

# Appendix E: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report



View east across the eastern portion of Lot 442 DP1124885.

# ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT

#### **PENINSULA SOLAR FARM**

FORBES LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA AUGUST 2022

> Report prepared by OzArk Environment & Heritage for Accent Environmental Pty Ltd on behalf of Edify Energy Pty Ltd



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## ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT COVER SHEET

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Enquiries should be addressed to OzArk Environment & Heritage.

#### Acknowledgement

OzArk acknowledge the traditional custodians of the area on which this assessment took place and pay respect to their beliefs, cultural heritage, and continuing connection with the land. We also acknowledge and pay respect to the post-contact experiences of Aboriginal people with attachment to the area and to the Elders, past and present, as the next generation of role models and vessels for memories, traditions, culture and hopes of local Aboriginal people.

### **ABBREVIATIONS AND GLOSSARY**

ACHAR	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report. As set out in the <i>Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales</i> , all developments where harm to Aboriginal objects is likely must be assessed in an ACHAR.		
ACHCRs	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents. Guidelines for conducting Aboriginal community consultation for developments where harm to Aboriginal objects is likely.		
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System. Administered by Heritage NSW, AHIMS is the central register of all Aboriginal sites within NSW.		
ASIRF	Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Form		
Code of Practice	Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales under Part 6 NPW Act. Issued by DECCW in 2010, the Code of Practice is a set of guidelines that govern archaeological practice in NSW.		
DPE	NSW Department of Planning and Environment		
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement. A required document for major projects documenting all potential impacts to the environment, including heritage, that may arise due to the development.		
ETL	Electricity transmission line. In this report ETL refers to high voltage, overhead, electricity lines.		
GSE	Ground surface exposure. Refers to the amount of ground surface visible in an area.		
GSV	Ground surface visibility. Refers to the amount of the ground surface that can be seen in exposures as portions of exposures may be obscured by factors such as leaf litter.		
Heritage Act	<i>Heritage Act 1977.</i> Provides for the protection and conservation of historical places and objects of cultural heritage significance and the registration of such places and objects.		
Heritage NSW	Government department tasked with ensuring compliance with the NPW and Heritage Acts. Heritage NSW is advised by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Advisory Committee (ACHAC).		
NPW Act	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. Primary legislation governing Aboriginal cultural heritage within NSW.		

- PAD Potential archaeological deposit. Indicates that a particular location has potential to contain subsurface archaeological deposits, although no Aboriginal objects are visible.
- RAP Registered Aboriginal Party. An individual or group who have indicated through the ACHCR process that they wish to be consulted regarding the project.
- SEARs Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements issued by the NSW Department of Planning and Environment.
- SSD State Significant Development.

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

OzArk Environment & Heritage (OzArk) has been engaged by Accent Environmental Pty Ltd, on behalf of Edify Energy Pty Ltd (Edify; the proponent) to complete an *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report* (ACHAR) for the proposed Peninsula Solar Farm (the project).

The project is in the locality of Paytens Bridge, near Forbes in central western NSW and is within the Forbes Shire Local Government Area.

The purpose of the assessment is to form part of an *Environmental Impact Statement* (EIS) being prepared by Accent Environmental Pty Ltd to accompany an application for development consent under Division 4.1 and 4.7 of Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* for the project.

This ACHAR has been undertaken in accordance with the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs), the Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW, and the Code of Practice for the Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (the Code of Practice). The Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of the project has followed the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010.

Assessment of the study area took place with the assistance of Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs). The fieldwork component of this assessment was undertaken over three days from Tuesday 20 July to Thursday 22 July 2021.

As a result of the survey associated with the project, one Aboriginal cultural heritage site, an isolated find (Peninsula IF-1), was recorded. No landforms within the study area were assessed as likely to contain subsurface archaeological deposits. Further, no previously recorded sites are present within the study area.

The undertaking of the impact assessment concluded that Peninsula IF-1 would be impacted by the project.

Recommendations concerning Aboriginal cultural values within the study area are as follows:

- Following development consent of the project, the proponent will develop an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP) which is to be agreed to by the RAPs and the Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) (with input from Heritage NSW) to manage Aboriginal cultural heritage associated with the project. The ACHMP will also include an unanticipated finds protocol, unanticipated skeletal remains protocol, and longterm management of any Aboriginal objects within the study area.
- 2. Should development consent for the project be granted, the recorded Aboriginal site Peninsula IF-1 should be subject to the surface collection methodology outlined in

Section 8.2 and reburied in accordance with Requirement 26 of the Code of Practice outlined in Section 8.3.

3. All land-disturbing activities must be confined to within the study area. Should the parameters of the project extend beyond this, then further archaeological assessment may be required.

# CONTENTS

A	BBREV	ΊΑΤΙΟ	IV
E	XECUT	IVE S	UMMARYVI
1	INT	RODU	ICTION1
	1.1	Des	cription of the project1
	1.2	Pro	posed work2
	1.3	Stu	dy area2
2	Ass	SESSI	MENT INTRODUCTION
	2.1	Rele	evant legislation5
	2.1	.1	Commonwealth legislation5
	2.1	.2	State legislation5
	2.2	Pur	pose and objectives7
	2.2	.1	Aboriginal archaeological assessment objectives
	2.3	Ass	essment approach8
	2.4	Rep	oort compliance with the Code of Practice8
	2.5	Date	e of archaeological assessment9
	2.6	OzA	Ark involvement9
	2.6	.1	Field assessment9
	2.6	.2	Reporting10
3	Ав	ORIGI	NAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION11
	3.1	Abo	priginal community consultation11
	3.1	.1	ACHCRs Stage 111
	3.1	.2	ACHCRs Stages 2 & 312
	3.1	.3	ACHCRs Stage 413
	3.2	Abo	priginal community involvement in the assessment13
	3.2	.1	Comments arising from the assessment
4	LAN	NDSC	APE CONTEXT
	4.1	Тор	ography14
	4.2	Geo	blogy and soils
	4.3	Hyd	Irology16

	4.4	Vege	etation	17
	4.5	Clima	ate	17
	4.6	Land	use history and existing levels of disturbance	18
	4.7	Conc	clusion	18
5	Аво	ORIGIN	AL ARCHAEOLOGY BACKGROUND	20
	5.1	Ethne	o-historic sources of regional Aboriginal culture2	20
	5.2	Regio	onal archaeological context2	21
	5.3	Loca	l archaeological context	25
	5.3.	.1 [	Desktop database searches conducted	25
	5.4	Archa	aeological context: conclusion2	28
	5.5	Pred	ictive model for site location2	28
	5.5.	.1 I	_andform modelling2	29
	5.5.	.2	Past land use	32
	5.5.	.3 (	Conclusion	32
	5.6	Rese	earch questions	34
6	RES	SULTS	OF ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	35
6	<b>Res</b> 6.1	SULTS Sami	oF ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	<b>35</b> 35
6	<b>Res</b> 6.1 6.2	SULTS Sam Proje	OF ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	<b>35</b> 35 35
6	Res 6.1 6.2 6.3	SULTS Samı Proje Effec	OF ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	<b>35</b> 35 35 37
6	RES 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4	SULTS Sam Proje Effec Abori	OF ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	<b>35</b> 35 35 37 38
6	Res 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 Per	SULTS Samı Proje Effec Abori	of Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment       Section         pling strategy and field methods       Section         ect constraints       Sective survey coverage         stive survey coverage       Section         iginal sites recorded       Section         a IF-1       Section	<b>35</b> 35 35 37 38 38
6	Res 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 Per 6.5	SULTS Samı Proje Effec Abori ninsula Discu	OF ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	<b>35</b> 35 35 37 38 38 38
6	Res 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 Per 6.5 6.5	SULTS Sam Proje Effec Abori ninsula Discu	of Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment       Section Strategy and field methods         pling strategy and field methods       Section Straints         ect constraints       Sective survey coverage         iginal sites recorded       Section Straints         a IF-1       Section Straints         a Research questions       Section Straints	<ul> <li><b>35</b></li> <li>35</li> <li>35</li> <li>37</li> <li>38</li> <li>38</li> <li>39</li> <li>40</li> </ul>
6	Res 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 Per 6.5 6.5. <b>Sig</b>	SULTS Sam Proje Effec Abori ninsula Discu .1 I	of Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment       Section         pling strategy and field methods       Section         ect constraints       Section         stive survey coverage       Section         iginal sites recorded       Section         a IF-1       Section         Research questions       Sections         ACE AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT       Sections	<ul> <li><b>35</b></li> <li>35</li> <li>35</li> <li>37</li> <li>38</li> <li>38</li> <li>39</li> <li>40</li> <li><b>42</b></li> </ul>
<b>6</b> 7	Res 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 Per 6.5 6.5. <b>Sig</b> 7.1	SULTS Sam Proje Effec Abori ninsula Discu 1 I NIFICA Ident	OF ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT       Sect constraints         pling strategy and field methods       Sect constraints         ect constraints       Sect constraints         stive survey coverage       Sect constraints         iginal sites recorded       Sect constraints         ussion       Sect constraints         Research questions       Sect constraints         ifying cultural significance       Sect constraints	<ul> <li><b>35</b></li> <li><b>35</b></li> <li><b>37</b></li> <li><b>38</b></li> <li><b>38</b></li> <li><b>39</b></li> <li><b>40</b></li> <li><b>42</b></li> <li><b>42</b></li> </ul>
6 7	Res 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 Per 6.5 6.5. 6.5. <b>Sig</b> 7.1 7.2	SULTS Sam Proje Effec Abori ninsula Discu 1 I NIFICA Ident Asse	OF ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT       Sect constraints         pling strategy and field methods       Sect constraints         ect constraints       Sect constraints         stive survey coverage       Sect constraints         iginal sites recorded       Sect constraints         ussion       Sect constraints         rece and IMPACT ASSESSMENT       Sect constraints         ifying cultural significance       Sect constraints	<ul> <li><b>35</b></li> <li><b>35</b></li> <li><b>37</b></li> <li><b>38</b></li> <li><b>38</b></li> <li><b>39</b></li> <li><b>40</b></li> <li><b>42</b></li> <li><b>42</b></li> <li><b>43</b></li> </ul>
7	Res 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 Per 6.5 6.5. <b>Sig</b> 7.1 7.2 7.3	SULTS Sam Proje Effec Abori ninsula Discu 1 I NIFICA Ident Asse Sum	OF ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT       Sect constraints         pling strategy and field methods       Sect constraints         act constraints       Sect constraints         ative survey coverage       Sect constraints         iginal sites recorded       Sect constraints         a IF-1       Sect constraints         ussion       Sect constraints         a IF-1       <	<ul> <li><b>35</b></li> <li><b>35</b></li> <li><b>35</b></li> <li><b>37</b></li> <li><b>38</b></li> <li><b>38</b></li> <li><b>39</b></li> <li><b>40</b></li> <li><b>42</b></li> <li><b>42</b></li> <li><b>43</b></li> <li><b>44</b></li> </ul>
7	Res 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 Per 6.5 6.5. 51G 7.1 7.2 7.3 7.4	SULTS Sam Proje Effec Abori ninsula Discu 1 I NIFICA Ident Asse Sum Avoid	OF ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT       Sect constraints         poling strategy and field methods       Sect constraints         ect constraints       Sect constraints         stive survey coverage       Sect constraints         iginal sites recorded       Sect constraints         a IF-1       Sect constraints         ussion       Sect constraints         Research questions       Sect constraints         ifying cultural significance       Sect constraints         arry of significance       Sect constraints         ding and minimising harm       Sect constraints	<ul> <li><b>35</b></li> <li><b>35</b></li> <li><b>35</b></li> <li><b>37</b></li> <li><b>38</b></li> <li><b>38</b></li> <li><b>39</b></li> <li><b>40</b></li> <li><b>42</b></li> <li><b>42</b></li> <li><b>43</b></li> <li><b>44</b></li> <li><b>45</b></li> </ul>
7	Res 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 Per 6.5 6.5. 516 7.1 7.2 7.3 7.4 7.4	SULTS Sam Proje Effec Abor Discu Discu 1 I NIFICA Ident Asse Sum Avoid	OF ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT       Sector         pling strategy and field methods       Sector         peter constraints       Sector         stive survey coverage       Sector         iginal sites recorded       Sector         a IF-1       Sector         ussion       Sector         Research questions       Sector         ifying cultural significance       Sector         assed significance of the recorded sites       Sector         mary of significance       Sector         ding and minimising harm       Sector         Likely impacts to Aboriginal heritage from the project       Sector	<b>35</b> 35 37 38 38 38 39 40 <b>42</b> 42 43 44 45

8	MAN	NAGEMENT OF ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES	. 49
ł	8.1	General management principles	. 49
ł	8.2	Management and mitigation of recorded Aboriginal sites	. 49
ł	8.3	Long-term management of Aboriginal objects	. 50
ł	8.4	Unanticipated finds protocol	.51
	8.4.	1 Unanticipated finds protocol example	. 51
ł	8.5	Unanticipated skeletal remains protocol	. 52
9	REC	COMMENDATIONS	. 54
Re	FERE	NCES	. 55
PL	ATES.		. 58
Ap	PEND	IX 1: ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION	. 62
	Cor	sultation log	. 62
	Арр	endix 1 Figure 1: Stage 1 Advertisement, Forbes Advocate and Cowra Guardian	. 73
	Арр	endix 1 Figure 2: Stage 1 agency letter (sample)	. 75
	Арр	endix 1 Figure 3: Stage 1 community letter (sample)	. 77
	Арр	endix 1 Figure 4: Stage 2/3 Survey Methodology cover letter (sample)	. 79
	App (sar	pendix 1 Figure 5: Invitation to attend an Aboriginal Focus Group Meeting and agen mple)	∩da . 80
	Арр	endix 1 Figure 6: Aboriginal Focus Group Meeting minutes	. 83
	Арр	endix 1 Figure 7: Stage 4 cover letter (sample)	. 85
Ap	PEND	IX 2: ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY	. 86
Ap	PEND	IX 3: AHIMS SEARCH RESULT	113

# FIGURES

Figure 1-1: Map showing the regional location of the project	. 1
Figure 1-2: Aerial showing the known project components	3
Figure 1-3: Aerial showing the study area	4
Figure 4-1: Topography of the study area	14
Figure 4-2: Landforms within the study area	15
Figure 4-3: Waterways in relation to the study area	17
Figure 5-1: Location of previously recorded AHIMS sites in relation to the study area	27

Figure 5-2: ASDST models and the study area.	. 30
Figure 6-1: Pedestrian coverage of the study area	. 36
Figure 6-2: Location of Peninsula IF-1	. 39
Figure 6-3: Peninsula IF-1. View of site and recorded artefact.	. 39
Figure 7-1: Location of Peninsula IF-1 in relation to the known project components.	. 46
Figure 8-1: Proposed reburial area	.51
Figure 8-2: Example of a human skeletal remains procedure	. 53

# TABLES

Table 2-1: Concordance between Heritage NSW input to the SEARs and this ACHAR	7
Table 2-2: Report compliance with the Code of Practice	8
Table 3-1: Log of RAP involvement in the field survey	13
Table 5-1: Number of sites recorded in relation to the survey quadrants	24
Table 5-2: Aboriginal cultural heritage: desktop-database search results	25
Table 5-3: Site types and frequencies of AHIMS sites near the study area.	26
Table 6-1: Effective survey coverage within the study area	37
Table 6-2: Effective survey coverage and incidences of site recording	38
Table 6-3: Aboriginal cultural heritage sites recorded during the survey	38
Table 7-1: Aboriginal cultural heritage: significance assessment	43
Table 7-2: Aboriginal cultural heritage: impact assessment	45
Table 7-3: Application of ESD principles to the project.	48

# PLATES

## **1** INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

OzArk Environment & Heritage (OzArk) has been engaged by Accent Environmental Pty Ltd, on behalf of Edify Energy Pty Ltd (Edify; the proponent) to complete an *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report* (ACHAR) for the proposed Peninsula Solar Farm (the project).

The purpose of the assessment is to form part of an *Environmental Impact Statement* (EIS) being prepared by Accent Environmental Pty Ltd to accompany an application for development consent under Division 4.1 and 4.7 of Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) for the project.

The project is in the locality of Paytens Bridge, near Forbes in central western NSW (**Figure 1-1**). The project is located within the Forbes Shire Local Government Area on land zoned RU1 – Primary Production under the *Forbes Local Environmental Plan 2013* (LEP).





# 1.2 **PROPOSED WORK**

The project would involve the construction of a ground mounted photovoltaic solar array which would have capacity to generate up to 80 Megawatt (MW) alternating current (AC) of renewable energy. The project would connect into an existing 132 kilovolt (kV) TransGrid transmission line that traverses the study area.

The project would consist of the following components:

- Single axis tracker photovoltaic solar panels mounted on steel frames over most of the site (maximum tilt 4.2 metres [m] in height)
- Battery energy storage systems with a rating of up to 80 MW/160 Megawatt-hour (MWh)
- Underground and overground electrical conduits and cabling to connect the arrays to the inverters and transformers
- Systems of invertor units and voltage step-up throughout the arrays
- On site substation, connecting to the existing 132kV TransGrid transmission line
- Site office and maintenance building, vehicle parking areas, internal access tracks and perimeter security fencing
- Site access tracks off Paytens Bridge Road
- Road crossing and easement electrical crossing through underground and/or overhead lines.

**Figure 1-2** shows the location of the proposed access points and the two options being considered for the substation. The solar array and locations of the power stations has not yet been finalised but has the potential to impact the remaining land within the study area.

# 1.3 STUDY AREA

The study area is located approximately 27 kilometres (km) southeast of Forbes, NSW (**Figure 1-1**). The study area extends across three lots: Lot 9 DP752938, Lot 441 DP1124885 and Lot 442 DP1124885 and is dissected by Paytens Bridge Road (**Figure 1-3**).

The study area encompasses approximately 236 hectares (ha) of flat to gently undulating land which is largely cleared and utilised for agricultural purposes.



Figure 1-2: Aerial showing the known project components.





# 2 ASSESSMENT INTRODUCTION

## 2.1 RELEVANT LEGISLATION

Cultural heritage is managed by several state and national Acts. Baseline principles for the conservation of heritage places and relics can be found in the *Burra Charter* (Burra Charter 2013). The *Burra Charter* has become the standard of best practice in the conservation of heritage places in Australia, and heritage organisations and local government authorities have incorporated the inherent principles and logic into guidelines and other conservation planning documents. The *Burra Charter* generally advocates a cautious approach to changing places of heritage significance. This conservative notion embodies the basic premise behind legislation designed to protect our heritage, which operates primarily at a state level.

Several Acts of parliament provide for the protection of heritage at various levels of government.

#### 2.1.1 Commonwealth legislation

## Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)

The EPBC Act, administered by the Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, provides a framework to protect nationally significant flora, fauna, ecological communities, and heritage places. The EPBC Act establishes both a National Heritage List and Commonwealth Heritage List of protected places. These lists may include Aboriginal cultural sites or sites in which Aboriginal people have interests. The assessment and permitting processes of the EPBC Act are triggered when a proposed activity or development could potentially have an impact on one of the matters of national environment significance listed by the Act. Ministerial approval is required under the EPBC Act for proposals involving significant impacts to National/Commonwealth heritage places.

#### Applicability to the project

It is noted there are no Commonwealth or National heritage listed places within the study area, and as such, the heritage provisions of the EPBC Act and other Commonwealth Acts do not apply.

#### 2.1.2 State legislation

#### Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act)

This Act established requirements relating to land use and planning. The framework governing environmental and heritage assessment in NSW is contained within the following parts of the EP&A Act:

• Part 4: Local government development assessments, including heritage. May include schedules of heritage items

• Division 4.7: Approvals process for state significant development

#### National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act)

The NPW Act provides for the protection of Aboriginal objects (sites, objects and cultural material) and Aboriginal places. Under the Act (Part 6), an Aboriginal object is defined as: any deposit, object, or material evidence (not being a handicraft for sale) relating to indigenous and non-European habitation of the area that comprises NSW, being habitation both prior to and concurrent with the occupation of that area by persons of European extraction and includes Aboriginal remains.

An Aboriginal place is defined under the NPW Act as an area which has been declared by the Minister administering the Act as a place of special significance for Aboriginal culture. It may or may not contain physical Aboriginal objects.

It is an offence under Section 86 of the NPW Act to 'harm or desecrate an object the person knows is an Aboriginal object'. It is also a strict liability offence to 'harm an Aboriginal object' or to 'harm or desecrate an Aboriginal place', whether knowingly or unknowingly. Section 87 of the Act provides a series of defences against the offences listed in Section 86, such as:

- The harm was authorised by and conducted in accordance with the requirements of an *Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit* (AHIP) under Section 90 of the Act
- The defendant exercised 'due diligence' to determine whether the action would harm an Aboriginal object; or
- The harm to the Aboriginal object occurred during the undertaking of a 'low impact activity' (as defined in the regulations).

#### Applicability to the project

As the project is a State Significant Development (SSD), if approved, Section 4.41 of the EP&A Act will apply and an AHIP under section 90 of the NPW Act to harm Aboriginal objects is not required. Instead, all management related to Aboriginal cultural heritage within the study area will be governed by the policies within an approved *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan* (ACHMP).

Under Section 89A of the Act, it is a requirement to notify the Secretary of the Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) of the location of an Aboriginal object. Identified Aboriginal items and sites are registered on Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) that is administered by Heritage NSW.

Any Aboriginal sites within the study area are afforded legislative protection under the NPW Act.

#### Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements

The Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for the project (SSD-14757962) were issued on 18 March 2021.

The SEARs recognise heritage as a key issue to be examined in the EIS and state (in part):

including an assessment of the likely Aboriginal and historic heritage (cultural and archaeological) impacts of the development and consultation with the local Aboriginal community in accordance with the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents.

To inform the SEARs, Heritage NSW provided input regarding Aboriginal cultural heritage. Heritage NSW input is set out in **Table 2-1** along with a concordance of where Heritage NSW requirements are addressed in this ACHAR.

Table 2-1: Concordance between Heritage NSW input to the SEARs and this ACHAR.

Heritage NSW requirement	Where addressed in the ACHAR
The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIS) must identify and describe the Aboriginal cultural heritage values that exist across the whole area that will be affected by the development and document these in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR). This may include the need for surface survey and test excavation. The identification of cultural heritage values should be guided by the <i>Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW</i> (OEH 2011).	This ACHAR contains the results of the Aboriginal archaeological survey undertaken for the project. It also assesses the cultural, scientific, aesthetic and historic values scientific present within the study area.
Consultation with Aboriginal people must be undertaken and documented in accordance with the <i>Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents</i> (DECCW 2010). The significance of cultural heritage values for Aboriginal people who have a cultural association with the land must be documented in the ACHAR.	This requirement has been followed by the project and is documented in <b>Section 3</b> of this ACHAR.
Impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage values are to be assessed and documented in the ACHAR. The ACHAR must demonstrate attempts to avoid impact upon cultural heritage values and identify any conservation outcomes. Where impacts are unavoidable, the ACHAR must outline measures proposed to mitigate impacts. Any objects recorded as part of the assessment must be documented and notified	Impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage within the study area are discussed in <b>Section 7.4</b> . Management of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the study area are discussed in <b>Section 8</b> .
to Heritage NSW.	
surface survey undertaken by a qualified archaeologist. The results of	Section 6.
the surface survey are to inform the need for targeted test excavation to better assess the integrity, extent, distribution, nature and overall significance of the archaeological record. The results of the surface surveys and test excavations are to be documented in the ACHAR.	Test excavation was not deemed warranted at any location within the study area.
The ACHAR must outline procedures to be followed if Aboriginal objects are found at any stage of the life of the project to formulate appropriate measures to manage unforeseen impacts.	Procedures related to any unanticipated Aboriginal objects found within the study area is outlined in <b>Section 8.4</b> .
The ACHAR must outline procedures to be followed in the event Aboriginal burials or skeletal material is uncovered during construction to formulate appropriate measures to manage the impacts to this material.	A procedure for the discovery of skeletal material is outlined in <b>Section 8.5</b> .

#### 2.2 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the current study is to identify and assess heritage constraints relevant to the proposed works.

#### 2.2.1 Aboriginal archaeological assessment objectives

The current assessment will apply the *Code of Practice for the Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (Code of Practice; DECCW 2010a) and the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (ACHCRs) (DECCW 2010b) to complete an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment, to meet the following objectives:

<u>**Objective One</u>**: Undertake background research to formulate a predicative model for site location within the study area</u>

- Objective Two:Identify and record Aboriginal objects or sites within the study area, as well<br/>as any landforms likely to contain further archaeological deposits
- Objective Three:To undertake an Aboriginal cultural values assessment in consultation with<br/>Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) of tangible and intangible cultural<br/>heritage values that have potential to be impacted by the project
- **<u>Objective Four</u>**: To assess the significance of any recorded Aboriginal sites, objects, or places likely to be impacted by the project, in consultation with RAPs
- **<u>Objective Five</u>**: To assess the likely impacts of the proposed works to any recorded Aboriginal sites, objects, places, or intangible values and to develop management recommendations, in consultation with RAPs.

#### 2.3 ASSESSMENT APPROACH

The field survey followed the Code of Practice (DECCW 2010a).

The Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment followed the *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* (the Guide; OEH 2011) and the ACHCRs (DECCW 2010b).

## 2.4 REPORT COMPLIANCE WITH THE CODE OF PRACTICE

The Code of Practice establishes requirements that should be followed by all archaeological investigations where harm to Aboriginal objects may be possible. **Table 2-2** tabulates the compliance of this report with the requirements established by the Code of Practice.

Code of Practice Requirement	Context of the Requirement	Concordance in this report
Requirement 1	Review previous archaeological work	See subsections below
Requirement 1a	Previous archaeological work	Section 5
Requirement 1b	AHIMS searches	Section 5.3.1
Requirement 2	Review the landscape context	Section 4
Requirement 3	Summarise and discuss the local and regional character of Aboriginal land use and its material traces	Section 5

Table 2-2: Report compliance with the Code of Practice	•.
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Code of Practice Requirement	Context of the Requirement	Concordance in this report	
Requirement 4	Predict the nature and distribution of evidence	See subsections below	
Requirement 4a	Predictive model	Section 5.5	
Requirement 4b	Predictive model results	Section 5.5.3	
Requirement 5	Archaeological survey	See subsections below	
Requirement 5a	Survey sampling strategy	Section 6.1	
Requirement 5b	Survey requirements	This Requirement was fulfilled during the undertaking of the survey	
Requirement 5c	Survey units	Section 6.3	
Requirement 6	Site definition	Section 5.5.3	
Requirement 7	Site recording	See subsections below	
Requirement 7a	Information to be recorded	All sites were recorded in accordance with this Requirement.	
Requirement 7b	Scales for photography	All artefact photographs employed a centimetre scale bar.	
Requirement 8	Location information and geographic reporting	See subsections below	
Requirement 8a	Geospatial information	All artefact locations were logged using a non-differential handheld GPS.	
Requirement 8b	Datum and grid coordinates	All coordinates are provided in GDA Zone 55.	
Requirement 9	Record survey coverage data	Section 6.1 and 6.3	
Requirement 10	Analyse survey coverage	Section 6.3	
Requirement 11	Archaeological Report content and format	This report adheres to this Requirement.	
Requirement 12	Records	OzArk undertakes to maintain all survey records for at least five years.	
Requirement 13	Notifying Heritage NSW and reporting	See subsections below	
Requirement 13a	Notification of breaches	Not applicable	
Requirement 13b	Provision of information	Not applicable	
Requirements 14–17	Test excavation which is not excluded from the definition of harm	Not applicable as test excavation was not required.	
Requirements 18–20	Artefact recording	All artefacts were recorded according to these requirements.	

#### 2.5 DATE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

The fieldwork component of this assessment was undertaken by OzArk over three days from Tuesday 20 July to Thursday 22 July 2021.

#### 2.6 OZARK INVOLVEMENT

#### 2.6.1 Field assessment

The fieldwork component of the heritage assessment was undertaken by:

- Fieldwork Director: Stephanie Rusden (OzArk Senior Archaeologist, BS University of Wollongong, BA University of New England)
- Archaeologist: Taylor Foster (OzArk Archaeologist, BA [Hons] Archaeology James Cook University).

## 2.6.2 Reporting

The reporting component of the heritage assessment was undertaken by:

- Report author: Stephanie Rusden
- Reviewer: Alyce Cameron (OzArk Senior Archaeologist; BA [Hons] and PhD [Archaeology & palaeoanthropology] Australian National University).

# **3 ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION**

#### 3.1 ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

The Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of the project has followed the ACHCRs (DECCW 2010b). A log and copies of correspondence with Aboriginal community stakeholders is presented in **Appendix 1**.

The ACHCRs include four main stages and these will be detailed in the following sections.

## 3.1.1 ACHCRs Stage 1

The aim of Stage 1 is to identify the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) who wish to be consulted about the project.

On 27 April 2021, an advertisement was placed in the *Forbes Advocate* and the *Cowra Guardian* requesting expressions of interest in being consulted about the project (**Appendix 1 Figure 1**). In addition, the following agencies were contacted on 22 April 2021 to identify potential stakeholders for the area (**Appendix 1 Figure 2**):

- Heritage NSW
- Cowra Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC)
- Office of The Registrar ALRA
- National Native Title Tribunal / NTSCORP
- Forbes Shire Council
- Central West Local Land Services.

Letters were then sent to all potential stakeholders on 5 May 2021 asking if they wished to be consulted about the project (**Appendix 1 Figure 3**).

As a result, the following groups or individuals registered to be consulted about the project:

- Cowra LALC
- Wiradjuri Council of Elders
- Yoorana Gunya
- Wiradjuri Cultural and Environmental Rangers
- Monica Ingram
- Stakeholder 1
- Stakeholder 2
- Russell Dunn

• Ralph Smith.

Those individuals or groups who did not wish to be identified in the public documents are referred to as 'Stakeholder 1', etc.

### 3.1.2 ACHCRs Stages 2 & 3

The aim of Stages 2 and 3 is to provide information about the proposal to the RAPs and to acquire information regarding Aboriginal cultural values associated with the project either through consultation and/or field work. Often these two stages are run together, and the detailed project information is provided in the assessment methodology that is issued to all RAPs for their consideration.

On 26 May 2021, all RAPs were sent information about the project and a draft of the assessment methodology (**Appendix 1 Figure 4** and **Appendix 2**). RAPs were provided the stipulated 28 days in which to review and comment on these documents as per Stage 3 of the ACHCRs. The closing date for comment was 23 June 2021.

A response was received from Rob Clegg from the Wiradjuri Council of Elders on 27 May 2021 supporting the proposed assessment methodology.

Russell Dunn a member of the Wiradjuri Council of Elders who also registered as an individual requested a meeting with all RAPs be held to discuss the project. As such, an invitation to attend an Aboriginal Focus Group Meeting (AFGM) was sent to all RAPs on 10 June 2021 (**Appendix 1 Figure 5**). The AFGM was held on 24 June 2021 and attended by the following people:

- Russell Dunn (registered as an individual and a member of the Wiradjuri Council of Elders)
- Stephanie Rusden (OzArk)
- Ian Finlay (Accent Environmental)
- Claire Driessen (Edify Energy)
- Patrick Dale (Edify Energy).

The minutes of the AFGM and apologies are presented in **Appendix 1 Figure 6** which was distributed to all RAPs on 1 July 2021.

Following the AFGM, the Cowra LALC requested a meeting with OzArk to discuss the project as they were unable to attend the AFGM. On 16 July 2021, a teleconference was held with Esther Cutmore and Dan Rose from Cowra LALC and Stephanie Rusden from OzArk. Details of the project and the proposed assessment methodology were outlined. During the discussion, Ms Cutmore noted that the preference of Cowra LALC is that any artefacts that need to be collected following project approval are to be reburied somewhere on site.

## 3.1.3 ACHCRs Stage 4

Stage 4 involves the production of a draft ACHAR that is issued to all RAPs for their consideration. The ACHAR will document the results of the assessment, outline opportunities for the conservation of Aboriginal cultural values, and suggest recommendations for the management of Aboriginal objects should impacts to these objects be unavoidable.

A copy of the draft ACHAR was distributed to all RAPs for review on 7 October 2021 with a 28day review period closing 5 November 2021 (**Appendix 1 Figure 7**). No responses were received on the draft ACHAR.

#### 3.2 ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN THE ASSESSMENT

Table 3-1 provides a log of the RAPs and their representatives who participated in the fieldwork.

Organisation	Representative	Fieldwork days		
		20/07/21	21/07/21	22/07/21
Cowra LALC	Stuart Cutmore	Х		
Wiradjuri Council of Elders	Rob Clegg	Х	Х	
Yoorana Gunya	Jeff Brown		Х	
Wiradjuri Cultural and Environmental Rangers	Peter White			Х

Table 3-1: Log of RAP involvement in the field survey.

#### 3.2.1 Comments arising from the assessment

The following are summaries of comments provided by the RAP site representatives during the survey:

- Jeff Brown (Yoorana Gunya) indicated that the study area would have been used as a hunting ground but not for occupation given how much water lies across the ground surface
- Rob Clegg (Wiradjuri Council of Elders) noted larger sites would be present closer to the Lachlan River and requested that any artefacts identified during the survey are reburied nearby if they need to be collected
- Peter White (Wiradjuri Cultural and Environmental Rangers) identified a scarred tree in the south of the study area during the survey. However, the OzArk archaeologist assessed that the scar appeared to be the result of natural trauma and not cultural modification<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> A follow up email was sent to Peter White from Wiradjuri Cultural and Environmental Rangers on 27 July 2021 outlining the reasons why the scar was likely caused by natural trauma and therefore would not be registered on AHIMS. At the time of writing this report, a response had not yet been received.

## 4 LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

An understanding of the environmental contexts of a study area is requisite in any Aboriginal archaeological investigation (DECCW 2010). It is a particularly important consideration in the development and implementation of survey strategies for the detection of archaeological sites. In addition, natural geomorphic processes of erosion and/or deposition, as well as humanly activated landscape processes, influence the degree to which these material culture remains are retained in the landscape as archaeological sites; and the degree to which they are preserved, revealed and/or conserved in present environmental settings.

#### 4.1 **TOPOGRAPHY**

The study area is located in the centre of the South Western Slopes Bioregion. The South Western Slopes Bioregion is a large area of foothills and ranges comprising the western fall of the Great Dividing Range to the edge of the Riverina Bioregion (NPWS 2003).

The topography of the study area is generally flat plains, with a gentle slope north from the southern boundary of the study area (**Figure 4-1** and **Figure 4-2**). There is little change in elevation across the study area, which ranges from 280–300 m. This type of terrain provides no physical barriers to movement across the landscape.



#### Figure 4-1: Topography of the study area.



#### Figure 4-2: Landforms within the study area.

## 4.2 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The geology of the study area is predominately Cainozoic shallow slope colluvial plains which occur around the Forbes region in areas of low sculptured relief with defined watercourses. Generally, weathered bedrock is close to the surface in these geological areas. Clear Hills Monzodiorite and the Kirribilli Formation are also present inside the study area along the southern section, though to a lesser extent. These geology types inside the study area are characterised by low rises where bedrock is covered by thin soil layers and metamorphic quartz veins (AGSO 2000).

The northern half of the study area is classified as Waughan Alluvial soils, which are present mostly on high level floodplains of the Lachlan River. This type of soil landscape is characterised by imperfectly drained red brown earths or yellow podzolic soils, with the occasional poorly drained brown and red clays. The southern half of the study area consists of Piney Range and Ironbarks soil landscapes. The Piney Ridge soils are located on the mid to lower gentle slopes of the study area and consist primarily of moderately deep and well drained non-calcic brown soils. The Ironbarks soils are located on the upper gentle slopes and crests and consist of shallow red podzolic soils, red earths and yellow earths. Both the Piney Ridge and Ironbarks soils are prone to erosional processes such as water erosion, especially on a sloped landform (King 1998).

## 4.3 HYDROLOGY

The study area is situated in the Lachlan water catchment area. The Lachlan River is the primary watercourse of this catchment area and begins in the Great Dividing Range near Gunning and flows approximately 1400 km through western NSW to its junction with the Murrumbidgee River near Oxley. The study area is situated in the undulating landscape of the middle catchment (OoW 2011).

The major watercourse in proximity to the study area is the Lachlan River, located approximately 8.5 km northeast. The closest defined watercourse to the study area is the ephemeral Mulyandry Creek located 800 m north of the study area (**Figure 4-3**). A minor tributary of Mulyandry Creek intersects through the northern half of the study area (**Plate 1**). Limited areas of gilgai are also present in the north of the study area (**Plate 2**). These were seasonal sources of water for Aboriginal people (Bayly 1999), holding moisture within saturated clays, long after shallow surface sources would have evaporated (Neyland 2016).



Figure 4-3: Waterways in relation to the study area.

#### 4.4 VEGETATION

The location of the study area contains western slopes grasslands, riverine plain grasslands, grassy woodlands, and non-native crops. Prior to being cleared, the study area would have likely been open grasslands.

Native vegetation is devoid in the western block (Lot 9 DP752938) of the study area (**Plate 3**), sparse in the northern block (Lot 441 DP1124885) (**Plate 4**) and is limited to scattered paddock trees and patches of remnant woodland in the southern parcel (Lot 442 DP1124885) (**Plate 5**).

#### 4.5 CLIMATE

The South Western Slopes Bioregion is dominated by a subhumid climate that generally experiences hot summers and cool wet winters (NPWS 2003). The BOM (2021) climate records available from the nearest climate station at Forbes Airport (Station number 65103) indicates a mean summer maximum of 34.6°C (January) and a mean winter minimum of 2.5°C (July). Rainfall records from the station show a mean annual rainfall of 494 millimetres (mm), and that rainfall is generally greatest over summer and autumn.

## 4.6 LAND USE HISTORY AND EXISTING LEVELS OF DISTURBANCE

The study area is used for agricultural purposes, primarily grazing and cultivation. Cultivation acts to redistribute artefacts both horizontally and vertically within the soil profile and ultimately destroys the integrity of artefact assemblages within the top 20 to 50 centimetres (cm) of the soil profile, while the presence of hoofed livestock is likely to have resulted in trampling and compaction of the ground surface which accelerates soil loss. Further vegetation clearance across the study area is widespread and reduces the likelihood of culturally modified trees remaining.

# 4.7 CONCLUSION

The review of the environmental factors associated with the study area allows the following conclusions to be drawn in terms past Aboriginal occupation:

- <u>Topography and hydrology</u>: The flat to gently undulating landforms which dominate the study area would have been hospitable to Aboriginal people, however, relative to surrounding landscapes it does not contain features such as a permanent water supply (the Lachlan River) that are most likely to encourage substantial Aboriginal occupation of the landscape. As such, the size and density of sites located within the study area are likely to be smaller and sparser than those to the north which are in closer proximity to the Lachlan River.
- Geology and soils: Landforms which typically comprise outcropping rock, i.e., hills, are limited within the study area and therefore sources of stone procurement for tool manufacture will be limited. Quartz veins may be present within the study area which is a material suitable for stone tool manufacture. Soils present on the gentle slopes inside the study area are likely to have been affected by water erosion, and the soils on the flat plains are poorly draining. Though neither of these aspects would have been a hindrance for Aboriginal occupation, the erosional qualities of the soils present do affect the likelihood for *in situ* archaeological deposits being present. Furthermore, the widespread and comprehensive use of the majority of the study area for cropping and agricultural purposes would have further promoted soil erosion and loss.
- <u>Vegetation</u>: Mature, native species which would have been present within the study area in antiquity would have provided resources for Aboriginal people in the past. However, resources likely to have supported a large population of people would have been present closer to the banks of more permanent water sources including the Lachlan River. Given the presence of mature native vegetation, it is possible that some site types such as culturally modified trees may exist within the study area. However, the broad-scale vegetation clearance present in the area reduces the likelihood that any culturally modified trees remain present.
- <u>Climate</u>: The climate would not have been an impediment to year-round occupation.
- <u>Land use</u>: Ground surface disturbances such as vegetation clearance, cultivation, and grazing exist throughout the study area. These activities may have displaced Aboriginal objects and are likely to have reduced the potential for subsurface archaeological material. However, disturbance at a given location does not necessarily mean that there

will be no cultural material present, as often a disturbed context will reveal objects which may have previously been subsurface. As noted above, initial vegetation clearing would also have removed any culturally modified trees.

## 5 ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGY BACKGROUND

#### 5.1 ETHNO-HISTORIC SOURCES OF REGIONAL ABORIGINAL CULTURE

The study area is within the territory of the people belonging to the *Wiradjuri* tribal and linguistic group (Tindale 1974). The Wiradjuri people referred to the Lachlan River as Galiyarr (Kass 2003). The Wiradjuri tribal area is situated within the Murray-Darling Basin, covering three primary physiographic divisions (White 1986):

- The riverine plains in the west
- The transitional western slopes in between
- The highlands or central tablelands in the east.

The study area falls within the central division, being the transitional western slopes into the central tablelands, the heart of Wiradjuri territory.

Episodes of early contact between Indigenous and European cultures from the Lachlan Valley were documented by the explorers Oxley and Cunningham in May 1817. Oxley (1817) noted that whilst traces of Aboriginal inhabitants were identified east of Forbes, no individuals were encountered until the expedition had passed west of Forbes. Oxley (1817) writes:

About a mile from this place, we fell in with a small tribe of natives, consisting of eight men; their women we did not see. They did not appear any way alarmed at the sight of us, but came boldly up: they were covered with cloaks made from opossum skins; their faces daubed with a red and yellow pigment, with neatly worked nets bound round their hair: the front tooth in the upper row was wanting in them all: they were unarmed, having nothing with them but their stone hatchets. It appeared from their conduct that they had either seen or heard of white people before, and were anxious to depart, accompanying the motion of going with a wave of their hand (Whitehead 2003: 105).

#### Cunningham (1817) reported:

Calling to one another we were answered by strange voices, which left us in no doubt of natives being near us. It was a great point we should all join in again, which at length we did, after some time had passed over several miles on a cross-course, the labour of which might have been saved. Our people came up with seven or eight of the natives, who were clothed in mantles of skin reddened with a pigment from the river. There appeared not the most distant symptoms of hostility among them! They evidently had seen a horse before, and could pronounce some words in English, such as bread, and they had every appearance of having been with those at the Lachlan depot, from which we are now 54 miles west. From the columns of smoke ascending from the trees to which these harmless beings were advancing there is no doubts of their encampment being there situated, and it might be inferred that their gins or wives were there, from their evident objection to our people attempting to accompany them to their fires. The delay and loss of time occasioned by the above adventure had allowed our boatmen to work themselves through all the numerous windings of the river and overtake us (Whitehead 2003: 105).

Ethnographic information about the Lachlan Wiradjuri gleaned from these expeditions indicates that they appeared largely unconcerned about the presence of the white explorers, and indeed were familiar with European people; however, it is clear from Cunningham's report that the Aboriginal men were protective of their women and children.

As in most parts of NSW, white diseases were a precursor to colonial settlement, and this was already having an impact on the population encountered by early settlers. By the 1820s, tales of white settlement include stories of clashes including massacres of the natives and revenge attacks. The colonial authorities formed military outposts at Bathurst and Wellington, and defensive homesteads became a characteristic of white settlement west of the Blue Mountains. Throughout the following decades, significant numbers of Aboriginal people continued to follow a traditional lifestyle on the Lachlan Plains; with the expansion of agriculture and pastoralism, however, many traditional practices became increasingly difficult. The establishment of reserves and missions from the 1890s emphasised the segregation of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities and exacerbated poverty and lack of access to services. However, it also enabled Wiradjuri families to remain intact and develop a sense of identity and resilience (Kass 2003). The closest reserve to the study area was established to the north of Goolagong along the Lachlan River. The reserve was declared by the Aboriginal Protection Board in 1915 and closed in 1953 (Kabaila 1996).

#### 5.2 REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

There are several of broad scale regional archaeological studies or development driven studies which are in general region of the study area. These studies have been summarised below.

#### Witter 1992

Witter (1992) undertook research for his PhD thesis in the Upper Lachlan River area to the southeast of the current study area near Cowra. The focus was the economies of the prehistoric riverine groups who inhabited the region. His results provide a framework for the interpretation of the local archaeology including the following contextual points:

• Campsites and stone tool assemblages of the Cowra–Lachlan River area tend to reflect occupation patterns consistent with the broader tablelands region
- Artefact assemblages of the area include components of the Core and Flake tradition dating to c. 12,000–14,000 years before present
- Quartz was the predominant raw material utilised in the region
- Occupation sites tend to occur most frequently along perennial watercourses, springs, and soaks.

#### Pearson 1981

Pearson's work was primarily in the Upper Macquarie region, which reflects topographic similarities to the current study area. Pearson divided the archaeological sites he recorded into two main categories: occupation sites and non-occupation sites (including grinding grooves, scarred or carved trees, ceremonial and burial sites). Analysis of site locations produced a site prediction model with occupation occurring in areas with access to water, good drainage, level ground, adequate fuel and appropriate localised weather patterns for summer or winter occupation. Occupation sites were most frequently found on low ridge tops, creek banks, gently undulating hills and river flats and usually in open woodland vegetation (Pearson 1981: 101). The location of non-occupation sites was dependent upon a variety of factors relating to site function. For instance, grinding grooves were found where appropriate sandstone outcropping occurred, as close to occupation sites as possible. The location of scarred trees displayed no obvious patterning, other than proximity to watercourses where camps were more frequently located. Pearson suggested that these patterns would differ on the drier plains to the west, towards Dubbo and beyond, where dependence upon larger, more permanent water supplies was greater.

#### Kelton 1994-1996

During the 1990s, Kelton (1994a, 1994b, 1995a, 1995b, and 1996) recorded at least 14 scarred trees, five isolated finds, and two open sites associated with gilgai landforms through a range of assessments in the Cowra and Forbes region. As a result of these studies, Kelton postulated that scarred trees were commonly located within road corridors and public lands due to the fact that Aboriginal people were restricted to such areas during the historical period (Kelton 1996<sup>2</sup>). During the survey, Kelton (1995a) recorded six Aboriginal sites: two artefact scatters and four isolated finds. The artefacts consisted of yellow/brown chert flakes, silcrete, and quartz. The flaked artefacts had evidence of retouch, crushing, striking platforms, negative scars, and bulbs of percussion. Kelton also recorded small termite nest hearth stones at one of the artefact scatters. Kelton concluded that the sites recorded during the survey reflected occasional occupation (1995a: 17).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> While OzArk notes Kelton's observation, the fact that scarred trees are recorded in road corridors and public land probably has more to do with the fact that this is where remnant vegetation has survived.

#### Huys and Johnston 1995

During the 1990s, Huys and Johnston (1995) identified seven Aboriginal open sites during a survey for a new road and 132 kV electricity transmission line to the west of Forbes. The closest of the sites are over 30 km to the west of the study area. Six of these sites were small, with low artefact densities. A seventh site was situated on raised ground overlooking the Lake Cowal floodplain and was considerably larger than the other six, with the authors recording a sample of 28 artefacts. The authors argued that the source of the chert and quartz materials was probably Wamboyne and the Manna Mountains, located to the northwest, whilst the silcrete was thought to be derived locally.

#### Oakley 1997

In 1997, Oakley completed a heritage assessment for the two optic fibre cable routes. One alignment extended from 3 km through Forbes to the New Grenfell Road and the other extended for 20 km along Henry Lawson Way towards Grenfell. Three Aboriginal sites were identified during the survey along Henry Lawson Way. This included two scarred trees and a low-density artefact scatter. The artefact scatter was recorded within an exposure adjacent to Ooma Creek and consisted of 10 artefacts. Artefacts included flakes manufactured from silcrete, quartz, fine-grained siliceous stone, and volcanic materials.

#### Knight 2001

Knight (2001) undertook research for a Masters thesis on the Weddin Mountains and surrounding areas, located 41 km to the south of the study area. Knight completed surveys across the areas over several months in 1996 and 1997. The assessment area was divided into four quadrants surrounding the Weddin Mountains, including:

- NW land northwest of Weddin, including the Wah Way Plain, the gilgai around Caragabal, rolling to hilly land south of the Wheoga Range and the Garema Plain to the north
- SW the southern half of The Levels, land dominated by Curraburrama and Eurabba Plains and their creek systems including lower Burrangong, Bribbaree and the middle reaches of the Bland, and Weedallion Mountain
- NE plains adjacent to Ooma Creek, the Bogolong Hills and the rolling terrain around Grenfell
- SE rolling to hilly terrain to the north and northeast of Young, the plains along the middle reaches of Burrangong Creek and Tyagong Creek and the Bribbaree Hills.

A total of 221 Aboriginal sites were recorded. The site types and quadrants within which they were identified are shown in **Table 5-1**.

Survey quadrant	Isolated finds	Artefact scatters	Shelters with artefacts	Stone arrangements	Scarred trees	Total
NW	20	38	0	0	7	65
SW	9	18	0	0	1	28
NE	4	21	0	0	2	27
SE	0	13	0	0	0	13
Weddin Mountains	17	67	3	1	0	88
Total	50	157	3	1	10	221

#### Table 5-1: Number of sites recorded in relation to the survey quadrants.

Findings from the assessment are as follows:

- Weddin Mountains:
  - 77% of sites were identified on the flanks of the mountains with only 23% recorded within mountain landscapes
  - Artefact scatters ranged in size from two to 200 artefacts. Most sites comprised approximately 12 artefacts
  - The largest site (WW8) was located on an elevated landform between Basin Gully and Black Gin Gully
  - o All sites were identified within 500 m of a potential water sources.
- Surrounding Slopes and Plains (NW, SW, NE and SE quadrants):
  - o 50% of sites were recorded in the NW quadrant
  - o Scarred trees were recorded almost exclusively on the plains of the NW quadrant
  - Artefact scatters ranged in size from 2 to 149 artefacts. Scatters on average comprised 15 artefacts and the average site area is 150 square metres (m<sup>2</sup>).

#### <u>OzArk 2011</u>

OzArk (2011) conducted surveys located to the north and west of Forbes in relation to a proposed Country Energy 66 kV electricity transmission line. Four previously unrecorded Aboriginal sites, all scarred trees, were identified during that survey, and two previously recorded Aboriginal sites (43-2-0025 and 26-3-0015) were ground-truthed.

#### OzArk 2015

OzArk (2015) completed an archaeological assessment on the Mid Western Highway within the Weddin, Cowra and Blayney LGAs. Area 1 extended from Blayney to Cowra; Area 2 extended from Cowra to Grenfell, and Area 3 extended from Grenfell to the Newell Highway. Areas 2 and 3, closest to the study area, were comprised of gently undulating to flat landforms. Three Aboriginal sites were identified during the survey, all in Area 3. Sites included two scarred trees and an

artefact scatter with an associated scarred tree. The artefact scatter consisted of two flakes manufactured from a volcanic material and was located along a drainage line of Carabagal Creek.

#### NSW Archaeology 2015

NSW Archaeology (2015) completed an archaeological assessment for the Jemalong Solar Station, located 36 km southwest of Forbes. The assessment area encompassed 165 ha of cultivated land on the riverine floodplain of the Lachlan River and is immediately south of Thurumbidgee Lagoon, a large meandering overflow. The lagoon forms a part of an overflow drainage line which extends southwest from a bend in the Lachlan River. Six Aboriginal sites were recorded during the survey including four isolated finds, one isolated find associated with a potential archaeological deposit (PAD) and a low-density artefact scatter with PAD. Recorded artefacts were predominately unmodified flakes although a muller and a scraper were also recorded. Artefacts were mostly manufactured from quartz or tuff.

### 5.3 LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

#### 5.3.1 Desktop database searches conducted

A desktop search was conducted on the following databases to identify any potential previously recorded heritage within the study area. The results of this search are summarised in **Table 5-2** and presented in detail in **Appendix 2**.

Name of Database Searched	Date of Search	Type of Search	Comment
Commonwealth Heritage Listings	11 May 2021	Forbes LGA	No places listed on either the National or Commonwealth heritage lists are located within the study area
National Native Title Claims Search	11 May 2021	NSW	No Native Title Claims cover the study area.
DPC AHIMS	11 May 2021	20 x 20 km centred on the study area	76 sites returned within the designated search area. None of these sites are within the study area.
LEP	11 May 2021	Forbes LEP of 2013	None of the Aboriginal places noted occur near the study area.

Table 5-2: Aboriginal cultural heritage: desktop-database search results.

A search of the Heritage NSW administered AHIMS database on 11 May 2021 returned 76 results for Aboriginal sites within a 20 km radius of the study area (GDA94 Zone 55 Eastings: 593223–633223; Northings: 6263830–6303830).

**Table 5-3** lists the site types and frequencies from the AHIMS search result. The most frequently recorded site type is modified trees (carved or scarred) contributing to 84.2% of the sites within the search area. Other site types include isolated finds (3.9%) and artefact scatters (3.9%), with artefact scatter and hearth, artefact scatter and PAD, burial, modified tree and artefact scatter,

modified tree and burial and a ceremony and dreaming site also present, but in much lower frequencies (1.3% for each).

**Figure 5-1** shows the location of the AHIMS sites that have been recorded near the study area. There are no AHIMS sites registered inside or directly adjacent to the study area. The three closest AHIMS sites to the study area are modified trees:

- 43-6-0092 (Grenfell ST) is located approximately 1 km west of the study area
- 43-6-0083 (Bandon Road South 1) is located approximately 5 km northeast of the study area
- 43-6-0081 (Dunns Lane 1) is located approximately 6.5 km northeast of the study area.

Table 5-3: Site types and frequencies of AHIMS sites near the study area.

Site Type	Number	% Frequency
Modified tree (carved or scarred)	64	84.2
Isolated find	3	3.9
Artefact scatter	3	3.9
Artefact scatter and hearth	1	1.3
Artefact scatter and PAD	1	1.3
Burial	1	1.3
Modified tree (carved or scarred) and artefact scatter	1	1.3
Modified tree (carved or scarred) and burial	1	1.3
Aboriginal ceremony and dreaming	1	1.3
Total	76	100



Figure 5-1: Location of previously recorded AHIMS sites in relation to the study area.

## 5.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT: CONCLUSION

The research and development driven studies show that the region's most frequently occurring evidence of Aboriginal activity are culturally modified trees, particularly scarred trees. To a lesser extent, a number of carved trees have also been recorded. The previous studies have shown in a number of cases that culturally modified trees are more likely to be located closer to substantial watercourses and drainage lines, however, as noted by Kelton (1996) they can be recorded over almost all landform units, even those distant from water.

Artefact scatters are more likely to be located near permanent and semi-permanent watercourses, particularly on flat or gently sloping landforms, terraces, or on the crest saddles and benches of ridge and spur landforms. Artefact scatters in the area range considerably in size and density from manifestations of several artefacts through to sites containing in excess of 50 artefacts. Larger, more complex scatters are more common within 200 m of the Lachlan River, while low-density sites are more common within 100 m of semi-permanent creeks. Scatters found on landforms similar to the study area are generally low-density with 10 or less artefacts and consist largely of un-modified flakes.

To date, the dominant raw lithic material at identified sites is quartz, with additional materials recorded including tuff, silcrete, chert, volcanic, and fine-grained siliceous materials.

Other sites such as hearths and burials are recorded in a low frequency in the region.

## 5.5 PREDICTIVE MODEL FOR SITE LOCATION

Across Australia, numerous archaeological studies in widely varying environmental zones and contexts have demonstrated a high correlation between the permanence of a water source and the permanence and/or complexity of Aboriginal occupation. Site location is also affected by the availability of and/or accessibility to a range of other natural resources including plant and animal foods, stone and ochre resources and rock shelters, as well as by their general proximity to other sites/places of cultural/mythological significance. Consequently, sites tend to be found along permanent and ephemeral water sources, along access or trade routes or in areas that have good flora/fauna resources and appropriate shelter.

In formulating a predictive model for Aboriginal archaeological site location within any landscape it is also necessary to consider post-depositional influences on Aboriginal material culture. In all but the best preservation conditions very little of the organic material culture remains of ancestral Aboriginal communities survives to the present. Generally, it is the more durable materials such as stone artefacts, stone hearths, shells, and some bones that remain preserved in the current landscape. Even these, however, may not be found in their original depositional context since these may be subject to either (a) the effects of wind and water erosion/transport—both over short- and long-time scales—or (b) the historical impacts associated with the introduction of

European farming practices including grazing and cropping, land degradation, and farm related infrastructure. Scarred trees, due to their nature, may survive for up to several hundred years but rarely beyond.

#### 5.5.1 Landform modelling

#### 5.5.1.1 Aboriginal Site Decision Support Tool

Aboriginal site features occur across the entire landscape; however, some parts of the landscape have a greater capacity to contain certain site features or features of different types. The variation in site feature likelihood across the landscape is useful for planning assessments of potential site impacts. The Aboriginal Site Decision Support Tool (ASDST) has been developed to support the assessment of Aboriginal sites issues in NSW at the landscape-scale. The tool extends the AHIMS by illustrating the potential distribution of site features recorded in the database.

The maps of site feature predictions made by the ASDST are based on the application of site predictive modelling. This is a technique used to correlate site information in AHIMS with landscape patterns such as proximity to water, vegetation, terrain, soils etc. The maps provide a regional overview about site feature distribution and related issues about the level of accumulated impacts they have experienced.

The ASDST has been developed to meet the needs of regional planning. For this reason, it is designed to be used at scales of 1:100,000 and above. Application at finer scales is possible, but it should be borne in mind that the datasets used to derive the products were themselves derived at a scale of 1:100,000 or coarser, and therefore the inaccuracies of those layers at finer scales will be carried through to the ASDST models. In short, The ASDST is a good tool to give a general prediction of certain site types, but it is not accurate at scales less than a square hectare.

Six models have been mapped: scarred tree site probability, artefact site probability; quarry site probability; hearth site probability; burial site probability and accumulated impacts (**Figure 5-2**).

These models show:

- Modified (scarred) trees are the most likely site to be located within the study area
- The study area models as an area with low to moderate potential to contain stone artefact sites with increased potential to be located on the gentle slopes in the south of the study area
- Stone quarries have a moderate potential of being located in the south of the study area where the landforms are more undulating
- Hearths have a very low potential to occur within the study area although the potential slightly increases in the north
- The study area models as a low to moderate potential to contain burial sites. Potential for this site type slightly increases in the south however the overall likelihood is low

• The ASDST accumulated impacts model indicates low to moderate levels of disturbance throughout the study area, indicating that sites have an increased likelihood of being in their original context.



#### Figure 5-2: ASDST models and the study area.



### 5.5.2 Past land use

The preservation of archaeological sites and deposits is dependent on past land use. The study area and adjacent land has been mainly used for agricultural purposes. These activities involve ploughing the ground surface, or the constant trampling of hoofed livestock, which significantly shuffles or compacts the ground surface, ultimately accelerating soil loss. Cropping and the use of ploughing does affect the integrity of archaeological Aboriginal sites, in particular open camp sites, especially if such sites have potential for subsurface deposits. However, ploughing will usually only affect the top 20 to 50 cm of topsoil, and so there is the potential for intact subsurface deposits below the plough-zone.

The clearing of vegetation inside the study area is widespread, despite some remnant trees remaining. This is likely to have had an impact on any modified trees which may have been present.

### 5.5.3 Conclusion

Based on knowledge of the environmental contexts of the study area and a desktop review of the known local and regional archaeological record, the following predictions are made concerning the probability of those site types being recorded within the study area:

<u>Isolated finds</u> may be indicative of random loss or deliberate discard of a single artefact, the remnant of a now dispersed and disturbed artefact scatter, or an otherwise obscured or subsurface artefact scatter. They may occur anywhere within the landscape but are more likely to occur in topographies where open artefact scatters typically occur.

<u>Applicability to the study area</u>: As isolated finds can occur anywhere, particularly within disturbed contexts, it is predicted that this site type could be recorded within the study area. A low number of isolated finds (n=3) have been recorded within 20 km of the study area (Table 5-3), however, they are a common site type in the broader region (Section 5.4).

<u>Open artefact scatters</u> are defined as two or more artefacts, not located within a rock shelter, and located no more than 50 m away from any other constituent artefact. This site type may occur almost anywhere that Aboriginal people have travelled and may be associated with hunting and gathering activities, short- or long-term camps, and the manufacture and maintenance of stone tools. Artefact scatters typically consist of surface scatters or sub-surface distributions of flaked stone discarded during the manufacture of tools but may also include other artefactual rock types such as hearth and anvil stones. Less commonly, artefact scatters may include archaeological stratigraphic features such as hearths and artefact concentrations which relate to activity areas. Artefact density can vary considerably between and across individual sites. Small ground exposures revealing low density scatters may be indicative of a background scatter rather than a spatially or temporally distinct artefact assemblage. These sites are classed as 'open', that is,

occurring on the land surface unprotected by rock overhangs, and are sometimes referred to as 'open camp sites'.

Artefact scatters are most likely to occur on level or low gradient contexts, along the crests of ridgelines and spurs, and elevated areas fringing watercourses or wetlands. Larger sites may be expected in association with permanent water sources.

Topographies which afford effective through-access across, and relative to, the surrounding landscape, such as the open basal valley slopes and the valleys of creeks, will tend to contain more and larger sites, mostly camp sites evidenced by open artefact scatters.

• <u>Applicability to the study area</u>: Stone artefact distributions of variable artefact densities have been recorded in the region (**Section 5.4**). Scatters found on landforms similar to the study area are generally low-density with 10 or less artefacts and consist largely of un-modified flakes as the sites are either one-off events or only infrequently used due to the lack of a permanent or semi-permanent water source and the undifferentiated landforms present. Of the stone artefact sites recorded during previous assessments, quartz is the predominant material, while smaller quantities of artefacts are manufactured from tuff, silcrete, chert, volcanic, and fine-grained siliceous materials.

<u>Aboriginal scarred trees</u> contain evidence of the removal of bark (and sometimes wood) in the past by Aboriginal people, in the form of a scar. Bark was removed from trees for a wide range of reasons. It was a raw material used in the manufacture of various tools, vessels, and commodities such as string, water containers, roofing for shelters, shields, and canoes. Bark was also removed because of gathering food, such as collecting wood boring grubs or creating footholds to climb a tree for possum hunting. Due to the multiplicity of uses and the continuous process of occlusion (or healing) following removal, it is difficult to accurately determine the intended purpose for any example of bark removal. Scarred trees may occur anywhere old growth trees survive. The identification of scars as Aboriginal cultural heritage items can be problematical because some forms of natural trauma and European bark extraction create similar scars. Many remaining scarred trees probably date to the historic period when bark was removed by Aboriginal people for both their own purposes and for roofing on early European houses. Consequently, the distinction between European and Aboriginal scarred trees may not be clear.

 <u>Applicability to the study area</u>: Vegetation across the study area includes remnant native eucalypt species. These stands of native vegetation include trees of a type, age and size well suited to scar-producing activities. This site type therefore may be encountered, and it is also noted that this site type has been recorded locally although high levels of vegetation clearing reduce the likelihood of recording this site type. While the likelihood of recording this site type increases with proximity to water, Kelton (1996) found that modified trees can be found within all landforms.

<u>Quarry sites and stone procurement sites</u> typically consist of exposures of stone material where evidence for human collection, extraction and/or preliminary processing has survived. Typically, these involve the extraction of siliceous or fine grained igneous and meta-sedimentary rock types

for the manufacture of artefacts. The presence of quarry/extraction sites is dependent on the availability of suitable rock formations.

• <u>Applicability to the study area</u>: This site type could be recorded within the study area should suitable rock outcroppings such as quartz be available (**Section 4.2**). However, due to the absence of previously recorded quarry sites in the region it is believed this site type is unlikely to be present.

<u>Burials</u> are generally found in soft sediments such as aeolian sand, alluvial silts and rock shelter deposits. In valley floor and plains contexts, burials may occur in locally elevated topographies rather than poorly drained sedimentary contexts. Burials are also known to have occurred on rocky hilltops in some limited areas. Burials are generally only visible where there has been some disturbance of sub-surface sediments or where some erosional process has exposed them.

<u>Applicability to the study area</u>: A previously identified burial site is recorded within 20 km of the study area along the southern bank of the Lachlan River at the location of the former Aboriginal reserve near Goolagong (**Table 5-3**). Burials are more likely to be found on elevated sandy contexts or in association with rivers and major creeks. No such landscape features exist with the study area and therefore burials are unlikely to occur.

<u>Bora/Ceremonial sites</u> are places which have ceremonial or spiritual connections. Ceremonial sites may comprise of natural landscapes or have archaeological material. Bora sites are ceremonial sites which consist of a cleared area and earthen rings.

• <u>Applicability to the study area</u>: This site type does not necessarily follow landform predictability and are more likely to be identified by local Aboriginal people, rather than through archaeological evidence. These sites are generally identified through consultation with the Aboriginal community.

## 5.6 **RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

A number of research questions can meaningfully be applied to the investigation of the study area. These research questions include:

- What resources were available to the Aboriginal people using the land within the study area (food, stone, and water) and what resources were transported to the area?
- Did the Aboriginal people use the land within the study area at any particular time of the year?
- Are the outcropping rock materials present suitable for stone tool procurement and manufacture?
- Establish how the findings within the study area (if any) accord with the regional archaeological context examined in **Section 5.2**.

# 6 RESULTS OF ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

### 6.1 SAMPLING STRATEGY AND FIELD METHODS

The archaeological methods utilised in the Aboriginal archaeological assessment followed the Code of Practice. Standard archaeological field survey and recording methods were employed (Burke and Smith 2004).

It should be noted that the aim of any archaeological survey is not to locate each artefact in a landscape but to undertake investigations so that the archaeological potential and archaeological characteristics of all landforms within the study area are known. Therefore, the aims of the survey were to:

- Conduct pedestrian transects across all landforms in the study area so that their archaeological potential could be determined
- Evaluate whether the predictive model set out in Section 5.5 is valid
- Determine if any portions of the study area require test excavation to understand the archaeological potential at a particular location.

The study area was assessed by pedestrian transects with surveyors spaced approximately 15 m apart.

**Figure 6-1** shows the survey tracks of the OzArk archaeologists during the survey. As well as the archaeologists, there were up to two Aboriginal site officers undertaking the survey on each day, so the actual area of survey coverage was greater than is indicated on this figure.

Following the survey, the study area for the project was amended. As such, areas were surveyed which will no longer be impacted by the project. Further, there are small areas which were not surveyed however sampling of similar landforms has been completed.

# 6.2 **PROJECT CONSTRAINTS**

There were no physical impediments to the survey within the study area which consists of agricultural paddocks across a flat to gently undulating plain. Very small portions in the north of the study area were unable to be surveyed as there was substantial water pooling following prolonged rainfall in recent months (**Plate 6**).



Figure 6-1: Pedestrian coverage of the study area.

# 6.3 EFFECTIVE SURVEY COVERAGE

Two of the key factors influencing the effectiveness of archaeological survey are ground surface visibility (GSV) and ground surface exposure (GSE). These factors are quantified to ensure that the survey data provides adequate evidence for the evaluation of the archaeological materials across the landscape. For the purposes of the current assessment, these terms are used in accordance with the definitions provided in the Code of Practice.

GSV is defined as:

... the amount of bare ground (or visibility) on the exposures which might reveal artefacts or other archaeological materials. It is important to note that visibility, on its own, is not a reliable indicator of the detectability of buried archaeological material. Things like vegetation, plant or leaf litter, loose sand, stone ground or introduced materials will affect the visibility. Put another way, visibility refers to 'what conceals' (DECCW 2010: 39).

GSE is defined as:

... different to visibility because it estimates the area with a likelihood of revealing buried artefacts or deposits rather than just being an observation of the amount of bare ground. It is the percentage of land for which erosion and exposure was sufficient to reveal archaeological evidence on the surface of the ground. Put another way, exposure refers to 'what reveals' (DECCW 2010: 37).

**Table 6-1** calculates the effective survey coverage within the study area. In general, **Table 6-1** presents an approximation of the amount of ground surface able to be seen at any location within particular landform units. For example, at any one location within the flat landforms of the study area approximately 21% of the ground surface could be seen. Exposures in these landforms were afforded by mounds adjacent to gilgai, exposed soil due to ploughing, erosions scalds, farm and animal tracks, and around fences and gates. The amount of visible ground decreased across the gently undulating landforms as it had not been subject to ploughing recently like areas in the flat landform.

Survey Unit	Landform	Survey Unit Area (sq m)	Visibility %	Exposure %	Effective Coverage Area (sq m) (= Survey Unit Area x Visibility % x Exposure %)	Effective Coverage % (= Effective Coverage Area / Survey Unit Area x 100)
1	Flat	157,000	70	30	32,130	21%
2	Gently undulating	73,000	60	15	6,030	9%

Table 6-1: Effective survey coverage within the study area.

 Table 6-2 demonstrates that survey efficacy across the two landforms present was relatively low

 at 21% and 9% which could contribute the low number of sites recorded. As such, the assessment

has relied upon an examination of the archaeological potential of the landforms present. Based on the flat and gently undulating landforms distant from semi-permanent or permanent watercourses, no sensitive archaeological landforms were identified during the survey of the study area.

Landform	Landform area (sq m)	Area Effectively Surveyed (sq m) (= Effective Coverage Area)	% of Landform Effectively Surveyed (= Area Effectively Surveyed / Landform x 100)	Number of Sites	Number of Artefacts or Features
Flat	153,000	32,130	21%	1	1
Gently undulating	67,000	6,030	9%	0	0

Table 6-2: Effective survey coverage and incidences of site recording.

## 6.4 ABORIGINAL SITES RECORDED

One Aboriginal cultural heritage site, Peninsula IF-1, was recorded during the survey of the study area (**Table 6-3**). Further details of the site follow.

No landforms within the study area were assessed as likely to contain subsurface archaeological deposits.

#### Table 6-3: Aboriginal cultural heritage sites recorded during the survey.

AHIMS ID	Site name	Feature(s)	Site extent	Landform
43-6-0117	Peninsula IF-1	Isolated find	1 x 1 m	Flat

## <u>Peninsula IF-1</u>

Site type: Isolated find

**<u>GPS coordinates</u>**: GDA20 Zone 55 614115E 6285187N

**Location of site**: Peninsula IF-1 is located within Lot 9 DP752938 and 160 m west of the boundary of Lot 441 DP1124885. The site is 1.4 km north of Paytens Bridge Road and 1.4 km east of Pineleigh Lane (**Figure 6-2**).

**Description of site**: Peninsula IF-1 is a single, complete flake manufactured from a fine-grained siliceous material (**Figure 6-3**). The flake is tertiary and measures 35 (L) x 20 (W) x 5 (D) mm. The site is located on a flat plain within a cultivated paddock (**Figure 6-3**). Soils consist of light brown loam. The GSE at the time of recording was moderate (60%) with a GSV of 70% within the area of exposure.

Peninsula IF-1 is not considered to be associated with subsurface archaeological deposits as it is located within a secondary context.



Figure 6-2: Location of Peninsula IF-1.

Figure 6-3: Peninsula IF-1. View of site and recorded artefact.



# 6.5 DISCUSSION

The predictions based on landform modelling for the study area concluded that stone artefact sites were the most likely site type to be identified, although the overall incidence of these sites was predicted to be low to moderate due to several environmental factors such as the landforms present and distance to permanent water. Should such sites be identified, it was predicted that they would be low-density artefact scatters and/or isolated finds.

The results of the current study conform to the predictive model as one isolated find was identified (**Section 6.4**). Culturally modified trees were noted to be abundant in the region of the study area, but due to historic disturbances associated with vegetation clearing in the study area, it was predicted that this site type would have a low likelihood of occurring. This was borne out by the results of the assessment.

The identification of one isolated find within the study area highlights that the limited resources of the study area would likely have supported only sporadic visits in the past. As described in the regional and local archaeological contexts and the predictive model for site location, watercourses formed an important focus for traditional Aboriginal activities. The use of the study area on a sporadic basis is thought likely to be the result of a combination of the following factors:

- The study area is situated on a generally flat terrain distant from permanent water, with only ephemeral waterways and seasonal areas of gilgai present within and near the study area
- The uniformity of vegetation, landforms, and geological resources implies that there are no distinct or 'special' resources available within the study area compared to the much wider landscape.

The results of the field survey conclude that the site integrity for Peninsula IF-1 is low. The determination that Peninsula IF-1 is not associated with PAD was based on the observation that the site is in secondary contexts having been moved by the repeated, extensive ploughing undertaken across the study area. Further, the study area holds little potential for the existence of any undetected Aboriginal sites due to the nature of the landforms present, the distance from permanent or semi-permanent water sources, and the high levels of past disturbance.

### 6.5.1 Research questions

In **Section 5.6**, several research questions were set out that framed the archaeological assessment and the results of the survey are assessed against these questions below.

- What resources were available to the Aboriginal people using the land within the study area (food, stone and water) and what resources were transported to the area?
  - Quartz fragments were identified in the south of the study area on the crests, although no veins of quartz suitable for quarrying were identified (**Plate 7**). No specific food resource locations were noted, and water resources were limited to an ephemeral drainage line and a small number of gilgai.
- Did the Aboriginal people use the land within the study area at any particular time of the year?
  - There was no evidence to suggest the study area was occupied at a particular time of year.
- Are the outcropping rock materials present suitable for stone tool procurement and manufacture?

- Outcropping rock was identified in the south of the study area on crests and upper slopes although the material was not determined to be suitable for stone tool procurement (**Plate 8**).
- Establish how the findings within the study area (if any) accord with the regional archaeological context examined in **Section 5.2**.
  - The findings of the study area accord with the regional archaeological context. Previous assessments indicated that the landforms of the study area have low archaeological potential and the most likely site types to be recorded would be isolated finds or low-density artefact scatters.

# 7 SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 7.1 IDENTIFYING CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The concept of cultural significance is used in Australian heritage practice and legislation to encompass all the cultural values and meanings that might be recognised in a place. The *Burra Charter*'s definition of cultural significance is broad and encompasses places that are significant to Indigenous cultures (Burra Charter 2013).

The *Burra Charter* definition of 'place' is also broad and encompasses Indigenous places of cultural significance. 'Place' includes locations that embody spiritual value (such as Dreaming places, sacred landscapes, and stone arrangements), social and historical value (such as massacre sites), as well as scientific value (such as archaeological sites). In fact, one place may be all these things or may embody all of these values at the same time.

In some cases, the find-spot of a single artefact may constitute a 'place'. Equally, a suite of related locations may together comprise a single 'place', such as the many individual elements that make up a Songline. These more complex places are sometimes called a cultural landscape or cultural route.

The Guide (OEH 2011: 8–9) notes that cultural significance is comprised of an assessment of social values, scientific values, aesthetic values, and historic values. These values are described as:

### Social or cultural value

Social or cultural value refers to the spiritual, traditional, historical, or contemporary associations and attachments the place or area has for Aboriginal people. Social or cultural value is how people express their connection with a place and the meaning that place has for them.

Places of social or cultural value have associations with contemporary community identity. These places can have associations with tragic or warmly remembered experiences, periods, or events. Communities can experience a sense of loss should a place of social or cultural value be damaged or destroyed.

There is not always consensus about a place's social or cultural value. Because people experience places and events differently, expressions of social or cultural value do vary and, in some instances, will be in direct conflict. When identifying values, it is not necessary to agree with or acknowledge the validity of each other's values, but it is necessary to document the range of values identified.

Social or cultural value can only be identified through consultation with Aboriginal people. This could involve a range of methodologies, such as cultural mapping, oral histories, archival

documentation, and specific information provided by Aboriginal people specifically for the investigation.

#### Scientific (archaeological) value

This refers to the importance of a landscape, area, place or object because of its rarity, representativeness, and the extent to which it may contribute to further understanding and information (Burra Charter 2013).

Information about scientific values will be gathered through any archaeological investigation undertaken. Archaeological investigations must be carried out according to Heritage NSW's Code of Practice (DECCW 2010).

Often scientific values are informed by social values that allow a contemporary understanding of the archaeological data to be understood.

#### Aesthetic value

This refers to the sensory, scenic, architectural, and creative aspects of the place. It is often closely linked with the social values. It may consider form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric or landscape, and the smell and sounds associated with the place and its use (Burra Charter 2013).

#### Historic value

Historic value refers to the associations of a place with a historically important person, event, phase, or activity in an Aboriginal community. Historic places do not always have physical evidence of their historical importance (such as structures, planted vegetation or landscape modifications). They may have 'shared' historic values with other (non-Aboriginal) communities.

### 7.2 ASSESSED SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RECORDED SITES

**Table 7-1** presents a summary of the significance assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites

 recorded during this assessment. Further details of each of the assessment criteria are provided

 below.

AHIMS ID	Site Name	Social or Cultural Value	Archaeological / Scientific Value	Aesthetic Value	Historic Value
43-6-0117	Peninsula IF-1	High	Low	Low	Nil

Table 7-1: Aboriginal cultur	al heritage: significanc	e assessment.
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#### Social or Cultural Value

The social and cultural value of Aboriginal sites is generally determined through consultation with Aboriginal people.

Generally, the Aboriginal community regard all sites as having high cultural significance. This is due to all sites, even displaced artefact sites, being able to provide a connection to their ancestors, as well as being a tangible reminder of the past Aboriginal occupation of the area.

A copy of this ACHAR was sent to the RAPs on 7 October 2021 (**Appendix 1 Figure 7**). No feedback was received relating to the social or cultural value of the newly recorded site or the broader study area. As such, for the purposes of assessing the potential impact to Aboriginal cultural heritage, the recorded site has been accorded high social and cultural values.

#### Archaeological/Scientific Value

The scientific significance of Peninsula IF-1 is assessed as low. The site is located in a secondary context and is an isolated, unmodified artefact.

#### Aesthetic Value

Peninsula IF-1 has been assessed as having low aesthetic value. The site does not have significant aesthetic value as the integrity of the sensory landscape has been altered in historic and modern times. Additionally, the artefact itself is not remarkable.

#### Historic Value

Peninsula IF-1 does not have any association with important persons, places, or events. Therefore, the site has no historic values.

### 7.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

The intangible Aboriginal cultural values across the wider district relate to a number of important places and themes associated with non-archaeological cultural values. These places mainly relate to spiritual and ceremonial connections across the broader landscape that may encompass areas of culturally significant geographical features, such as parts of the Lachlan River or the Weddin Mountains (**Section 5.2.6**).

There may be places with intangible cultural significance within the study area, however no specific locations have been identified by the Aboriginal community.

The scientific value of the only recorded sites within the study area (Peninsula IF-1) is considered to be low as it has very limited potential to provide further information on the traditional Aboriginal use of the Central West region. The remainder of the study area has very low scientific value as it is confirmed to areas away from optimal occupation locations such as along reliable water sources or landforms which provide shelter.

Apart from the general understanding of the aesthetic qualities of the study area, there are no known places with identified aesthetic values.

## 7.4 AVOIDING AND MINIMISING HARM

### 7.4.1 Likely impacts to Aboriginal heritage from the project

The Aboriginal site located within the study area, Peninsula IF-1, is located 50 m to the east of the western substation option (**Figure 7-1**). Solar panels are likely to be installed across the remainder of the study area, as such, the site will be impacted by the project (**Table 7-2**).

#### Table 7-2: Aboriginal cultural heritage: impact assessment.

AHIMS ID	Site Name	Type of Harm (Direct/Indirect/None)	Degree of Harm (Total/Partial/None)	Consequence of Harm (Total/Partial/No Loss of Value)
43-6-0117	Peninsula IF-1	Direct	Total	Total loss of value



Figure 7-1: Location of Peninsula IF-1 in relation to the known project components.

## 7.4.2 Ecologically sustainable development principles

Ecologically sustainable development principles (ESD) (defined in s.6 of the *Protection of the Environment Administration Act 1991*) requires the integration of economic and environmental considerations (including cultural heritage) in the decision-making process. In regard to Aboriginal cultural heritage, ESD can be achieved by applying the principle of intergenerational equity and the precautionary principle.

## 7.4.2.1 Intergenerational equity

Intergenerational equity is the principle whereby the present generation should ensure the health, diversity and productivity of the environment for the benefit of future generations.

In terms of Aboriginal heritage, intergenerational equity can be considered in terms of the cumulative impacts to Aboriginal objects and places in a region. If few Aboriginal objects and places remain in a region (for example, because of impacts under previous permits), fewer opportunities remain for future generations of Aboriginal people to enjoy the cultural benefits of those Aboriginal objects and places.

Information about the integrity, rarity or representativeness of the Aboriginal objects and places proposed to be impacted, and how they illustrate the occupation and use of land by Aboriginal people across the region, will be relevant to the consideration of intergenerational equity and the understanding of the cumulative impacts of the proposal.

Where there is uncertainty, the precautionary principle should also be followed.

## 7.4.2.2 The precautionary principle

The precautionary principle states that if there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing costeffective measures to prevent environmental degradation.

In relation to Aboriginal cultural values, the precautionary principle should be guided by:

- The project involves a risk of serious or irreversible damage to Aboriginal objects or places or to the value of those objects or places
- There is uncertainty about the Aboriginal cultural heritage values or scientific or archaeological values, including in relation to the integrity, rarity or representativeness of the Aboriginal objects or places proposed to be impacted.

## 7.4.2.3 Principle of Integration

The Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development held in Johannesburg, 2002, noted the need to "promote the integration of the three components of sustainable development- economic development, social development and environmental protection- as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars".

The principle of integration ensures mutual respect and reciprocity between economic and environmental considerations:

- Environmental considerations are to be integrated into economic and other development plans, programs and projects
- Development needs are to be considered in applying environmental objectives.

### 7.4.2.4 Applicability to the project

The project adds to the cumulative impact on the region's Aboriginal cultural heritage as one Aboriginal site will be harmed and the landscape within the study area will be modified.

The loss of Peninsula IF-1 within the study area cannot be summarily dismissed and needs to be acknowledged. While the site itself has been assessed as having low scientific values, as it is unremarkable in its manifestation and is a site type which is commonly represented in the region, its loss is a further diminution of the district's archaeological resource.

Table 7-3 examines the application of ESD principles to the project.

ESD principle	Response
Avoiding and minimising harm	The project is unable to avoid the recorded Aboriginal site within the study area, however, mitigation measures are outlined in <b>Section 8.2</b> to minimise harm to the cultural value of the object.
The integration principle	The project has environmental benefits as a project (being to produce renewable energy) and the development of the project has considered the environmental context of the study area.
The precautionary principle	The project has followed the precautionary principle though undertaking a robust impact assessment to ensure that harm to Aboriginal objects is minimised. The survey adopted a precautionary principle when it came to describing and assessing the archaeological potential of landforms within the study area.
The intergenerational equity principle	While it is acknowledged that the loss of Aboriginal site Peninsula IF-1 is a diminution of inter-generational equity, the mitigation measures contained in this ACHAR are designed to mitigate this loss of inter-generational equity.

Table 7-3: Application of ESD principles to the project.

## 8 MANAGEMENT OF ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES

### 8.1 GENERAL MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

Appropriate management of cultural heritage items is primarily determined based on their assessed significance as well as the likely impacts of the proposed development. **Section 7.2** and **Section 7.4** describe, respectively, the significance / potential of the recorded sites and the likely impacts of the development. The following management options are general principles, in terms of best practice and desired outcomes, rather than mitigation measures against individual site disturbance.

- <u>Avoid impact</u> by altering the development proposal or in this case by avoiding impact to a
  recorded Aboriginal site. If this can be done, then a suitable curtilage around the site must
  be provided to ensure its protection both during the short-term construction phase of
  development and in the long-term use of the area. If plans are altered, care must be taken
  to ensure that impacts do not occur to areas not previously assessed.
- <u>If impact is unavoidable</u> then approval to disturb sites under the authority of an ACHMP must be sought from DPE. The recommendations for site management in this ACHAR will normally be carried over into the ACHMP. The Aboriginal community can assess the management recommendations within this ACHAR and the ACHMP when it is developed and offer their comments. The ACHMP procedures will often stipulate that the Aboriginal community should be involved in any salvage activities and will dictate what the fate of any salvaged Aboriginal objects will be.

## 8.2 MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION OF RECORDED ABORIGINAL SITES

Peninsula IF-1 will be impacted by the project. It is therefore recommended that the artefact be retrieved following project approval and moved to a location where it will not be impacted by the project.

The recommended methodology for the surface collection will be finalised after the approvals process as part of the ACHMP, but will include the following measures:

- The artefact at a site should be flagged in the field
- The site should be photographed after flagging and before recording
- All artefacts should have the following artefact information recorded:
  - o Location
  - o Artefact class
  - o Artefact type

- o Size
- o Reduction level
- o Raw material
- o Notes.
- The artefact will be photographed
- Should the collection team encounter a human burial, all work should cease in the immediate area and advice from authorities and RAPs (should the remains be Aboriginal) sought
- The recording of the artefact recovered will largely be completed in the field and this data would be incorporated into a report
- An Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Form (ASIRF) will be submitted by the archaeologist detailing the salvage process and results of the site.

## 8.3 LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT OF ABORIGINAL OBJECTS

The ACHMP will include protocols for the long-term management of Aboriginal objects salvaged for the project. Regarding the stone artefact site Peninsula IF-1, the preference of the RAPs determined through consultation is the reburial of the artefact at a location outside of impacts that adheres to Requirement 26 of the Code of Practice. This includes reburying the artefact at a location where no future impacts are proposed such as the area shown on **Figure 8-1**.



### Figure 8-1: Proposed reburial area.

## 8.4 UNANTICIPATED FINDS PROTOCOL

Should consent for the project be gained, an ACHMP will be developed in consultation with RAPs and DPE. The ACHMP will contain procedures should new discovery of Aboriginal artefacts be made during construction and / or operation of the project. The procedure in **Section 8.4.1** is an example of an unanticipated finds protocol that could be incorporated into the ACHMP.

## 8.4.1 Unanticipated finds protocol example

An Aboriginal artefact is anything which is the result of past Aboriginal activity. This includes stone (artefacts, rock engravings etc.), plant (culturally scarred trees) and animal (if showing signs of modification, i.e., smoothing, use). Human bone (skeletal) remains may also be uncovered while on site.

Cultural heritage significance is assessed by the Aboriginal community and is typically based on traditional and contemporary lore, spiritual values, and oral history, and may also consider scientific and educational value.

Protocol to be followed if previously unrecorded or unanticipated Aboriginal object(s) are encountered:

- 1. If any Aboriginal object is discovered and/or harmed in, or under the land, while undertaking the proposed development activities, the proponent must:
  - a. Not further harm the object
  - b. Immediately cease all work at the particular location
  - c. Secure the area so as to avoid further harm to the Aboriginal object
  - Notify Heritage NSW as soon as practical on (02) 9873 8500, providing any details of the Aboriginal object and its location
  - e. Not recommence any work at the particular location unless authorised in writing by Heritage NSW.
- 2. If Aboriginal burials are unexpectedly encountered during the activity, work must stop immediately, the area secured to prevent unauthorised access and NSW Police and Heritage NSW contacted.
- 3. Cooperate with the appropriate authorities and relevant Aboriginal community representatives to facilitate:
  - a. The recording and assessment of the find(s)
  - b. The fulfilment of any legal constraints arising from the find(s), including complying with Heritage NSW directions
  - c. The development and implementation of appropriate management strategies, including consultation with stakeholders and the assessment of the significance of the find(s).
- 4. Where the find(s) are determined to be Aboriginal object(s), recommencement of work in the area of the find(s) can only occur in accordance with any consequential legal requirements and after gaining written approval from Heritage NSW (normally an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit).

## 8.5 UNANTICIPATED SKELETAL REMAINS PROTOCOL

Should consent for the project be gained, an ACHMP will be developed in consultation with RAPs and DPE. The ACHMP will contain procedures should a new discovery of human skeletal remains be made during construction or operation of the project. The procedure on **Figure 8-2** is an example of a human skeletal remains protocol that could be incorporated into the ACHMP.



#### Figure 8-2: Example of a human skeletal remains procedure.

## 9 **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Under Section 89A of the NPW Act it is mandatory that all newly recorded Aboriginal sites be registered with AHIMS. As a professional in the field of cultural heritage management it is the responsibility of OzArk to ensure this process is undertaken.

To this end it is noted that one Aboriginal site was recorded during the assessment.

The following recommendations are made based on these impacts and regarding:

- Legal requirements under the terms of the NPW Act whereby it is illegal to damage, deface or destroy an Aboriginal place or object without the prior written consent of Heritage NSW
- The findings of the current investigations undertaken within the study area
- The interests of the Aboriginal community.

Recommendations concerning Aboriginal cultural values within the study area are as follows:

- Following development consent of the project, the proponent will develop an ACHMP which is to be agreed to by the RAPs and DPE (with input from Heritage NSW). The ACHMP will also include an unanticipated finds protocol, unanticipated skeletal remains protocol and long-term management of any Aboriginal sites being impacted.
- Should development consent for the project be granted, recorded Aboriginal site Peninsula IF-1 should be subject to the surface collection methodology outlined in Section 8.2 and reburied in accordance with Requirement 26 of the Code of Practice outlined in Section 8.3.
- 3. All land-disturbing activities must be confined to within the study area. Should the parameters of the proposed work extend beyond this, then further archaeological assessment may be required.

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# PLATES



Plate 1: View northeast across the drainage line in the north of the study area.



Plate 2: View south across a flat landform with gilgai in the north of the study area.



Plate 3: View south across a cleared cultivated paddock in the west of the study area (Lot 9 DP752938).



Plate 4: View north of isolated paddock trees along the boundary of Lot 9 DP752938 and Lot 441 DP1124885.



Plate 5: View east across a gentle slope in the southeast of the study area showing isolated paddock trees.



Plate 6: View of water pooling across the northern boundary of the study area.



Plate 7: View east along a crest in the south of the study area showing abundant quartz fragments.



Plate 8: View west across a crest in the southwest of the study area showing a small area of outcropping rock.

## **APPENDIX 1: ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION**

## **Consultation log**

Date	Organisation	Comment	Method
22.4.21	Daily Liberal	Rebecca Hardman (RH) rang Tammy to discuss which area the paper covers. Determined it sits between both Forbes Advocate and Cowra Guardian. No papers cover both areas. RH will publish in both. Both papers are printed on a Tuesday and Friday. The cut off 10 am the day prior.	Phone
22.4.21	Daily Liberal	RH sent ad off to the newspaper	Email
22.4.21	Heritage NSW	RH sent Stage 1 agency letter requesting potential stakeholders. Closing date 6.5.21	Email
22.4.21	Cowra Local Aboriginal Land Council	RH sent Stage 1 agency letter requesting potential stakeholders. Closing date 6.5.21	Email
22.4.21	Office of The Registrar, ALRA	RH sent Stage 1 agency letter requesting potential stakeholders. Closing date 6.5.21	Email
22.4.21	National Native Title Tribunal	RH sent Stage 1 agency letter requesting potential stakeholders. Closing date 6.5.21	Email
22.4.21	NTSCORP	RH sent Stage 1 agency letter requesting potential stakeholders. Closing date 6.5.21	Email
22.4.21	Forbes Shire Council	RH sent Stage 1 agency letter requesting potential stakeholders. Closing date 6.5.21	Email
22.4.21	Central West Local Land Services	RH sent Stage 1 agency letter requesting potential stakeholders. Closing date 6.5.21	Email
22.4.21	Daily Liberal	RH received proof	Email
22.4.21	Daily Liberal	RH approved proof	Email
23.4.21	National Native Title Tribunal	RH received notification Based on the records held by the National Native Title Tribunal as of 23 April 2021 it would appear that there are no Native Title Determination Applications, Determinations of Native Title, or Indigenous Land Use Agreements over the identified area.	Email
23.4.21	Daily Liberal	RH received receipt	Email
26.4.21	Forbes Shire Council	RH received email: Thank you for your letter requesting contacts for the Aboriginal cultural assessment of the Peninsula solar plant. I have passed this request onto our Community Relations Officer who will distribute your contact details to the members of our local NAIDOC Committee. If these members are interested in contributing, they will I'm sure be in contact with you directly.	Email
26.4.21	Forbes Shire Council	RH thanked	Email
27.4.21	Daily Liberal	RH received tear sheet	Email
28.4.21	Wiradjuri Council of Elders	RH received phone call to register as a RAP	Phone
28.4.21	Forbes Shire Council	RH received email from Taylor: Thank you for seeking community input. Anything regarding Aboriginal land needs to be advised by Peak Hill Local Aboriginal Land Council.	Email
29.4.21	Daily Liberal	RH thanked	Email
29.4.21	Forbes Shire Council	RH thanked	Email
30.4.21	Wiradjuri Cultural and Environmental Rangers	Registered as a RAP	Email
30.4.21	Wiradjuri Council of Elders	Registered as a RAP	Email
3.5.21	Wiradjuri Council of Elders	Did not specify which project registering from, RH responded asking which project	Email

Date	Organisation	Comment	Method
3.5.21	Wiradjuri Cultural and Environmental Rangers	Did not specify which project registering from, RH responded asking which project	Email
3.5.21	Wiradjuri Cultural and Environmental Rangers	RH received response: I that that we could register as part of your organisation. I may have it wrong that we can't.	Email
3.5.21	Heritage NSW	RH received stakeholder list	Email
4.5.21	Wiradjuri Council of Elders	RH received email confirming project and to register both the Wiradjuri Council of Elders and Himself	Email
4.5.21	Wiradjuri Council of Elders	RH thanked	Email
4.5.21	Ralph Smith	Registered as a RAP	Email
4.5.21	21 Ralph Smith RH thanked Email		Email
4.5.21	Monica Ingram	Registered as a RAP	Phone
5.5.21	Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	RH sent Stage 1 EOI. RSVP 21.5.21	Email
5.5.21	Danny Molloy	RH sent Stage 1 EOI. RSVP 21.5.21	Email
5.5.21	David Acheson	RH sent Stage 1 EOI. RSVP 21.5.21	Post
5.5.21	Delma Butler	RH sent Stage 1 EOI. RSVP 21.5.21	Email
5.5.21	Hunter Central Rivers Catchment	RH sent Stage 1 EOI. RSVP 21.5.21	Post
5.5.21	Jacqueline Flannery	RH sent Stage 1 EOI. RSVP 21.5.21	Post
5.5.21	Jodie Markwort	RH sent Stage 1 EOI. RSVP 21.5.21	Email
5.5.21	Joy Russell	RH sent Stage 1 EOI. RSVP 21.5.21	Email
5.5.21	Karen Howell	RH sent Stage 1 EOI. RSVP 21.5.21	post
5.5.21	Kelly Bowden	RH sent Stage 1 EOI. RSVP 21.5.21	Email
5.5.21	Kerry Stirling	RH sent Stage 1 EOI. RSVP 21.5.21	Email
5.5.21	Lachlan Catchment Management Authority	RH sent Stage 1 EOI. RSVP 21.5.21	Post
5.5.21	Larry Towney	RH sent Stage 1 EOI. RSVP 21.5.21	Email
5.5.21	Mary Hodge	RH sent Stage 1 EOI. RSVP 21.5.21	Email
5.5.21	Mooka	RH sent Stage 1 EOI. RSVP 21.5.21	Email
5.5.21	Nichole Back	RH sent Stage 1 EOI. RSVP 21.5.21	Post
5.5.21	Peak Hill Bogan River Traditional Owner	RH sent Stage 1 EOI. RSVP 21.5.21	Post
5.5.21	Trevor Robinson	RH sent Stage 1 EOI. RSVP 21.5.21	Post
5.5.21	Wayne Markwort	RH sent Stage 1 EOI. RSVP 21.5.21	Post
5.5.21	Mooka	RTS, did not post as post always comes RTS	RTS
5.5.21	Joy Russell	Email RTS	RTS
6.5.21	Yoorana Gunya	Registered as a RAP	Email
10.5.21	Yoorana Gunya	RH thanked	Email
10.5.21	Stakeholder 1	Registered as a RAP	Email
10.5.21	Stakeholder 1	RH thanked	Email
10.5.21	Stakeholder 2	Registered as a RAP	Email
10.5.21	Stakeholder 2	RH thanked	Email
12.05.21	Peak Hill Bogan River Traditional Owner	Alyce Cameron (AC) received phone call saying this group would not be registering as a RAP for the project as is outside the groups advisory committee boundary.	Phone
25.5.21	Central West Local Land Services	RH received call	Email

Date	Organisation	Comment Method	
26.5.21	Cowra Local Aboriginal Land Council	RH sent stage 2 methodology. Feedback ends 23.6.21	Email
26.5.21	Wiradjuri Council of Elders	RH sent stage 2 methodology. Feedback ends 23.6.21	Email
26.5.21	Wiradjuri Cultural and Environmental Rangers	RH sent stage 2 methodology. Feedback ends 23.6.21	Email
26.5.21	Russell Dunn	RH sent stage 2 methodology. Feedback ends 23.6.21	Email
26.5.21	Ralph Smith	RH sent stage 2 methodology. Feedback ends 23.6.21	Email
26.5.21	Monica Ingram	RH sent stage 2 methodology. Feedback ends 23.6.21	Email
26.5.21	Yoorana Gunya	RH sent stage 2 methodology. Feedback ends 23.6.21	Email
26.5.21	Stakeholder 1	RH sent stage 2 methodology. Feedback ends 23.6.21	Email
26.5.21	Stakeholder 2	RH sent stage 2 methodology. Feedback ends 23.6.21 Email	
27.5.21	Wiradjuri Council of Elders	RH received call from Rob, said report is perfect	Phone
27.5.21	Russell Dunn	RH received email: You sent me 2 emails overnight something happened can you please send again.	Email
27.5.21	Russell Dunn	RH received call requesting meeting to discuss their engagement and budget for their time. RH explained that following the ACHCRs process currently in stage 2 and that would need to talk to client and come back to him. Russell pushed wants to be paid, RH noted that the ACHCRs is about consultation and that RAPs have been sent the stage 2 methodology for feedback if they have any and are happy to respond, that it is optional for them to respond. Russell wants to be paid; RH noted will need to talk to the client as consultation is separate from employment. RH noted is out of the office until Tuesday but will let Russell know of outcome as soon as hears back from client. Russell also noted did not receive document with 30 attachments, RH unsure what document Russell is referring to, clarified what has been sent. Russell noted other RAPs have replied requesting same payment, RH has not received any emails to such. Suggested possibly different project?? Russell to check and come back to RH	Phone
27.5.21	Russell Dunn	RH resent stage 2	Email
28.5.21	Ralph Smith	RH received email saying "In"	Email
28.5.21	Ralph Smith	RH was copied in email to Russell Dunn stating: Ozark are obviously the archaeologist for the solar company who is the rep for the RAP? Are we going to get a chance to meet with other RAP reps? If so where?	Email
28.5.21	Russell Dunn	RH received email: Thanks for the email and tacking my call late on the 27/05/2021. To flow up can you please advise. OzArk is working for the company the Wiradjuri Elders have their own archaeologist along with our Legal team if needed. After what has happened of late in, WA Rio Tinto at Wagga Wagga and other places we feel we need to have the best advice on all matters. Can you we advise if there a budget for this? We also think there needs to be meetings of all the RAP's to go over what should be a marked up Draft Methodology. Doing things like this by email is not how we work. The Elders have our fees for, travel, field work etc., along with other costs, I can advise you of this.	Email

Date	Organisation	Comment	Method	
		As for the Draft Methodology a lot of cut and paste for other Draft Methodology's from OzArk.		
		But at first read it is saying OzArk Staff will identify evaluate etc., this is our Cultural Heritage not OzArk's you can record what we tell us to do.		
		You will also not I have CC'ed others into this email Elders and RAPs.		
		I will be back with more when I have your response.		
2.6.21	Heritage NSW	RH sent notification of RAPs	Email	
2.6.21	Cowra Local Aboriginal Land Council	RH sent notification of RAPs	Email	
2.6.21	Cowra Local Aboriginal Land Council	RH received email back noting new contact details	ack noting new contact details Email	
2.6.21	Cowra Local Aboriginal Land Council	RH re sent notification of RAPs to new contact details	Email	
10.6.21	Cowra Local Aboriginal Land Council	RH sent invite to AFGM to be held on 17.6.21	Email	
10.6.21	Wiradjuri Council of Elders	RH sent invite to AFGM to be held on 17.6.21	Email	
10.6.21	Wiradjuri Cultural and Environmental Rangers	RH sent invite to AFGM to be held on 17.6.21	Email	
10.6.21	Russell Dunn	RH sent invite to AFGM to be held on 17.6.21	Email	
10.6.21	Ralph Smith	RH sent invite to AFGM to be held on 17.6.21	Email	
10.6.21	Monica Ingram	RH sent invite to AFGM to be held on 17.6.21	Email	
10.6.21	Yoorana Gunya	RH sent invite to AFGM to be held on 17.6.21	Email	
10.6.21	Stakeholder 1	RH sent invite to AFGM to be held on 17.6.21	Email	
10.6.21	Stakeholder 2	RH sent invite to AFGM to be held on 17.6.21	Email	
10.6.21	Wiradjuri Council of Elders	RH received AFGM response, noting unable to attend	Email	
11.6.21	Monica Ingram	Monica called and RSVP'd for the AFGM.	Phone	
11.6.21	Russell Dunn	RH received AFGM response: Good morning, On the 21st 22nd and 23rd I am working in Bendigo with the Dja Dja Wurrung. I will be able to be on a phone if all papers etc. be sent	Email	
		before the meeting that would be great.		
11.6.21	Cowra Local Aboriginal Land Council	RH received response to AFGM: Noted Dan Rose	Email	
15.6.21	Russell Dunn	RH responded to check if Russell will have access to his emails on his phone	Email	
15.6.21	Cowra Local Aboriginal Land Council	RH replied asking if will be attending	Email	
		RH received response: Good morning to all,		
		Rebecca, In your Methodology you ask if we have Cultural Values, I have responded to this by saying we have face to face meetings this is part of our values.		
15.6.21	Russell Dunn	In you words we are unable to do this due to the complexities of Covid-19.	Email	
		How can this be as OZARK on another protect if the weather holds will have up to 20 people working in Parkes?		
		As I have said I will be on the road meeting with others but can be on the phone.		

Date	Organisation	Comment	Method
15.6.21	Russell Dunn	RH received response: Yes I do. An update I have been asked to say for some extra time in Bendigo so will not able to be on a call. Sorry.	Email
15.6.21	Russell Dunn	RH responded: Thanks for letting me know. At this stage we have only one other person who has RSVP for attending but we are still waiting to hear from a few others. Once the RSVP date has closed, we will be in touch to try and organise a time that suits for a team's meeting which is a video call meeting where we all will be able to see each other.	Email
		availability.	
		RH received response: Thanks for the email disappointing others have not made contact. I do understand that 2 of the Rap's are working on North Parkes.	
16.6.21	Russell Dunn	I will be back next Friday week and more than happy to make a call.	Email
		I do have a lot on and will be working out of Brisbane soon.	
		The project also has to move forward so let's see what can be done for this to work.	
16.6.21	Russell Dunn	RH responded thanking Russell and noting will chat soon	Email
16.6.21	Cowra Local Aboriginal Land Council	RH received email confirming attendance and asking how meeting will be conducted.	Email
16.6.21	Cowra Local Aboriginal Land Council	RH responded and confirmed how meeting works	Email
16.6.21	Wiradjuri Cultural and Environmental Rangers	RSVP for AFGM	Email
16.6.21	Rebecca Ingram	RH received call asking for where the project is to see if in her area. RH said will send map through via email to check. RH noted was not listed on Heritage NSW stakeholder list	Phone
18.6.21	Russell Dunn	RH responded to Russell: I now have RSVPs from most groups / individuals and was hoping you could please send me a few dates of when you are available so we can find a time that suits all who wish to participate. Once I get some dates from you, I will need to chat to the client and the other groups about moving the meeting and will be In touch to confirm as soon as I have everything sorted.	Email
18.6.21	Rebecca Ingram	RH sent map	Email
18.6.21	Russell Dunn	RH received email from Russell: Dates next Wednesday and Thursday are good for me.	Email
18.6.21	Russell Dunn	RH responded: Just confirming that is Wednesday 23rd and Thursday 24th	Email
18.6.21	Russell Dunn	RH received email from Russell: Sorry too much to do 24th or 25th.	Email
18.6.21	Russell Dunn	RH thanked and noted will be in touch	Email
18.6.21	Russell Dunn	RH thanked and noted will be in touch	Email
22.6.21	Russell Dunn	RH emailed asking what time during business hrs on Thursday suits	Email

Date	Organisation	Comment	Method
22.6.21	Russell Dunn	RH received preference of 8:30am	Email
22.6.21	Russell Dunn	RH proposed 9:30am	Email
22.6.21	Russell Dunn	Russell approved time	Email
22.6.21	Monica Ingram	Monica called for more info RE the AFGM.	Phone
22.6.21	Monica Ingram	RH phoned back and confirmed time and date change	Phone
22.6.21	Wiradjuri Cultural and Environmental Rangers	RH phoned to check time and date change, Peter unable to attend on Thursday but happy for either OzArk to pass on details or Russell Dunn	Email
22.6.21	Cowra Local Aboriginal Land Council	RH phoned and left message for call back re AFGM	Email
22.6.21	21 Russell Dunn RH sent link to join AFGM Email		Email
22.6.21	21 Monica Ingram RH sent link to join AFGM Email		Email
22.6.21	Wiradjuri Cultural and Environmental Rangers	RH sent link to join AFGM	Email
22.6.21	Cowra Local Aboriginal Land Council	RH sent link to join AFGM	Email
22.6.21	Wiradjuri Cultural and Environmental Rangers	RH sent email noting minutes will be forwarded after the meeting and Peter can call if he has any questions. Link was also sent in case he can attend last minute	Email
22.6.21	Wiradjuri Cultural and Environmental Rangers	RH received thanks	Email
24.6.21	Cowra Local Aboriginal Land Council	RH received email just prior to start of AFGM: Cowra LALC is an apology this morning for Yes Team conference discussions about The Peninsula Solar Plant. The Chairperson Mrs Esther Cutmore would like to have another meeting at a mutually convenient time. Perhaps you could visit Cowra and meet the new Board of Cowra LALC. You are probably aware Cowra LALC has just come out of Administration and I am helping them get started again. They really haven't functioned as a land council for several years. So we have a bit to catch up with, including projects like you have advised us regarding The Peninsular Solar Power Station Forbes NSW. Again sorry for the late scratching but hopefully we catch up soon	Email
24.6.21	Monica Ingram	RH called Monica to see if she will be attending, Monica had forgotten will join in a few minutes	Email
24.6.21	Russell Dunn	RH received email asking for phone number to attend teams	Email
24.6.21	Russell Dunn	RH received call for assistance joining meeting	Phone
24.6.21	Cowra Local Aboriginal Land Council	Stephanie Rusden (SR) replied: Thank you for sending through apologies this morning on behalf of Cowra LALC. I will sending an email to the proponent (Edify) for the Peninsula Power Plant project to see when they might be available to have a meeting. While we would like to meet in person, Edify are unfortunately located in Brisbane so due to Covid we are only able to meet virtually via Teams. I will let you know once I have their availability and see when best suits the board of Cowra LALC.	Email
24.6.21	Ralph Smith	RH received email: I have missed your virtual meeting. Flat out having phone reception where I'm working today. That being said I believe you must not know how aboriginal people like to communicate as most of the elders don't have the IT knowledge or the gear to be able to do what you wanted. I do want to be part of the process and would like to be included as your project is coming pretty close to where I was reared .when or if you are going to have some proper consultation with community and the RAPS can you	Email

Date	Organisation	Comment Method		
		contact me How many of the RAPS joined in as a matter of interest ? And has that ticked your box as community consultation?		
28.6.21	Monica Ingram	RH received call from Monica noting she tried to attend but was unable to due to internet crashing at Neighbourhood centre. RH noted will send copy of minutes once finalised	Phone	
29.6.21	Ralph Smith	RH received phone call asking how the meeting went and noting that Ralph struggles with technology. RH offered to change his point of contact to be postal rather than email. Ralph said this would be much easier for him.	est ? tion? nd Phone t and red to mail. Phone Phone Phone Phone Email Email	
		RH responded: Thanks for your email and phone call today.		
		Just confirming what we discussed today.		
29.6.21	Ralph Smith	In future if you are unable to attend due to technology limitations, please let me know in advance, prior to the meeting and we can discuss a suitable alternative. As mentioned today the process is ongoing and feedback or cultural knowledge is happily received at any stage of the project, not just at the AFGM that was held.	Email	
		I confirm that going forward this email will no longer be used and I will send out your documentation via post. If any new projects arise and I forget, please feel free to remind me.		
		Steph is preparing the minutes from the meeting and I will post you a copy as soon as I have them.		
		Hope you have a fantastic afternoon.		
28.6.21	Russell Dunn	RH received rate prices for fieldwork	Email	
29.6.21	Russell Dunn	RH thanked and noted rates have been passed to the client, RH will be in touch once we hear back.	Email	
1.7.21	Cowra Local Aboriginal Land Council	RH sent copy of the minutes for their records	Email	
1.7.21	Wiradjuri Council of Elders	RH sent copy of the minutes for their records	Email	
1.7.21	Wiradjuri Cultural and Environmental Rangers	RH sent copy of the minutes for their records	Email	
1.7.21	Russell Dunn	RH sent copy of the minutes for their records	Email	
1.7.21	Ralph Smith	RH sent copy of the minutes for their records	Post	
1.7.21	Monica Ingram	RH sent copy of the minutes for their records	Email	
1.7.21	Yoorana Gunya	RH sent copy of the minutes for their records	Email	
1.7.21	Stakeholder 1	RH sent copy of the minutes for their records	Email	
1.7.21	Stakeholder 2	RH sent copy of the minutes for their records	Email	
1.7.21	Russell Dunn	RH received thanks	Email	
1.7.21	Wiradjuri Council of Elders	RH received email: Thank you Rebecca for a copy of the minutes, When the choosing of the RAPS to participate in the fieldwork comes up I would be happy to participate in the on ground survey.	Email	
2.7.21	Wiradjuri Council of Elders	RH thanked	Email	
2.7.21	Russell Dunn	RH passed on email received from Edify re rates	Email	
2.7.21	Russell Dunn	RH received response: Thanks for your response. I will say why not paid all the same. This is the rates others are paying to say as has been said you are not a mine etc. so what. I work around Australia this is still below most show as the respect for working on our country we deserve.	Email	

Date	Organisation	Comment	Method
2.7.21	Russell Dunn	RH received response: All but one so the RAPs are part of or members of the Elders.	Email
5.7.21	Cowra Local Aboriginal Land Council	RH sent invite to fieldwork. RSVP 9.7.21	Email
5.7.21	Wiradjuri Council of Elders	RH sent invite to fieldwork. RSVP 9.7.21	Email
5.7.21	Wiradjuri Cultural and Environmental Rangers	RH sent invite to fieldwork. RSVP 9.7.21	Email
5.7.21	Monica Ingram	RH sent invite to fieldwork. RSVP 9.7.21	Email
5.7.21	Yoorana Gunya	RH sent invite to fieldwork. RSVP 9.7.21	Email
5.7.21	Monica Ingram	nica Ingram RH received email accepting invite Email	
5.7.21	Monica Ingram	RH responded: Thanks Monica, will it be yourself attending? If not could you please send through the name and contact details of the site officer. I also need a copy of your workers compensation. If you don't have cover I can put you in touch with a third party provider. Please let me know if you need their details.	Email
6.7.21	Russell Dunn Yoorana Gunya	RH received response: It is very sad that people in your position dictate to us like this how many days how much we are to be paid etc If you had a union or be like OzArk you tell the proponent how much you will be paid. We have in NSW a new mission manager, I think you know how we think that is. I am working in QLD and will then be going to the N/T again for work, Just letting you know I am on \$2500.00 per day or \$300 per hour plus costs on invoice. Ralph will be in contact about this work also we would like to talk about the security on site as we have a number of people that can do this RH received confirmation of attendance at FW and workers comp	Email
8.7.21	Cowra Local Aboriginal Land Council	SR sent email: Hi Dan, Apologies for the delay in getting back to you. Would a time on Friday 16 July be suitable for the LALC to have a virtual meeting regarding the Peninsula Solar Power Station? Kind regards,	Email
8.7.21	Wiradjuri Council of Elders	SR spoke to Rob to see if he received the invitation for fieldwork. Rob will be able to attend on Wednesday 21. Rob said that Ralph would likely do the other day. Rob was also happy with the rate offered.	Phone
8.7.21	Ralph Smith	Jodie Benton (JB) spoke to Ralph to see if he received the invitation for fieldwork. He had not seen the invitation. Ralph noted that he was unhappy with the consultation that has taken place and wanted to have a face to face meeting. JB noted that an AFGM was held at the request of one of the RAPs and that all RAPs were invited to attend. JB also noted that the meeting had to be held virtually due to COVID 19 restrictions, however, the invitation for the AFGM did note that if you were able to attend virtually you needed to let us know so we could make alternate arrangements. Ralph said that he had spoken to Edify to tell them he was not happy about the consultation process and that OzArk was dictating the fieldwork rate. JB asked whether he had any comments	Phone

Date	Organisation	Comment	Method	
		on the methodology - Ralph said he did not and said they were all standard. JB asked whether he felt he could do fieldwork - Ralph did not think he was up to it. JB noted that the day offered would still go to a member of the Wiradjuri Council of Elders. Ralph was ok with that. JB noted that not participating in the fieldwork does not mean he won't be part of the consultation process. Also noted that there could be an opportunity for people to visit the project area after the survey if sites were recorded to discuss mitigation measures.		
9.7.21	Wiradjuri Council of Elders	SR spoke to Rob to see whether he could do the Tuesday as well as Ralph cannot do the fieldwork. Rob said he could. Rob said he needs to discuss insurances. SR said she would get RH to call on Monday to discuss.	Phone	
9.7.21	Russell Dunn	JB had long conversation with RD regarding Peninsula, other projects and generally NSW heritage legislation. Specifically, RD wanted it captured that he feels that consultation in NSW that follows the ACHCRs should be considered as the basic minimum of engagement with Aboriginal people, that Proponent should be going above and beyond the steps / stages outlined in the ACHCRs. JB noted that in an attempt to ensure that older RAPs etc. have the opportunity to see the study area and any sites recorded, OZArk would advocate to hold a meeting after the survey. Some RAPs, such as Ralph Smith would still like to be consulted with and engaged with even though they may not have the physical fitness to participate in the pedestrian survey work. Pay rates were discussed, with JB justifying the approach to paying all the RAPs the same and that she felt the amount was fair and reasonable. RD noted that rates in Victoria and Qld were higher.	e Phone	
12.7.21	Yoorana Gunya	RH thanked and asked for contact number	Email	
12.7.21	Yoorana Gunya	RH received contact number	Email	
12.7.21	Yoorana Gunya	RH thanked	Email	
14.7.21	Russell Dunn	RH passed on email received from Edify re employment	Email	
14.7.21	Cowra Local Aboriginal Land Council	SR received response: Stephanie Apology for not getting back sooner. I am unavailable for meetings on Friday. I work for Cowra LALC Monday Tuesday and Thursdays. Could we arrange another time please. I will have the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson available Kind regards Dan 0400 149 992	Email	
14.7.21	Cowra Local Aboriginal Land Council	RH phoned to see if attending fieldwork. Dan to check out letter and will get back to RH today	Phone	
14.7.21	Wiradjuri Council of Elders	RH phoned and left message re workers comp asking for call back	Phone	
14.7.21	Wiradjuri Cultural and Environmental Rangers	RH phoned and left message re workers comp asking for call back	Phone	
14.7.21	Monica Ingram	RH phoned and confirmed attending fieldwork. Monica is getting insurance tomorrow through QBE, will send RH a copy	Phone	
14.7.21	Cowra Local Aboriginal Land Council	RH received workers comp	Email	
15.7.21	Cowra Local Aboriginal Land Council	SR sent email: Hi Dan, Monday (19 July) is the last chance to meet before we start the fieldwork for this project so does 11 am on the 19th work? Thanks Steph	Email	

Date	Organisation	Comment	Method
15.7.21	Cowra Local Aboriginal Land Council	owra Local Aboriginal Land       SR received response: Stephanie         owra Local Aboriginal Land       I will arrange for the Chairperson and another board member to discuss with you on Friday. I shall confirm as I discuss with the Chair Esther Cutmore later this morning Regards Dan       Email	
15.7.21	Cowra Local Aboriginal Land Council	SR received response: Stephanie I spoke with Esther Cutmore our Chairperson who will be available at Cowra Land Council office at 11.00am tomorrow. Her number is 0467 583 294. As recently discussed we would appreciate a discussion on both the Peninsula Solar Power Station project and Poultry Farm project at Grenfell In relation to sites officers please discuss that with me on ether Tuesday Wednesday or Thursday next week. At this time Mr Stuart Cutmore will be engaged by Cowra LALC at the cost you have indicated \$800 inclusive. Therefore Cowra LALC will invoice OzArk Company and we shall pay the Sites Officer. Please discuss all monetary issues with Cowra LALC on your projects Regards Dan	Email
15.7.21	Cowra Local Aboriginal Land Council	SR sent email: Thanks Dan. I will call Esther at 11 tomorrow to discuss the Peninsula Solar Power Station project and Poultry Farm project. Kind regards,	Email
15.7.21	Wiradjuri Cultural and Environmental Rangers	RH phoned and left message re workers comp asking for call back	Phone
15.7.21	Wiradjuri Council of Elders	RH phoned and confirmed attending fieldwork	Phone
15.7.21	Wiradjuri Cultural and Environmental Rangers	RH received call back, confirmed attendance at fieldwork and confirmed will send a copy of his workers compensation to cover himself and Rob Clegg from Wiradjuri Council of Elders	Phone
15.7.21	Wiradjuri Cultural and Environmental Rangers	RH received copy of public and product liability	Email
15.7.21	Wiradjuri Cultural and Environmental Rangers	RH requested workers comp	Email
15.7.21	Wiradjuri Council of Elders	RH phoned and left message confirming Peter is happy for Rob to use his workers comp	Phone
15.7.21	Monica Ingram	RH phoned to ask for workers comp - phone disconnected message	Phone
15.7.21	Monica Ingram	RH phoned to ask for workers comp - left message	Phone
15.7.21	Wiradjuri Council of Elders	RH received phone call asking what message was	Phone
15.7.21	Cowra Local Aboriginal Land Council	SR received email with site officer details	Email
15.7.21	Cowra Local Aboriginal Land Council	RH requested contact number for site officer	Email
15.7.21	Cowra Local Aboriginal Land Council	RH received contact details	Email
15.7.21	Monica Ingram	RH phoned to ask for workers comp - left message	Phone
15.7.21	Wiradjuri Cultural and Environmental Rangers	RH received workers comp	Email
15.7.21	Monica Ingram	RH phoned to ask for workers comp - phone disconnected message	Phone
15.7.21	Monica Ingram	RH phoned to ask for workers comp - phone disconnected message	Phone

Date	ate Organisation Comment Metho		Method
15.7.21	Monica Ingram	RH phoned to ask for workers comp - phone disconnected message	Phone
15.7.21	Monica Ingram	RH phoned to ask for workers comp - phone rang but could not leave message	Phone
15.7.21	Monica Ingram	RH emailed to ask for workers comp	Email
15.7.21	Monica Ingram	RH phoned to ask for workers comp - phone disconnected message	Phone
15.7.21	Monica Ingram	RH phoned to ask for workers comp - phone disconnected message	Phone
15.7.21	Monica Ingram	RH phoned to ask for workers comp - phone disconnected message	Phone
16.7.21	Cowra Local Aboriginal Land Council	SR have telephone conference with Dan Rose and Esther Cutmore to discuss the project and upcoming survey. SR outlined the project and proposed survey methodology. Esther noted that she prefers that any artefacts that need to be collected following project approval and reburied somewhere on site.	Phone
19.7.21	Monica Ingram	RH phoned to ask for workers comp - phone disconnected message	Phone
19.7.21	Monica Ingram	RH phoned to ask for workers comp - phone disconnected message	Phone
19.7.21	Monica Ingram	RH phoned to ask for workers comp - phone disconnected message	Phone
19.7.21	Monica Ingram	RH emailed to ask for workers comp and offered to assist if needed help with a third-party employer for cover. Requested contact by COB tomorrow otherwise will offer position to another group	Email
20.7.21	Wiradjuri Cultural and Environmental Rangers	RH received questions regarding fieldwork	Email
20.7.21	Wiradjuri Cultural and Environmental Rangers	RH resent fieldwork invite	Email
23.7.21	Wiradjuri Council of Elders	JB received invoice	Email
23.7.21	Wiradjuri Council of Elders	JB thanked	Email
26.7.21	Wiradjuri Council of Elders	RH received invoice for two days fieldwork	Email
27.7.21	Wiradjuri Cultural and Environmental Rangers	SR sent email to Peter noting that the tree identified during the survey would not be registered with AHIMS as the scar is likely from natural trauma	Email
29.7.21	Cowra Local Aboriginal Land Council	RH received invoice	Email
7.10.21	Cowra Local Aboriginal Land Council	CB sent stage 4 letter & draft ACHAR exp 5.11.21	Email
7.10.21	Wiradjuri Council of Elders	CB sent stage 4 letter & draft ACHAR exp 5.11.21	Email
7.10.21	Wiradjuri Cultural and Environmental Rangers	CB sent stage 4 letter & draft ACHAR exp 5.11.21	Email
7.10.21	Russell Dunn	CB sent stage 4 letter & draft ACHAR exp 5.11.21	Email
7.10.21	Ralph Smith	CB sent stage 4 letter & draft ACHAR exp 5.11.21	Email
7.10.21	Monica Ingram	CB sent stage 4 letter & draft ACHAR exp 5.11.21	Email
7.10.21	Yoorana Gunya	CB sent stage 4 letter & draft ACHAR exp 5.11.21	Email
7.10.21	Stakeholder 1	CB sent stage 4 letter & draft ACHAR exp 5.11.21	Email
7.10.21	Stakeholder 2	CB sent stage 4 letter & draft ACHAR exp 5.11.21	Email

### Appendix 1 Figure 1: Stage 1 Advertisement, Forbes Advocate and Cowra Guardian.





## Appendix 1 Figure 2: Stage 1 agency letter (sample)

	OzArk Environment & Heritage	ABN 59 104 582 354
ENVIRONMENT & HERITAGE	Dubbo     T: 02 6882 0118       Queanbeyan     enquiry@ozarkehm.com.au       Newcastle     www.ozarkehm.com.au	145 Wingewarra St PO Box 2069 DUBBO NSW 2830
22 April 2021		
Heritage NSW		
Department of Premier and Cab	inet	
Locked Bag 5020		
Parramatta NSW 2124		
heritagemailbox@environment.	nsw.gov.au	
02 9873 8500		
ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HI	ERITAGE ASSESSMENT FOR THE PENINSULA S	OLAR POWER PLANT
Dear Sir / Madam,		
CZARK Environment & Heritage Energy Pty Ltd (the proponent) cultural heritage consultation re Cultural Heritage Assessment Re	to undertake Aboriginal community consultati quirements for proponents 2010' (the Guideline eport (ACHAR).	nental, on behalf of Edi on as per the <i>'Aborigin</i> s) to inform an <i>Aborigin</i>
The proponent intends to seek of	development consent under the Environmental	Planning and Assessme. (Figure 1). The Project
Act 1979 (EP&A Act) to develop located at Payten's Bridge, app Government Areas (LGA) (Figure	the Peninsula Solar Power Station (the Project proximately 27 km southeast of Forbes and is <b>2</b> ).	within the Forbes Loc
Act 1979 (EP&A Act) to develop located at Payten's Bridge, app Government Areas (LGA) ( <b>Figure</b> Consistent with Section 4.1 of Aboriginal groups and individua consultation is to assist OzArk at their assessment of the Project.	the Peninsula Solar Power Station (the Project, proximately 27 km southeast of Forbes and is <b>a 2</b> ). the Guidelines, we are seeking Expressions of als in the area who wish to be consulted in rel and the proponent in preparing the ACHAR, and	within the Forbes Loc of Interest from relevan ation to the Project. Th to assist Heritage NSW
Act 1979 (EP&A Act) to develop located at Payten's Bridge, app Government Areas (LGA) (Figure Consistent with Section 4.1 of Aboriginal groups and individua consultation is to assist OzArk at their assessment of the Project. If your organisation can recom individuals with cultural knowled	the Peninsula Solar Power Station (the Project proximately 27 km southeast of Forbes and is <b>2</b> ). the Guidelines, we are seeking Expressions of its in the area who wish to be consulted in rel nd the proponent in preparing the ACHAR, and mend and provide contact details for any kno dge relevant to determining any impacts to the o	within the Forbes Loc of Interest from releval ation to the Project. Th to assist Heritage NSW own Aboriginal groups o cultural significance of th
Act 1979 (EP&A Act) to develop located at Payten's Bridge, app Government Areas (LGA) ( <b>Figure</b> Consistent with Section 4.1 of Aboriginal groups and individua consultation is to assist OzArk at their assessment of the Project. If your organisation can recom individuals with cultural knowled Project, please advise our office these Aboriginal stakeholder gro possible.	the Peninsula Solar Power Station (the Project proximately 27 km southeast of Forbes and is <b>a 2</b> ). the Guidelines, we are seeking Expressions of its in the area who wish to be consulted in rel and the proponent in preparing the ACHAR, and mend and provide contact details for any kno dge relevant to determining any impacts to the of e. We would appreciate it if you could provide pups by responding to this email by <b>Thursday 6</b>	within the Forbes Loc of Interest from relevan ation to the Project. The to assist Heritage NSW own Aboriginal groups of cultural significance of the any feedback regardin the May 2021, or sooner
Act 1979 (EP&A Act) to develop located at Payten's Bridge, app Government Areas (LGA) (Figure Consistent with Section 4.1 of Aboriginal groups and individua consultation is to assist OzArk at their assessment of the Project. If your organisation can recom individuals with cultural knowled Project, please advise our office these Aboriginal stakeholder gro possible. Once relevant groups and individual process for the Project.	the Peninsula Solar Power Station (the Project proximately 27 km southeast of Forbes and is <b>a 2</b> ). the Guidelines, we are seeking Expressions of als in the area who wish to be consulted in rel and the proponent in preparing the ACHAR, and mend and provide contact details for any kno dge relevant to determining any impacts to the of e. We would appreciate it if you could provide pups by responding to this email by <b>Thursday 6</b> duals have been identified, they will form part of	within the Forbes Loc of Interest from relevan ation to the Project. Th to assist Heritage NSW own Aboriginal groups of cultural significance of th e any feedback regardin s <sup>th</sup> <b>May 2021</b> , or sooner
Act 1979 (EP&A Act) to develop located at Payten's Bridge, app Government Areas (LGA) (Figure Consistent with Section 4.1 of Aboriginal groups and individua consultation is to assist OzArk at their assessment of the Project. If your organisation can recom individuals with cultural knowled Project, please advise our office these Aboriginal stakeholder gro possible. Once relevant groups and individual process for the Project. Kind regards,	the Peninsula Solar Power Station (the Project proximately 27 km southeast of Forbes and is <b>a 2</b> ). the Guidelines, we are seeking Expressions of als in the area who wish to be consulted in rel and the proponent in preparing the ACHAR, and mend and provide contact details for any kno dge relevant to determining any impacts to the of e. We would appreciate it if you could provide pups by responding to this email by <b>Thursday 6</b> duals have been identified, they will form part of	within the Forbes Loc of Interest from relevan ation to the Project. Th to assist Heritage NSW own Aboriginal groups of cultural significance of th e any feedback regardin the formal consultation
Act 1979 (EP&A Act) to develop located at Payten's Bridge, app Government Areas (LGA) (Figure Consistent with Section 4.1 of Aboriginal groups and individua consultation is to assist OzArk at their assessment of the Project. If your organisation can recom individuals with cultural knowled Project, please advise our office these Aboriginal stakeholder gro possible. Once relevant groups and individual process for the Project. Kind regards, DMA	the Peninsula Solar Power Station (the Project proximately 27 km southeast of Forbes and is <b>a 2</b> ). the Guidelines, we are seeking Expressions of ils in the area who wish to be consulted in rel and the proponent in preparing the ACHAR, and mend and provide contact details for any kno dge relevant to determining any impacts to the of e. We would appreciate it if you could provide pups by responding to this email by <b>Thursday 6</b> duals have been identified, they will form part of	within the Forbes Loc of Interest from relevan ation to the Project. The to assist Heritage NSW own Aboriginal groups of cultural significance of the e any feedback regardin of the formal consultation



## Appendix 1 Figure 3: Stage 1 community letter (sample)

OZARK ENVIRONMENT & HERITAGE	OzArk Environment & Heritage         Dubbo       T: 02 6882 0118         Queanbeyan       enquiry@ozarkehm.com.au         Newcastle       www.ozarkehm.com.au	ABN 59 104 582 354 145 Wingewarra St PO Box 2069 DUBBO NSW 2830
5 May 2021		
Members		
ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HI	ERITAGE ASSESSMENT FOR THE PENINSULA S	OLAR POWER PLANT.
Dear Members,		
OzArk Environment & Heritage cultural heritage consultation r Energy Pty Ltd (the proponent).	is undertaking Aboriginal community consultati requirements for proponents 2010", on behalf	ion as per the <i>"Aboriging</i> of the proponent; Edif
The proponent intends to seek a Act 1979 (EP&A) to develop the located at Payten's Bridge, app Government Areas (LGA) (Figure	development consent under the <i>Environmental</i> e Peninsula Solar Power Station (the Project) proximately 27 km southeast of Forbes and is <b>e 2</b> ).	Planning and Assessmer ( <b>Figure 1</b> ). The Project s within the Forbes Loca
Accordingly, we are seeking Exp area, to form a consultation gro of an Aboriginal Cultural Herit consideration and determinatio	ressions of Interest from relevant Aboriginal gro up. This consultation is to assist OzArk and the p age Assessment Report (ACHAR), and to assis n of the Project.	oups and individuals in th proponent, in preparatio st Heritage NSW in the
If you hold cultural knowledge project area, please register yo interest is COB Friday 21 <sup>st</sup> May	relevant to determining the impacts to the cu ur interest by contacting our office. The closin 2021.	Iltural significance of th g date for expressions o
If you wish to register interest i to provide your details to Herita you do not wish your details to	t is noteworthy that as per the Heritage NSW g ge NSW and the Local Aboriginal Lands Council u be released.	uidelines we are require unless we are advised tha
Once relevant groups and indivi process for the project.	duals have been identified, they will form part o	of the formal consultatio
Kind regards,		
Kind regards, Plan		
Kind regards, Plan Rebecca Hardman Office Manager		



## Appendix 1 Figure 4: Stage 2/3 Survey Methodology cover letter (sample)

ENVIRONMENT & HERITAGE	OzArk Environment & Heritage       Dubbo     T: 02 6882 0118       Queanbeyan     enquiry@ozarkehm.com.au       Newcastle     www.ozarkehm.com.au	ABN 59 104 582 354 145 Wingewarra St PO Box 2069 DUBBO NSW 2830
26 May 2021		
Members		
Cowra Local Aboriginal Land Council		
c/- Andrew Bowcher		
Cowra NSW 2794		
emily.savage@rsm.com.au		
ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITA	GE ASSESSMENT FOR THE PENINSULA S	OLAR POWER PLANT.
Dear Members,		
Thank-you for your registration of int for the proposed development of the	erest to become a Registered Aboriginal P Peninsula Solar Power Station, located at	arty (RAP) to be consulte t Payten's Bridge.
-	Al al a second a second a second a second a	
The purpose of this letter is to inv	ite you to comment on the enclosed d	raft methodology for tr
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessmi	ent Methodology, Peninsula Solar Power 9	Station Forbes NSW Ma
2021. This assessment will assist Her	ent Methodology, Peninsula Solar Power itage NSW in their assessment of the Proj	Station, Forbes, NSW, Ma ect.
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Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessme 2021. This assessment will assist Her In addition to comments on the draft relevant to the proposed study area,	ent Methodology, Peninsula Solar Power S itage NSW in their assessment of the Proj report, if you can share any Aboriginal cu we welcome this input so as to improve	Station, Forbes, NSW, Ma ect. Iltural heritage knowledg our assessment outcome
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Cowra NSW	2794		
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	ABORIGINAL CULTU	RAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT F	OR THE
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Appendix 1 Figure 5: Invitation to attend an Aboriginal Focus Group Meeting and agenda (sample)

OzArk Environment & Heritage

RSVP: We ask that you RSVP by contacting our office through telephone (02) 6882 0118 or email rebecca@ozarkehm.com.au, by no later than <u>Thursday 17 June 2021</u>.

Should you wish to attend the AFGM but are unable to do so via Microsoft Teams please let us know as soon as possible so that we can make alternate arrangements.

We recognise and acknowledge the cultural knowledge held by the RAPs, however, please note that there is no remuneration associated with attendance at this meeting. It is an opportunity to provide feedback, but it is not compulsory to attend. Should you not be able to attend, you are still welcome to provide feedback via phone, email or letter.

If you have any queries, please feel free to contact our office.

Kind regards,

lla

Rebecca Hardman Consultation Officer

AFGM - PENINSULA SOLAR POWER PLANT

Page 2

Topic: Pres	entation of the proposed Peninsula Solar Power Plant; discussion of
	Time: 10:30 am, Wednesday 23 June 2021
Invitees:	All Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs), representative from Ozark Environment & Heritage (OzArk) and Edify Energy.
10:30 am	Acknowledgment of Country
10:45 am	Presentation of the proposed Peninsula Solar Power Plant
11:15 am	Presentation of the proposed survey methodology
11:45 am	Discussion of cultural values
12:15 pm	Open discussion/questions

## Appendix 1 Figure 6: Aboriginal Focus Group Meeting minutes

02/	
	ABORIGINAL FOCUS GROUP MEETING MINUTES: PENINSULA SOLAR POWER STATION
Location	Heid via Teams Date 24 June 2021 Time: 9:30am - 10:30am
Registered Aborig Party (RAP) atten	inal dees: Russell Dunn (RD) – Wiradjuri Council of Elders
Project team atter	Stephanie Rusden (SR) - CzArk Environment & Heritage Ian Finlay (IF) - Accent Environmental Claire Driessen (CD) - Edify Energy Partrick Dale (PD) - Edify Energy
Apologies	Dan Rose - Cowra Local Aborginal Land Council Monica Ingram Peter White - Wiradjuri Cultural and Environmental Rangers Rob Clegg – Wiradjuri Council of Elders
Minutes of Me	eting
Project background	<ul> <li>PD provided an overview of the Peninsula Solar Power Station project:         <ul> <li>Located on Wiradjun Country.</li> <li>Includes approximately 280 hectares of land owned by two landholders.</li> <li>Land currently used for cropping and grazing.</li> <li>Project proposed to include solar panel infrastructure as well as an integrated battery storage facility.</li> <li>Specialist studies being undertaken to support the Environment Impact Statement (EIS).</li> <li>OZArk engaged to undertake Aboriginal heritage assessments and Accent. Environmental completing the EIS.</li> </ul> </li> <li>RD - very familiar with the proposed project location.</li> <li>RD - project should consider employment of local Aboriginal community members in the construction and ongoing operation of the project. CD - outlined processes and considerations for employment of local Aboriginal community members through the tender and main contractor selection process (e.g. through weighting of Contractors that have a local content target and indigenous employment target).</li> </ul>
Assessment methodology	<ul> <li>ND - concerned over the process of recording sites during the survey. Says it is up to the RAPs what gets recorded as a site, not the archaeologists. SR - where any potential sites are identified during the survey there would be discussions in the field between the archaeologists and the RAPs about whether they are of Aboriginal origin.</li> <li>RD - Wiradjuri Council of Elders have their own archaeologist and require a budget for them to peer review the assessment methodology. Wiradjuri Council of Elders also have their own lawyers which they would engage as needed. They have a schedule of rates for fieldwork, peer reviewing documents, travel time and kilometres travelled and overnight costs. SR - a budget is not offered for reviewing documents but if their archaeologist or themselves wish to provide comments on any documentation they are welcome to. SR - requested RD send through the schedule of rates. CD - project is a renewable energy project which does not have the same oudget as other projects such as mines and also noted the level of impact from a solar development is very different and much less than a mining operation.</li> <li>SR outlined proposed assessment methodology for the survey.</li> <li>Assessment methodology sent to all RAPs for review as per Stage 2/3 of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements (ACHCRs).</li> <li>Stage 2/3 closed 23 June 2021. Comments received from one RAP group in support af the methodology.</li> </ul>

	OzArk Environment & Heritag
	<ul> <li>No cultural values related to the project area have been disclosed by any RAPs.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Next step is completion of the survey.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Survey will include systematic transects across the project area. Survey team will consist of two OzArk archaeologists and two RAPs on each day. Survey will take place over three days.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>No previously recorded Aboriginal sites are located within the project area.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Recent ecology surveys show the ground cover is relatively good as the area is within cropped paddocks.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Sites most likely to be recorded are low-density stone artefact sites or culturally modified trees.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Survey would determine whether test excavation is required.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>RD – agreed with the proposed survey methods. Does not think test excavation would be necessary based on the previous level of disturbance and landforms present. SR - agreed.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>SR - following survey the location of all recorded Aboriginal sites would be sent to the proponent to determine whether sites would be able to be avoided or not by the project. Where sites cannot be avoided, discussion would be held with the RAPs to determine if they want artefacts collected and what the preferred long-term management of salvaged sites would be.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>RD – only area of cultural significance known nearby is the Cowra Mission that was at Goolagong.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>SR - invitations to attend survey would be sent to RAPs in the coming weeks once the fieldwork dates were organized.</li> </ul>
Next steps	<ul> <li>CD – Edify would like to attend the survey and meet the RAPs in the field.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>RD – confirmed would send through schedule of rates for Wiradjuri Council of Elders.</li> </ul>

Aboriginal Focus Group Meeting Minutes: Peninsula Solar Power Station.

Page 2

## Appendix 1 Figure 7: Stage 4 cover letter (sample)

<ul> <li>7 October 2021</li> <li>Members Cowra Local Aboriginal Land Council 12-18 Young Road Cowra NSW 2794 cowralalc@gmail.com</li> <li>ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT: PENINSULAR SOLAR POWER STATION.</li> <li>Dear Members,</li> <li>Thank-you for your continued participation as a Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) an involvement in the Peninsula Solar Power Station (the project).</li> <li>Edify Energy Pty Ltd (the proponent) would like to offer you the opportunity to provide feedback on the draft report that has been undertaken in accordance with stage four (4) of the Aborigina Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (ACHCRs).</li> <li>As per the ACHCRs we are required to give you twenty-eight (28) days to supply feedback on th attached document. This period closes on the Friday 5th November 2021. Should our office no be contacted within this time frame, we will presume that you are satisfied with the contents of the report as it stands.</li> <li>If you need any help supplying feedback or have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact our office on (02) 6882 0118 or at catherine@ozarkehm.com.au.</li> <li>Kind regards,</li> <li>WEWTWY</li> <li>Catherine Burrowes Office Manager/ Community Liaison</li> </ul>	ENVIRONMENT & HERITAGE	OzArk Environment & Heritage         Dubbo       T: 02 6882 0118         Queanbeyan       enquiry@ozarkehm.com.au         Newcastle       www.ozarkehm.com.au	ABN 59 104 582 354 145 Wingewarra St PO Box 2069 DUBBO NSW 2830
Members Cowra Local Aboriginal Land Council 12-18 Young Road Cowra NSW 2794 cowralalc@gmail.com <b>ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT: PENINSULAR SOLAR Power STATION.</b> Dear Members, Thank-you for your continued participation as a Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) and involvement in the Peninsula Solar Power Station (the project). Edify Energy Pty Ltd (the proponent) would like to offer you the opportunity to provide feedback on the draft report that has been undertaken in accordance with stage four (4) of the Aborigine <i>Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010</i> (ACHCRs). As per the ACHCRs we are required to give you twenty-eight (28) days to supply feedback on the attached document. This period closes on the Friday 5th November 2021. Should our office must be contacted within this time frame, we will presume that you are satisfied with the contents of the report as it stands. If you need any help supplying feedback or have any queries, please do not hesitate to contant our office on (02) 6882 0118 or at catherine@ozarkehm.com.au. Kind regards, <b>Warrwey</b> Catherine Burrowes Office Manager/ Community Liaison	7 October 2021		
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## **APPENDIX 2: ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY**



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ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

PENINSULA SOLAR POWER STATION

FORBES, NSW JUNE 2021

Report prepared by

OzArk Environment & Heritage

for Accent Environmental on behalf of Edify Energy



OzArk Environment & Hentage

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#### Acknowledgement

OzArk acknowledge Traditional Owners of the area on which this assessment took place and pay respect to their beliefs, cultural heritage and continuing connection with the land. We also acknowledge and pay respect to the post-contact experiences of Aboriginal people with attachment to the area and to the elders, past and present, as the next generation of role models and vessels for memories, traditions, culture and hopes of local Aboriginal people.

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Methodology. Peninsula Solar Power Station

ii.

	ENTS	
1 1	NTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Project Overview	1
1.2	The Study Area	1
1.3	Consultation on this methodology	4
2 (	CULTURAL VALUES	5
2.1	Introduction to cultural values	5
2.1	1 Connection to Country	5
2.1	2 Managing Country	6
2.1	3 Recognising lore	6
2.2	Identifying cultural values	7
2.2	1 Use of information collected	7
2.2	2 Public / confidential information	7
2.2	3 Copyright	8
3 /	RCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT	9
3.1	Regional archaeological context	9
3.1	Pearson 1981. Seen through Different Eyes: Changing Land Use and Settlement Patt in the Upper Macquarie River Region of NSW from Prehistoric Times to 1860	terns 9
3.1	2 Kelton Developmental Driven Reports in Forbes Region from 1994–1996	9
3.1	3 Huys and Johnston 1995. An Archaeological Survey of Areas Between Forbes and La	ake 10
	Cowar	
31	4 Ozark 2011 Aboriginal Heritage Assessment: Central West NSW / Forbes to West	
3.1	4 OzArk 2011. Aboriginal Heritage Assessment: Central West NSW (Forbes to West Jemalong 66kV Transmission Line) Project.	10
3.1 3.2	4 OzArk 2011. Aboriginal Heritage Assessment: Central West NSW (Forbes to West Jemalong 66kV Transmission Line) Project Local archaeological context	10 10
3.1 3.2 3.3	4 OzArk 2011. Aboriginal Heritage Assessment: Central West NSW (Forbes to West Jemalong 66kV Transmission Line) Project. Local archaeological context Archaeological context: Conclusion.	10 10 11
3.1 3.2 3.3 4 F	<ul> <li>OzArk 2011. Aboriginal Heritage Assessment: Central West NSW (Forbes to West Jemalong 66kV Transmission Line) Project.</li> <li>Local archaeological context</li> <li>Archaeological context: Conclusion.</li> <li>REDICTIVE MODEL</li> </ul>	10 10 11 13
3.1 3.2 3.3 4 F 4.1	<ul> <li>OzArk 2011. Aboriginal Heritage Assessment: Central West NSW (Forbes to West Jemalong 66kV Transmission Line) Project.</li> <li>Local archaeological context</li> <li>Archaeological context: Conclusion.</li> <li>REDICTIVE MODEL</li> <li>Landform modelling</li> </ul>	10 10 11 13 13
3.1 3.2 3.3 4 F 4.1 4.2	4 OzArk 2011. Aboriginal Heritage Assessment: Central West NSW (Forbes to West Jemalong 66kV Transmission Line) Project. Local archaeological context Archaeological context: Conclusion. REDICTIVE MODEL Landform modelling Predictive model for the study area	10 10 11 13 13
3.1 3.2 3.3 4 F 4.1 4.2 4.3	OzArk 2011. Aboriginal Heritage Assessment: Central West NSW (Forbes to West Jemalong 66kV Transmission Line) Project. Local archaeological context Archaeological context: Conclusion. REDICTIVE MODEL Landform modelling Predictive model for the study area Research questions.	10 11 13 13 13 13
3.1 3.2 3.3 4 F 4.1 4.2 4.3 5 \$	<ul> <li>OzArk 2011. Aboriginal Heritage Assessment: Central West NSW (Forbes to West Jemalong 66kV Transmission Line) Project.</li> <li>Local archaeological context</li> <li>Archaeological context: Conclusion.</li> <li>REDICTIVE MODEL.</li> <li>Landform modelling</li> <li>Predictive model for the study area</li> <li>Research questions.</li> <li>WEVEY METHODOLOGY</li> </ul>	10 10 13 13 13 13 16 18
3.1 3.2 3.3 4 F 4.1 4.2 4.3 5 \$ 5.1	4       OzArk 2011. Aboriginal Heritage Assessment: Central West NSW (Forbes to West Jemalong 66kV Transmission Line) Project.         Local archaeological context	10 11 13 13 13 13 18 18

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5.3	Survey methodology	
5.4	Test excavation	
REFER	ENCES	

### FIGURES

Figure 1-1: Location of the study area.	2
Figure 1-2. Aerial of the study area	
Figure 3-1: AHIMS sites in relation to the study area.	
Figure 4-1: Preliminary landform modelling of study area.	

### TABLES

Table 3-1: AHIMS site types and frequencies	1	1
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Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Methodology. Peninsula Solar Power Station

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### **1** INTRODUCTION

OzArk Environment & Heritage (OzArk) has been engaged by Accent Environmental on behalf of Edify Energy Pty Ltd (Edify) to prepare an assessment methodology for the proposed Peninsula Solar Power Station.

The proposal is located approximately 30 kilometres (km) to the southeast of Forbes (Figure 1-1). The proposal is within the Forbes Shire Council Local Government Area.

This methodology is in accordance with Stage 3 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (ACHCRs; DECCW 2010b). The project information provided here also complies with Stage 2 of the ACHCRs.

#### 1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

The investigation set out in this methodology aims to identify Aboriginal cultural values, both tangible and intangible, that exist in the study area. The results of this investigation will be presented in an *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report* (ACHAR).

The proposal occupies up to approximately 280 hectares (ha) across three lots (Lot 441 DP1124885, up to 60 ha of Lot 442 DP1124886, and up to 50 ha of Lot 9 DP752938) and is proximate to an existing 132kV transmission line which crosses east-west through the development site. This overhead transmission line runs from Forbes to Cowra, with the transmission line owned and operated by TransGrid. This transmission line presents a suitable connection point for the proposal due to its current network capacity.

The proposal includes infrastructure such as solar panels, inverters, transformers, underground cabling, an integrated battery storage system up to 100MW/400MWh, site office and maintenance building, access tracks, road and electrical easement crossings, perimeter security fencing, and a substation to connect the solar power station to TransGrid's existing 132kV transmission line

#### 1.2 THE STUDY AREA

Figure 1-2 shows an aerial of the study area. The study area is currently utilised for agricultural practices, particularly grazing of native of modified pastures.

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Methodology. Peninsula Solar Power Station

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# 1.3 CONSULTATION ON THIS METHODOLOGY

Consultation for this proposal has followed the guidelines established in the ACHCRs (DECCW 2010b) whereby an advertisement was placed in the local press and relevant agencies were contacted to ascertain if they were aware of groups or individuals who may have cultural knowledge of the region containing the project.

On 22 April 2021, an advertisement was placed in the '*Daily Liberal*' requesting expressions of interest in being consulted about the project. In addition, the following agencies were contacted to identify potential stakeholders for the area: Heritage NSW; the Cowra Local Aboriginal Land Council; the Office of The Registrar, ALRA; the National Native Title Tribunal; NTSCORP; the Forbes Shire Council; and the Central West Local Land Services.

As a result, the following individuals/groups registered to be consulted about the project:

- Wiradjuri Council of Elders
- Wiradjuri Cultural and Environmental Rangers
- Ralph Smith
- Monica Ingram
- Russell Dunn
- Yoorana Gunya
- Stakeholder 1
- Stakeholder 2
- Cowra Local Aboriginal Land Council

These individuals/groups constitute the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) for the project.

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Methodology. Peninsula Solar Power Station

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# **2** CULTURAL VALUES

# 2.1 INTRODUCTION TO CULTURAL VALUES

No matter who you are, we all have culture. Each person's culture is important; it's part of what makes us who we are.

Many Aboriginal people in Australia have a unique view of the world that's distinct from the mainstream. Land, family, law, ceremony and language are five key interconnected elements of Aboriginal culture. For example, families are connected to the land through the kinship system, and this connection to land comes with specific roles and responsibilities which are enshrined in the law and observed through ceremony. In this way, the five elements combine to create a way of seeing and being in the world that is distinctly Aboriginal.

Fundamentally, culture is living and is not static:

- Culture is acquired we learn about culture from others in our community, including our parents
- Culture is shared culture does not exist in a vacuum, it is shared amongst a group of people
- Culture defines core values because we have been taught our culture and share it with our cultural group, we tend to form the same core values
- Cultures resist change but are not static culture does and can change, but change is usually slow and gradual.

# 2.1.1 Connection to Country

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples are connected to Country through lines of descent (paternal and maternal), as well as clan and language groups.

Although in the past (and sometimes into the present) there have been conflicts between different tribal groups, these were rarely over land. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have such a strong sense of belonging to country; they have no desire to own the land of others.

Territory is defined by spiritual as well as physical links. Landforms have deep meaning, recorded in art, stories, songs and dance. Songlines or Dreaming Tracks as well as kinship structures link Aboriginal peoples to the territories of other groups. In the past, these links were also used for trade.

"When we say Country we might mean homeland, or tribal or clan area and in saying so we may mean something more than just a place; somewhere on the map. We are not necessarily referring to place in a geographical sense. But we are talking about the whole of the landscape, not just the places on it."

Professor Mick Dodson AM, August 2007

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Methodology. Peninsula Solar Power Station

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report: Peninsula Solar Farm

### 2.1.2 Managing Country

Surviving on this land for more than 60,000 years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders established effective ways to use and sustain resources. One important aspect is the right of certain people to control the use of resources in a particular area. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people do not see themselves as 'owning' land, animals, plants or nature, but rather belonging with these things as equal parts of creation.

The rights of different groups to live in and manage certain areas of land are clear and recorded through art, stories, songs and dance.

Deep cultural and spiritual values like totemism have also played an important part in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander resource management. Totemism is a belief and value system that connects human beings to other animals, plants and aspects of nature. Groups and individuals are assigned a particular animal that they are related to and have to care for. This gives them a profound sense of connection to and responsibility for the natural world.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders people have a wide range of traditional methods for gathering food including fish traps, subsistence agriculture, hunting and harvesting a wide range of natural fruits and vegetables. Some groups of people would stay in one place, while others moved around the land according to the seasons, to ensure sustainable and rich food supplies, and to fulfil their spiritual and cultural obligations.

Even before 1788 there were complex relationships for long distance trade between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities especially for coastal shells and stone hatchets. When people from different groups met socially to share resources, for ceremonies or to settle disputes, they brought items to exchange. Items included stones for hatchets, kangaroo skins, timber for spears, ochre or clay for paint and marine shells for decoration.

The exchange of objects was not motivated by a desire for wealth accumulation but a social system to build connection between people and groups.

#### 2.1.3 Recognising lore

In Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, codes of conduct cover behaviour around:

- Leadership and etiquette
- Property
- · Laws around special events like marriage, coming of age and death
- · Sacred knowledge.

In much of eastern Australia, Aboriginal communities live their lives like most Australians without resorting to tribal lore. However, in certain crucial areas, particularly associated with family,

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Methodology. Peninsula Solar Power Station

leadership roles and caring for Country, Aboriginal lore continues, even in the most urbanised communities.

### 2.2 IDENTIFYING CULTURAL VALUES

A major aim of this assessment is to identify any cultural values within the landscape in which the project is located so that those values can be recognised and incorporated into the project's management recommendations.

Any cultural values relating to the study area will be captured by the OzArk archaeologists (if such information is provided by RAPs during the survey) and included in the ACHAR.

In addition, should any RAPs have knowledge of cultural values regarding the study area that they wish to share or that may affect the survey methodology set out in **Section 5**, OzArk invites them to contact us so that these values can be recorded and/or responded to in the methodology.

Understanding cultural landscapes can only come from the views of a particular community, in this case, the Aboriginal community. Unless informed, OzArk will not know of the community's feelings towards the cultural landscape in which the project will be located. OzArk, therefore, invites any information on the cultural landscape surrounding the Project Boundary to be forwarded to OzArk, either by telephone or mail or e-mail. Any information received will be treated according to the conditions set out below.

#### 2.2.1 Use of information collected

An ACHAR will be prepared for the project which articulates Aboriginal cultural values and associated conservation methods across the Project Boundary, as identified during the consultations. The ACHAR will be circulated to all RAPs for comment as is set out in the ACHCRs. The ACHAR will be considered by Heritage NSW when determining whether the project should be approved. The report will be publicly available.

#### 2.2.2 Public / confidential information

Information will be treated in accordance with instructions received by Aboriginal informants. Information described as confidential (culturally sensitive) will not be detailed in the publicly available report. Confidential information should be made available to the proponent, its heritage consultants, and Heritage NSW so that significant cultural values can be conserved. On advice from the provider of the information, a redacted ACHAR would be made available to the wider public where any sensitive cultural information is removed.

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Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report: Peninsula Solar Farm

# 2.2.3 Copyright

Information collected for this assessment remains the property of the Aboriginal informants and the author. Without written permission from individual informants and the author information may not be used for purposes other than those outlined above.

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# **3** ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

# 3.1 REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The Aboriginal occupation of Australia begins prior to 40,000 BP (years before present) and possibly earlier than 50,000 BP. Dates exceeding 20,000 years occur in almost all parts of Australia resulting in the expectation that most areas should have a Pleistocene (>12,000 BP) occupational signature. However, such dates remain relatively rare due to a range of factors, both behavioural and post-depositional. These factors include a possible low density of occupation in the Pleistocene period, poor preservation of archaeological materials (particularly dateable organic materials) and significant coastline change over the past 18,000 years.

There are several of broad scale regional archaeological studies or development driven studies which are in general region of the study area. These studies have been summarised below.

#### 3.1.1 Pearson 1981. Seen through Different Eyes: Changing Land Use and Settlement Patterns in the Upper Macquarie River Region of NSW from Prehistoric Times to 1860.

Pearson's work was primarily in the Upper Macquarie region, which reflects topographic similarities to the current study area. Pearson divided the archaeological sites he recorded into two main categories: occupation sites and non-occupation sites (including grinding grooves, scarred or carved trees, ceremonial and burial sites). Analysis of site locations produced a site prediction model with occupation occurring in areas with access to water, good drainage, level ground, adequate fuel and appropriate localised weather patterns for summer or winter occupation. Occupation sites were most frequently found on low ridge tops, creek banks, gently undulating hills and river flats and usually in open woodland vegetation (Pearson 1981: 101). The location of non-occupation sites was dependent upon a variety of factors relating to site function. For instance, grinding grooves were found where appropriate sandstone outcropping occurred, as close to occupation sites as possible. The location of scarred trees displayed no obvious patterning, other than proximity to watercourses where camps were more frequently located. Pearson suggested that these patterns would differ on the drier plains to the west, towards Dubbo and beyond, where dependence upon larger, more permanent water supplies was greater.

# 3.1.2 Kelton Developmental Driven Reports in Forbes Region from 1994–1996.

During the 1990s, Kelton (1994a, 1994b, 1995a, 1995b, and 1996) recorded at least 14 scarred trees, five isolated finds and two open sites associated with gilgai landforms. As a result of these studies, Kelton postulated that scarred trees were commonly located within road corridors and public lands due to the fact that Aboriginal people were restricted to such areas during the historical period (Kelton 1996). One of these studies by Kelton (1995a) was an assessment for the Anglesey Rural subdivision, located in Cowra, approximately 50 km southeast of the study

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Methodology. Peninsula Solar Power Station

area. During the survey, Kelton (1995a) recorded six Aboriginal sites: two artefact scatters and four isolated finds. The artefacts consisted of yellow/brown chert flakes, silcrete and quartz. The flaked artefacts had evidence of retouch, crushing, striking platforms, negative scars and bulbs of percussion. Kelton also recorded small termite nest hearth stones at one of the artefact scatters. Kelton concluded that the sites recorded during the survey reflected occasional occupation (1995a: 17).

# 3.1.3 Huys and Johnston 1995. An Archaeological Survey of Areas Between Forbes and Lake Cowal.

During the 1990s, Huys and Johnston (1995) identified seven Aboriginal open sites during a survey for a new road and 132kV electricity transmission line to the west of Forbes. Six of these sites were small, with low artefact densities. A seventh site was situated on raised ground overlooking the Lake Cowal flood plains and was considerably larger than the other six, with the authors recording a sample of 28 artefacts. The authors argued that the source of the chert and quartz materials was probably Wamboyne and the Manna Mountains, located to the north-west, whilst the silcrete was thought to be derived locally.

# 3.1.4 OzArk 2011. Aboriginal Heritage Assessment: Central West NSW (Forbes to West Jemalong 66kV Transmission Line) Project.

OzArk (2011) conducted surveys located to the north and west of Forbes in relation to a proposed Country Energy 66kV electricity transmission line. Four previously unrecorded Aboriginal sites all scarred trees—were identified during that survey and two previously recorded Aboriginal sites (AHIMS #43-2-0025 and #26-3-0015) were ground-truthed.

# 3.2 LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

A search of the Heritage NSW administered AHIMS database on 11 May 2021 returned 76 results for Aboriginal sites within a 20 km radius of the study area (GDA Zone 55 Eastings; 593223–633223; Northings: 6263830–6303830 with no buffer) (see **Table 3-1** for site types and frequencies). **Figure 3-1** shows the location of the AHIMS sites in relation to the study area.

The most frequently recorded site type is modified trees (carved or scarred) contributing to 84.2% of the sites within the search area. Other site types include isolated finds (3.9%) and artefact scatters (3.9%), with artefact scatter and hearth, artefact scatter and PAD, burial, modified tree and artefact scatter, modified tree and burial and a ceremony and dreaming site also present, but in much lower frequencies (1.3% for each).

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Site Type	Number	% Frequency
Modified tree (carved or scarred)	64	84,2
Isolated find	3	3.9
Artefact scatter	2	2.6
Artefact (unspecified quantity)	1	1.3
Artefact scatter and hearth	1	1.3
Artefact scatter and Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	1	1.3
Bunial	1-	1.3.
Modified tree (carved or scarred) and artefact scatter	1	1.3
Modified tree (carved or scarred) and burial	1	1.3
Aboriginal ceremony and dreaming	1	1,3
Total	76	100

#### Table 3-1: AHIMS site types and frequencies

The three closest AHIMS sites to the study area are modified trees:

- 43-6-0092 (Grenfell ST) is located approximately 1 km west of the study area
- 43-6-0083 (Bandon Road South 1) is located approximately 5 km north east of the study area
- 43-6-0081 (Dunns Lane 1) is located approximately 6.5 km north east of the study area.

There are no AHIMS sites registered inside or directly adjacent to the study area.

#### 3.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT: CONCLUSION

The archaeological investigations surrounding the study area as summarised in Section 3.1 and Section 3.1.2 indicate that:

- · Modified trees are the most commonly recorded site type.
- · Modified trees can appear wherever appropriate mature aged trees are located
- The most likely indicator of potential sites is the presence of workable stone material within proximity of fresh water
- Sites tend to be associated with distance to reliable water supplies. Many of the recorded AHIMS sites in proximity to the study area have been recorded in relation to a water course, such as the Lachlan River, Goonigal Creek or Ooma Creek.

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Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report: Peninsula Solar Farm

# 4 PREDICTIVE MODEL

#### 4.1 LANDFORM MODELLING

The study area is located in the centre of the South Western Slopes bioregion. The South Western Slopes Bioregion is a large area of foothills and ranges comprising the western fall of the Great Dividing Range to the edge of the Riverina Bioregion (NPWS 2003).

Preliminary landform mapping shows that the study area is intersected by at least one drainage line. Aerial imagery shows the drainage line as a possible small ephemeral creek that is unnamed. The topography of the study area appears to be gentle slopes, with flat plain areas. There are scattered remnant trees throughout the study area, as well as a few clusters situated adjacent to Paytens Bridge Road and the two unnamed drainage lines.

Such an environment is unlikely to have a favoured area for permanent Aboriginal occupation, and is more likely to have been used as an access route to the Lachlan River, where the density of previously recorded Aboriginal sites increases drastically. The study area is currently used for low-intensity livestock grazing.

Figure 4-1 shows the characterisation of the landforms within the study area, consisting of either drainage areas (including the two unnamed drainage lines). Refinement of the landforms will be undertaken during the field survey.

# 4.2 PREDICTIVE MODEL FOR THE STUDY AREA

Across Australia, numerous archaeological studies in widely varying environmental zones and contexts have demonstrated a high correlation between the permanence of a water source and the permanence and/or complexity of Aboriginal occupation. Site location is also affected by the availability of and/or accessibility to a range of other natural resources including: plant and animal foods; stone and ochre resources and rock shelters; as well as by their general proximity to other sites/places of cultural/mythological significance. Consequently, sites tend to be found along permanent and ephemeral water sources, along access or trade routes or in areas that have good flora/fauna resources and appropriate shelter.

In formulating a predictive model for Aboriginal archaeological site location within any landscape it is also necessary to consider post-depositional influences on Aboriginal material culture. In all but the best preservation conditions very little of the organic material culture remains of ancestral Aboriginal communities survives to the present. Generally, it is the more durable materials such as stone artefacts, stone hearths, shell, and some bones that remain preserved in the current landscape. Even these however may not be found in their original depositional context since these may be subject to either (a) the effects of wind and water erosion/transport—both over short- and long-time scales—or (b) the historical impacts associated with the introduction of

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colonial farming practices. Scarred trees, by their nature, may survive for up to several hundred years but rarely beyond.

The archaeological studies undertaken in the vicinity of study area provide an insight into the nature and distribution of archaeological sites within the area. However, the location of sites can only reflect what has been identified, usually as a result of infrastructure/development-driven projects, thus presenting the site data as clustered or on linear alignments. Generally, sites have been recorded in proximity to a recognised water source, in locations that have been subject to reduced landform disturbance, and on gentle, elevated landforms. However, landform disturbance may also explain why Aboriginal objects become revealed on the ground surface, such as within modified and disturbed landforms.

Based on knowledge of the environmental contexts of the study area and a desktop review of the known local and regional archaeological record, the following predictions are made concerning the probability of those site types being recorded:

- <u>Isolated finds</u> may be indicative of a random loss or deliberate discard of a single artefact, the remnant of a now dispersed and disturbed artefact scatter, or an otherwise obscured or sub-surface artefact scatter. They may occur anywhere within the landscape but are more likely to occur in topographies where open artefact scatters typically occur.
  - As isolated finds can occur anywhere, particularly within disturbed contexts, it is predicted that this site type could be recorded within the study area. It is noted in Section 3.2 that isolated finds have been recorded in the region.
- Open artefact scatters are here defined as two or more artefacts, not located within a rock shelter, and located no more than 50 m away from any other constituent artefact. This site type may occur almost anywhere that Aboriginal people have travelled and may be associated with hunting and gathering activities, short- or long-term camps, and the manufacture and maintenance of stone tools. Artefact scatters typically consist of surface scatters or sub-surface distributions of flaked stone discarded during the manufacture of tools but may also include other artefactual rock types such as hearth and anvil stones. Less commonly, artefact scatters may include archaeological stratigraphic features such as hearths and artefact concentrations which relate to activity areas. Artefact density can vary considerably between and across individual sites. Small ground exposures revealing low density scatters may be indicative of background scatter rather than a spatially or temporally distinct artefact assemblage. These sites are classed as 'open', that is, occurring on the land surface unprotected by rock overhangs, and are sometimes referred to as 'open camp sites'.

Artefact scatters are most likely to occur on level or low gradient contexts, along the crests of ridgelines and spurs, and elevated areas fringing watercourses or wetlands. Larger sites may be expected in association with permanent water sources.

Topographies which afford effective through-access across, and relative to, the surrounding landscape, such as the open basal valley slopes and the valleys of creeks, will tend to contain more and larger sites, mostly camp sites evidenced by open artefact scatters.

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- Stone artefact distributions of variable artefact densities have been recorded in the region (see Section 3.2). The few artefact scatters that have been recorded have typically occurred in close proximity to major waterways (the Lachlan River), however, many of these were the result of development driven studies. Thus, the potential to record this site type within the study area is still possible, especially near the minor drainage lines.
- Aboriginal scarred trees contain evidence of the removal of bark (and sometimes wood) in the past by Aboriginal people, in the form of a scar. Bark was removed from trees for a wide range of reasons. It was a raw material used in the manufacture of various tools, vessels and commodities such as string, water containers, roofing for shelters, shields and canoes. Bark was also removed as a consequence of gathering food, such as collecting wood boring grubs or creating footholds to climb a tree for possum hunting. Due to the multiplicity of uses and the continuous process of occlusion (or healing) following removal, it is difficult to accurately determine the intended purpose for any particular example of bark removal. Scarred trees may occur anywhere old growth trees survive. The identification of scars as Aboriginal cultural heritage items can be problematical because some forms of natural trauma and European bark extraction create similar scars. Many remaining scarred trees probably date to the historic period when bark was removed by Aboriginal people for both their own purposes and for roofing on early European houses. Consequently, the distinction between European and Aboriginal scarred trees may not be clear.
  - While large sections of the study area have been cleared for grazing and farming activities, sections of mature aged vegetation are scattered throughout the study area. As this is the most commonly recorded site type, and one modified tree has been previously recorded near the study area, there is potential to newly identify this site type within the study area.
- <u>Quarry sites and stone procurement sites</u> typically consist of exposures of stone material where evidence for human collection, extraction and/or preliminary processing has survived. Typically, these involve the extraction of siliceous or fine grained igneous and meta-sedimentary rock types for the manufacture of artefacts. The presence of quarry/extraction sites is dependent on the availability of suitable rock formations.
  - This site type could be recorded within the study area should suitable rock outcroppings be available. However, due to the absence of previously recorded quarry sites and the aerial imagery of the landforms within the study area it is believed this site type is unlikely.
- <u>Grinding grooves</u> are most likely to occur on flat outcrops of coarse-grained sandstone in the vicinity of water sources, however, grinding grooves have been recorded on finegrained granite outcrops.
  - Where there is suitable outcropping silcrete rock, there is the possibility for there to be grinding grooves. However this site type has not been identified within the study area and so it is deemed a more unlikely site type.
- <u>Burials</u> are generally found in soft sediments such as aeolian sand, alluvial silts and rock shelter deposits. In valley floor and plains contexts, burials may occur in locally elevated topographies rather than poorly drained sedimentary contexts. Burials are also

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known to have occurred on rocky hilltops in some limited areas. Burials are generally only visible where there has been some disturbance of sub-surface sediments or where some erosional process has exposed them.

- A previously identified burial was recorded within 20 km of the study area. While this site type is rare there is the possibility of it being present.
- <u>Bora/Ceremonial sites</u> are places which have ceremonial or spiritual connections. Ceremonial sites may comprise of natural landscapes or have archaeological material. Bora sites are ceremonial sites which consist of a cleared area and earthen rings.
  - This site type does not necessarily follow landform predictability and are more likely to be identified by local Aboriginal people, rather than through archaeological evidence. These sites are generally identified through consultation with the Aboriginal community.

#### 4.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

A number of research questions can meaningfully be applied to the investigation of the study area. These research questions include:

- What resources were available to the Aboriginal people using the land within the study area (food, stone and water) and what resources were transported to the area?
- Did the Aboriginal people use the land within the study area at any particular time of the year?
- Are the outcropping rock materials present suitable for stone tool procurement and manufacture?
- Establish how the findings within the study area (if any) accord with the regional archaeological context examined in Section 3.1.

The survey methodology set out in Section 5 will be framed to help answer these questions; should sites of sufficient significance be encountered. However, based on the results of previous assessments and past disturbances, it is not expected that the land within the study area will contain sites of sufficient significance to help answer those research questions that require a robust data set.

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# 5 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

### 5.1 ASSESSMENT APPROACH

The Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of the Survey Boundary will follow the Code of Practice for the Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (Code of Practice; DECCW 2010). The field inspection will follow the Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in New South Wales (OEH 2011).

The survey for Aboriginal cultural heritage values will concentrate on the study area. All impacts associated with the proposal will be located within the study area.

#### 5.2 SURVEY AIMS

The aim of any archaeological survey is not to locate each artefact in a landscape but to undertake investigations so that the archaeological potential and archaeological characteristics of all landforms within the study area are known. Therefore, the aims of the survey will be to:

- Inspect all landforms in the study area so that their archaeological potential can be determined
- Evaluate whether the predictive model set out in Section 4.2 is valid
- Determine if the research questions set out in Section 4.3 can be answered
- Determine if any landforms of the study area require test excavation to understand the archaeological potential at a particular location
- Undertake sufficient assessment in order to satisfy Sections 2.2, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, and 2.7 in the Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in New South Wales (OEH 2011)
- Collect sufficient data so that the results can be presented in an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) as set out in Section 3 in the Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in New South Wales (OEH 2011)
- Undertake survey and record keeping satisfying Requirements 1–13 of the Code of Practice.

#### 5.3 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Standard archaeological field survey and recording methods will be employed in this assessment (Burke & Smith 2004) and will follow the Code of Practice.

As highlighted in **Section 3**, greater Aboriginal archaeological potential tends to exist on landforms within 200 m of permanent and ephemeral water sources, along access or trade routes, and areas with suitable flora/fauna and shelter.

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The study area will be assessed by pedestrian survey covering the entire study area. Surveyors will be spaced approximately 20 m apart, and particular focus will be undertaken on possible sensitive landforms such as the land adjacent to the small ephemeral drainage line.

In the field, OzArk staff will identify, record and evaluate physical (i.e. archaeological) evidence. Site recording will capture all the information required to complete current AHIMS site recording forms (e.g. site location, site boundary, site plan, representative photographs, artefact recording and feature recording).

All survey will be undertaken with the assistance of RAP representatives. Apart from their valuable experience in recognising and recording archaeological sites, the RAP representatives will be able to acquaint themselves with the study area in order to inform the cultural values assessment.

# 5.4 TEST EXCAVATION

It is possible that the survey may identify landforms where test excavation under the Code of Practice (Requirements 14–17) is required. Should such landforms be identified during the survey, the test excavation methodology will be prepared as a separate document that will be circulated to all RAPs for review and comment.

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Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Methodology. Peninsula Solar Power Station

# APPENDIX 3: AHIMS SEARCH RESULT

NSW	& Heritage Extensive search - S	Site list report							Clier	nt Service ID : 590018
<u>SiteID</u> 13-6-0081	<u>SiteName</u> Dunns Läoe 1	Datum AGD	Zone 55	Easting 621413	Northing 6286562	<u>Context</u> Open site	<u>Site Status</u> Valid	SiteFeatures Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred): 1	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	Recorders	Miss.	Rebeeca Op	gden-Brunell			Permits		
13-6-0082	Bandon Road South 1	AGD	55	619960	6286688	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Garved or Scarred) : i		
	Contact	Recorders	Miss,	Rebeeca O	gden-Brunell			Permits		
13-6-0083	Maudry State Forest	AGD	55	595221	6268769	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Miss,	Rebeeca O	gden-Brunell			Permits		
43-6-0084	Mandry State Forest 2	AGD	55	595060	6268835	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Miss.	Rebeeca Of	gden-Brunell			Permits		
3-6-0085	Maudry State Forest 3	AGD	55	595067	6268835	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Miss,	Rebeeca Op	gden-Brunell			Permits		
13-6-0086	Henery Lawson Way 1,2,3	AGD	55	600180	6264206	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 3		
	Contact	Recorders	Miss,	Rebeeça ()	gden-Brunell			Fermits		
3-6-0023	Gooloogong Mission Scarred Tree	AGD	22	631500	6280300	Open site	Valid	(Carved or Scarred) :	Scarred Tree	
	Contact	Recorders	Centr	ral West Ar	chaeological an	d Heritage Servi	ces Pty Ltd	Permits		
13-6-0029	GRT-ST 6:Goolnogong Tip Reserve	AGD	55	631550	6279150	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred).:	Scarred Tree	
	Contact	Recorders	Centi	ral West Ar	chaeological an	d Heritage Servi	ces Pty Ltd	Permits		
43-6-0030	GRT-ST 4 Gooloogong Tip Reserve	AGD	55	631600	6279000	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	Scarred Tree	
	Contact	Recorders	Cente	ral West An	chaeological an	d Heritage Servi	es Pty Ltd	Permits		
\$3-6-0031	GRT-ST 5 Gooloogong Tip Reserve	AGD	55	631550	6279100	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	Scarred Tree	
	Contact	Recorders	Centr	ral West Ar	chaeological an	d Heritage Servi	ces Pty Ltd	Permits		

Page 1 of N

<u>SiteID</u> 43-6-0032	SiteName GG-ST-1 Gooloogong, Grenfell Road	Datum AGD	Zone 55	Easting 631600	Northing 6278400	<u>Context</u> Open site	<u>Site Status</u> Valid	SiteFeatures Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	SiteTypes Scarred Tree	Reports
	Contact	Recorders	Cent	tral West An	chaeological an	d Heritage Servic	es Pty Ltd	Permits		
43-6-0035	GG-ST-4 Gooloogong, Grenfell Road	AGD	55	632000	6278900	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Garved or Scarred) :	Scarred Tree	
	Contact	Recorders	Cen	iral West An	chaeological an	d Heritage Servic	es Pty Ltd	Permits		
43-6-0036	GG-ST-5 Gooloogong, Grenfell Road	AGD	55	632050	6278980	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	Scarred Tree	
	Contact	Recorders	Cent	tral West An	chaeological an	d Heritage Servio	es Pty Ltd	Permits		
43-6-01 (3	LR-051	GDA	55	633044	6280313	Open site.	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		
	Contact	Recorders	OzA	rk Environn	rental and Heri	tage Managemen	t,Miss.Philippa Sokol	Permits		
43-6-0114	LR-ST1	GDA	55	632911	6280263	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	Contact	Recorders	OzA	rk Environn	ental and Heri	tage Managemen	t, Miss. Philippa Sokol	Permits		
43-3-0176	Puzzle Greek Modified Tree 1	GDA	55	628270	6299400	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred):		
	Contact	Recorders	OzA	rk Environn	tental and Heri	tage Managemen	LMr.Kirwan Williams	Permits		
43-6-0072	R-ST-1	AGD	55	621500	6291750	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	Scarred Tree	
	Contact	Recorders	Cent	tral West An	chaeological an	d Heritage Servic	es Pty-Ltd	Permits		
43-6-0073	R-ST-2	AGD	55	621800	6292100	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	Scarred Tree	
	Contact	Recorders	Cen	ral West An	chaeological an	d Heritage Servio	es Pty Ltd	Permits		
43-6-0074	R-ST-3	AGD	55	621800	6292300	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	Scarred Tree	
	Contact	Recorders	Cent	tral West An	chaeological an	d Heritage Servic	es Pty Ltd	Permits		
43-3-0041	RB-ST-1	AGD	55	595590	6301200	Open sile	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	Scarred Tree	
	Contact	Recorders	Cen	iral West Ar	chaeological an	d Heritage Servio	es Pty Ltd	Permits		

Page 3 of N

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
43-3-0039	RB-ST-2	AGD	55	595600	6301100	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	Scarred Tree	
	Contact	Recorders	Cent	tral West An	haeological an	d Heritage Servi	ces Pty Ltd	Permits		
43-3-0040	RB-ST-3	AGD	55	595500	6301000	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Garved or Scarred) :	Scarred Tree	
	Contact	Recorders	Cen	iral West An	haeological an	d Heritage Servi	ces Pty Ltd	Permits		
43-6-0002	Eugowra, Nanami	AGD	55	630335	6287799	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -, Burial : -	Burial/s,Carved Tree	65,1216
	Contact	Recorders	Dav	id Bell,John I	Burney,Les Wri	ght,Bob Ellis		Permits		
43-6-0004	Gonnigal,Nanima;	AGD	55	629565	6282400	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	Garved Tree,Scarred Tree	65,2115
	Contact	Recorders	Dav	id Bell,M.L.F	orian			Permits		
43-6-0005	Goonigaldoorigang;Hilton;Hilton Public School;	AGD	55	627798	6285581	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	Carved Tree	65
	Contact	Recorders	ASR	SYS				Permits		
43-6-0008	Duma Creek;	AGD	55	600622	6270790	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree {Carved or Scarred} :	Scarred Tree	
	Contact	Recorders	ASR	SYS				Permits		
43-3-0020	Ooma Creek ja1;	AGD	55	600430	6264600	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	2929
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.J	John Appleto	n			Permits		
43-6-0009	fe15;	AGD	55	627250	6287100	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred):	Scarred Tree	
	Contact	Recorders	Gen	tral West Are	haeological an	d Heritage Servi	ces Pty Ltd	Permits		
43-6-0010	FR9 [a,b,c,d,e,f,];	AGD	55	628850	6282750	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree {Carved or Scarred} :	Scarred Tree	
	Contact	Recorders	Cen	tral West Are	haeological an	d Heritage Servi	ces Pty Ltd	Permits		
43-6-0011	FR13;	AGD	55	627300	6287100	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	Scarred Tree	
	Contact	Recorders	Cen	tral West Are	haeological an	d Heritage Servi	ces Pty Ltd	Permits		

acts or omission.

NSW Office of Environment & Heritage **AHIMS Web Services (AWS)** Your Ref/PO Number : Peninsula Extensive search - Site list report Client Service ID : 590018 SiteFeatures Modified Tree [Carved or Scarred] : SiteID SiteName 43-6-0012 FR12; 
 Zone
 Easting
 Northing
 Context

 55
 627200
 6287100
 Open site
 Datum Site Status SiteTypes Reports AGD Valid Scarred Tree Permits Modified Tree (Garved or Scarred) : Recorders Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd AGD 55 627200 6287100 Open site Valid 43-6-0013 FR11, Valid Scarred Tree 
 Recorders
 Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd

 AGD
 55
 627250
 6287100
 Open site
 Valid
 Permits Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 43-6-0014 FR10; Open Camp Site,Scarred Tree . Artefact : -Permits Modified Tree (Carved or Starred) : Recorders Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd AGD 55 627250 6287100 Open site Valid 43-6-0015 FR14; Scarred Tree-Valid 
 Recorders
 Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd

 AGD
 55
 599650
 6269920
 Open site
 Valid
 Permits Artefact :-<u>Contact</u> Ooma Creek;JA 2; 43-6-0016 Isolated Find 2629 Permits Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred): 43-6-0024 Gooloogong Rubbish Tip Scarred Tree (1) Recorders Mr.John Appleton AGD SS 631800 6279000 Open site Scarred Tree Valid Permits Recorders Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd Contact 43-6-0025 Goloogong Rubbish Tip Scarred Tree (1):GRT-ST-2: AGD 55 631950 6278900 Open site Valid Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : Scarred Tree Permits Modified Tree (Carved or Scavred) : 43-6-0026 Goloogong Rubbish Tip Scurred Tree (1);GRT-ST-3; 
 Recorders
 Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd

 AGD
 55
 631600
 -6279000
 Open site
 Valid
 Scarred Tree Contact Recorders Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd Permits 43-6-0027 Goloogong Rubbish Tip Scarred Tree (1):GRT-ST-8: AGD 55 631800 6279100 Open site Valid Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : Scarred Tree Permits Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 43-6-0028 Goloogong Rubbish Tip Scarred Tree (1);GRT-ST-7: Recorders Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd AGD 55 631700 6279200 Open site Valid Valid Scarred Tree Recorders Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd Contact Permit Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 11/05/2021 for Brendan Fisher for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 593223 - 633223, Northings : 6263830 - 6303830 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Background information. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 76 This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW) and its employees disclaim fability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission. Page 4 of 8

Page 5 of 8

NSW	Environment & Heritage	Extensive search -	Site list report			-	-				Your Ref/P Client	O Number : Peninsul Service ID : 590018
<u>SiteID</u> 43-6-0033	SiteName GG-ST-3 Gooloogong, Gre	mfell Road	<mark>Datum</mark> AGD	Zone 55	Easting 631800	Northing 6278750	<u>Context</u> Open site	<mark>Site Status</mark> Valid	SiteFeatur Modified T (Carved or	22 ree Scarred) :	SiteTypes Scarred Tree	Reports
	Contact		Recorders	Cent	tral West Are	hacological an	d Heritage Service	es Pty Ltd		Permits		
43-6-0034	GG-ST-2 Gooloogong, Gro	nfeli Road	AGD	55	631700	6278700	Open site.	Valid	Modified T (Carved or	ree Scarred) :	Scarred Tree	
	Contact		Recorders	Cen	iral West An	haeological an	d Heritage Service	es Pty Ltd		Permits		
43-6-0037	GG-ST-6 Gooloogong, Gre	nfell Road	AGD	55	632050	6278980	Open site	Valid	Modified T (Carved or	ree Scarred) :	Scarred Tree	
	Contact		Recorders	Cen	tral West Are	haeological an	d Heritage Service	es Pty Ltd	20.00	Permits		
43-6-0039	GG-ST-8;Gooligong Grent	el) Rd;	AGD	55	632100	6278980	Open site	Valid	Modified T (Carved or	ree Scarred) :	Scarred Tree	
	Contact		Recorders	Cen	tral West Are	haeological an	d Heritage Service	es Piv Ltd		Permits		
43-6-0040	GG-ST-7;Goollgong Grent	eli Rd;	AGD	55	632080	6278980	Open site	Valid	Modified T (Carved or	ree Scarred) :	Scarred Tree	
	Contact		Recorders	Cen	tral West Are	chaeological an	d Heritage Service	es Pty Ltd		Permits		
44-4-0051	Fr-GR (1), Goolooogong I	leserve	AGD	55	631500	6280300	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal and Dream	Ceremony ing : -		
43.3.0001	Red Rend-Enches-		AGD	ss.	595763	6300898	Onen site	Valid	Artefact : .	Permits	Onen Camp Site	
10-0-0001	Contact		Recordars	ASD	eve	0.5000.00	open and	Tuno.	Autochart	Parmite	often camp are	
43-6-0110	Lachlan River Isolated Fi	nd 2	GDA	55	632797	6281143	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Certaines	_	
	Contact		Recorders	ŪzĀ	rk Environn	ental and Heri	tage Management			Permits		
43-6-0111	Lachlan River Isolated Fi	nd 1	GDA	55	633173	6279954	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -			
	Contact		Recorders	OzA	rk Environm	ental and Heri	tage Management			Permits		
43-3-0107	Forhes North2		GDA	55	602023	6300801	Open site	Valid	Modified T (Carved or	ree Scarred) :		
	Contact		Recorders	Mr.I	arry Towne	y.Central Table	lands Local Land	Services - Orange		Permits		
43-6-0116	LVW-PB		GDA	55	627370	6287184	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -			
	Contact		Recorders	Arte	fact - Cultur	al Heritage Mar	nagement - Pyrmo	nt, Miss. Julia McLachla	n	Permits		
43-3-0046	Gk-5(refer to 39-3-0010)		AGD	55	612230	6300058	Open site	Deleted	Hearth : 2, 73	Artefact :		
	Contact		Recorders	Dan	Witter:					Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 11/05/2021 for Brendan Fisher for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 593223 - 633223, Northings : 6263830 - 6303830 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Background information. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 76 This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW) and its employees disclaim fishilty for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

SiteName Scared Tree 108	Datum AGD	Zone 55	Easting 600766	Northing 6265688	Context Open site	<u>Site Status</u> Valid	<u>SiteFeatures</u> Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred):	SiteTypes	Reports
Contact T Russell	Recorder	i Mr.	Graeme Town	tey.			Permits		
Grenfell ST	AGD	55	613000	6283800	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Garved or Scarred) : 2		
Contact T Russell	Recorder	E Uni	known Author	c			Permits		
Dubble sided tree TSR	AGD	55	600450	6264743	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
Contact T Rossell	Recorder	i Mr.	Graeme Town	iey			Permits		
Scaredtree 107	AGD	55	600765	6265666	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
Contact T Russell	Recorder	s Mr.	Graeme Town	iev			Permits		
Scared Red Gum	AGD	55	600092	6270951	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
Contact T Russell	Recorder	Mr.	Graeme Town	iey			Permits		
Dead Box	AGD	55	599698	6269481	Open site-	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
Contact T Russell	Recorder	E Mr.	Graeme Town	noý:			Permits		
Dead Redgum	AGD	55	599743	6269430	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
Contact T Russell	Becorder	i Mr.	Graeme Town	icy			Permits		
Grenfell TSR	AGD	55	600819	6266377	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
Contact T Russell	Recorder	E Mr.	Graeme Town	iey:			Permits		
Gooloogong Burial Site	AGD	55	631688	6280186	Open site	Valid	Burial : -		
Contact Mr.Graeme Tow	ney Recorder:	E Mr.	Graeme Town	ney			Permits		
Grenfell Rd TSR	AGD	55	596167	6300184	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
Contact T Russell	Recorder	i Me	Graeme Town	any.			Permits		
	SiteName     Scared Tree 108     Contact   T Russell     Contact   T Russell     Dubble sided tree TSR     Contact   T Russell     Scared tree 107     Contact   T Russell     Scared tree for     Contact   T Russell     Scared Red Gun     Contact   T Russell     Dead Redgun     Contact   T Russell     Contact   T Russell	SiteName   Datum     Scared Trey 10B   AGD     Contact   T Russell   Recorder:     Contact   T Russell   Recorder:     Dubble sided tree TSR   AGD     Contact   T Russell   Recorder:     Scared tree 107   AGD   AGD     Contact   T Russell   Recorder:     Scared tree 107   AGD   AGD     Contact   T Russell   Recorder:     Contact   T Russell   Recorder:     Dead Box   AGD   AGD     Contact   T Russell   Recorder:     Dead Box   AGD   AGD     Contact   T Russell   Recorder:     Contact   T Russell   Recorder: <t< td=""><td>SiteName   Datum   Zone     Stared Trie 10B   AGD   55     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr     Dubble sided tree TSR   AGD   55     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr     Scared Ree Out   AGD   55     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr     Scared Ree Out   AGD   55     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr     Scared Ree Out   AGD   55     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr     Dead Bolgum   AGD   55     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr     Dead Redgum   AGD   55     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr     Contact   T Russell   Recor</td><td>SiteName   Datum   Zone   Easting     Scared Trey 10B   AGD   S5   600766     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr.Graeme Town     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr.Graeme Town     Dubble sided tree TSR   AGD   S5   600766     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr.Graeme Town     Scared Red Gum   AGD   S5   600765     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr.Graeme Town     Scared Red Gum   AGD   S5   600726     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr.Graeme Town     Scared Red Gum   AGD   S5   509783     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr.Graeme Town     Dead Roc   AGD   S5   599678     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr.Graeme Town     Dead Roc   AGD   S5   599783     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr.Graeme Town     Contact   T Russell   Recorders</td></t<> <td>SiteName   Datum   Zone   Easting   Northing     Scared Trie 108   AGD   55   600766   6265688     Contact   T Russell   Recorders:   Mr.Graeme Towney     Contact   T Russell   Recorders:   Unknown Author     Dubhe sided tree TSR   AGD   55   600450   6264743     Contact   T Russell   Recorders:   Mr.Graeme Towney     Scared Ree D07   AGD   55   600450   6264743     Contact   T Russell   Recorders:   Mr.Graeme Towney     Scared Ree D07   AGD   55   600450   6264743     Contact   T Russell   Recorders:   Mr.Graeme Towney     Scared Ree D07   AGD   55   600450   62647481     Contact   T Russell   Recorders:   Mr.Graeme Towney     Contact   T Russell   Recorders:   Mr.Graeme Towney     Dead Box   T Russell   Recorders:   Mr.Graeme Towney     Dead Reegum   AGD   55   599678   6269430     Contact   T Russell   Recorders:   Mr.Graeme Towney     Contact   T Russell   Recorders:   Mr.Graeme Towney     Contact   T Russell   Recorders:   Mr.Graem</td> <td>SiteName   Datum   Zone   Eastine   Northine   Context     Scared Trie 108   ADD   55   600766   6265088   Open stice     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr.Graeme Tewney   Open stice     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Urknown Author   Open stice     Dubble steled tree TSR   AGD   55   600450   6264743   Open stice     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr.Graeme Tewney   Scared Reed Our   6265066   Open stice     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr.Graeme Tewney   Scared Reed Our   6264743   Open stice     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr.Graeme Tewney   Scared Reed Our   6269106   Open stice     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr.Graeme Tewney   Scared Reed Our   S5   599698   6269481   Open site     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr.Graeme Tewney   Scared Reed Our   S5   599743   6269430   Open site     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr.Graeme Tewney   Scared Tewney<td>SiteName   Datum   Zone   Easting   Northing   Context   SiteName     Scand Trey 10B   AGD   55   600766   6265688   Open site   Valid     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr Graeme Towney   Open site   Valid     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Unknown Author   Open site   Valid     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr Graeme Towney   Valid   Valid     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr Graeme Towney   Valid   Valid     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr Graeme Towney   Valid   Valid     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr Graeme Towney   Valid   Valid     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr Graeme Towney   Valid   Valid     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr Graeme Towney   Valid   Valid     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr Graeme Towney   Valid   Valid     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr Graeme Towney   Valid   Valid     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr Graeme Towney   Valid   Valid     Contact   T Russell   Recorders&lt;</td><td>Site Same Scared Trie 108DataZone ACDEastine SNorthine de265688Open siteSite Same ValidSite features Modified Tree (Carred or Starred): TermitsContact Contact Contact Contact Contact Contact T RussellRecorders ACDMr.Graeme Towney Site Same ACDSite Same Site Same Site SamePen siteValidSite Same Modified Tree (Carred or Starred): TermitsContact Contact Dubble sided tree TSRRecorders ACDUetwown Autor Site Same ACDPen siteValidModified Tree (Carred or Starred): TermitsContact Dubble sided tree TSRRecorders ACDNr.Graeme Towney Site 600765Site Same Site 600755ValidModified Tree (Carred or Starred): TermitsContact Contact Contact T RussellRecorders ACDNr.Graeme Towney Site 600755ValidModified Tree (Carred or Starred): Contact Carred in Starred): TermitsContact Stared Red GamRecorders ACDNr.Graeme Towney Site 500092Pen siteValidModified Tree (Carred or Starred): Carred in Starred): Carred in Starred): TermitsContact Data BedgamRecorders ACDNr.Graeme Towney Site Side Recorders ACDPen siteValidModified Tree (Carred or Starred): Carred in Starred): Carred in Starred):Contact Data BedgamRecorders ACDNr.Graeme Towney Site Side Recorders ACDSite Side Recorders Side Recorders Side RecordersNr.Graeme Towney Carred in Starred):Pen site Carred in Starred):<td>Sted Same     Datum     Zone     Easting     Marthing     Context     Ster Same     Ste</td></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></td></td>	SiteName   Datum   Zone     Stared Trie 10B   AGD   55     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr     Dubble sided tree TSR   AGD   55     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr     Scared Ree Out   AGD   55     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr     Scared Ree Out   AGD   55     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr     Scared Ree Out   AGD   55     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr     Dead Bolgum   AGD   55     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr     Dead Redgum   AGD   55     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr     Contact   T Russell   Recor	SiteName   Datum   Zone   Easting     Scared Trey 10B   AGD   S5   600766     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr.Graeme Town     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr.Graeme Town     Dubble sided tree TSR   AGD   S5   600766     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr.Graeme Town     Scared Red Gum   AGD   S5   600765     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr.Graeme Town     Scared Red Gum   AGD   S5   600726     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr.Graeme Town     Scared Red Gum   AGD   S5   509783     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr.Graeme Town     Dead Roc   AGD   S5   599678     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr.Graeme Town     Dead Roc   AGD   S5   599783     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr.Graeme Town     Contact   T Russell   Recorders	SiteName   Datum   Zone   Easting   Northing     Scared Trie 108   AGD   55   600766   6265688     Contact   T Russell   Recorders:   Mr.Graeme Towney     Contact   T Russell   Recorders:   Unknown Author     Dubhe sided tree TSR   AGD   55   600450   6264743     Contact   T Russell   Recorders:   Mr.Graeme Towney     Scared Ree D07   AGD   55   600450   6264743     Contact   T Russell   Recorders:   Mr.Graeme Towney     Scared Ree D07   AGD   55   600450   6264743     Contact   T Russell   Recorders:   Mr.Graeme Towney     Scared Ree D07   AGD   55   600450   62647481     Contact   T Russell   Recorders:   Mr.Graeme Towney     Contact   T Russell   Recorders:   Mr.Graeme Towney     Dead Box   T Russell   Recorders:   Mr.Graeme Towney     Dead Reegum   AGD   55   599678   6269430     Contact   T Russell   Recorders:   Mr.Graeme Towney     Contact   T Russell   Recorders:   Mr.Graeme Towney     Contact   T Russell   Recorders:   Mr.Graem	SiteName   Datum   Zone   Eastine   Northine   Context     Scared Trie 108   ADD   55   600766   6265088   Open stice     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr.Graeme Tewney   Open stice     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Urknown Author   Open stice     Dubble steled tree TSR   AGD   55   600450   6264743   Open stice     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr.Graeme Tewney   Scared Reed Our   6265066   Open stice     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr.Graeme Tewney   Scared Reed Our   6264743   Open stice     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr.Graeme Tewney   Scared Reed Our   6269106   Open stice     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr.Graeme Tewney   Scared Reed Our   S5   599698   6269481   Open site     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr.Graeme Tewney   Scared Reed Our   S5   599743   6269430   Open site     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr.Graeme Tewney   Scared Tewney <td>SiteName   Datum   Zone   Easting   Northing   Context   SiteName     Scand Trey 10B   AGD   55   600766   6265688   Open site   Valid     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr Graeme Towney   Open site   Valid     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Unknown Author   Open site   Valid     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr Graeme Towney   Valid   Valid     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr Graeme Towney   Valid   Valid     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr Graeme Towney   Valid   Valid     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr Graeme Towney   Valid   Valid     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr Graeme Towney   Valid   Valid     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr Graeme Towney   Valid   Valid     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr Graeme Towney   Valid   Valid     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr Graeme Towney   Valid   Valid     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr Graeme Towney   Valid   Valid     Contact   T Russell   Recorders&lt;</td> <td>Site Same Scared Trie 108DataZone ACDEastine SNorthine de265688Open siteSite Same ValidSite features Modified Tree (Carred or Starred): TermitsContact Contact Contact Contact Contact Contact T RussellRecorders ACDMr.Graeme Towney Site Same ACDSite Same Site Same Site SamePen siteValidSite Same Modified Tree (Carred or Starred): TermitsContact Contact Dubble sided tree TSRRecorders ACDUetwown Autor Site Same ACDPen siteValidModified Tree (Carred or Starred): TermitsContact Dubble sided tree TSRRecorders ACDNr.Graeme Towney Site 600765Site Same Site 600755ValidModified Tree (Carred or Starred): TermitsContact Contact Contact T RussellRecorders ACDNr.Graeme Towney Site 600755ValidModified Tree (Carred or Starred): Contact Carred in Starred): TermitsContact Stared Red GamRecorders ACDNr.Graeme Towney Site 500092Pen siteValidModified Tree (Carred or Starred): Carred in Starred): Carred in Starred): TermitsContact Data BedgamRecorders ACDNr.Graeme Towney Site Side Recorders ACDPen siteValidModified Tree (Carred or Starred): Carred in Starred): Carred in Starred):Contact Data BedgamRecorders ACDNr.Graeme Towney Site Side Recorders ACDSite Side Recorders Side Recorders Side RecordersNr.Graeme Towney Carred in Starred):Pen site Carred in Starred):<td>Sted Same     Datum     Zone     Easting     Marthing     Context     Ster Same     Ste</td></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></td>	SiteName   Datum   Zone   Easting   Northing   Context   SiteName     Scand Trey 10B   AGD   55   600766   6265688   Open site   Valid     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr Graeme Towney   Open site   Valid     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Unknown Author   Open site   Valid     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr Graeme Towney   Valid   Valid     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr Graeme Towney   Valid   Valid     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr Graeme Towney   Valid   Valid     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr Graeme Towney   Valid   Valid     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr Graeme Towney   Valid   Valid     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr Graeme Towney   Valid   Valid     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr Graeme Towney   Valid   Valid     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr Graeme Towney   Valid   Valid     Contact   T Russell   Recorders   Mr Graeme Towney   Valid   Valid     Contact   T Russell   Recorders<	Site Same Scared Trie 108DataZone ACDEastine SNorthine de265688Open siteSite Same ValidSite features Modified Tree (Carred or Starred): TermitsContact Contact Contact Contact Contact Contact T RussellRecorders ACDMr.Graeme Towney Site Same ACDSite Same Site Same Site SamePen siteValidSite Same Modified Tree (Carred or Starred): TermitsContact Contact Dubble sided tree TSRRecorders ACDUetwown Autor Site Same ACDPen siteValidModified Tree (Carred or Starred): TermitsContact Dubble sided tree TSRRecorders ACDNr.Graeme Towney Site 600765Site Same Site 600755ValidModified Tree (Carred or Starred): TermitsContact Contact Contact T RussellRecorders ACDNr.Graeme Towney Site 600755ValidModified Tree (Carred or Starred): Contact Carred in Starred): TermitsContact Stared Red GamRecorders ACDNr.Graeme Towney Site 500092Pen siteValidModified Tree (Carred or Starred): Carred in Starred): Carred in Starred): TermitsContact Data BedgamRecorders ACDNr.Graeme Towney Site Side Recorders 	Sted Same     Datum     Zone     Easting     Marthing     Context     Ster Same     Ste

Page 7 of 8

NSW	Environment & Heritage	Extensive search - Site I	es (AWS) ist report		-					Your R	ef/PO Number : Peninsula ent Service ID : 590018
<u>SiteID</u> 43-3-0076	SiteName Grenfell Forbes RD		Datum AGD	Zone 55	Easting 597291	Northing 6297962	<u>Context</u> Open site	Site Status Valid	SiteFeatures Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact T Russel	1	Recorders	Mr.	Graeme Town	ney			Permits		
43-3-0077	Forbes Grentell Rd		AGD	55	597515	6297542	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact T Russe	i	Recorders	Mrd	Gracine Town	ney			Permits		
43-3-0078	Grenfell Forbes TSR		AGD	55	597836	6296372	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	Contact T Rossel	1	Recorders	Mrs	Graeme Town	ney			Permits		
43-6-0094	Forbes Grenfell TSR		AGD	55	599391	6280802	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	Contact T Russel	t	Recorders	Mrd	Graeme Town	ney			Permits		
43-6-0095	Scared Tree Grenfell Rd		AGD	55	600893	6278681	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	Contact T Rossel	1	Recorders	Mr.	Graeme Town	ney			Permits		
43-6-0096	Modified Tree		AGD	55	600937	6276154	Open site	Walid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	Contact T Russel	t	Recorders	Mr.	Graeme Town	neý			Permits		
43-6-0097	Scared Tree Henary Lav	vson way	AGD	55	601092	6273911	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	Contact T Russel	1	Recorders	Mr.	Sraeme Town	ney			Permits		
43-6-0098	Scared Tree Grenfel Rd		AGD	55	600617	6272799	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	Contact T Russel	1	Recorders	Mrd	Graeme Town	ney			Permits		
43-6-0099	Scared Box Tree		AGD	55	600623	6272736	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
-	Contact T Russel	1	Recorders	Mr.	Graeme Town	ney			Permits		
43-6-0100	Two sided scared free		AGD	55	600731	6272477	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred):		
	Contact T Russe	1	Recorders	Mrd	Gracine Town	ney			Permits		

Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Background information. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 76 This information is not guaranteed to be five from error omission Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW) and its employees disclaim fiability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission

NSW Office of Environment & Heritage AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Your Ref/PO Number : Peninsula Client Service ID : 590018 SiteFeatures Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : SiteID SiteName 43-6-0101 Scared tree 101 Datum AGD 
 Zone
 Easting
 Northing
 Context

 55
 600681
 6272442
 Open site
 <u>Site Status</u> Valid SiteTypes Reports Permits Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : T Russell 
 Recorders
 Mr.Graeme Towney

 GDA
 55
 595950
 6302290
 Closed site
 43-3-0105 Laura Valid 
 Recorders
 Mr.Larry Towney, Central Tablelands Local Land Services - Orange

 GDA
 55
 595972
 6302030
 Open site
 Valid
 Permits Contact Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) ; 43-3-0106 Forbes South Contact 43-6-0115 Nangwarrie1 
 Recorders
 Mr.Larry Towney, Central Tablelands Local Land Services - Orange

 GDA
 55
 600028
 6270678
 Open site
 Valid
 Permits Modified Tree (Carved or Starred) : Contact Recorders Mr.Larry Towney, Central Tablelands Local Land Services - Orang p, Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 11/05/2021 for Brendan Fisher for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 593223 - 633223, Northings : 6263830 - 6303830 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Background information. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 76 This information is pair guaranteed to be free from error omission. Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW) and its employees disclaim fability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission. Page 8 of N