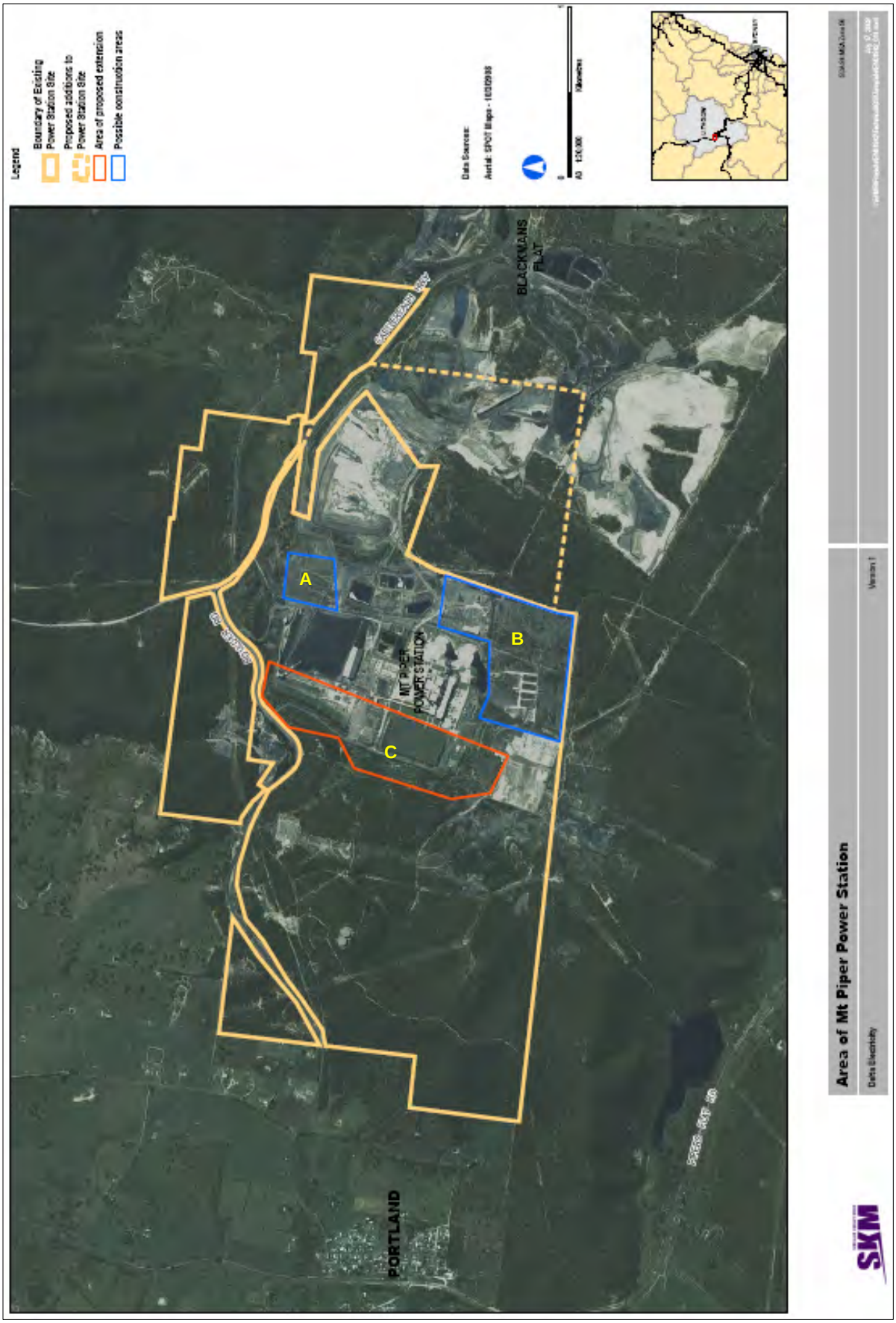

Figure 1.1 Location of the Mount Piper Extension study area
(areas A, B and C - shown in red and blue)
Plan supplied by SKM.

2. ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION

The DECC *Interim Guidelines for Aboriginal Community Consultation* were followed for this project. A public notice was published in *The Lithgow Mercury* on 18 July, 2009.

Letters were sent the Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council (BLALC), the Office of the Registrar Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983, NSW Native Title Services, NSW DECCW and Lithgow City Council.

The closing date for expressions of interest was 28th July 2009 and 6th August 2009.

Responses to the public notice and letters were received from:

- Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council (BLALC);
- NSW DECC
- Lithgow City Council; and
- The Office of the Registrar Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983.

Copies of correspondence are provided in Appendix 1.

A methodology and an invitation to provide a written report providing their views and assessment of the Aboriginal cultural values of the study area were sent to Bathurst LALC for comment on 3rd August 2009, with a reply date for comment of 24th August 2009.

The DECC provided a list of known Aboriginal parties that the DECCW felt were likely to have an interest in the project (Appendix 1). A letter was sent to each group on 12th August 2009, with a closing date of the 20th August, 2009, asking if they had an interest in the project.

Responses were received from (Appendix 1):

- Gundungurra Aboriginal Heritage Association Inc.
- Neville Williams on behalf of Mitchell Cutmore
- Wiradjuri Traditional Owners Central West Aboriginal Corporation;
- Warrabinga Native Title Claimants; North East Wiradjuri Company Ltd; and
- Dhuuluu-Yala Aboriginal Corporation.

The project methodology and an invitation to provide a written report providing views and assessment of the Aboriginal cultural values of the study area was sent to each of the above groups with a reply date of Thursday 10th September 2009.

Under the DECC *Interim Guidelines for Aboriginal Community Consultation* the development proponent must decide which of the registered stakeholders who submit an expression of interest should be involved in their project, and how they should be involved.

Taking account of the highly disturbed nature of the study area, stakeholders did not participate in the field inspection.

Each registered stakeholder will be provided with a copy of this report.

3. STUDY METHODOLOGY

3.1 Literature and Database Review

A range of documentation was used in assessing archaeological knowledge for the Mount Piper study area and the surrounding region.

Aboriginal literature sources included the NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change (DECC) Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS), and associated files and catalogue of archaeological reports.

Sources of historic information included the Lithgow City Council Local Environment Plan (LEP), NSW State Heritage Inventory and the Australian Heritage Database. Additional sources included parish maps and portion plans, and monographs held in the National Library of Australia and the Lithgow Regional Library.

This background research was used to determine if known Aboriginal sites or listed historic sites were located within the area under investigation, to facilitate site prediction on the basis of known regional and local site patterns, and to place the area within an archaeological and research management context.

3.2 Fieldwork

Fieldwork was undertaken in August 2005 and August 2009. The archaeological survey aimed to identify material evidence of Aboriginal and historical occupation as revealed by surface artefacts and areas of archaeological potential not associated with surface artefacts.

3.3 Project Personnel

Fieldwork was conducted by Vanessa Myles and Nicola Hayes (2005) and Rebecca Parkes and Nicola Hayes (2009).

This report was prepared by Nicola Hayes and edited by Kerry Navin.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The Mount Piper study area is located 25 km west of Lithgow and is on the western margin of the Sydney Basin which dominates east central New South Wales. The Sydney Basin is a large sedimentary basin consisting of various, approximately horizontally bedded sedimentary facies that accumulated during a marine transgression at the end of the Late Palaeozoic glaciation, and which was subsequently followed by a marine regression during the Late Permian and Triassic.

Local geology is characterised by heavily weathered, outcropping Hawkesbury sandstone and interbedded shale. Undisturbed soil profiles at Mount Piper comprise sandy alluvial clay derived from the sedimentary Narrabeen group which stratigraphically underlies the Hawkesbury sandstone. Beneath the Narrabeen Group are the Permian-age Illawarra coal measures, comprising interbedded shales, sandstone and the Wolgan, Lidsdale and Lithgow coal seams which have provided the focus of coal mining operations throughout the region since the late 19th century (The Electricity Commission of New South Wales 1989).

The main plant area of the power station is surrounded on three sides by steep hillslopes which are drained by small ephemeral creeklines. These in turn drain north to Neubecks Creek, a tributary of the Coxs River located to the north and east of the study area.

Most of the local vegetation comprises young plantation eucalypts and acacia located in revegetated areas at the margins of infrastructure groupings. The exceptions to this trend occur on the western side of the main access road to the power station, and immediately east of the current development. These hillside areas are typified by open eucalypt communities with some acacia and a sparse understorey of heath.

Prior to the establishment of the Mount Piper power station, much of the site had been used as a series of open cut coal mines, exploiting the Illawarra Coal Measures. Most of the landscape within the existing power station perimeter has been heavily disturbed and reworked as a result of previous mining and construction activity up to the present date.

The study area has been divided into three areas - A, B and C (Figures 1.1 and 4.1).

Area A is located in the northeast corner of the study area below the coal conveyor from the adjacent coal mine and consists of:

- areas that have been highly disturbed by cutting.

Area B is located in the southeast corner of the study area adjacent to the power station and consists of:

- an area that has been highly disturbed by cutting down to bedrock; and
- by placement of imported fill.

Area C is located along the western edge of the study area and consists of:

- the steep sided banks of the surrounding hills;
- areas cut by the previous coal mine;
- benched areas; and
- areas disturbed by the current power station and associated infrastructure.

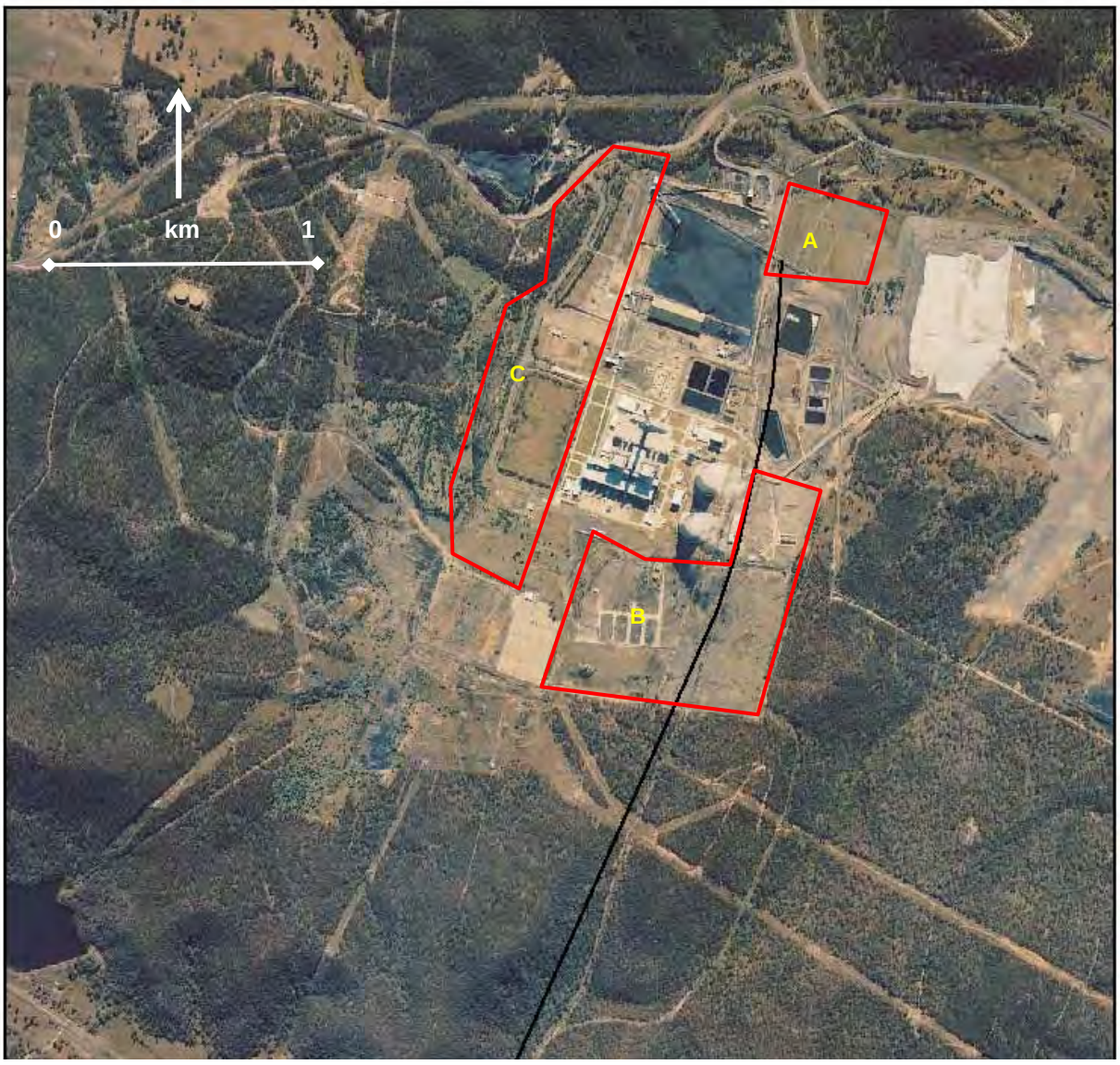

Figure 4.1 Aerial photo showing levels of disturbance in study area

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

5.1 Previous Studies

The Mount Piper Power Station Extension study area is located near the eastern margin of Wiradjuri tribal land, one of the largest in Australia, and encompassing much of the central western region of NSW (Tindale 1974). Early explorers noted the presence of Aboriginal people throughout the Blue Mountains by the fires apparently deliberately lit across the area (Gorecki 1982:1). Ethnographic and archaeological evidence indicates that a small population inhabited the high plateaux, probably during the warmer months of the year, for at least 12,000 years (Johnson 1979 in Gorecki 1982:2).

There has been extensive archaeological research undertaken in the western Blue Mountains including survey and excavation of open sites, rock shelter deposits and recording of rock art, chiefly in association with rock shelters (eg: Tindale 1961; McCarthy 1964; Stockton 1970; Johnson 1979; Rich 1985; Silcox 1988; Brayshaw 1989; Brayshaw and Dallas 1992) (Barton and McDonald 1994:11).

Survey of open sites in the Blue Mountains has established a consistent picture of sparse, low density surface scatters with quartz as the predominant raw material. These sites were often located on elevated ground above swamps or permanent streams (Barton and McDonald 1994:11).

Wright undertook a cultural heritage survey of the broader study area in 1980 as part of the Environmental Impact Statement for the Mount Piper Power Station. Wright did not find any Aboriginal sites or artefacts in either the main station area or the ash disposal area (The Electricity Commission of NSW 1980:43).

McIntyre conducted an archaeological survey ahead of construction of a dam across Thompsons Creek and augmentation of the water supply to the Mount Piper Station (McIntyre 1988). Two previously recorded Aboriginal sites (NPWS 45-1-73 and 45-1-75) were located. Five previously unrecorded Aboriginal sites and four historic sites were also located south of Pipers Creek and the present study area.

Rich (1985) undertook a preliminary survey of the proposed conveyor and pipeline routes between the Mount Piper station and the Angus Place colliery approximately four kilometres to the east of the present study area. Rich recorded a scarred tree and two open artefact scatters close to the Coxs River, and a small scatter of artefacts at Rydal Mount (Rich 1985 in Brayshaw and Dallas 1993:27).

Aitken (1985) reported on a survey conducted from Bayswater to Mount Piper for the proposed transmission line between the two locations. Aitken concluded that most sites occurred in the northern part of the study area, and sites were notably absent from the area near Mount Piper which she described as an area of ‘adverse climate and poverty of resources on the more elevated plateaux’ (Aitken 1985:25).

Brayshaw and Dallas (1993) surveyed an extended corridor of land for the proposed 500 kV transmission line between Mount Piper and Marulan in 1993. Twenty-six previously unrecorded sites were located during the route survey. Two of these were located within relatively close proximity to the study area. NPWS 45-1-239 was an open artefact scatter situated 300 m west of the confluence of Pipers and Irondale Creeks. The second site, NPWS 45-1-23, comprised a shelter with archaeological deposit and art and axe grinding grooves located approximately 1.5 km southwest of the Mount Piper area, on a hillslope adjacent to a tributary of Pipers Creek.

Navin Officer Heritage Consultants (2007) completed a cultural heritage assessment of the Western Coal Unloader, located at Pipers Flat south of the current study area. A single isolated find (WCU 1) and seven areas of potential archaeological deposit (WCU PAD1-7) were identified in the course of the field survey of the Pipers Flat study area. One historic site complex (WCU H1), a former farm site, was recorded on the rail loop alignment.

5.2 Previously Recorded Sites

A search of the DECCW Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) revealed a concentration of sites on elevated ground to the south and southeast of the Mount Piper Power Station, and in close proximity to Thompsons Creek to the south, and Neubecks Creek to the north of the Power Station area

The closest recordings, WCU1 and PAD7, are located south of areas of proposed activities and will not be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposed extension to the Mount Piper Power Station (Figure 5.1).

5.3 The Mount Piper Study Area

No Aboriginal sites have previously been recorded within the Mount Piper Power Station extension study area.

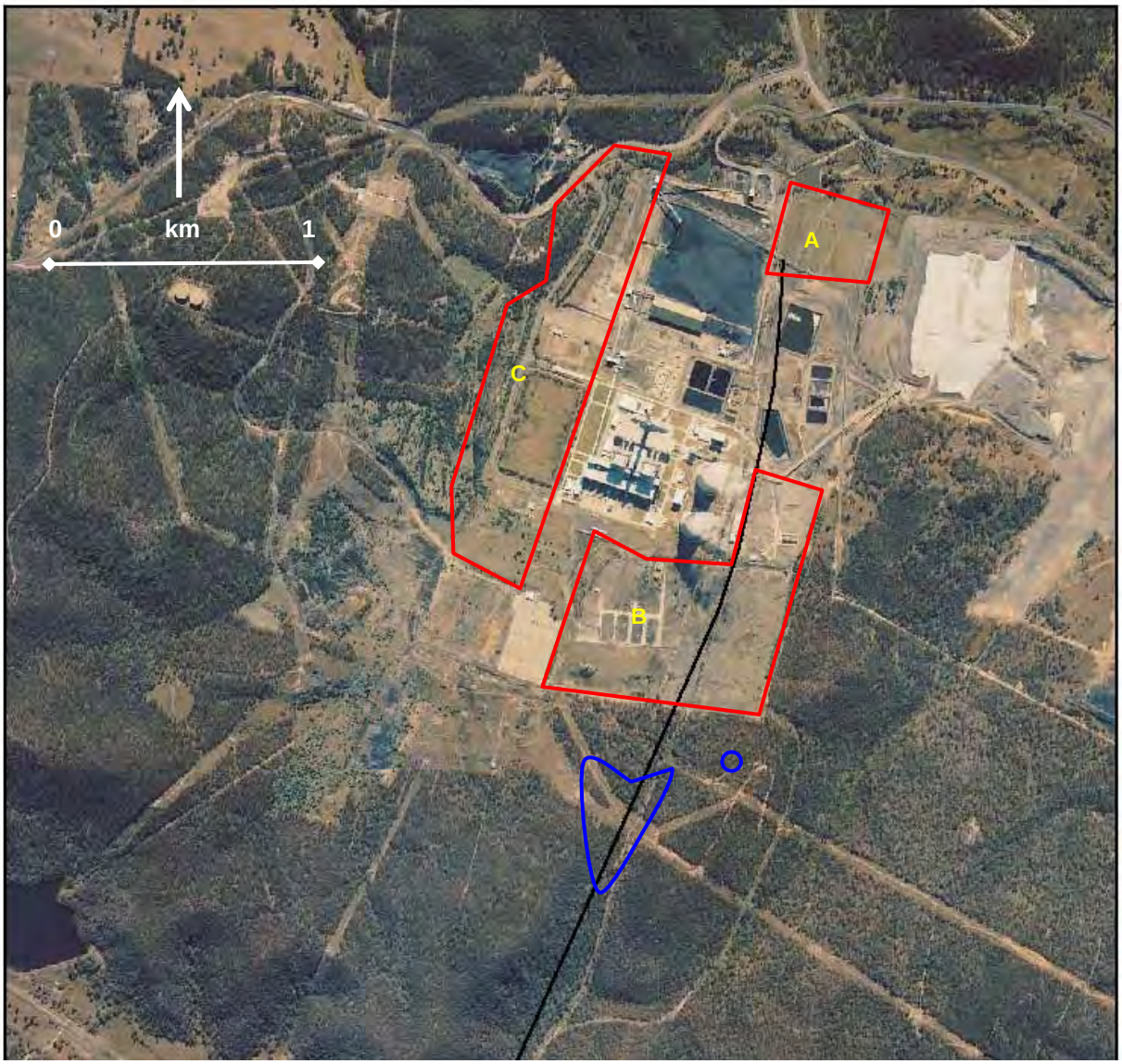

Figure 5.1 Aerial photo showing the approximate locations of previously recorded PAD (7) and Aboriginal sites (WCU1) in the general vicinity of the Mount Piper study area (blue outlines).

6. HISTORIC CONTEXT

6.1 Regional Overview

In 1824 over a million acres of land known by the local Aboriginal people as “Waller-owang” meaning a place of wood and water were granted to James Walker (Lithgow City Council 2005). After several prosperous generations the property was to form the basis of the present Wallerawang township. The road to Mudgee was surveyed by Major Edmund Lockyer in 1828, and with the discovery of gold in the Bathurst district in 1851 traffic between the Blue Mountains and the goldfields vastly increased (Lithgow City Council 2001).

Rail was extended to Wallerawang in 1870. The Cobb and Co Coach service provided transport between the station at Wallerawang and Bathurst and Mudgee, regularly passing the study area, essentially along what is now the Castlereagh Highway (Lithgow City Council 2001).

The valley floors bordered by the Coxs River and Pipers and Neubecks Creeks were the scene of an agricultural industry which continues, in part, to the present day. Peter McPherson was one of the first settlers to the area, his property incorporating approximately 260 ha at Pipers Flat (Lithgow City Council 2005). William Russell settled in the area in the early 1830s, establishing himself both in the lime burning and rural industries. Thomas Murray also became involved in the lime industry. His 1893 land selection became what is now the township of Portland, some five kilometres to the east of the study area (Lithgow City Council 2005).

The coal and lime industries thrived in the region during the mid to late nineteenth century, making the most of the rich geological resources of the Illawarra Coal Measures (Lithgow City Council 2001). Between 1870 and 1905 collieries were established at Pipers Mount, Blackmans Flat, Lidsdale, Wallerawang and Angus Place, generally following the railway line (Brown 1989). In 1940 the Commonwealth Colliery near Wallerawang became the first open cut colliery in NSW (Lithgow City Council 2001).

6.2 Mount Piper Power Station

The site now occupied by the Mount Piper station existed as a series of open cut mine pits prior to its current use as a power station. Construction of the Mount Piper Power Station commenced in 1992. Following construction of a conveyor belt between the Springvale Coal Mine and Mount Piper in 1992, and construction of the Thompsons Creek Dam to supply water to Mount Piper in 1993, the power station was operational by 1993-1994.

The study area saw use as pastoral land during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, while the area to the north had been reserved for timber growing (Figure 5.1). The 1920s and 1930s saw the surrounding land being taken up for coal mining activity, with a number of open cut mines developed in and around the study area (Department of Lands 1976).

Delta Electricity currently owns approximately 3,500 hectares of land within the Lithgow City Council Local Government Area. The landholding includes the Mount Piper Power Station, Wallerawang Power Station, Thompsons Creek Dam and Lyell Dam areas.

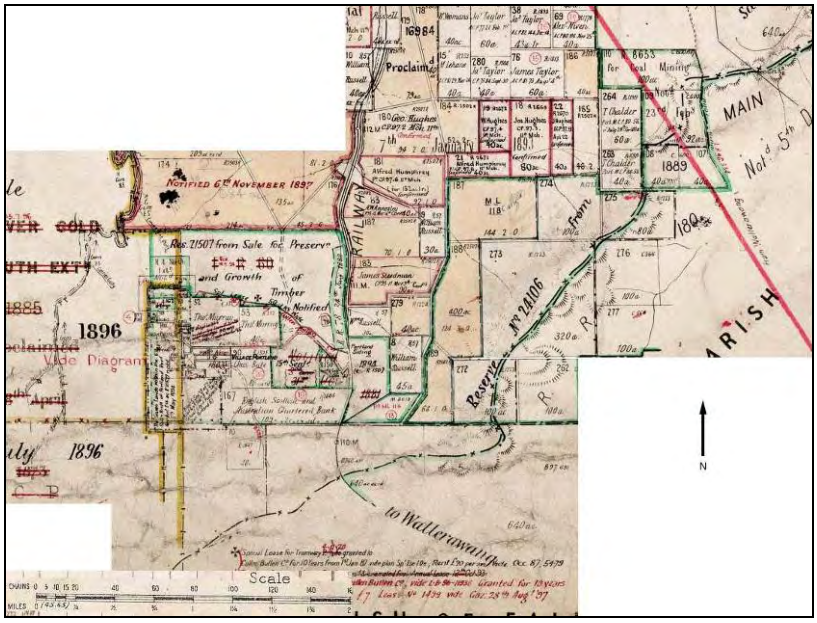

Figure 5.1 Extracts from early parish maps for Falnash and Cullen Bullen (Department of Lands 1894).

6.3 Previously Recorded Sites

A search of the NSW State Heritage Inventory, Australian Heritage Database, and the Lithgow City Local Environment Plan (1994) indicates that no previously recorded European sites or objects are located within the study area.

7. RESULTS

7.1 Summary

No Aboriginal sites have previously been recorded or listed as occurring within the Mount Piper Power Station extension study area.

No previously recorded European sites or objects are located within the Mount Piper Power Station extension study area.

No Aboriginal sites, Aboriginal objects or potential archaeological deposits (PADs) were located during the 2009 field inspection.

No historic sites or features were identified during the 2009 field inspection.

Surface inspection confirmed that the majority of the study area was highly disturbed as a result of previous industrial activity, including mining and the construction of the current power station (Figure 7.1 - 7.4).

Figure 7.1 View of study area A looking north

Figure 7.2 View of study area B looking south

Figure 7.3 View of study area B looking east

Figure 7.4 View of study area C looking west

7.2 Survey Coverage and Visibility Variables

The effectiveness of archaeological field survey is to a large degree related to the obtrusiveness of the sites being looked for and the incidence and quality of ground surface visibility. Visibility variables were estimated for all areas of comprehensive survey within the study area. These estimates provide a measure with which to gauge the effectiveness of the survey and level of sampling conducted. They can also be used to gauge the number and type of sites that may not have been detected by the survey.

Ground surface visibility is a measure of the bare ground visible to the archaeologist during the survey. There are two main variables used to assess ground surface visibility, the frequency of exposure encountered by the surveyor and the quality of visibility within those exposures. The predominant factors affecting the quality of ground surface visibility within an exposure are the extent of vegetation and ground litter, the depth and origin of exposure, the extent of recent sedimentary deposition, and the level of visual interference from surface gravels. Two variables of ground surface visibility were estimated during the survey:

- a percentage estimate of the total area of ground inspected which contained useable exposures of bare ground; and

- a percentage estimate of the average levels of ground surface visibility within those exposures. This is a net estimate and accounts for all impacting visual and physical variables including the archaeological potential of the sediment or rock exposed.

The obtrusiveness of different site types is also an important factor in assessing the impact of visibility levels. Sites based on rock exposures, such as rock shelters, open engravings and grinding grooves are more likely to be encountered than sites with no surface relief located on, or within, sedimentary matrices. Rock platform sites are still subject to visibility constraints in the form of obscuring ground litter, flood debris and sedimentation, however, rock shelters are less likely to go uninspected. The inspection rate of rock shelters is likely to be 100% in a comprehensive survey, however the extent of leaf litter and recent sediment on a rock shelter floor may be an important factor in a recorder's ability to detect either a site, or simply a potential archaeological deposit.

In another example, artefacts made from locally occurring rock such as quartz may be more difficult to detect under usual field survey conditions than rock types that are foreign to the area. The impact of natural gravels on artefact detection was taken into account in the visibility variables estimates outlined above.

The natural incidence of sandstone platforms suitable for grinding grooves or engraving, together with the incidence of old growth trees, are important considerations in identifying both survey effectiveness and site location patterns outside of environmentally determined factors.

Table 7.1 summarises estimates for the degree to which separate landforms within the study area were examined and also indicates the exposure incidence and average ground visibility present in each case. A total of 75% of the ground area in the study area was inspected during the survey, with 65% providing useable archaeological exposures.

Taking into account survey coverage, archaeologically useable exposures, and visibility variables, the effective survey coverage (ESC) was 39.4% of the total survey area. The ESC attempts to provide an estimate of the proportion of the total study area that provided a net 100% level of ground surface visibility to archaeological surveyors.

Table 7.1: Survey Coverage Data

Survey Unit	Landform	Survey Mode	Main Exposure Types	Estimated Survey Unit Area (ha)	Proportion of Unit Surveyed %	Area of Unit Surveyed (ha)	Exposure Incidence %	Average Exposure Visibility %	Net Effective Exposure (ha)	Effective Survey Coverage (ESC) of Survey Unit %	Aboriginal Archaeological Recordings
A	cut and fill	foot	bedrock/vehicle tracks	2.72	80	2.176	70	80	1.2186	44.8	nill
B	cut and fill	foot	bedrock/vehicle tracks	13.81	80	11.048	70	80	6.1869	44.8	nill
C	cut and fill/steep slopes	foot	bedrock / vehicle track	15.15	70	10.605	60	80	5.0904	33.6	nill
				31.68		***23.829***			***12.4958***	***39.4***	

8. STATUTORY INFORMATION[1]

8.1 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

This Act (EP&A Act) and its regulations, schedules and associated guidelines require that environmental impacts are considered in land use planning and decision making. Environmental impacts include cultural heritage assessment. The Act was reformed by the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Amendment (Infrastructure and other Planning Reform) Act 2005*.

Part 3A of the Act is an amendment which establishes a separate streamlined and integrated development assessment and approvals regime for major State government infrastructure projects, development that was previously classified as State Significant development, and other projects, plans or programs declared by the Minister for Planning.

Part 3A removes the stop-the-clock provisions and the need for single-issue approvals under eight other Acts, including the NP&W Act and the Heritage Act 1977. Environmental planning instruments such as the heritage provisions within REP and LEPs, (other than State Environmental Planning Policies) do not apply to projects approved under Part 3A.

Where warranted the Minister may declare any project subject to Part 3A to be a critical infrastructure project. The Mount Piper Power Station Extension is a Critical Infrastructure Project.

Under the provisions of Part 3A, proponents of major and infrastructure projects must make a project application seeking approval of the Minister. The application is to include a preliminary assessment of the project. Application may be for concept plan approval or full approval. Following input from relevant agencies and council(s), DoP will issue the proponent with requirements for the preparation of an Environmental Assessment and a Statement of Commitments. The Statement of Commitments will include how the project will be managed in an environmentally sustainable manner, and consultation requirements.

8.2 Implications for the Mount Piper Power Station Extension Project

There are no Aboriginal heritage statutory constraints to the proposed works within the study area.

There are no historical heritage statutory constraints to the proposed works within the study area.

9. CONCLUSIONS

No Aboriginal sites, objects or PADs, or European sites or features, were located during the field survey of areas to be affected by proposed upgrades to the Mount Piper Power Station. The most likely reason for the lack of archaeological material is the highly disturbed nature of the landscape within the main power station area. This is due both to earthworks and construction associated with the power station and to open cut mining activity undertaken across much of the area prior utilisation of the area as a power station. Most of the landscape within the existing power station perimeter, including the areas that will be impacted by the extension proposal, has been heavily disturbed and reworked as a result of mining and construction activity up to the present.

Development within the Mount Piper study area may proceed without the requirement for further Aboriginal or European heritage archaeological assessments of the area.

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[1] The following information is provided as a guide only. Readers are advised to seek qualified legal advice relative to legislative matters.

10. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 1

ABORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE

BATHURST LOCAL ABORIGINAL LAND COUNCIL

149 Russell Street
Bathurst NSW 2795

PO Box 1500
Bathurst NSW 2795

Phone: 02 6332 6835
Fax: 02 6332 3623

Kenneth Robinson
Project Director
Sinclair Knight Merz
Po Box 164
St Leonards NSW 1590

Dear Mr Robinson,

Re: Mt Piper Power Station Extension

I am writing in regards to your correspondence dated 27th July 2009, re Cultural Heritage assessment of the proposed power Station extension.

The Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council would like to express an interest in this proposed development.

If you require further information please contact myself on the above listed number.

Yours sincerely,

Warwick Peckham
CEO
Bathurst LALC
27th July 2009

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

11-13 Mansfield Street
Glebe NSW 2037
PO Box 112, Glebe NSW 2037
P: 02 9562 6327 F: 02 9562 6330

The Secretary
Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd
4/71 Leichhardt Street
Kingston ACT 2604

Dear Secretary

Re: Request - Search for Registered Aboriginal Owners

I refer to your letter dated 27 July 2009 regarding a Cultural Heritage Assessment in the Mount Piper area.

I have searched the Register of Aboriginal Owners and the subject land does not appear to have Registered Aboriginal Owners pursuant to Division 3 of the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act* 1983 (NSW).

I trust that you are in contact with the Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council. The land council may be able to assist you with information and contact details for other interested groups.

Yours sincerely

Courtney Field
Administrative Officer
Office of the Registrar, *Aboriginal Land Rights Act* (1983)

3 August 2009

GW
Regional Services

29 July 2009

The Secretary
Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd
4/71 Leichhardt Street
KINGSTON ACT 2604

ATTN: Kenneth Robinson

MT PIPER POWER STATION EXTENSION – NOTIFICATION OF INTEREST

I refer to your letter dated 27 July 2009 relating to the abovementioned development with specific reference to registering as an interested party.

Lithgow City Council is the Local Government Area encapsulating the proposed development and as such would like to accept the invitation as an interested group for the Cultural Heritage Assessment you have been commissioned to undertake.

Council would appreciate being notified of undertakings and results formulated as part of your assessment.

Please do not hesitate to contact me in Council's Regional Services Division should you require any additional information in relation to this matter.

Yours faithfully

Gary Wallace
TEAM LEADER DEVELOPMENT

(02) 6354 9999
(02) 6351 4259
www.lithgow.nsw.gov.au
council@lithgow.nsw.gov.au
ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE
TO GENERAL MANAGER
PO BOX 19, LITHGOW NSW 2790

Your reference : Mt Piper Power Station Extension
Our reference : Doc09/37214
Contact : Paul Houston 68835361

Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd
4/71 Leichhardt Street
KINGSTON ACT 2604
Att: The Secretary

3rd August 2009

Dear Sir/Madam,

WRITTEN NOTIFICATION OF PROPOSAL AS REQUIRED UNDER DECC INTERIM COMMUNITY CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLICANTS – for the proposed extension of the Mt Piper Power Station, Lithgow

I refer to your letter dated 27th July 2009 to the Department of Environment and Climate Change (DECC) regarding the above matter.

A list of known Aboriginal parties that DECC feels is likely to have an interest in this development is attached as Attachment 1 (overleaf). Please note this list is not necessarily an exhaustive list of all interested Aboriginal parties and receipt of this list does not remove the requirement of a proponent/consultant to advertise in local print media and contact other bodies seeking interested Aboriginal parties, in accordance with the Interim Requirements.

If you wish to discuss any of the above matters further please contact me, at your earliest convenience, on (02) 6883 5361.

Yours sincerely

Paul Houston
Aboriginal Heritage Planning Officer
Climate Change and Environment Protection

The Department of Environment and Conservation NSW is now known as the Department of Environment and Climate Change NSW

PO Box 2111, Dubbo NSW 2830
48-52 Wingewarra St Dubbo NSW
Tel: (02) 6883 5330 Fax: (02) 6884 9382
www.environment.nsw.gov.au

Department of Environment and Climate Change NSW

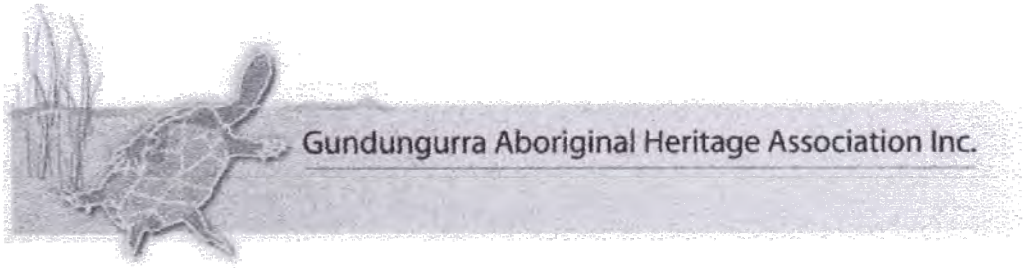
ATTACHMENT 1

DECC LIST OF ABORIGINAL STAKEHOLDER GROUPS WITHIN THE LITHGOW - AREA THAT MAY HAVE AN INTEREST IN THE PROJECT; PROVIDED AS PER THE 'INTERIM COMMUNITY CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLICANTS'.

Name/Title	Organisation/Affiliation	Address
Brian Grant	Dhuuluu- Yala Aboriginal Corporation	14 Duramana Rd, Eglinton NSW 2795
Julian Bower	Mingaan Aboriginal Corporation	7 Miriyan Drive, Kelso NSW 2795
Bill Allen	Individual	75 Cory Place, Windradyne, NSW 2795
Chairperson	Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council	PO Box 1500 Bathurst NSW 2850
Chairperson	Aboriginal Reference Group Hawkesbury-Nepean Catchment Management Authority	PO Box 556, Windsor NSW 2756
Neville Williams	Mooka Traditional Owners Council	PO Box 70 Cowra NSW 2794
Wendy Lewis	Warrabinga Native Title Claimants Aboriginal Corporation	535 Pheasants Nests Rd, Pheasants Nests NSW 2574
Robert Clegg	Wiradjuri Council of Elders Cultural Heritage Committee	3 Loretta Pl Glendenning NSW, 2761
Lyn Syme	North-East Wiraduri	C/- PO Box 1098 MUDGEE NSW 2850
Bill Allen	North-East Wiraduri	75 Cory Place, Windradyne, NSW 2795
Chairperson	Gundungurra Aboriginal Heritage Association inc	PO Box 31 Lawson NSW 2783
Chairperson	Gundungurra Tribal Council Aboriginal Corporation	PO Box 7, Cranebrook, NSW 2749
Chairperson	Wiradjuri Traditional Owners Central West Aboriginal Corporation	14 Duramana Rd, Eglinton NSW 2795

The Department of Environment and Conservation NSW is now known as the Department of Environment and Climate Change NSW

PO Box 2111, Dubbo NSW 2830
48-52 Wingewarra St Dubbo NSW
Tel: (02) 6883 5330 Fax: (02) 6884 9382
www.environment.nsw.gov.au



18th August 09

Navin Officer
Heritage Consultants P/L
71Kingston Warehouse
71Leichhardt St Kingston ACT 2604

Dear Nicole,
Gundungurra Aboriginal Heritage Association Inc would like to register for the **Mt Piper Power Station Extension** as outlined in your letter dated 12th August 09.

Best Regards

Sharyn Halls
Secretary
GAHAI

ABN 90 613 660 079
PO Box 31, Lawson NSW 2783 Tel: (02) 4757 3223 Fax: (02) 4757 3293

Chairperson:	Merle Williams	Tel: (02) 4757 3223	Email: mwilliams18@bigpond.com
Secretary:	Sharyn Halls	Tel: 042 827 0594	Email: ghal6522@bigpond.net.au

PO Box 70
COWRA NSW 2794

Phone/Fax (02) 6341 2604
Mobile: 0447 851 560

19 August 2009

The Secretary
Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd
4/71 Leichhardt Street
KINGSTON ACT 2604

Dear Madam/Sir

Mt Piper Power Station Extension

I refer to your letter of 12 August 2009 about a cultural heritage assessment of the proposed Mt Piper power station extension to be undertaken by SKM.

I wish to confirm that the following Wiradjuri people with bloodlines to Country would like to register expressions of interest in this project as individual stakeholders:

Neville Williams PO Box 70, Cowra NSW 2794

Mitchell Cutmore 8 Nelson Street, Cowra NSW 2794

Sincerely

Neville Williams on behalf of
Mitchell Cutmore

WIRADJURI TRADITIONAL OWNERS CENTRAL WEST ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

14 DURAMANA ROAD EGLINTON NSW 2795

Phone/Fax; 02 6337 1685
Email: bringail@bigpond.com

The Secretary
Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd.
4/71 Leichhardt Street
KINGSTON ACT 2604

REF: Mt Piper Power Station project

Dear Ms Hayes

The members of this Aboriginal Corporation have an interest in the development proposal of the Mt Piper Power Station and we wish to register as an interested group.

Yours truly

R Dawes

Rochelle M. Dawes
Director

Dhuuluu-Yala Aboriginal Corporation

14 Duramana Road Eglinton NSW 2795
ICN 4519

Incorporated within Wiradjuri Traditional Boundaries

Phone; 02 6337 1685 Mobile phone: 0401 747 523
Email: bringail@bigpond.com

The Secretary
Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd.
4/71 Leichardt Street
KINGSTON ACT 2604

Dear Ms Hayes

The members of Dhuuluu Yala Aboriginal Corporation Bathurst have an interest in the development proposal of the Mt Piper Power Station and we wish to register as an interested group.

Yours sincerely

Brian Grant
Public Officer.

NORTH EAST WIRADJURI
COMPANY LTD

112-114 Main Rd,
Ulan. NSW 2850.

Dear Kerry and Kelvin,

Re the Powerhouse survey and the extension to the powerhouse . We wish to put in an expression of Interest.

Yours sincerely

Lyn Syme.
Secretary. (Hon)

WARRABINGA

Native Title Claimants Aboriginal Corporation.
Incorporated 3 rd March 1997.
(United Clans of North East Wiradjuri)

PO Box 771
Picton NSW 2574
MOBILE: 0409 966 163 or 0409 966 371
FAX: 02 4677 0454
ABN 50 719 266 884

Dear Kerry and Kelvin,

Please be advised that as per the telephone conversation we are giving our notification in writing to the proposed survey for the extension to the powerhouse.

Wendy Ann Lewis,

Secretary. (Hon)