Wallaby Creek Wind Farm

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

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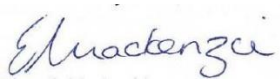
Wallaby Creek Wind Farm

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

0671574



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ERM would like to acknowledge the Traditional Owners of the Dubbo, Peak Hill and Narromine regions and pay respect to their Elders past, present and emerging. We acknowledge and respect their Indigenous knowledge systems and recognise continuing connection to lands, waters culture, and community

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronyms	Description
Acciona Energia	Acciona Energy Australia Global Pty Ltd
ACHAR	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report
ACHAR Guide	Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (OEH 2011)
ACHMP	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit
ARTC	Australian Rail Track Corporation
ATSIHP Act	*Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
CMT	Culturally Modified Tree
Code of Practice	Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (DECCW 2010)
Consultation Requirements	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (DECCW 2010)
CWO-REZ	Central-West Orana Renewable Energy Zone
DECCW	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (former)
DP	Deposited Plan
Due Diligence Code of Practice	Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (DECCW 2010)
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EP&A Act	*Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*
EPBC Act	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
ERM	Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd
ESD	Ecologically Sustainable Development
GDA	Geocentric Datum of Australia
GPS	Global Positioning System
ha	Hectares
HNSW	Heritage New South Wales
IBRA	Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
km	Kilometres
kV	Kilovolt
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
LEP	Local Environmental Plan

Acronyms	Description
LGA	Local Government Area
m	Metres
MW	Megawatt
MWh	Megawatt Hours
NPW Act	*National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*
NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Service
NSW	New South Wales
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage (former)
PAD	Potential Archaeological Deposit
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Party
RMS	Roads and Maritime Services NSW
SEARs	Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements
SSD	State Significant Development
STP	Shovel Test Pit
SU	Survey Unit
The Burra Charter	The Australia International Council on Monuments and Sites, Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (Australia ICOMOS 2013)
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
WCWF	Wallaby Creek Wind Farm

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd (ERM) was commissioned by Acciona Energy Australia Global Pty Ltd (Acciona Energia) to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) for the site of the proposed Wallaby Creek Wind Farm (the Project).

The proposed Wallaby Creek Wind Farm is located 3.5 kilometres (km) southwest of the town centre of Narromine at its closest point and 15 km north of Tomingley in the Orana region of New South Wales (NSW). The Project Area encompasses approximately 8,800 hectares (ha) of land. The Project will include 38 wind turbines, and associated infrastructure, including access tracks, transmission lines, an electrical substation, and weather monitoring masts. It is expected that construction of the Project would commence in early 2027 and continue for a period of approximately two years. The expected operational life of the Project is 30 years.

This ACHAR examines Aboriginal heritage values within the Project Area. This report has been prepared in accordance with the following guidelines:

- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (DECCW 2010a);
- Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (DECCW 2010b);
- Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (OEH, 2011); and
- The Australia International Council on Monuments and Sites, Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (also known as the Burra Charter, Australia ICOMOS 2013).

Preparation of this report has included:

- Desktop research and archaeological site database searches, including two Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) extensive searches;
- Review of previous assessments of the Project Area, and within the local area;
- Consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) for the Project including a meeting in Narromine in November 2024;
- Four phases of field survey (20 days) of multiple iterations of the Development Footprint and Micrositing Corridor between November 2023 and September 2024;
- 14 days of test excavation in February/March 2025 with a total of 130 shovel test pits excavated;
- Analysis of stone artefacts recorded during the assessment;
- Assessment of heritage significance;
- Impact assessment; and
- Preparation of management and mitigation recommendations.

The conclusions of this report can be summarised as:

- There are 16 previously registered AHIMS sites within the Project Area;
- A total of 84 new sites were discovered during the field surveys and test excavations for the development of this ACHAR (comprising Artefacts, Hearths, Potential Archaeological Deposits [PADs], Culturally Modified Trees [CMTs], PADs with Artefacts and PADs with CMTs and Artefacts);
- No mitigation measures are recommended for 68 recorded Artefact sites within the Project Area as they have low potential to be impacted by the current Development Footprint;
- Based on the current Development Footprint, potential or known harm to 33 sites (both site extents and their buffer, if applied) has been identified;
- Of these 33 sites, 32 would be directly impacted (High impact) by the current Development Footprint; and

Site Name	Site Type	Site Name	Site Ty
(Removed from public display)	Artefact	**(Removed from public display)**	PAD and Artefact
(Removed from public display)	Artefact	**(Removed from public display)**	PAD and Artefact
(Removed from public display)	Artefact	**(Removed from public display)**	Artefact
(Removed from public display)	PAD and Artefact	**(Removed from public display)**	Artefact
(Removed from public display)	Artefact	**(Removed from public display)**	PAD and Artefact
(Removed from public display)	Culturally Modified Tree	**(Removed from public display)**	PAD and Artefact
(Removed from public display)	Artefact	**(Removed from public display)**	Artefact
(Removed from public display)	Artefact	**(Removed from public display)**	Artefact
(Removed from public display)	Artefact	**(Removed from public display)**	Culturally Modified Tree
(Removed from public display)	PAD and Artefact	**(Removed from public display)**	Artefact
(Removed from public display)	PAD and Artefact	**(Removed from public display)**	PAD and Artefact
(Removed from public display)	PAD and Artefact	**(Removed from public display)**	Culturally Modified Tree
(Removed from public display)	PAD and Artefact	**(Removed from public display)**	Culturally Modified Tree
(Removed from public display)	PAD, CMT and Artefacts	**(Removed from public display)**	Culturally Modified Tree
(Removed from public display)	PAD, CMT and Artefacts	**(Removed from public display)**	Culturally Modified Tree

Site Name	Site Type	Site Name	Site Ty
(Removed from public display)	PAD and Artefact	**(Removed from public display)**	Culturally Modified Tree

- One of these 33 sites would be indirectly impacted (Moderate impact to buffer zone surrounding site extent) by the current Development Footprint: WCWF SU7 07.

Recommended Mitigation and Management Measures

Proposed key measures to manage and mitigate impacts of the development to identified heritage sites are summarised below and are outlined in detail in **Section 13**:

- Project Redesign to avoid harm to existing sites or areas with high sensitivity such as creeks, with an additional detailed survey and test excavation recommended to confirm site extent and significance if harm cannot be avoided to inform a Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP); and
- Development of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP), which includes confirmation of recommendations regarding:
  - Avoidance measures including protection protocol for sites such as fencing and signage or other measures to mitigate harm to sites during construction;
  - Site buffers; and
  - Salvage works, including surface collection and excavation.

1. INTRODUCTION

Acciona Energy Australia Global Pty Ltd (Acciona Energia) is proposing to construct and operate the Wallaby Creek Wind Farm (the Project), which is located partly within the Central-West Orana Renewable Energy Zone (CWO-REZ) in New South Wales (NSW). The Project will be assessed as State Significant Development (SSD) under the NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000.

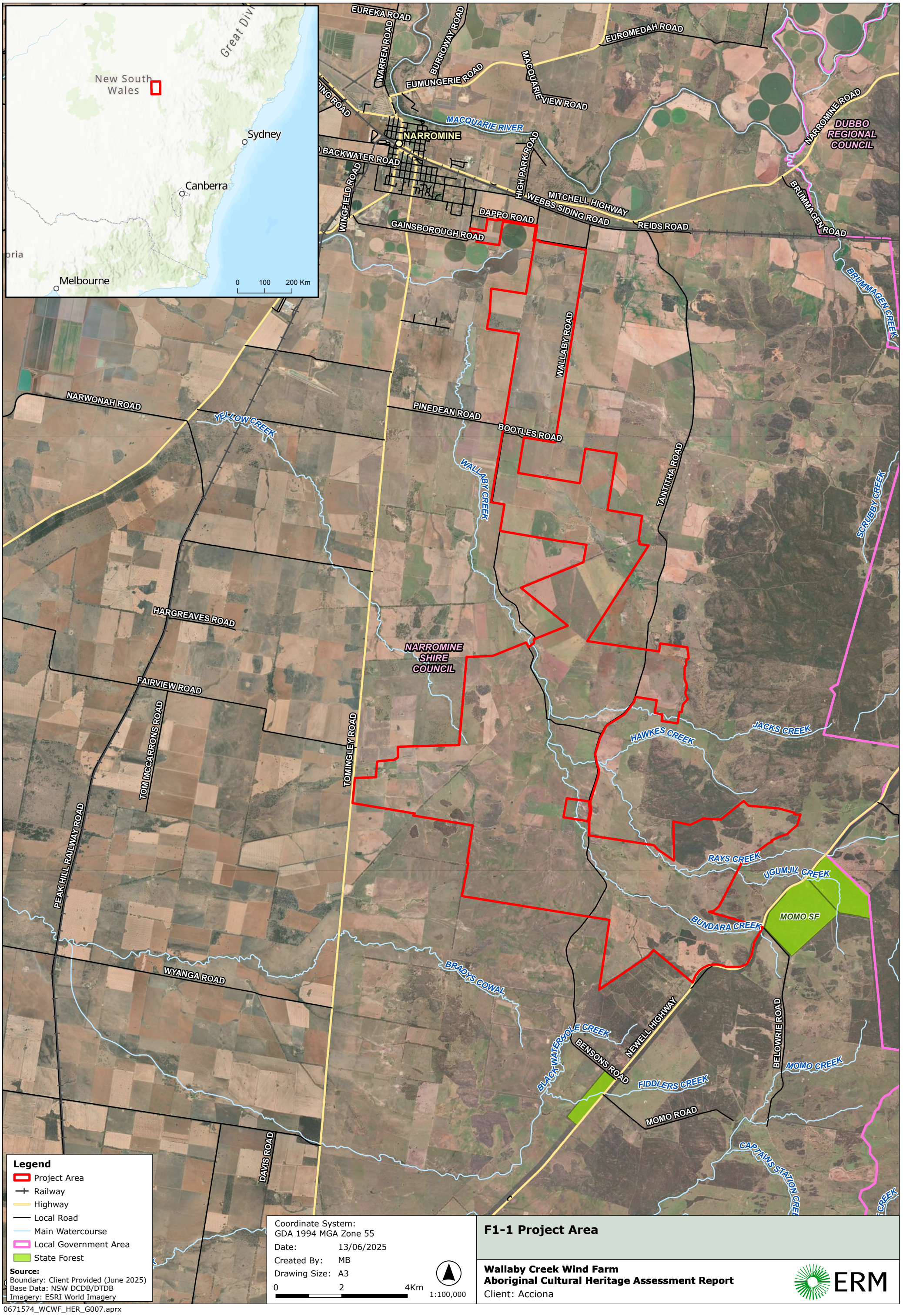
Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd (ERM) was commissioned by Acciona Energia to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) for the Project. This ACHAR has been developed to address the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) concerning Aboriginal cultural heritage.

1.1 PROJECT AREA

The Project is located north-west of the Newell Highway approximately 3.5 kilometres (km) southwest of the town centre of Narromine at its closest point and 15 km north of the township of Tomingley, within the Orana region of NSW (**Figure 1-1**). The Project Area is within the Narromine Shire Council Local Government Area (LGA) and within the boundary of the Narromine Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC).

The Project Area corresponds to the 8,800 hectares (ha) over 43 lots, on which the Project is located. The Project Area incorporates the wind farm, Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), associated infrastructure, and the transmission line corridor. The Development Footprint is located within the Project Area and represents the maximum extent of permanent disturbance as a result of the Project. The Development Footprint is approximately 515.09 ha.

The Project Area is accessed from the south-east via the Newell Highway and Bensons Road / Tantitha Road. The land cadastres of the Project Area are listed in **Table 1-1**.



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TABLE 1-1 PROJECT AREA LOT AND DP DETAILS

Lot	Deposited Plan (DP)	Title
37	42130	Freehold
141, 142	228442	Freehold
191, 192	620523	Freehold
1	651322	Freehold
12	657915	Freehold
41, 42	726538	Freehold
11, 16, 17, 20, 36	755115	Freehold
7, 27, 41, 61, 62, 64, 65	755119	Freehold
11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 23, 27, 33, 34	755121	Freehold
153, 155, 234	755131	Freehold
1	822490	Freehold
1	832143	Freehold
1	1139441	Freehold
542	1151292	Freehold
1	1177976	Freehold
1	1181773	Freehold
4	1236714	Freehold
11,12	1290373	Freehold

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The Project proposes the construction, operation, and if required, the decommissioning of a wind farm, BESS, and associated infrastructure. The physical design and layout of the Project would comprise of the following elements:

- Up to 38 Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs);
- One BESS facility;
- Two substations, electrical reticulation network, and grid connection including 24 km of transmission lines;
- Permanent operations and maintenance compound;
- Internal access network;
- Meteorological monitoring masts; and
- Security fencing and landscaping.

Project aspects, components, and terminology are summarised in **Table 1-2**.

TABLE 1-2 PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Aspect	Description
Project Area	
Project Area	The total Project Area extends over an area of approximately 8,800 ha. This area encompasses the temporary and permanent Development Footprints: • The temporary Development Footprint is the area of land that will be temporarily disturbed by the construction of the Project; and • The permanent Development Footprint is the area of land subject to permanent disturbance as a result of the Project. This area is 515.09 ha. The Project Area also encompasses land that will continue to be used for agricultural activities, and environmentally sensitive areas that provide habitat for locally occurring threatened species. Design and layout of Project infrastructure has sought to avoid these areas. The Project will also include road upgrades to public roads providing access to the Project Area. This Development Footprint for the road upgrade is currently unknown and will be determined during the final design phase.
Project Elements	

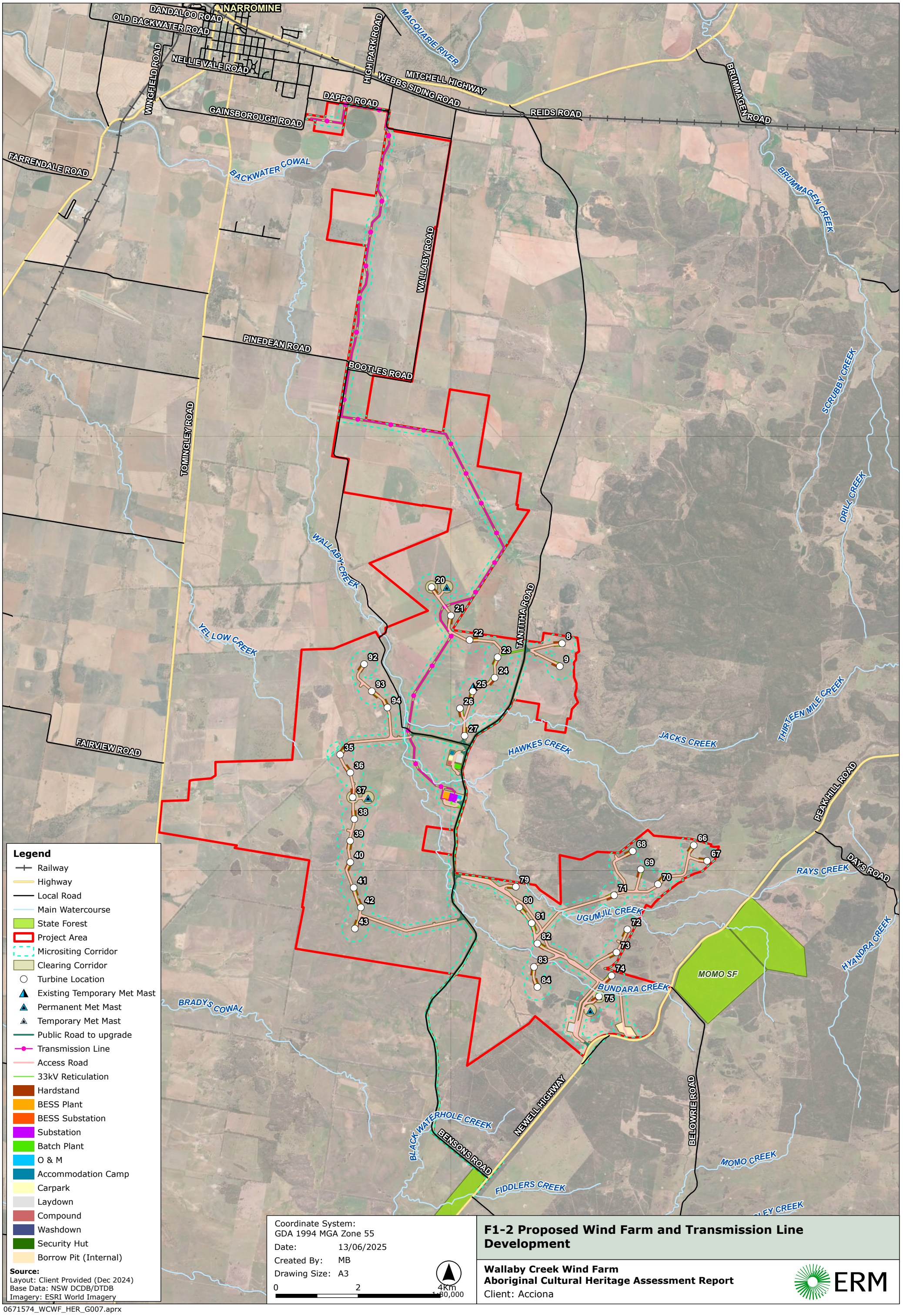
Wind Farm	The wind farm aspect of the Project will consist of:
	• Up to 38 WTGs with an anticipated capacity of up to 236 Megawatts (MW);
	• WTGs will have the following specifications:
	  ◦ Maximum tip height: up to 271.5 metres (m);
	  ◦ Maximum blade length: Up to 91.5 m;
	  ◦ Maximum rotor diameter: up to 183 m; and
	• Total turbine hardstand area of 25,580 m^2.
	For the purpose of this assessment the WTG model assumed is the N175-6.X. However, this is subject to change during the detailed design of the Project.

BESS	The Project will include one BESS facility with an anticipated storage capacity of 200 MW / 400 Megawatt hours (MWh).
Grid Connection	The Project will connect to the grid in Narromine via 24km of 132 kV overhead transmission line This will be via 24 km of 132 kilovolt (kV) overheard transmission line.

Project Aspect	Description
Permanent Operational Infrastructure	• WTGs; • BESS; • Operations and maintenance facility; • Two substations; • Three permanent meteorological monitoring masts (maximum height of up to 200 m); • 132 kV transmission line corridor approximately 24 km in length and 46 m wide; • Underground cabling (33 kV) with an approximate length of 91 km; • Underground communication cabling; • Internal access tracks; and • Security fencing and landscaping.
Temporary Construction Infrastructure	• One construction compound; • One carpark; • One accommodation camp; • Two laydown areas (north and south); • One concrete batching plant; • One internal borrow pit; • Up to two security huts; and • Up to nine washdown facilities.
Access	• Bensons Road / Tantitha Road via the Newell Highway at the southern end of the project; • Directly off the Newell highway on the south-eastern corner of the project boundary (subject to confirmation); and • The Project will have up to 52.4 km of internal access tracks.
Project Staging	
Construction	The construction of the Project will involve: • Delivery of Project components; • Installation of underground and overhead cabling; • Maintenance and environmental management processes and equipment; • Access roads upgrade; • Temporary construction compounds with offices, car parking, and amenities; • Water sourcing, power supply, access, and communications; • Installation of hardstands and WTGs; and • A construction workforce of approximately 220 personnel during the peak of construction. Construction will occur during standard daytime construction working hours.
Commissioning and Operation	Prior to the operation of the Project, WTGs and other Project components will be tested, commissioned, and transitioned to their operational phases. The Project is expected to operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week and requires a workforce of up to five personnel.

Project Aspect	Description
	Project infrastructure is anticipated to have an operational lifetime to 30 years before components will be retired or re-energized.
Decommissioning and/or Continued Operation	At the end of the Project's expected 30-year lifetime, a decision will be made whether to decommission the Project or rewire and reenergise Project components to continue operation. Decommissioning of the Project would involve the removal of all project elements and rehabilitation of the development footprint back to its pre-existing state.

The proposed layout of the Project is provided in **Figure 1-2**.



F1-2 Proposed Wind Farm and Transmission Line Development

Wallaby Creek Wind Farm
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report
Client: Acciona

ERM

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1.3 TERMINOLOGY

The Project Area incorporates the full extent of the land parcels on which the Project is located. Based on the linear and localised nature of the development, the Project Area is substantially larger than the Development Footprint.

Survey of the Project Area for the purposes of this ACHAR was limited to lands within the Project's Development Footprint, as delineated by a 100 m buffer on proposed infrastructure known as the Micrositing Corridor. As the Development Footprint was refined throughout the assessment process, the area subject to survey reflects a larger area than will be subject to works as part of the final development.

The combined areas subject to survey is referred to as the 'survey area' throughout this report. The 'Development Footprint' is limited to the portions of the Project Area which are proposed for development, as of the finalisation of this report.

1.4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

This report aims to:

- Identify Aboriginal heritage resources within the Project Area, including archaeological and intangible cultural heritage values;
- Present the results of Aboriginal community consultation with Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) undertaken during the preparation of this report;
- Present historical and environmental contextual data to aid in the development of an archaeological predictive model;
- Evaluate the impact of the proposed works on any identified Aboriginal heritage values; and
- Provide recommendations for the mitigation of impacts and management of identified heritage values.

1.5 METHODOLOGY

Preparation of this report included:

- Desktop research and archaeological site database searches for the Project Area;
- Review of previous assessment for the Project Area, and within the local area;
- Consultation with the RAPs for the Project Area;
- Field survey of multiple iterations of the Development Footprint (consisting of a 100 m buffer on proposed infrastructure (hereafter referred to as the survey area);
- Test excavation of Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs) identified during field survey;
- Stone artefact analysis;
- Assessment of site heritage significance;
- Impact assessment; and
- Preparation of management and mitigation recommendations.

1.6 SECRETARY'S ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENTS

The SEARs (SSD-60247211) for the Project were issued on 11 February 2025. The requirements of the SEARs and where they are addressed in this report are outlined in **Table 1-3**.

TABLE 1-3 SEARS REQUIREMENTS FOR ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE

Requirement	Where addressed
An assessment of the impact to Aboriginal cultural heritage items (archaeological and cultural) in accordance with the Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (OEH, 2011) and the Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (DECCW 2010), including results of archaeological test excavations (if required); and	Whole report
Provide evidence of consultation with Aboriginal communities in determining and assessing impacts, developing options, and selecting options and mitigation measures (including the final proposed measures), having regard to the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW 2010).	**Section 4** and **Section 13**

1.7 AUTHORSHIP

A summary of the ERM staff involved in the preparation of this report and their relevant qualifications is provided in **Table 1-4** below.

TABLE 1-4 AUTHORSHIP AND RELEVANT QUALIFICATIONS

Name	Title	Role	Relevant Qualifications
Mark Dowdell	Principal Technical Consultant - Heritage	Heritage lead, fieldwork lead, Author	• Bachelor of Archaeology, Flinders University 2006; • Post Graduate Diploma of Cultural Heritage, Flinders University, 2015; and • 18 years professional experience.
Mia Linton-Smith	Heritage Consultant	Fieldwork, Data manager, Author	• Bachelor of Arts (Archaeology; Geography), University of Queensland 2021; and • Three years professional experience.
Charles Barnett	Heritage Consultant	Fieldwork, Author	• Bachelor of Arts (Ancient History), Macquarie University, 2012; • Master of Arts (Ancient History), Macquarie University, 2014; • Doctor of Philosophy (Archaeology),

Name	Title	Role	Relevant Qualifications
			Macquarie University, 2019; and • Four years' professional experience.
Lorien Perchard	Managing Consultant	Technical Review	• Bachelor of Arts (Archaeology; Ancient History), University of Queensland, 2010; • Bachelor of Archaeology Honours, University of Queensland; and • 14 years' professional experience.
Elspeth Mackenzie	Principal Technical Consultant - Heritage	Technical Review	• Bachelor of Arts (Hons) Anthropology & Archaeology, University of Queensland, 2002; • Post Graduate Diploma of Museum Studies, Deakin University, 2003; • Master of Cultural Heritage, Deakin University, 2005; and • 20 years' professional experience.
Megan Lawson	Partner	QA Review	• Bachelor of Science (Hons), University of New South Wales, 1996; • Masters of Environmental Engineering and Management, University of Technology Sydney, 2001; • Company Director Course, Australian Institute of Company Directors, 2024; and • 28 years' professional experience.

1.8 LIMITATIONS

ERM acknowledges that limitations exist within the background research for archaeological reports. No responsibility can be taken by ERM for errors or omissions in primary and secondary source material cited in this report which may include:

- Information from ethnographic sources is often based on limited or localised interaction with Aboriginal people which was recorded through a European lens - it is unlikely that information provided through ethnographic sources accurately reflect the complexity of past Aboriginal occupation, land use, and culture;

- The Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) search results presented in **Section 7.3** are based on previous archaeological work and are therefore limited to specific locations and field conditions (visibility, time constraints, etc.) and therefore, may not necessarily be a true reflection of the archaeological record;
- Due to constraints from some landowners or uncertainly in design some portions of the Project Area that may be subject to impact have not been assessed during ACHAR. These are noted in mapping as 'not surveyed' areas and are discussed in more detail in **Section 8.2***;* and
- Aboriginal people involved in previous studies may not have disclosed relevant cultural knowledge and the cultural significance of certain areas due to sensitivities in Aboriginal politics.

1.9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ERM would like to acknowledge the Aboriginal groups who registered an interest in participating in consultation for the project and gratefully thank them for the information provided throughout the consultation process and for their participation in the site survey and excavation program.

2. LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES

This ACHAR examines Aboriginal heritage values within the Project Area. This report has been prepared in accordance with the following guidelines:

- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (DECCW 2010a) (Consultation Requirements);
- Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (DECCW 2010b) (Code of Practice);
- Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (OEH 2011) (ACHAR Guide); and
- The Australia International Council on Monuments and Sites, Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (also known as the Burra Charter, Australia ICOMOS 2013).

2.1 COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATION

2.1.1 ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION ACT 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) provides the framework for the Commonwealth Government's environmental legislation. The EPBC Act outlines a legal framework for the protection and management of nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities, and heritage places. Various heritage listings were established under the EPBC Act including the Commonwealth Heritage List, National Heritage List, and Register of National Estate (now repealed).

There are no sites protected under the EPBC Act within, or in proximity to the Project Area.

2.1.2 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER HERITAGE PROTECTION ACT 1984

The *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* (ATSIHP Act) assists in the protection of places, areas, and objects that are of particular significance to Aboriginal people in accordance with Aboriginal tradition.

The ATSIHP Act is designed to deal with Aboriginal cultural property (intangible heritage). These values are not currently protected under NSW heritage legislation.

The Commonwealth Minister can make declarations to protect these areas and objects from specific threats of injury of desecration. The responsible Minister may make a declaration under Section 10 of the ATSIHP Act in situations where state or territory laws do not provide adequate protection of intangible heritage.

While no formal database of Section 10 applications or declarations is publicly available this information is registered in gazettal notices within the Federal Register of Legislation. A search of this register did not identify any Section 10 applications or declarations relevant to the Project Area.

2.2 NSW LEGISLATION

The following section provides an overview of the relevant NSW legislation and guidelines under which this assessment has been prepared.

2.2.1 NSW ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT ACT 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) regulates the system of environmental planning and assessment for NSW. Land use planning requires that environmental impacts, including those on cultural heritage, must be considered when making decisions about the future of a place.

2.2.1.1 STATE SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENT

This Project has been designated as a State Significant Development (SSD-60247211) under Section 4.12 (8) of the EP&A Act. A development application for a SSD must be accompanied by an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) prepared in the form prescribed by the regulations. To guide the preparation of an EIS the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) issues the SEARs which guides the level of assessment required to support development of the Project EIS.

The SEARs for the Project were issued on 11 February 2025 as detailed in **Section 1.6**. To meet the requirements of the SEARs, this assessment has been prepared in accordance with the following legislation and guidelines:

- *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act);
- National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019;
- ACHAR Guide;
- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation requirements for proponents (DECCW, 2010a); and
- Code of Practice.

2.2.1.2 LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS

The EP&A Act allows for the preparation of planning instruments to direct development within NSW. This includes Local Environment Plans (LEPs), which are administered by local government, and principally determine land use and the process for development applications. LEPs usually include a schedule of identified heritage items.

The Project Area is within the Narromine LGA and is therefore governed by the Narromine LEP 2011.

2.2.2 NSW NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE ACT 1974

Part 6 of the NPW Act provides specific protection for Aboriginal objects and places by making it an offence to destroy, deface, damage, or move them from the land.

All Aboriginal objects within NSW are protected under Part 6, and particularly Section 90, of the NPW Act. Under Section 5 of the NPW Act, "Aboriginal Object" means any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Indigenous habitation of the area that comprises NSW, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction and includes Aboriginal remains.

Under Section 86, a person who, without first obtaining the consent of the Director-General, knowingly harms or desecrates an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place is guilty of an offence. In most circumstances, it is required that an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) be obtained for any impact to an Aboriginal object or place.

Heritage NSW (HNSW) is the responsible authority, with the Director General of that department being the consent authority. However, as the Project has been assessed as SSD, the need for an AHIP is extinguished. This does not, however, exempt the proponent from managing cultural heritage matters to the same statutory standard, as is usually captured in the SEARs requirements.

Sites of traditional significance that do not necessarily contain archaeological materials may be gazetted as 'Aboriginal places' and are protected under Section 84 of the NPW Act. This protection applies to all gazetted sites, regardless of their significance or land tenure.

Aboriginal objects and places are recorded on the AHIMS database. The results of a search of the AHIMS database for registered Aboriginal objects and places relevant to this ACHAR is detailed in **Section 7.3.1**.

2.2.3 NATIVE TITLE ACT 1994

The *Native Title Act 1994* was introduced to work in conjunction with the *Commonwealth Native Title Act 1993*. The *Native Title Act 1994* recognises and protects the traditional and continuing rights and interests of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island people. This may include the right to protect places and areas that area important under traditional law where Native Title has been determined.

The Project Area is not located within the boundaries of a native title claim or determination.

2.2.4 ABORIGINAL LAND RIGHT ACT 1983

The *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* established Aboriginal Land Councils (at a State and local level). In relation to Aboriginal culture and heritage these bodies have a statutory obligation under Section 52 of the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* to:

a) take action to protect the culture and heritage of Aboriginal persons in the council's area, subject to any other law, and

b) promote awareness in the community of the culture and heritage of Aboriginal persons in the council's area

The Project Area is within the boundary of Narromine LALC. Part of Tantitha Road which is proposed for upgrade as access into the Project Area is within the boundary of the Peak Hill LALC.

2.3 NON-STATUTORY CONSIDERATIONS

2.3.1 LEADING PRACTICE PRINCIPLES: FIRST NATIONS AND RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS (CLEAN ENERGY COUNCIL 2024)

The Clean Energy Council's Leading Practice Principles: First Nations and Renewable Energy Projects is the first comprehensive national Guide on First Nations engagement, participation, and benefit sharing for renewable energy projects.

The Guide was co-designed with First Nations peoples and is an important link between community and industry. The Guide established ten principles that are practical and culturally appropriate:

1. Engage respectfully;
2. Prioritise clear, accessible and accurate information;
3. Ensure cultural heritage is preserved and protected;
4. Protect Country and environment;
5. Be a good neighbour;
6. Ensure economic benefits are shared;
7. Provide social benefits for community;
8. Embed land stewardship;
9. Ensure cultural competency; and
10. Implement, monitor and report back.

The purpose of the Guide is to facilitate the adoption and implementation of these principles by industry, through the identification of minimum and leading practice standards, as well as practical information and guidance on how to appropriately and effectively engage with First Nations peoples and communities. This will support the industry to deliver better engagement and outcomes for First Nations peoples.

A copy of the guidelines can be accessed at: https://assets.cleanenergycouncil.org.au/documents/resources/reports/Leading-Practice-Principles-First-Nations-and-Renewable-Energy-Projects.pdf

This ACHAR has been prepared in accordance with the relevant principles of this guidance and to the standard it describes.

2.3.2 BURRA CHARTER: THE AUSTRALIAN ICOMOS CHARTER FOR THE CONSERVATION OF PLACES OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE 2013.

The Australian International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) Charter for the conservation of places of cultural significance (the Burra Charter) sets a standard of practice for those who provide advice, make decisions about, or undertake works to places of cultural significance including owners, managers, and custodians. The Burra Charter was first adopted in 1979 at the historic South Australian mining town of Burra. Minor revisions were made in 1981 and 1988, with more substantial changes in 2013. The Charter provides specific guidance for physical and procedural actions that should occur in relation to significant places.

Regarding places of First Nations cultural values, the Burra Charter advises that cultural significance can be assessed through the application of four principal values: social, historical, scientific, and aesthetic.

- Australia ICOMOS developed a series of Practice Notes to supplement and provide practical advice on aspects of the Burra Charter and its application. These cover a wide variety of topics, and the following Practice Notes are used as reference tools for this assessment:
  - The Burra Charter and Archaeological Practice;
  - The Burra Charter and Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management;
  - Intangible Cultural Heritage & Place;
  - Heritage and Sustainability 1 – Built Heritage; and
  - A copy of the Burra Charter and Practice Notes can be accessed online at http://icomos.org/australia.
- Dhawura Ngilan: A vision for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage in Australia

The Federal Government has identified Dhawura Ngilan (Remembering Country): A vision for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage in Australia as the current leading practice guide in the management of Indigenous (First Nations) cultural heritage matters. In October 2019, Heritage Chairs and Officials of Australia and New Zealand, board members, and officials met in Canberra to discuss Indigenous heritage, hosted by the Australian Heritage Council. A commitment was made to create a Vision document that would present a united voice for Indigenous Australians' heritage aspirations for the next decade through prioritisation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures as shared Australian history and heritage.

Dharwura Ngilan is underpinned by the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), which recognises that the affected Indigenous community can decide who represents them, consistent with FPIC; and they are provided with adequate information and time to consider any information in a decision making that may affect their cultural heritage.

2.3.3 UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) is a landmark international document adopted by the UN General Assembly on September 13, 2007. The document sets a global standard for the treatment of Indigenous peoples and outlines their rights in areas such as participation in decision-making, self-determination, cultural preservation, education, language and religion, as well as issues relating to land, territory and resources. A key feature of the declaration relates to FPIC, including statements that States must consult and cooperate in good faith with Indigenous peoples to obtain their consent before adopting measures that may affect them, especially regarding development projects on their land.

3. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

3.1 DESKTOP INVESTIGATION

The desktop investigation included a comprehensive review of existing background information to gain a contextual understanding of the environmental and cultural landscape associated with the Project Area. Review of background information included assessment of environmental information (**Section 5**), historic land use, available ethnographic information, as well as existing registered Aboriginal heritage sites, existing AHIPs, and reports.

3.2 ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

Aboriginal community consultation was undertaken in accordance with the consultation requirements as is detailed in **Section 4**.

In accordance with the Consultation Requirements, consultation with Aboriginal people formed an essential part of the heritage assessment process to:

- Determine potential harm on Aboriginal cultural heritage from proposed activities; and
- Inform management and mitigation measures where it is determined that harm cannot be avoided.

3.3 ABORIGINAL HERITAGE SURVEY

Four rounds of Aboriginal heritage survey were undertaken to inform this ACHAR. The initial survey of the Project was undertaken from the 30 October to 3 November 2023 by ERM Heritage Consultants Mark Dowdell and Maggie Cronin and representatives from RAP groups (see a list of survey participants below at **Table 8-1**).

A second field survey of the Project Area was undertaken from 4 March 2024 to 8 March 2024 by ERM Heritage Consultants Mark Dowdell and Timothy Pinches and representatives from RAP groups.

The third field survey of the Project Area was undertaken from 29 July 2024 to 9 August 2024 by ERM Consultants Mark Dowdell and Ravi Walsh and representatives from RAP groups.

A fourth field survey was undertaken from 17 September 2024 to 19 September 2024 by ERM Heritage Consultants Mark Dowdell and Timothy Pinches and representatives from RAP groups.

RAPs representing the LALCs participated in surveys only within each council's boundaries, i.e. Narromine LALC was involved in surveys over the majority of the Project Area and the Peak Hill LALC was involved in the survey over part of Tantitha Road, which is proposed for upgrade as access into the main section of the Project Area.

The survey methodology targeted representative samples of each landform type within the Project Area with the sampling methodology, focusing on areas of archaeological potential that coincided with areas of proposed ground disturbance. The archaeological potential of the Project Area is detailed in **Section 3.5.3**.

GPS-enabled devices were carried by the survey team and used to direct the survey, track log areas covered throughout the survey, and record new sites.

A photographic record was kept of all survey units. Photographs were taken to document the existing environment and landform context of each survey unit.

During the survey a total of 84 Aboriginal individual heritage sites were identified within the Project Area. No locations with potential Aboriginal Ancestral Remains were identified. Results of the initial Aboriginal heritage survey were used to refine the predictive modelling completed for the Project (refer to **Section 7.4.2**).

3.4 TEST EXCAVATION PROGRAM

Following the Aboriginal heritage surveys of the Project Area and a meeting held on 11 November 2024 (refer to **Section 4.3**), a test excavation program was formulated for PADs potentially impacted by the Development Footprint of the Project. This excavation program was sent to the RAPs for review and approval prior to the commencement of test excavations. The testing program was approved by the RAPs listed for the project that responded to the request, and the testing program was organised to proceed.

The test excavation program was undertaken over three weeks between 17 February and 7 March 2025 by ERM Heritage Consultants Mark Dowdell, Timothy Pinches, Charles Barnett, Ilaria Yakimov, and Mia Linton-Smith and representatives from RAP groups (refer to **Table 10-2**).

Test excavation units were placed on transects appropriate to the scale of the area being investigated (e.g. 100 m or 50 m intervals), or other justifiable and regular spacing. Test excavation units were excavated using hand tools only in 50 cm x 50 cm pits. The material excavated was sieved using 5 millimetres (mm) aperture wire-mesh sieves. Test excavation units were excavated to at least the base of the identified Aboriginal object-bearing units, and continued to confirm soils below were culturally sterile. Photographic records were kept of the stratigraphy/soil profile, features, and informative Aboriginal objects for each test excavation unit. The excavation methodology stated that if stone artefacts from a test excavation unit exceeded 30 stone artefacts the test excavation unit would be expanded to 1 m x 1 m, but this situation did not eventuate.

3.5 RECORDING AND ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

3.5.1 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ABORIGINAL SITES

Where accessible, previously recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage sites within or in proximity to the Development Footprint and Micrositing Corridor were visited during the site survey to assess current condition and confirm their spatial extent.

3.5.2 NEWLY IDENTIFIED SITES

Newly identified sites were recorded in accordance with the requirements in Sections 6-8 of the Code of Practice and the Guide to completing the AHIMS Site Recording Form (OEH 2012).

Details recorded for each newly identified site included:

- The spatial extent of the site as delineated by either:
  - The spatial extent of the visible objects;
  - Obvious physical boundaries where present;
  - Landscape features (such as slight rises, exposed red sands, or other); or
  - Identification by the Aboriginal community based on cultural information;
- A photographic record with scale at an appropriate distance to record both the site feature and its context;
- Geospatial information of the site recorded using ArcGIS mapping; and
- Enough detail to enable registration of the site on AHIMS.

3.5.3 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Areas identified with potential to contain subsurface deposits of Aboriginal objects, or the potential for Aboriginal objects to otherwise be obscured by surface conditions, were recorded as PADs.

The recording of PADs was based primarily on assessment of:

- Whether Aboriginal objects were likely to have been deposited within the subsurface of a location as a result of Aboriginal occupation or through post-depositional processes; and
- Whether historic land use or disturbances was likely to result in impact or removal of any Aboriginal objects that may have been present within the assessment area.

3.5.4 CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUES ASSESSMENT

Aboriginal heritage sites, objects, and places hold value for communities in many ways. The nature of those heritage values is an important consideration when deciding how to manage a heritage site, object, or place and balance competing land use options.

Assessment of the Aboriginal cultural heritage significance of the Project Area has been completed in accordance with the requirements of the ACHAR Guide. Assessment has included identification of social, historic, scientific, and aesthetic values.

Cultural heritage values for the Project Area were identified through a combination of desktop assessment and consultation undertaken during the preparation of this report. This information was collected by the ERM heritage team.

3.6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The impact assessment for identified Aboriginal cultural values is guided by the definition of harm under the NPW Act, which is limited to impact which '*…destroys, defaces, damages an object or place or in relation to an object – moves the object from land on which is has been situated'*.

Direct harm may occur because of activities which disturb the ground surface or identified cultural values including site preparation activities or the installation of services and infrastructure.

Indirect harm for Aboriginal cultural heritage refers to impacts that may affect sites or features located immediately beyond or within the area of the proposed work. Indirect harm may include impacts from vibration, increased visitation, increased erosion, or changing access to wild resources.

The impact assessment evaluates the potential archaeological impacts for the proposal. It assessed the type of harm, the degree of harm, and the consequence of harm for any known Aboriginal sites or areas of potential.

The direct and indirect impact associated with the Project is assessed in **Section 12**.

4. ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

This chapter contains details of the Aboriginal community consultation undertaken regarding the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the Project Area. In accordance with the Consultation Requirements, consultation with Aboriginal people is an essential part of the heritage assessment process to:

- determine potential harm on Aboriginal cultural heritage from proposed activities; and
- inform decision making for any application for an AHIP where it is determined that harm cannot be avoided.

The Consultation Requirements set out four stages of the consultation process. Fulfilment of these requirements for this Project is outlined below. All correspondence is recorded in the Aboriginal Heritage Consultation Log, included as **Appendix B** and the associated documentation provided in **Appendix C** to **Appendix J**.

4.1 STAGE 1: NOTIFICATION OF PROJECT PROPOSAL AND REGISTRATION OF INTEREST

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

On behalf of the Proponent, ERM has actively sought to fulfil this aim and identify stakeholder groups or people wishing to be consulted about the Project and invite them to register their interest. After determining that there was no claim or approved determination of Native Title over the Project Area (per 4.1.1 of the guidelines), ERM reached out to additional resources for information about interested parties.

In order to identify people with a potential interest in the project (as per 4.1.2 of the Consultation Requirements), a public advertisement stating the location and nature of the Project and seeking registration of interested Aboriginal parties was run in the Narromine Star on Thursday 29 June 2023 (**Appendix C**).

In addition, a letter containing these details (dated 9 May 2023, **Appendix D**) was sent to the following agencies:

- Narromine LALC;
- Peak Hill LALC;
- Central West Local Land Services (LLS);

- National Native Title Tribunal;
- Native Title Services Corporation;
- HNSW;
- Office of the Registrar, *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983*; and
- Narromine Shire Council.

Responses received from these agencies indicated a total of 20 Aboriginal individuals or organisations who may have an interest in the project. An invitation to register letter was sent to each of these identified parties on 19 June 2023 and a period of 28 days was provided for the parties to respond. A copy of this letter is provided as **Appendix E**.

At the end of the 28 days, 13 individuals or organisations had registered their interest in being consulted in the Project. Two of these parties asked that their correspondence not be published; as such, copies of their registrations have not been provided in this report. A full list of the RAPs can be found in **Table 4-1** below, and copies of relevant registrations can be found at **Appendix F**.

During the preparation of ACHAR, following the surveys, one further RAP was added to the list, Ngagga Ngagga, bringing the total of RAPs for the project as 14.

TABLE 4-1 REGISTERED ABORIGINAL PARTIES

Organisations
Narromine LALC
Peak Hill LALC
[Name removed at RAP request]
Gomery Cultural Consultants
Girragirra Murun Aboriginal Corporation
Wingarra Wilay Aboriginal Corporation
[Name removed at RAP request]
Ngagga Ngagga
Individuals
Sonione Wakabut Rogers
Geoffrey Toomey
Paul Brydon
Judy Bell
Thomas Dahlstrom
Timothy Stubbs

4.2 STAGE 2: PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROPOSED PROJECT

The aim of Stage 2 of the consultation process is to provide registered Aboriginal parties with information about the scope of the proposed project and the proposed cultural heritage assessment process.

A Project description and proposed survey and assessment methodology was sent to each of the RAPs (dated 31 August 2023; **Appendix G**). The letter included:

- An outline of the proposed works;
- The proposed methodology and an indication of the expected dates for pedestrian survey; and
- A request for RAPs to identify any particular areas of cultural significance or interest within the Project Area.

ERM received six responses to the proposed methodology (see ***Appendix H***). The response is summarised in **Table 4-2** below.

TABLE 4-2 COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

Organisation	Comment
Girragirra Murun Aboriginal Corporation	Confirmed acceptance of the methodology and recommended a smoking ceremony for reburial of any removed significant finds.
Gomery Cultural Consultants	Confirmed acceptance of the methodology.
Tim Stubbs	Confirmed acceptance of the methodology.
Judy Bell	Confirmed acceptance of the methodology.
Undisclosed RAP	Confirmed acceptance of the methodology.
Wingarra Wilay Aboriginal Corporation	Confirmed acceptance of the methodology.

All RAPs were also provided the opportunity to provide feedback on the subsurface testing method including a meeting held on 11 November 2024 with all available RAPs. This meeting discussed the project as a whole and a proposed testing method. The formal testing method was sent via email to all RAPs and HNSW on 20 December 2024 for a 28-day review period to provide comment or changes to the method. Eight out of the 14 RAPs responded during the review period to approve of the plan. HNSW noted the delivery of the method on 20 December 2024.

4.3 STAGE 3: GATHERING INFORMATION ABOUT CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Stage 3 of the consultation process involves discussion of cultural values and examination of intangible elements of significance. Often, these discussions occur on site during field survey and test excavations, rather than being reported by letter or email. All RAPs were provided an opportunity to participate in the survey and excavation. A summary of which groups participated and when is provided in **Table 8-1** and **Table 10-1**.

ERM received no formal correspondence relating specifically to areas of cultural significance within the Project Area. Discussions on-site with the RAPs did yield information about specific cultural values or areas of significance, however these discussions are considered to be private and can only reported upon on direction of the RAPs. Statements for heritage significance or direct cultural value inputs from the RAPs are provided in **Section 11.3**.

Generally noted, all land retains special significance for Aboriginal people. Several culturally significant places were noted in surrounding localities such as Goulburn. Feedback on-site noted that several scarred trees were located in the area and were reported to be associated with a burial in the locality.

This burial site is associated with modified trees and recorded as sites AHIMS # **(Removed from public display)** and **(Removed from public display)**. They are located approximately 700 m to the west of the Project Area in an agricultural field, nearby Wallaby Creek, and highlight the possibility of occurrences of this site type across the Project Area.

On-site conversations also included discussion of proposed management and mitigation measures with ERM presenting some options that the RAPs could consider.

A meeting was held on 11 November 2024 to provide an update on the Project and review the proposed test excavation method. No further information about cultural significance was provided by the RAPs.

4.4 STAGE 4: REVIEW OF DRAFT ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT

The draft ACHAR was issued to RAPs on 13 August 2025, via email (**Appendix I**). Each of the RAPs was provided 28 days to provide comments on the report and any recommended management and mitigation measures, prior to finalisation.

A summary of feedback received from the RAPs is supplied in **Table 4-** and any written submissions are provided in Appendix J.

TABLE 4-3 RAP FEEDBACK

Name	RAP	Feedback Summary	How Addressed
Tim Stubbs	Individual	• Requested that if a salvage were to take place, all artefacts be repatriated to a location outside the Project Area or given to the LALC for display.	• Detail added to recommendations in Section 14.2.2.
Sonione Wakabut Rogers	Individual	Stated that: • Burials are sacred places and absolute no-go zones; • Bundara Creek, Rays Creek, Ugumjil Creek and Jacks Creek contain high density artefact scatters and PADs. Waterways are sacred corridors. Construction near creeks risks destroying known and unknown cultural heritage; • Cultural heritage is landscape-based. Sacred places should not be reduced to salvage and an itemised record. The Project Area is part of a cultural landscape not a series of sites;	• Significance statements added to Section 12.2.1 and 12.3; • Cumulative impacts addressed in Section 13.3; and • Detail added to recommendations in Section 14.2.1 and 14.2.2.

Name	RAP	Feedback Summary	How Addressed
		• Consultation and input into decision-making needs to go further; and • Harm avoidance is the most desirable outcome. Wants to see: • Cumulative impacts to cultural heritage addressed region wide; • Redesign of the Project to avoid harm; • Absolute protection of burial grounds, scarred trees, and sacred sites identified in the Project Area now and into the future; • Exclusion zones around all waterways and PADs; • Monitoring during construction if places are to be impacted; and • An ACHMP co-developed with Ngambri Warra Custodians.	
Judy Bell	Mirrabee	• Statement of significance regarding waterways within the Project Area; • PADs found around waterway confluences are of particular scientific significance; • Further investigation of PADs through excavation to determine site extents, recover at risk cultural heritage material, inform regional archaeological record; and • Where impacts cannot be avoided, salvage excavations are recommended.	• Significance statements added to Section 12.2.1 and 12.3. • Detail added to recommendations in Section 14.2.1 and 14.2.2.
Thomas Dahlstrom	Individual	• Recommended that suspected culturally modified trees be revisited by an arborist. Request to protect the trees in the meantime; • Suggested further excavation in survey units **(Removed from public display)** and **(Removed from public display)**) if impacted by the Project design; • Requested to open a period of time to review again following completion of a Geotech report; • Suggested an online meeting to reach a consensus regarding salvage process during the ACHMP development process;	• Addressed in Section 14.2.

Name	RAP	Feedback Summary	How Addressed
		• Recommended cultural heritage site inductions for construction workers; and • Requested to meet with ecology team to provide photographs.	
Steve Johnson	(Removed from public display)	• Raised concerns about the protection of the CMT located in the road reserve of Tantitha Road in a flood area of a natural spring; • Requested a guarantee that the CMT is to be protected, as well as have a native garden that is indigenous to the local landscape. Emphasised the cultural and heritage significance of the CMT to them; • Requested the least amount of disturbance possible to avoid potential harm; • Requested and emphasized the importance of a mandatory Aboriginal Cultural Induction and a Heritage Awareness Induction. These inductions are also requested to be conducted by Aboriginal custodians with an archaeologist; • Requested an Aboriginal monitoring role during ground disturbance activities; • Requested a memorial tree be planted on site with acknowledgement and heritage interpretation; • Emphasised the importance of understanding the Aboriginal culture and that the cultural heritage found on site and within the area highlights "we lived with nature, not against it" (Steven Johnson, 2025); and • Agreed with the draft report recommendations and looks forward to further consultation and monitoring.	• As CMT is outside Project Area, no further recommendations have been added to this ACHAR. • Other recommendations addressed in Section 14.2.
David Horton	Gomery Cultural Consultants	• Advised that the area near Wallaby Creek may contain a woman's site; • Recommended that all artefacts around the site within the impact zone of the turbine footings be collected by community; and	• Addressed in Section 14.2.

Name	RAP	Feedback Summary	How Addressed
		• Suggested that further excavation could reveal additional suspected sites within the impact zone.	
Marilyn Carroll	(Removed from public display)	• Recommended that environmental management and maintenance be included with protection and maintenance through the life of the Project; • Requested a guarantee that native plants and vegetation be preserved during construction and decommissioning, and any disturbed flora be replaced following advice frombotanists; • Requested that after the 30year life of the Project and the turbines and other infrastructure is removed, that the land be returned to an even better condition than it was in prior to construction, with confirmation of this outcome coming from Heritage NSW and Aboriginal stakeholders; • Requested that the 68 artefact sites with low potential to be tested; • Requested that all registered Aboriginal peoples be given fair treatment; • Requested that Aboriginal excavation and landscape companies be part of the construction, upkeep, and maintenance of the site; and • Requested that should this Project commence, traineeships with a minimum of 5% Aboriginal people be implemented.	• Most recommendations are considered outside the scope of this ACHAR. • Other recommendations addressed in Section 14.2.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The nature and distribution of Aboriginal cultural values and materials in a landscape are strongly influenced by environmental factors such as topography, geology, landforms, climate, geomorphology, hydrology, and the associated soils and vegetation (Hughes & Sullivan 1984). These factors influence the availability of plants, animals, water, raw materials; the location of suitable camping places, ceremonial grounds, burials; and suitable surfaces for the application of rock art. As site locations may differ between landforms due to differing environmental constraints that result in the physical manifestation of different spatial distributions and forms of archaeological evidence, these environmental factors are used in constructing predictive models for Aboriginal site locations.

Environmental factors also effect the degree to which cultural materials have survived in the face of both natural and human influences and affect the likelihood of sites being detected during ground surface survey. Site detection is dependent on several environmental factors including surface visibility (which is determined by the nature and extent of ground cover including grass and leaf litter etc.) and the survival of the original land surface and associated cultural materials. It is also dependant on the exposure of the original landscape and associated cultural materials (by water, sheet and gully erosion, ploughing, vehicle tracks etc.) (Hughes & Sullivan 1984). Combined, these processes and activities are used in determining the likelihood of both surface and subsurface cultural materials being deposited, surviving, and being detected during archaeological surveys.

5.1 BIOREGION

Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) represents a landscape-based approach to classifying the land surface of Australia. Eighty-nine biogeographic regions and 419 sub-regions have been delineated, each reflecting a unifying set of major environmental influences which shape the occurrence of flora and fauna and their interaction with the physical environment across Australia and its external territories (excluding Antarctica).

The Project Area is comprised of a transitional environment where the majority portion of the Project Area is located within the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion, and the far north portion of the Project Area is located within the Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion.

The Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion is comprised of an extensive network of alluvial plains and rivers which flow into the Darling River. Landscapes across this portion of the Project Area include Pleistocene and Holocene aged fluvial sediments and Holocene aged tributaries and floodplains (NPWS 2003).

5.1.1 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, AND SOILS

5.1.1.1 TOPOGRAPHY

The South Western Slopes Bioregion has a large variety of rock types, which is also affected by topographic and rainfall gradients that decrease towards the west.

Inland streams pass across the slopes in confined valleys with terraces and local areas of sedimentation. Several limestone outcrops are known, all of which have developed karst topography and carry locally different vegetation (NPWS 2003).

Likewise, the western portion of the Project Area lies within the Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion, which is comprised of narrow floodplain confined between bedrock landscapes, or by extensive sandplains and dune fields (NPWS 2003).

The overall topography of the Project Area is relatively flat landscape with undulating slopes, consisting of 260-385 m elevation. The Goobang National Park is located approximately 8 km south-east of the Project Area, resulting in some elevated terrain along the eastern portion of the Project Area, reaching up to approximately 480 m.

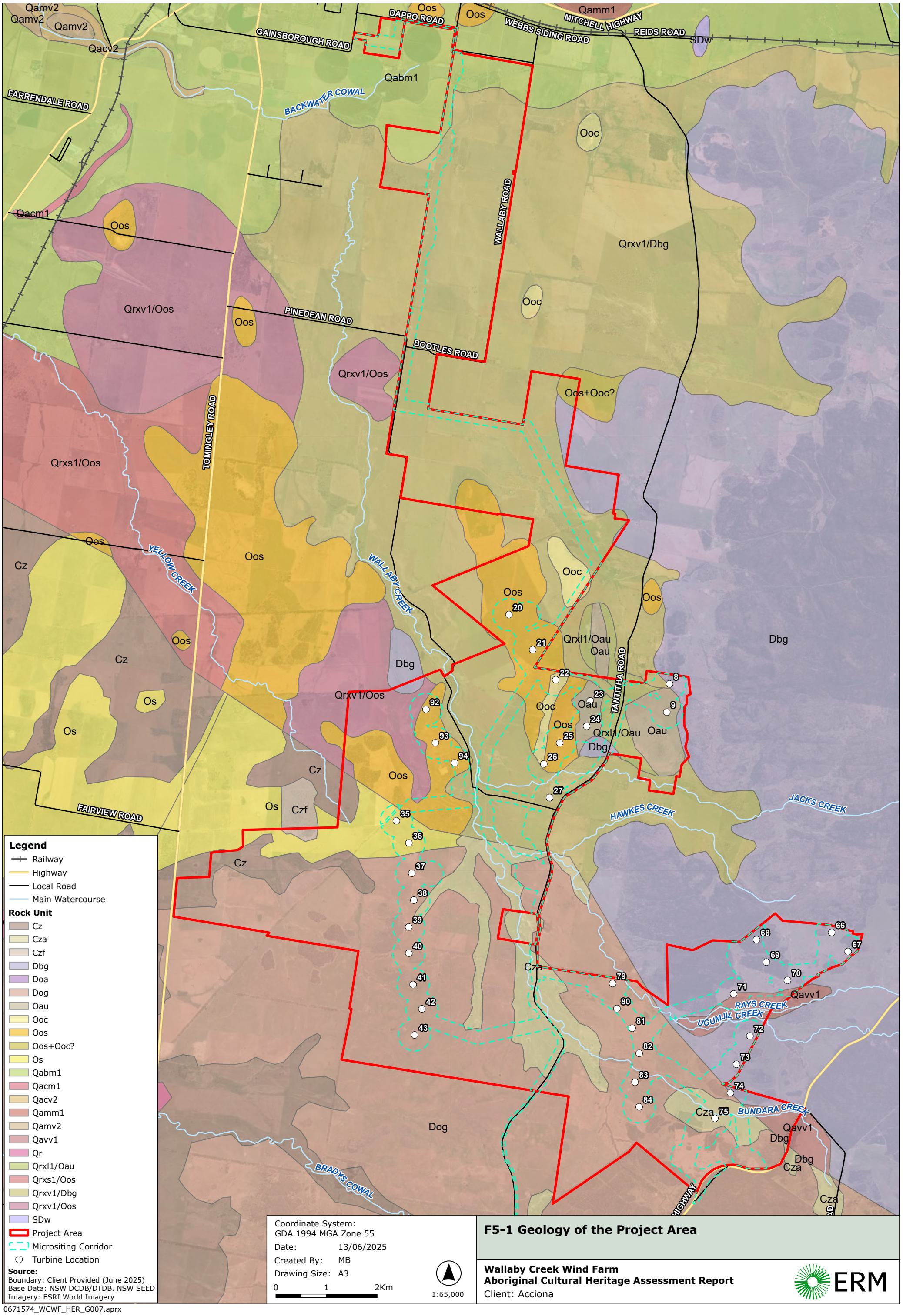
The Project Area falls within Wiradjuri country, and the Wiradjuri people generally moved around in small groups, using the river flats, open land, and waterways with some regularity through the seasons (HO & DUAP 1996). River flats and lower slopes and plateaus in proximity to waterways are the most likely locations to find archaeological evidence relating to Wiradjuri use of the landscape within the Project Area.

5.1.1.2 GEOLOGY

The South Western Slopes Bioregion is comprised of extensive foothills and ranges which form the lower slopes of the Great Dividing Range (NPWS 2003). Elevation is highest in the southern portion of the Project Area associated with the Geurie Granite landscape while foothills of a lower elevation are associated with the Narromine Hills to the north.

These landscapes are underlain by Yeoval Granites comprised of Granite, Adamellite, Granodiorute, Diorite, and Porphyritic phases and Middle Ordovician Phyllite overlain by eluvial deposits (Sherwin & Healy 1972). Underlying geologies across the eastern portion of the Project Area are volcanic and include the Mugincoble Chert which is associated with prominent ridges (Percival, Quinn & Glen 2011:20).

The Project Area falls within the Lachlan Fold Belt which consists of a complex series of north to north-westerly trending folded bodies of Cambrian to Early Carboniferous sedimentary and volcanic rocks. Granites are common and mostly located in large scale upfolded bodies of rock (NPWS 2003). Granite landscapes occur either as central basins surrounded by steep hills formed on contact metamorphic rocks, or as high blocky plateau features with rock outcrops and tors. Gold occurs in quartz reefs within the sub-surface slates of the Ordovician period. Quartz is physically and chemically resistant to weathering, therefore overtime in an open landscape it has a high quantity throughout the landscape. Quartzite can be found in all forms including igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rock types (NWPS 2003). This underlying geology suggests the region contains raw material suitable for the manufacture of stone tools, particularly quartz and quartzite.



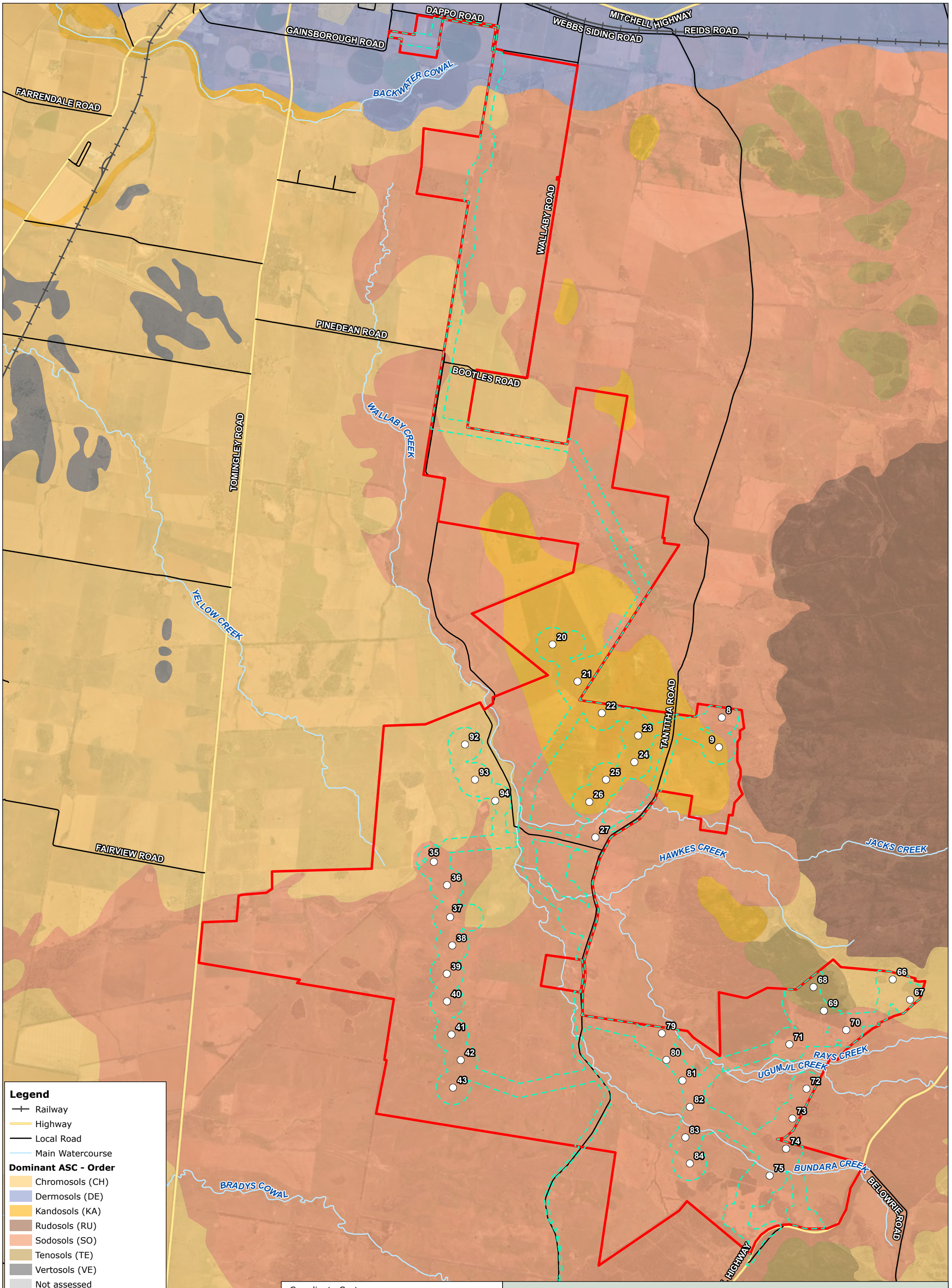
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5.1.1.3 SOILS

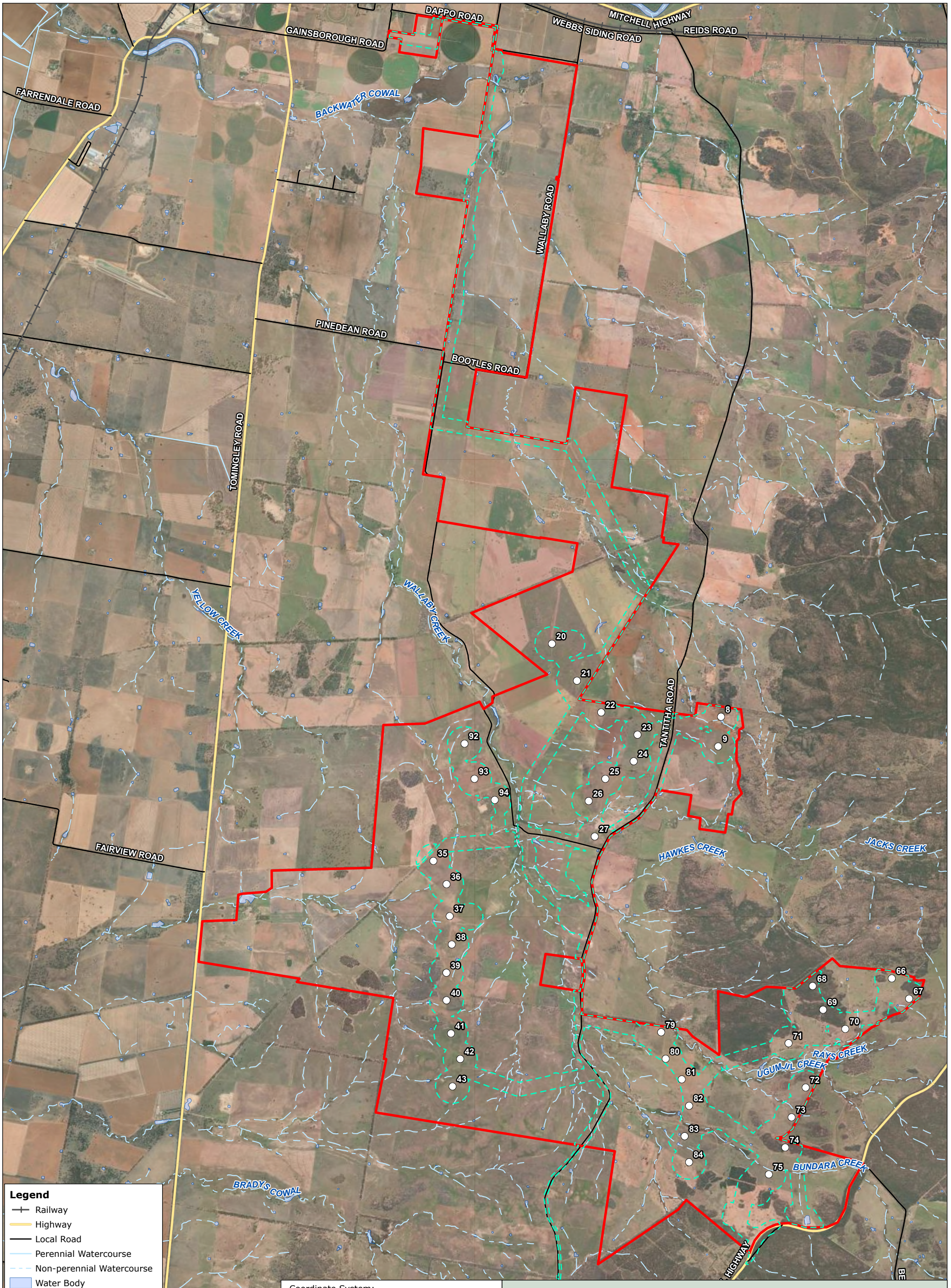
There are a number of soil types across the Project Area which range from sandy clay loams to silty clay loams (OEH 2021a). Soil depths are generally shallow within upper slopes, increasing in depth significantly on lower slopes where colluvial and alluvial sediments have accumulated. Texture contrast soils, often badly eroded, are found in margins to channels of all ages, and most of the plains are dominated by deposits of heavy dark-coloured clays. Many clay areas have gilgai micro-relief patterns, most crack extensively, and others are permanently wet in swamplands. The sandy soils have low nutrient levels and drain rapidly. The clay soils vary more depending on source rocks in the catchment, but all have only a limited amount of free water available to plants. Most soils contain high levels of calcium carbonate, and some are saline (NPWS 2003). On valley floors subsoils have drabber colours indicative of poor drainage and they may accumulate soluble salts. Alluvial sands and loams are more common than clays in most parts of the landscape, but alluvial clays become more important nearer to the Riverine Plain. Over the Quaternary, soils in these landscapes have accumulated a considerable quantity of windblown silt and clay from western NSW.

The nature of the surrounding soil landscape has implications for Aboriginal land use and archaeological site preservation, mainly relating to supporting vegetation and the preservation of organic materials. The deposit of alluvial and aeolian sediments and colluvium movement of fine sediments (including artefacts) results in the movement and burying of archaeological materials. The increased movement in soils by this erosion is likely to impact upon cultural materials through the post-depositional movement of materials, specifically small portable materials such as stone tools or midden remains, contained within the soil profiles.

Shallow soils have lower potential to contain archaeological deposits, as the sedimentation and taphonomic processes are less likely to provide the opportunity for deposition. There is a high likelihood that if there are surface expressions of artefacts in areas of shallow soils they will not be accompanied by further archaeological expression. However, artefacts are generally more likely to be present on the lower slopes and the greater soil depths present at these locations mean that subsurface material may also be present.



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5.2 HYDROLOGY

The Project Area is crossed by west-flowing non perennial creek lines including Bundara Creek and Wallaby Creek. These tributaries are fed by unnamed low order tributaries. The South Western Slopes Bioregion includes parts of the Murray, Murrumbidgee, Lachlan (*Gulari*), and Macquarie (*Womboy*) River catchments.

Another nearby water course is the Backwater Cowal, which is an occasional water course that flows after heavy rainfall, and flows from the Macquarie River. The landscape is generally low-lying with gentle undulating slopes, resulting in tributaries and creek lines to rise with local heavy rainfall (NPWS 2003).

The Project Area falls within Wiradjuri country, whose name means 'people of the three rivers', these rivers being the Macquarie, Lachlan, and Murrumbidgee. For the Wiradjuri people, the three rivers and their tributaries were their livelihood and supplied a variety of consistent and abundant food provisions including shellfish and fish such as Murray cod (HO & DUAP 1996). Proximity to water not only influences the number of sites likely to be found but also artefact densities.

5.3 FLORA AND FAUNA

Understanding the flora and fauna of a region can help to illustrate potential sources of food and raw materials traditionally utilised by Aboriginal people. By exploring the resources available to be exploited by clans as they moved through the landscape allows us to build a picture of land management and subsistence practices, which assists in the preparation of archaeological predictive models.

Native trees found within the region along the lower slopes include red stringy bark (*Eucalyptus macrorhynca*), kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneum*), yellow box (E*ucalyptus melliodora*), blakely red gum (*Eucalyptus blakelyi*), and red ironbark (*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*). As the landscape has been cleared and cultivated for agricultural use, what remains is fragmented vegetation resulting in loss of endemic ecologies and habitats. Biodiversity of native flora and fauna has also been impacted by invasive species such as the blackberry weed (*Rubus fruticosus aggregate*), St John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*), and exotic animals like pigs, goats, and rats (HO & DUAP 1996; NPWS 2003).

The remaining woodland fragments are important for species such as the vulnerable superb parrot (*Polytelis swainsonii*) and the endangered regent honeyeater (*Xanthomyza phrygia*) as well as non-breeding swift parrots (*Lathamus discolor*). A decline in ground feeding insectivores was recently observed in the bioregion while numbers of temperate forest birds increased (Australian Terrestrial Biodiversity Assessment 2002).

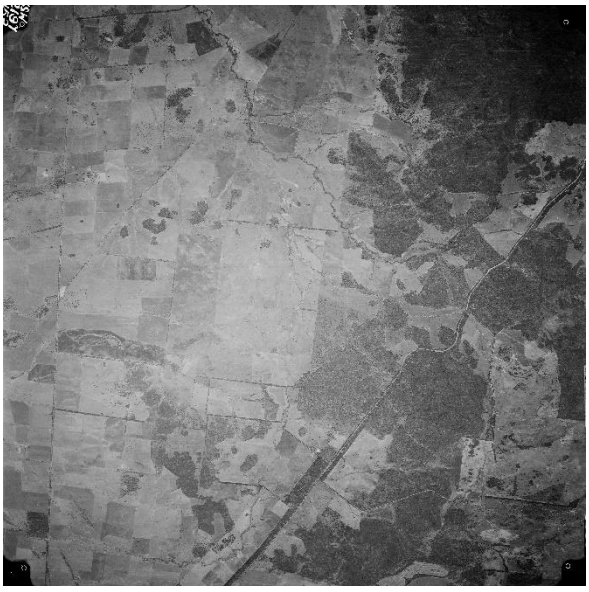
The flora and fauna within the Project Area have cultural significance for Aboriginal communities, especially as older native trees can be used as a navigation tool, indicators for water sources, and boundary markers. The native trees within the region were utilised by the Wiradjuri for a variety of purposes. For example, yellow box trees could be used for their medicinal purposes, kurrajong seeds were roasted and ground to be used as a 'coffee' type drink, and red stringybark provided strong bark to create tools, string, and rope (State of New South Wales 2008). It can be predicted that archaeological surveys would identify Culturally Modified Trees (CMT) within the area.

Wiradjuri people were also noted to hunt many animals such as possum, kangaroo, and emu, to fish in rivers and creeks, and to collect freshwater mussels. The remains of this food preparation and subsequent discard of associated refuse may be present in the archaeological record, particularly in middens close to permanent water sources or in protected areas such as rock shelters.

5.4 LAND USE AND DISTURBANCE

Historic land use has had a significant impact on the survivability of the Aboriginal archaeological record as well as cultural values. A summary of the extent of disturbance associated with European land uses is described below.

A review of historic aerials suggests that the Project Area has been subject to low-moderate levels of historic development over the past decades, with land use primarily associated with grazing activities. No significant changes are visible over the last fifty years (e.g. **Photograph 5-1** cf. **Photograph 5-2**). Earlier colonial land use was also primarily associated with land clearing and grazing activities, as well as to a lesser extent gold mining. The 1880s saw a minor gold rush in the area, mainly in Peak Hill and Tomingley. Historical parish maps of the Project Area indicate that by the 1890s large portions had been leased for pastoral purposes. In 1931 there was another mild gold rush in the Narromine district, due to the discovery of the gold-specked quartz (Sydney Morning Herald 1931:10; Farmer and Settler 1931:2).



PHOTOGRAPH 5-1 SOUTH-EASTERN PORTION OF THE PROJECT AREA, 1973 (NSW GOVERNMENT HISTORICAL IMAGERY 2197_04_152)



PHOTOGRAPH 5-2 SOUTH-EASTERN PORTION OF THE PROJECT AREA, 2023 (GOOGLE EARTH)

The arrival of non-Indigenous settlers to the area resulted in a different approach to the exploitation of natural resources and significant land clearing. Construction of buildings (homesteads and sheds), dams, irrigation systems and tracks, installation of fences, and intensive stock grazing have all left their mark on the landscape and resulted in areas of ground disturbance.

This has resulted in the increased likelihood of Aboriginal heritage objects moving from their initial place of deposition and other archaeological remains being exposed to weathering and erosion.

6. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

A Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI) is being prepared in tandem with the ACHAR and will outline the historic heritage requirements for the Project. This chapter includes a review of primary and secondary resources including available heritage assessments, reports, publications, historical maps, and aerial imagery for the local area. This material was used to develop an overview of the Project Area's history and development over time.

6.1 ETHNOGRAPHIC HISTORY

The Project Boundary is within the boundaries of the Wiradjuri linguistic group (Tindale 1974). The Wiradjuri lands cover a vast distance including the Riverine Plains in the west and the Central Tablelands in the east. The Wiradjuri Nation are known as the people of the three rivers, being the Macquarie River (*Wambool*), Lachlan River (Kalari), and the Murrumbidgee River (*Murrumbidjeri*). The Project Boundary is within the boundaries of the Bogan River Wiradjuri whose lands are bound to the east by the Hervey Ranges (*Goobang*) (OzArk 2011:31).

Records of early European exploration of the region by John Oxley and Allan Cunningham in 1817 includes reference to evidence of Aboriginal use of the landscape in proximity to Tomingley.

Relating to the travels of 10 August 1817, Oxley wrote:

> *"We have hitherto seen no other signs of this being inhabited country than the marks usually made by the natives in ascending the trees, and none of these were very recent. It is probable that they may see us without discovering themselves… (Whitehead 2003:298 in OzArk 2011:31)".*

On 13 August 1817, Oxley noted that:

> *"On the banks of that burn (Scottish for creek), many heaps of the pearl mussel shells were found, and marks of flood about eight feet. We have for several days past seen no signs of any natives being the marks on the trees, which were the only marks we saw, being several months old, and never seen except in the vicinity of water. Marks of the natives' tomahawks were to us certain signs of approaching water (Whitehead 2003:303 in OzArk 2011:32)".*

Rivers have been identified as integral to the cultural landscape of the Wiradjuri people with ethnographic records identifying Wiradjuri people as moving in small groups along river flats, open plains, and waterways. The use of the landscape was also determined by the seasons and available resources (Comber 2007:24). Thomas Mitchell, in his observations of the people of the Bogan River, noted that the Bogan River Wiradjuri lived on possum, kangaroo, emu, fish, and freshwater mussels (as sited in Comber 2007: 29).

With the encroachment of pastoral stations in the mid-late 1800s many Aboriginal people began to congregate near stations and seek work as timber cutters, shearers, stockmen, and domestic workers (Comber 2007:31). While this transition somewhat altered the way of life for Aboriginal people, aspects of traditional life were able to be maintained with initiations continuing around Tomingley and Bulgandramine until the 1870s (Macdonald & Powell 2001:6 in Comber 2007:31).

The *Aborigines Protection Act* took effect in 1910 which placed increasing pressure on the Wiradjuri to move onto Aboriginal reserves. At that time many of the Bogan River Wiradjuri had congregated at several preferred traditional camping areas including one at Tomingley. The site at Tomingley was recorded to be located on a well-used route along Gundong Creek.

6.2 COLONIAL HISTORY

The Parkes district was visited by several explorers and surveyors in the early 1800s. The first survey was undertaken by John Oxley in 1817 which included the watershed between the Bogan and Lachlan Rivers. Thomas Mitchell completed further survey in 1835 which found that European squatters were entering the area despite the land being outside the limits of settlement at the time. Formal pastoral stations were quickly established following Mitchell's exploration across the region. In 1848, a run of 22,400 acres was claimed by J. Gilmore and was named Tomingley.

This run covered the majority of current extent of Tomingley town as well as the southern portion of the Project Area. The northern portion of the Project Area was within the Euromedah run which was initially held by Edwin Park, before being taken up by Thomas Gore and then Saul Samuel (Narromine Local History Group 2002:144). In the mid 1800's recorded structures on the Euromedah run included huts and sheep yards while Tomingley was identified to contain huts, store, kitchen and stockyards (Narromine Local History Group 2002:146).

The *Robertson Land Act 1861* was passed allowing free selection before survey. The opening up of these conditional purchases resulted in the growth of the number of pastoral runs in the area, including the taking up of 200 acres on the Euromedah run by J.C. Ryrie in 1868 (Narromine Local History Group 2002:33).

Gold was discovered in Tomingley in 1879. Bill Reakes and Jim Smith had sunk two exploration shafts which found gold deposits at 65 feet and 25 feet depth. The quality of the gold was substantial enough to support a gold mining community. In 1883 the Tomingley Gold Mining Company was established, with the town of Tomingley proclaimed in 1884. The Tomingley Goldfields were located in the central portion of the Project Area within the land previously occupied by the Euromedah run.

In 1895 five leases south of Tomingley were sold to the Myall United Gold Mine which later became the McPhail Mine. The McPhail mine was located approximately 2 km south of the current Tomingley township.

By the 1880s gold mining was providing work for hundreds of people, prompting the development of infrastructure within the Tomingley township. Developments included churches, a school, hotels, and houses. By the early 1900s gold mining in the area had begun to decline with grazing and cropping overtaking gold as the area's staple industry (Narromine Local History Group 2002:75). Historical and recent aerial photographs indicate that land within the Project Area continues to be utilised predominantly for agriculture.

7. ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The Project Area is situated in a region rich in Aboriginal cultural heritage. Numerous archaeological sites have been recorded in the region, ranging in size and complexity. The following information provides an overview of the archaeological context in which cultural heritage values within the Project Area can be understood.

7.1 COLONIAL FRONTIER MASSACRE MAPPING

A review of the Colonial Frontier Massacre Mapping project developed through the Newcastle University has revealed that there are no known massacre sites within or near to the Project Area.

The closest recorded massacre site is to the east at Mudgee, Rylstone where 16 Wiradjuri people were killed in September 1824.

7.2 REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

A summary of the regional archaeological context has been developed utilising the results of publicly available archaeological reporting in the vicinity of the Project Area. The result of this review helps to provide an indication of the range, nature, and distribution of archaeological sites within the area.

Aboriginal Carved Trees in NSW – A Survey Report (Bell 1980)

David Bell produced a survey report about Aboriginal Carved Trees for the NSW Park and Wildlife Service between 1979-1980. The report mentions specific sites where Bell identified and validated previously recorded carved trees. Six of his previously recorded sites were found within the AHIMS search for this Project; two burials associated with a carved culturally modified tree (**(Removed from public display)**) and four other carved culturally modified trees (**(Removed from public display)**& **(Removed from public display)**). The burial sites are associated with modified trees and recorded as sites AHIMS # **(Removed from public display)**They are located approximately 700 m to the west of the Project Area in an agricultural field, nearby Wallaby Creek, and highlight the possibility of occurrences of this site type across the Project Area.

Parkes Aboriginal Heritage Study (Comber 2007)

In 2007, Comber created an Aboriginal Heritage Study for the Parkes Shire Council. The study area was located approximately 30 km south of the Project Area. It was noted by Comber that the report's recommendation section was incomplete due to ongoing community consultation. The Shire's topography was noted to be flat to undulating slopes, with two main river systems, the Bogan and Lachlan Rivers. These rivers are major tributaries of the Murray-Darling Basin system. Rivers have been identified as integral to the cultural landscape of the Wiradjuri people with ethnographic records identifying Wiradjuri people as moving in small groups along river flats, open plains, and waterways. The use of the landscape was also determined by the seasons and available resources. Carved trees were part of the cultural landscape of the Wiradjuri people and a large number survive in the northern part of Wiradjuri country, where the Project Area is located.

The report acts as an ethnographic study with history of the Wiradjuri community and the impact of European colonisation. Comber reported having access issues to the AHIMS system and could not distinguish any previously recorded sites in the area. No new Aboriginal sites were identified as part of the study.

AGL Nyngan Solar Plant Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (NSW Archaeology 2012)

In 2012, NSW Archaeology surveyed 203 ha of land for the AGL Nyngan Solar Plant, near Nyngan and located approximately 130 km north-west of the Project Area. The study area was situated on heavy cracking clay soils associated with the Boggy Cowal Channels and Floodplains Mitchell landscape, and was on cleared, flat land. NSW Archaeology stated the area was likely to have been utilised by Aboriginal people for an extremely limited range of activities such as hunting and gathering, and travel through country; thus, would display very low levels of artefact discard. It was then noted that no previously recorded Aboriginal places, areas, or objects were known to be present in the area, however three isolated artefacts were recorded during the field survey. The total effective survey coverage was calculated as 33.1% of the proposed development area. The identified artefacts were concluded to be of low cultural and archaeological significance, and it is unknown if these sites were submitted to AHIMS.

Wellington North Solar Plant Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (NGH 2018)

In 2018, NGH Environmental surveyed 800 km of land for the proposed Wellington North Solar Farm near Wellington, located approximately 60 km east of the Project Area. The solar plant area was comprised primarily of cleared paddocks with low hills sloping down to creeks and drainage lines, and the entirety of the study area had been subject to clearing and intensive agricultural and pastoral use. A search of the AHIMS data revealed 26 previously recorded sites within the study area, concentrated in the southern portion of the area.

During the NGH survey 40 new sites were recorded, comprised of 28 isolated finds, nine artefact scatters, two possible CMTs (scarred) and one European survey marker tree. It was stated that the most archaeologically sensitive areas occurred within close proximity of water, with more than half of the recorded artefacts located along creeks and drainage lines. It was also noted that additional stone artefacts could occur within the proposed development footprint. Based on the land use history, the landscape, soil, level of disturbance, and results from the field survey it was concluded that there was a negligible potential for the presence of intact subsurface deposits with high densities of objects or cultural material within the study area.

New Dubbo Bridge Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (Everick 2019)

In 2018, NSW Roads and Maritime Services (RMS) proposed to build a new bridge over the Macquarie River in Dubbo. The associated survey area consisted of three land systems: the Macquarie Dubbo, the Bunglegumbie, and the Wongarbon land system. The landforms were generally the same across the survey area, i.e. recent alluvial plains, level to gently undulating plains and low hills, with some high terraces of the Macquarie River.

The low gradient, gently sloping terrain did not provide any marked differentiation in the soils, vegetation or other variable that may have led to different Aboriginal site use of the environment. There were four previously recorded sites within the study area, an artefact scatter (36-1-0553), isolated artefact (36-1-0554), artefact scatter (36-1-0400), and the Terramungamine grinding grooves (E650605 N64316777).

As a result, Everick Heritage (Everick) excavated 17 test pits across four PADs throughout portions of the proposed disturbance area. From these PADS, one new site was identified, 'Bunglegumbie Road 01' (36-5-0751). The site was an isolated quartz flake. Quartz is a common material in the region, with pebbles of the material identified in some of the test pits. According to the findings and noted by RAPs at the time, the absence of artefacts within the test pit sample is an accurate representation of the nature and extent of the Aboriginal sites along the river. The absence of high density and culturally diverse stone artefact scatters is not unexpected given the environmental uniformity of the floodplain and the absence of any specific landforms, such as ridge crests, rock outcrops, or water confluences, which are known to be associated with large campsites. RMS stated that based on the consultation with RAPs during the survey it is considered likely that larger archaeological sites would be located closer to the bank of the Macquarie River. Alternately, they may have been destroyed through flood activity and the deposition of alluvial soils following the clearing of lands by early agriculturalists.

Goobang National Park Cultural Heritage Assessment (English et al 1998)

This assessment related to Goobang National Park (located 8 km to the south-east of the Project Area), with reference to its regional context. The sample survey of the National Park identified a relatively low number of small artefact scatters, with only one site containing over 100 artefacts. The artefact scatters were mainly comprised of fine grained volcanics, likely sourced both as pebbles from watercourses and as outcropping material. Quartz also dominated within the scatters, which also included chert, silcrete, basalt, and quartzite artefacts. The sites were distributed within 200 m from water sources and the majority were on level ground. English acknowledged that this may have reflected improved visibility along creek lines. Larger base camps were primarily located on the eastern side of the ranges in association with reliable water sources.

A total of 28 CMTs (scarred) were identified, mainly box eucalypts, with only two examples of red gum. In addition, a set of grinding grooves was identified in the base of Ten Mile Creek, a stone arrangement was recorded on Goobang Creek, and a quarry was located on Goobang Creek.

Tomingley Gold Project Cultural Heritage Assessment (OzArk 2011)

In 2011, OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management Pty Ltd (OzArk) was commissioned by Alkane Resources Ltd to undertake a survey of approximately 776 ha for a proposed gold mine at Tomingley, which also involved a 46 km pipeline from Tomingley to Narromine and a 20 km electricity transmission line to Parkes. The general study area was 15 km south of the Project Area. OzArk completed two searches of the AHIMS database, one a 10 x 30 km area north of Tomingley, and the second a 20 x 30 km area centred on Tomingley. 45 previously recorded sites resulted from these searches, consisting of 26 CMTs, nine artefact scatters, six isolated artefacts, three burials, and one quarry.

OzArk made reference to the presence of four carved trees in the vicinity of Narromine, which Etheridge (1918) referenced as indicative of a large number of graves near Tomingley Creek. It was noted by OzArk that these carved trees were not relocated during the survey and were likely removed to the Australian Museum.

The survey undertaken by OzArk resulted in 60 new sites being identified, comprising of 54 CMTs (43 scarred, nine possibly scarred, one resource gathering, and one carved), three artefact scatters (one with PAD), two isolated artefacts, and one ceremonial/dreaming site. The artefact scatter with PAD was identified on a river terrace 6 km east of Narromine and adjacent to the Macquarie River (approximately 11 km north of the Project Area). Test excavations were completed at this site and resulted in the recovery of 121 artefacts (mostly quartz). The recorded CMTs consisted of box or river red gums, with one ceremonial tree (a birthing tree) identified by an Aboriginal party representative. This site was located adjacent to Brady's Cowal, approximately 20 km to the west of the Project Area, with a nearby water source seen as an essential factor in this site's location. OzArk concluded that the majority of sites in the region are located on alluvial valley floors and gentle slopes, predominantly close to water. Sites identified further from a water source were assessed as being more likely to be smaller camp sites or one-off activity sites.

Tomingley Gold Extension Project (OzArk 2022)

OzArk was engaged by RW Corkery & Co. to complete an Addendum ACHAR for the 'Dappo' water supply bore and easement associated with the Tomingley Gold Project. The study area was located south-east of Narromine at Lot 235 DP755131, located 10 km north-west of the Project Area. A search of the AHIMS database returned 117 sites within a 10 x 10 km search over the study area. There is some overlap of sites that were discussed in the original Tomingley Gold Project ACHAR (2011). A field survey was conducted in 2021, where the 2.4 km^2 study area was walked. No new sites were identified. It should be noted that the middle portion of the study area was not surveyed due to dense ground cover and standing water.

7.2.1 WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE PROJECT AREA

ARTC Parkes to Narromine Inland Rail Aboriginal Cultural Heritage & Archaeological Assessment (Umwelt 2017)

This 2017 assessment was written by Umwelt to support an EIS for Australian Rail Track Corporation (ARTC) for the Parkes to Narromine section of the Inland Rail project. The study area is parallel to the western boundary of the Project Area. The majority of the study area is located within the Bogan Alluvial Plains landscape, with the Goonumbla Hills landscape concentrated primarily in the southern portion of the study area. The Boggy Cowal landscapes are present within the northern portion of the study area as are the Narromine Hills, with the Bimbi Plains comprising a very small proportion of the northern part of the study area. Nineteen sites were previously recorded within 50 m of the study area, including three CMTs (scarred), seven isolated artefacts, one basalt quarry, and eight artefact scatters one of which with a PAD. Two sites with the highest artefact quantity were identified near major watercourses.

Umwelt stated that fourteen of the sites were not visible during survey, but it was noted that these sites were possibly salvaged prior to construction of the Tomingley Gold Mine gas pipeline (OzArk 2011).

Two new artefact scatter sites were recorded by Umwelt (35-3-0206 & 35-3-0208), which were comprised entirely of quartz flakes and cores. It was noted that the high representation of quartz artefacts corresponds with the known archaeological pattern for the region.

ARTC Narromine to Narrabri Inland Rail Addendum Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (Jacobs/GHD 2022)

This report discussed the amended cultural heritage plan and measures for the Narromine to Narrabri section of the Inland Rail project. A section of the Inland Rail line passes through the Project Area, entering from the west approximately 700 m north of Pinedean Road. The rail line heads north through the proposed transmission line section of the Project Area, passing along Wallaby Road before crossing over Dappo Road. The track stretched to a total length of approximately 306 km. There were 187 previously recorded sites within the study area, and in 2019 the Jacobs Group conducted a survey of the area, where 115 new sites were identified. The total 302 sites within the development area included between CMTs (scarred), burials, isolated artefacts, and artefact scatters. This updated plan included the relocation of infrastructure and temporary workforce accommodation facilities to minimise impact to the sites that were not recommended for salvage.

7.2.2 SUMMARY

The above summaries of archaeological reports within the Narromine region and in proximity to the Project Area give an indication of the site types as well as artefact type and material that might be encountered. CMTs are found throughout the region and are known from within the Project Area (**Section 7.3**). Analysis of previous reports suggests that proximity to water sources will be a key predictor for the presence of sites within the Project Area, and this is particularly so for major water courses. Isolated artefacts and artefact scatters are likely the most numerous site types within the region, with quartz, silcrete, basalt and quartzite amongst the material types expected to be encountered. The findings of these reports assist with the development of a predictive model for the presence of sites across the Project Area (**Section 1.1**).

7.3 AHIMS DATABASE SEARCH RESULTS

The AHIMS database provides information concerning previously recorded Aboriginal sites in NSW. AHIMS stores data regarding a site's location, site type, site features, and a unique site identification number for all registered Aboriginal heritage sites in NSW. Mapping of an AHIMS database search result will identify any known sites that could be impacted by the proposed works as well as help to determine the overall pattern of Aboriginal sites in an area. A summary of the various site types likely to be located in the Project Area can be found in **Table 7-1**. This will aid in the development of a site prediction model for the Project Area.

TABLE 7-1 NPW ACT SITE TYPE DEFINITIONS

Site types	Definition
Stone artefact scatters (or open camp sites)	Stone artefact scatter sites, sometimes referred to as open camp sites, are usually indicated by surface scatters of stone artefacts and sometimes fire blackened stones and charcoal. Where such sites are buried by sediment, they may not be noticeable unless exposed by erosion or disturbed by modern activities. The term camp site has historically been used as a convenient label which, in the case of open sites, does not necessarily imply that Aboriginal people actually camped on the sites; rather it indicates only that some type of activity was carried out there.
Isolated finds	Sites consisting of only one identified stone artefact, isolated from any other artefacts or archaeological evidence. They are generally indicative of sporadic past Aboriginal use of an area.
Shell middens	Middens consist of accumulations of shell that represent the exploitation and consumption of shellfish by Aboriginal people. Shell species may be marine, estuarine or freshwater depending on the environmental context and middens may also include other faunal remains, stone artefacts, hearths, and charcoal.
Shelter sites	Sandstone shelters and overhangs were used by Aboriginal people to provide camp sites sheltered from the rain and sun. The deposits in such sites are commonly very important because they often contain clearly stratified material in a good state of preservation.
Grinding grooves	Grooves resulting from the grinding of stone axes or other implements are found on flat areas of suitable sandstone. They are often located near waterholes or creek beds as water is necessary in the sharpening process. In areas where suitable outcrops of rock were not available, transportable pieces of sandstone were used.
Quarries	These are areas where stone was obtained for flaked artefacts or ground-edge artefacts, or where ochre was obtained for rock paintings, body decoration, or decorating wooden artefacts.
Art sites	Aboriginal paintings, drawings, and stencils are commonly to be found where suitable surfaces occur in sandstone shelters and overhangs. These sites are often referred to as rock shelters with painted art.
	Rock engravings, carvings, or peckings are also found on sandstone surfaces both in the open and in shelters. These are referred to as rock engraving sites.

Site types	Definition
Scarred trees	Scarred trees (a type of CMT) bear the marks of bark and wood removal for utilisation as canoes, shields, boomerangs or containers. It is commonly very difficult to confidently distinguish between Aboriginal scars and natural scars or those made by Europeans.
Burial sites	Burials may be of isolated individuals, or they may form complex burial grounds.
Stone arrangements, carved trees and ceremonial grounds	These site types are often interrelated. Stone arrangements range from simple cairns or piles of rocks to more elaborate arrangements; patterns of stone laid out to form circles and other designs or standing slabs of rock held upright by stones around the base.
	Carved trees (a type of CMT) are trees with intricate geometric or linear patterns or representations of animals carved into their trunks. Ceremonial grounds and graves were often marked by such trees. Bora grounds are a common type of ceremonial site and they are generally associated with initiation ceremonies. They most commonly comprise two circles of different size, generally edged with low banks of earth but sometimes of stone, a short distance apart and connected by a path.

An initial extensive AHIMS search of the Project Area and surrounds was undertaken on 9 May 2023, using the following details:

Client Service ID: (**Removed from public display**)
Datum: (**Removed from public display**) **Zone:** (**Removed from public display**)
Eastings: (**Removed from public display**)
Northings: (**Removed from public display**)
Buffer: (**Removed from public display**)
Number of Sites: (**Removed from public display**)

A total of 50 registered Aboriginal sites were identified within the search area, including one within the Project Area – a Modified Tree (carved or scarred). Of the sites identified by the search, the majority are recorded as Modified Tree (carved or scarred) (n=37, 74%), with some modified tree sites including artefact and burial site features (the latter are both outside the Project Boundary).

The results of the full AHIMS search are summarised in **Table 7-2**.

TABLE 7-2 2023 AHIMS REGISTERED SITE TYPES AROUND PROJECT AREA

Site Type	Total Number
Artefact	10
Artefact, Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)	1

Site Type	Total Number
Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)	37
Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred), Burial	2

An additional search using a shapefile was completed on 9 October 2024 to update the above search and encompass changes to the boundary of the Project Area. The search was conducted using the following details:

Client Service ID: (**Removed from public display**)
Datum: (**Removed from public display**) **Zone:** (**Removed from public display**)
Buffer: (**Removed from public display**)
Number of Sites: (**Removed from public display**)

A total of 69 registered Aboriginal sites were identified within the search area, including 54 within the Project Area, including 2 PADs, 14 Modified trees, 29 Artefact sites, 7 Artefact and PAD sites, and 2 Artefact, PAD and Modified Tree sites. Of the sites identified by the search, the majority are recorded as Artefacts (n=32, 46%), with some modified tree sites including artefact, PAD, and burial site features.

It should be noted that 40 of these identified sites were recorded during the archaeological surveys for this ACHAR.

The results of the full AHIMS search are summarised in **Table 7-3** and provided in **Appendix K**.

TABLE 7-3 2024 AHIMS REGISTERED SITE TYPES AROUND THE PROJECT AREA

Site Type	Total Number
Artefact	32
Artefact, PAD	7
Artefact, PAD, Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)	2
Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)	25
Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred), Burial	1
PAD	2

7.4 ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL PREDICTIVE MODEL

7.4.1 LANDFORM POTENTIAL

The Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (Due Diligence Code of Practice) (DECCW 2010c: 12) identifies landscape features which are likely to indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects. These features include land:

- Within 200 m of waters; or
- Located within a sand dune system; or

- Located on a ridge top, ridge line or headland; or
- Located within 200 m below or above a cliff face; or
- Within 20 m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or a cave mouth.

Desktop assessment has identified that the Project Boundary is located within a transitional environment extending from an area of undulating foothills in the east of the Project Area towards the alluvial flats of the surrounding floodplain in the west. Several spur and ridge landforms were identified within the Project Area which were identified to be archaeologically sensitive. These areas often overlapped with areas of intact vegetation which were also flagged as archaeologically sensitive based on the high number of CMTs noted in the extensive AHIMS search. While it is noted that CMTs are more likely to be located close to water, the extensive AHIMS search provides evidence to suggest that they may be located in any area where vegetation of an appropriate age and species exists.

7.4.2 PREDICTIVE MODEL

Review of ethnographic sources has identified the proximity of water as a key determining feature of past Aboriginal land use. A number of non-perennial drainage lines have been identified across the Project Area.

In accordance with the Due Diligence Code of Practice, land within proximity to these watercourses has also been mapped as archaeologically sensitive. Identified areas of archaeological sensitivity are shown in **Figure 7-1**.

DAPPO ROAD
GAINSBOROUGH ROAD
MITCHELL HIGHWAY
WEBBS SIDING ROAD
REIDS ROAD
FARRENDALE ROAD
BACKWATER COWAL
WALLABY ROAD
PINEDEAN ROAD
BOOTLES ROAD
TOMINGLEY ROAD
YELLOW CREEK
WALLABY CREEK
TANTITHA ROAD
FAIRVIEW ROAD
HAWKES CREEK
JACKS CREEK
RAYS CREEK
BUNDARA CREEK
BRADYS COWAL

Legend

- Railway
- Highway
- Local Road
- Main Watercourse

Aboriginal Heritage Sensitivity

- High
- Low
- Moderate
- Project Area

Source:
Boundary: Client Provided (June 2025)
Base Data: NSW DCDB/DTDB
Imagery: ESRI World Imagery

Coordinate System:
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Date: 13/06/2025
Created By: MB
Drawing Size: A3
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F7-1 Predictive Model for Archaeological Sensitivity of the Project Area

Wallaby Creek Wind Farm
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report
Client: Acciona

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8. SURVEY

8.1 AIMS

The aims of the cultural heritage survey were to:

- Cover a representative sample of landforms across the Project Area with a focus on areas with to be impacted by the wind farm development;
- To consult with Aboriginal representatives/ Traditional Custodians and provide Aboriginal representatives/ Traditional Custodians an opportunity to provide comment on the cultural values and elements of cultural heritage significance within the Project Area; and
- Record all Aboriginal objects or sites identified during the survey.

8.2 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The surveys comprised of pedestrian survey across the Development Footprint of the proposed wind farm, access tracks, and associated infrastructure zones. The first survey across the Project Area was undertaken between 30 October and 3 November 2023. The second was undertaken between 4 March and 8 March 2024. The third was undertaken between 29 July and 2 August 2024. The fourth was undertaken between 17 September and 19 September 2024. Excellent survey conditions meant that field programmes did not have any delays or cancellations.

The survey area was defined by nine survey units based primarily on the access to individual properties. Survey was carried out in a systematic manner in linear transects across the Development Footprint recording landform features, archaeological potential, and all visible Aboriginal heritage. This was completed with a team of eight participants spread out at 2-4 m intervals depending on ground surface visibility.

Sites were defined in accordance with the methodology defined in **Section 3.4.2** and **Section 3.4.3**.

ArcGIS was used to record the coordinates of survey transects as well as the location of Aboriginal sites.

A photographic record was kept during the survey. Photographs were taken to record aspects of each survey unit including landform, surface exposures, vegetation, areas of disturbance, and any identified Aboriginal site or area of archaeological potential. Scales were used for photographs where required, as specified in the Code of Practice.

The Project Area was adjusted to minimise impacts following the several phases of surveys, resulting in a reduction of the Project Area and the Development Footprint. The survey area and associated Survey Units (SU) therefore extend beyond some portions of the final Development Footprint.

8.3 SURVEY COVERAGE

An assessment of survey coverage was completed to quantitatively assess the effectiveness of the survey at identifying Aboriginal objects.

The assessment of effective survey coverage provides a measure of whether Aboriginal objects are readily visible, buried, or otherwise obscured. The conditions which effect the detection of Aboriginal objects are referred to as exposure and visibility.

Visibility is the amount of bare ground that is present across a survey area. Visibility is lowered by elements which conceal the ground surface such as leaf litter, vegetation, stony ground, or introduced materials.

Exposure estimates the percentage of land for which erosional processes and exposure was sufficient to reveal archaeological evidence on the ground.

In accordance with the Code of Practice, a summary of the survey coverage as delineated into SUs and landforms is provided in **Table 8-1**.

Due to constraints from some landowners or uncertainly in design some portions of the Project Area were not surveyed. These areas relate to the transmission line, potential road upgrades, and the potential additional entry off the Newell Highway. These are noted in mapping as 'not surveyed' areas in **Figure 8-1**.

TABLE 8-1 SURVEY COVERAGE OF SURVEY UNITS

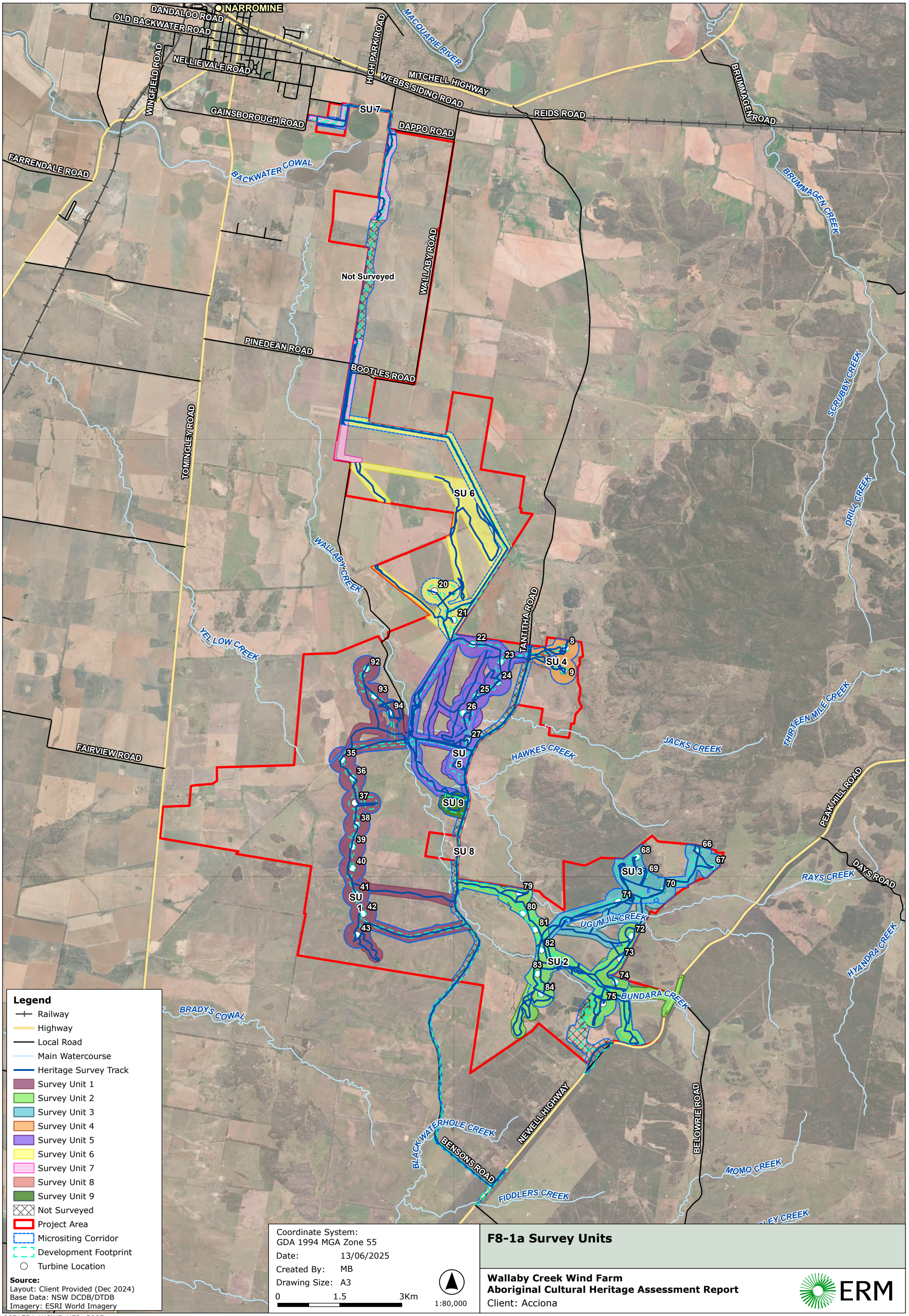
Survey Unit	Landform	Survey Unit Area (m^2)	Visibility (%)	Exposure (%)	Effective Coverage Area (m^2)	Effective Coverage (%)
1	Undulating plain, low hills, drainage lines, unnamed creeks	6,047,542	30	25	453,566	7.5%
2	Bundara Creek, floodplain, creek terracing, Ugumjil Creek, unnamed creeks and drainage lines, undulating plain	4,777,211	25	20	238,861	5%
3	Rays Creek, Ugumjil Creek, creek terracing, floodplain, slope, undulating plain	3,387,846	25	20	169,392	5%
4	Low hill, slope, unnamed creek, creek terracing, undulating plain, dam	823,895	50	35	144,182	17.5%
5	Wallaby Creek, Jacks Creek, floodplain, anabranches of Wallaby Creek, slope, creek terracing and washouts, drainage lines	4,792,443	40	35	191,698	4%

Survey Unit	Landform	Survey Unit Area (m^2)	Visibility (%)	Exposure (%)	Effective Coverage Area (m^2)	Effective Coverage (%)
6	Undulating plain, slope, low hills, floodplain, unnamed creek	4,749,003	70	50	1,662,151	35%
7	Undulating plain, low hills, floodplain, low lying flood basin	1,424,992	50	40	284,998	20%
8	Undulating plain, Tantitha road reserve, Ugumjil Creek, Bundara Creek, Black Waterhole Creek	501,098	20	10	10,022	2%
9	Undulating plain	344,555	5	5	861	0.25%
Not surveyed	N/A	1,987,698	-	-	0	0

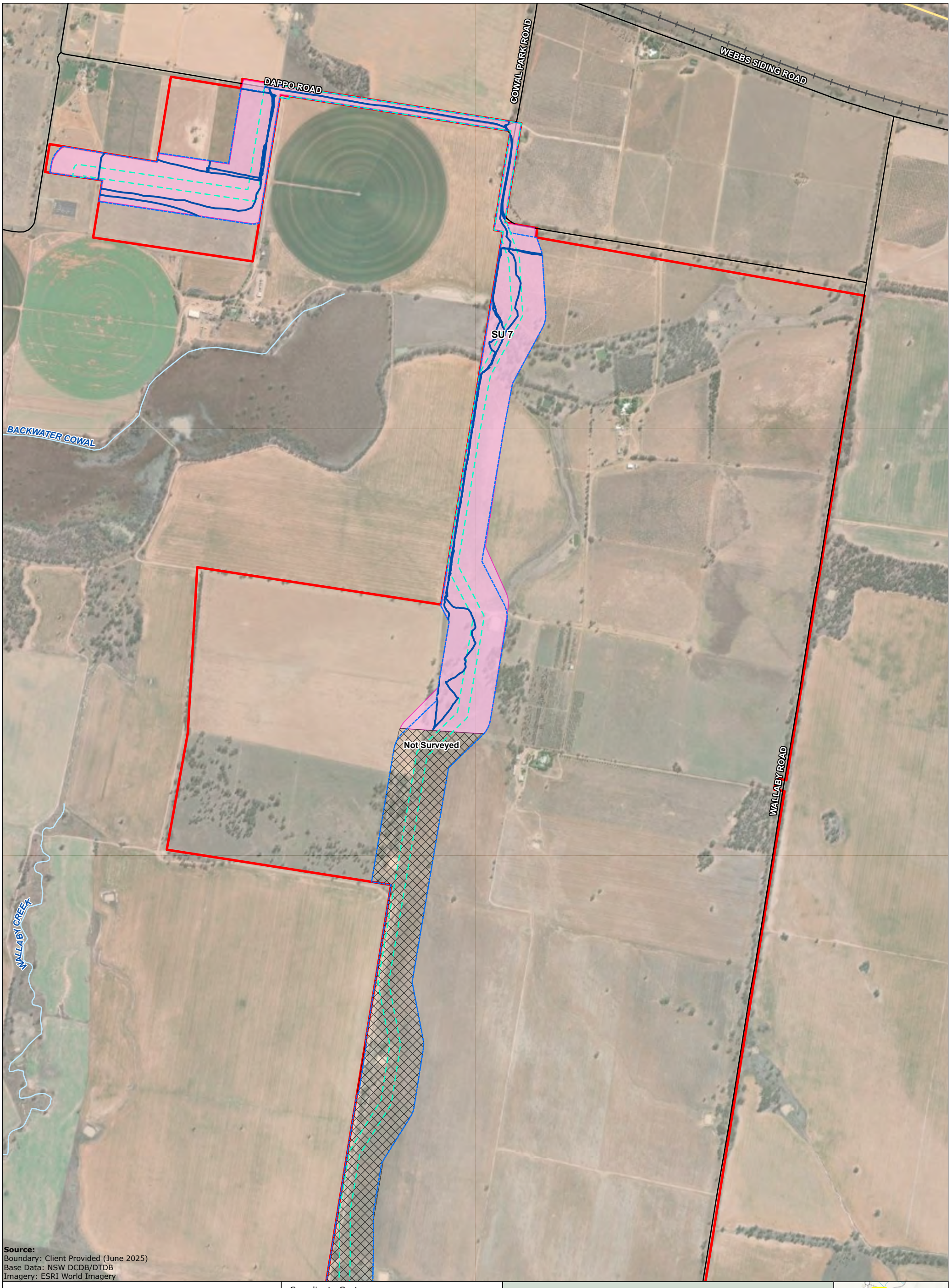
Some types of Aboriginal sites are obtrusive and were readily identified during the survey (CMTs and PADs), but many other recorded sites were of a type that can be difficult to locate and can often go unrecorded due to adverse detection conditions such as thick grass cover or a lack of eroded exposures (artefacts and hearths). The effective coverage of the survey area was variable across different landforms, and therefore instances of these unobtrusive site types were likely undetected, however, as open sites with stone artefacts are considered the most common type of archaeological evidence and were also the most common site type recorded during the survey, any bias against observing this unobtrusive site type has not been reflected in the survey results (see **Section 9**).

8.4 SURVEY UNITS

Appendix L provides a detailed overview of the results of the survey, including descriptions of each SU and which sites were recorded within each. The location of each SU is illustrated in **Figure 8-1**.



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Source:
Boundary: Client Provided (June 2025)
Base Data: NSW DCDB/DTDB
Imagery: ESRI World Imagery

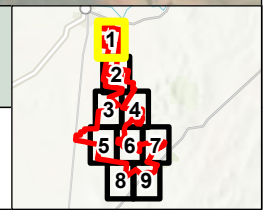
- Railway
- Highway
- Local Road
- Main Watercourse
- Heritage Survey Track
- Survey Unit 7
- Not Surveyed
- Project Area
- Micrositing Corridor
- Development Footprint

Coordinate System:
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Date: 13/06/2025
Created By: MB
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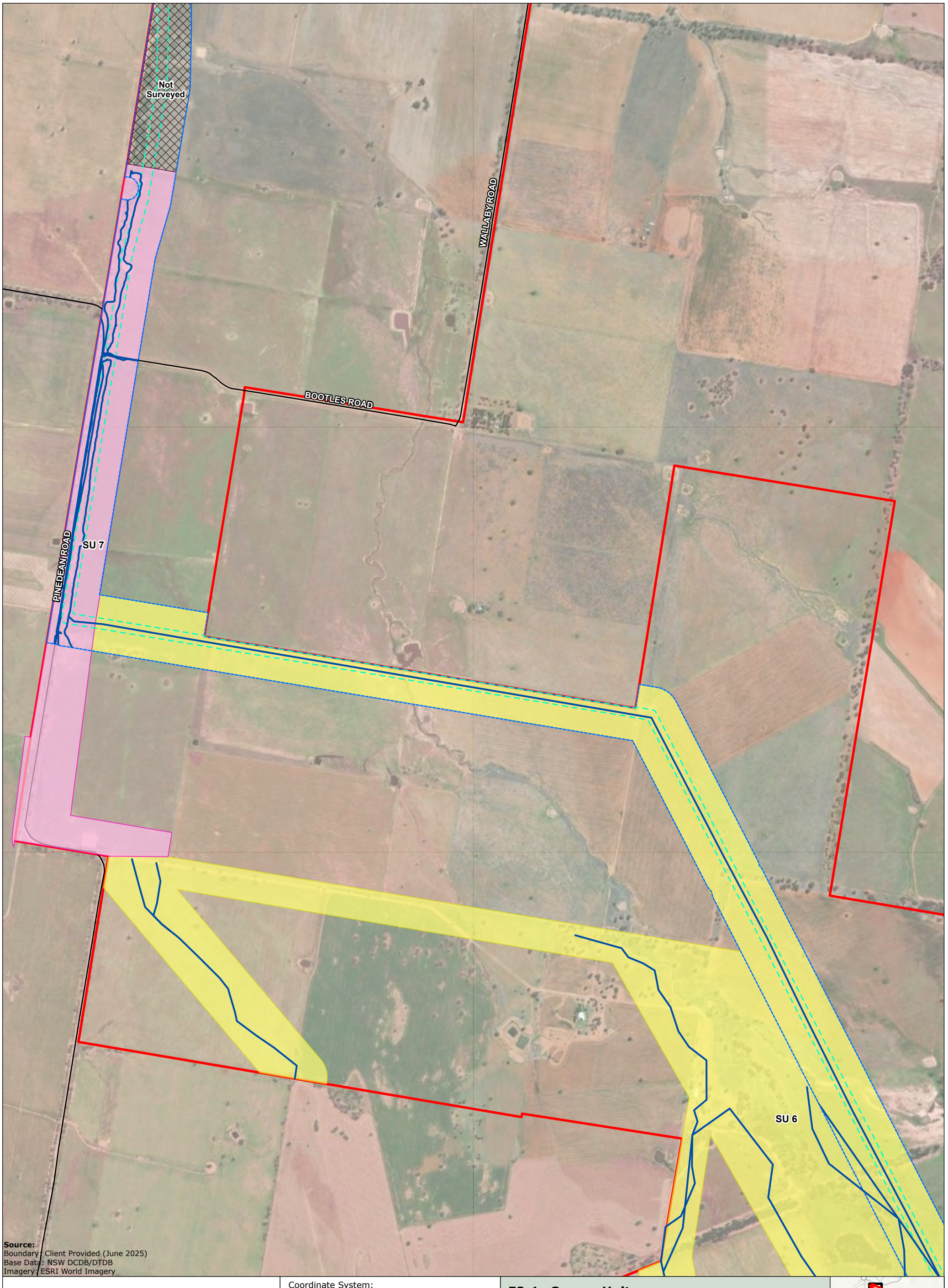
F8-1b Survey Units

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Source:
Boundary: Client Provided (June 2025)
Base Data: NSW DCDB/DTDB
Imagery: ESRI World Imagery

Local Road
Heritage Survey Track
Survey Unit 6
Survey Unit 7
Not Surveyed
Project Area
Micrositing Corridor
Development Footprint

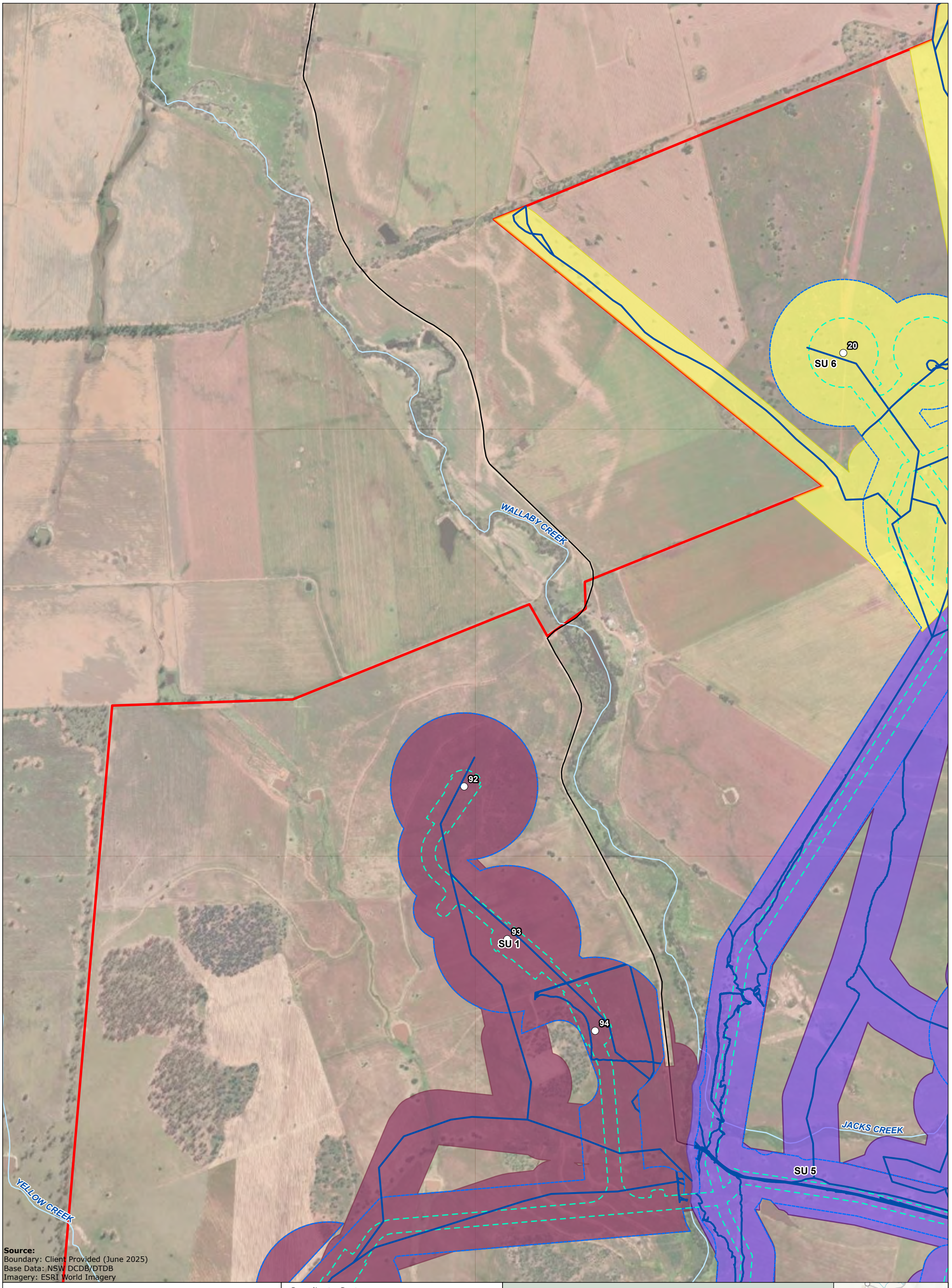
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F8-1c Survey Units

Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - Aboriginal Heritage Cultural Assessment Report
Client: Acciona

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Source:
Boundary: Client Provided (June 2025)
Base Data: NSW DCDB/DTDB
Imagery: ESRI World Imagery

Local Road
Main Watercourse
Heritage Survey Track
Survey Unit 1
Survey Unit 5
Survey Unit 6
Project Area
Micrositing Corridor
Development Footprint
Turbine Location

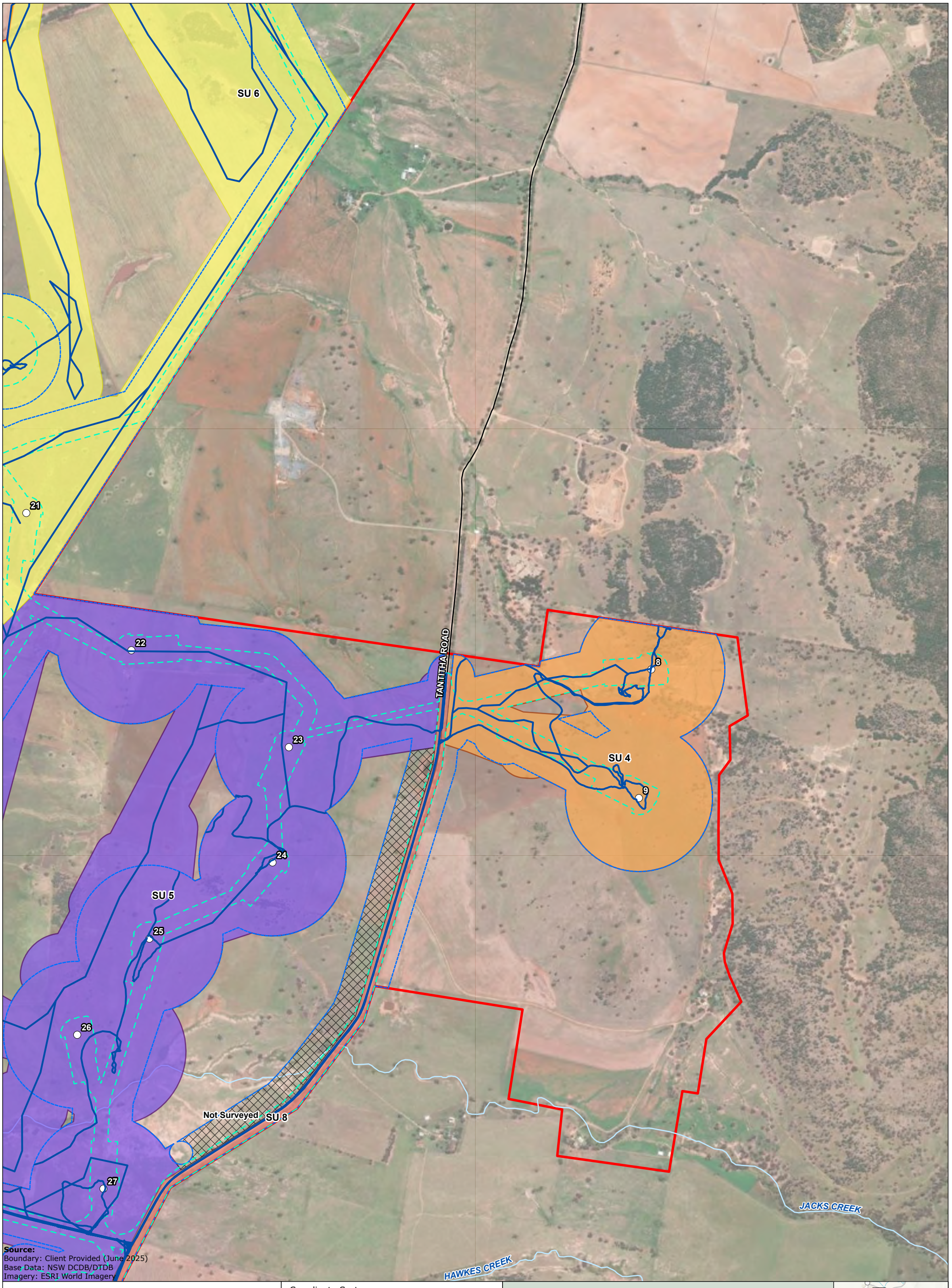
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F8-1d Survey Units

Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - Aboriginal Heritage Cultural Assessment Report
Client: Acciona

ERM

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Source:
Boundary: Client Provided (June 2025)
Base Data: NSW DCDB/DTDB
Imagery: ESRI World Imagery

Local Road
Main Watercourse
Heritage Survey Track
Survey Unit 4
Survey Unit 5
Survey Unit 6
Survey Unit 8
Not Surveyed
Project Area
Micrositing Corridor
Development Footprint
Turbine Location

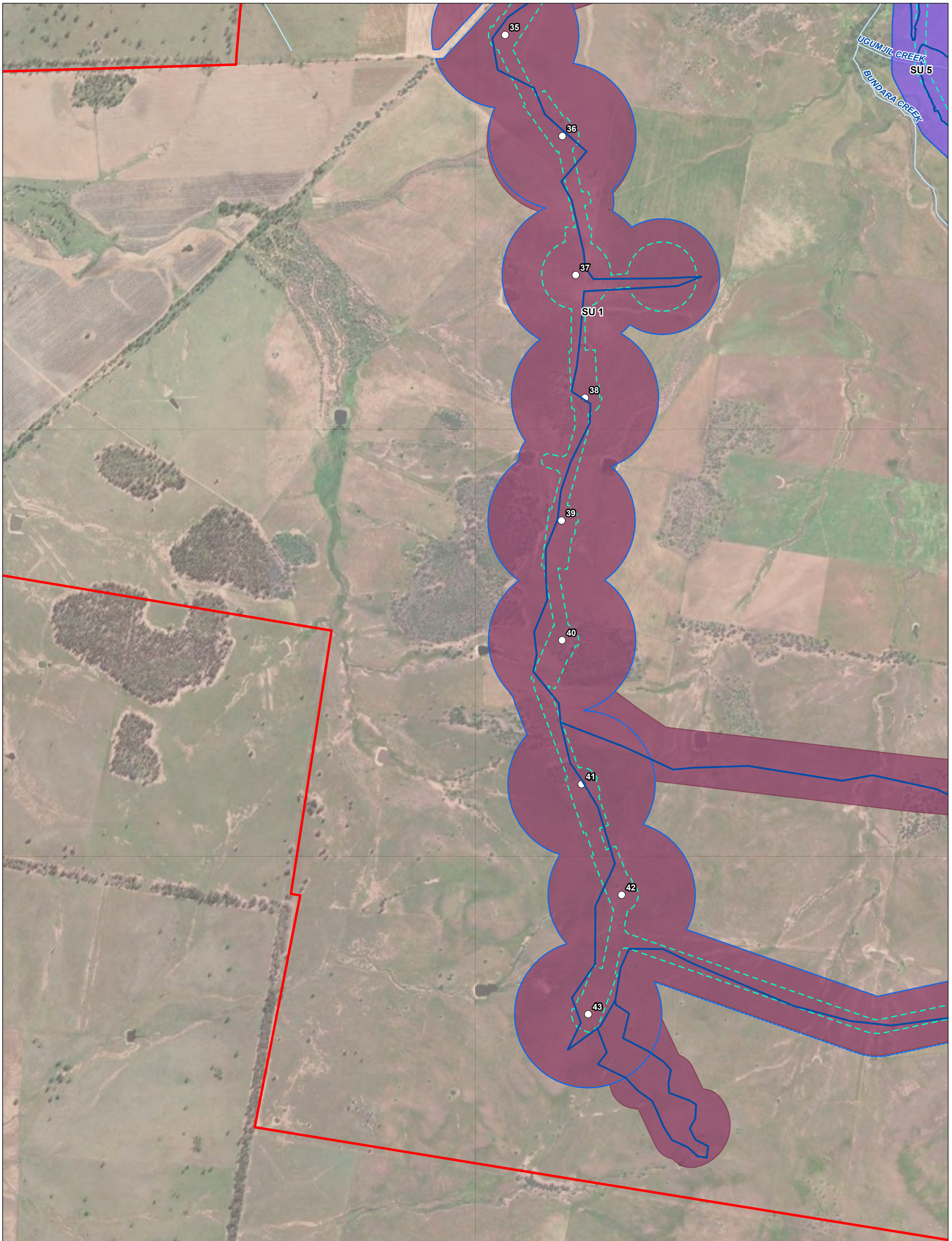
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F8-1e Survey Units

Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - Aboriginal Heritage Cultural Assessment Report
Client: Acciona

ERM

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Source:
Boundary: Client Provided (June 2025)
Base Data: NSW DCDB/DTDB
Imagery: ESRI World Imagery

Main Watercourse
Heritage Survey Track
Survey Unit 1
Survey Unit 5
Project Area
Micrositing Corridor
Development Footprint
Turbine Location

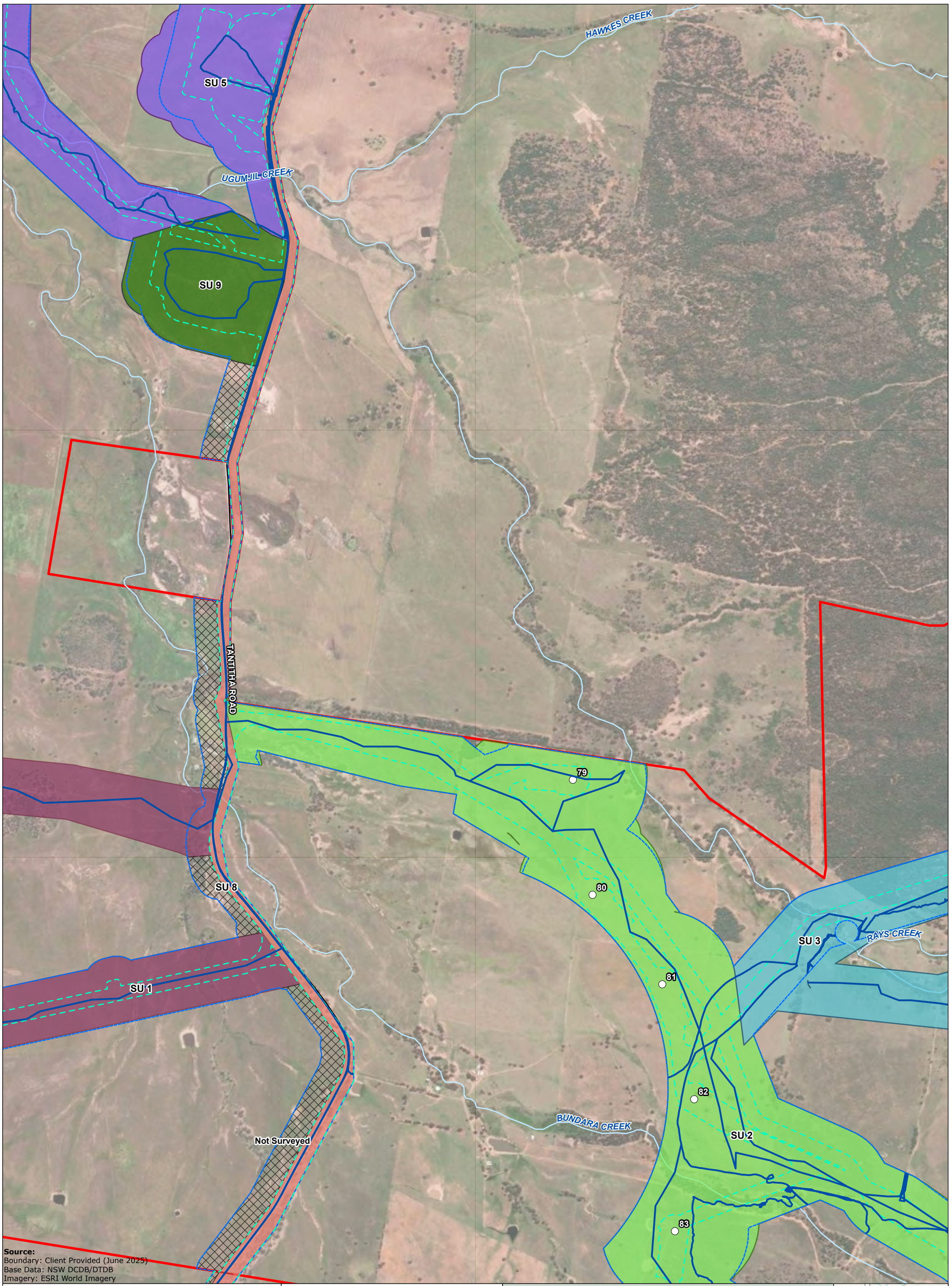
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F8-1f Survey Units

Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - Aboriginal Heritage Cultural Assessment Report
Client: Acciona

ERM

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JACKS CREEK
HAWKES CREEK
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
SU 3
SU 2
RAYS CREEK
UGUMJIL CREEK
NEWELL HIGHWAY

Source:
Boundary: Client Provided (June 2025)
Base Data: NSW DCDB/DTDB
Imagery: ESRI World Imagery

Highway
Main Watercourse
Heritage Survey Track
Survey Unit 2
Survey Unit 3
Project Area
Micrositing Corridor
Development Footprint
Turbine Location

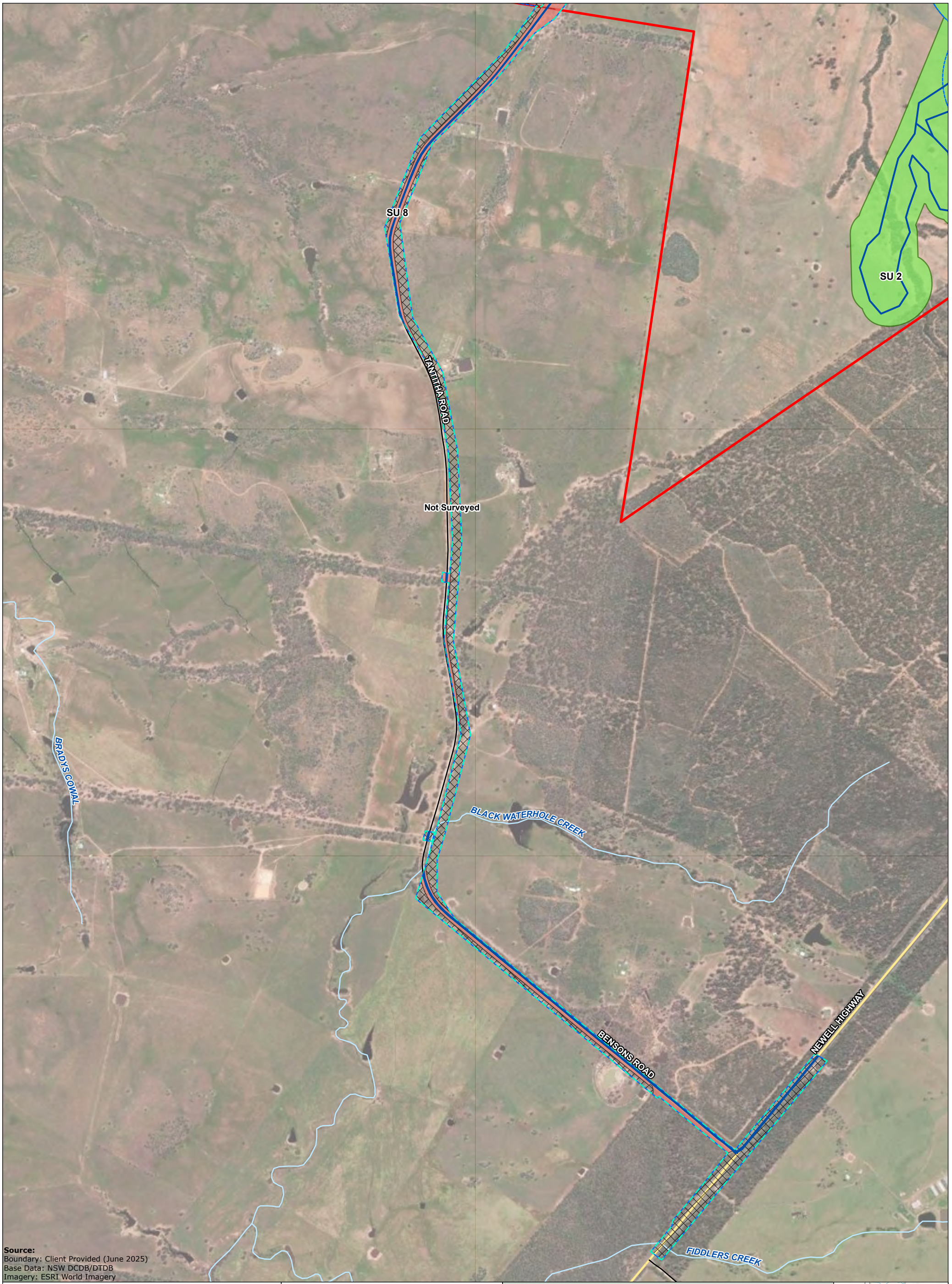
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F8-1h Survey Units

Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - Aboriginal Heritage Cultural Assessment Report
Client: Acciona

ERM

0671574_WCWF_HER_G007.aprx



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Imagery: ESRI World Imagery

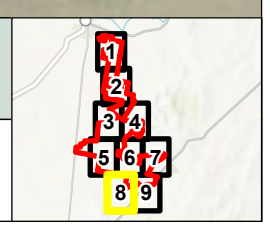
Highway
Local Road
Main Watercourse
Heritage Survey Track
Survey Unit 2
Survey Unit 8
Not Surveyed
Project Area
Micrositing Corridor
Development Footprint

Coordinate System:
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Date: 13/06/2025
Created By: MB
Drawing Size: A3
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1:15,000

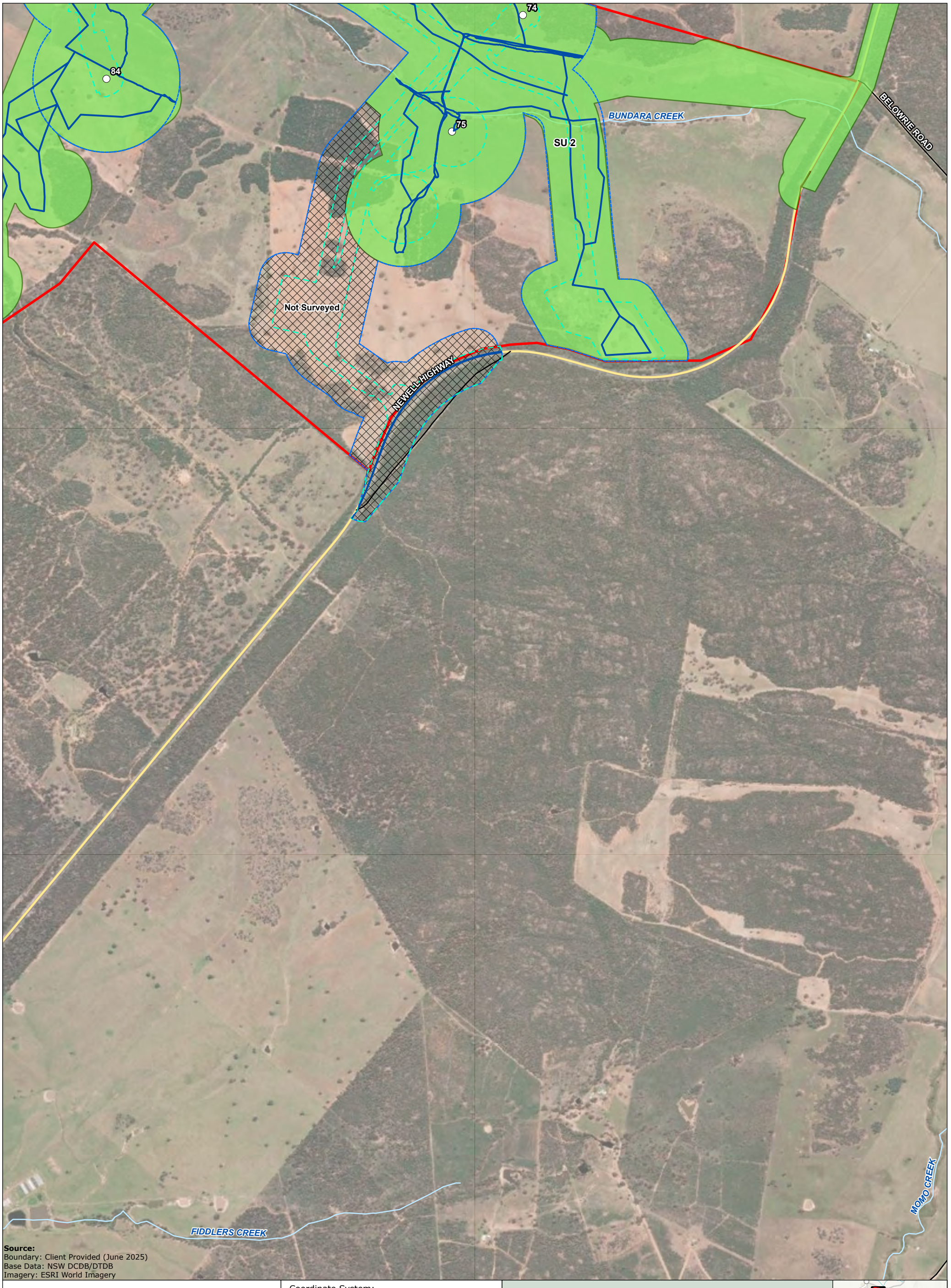
F8-1i Survey Units

Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - Aboriginal Heritage Cultural Assessment Report
Client: Acciona

ERM



0671574_WCWF_HER_G007.aprx



Source:
Boundary: Client Provided (June 2025)
Base Data: NSW DCDB/DTDB
Imagery: ESRI World Imagery

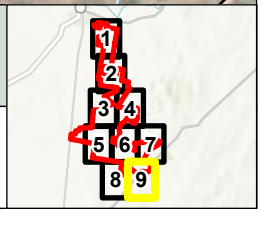
Highway
Local Road
Main Watercourse
Heritage Survey Track
Survey Unit 2
Not Surveyed
Project Area
Micrositing Corridor
Development Footprint
Turbine Location

Coordinate System:
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Date: 13/06/2025
Created By: MB
Drawing Size: A3
0 250 500m
1:15,000

F8-1j Survey Units

Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - Aboriginal Heritage Cultural Assessment Report
Client: Acciona

ERM



0671574_WCWF_HER_G007.aprx

8.5 PARTICIPANTS

The first survey across the Project Area was undertaken between 30 October and 3 November 2023. The second was undertaken between 4 March and 8 March 2024. The third was undertaken between 29 July and 2 August 2024. The fourth was undertaken between 17 September and 19 September 2024.

Participants in each survey day are shown in **Table 8-2**:

TABLE 8-2 SURVEY PARTICIPANTS

Name	Organisation	Role	Date
Mark Dowdell	ERM	Senior Archaeologist	First Survey: 30/10/2023 - 3/11/2023 Second Survey: 4/03/2024 – 8/03/2024 Third Survey: 29/07/2024 – 2/08/2024 Fourth Survey: 17/09/2024 – 19/09/2024
Maggie Cronin	ERM	Archaeologist	First Survey: 30/10/2023 - 3/11/2023
Tim Pinches	ERM	Archaeologist	Second Survey: 4/03/2024 – 8/03/2024 Fourth Survey: 17/09/2024 – 19/09/2024
Ravi Walsh	ERM	Archaeological field support	Third Survey: 29/07/2024 – 2/08/2024
Ray Hampton	Girragirra Murun Aboriginal Corporation/Wingarra Wilay Aboriginal Corporation	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	First Survey: 30/10/2023 - 3/11/2023 Second Survey: 4/03/2024 – 8/03/2024 Fourth Survey: 17/09/2024 – 19/09/2024
Greg Kennedy	Girragirra Murun Aboriginal Corporation	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	Fourth Survey: 17/09/2024 – 19/09/2024
Terry Robinson	Independent / Judy Bell (Mirrabee) / Peak Hill LALC	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	First Survey: 30/10/2023 - 3/11/2023 Third Survey: 29/07/2024 – 2/08/2024 Fourth Survey: 17/09/2024 – 19/09/2024

Name	Organisation	Role	Date
Withheld (KK)	Undisclosed RAP	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	First Survey: 30/10/2023 - 3/11/2023 Second Survey: 4/03/2024 – 8/03/2024
Timothy Stubbs	Independent	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	First Survey: 30/10/2023 - 31/10/2023 Second Survey: 6/03/2024 – 8/03/2024
Geoff Toomey	Independent	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	First Survey: 30/10/2023 - 3/11/2023
David Peachey	Independent / Geoff Toomey	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	Third Survey: 29/07/2024 – 31/07/2024
Chris Hampton	Independent / Geoff Toomey	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	Third Survey: 1/08/2024 – 2/08/2024
Bud Kennedy	Independent / Geoff Toomey	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	Fourth Survey: 18/09/2024 – 19/09/2024
Thomas Dahlstrom	Independent	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	First Survey: 30/10/2023 - 1/11/2023 Second Survey: 4/03/2024 – 8/03/2024 Third Survey: 29/07/2024 – 2/08/2024
Natiah Kennedy	Independent / Thomas Dahlstrom	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	Fourth Survey: 17/09/2024 – 19/09/2024
Leanne Kirkman	Gomery Cultural Consultants	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	First Survey: 30/10/2023 - 1/11/2023 Second Survey: 4/03/2024 – 5/03/2024 Fourth Survey: 17/09/2024 – 19/09/2024
David Horton	Gomery Cultural Consultants	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	Second Survey: 5/03/2024 – 8/03/2024

Name	Organisation	Role	Date
Sonione Rogers	Independent	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	First Survey: 30/10/2023 – 3/11/2023 Third Survey: 29/07/2024 – 2/08/2024 Fourth Survey: 17/09/2024 – 19/09/2024
Jason Dickson	Narromine LALC	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	Third Survey: 29/07/2024, 2/08/2024
Kevin Edwards	Narromine LALC	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	Third Survey: 30/07/2024 – 31/07/2024
Isayah Kelly	Narromine LALC	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	Third Survey: 1/08/2024
Withheld (AM)	Undisclosed RAP	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	Third Survey: 29/07/2024 – 2/08/2024 Fourth Survey: 17/09/2024 – 19/09/2024

9. SURVEY RESULTS

9.1 REGISTERED ABORIGINAL HERITAGE SITES

HNSW provides the AHIMS database which holds information concerning previously recorded Aboriginal sites in NSW. Fourteen previously recorded site were identified within the Project Area – including CMTs, Artefacts, as well as PAD and Artefact sites.

TABLE 9-1 PREVIOUSLY REGISTERED AHIMS SITES BY TYPE

Site Type	Number
Modified Tree	12
PAD	1
PAD, Artefact	1
TOTAL	**14**

9.2 NEWLY IDENTIFIED ABORIGINAL HERITAGE SITES

A total of 84 new sites were recorded within the Project Area during the development of this ACHAR. These are summarised by site type in **Table 9-2** and discussed in detail in **Appendix Q**.

All recorded sites are illustrated in **Figure 11-1**.

TABLE 9-2 NEWLY IDENTIFIED SITES BY TYPE

Site Type	Number
Artefact	55
Modified Tree	11
Hearth	1
PAD, Artefact	14
PAD, Artefact, Modified Tree	3
TOTAL	**84**

9.3 AREAS OF PAD

The archaeological potential of an area is determined by a number of factors including its landform, soil features, and level of disturbance. Certain landforms are conducive to both Aboriginal occupation and the survivability of subsurface deposits. The location of these landforms in proximity to natural resources (e.g. water, food) increases the likelihood that these landforms would have been utilised by Aboriginal people in the past.

The Project Area comprises of a diverse range of landforms include hills, escarpments, undulating plains, plains, creeks, terracing, and floodplain. Five major creeks (Wallaby Creek, Jacks Creek, Bundara Creek, Rays Creek, and Ugumjil Creek) cross the Project Area together with many unnamed creeks and drainage lines.

The creeks and the surround floodplains and terracing would have been a focal point for Aboriginal occupation of the area, providing abundant natural resources during both the wet and dry seasons.

A total of 21 new PADs were recorded in the Project Area and are listed below in **Table 9-3** and illustrated in **Figure 10-1**. All previously registered PADs in the Project Area were located outside of the survey area and as such were not reinspected and their extents are unconfirmed.

TABLE 9-3 PADS IDENTIFIED DURING THE SURVEY

PAD Name	Survey Unit	Estimated size (ha)	Description	Archaeological Potential
WCWF SU1 10	1	15.3	Located to the west of Wallaby Creek on a slope. Three surface artefact locations recorded.	Moderate to high
PAD - West of Wallaby Creek	1	72.2	Located to the immediate west of Wallaby Creek on a low slope. Three surface artefact locations recorded.	Moderate to high
PAD -Bundara Creek Crossing	2	11.3	Located to the north and south of Bundara Creek. No surface artefact locations noted.	Low to moderate
WCWF SU2 08	2	25.7	Located to the north and south of Bundara Creek near the proposed Turbine 75 in the south of the Project Area. No surface artefacts recorded.	Low to moderate
WCWF SU2 11	2	9.5	Located in southern part of the SU near the confluence of two unnamed creeks. 12 surface artefacts recorded.	High
WCWF SU3 01	3	2.9	Located to the north of Rays Creek in eastern SU3 on a floodplain.	Moderate to high

PAD Name	Survey Unit	Estimated size (ha)	Description	Archaeological Potential
			Eight surface artefacts recorded.	
WCWF SU3 04	3	63.5	Located across the confluence of Ugumjil Creek and Rays Creek in the east of the Project Area. Nine surface artefact locations recorded with 40 stone artefacts counted.	High
WCWF SU3 09 04	3	13.2	Located to north and south of Ugumjil Creek and a western extension of WCWF SU3 04. Six surface artefact locations recorded with over 50 stone artefacts counted.	High
WCWF SU3 10 01	3	2.1	Located to the north of Rays Creek in eastern SU3 on floodplain (adjacent to SU3 01, identified during different surveys). Three surface artefacts recorded.	Moderate
WCWF SU4 03	3	0.0395	Located within an unnamed creek bed in the northeast of the Project Area. One surface artefact recorded with raw material across the small PAD.	Low to Moderate
WCWF SU5 01	5	72.3	Located to the east of Wallaby Creek and north of Jack Creek. 57 individual locations recorded with over 150 surface artefacts noted.	High

PAD Name	Survey Unit	Estimated size (ha)	Description	Archaeological Potential
WCWF SU5 08	5	28.4	Located to the east of Wallaby Creek and south of Jack Creek. North of Pinedene Road 11 surface artefact locations recorded with over 30 artefacts noted.	High
WCWF SU5 09	5	54.4	Located to south and north of Jack Creek. 12 surface artefact locations recorded with 30 stone artefacts counted.	Moderate to high
PAD - South of WCWF SU5 09	5	10.2	Located to south of Jack Creek (south of WCWF SU5 09). Four surface artefact locations recorded.	Moderate
WCWF SU5 10	5	1.92	Located adjacent to Wallaby Creek (also adjacent to WCWF SU5 01, identified during different surveys). 6 surface artefact locations recorded with 18 stone artefacts counted	High
WCWF SU5 11	5	20.2	Located to the south of Pinedene Road, east of Wallaby Creek and north of Ugumjil Creek. 14 surface artefact locations recorded with over 40 stone artefacts counted.	High
WCWF SU5 12 01	5	33.4	Located to the south of Ugumjil Creek near the confluence of Bundara and Wallaby Creek. 10 surface artefact locations	Moderate to high

PAD Name	Survey Unit	Estimated size (ha)	Description	Archaeological Potential
			recorded with 16 stone artefacts counted.	
WCWF SU6 01	6	132	Located to the east and west of unnamed waterway in the east of SU6. 25 surface artefact locations recorded with over 50 stone artefacts counted.	Moderate
WCWF SU6 05	6	9.6	Located on washed out creek line that feeds into the creek associated with WCWF SU06 01. 14 surface locations recorded.	Moderate
PAD – Northern SU6 near Creek Line	6	Not specified	Located in the northern portion of SU6 along an extension of the unnamed waterway associated with WCWF SU6 01	Moderate
WCWF SU7 09	7	0.52	Located on the southern side of a water basin 500 m south of Dappo Road in the north of the Project Area 5 surface artefacts recorded at one location	Moderate

9.4 DISCUSSION

The focus of the survey was to ground truth previously identified Aboriginal sites and assess the proposed Development Footprint and Micrositing Corridor to identify Aboriginal heritage values that will be potentially harmed by the Project works. As such the entire Project Area was not assessed, only those areas with potential for harm.

The results of the survey indicate several large areas of sustained Aboriginal occupation through an array of surface finds. The Project Area covers a range of landforms conducive to archaeological potential. In particular, several key creeks converge within the Project Area, such as the confluence of Wallaby Creek/ Ugumjil Creek, Wallaby Creek/ Bundara Creek, Wallaby Creek/ Jacks Creek in the west, and the confluence of Rays Creek/ Ugumjil creek in the east of the Project Area. Surface finds were recorded in

varying densities around these confluences. Poor visibility due to groundcover often hampered the ability to identify surface artefacts in these areas. The land at the confluence of Jack and Wallaby Creek yielded a high number of uncommon tools such as fragmented axes, grinding stones, mullers, hammerstones, and grindstones with grooves. These uncommon artefacts likely indicate frequent visitation and camping in the area by Aboriginal peoples.

A total of 21 PADs were identified during the survey. It was determined that in areas of potential impact a test excavation would be required to test the subsurface nature of these areas of archaeological potential and determine the size and extent of the Aboriginal heritage within the Project's Development Footprint.

10. TEST EXCAVATION PROGRAM

Based on the results of the survey, a meeting was held with RAPs on 11 November 2025 to discuss potential test excavation methodology. The resulting excavation program was sent to the RAPs for review and approval prior to the commencement of test excavations. Those RAPs that responded approved the program, and it was accordingly organised to proceed.

The test excavation program was undertaken over three weeks between 17 February and 7 March 2025 by ERM Heritage Consultants Mark Dowdell, Timothy Pinches, Charles Barnett, Ilaria Yakimov, and Mia Linton-Smith and representatives of the RAPs (**Table 10-1**).

Due to some uncertainty of design plans, excavation was limited to areas with likely potential for impact to ensure undue harm did not occur to sites should the Project design change in the future. This section presents the results of this investigation including a summary of excavated PADs and those currently avoided.

10.1 AIMS

The aims of the test excavation program was to:

- Investigate the areas of archaeological potential;
- Identify and record any subsurface Aboriginal cultural heritage material; and
- Ascertain the nature and extent of any Aboriginal places and subsoil deposits.

10.2 PARTICIPANTS

Participants in each excavation day are shown in **Table 10-1**:

TABLE 10-1 EXCAVATION PARTICIPANTS

Name	Organisation	Role	Date
Mark Dowdell	ERM	Lead Archaeologist	First week: 17/2/25-21/2/25 Third week: 3/3/25-6/3/25
Tim Pinches	ERM	Archaeologist	First week: 17/2/25-21/2/25
Ilaria Yakimov	ERM	Archaeologist	Second week: 24/2/25 – 28/2/25
Charles Barnett	ERM	Senior Archaeologist	Second week: 24/2/25 – 28/2/25
Mia Linton Smith	ERM	Archaeologist	Third week: 3/3/25-6/3/25
(Removed from public display)	**(Removed from public display)**	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	First week: 17/2/25-21/2/25 Third week: 5/3/25

Name	Organisation	Role	Date
(Removed from public display)	**(Removed from public display)**	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	First week: 17/2/25-21/2/25 Second week: 24/2/25, 25/2/25, 26/2/25
(Removed from public display)	**(Removed from public display)**	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	First week: 17/2/25, 18/2/25, 19/2/25
(Removed from public display)	**(Removed from public display)**	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	First week: 17/2/25, 18/2/25, 19/2/25
(Removed from public display)	**(Removed from public display)**	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	First week: 17/2/25-21/2/25 Second week: 24/2/25 – 28/2/25
(Removed from public display)	**(Removed from public display)**	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	First week: 17/2/25-21/2/25
(Removed from public display)	**(Removed from public display)**	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	First week: 17/2/25, 18/2/25, 21/2/25
(Removed from public display)	**(Removed from public display)**	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	First week: 19/2/25, 20/2/25
(Removed from public display)	**(Removed from public display)**	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	First week: 17/2/25-21/2/25 Third week: 3/3/25-6/3/25
(Removed from public display)	**(Removed from public display)**	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	First week: 20/2/25, 21/2/25 Second week: 24/2/25 – 28/2/25
(Removed from public display)	**(Removed from public display)**	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	First week: 20/2/25, 21/2/25 Second week: 24/2/25 – 28/2/25 Third week: 3/3/25-6/3/25
(Removed from public display)	**(Removed from public display)**	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	First week: 21/2/25
(Removed from public display)	**(Removed from public display)**	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	Second week: 24/2/25 – 28/2/25 Third week: 3/3/25-6/3/25
(Removed from public display)	**(Removed from public display)**	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	Second week: 24/2/25, 26/2/25, 27/2/25, 28/2/25
(Removed from public display)	**(Removed from public display)**	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	Second week: 24/2/25 – 28/2/25

Name	Organisation	Role	Date
(Removed from public display)	**(Removed from public display)**	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	Second week: 24/2/25, 25/2/25
(Removed from public display)	**(Removed from public display)**	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	Second week: 25/2/25
(Removed from public display)	**(Removed from public display)**	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	Second week: 26/2/25, 27/2/25, 28/2/25 Third week: 3/3/25-6/3/25
(Removed from public display)	**(Removed from public display)**	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	Second week: 27/2/25, 28/2/25 Third week: 4/3/25, 6/5/25
(Removed from public display)	**(Removed from public display)**	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	Third week: 3/3/25-6/3/25
(Removed from public display)	**(Removed from public display)**	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	Third week: 3/3/25, 4/3/25
(Removed from public display)	**(Removed from public display)**	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	Third week: 3/3/25-6/3/25
(Removed from public display)	**(Removed from public display)**	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	Third week: 3/3/25, 5/3/25, 6/3/35
(Removed from public display)	**(Removed from public display)**	Aboriginal representative/ Traditional Custodian	Third week: 6/3/35

PADs Not Subject to Test Excavation

As part of the development of the methodology for the test excavation ERM and Acciona Energia considered the current design for the windfarm and potential future changes. Several PADs fell within areas where change to the current design was highly likely during the EIS review process, or where no impact was anticipated. As such, the following PADs were not tested as no impact was anticipated at these locations and the approach agreed was to minimise harm to the sites through unnecessary subsurface testing:

- (**Removed from public display**)(AHIMS);
- (**Removed from public display**) (AHIMS);
- (**Removed from public display**) (AHIMS);
- (**Removed from public display**)(AHIMS);
- (**Removed from public display**)(AHIMS);
- (**Removed from public display**)(AHIMS); and
- (**Removed from public display**)(AHIMS).

Should future design changes result in potential to harm to these PADs then subsurface testing or salvage excavation may be needed. A discussion of potential management measures and future activities is covered in **Section 13** and **Section 14**.

10.3 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

The test excavation was completed over 14 days (3 weeks) between 17-21 February, 24-28 February, and 31 February to 3 March 2025. The subsurface testing was supervised by Mark Dowdell (Principal Heritage Consultant, ERM), Ilaria Yakimov (Consulting Senior Associate, ERM), Tim Pinches (Consulting Senior Associate, ERM), Mia Linton Smith (Consultant, ERM), and Charles Barnett (Senior Consultant, ERM). The excavation was carried out with involvement of all the RAPs registered for the Project. A full list of attendees is provided in **Table 10-1**.

The testing method was formulated to investigate the PADs identified in the surveys that will be potentially impacted by the current Development Footprint. These PAD sites within the current Development Footprint are also associated with surface finds comprising of:

- Artefact scatters; and
- Isolated stone artefacts.

CMTs are also associated with some of the recorded PADs, however none are located within the current Development Footprint so testing around these trees was not deemed necessary.

ERM has recommended that all areas of archaeological potential be avoided in the Project design wherever possible. As the design currently stands, the sites outlined in **Appendix P** may be impacted as they are within the current Development Footprint. As such an excavation testing plan was developed for each potentially affected PAD to provide information of the subsurface sensitivity of these areas.

The methodology for excavation comprised hand excavation of test pits (50 x 50 cm), known as Shovel Test Pits (STPs) in this ACHAR, at varying spacings along a transect arranged in accordance with the Code of Practice as per the following key points:

- STPs will be placed on a transect appropriate to the scale of the area – either PAD or site – being investigated e.g., 50 m intervals or 100 m, or other justifiable and regular spacing;
- Any test excavation point will be separated by at least 5 m;
- STPs will be excavated using hand tools only;
- The first excavation unit must be excavated and documented in 5 cm spits at each area – either PAD or site – being investigated. Based on the evidence of the first excavation unit, 10 cm spits or sediment profile/stratigraphic excavation (whichever is smaller) may then be implemented;
- All material excavated from the test excavation units must be sieved using a 5 mm aperture wire-mesh sieve;
- STPs will be excavated to at least the base of the identified Aboriginal object-bearing units and must continue to confirm the soils below are culturally sterile;

- Where stone artefacts exceed 25 stone artefacts per 50 x 50 cm unit, the pit will be extended to 1 x 1 m test pit. The 1 x 1 m will be excavated in individual quadrants to determine density locations in the pits. Point providence of stone artefacts within the pit will be carried out by record the X, Y & Z measurements to analyse artefact exact positions of stone artefacts within the stratigraphy;
- Photographic and scale-drawn records of the stratigraphy/soil profile, features and informative Aboriginal objects must be made for each single excavation point;
- STPs must be backfilled as soon as practicable;
- If unexpected archaeology is uncovered such as historic heritage or human remains an Unexpected Archaeology procedure will be followed; and
- Following test excavation, an Aboriginal Site Impact Recording form must be completed and submitted to the AHIMS Registrar as soon as practicable, for each AHIMS site that has been the subject of test excavation in accordance with the Code of Practice.

The spacings of STPs chosen relates to the archaeological and sensitivity of each area as well as the current proposed Development Footprint. The excavation plan was the minimum required to test the extents of recorded sites or PADs.

General rules of excavation were followed to determine actual site extents in line with the Code of Practice, these included creating the following methodology for exploring site boundaries within the proposed Development Footprints:

- Where densities of stone artefacts exceed 25 stone artefacts in a 50 x 50cm STP, the STP will be expanded into a 1 x 1m; and
- Further STPs (50 x 50 cm) will be excavated along the transects near the boundary of PADs where positive test excavation units have been encountered to determine the extent of the sites. This testing will be done in 20 m increments until either a negative test excavation unit or the edge of the Development Footprint is reached, and in consultation with the RAPs.

It was estimated that a minimum of 128 STPs would be required to investigate PADs located within the current Development Footprint (**Table 10-2**). A more detailed testing plan is shown in **Appendix M** that shows the layout of the testing locations. The table is an abridged version from the original that was supplied to the RAPs and HNSW that excludes the non-testing locations and superfluous text.

TABLE 10-2 SUMMARY OF TESTING LOCATIONS

PAD Name	AHIMS# (if registered)	Number of Proposed Test Excavation Units
(**Removed from public display**)	(**Removed from public display**)	6
PAD- West of Wallaby Creek	Removed following test results	3
PAD - Bundara Creek Crossing	Removed following test results	5
(**Removed from public display**)	(**Removed from public display**)	15

PAD Name	AHIMS# (if registered)	Number of Proposed Test Excavation Units
(**Removed from public display**)	(**Removed from public display**)	14
(**Removed from public display**)	(**Removed from public display**)	3
(**Removed from public display**)	(**Removed from public display**)	11
PAD - South of WCWF SU5 09	Removed following test results	6
(**Removed from public display**)	(**Removed from public display**)	1
(**Removed from public display**)	(**Removed from public display**)	19
(**Removed from public display**)	(**Removed from public display**)	23
(**Removed from public display**)	(**Removed from public display**)	24
(**Removed from public display**)	(**Removed from public display**)	2
PAD in northern SU6 near creekline	Removed following test results	8

10.4 EXCAVATION RESULTS

During the test excavation, a total of 130 test excavation units (50 x 50 cm) were excavated across the Project Area within PADs listed in **Table 10-2**, representing the excavation of a 32.5 m^2 area and a volume of 13.15 m^3. These results are summarised per PAD in **Table 10-3**.

Test excavation unit logs are shown in detail in **Appendix N**. A detailed summary of the excavation of each PAD is provided in **Section 10.4.1** to **Section 10.4.14** below.

TABLE 10-3 RESULTS OF THE COMPLEX ASSESSMENT BY PAD

PAD name	STPs excavated	Excavated area (m^2)	Excavated soil volume (m^3)	Number of Artefacts	Artefact density avg. m^2 (m^3)	Maximum Artefact per STP
(**Removed from public display**)	6	1.5	0.30	6	4.00 (20.20)	6 (STP96)
PAD - West of Wallaby Creek	3	0.75	0.20	0	-	-
PAD- Bundara Creek Crossing	5	1.25	1.04	1	0.80 (0.96)	1 (STP58)
(**Removed from public display**)	15	3.75	2.09	0	0	0

PAD name	STPs excavated	Excavated area (m^2)	Excavated soil volume (m^3)	Number of Artefacts	Artefact density avg. m^2 (m^3)	Maximum Artefact per STP
(**Removed from public display**)	14	3.5	1.29	48	13.71 (37.21)	12 (STP124)
(**Removed from public display**)	3	0.75	0.16	5	6.67 (30.77)	5 (STP27)
(**Removed from public display**)	6	2.5	1.30	0	-	-
PAD- South of WCWF SU5 09	10	1.5	0.38	1	0.67 (2.63)	1 (STP78)
(**Removed from public display**)	1	0.25	0.1	0	-	-
(**Removed from public display**)	19	4.75	1.87	17	3.58 (9.12)	5 (STP30)
(**Removed from public display**)	22	5.5	2.41	15	2.73 (6.22)	5 (STP27)
(**Removed from public display**)	16	4	2.10	8	1.23 (3.81)	2 (STP8)
(**Removed from public display**)	2	0.5	0.1	0	-	-
PAD- Northern SU6 near creek line	8	2	0.41	0	-	-
Totals	**130**	**32.5**	**13.23**	**101**	**3.11 (7.63)**	**12 (STP124)**

10.4.1 WCWF SU1 10

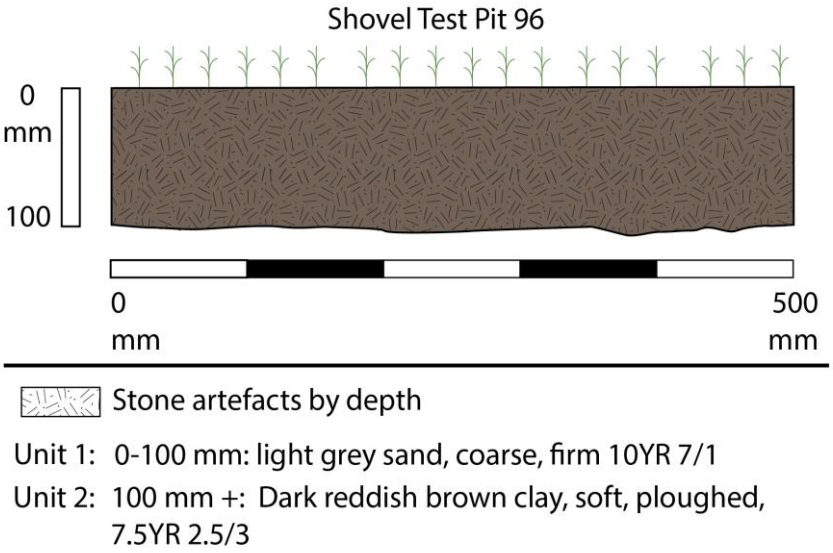
A total of six STPs were excavated within WCWF SU1 10 on the sloping plain landform to the west of Wallaby Creek representing the excavation of 1.5 m^2 and a volume of 0.30 m^3. The soil profile of this landform generally comprised greyish brown clayey silt soils overlying a dark reddish-brown clay. Recent ground disturbance was noted in all STPs excavated due to recent ploughing of the paddock in which WCWF SU1 10 is located.

A total of six subsurface artefacts were recorded in one STP within WCWF SU1 10, STP96 to a maximum depth of 100 mm.

These stone artefacts were all quartz flakes that may not be Aboriginal in origin, but a result of plough damage, as indicated by the high amount of background rock and quartz in the immediate area.

TABLE 10-4 RESULTS – WCWF SU1 10

Pit excavated (artefacts):
STP93, STP94, STP95, STP96 (6), STP97, STP98
Landform: sloping plain
Stratigraphic Representation
Test pit: 96 (0.5 x 0.5 m)
Grid Reference GDA 94 MGA Zone 55 **E** (**Removed from public display**) **N** (**Removed from public display**)
Stratigraphic Description 0-100 mm Greyish brown clayey silt, loose, ploughed 10YR 5/2 100 mm+ Dark reddish-brown clay, soft, ploughed 7.5YR 2.5/3 **Stone Artefact Distribution by Depth** 6: 0-100 mm **Disturbance:** Ploughing and agricultural practices



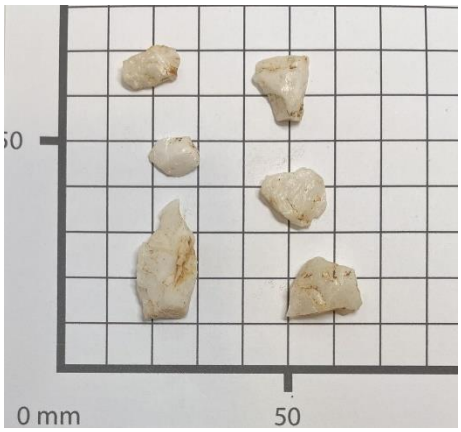
TP 96 West Section



PHOTOGRAPH 10-1 STP96 STRATIGRAPHY



PHOTOGRAPH 10-2 STP96 VIEW TO NORTH



PHOTOGRAPH 10-3 QUARTZ FLAKES FROM STP96 SPIT 1

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage:

- Six subsurface artefacts recovered from STP 96.

10.4.2 PAD - WEST OF WALLABY CREEK

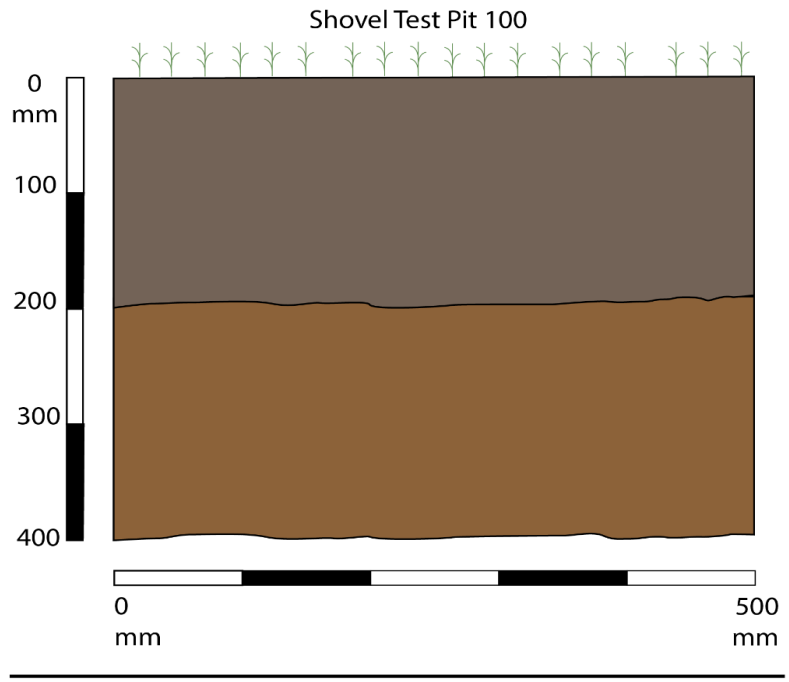
A total of three STPs were excavated within the PAD located to the West of Wallaby Creek which was identified during the survey due to its proximity to Wallaby Creek and nearby surface artefacts. The PAD was located on sloping plain landform representing the excavation of 0.75 m2 and a volume of 0.20 m3. The soil profile of this landform generally comprised of red or brown clayey silt soils overlying a dark greyish brown or dark reddish-brown clay. Historic ground disturbances were noted in the in all STPs excavated due to ploughing, stock grazing and flooding (close to Wallaby Creek).

No stone artefacts were recovered from STPs excavated in this area. The west side of Wallaby Creek appears to be of a lower sensitivity to the eastern side of the creek.

This is likely due to flat to sloping land close to the creek that would have a higher likelihood of seasonal flooding as opposed to the eastern side of the creek that has higher ground closer to the creek that would have been suited to camping throughout the year.

TABLE 10-5 RESULTS – PAD - WEST OF WALLABY CREEK

PIT EXCAVATED (NO ARTEFACTS):
STP99, STP100, STP101
Landform: sloping plain
STRATIGRAPHIC REPRESENTATION
Test pit: 100 (0.5 x 0.5 m)
Grid Reference GDA 94 MGA Zone 55 **E (Removed from public display) N (Removed from public display)**
Stratigraphic Description 0-200 mm Greyish brown clayey silt, hard, compact, ploughed, 10YR 5/3 200-400 mm Reddish brown clayey silt, very hard. 7.5YR 4/3 400 mm Dark reddish-brown clay, hard, with ironstone inclusions, 7.5YR 3/3
Stone Artefact Distribution by Depth N/A
Disturbance: Ploughing and agricultural practices; flood disturbances near Wallaby Creek



Stone artefacts by depth

Unit 1: 0-200mm: Light grey sand, coarse, firm 10YR 7/1

Unit 2: 200-400 mm: Reddish brown clayey silt, very hard 7.5YR 4/3

Unit 3: 400 mm +: Dark reddish brown clay, hard with ironstone inclusions, 10YR 4/2

TP 100 West Section



PHOTOGRAPH 10-4 STP100 STRATIGRAPHY



PHOTOGRAPH 10-5 STP100 VIEW TO NORTH

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE:
• No Aboriginal cultural heritage identified

10.4.3 PAD - BUNDARA CREEK CROSSING

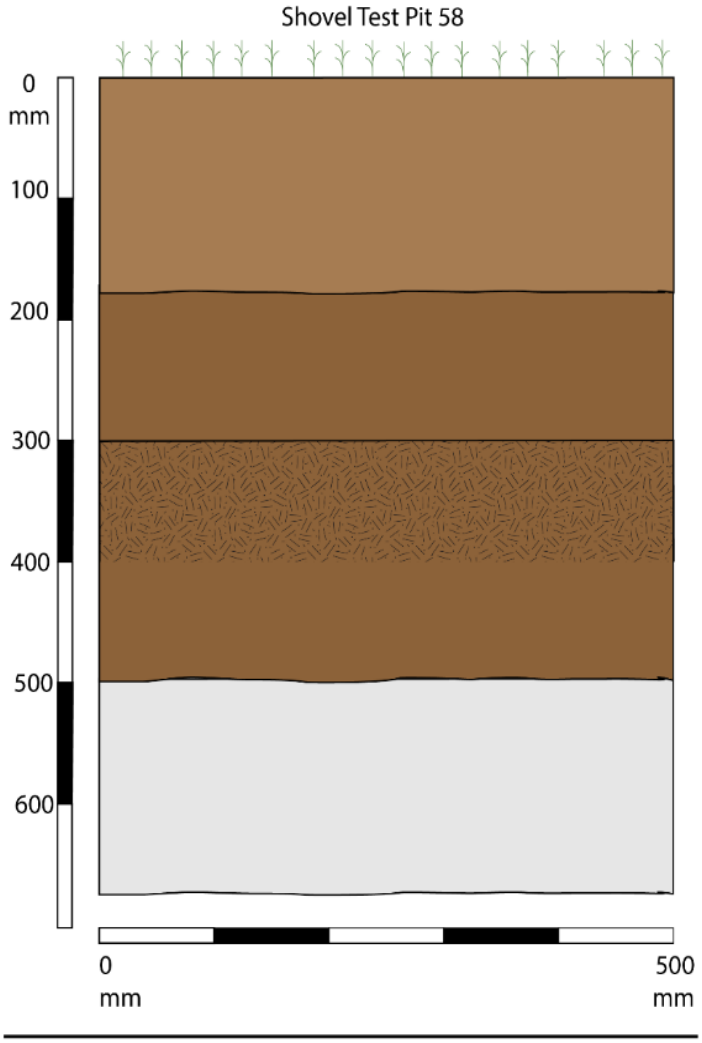
A total of five STPs were excavated within the PAD located to the north and south of Bundara Creek which identified during the survey due to its proximity to Bundara Creek and nearby surface artefacts. The PAD was located across several landforms including creek escarpments, terracing, creek bed, and flat plain landforms associated with Bundara Creek, and included the excavation of 1.25 m^2 and a volume of 1.04 m^3. The soil profile of this landform generally comprised reddish-brown or brown silts overlaying a hard orange clay. Ground disturbances were noted in from stock grazing and historic flooding of Bundara Creek. Land in close proximity to the creek shows evidence of terracing and erosion from flood and rain over a long period of time.

Only one stone artefact was recovered from STP 58 which had a maximum depth of 400 mm. STPs were excavated along the edge of the creek where possible due to creek terracing and erosion. Some pits were excavated in potential flood washout areas in Bundara Creek and went very deep, 750-1000 mm, illustrating the depth of flood deposits from the creek in some areas. The nature of the flood deposits and low number of subsurface or surface finds in the area likely indicate a lower archaeological potential for the area than anticipated. As such, the PAD along the creek in this area can be removed from consideration as an Aboriginal site.

TABLE 10-6 RESULTS – PAD - BUNDARA CREEK CROSSING

PIT EXCAVATED (ARTEFACTS):
STP55, STP56, STP57, STP58 (1), STP59
Landform: creek escarpments, terracing, creek bed and flat plain
STRATIGRAPHIC REPRESENTATION
Test pit: 58 (0.5 x 0.5 m)
Grid Reference GDA 94 MGA Zone 55 **E (Removed from public display) N (Removed from public display)**
Stratigraphic Description 0-180 mm Light brown silt, soft 5YR 6/3 180-500 mm Reddish-brown silt, firm, 5YR 5/6 500-600 mm Light grey silt, firm, 5YR 7/2 600 mm + Brownish orange clay, hard, 5YR 6/6 **Stone Artefact Distribution by Depth** 1:300-400 mm

Disturbance: Livestock grazing, erosion, creek terracing during flood events (Bundara Creek)



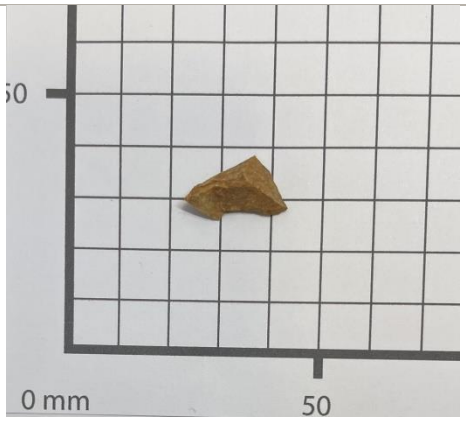
TP 58 North Section



PHOTOGRAPH 10-6 STP58 STRATIGRAPHY



PHOTOGRAPH 10-7 STP58 VIEW TO WEST



PHOTOGRAPH 10-8 SILCRETE FLAKE FROM STP58 SPIT 4

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE:

- One subsurface stone artefact recorded

10.4.4 WCWF SU2 08

A total of 15 STPs were excavated within the PAD located to the north and south of Bundara Creek near proposed Turbine 75 in the south of SU 2, which was identified during the survey due to its proximity to Bundara Creek. The PAD was located across several landforms including creek terracing, creek bed, and flat floodplain landforms associated with Bundara Creek, and included the excavation of 3.75 m^2 and a volume of 2.09 m^3. The soil profile of this landform generally comprised brown or yellowish-brown silts/ clayey silts overlaying a hard reddish-brown clay. Fine grained clayey silt was noted in many of the STPs that may be a degraded clay layer deposited by flooding of the area. The creek itself is quite small in the area and incised in the floodplain that may suggest that historically the creek was once a larger basin or low-lying wetland that the western sections of Bundara Creek drained into or flowed from. Changing conditions upstream have likely affected the flow and consistency of the creek and made it an ephemeral creek in this area.

Ground disturbances were noted in from stock grazing, ploughing, and historic flooding of Bundara Creek with wash out areas noted in the creek bed, although at the time of excavation no water was present in the creek.

No stone artefacts were recorded during the test excavation, a result possibly attributed to the changing nature of the creek and deep flood deposit that may indicate a larger basin. Historically, good camping areas may have been present further away from the creek lowering the archaeological potential of this location. This PAD has been reduced to the be located outside of the Development Footprint.

TABLE 10-7 RESULTS – WCWF SU2 08

PIT EXCAVATED (NO ARTEFACTS):	
STP60	STP68
STP61	STP69
STP62	STP70
STP63	STP71
STP64	STP72
STP65	STP73
STP66	STP74
STP67	
Landform: creek terracing, creek bed, and flat floodplain	
STRATIGRAPHIC REPRESENTATION	
Test pit: 69 (0.5 x 0.5 m)	
Grid Reference GDA 94 MGA Zone 55	

E (Removed from public display) N (Removed from public display)

Stratigraphic Description

0-120 mm Light brown silt, soft, compact, with grass rootlets, 5YR 6/3

120-330 mm Light yellowish-brown sandy silt, compact, with some infrequent quartz inclusions, 10YR 6/4

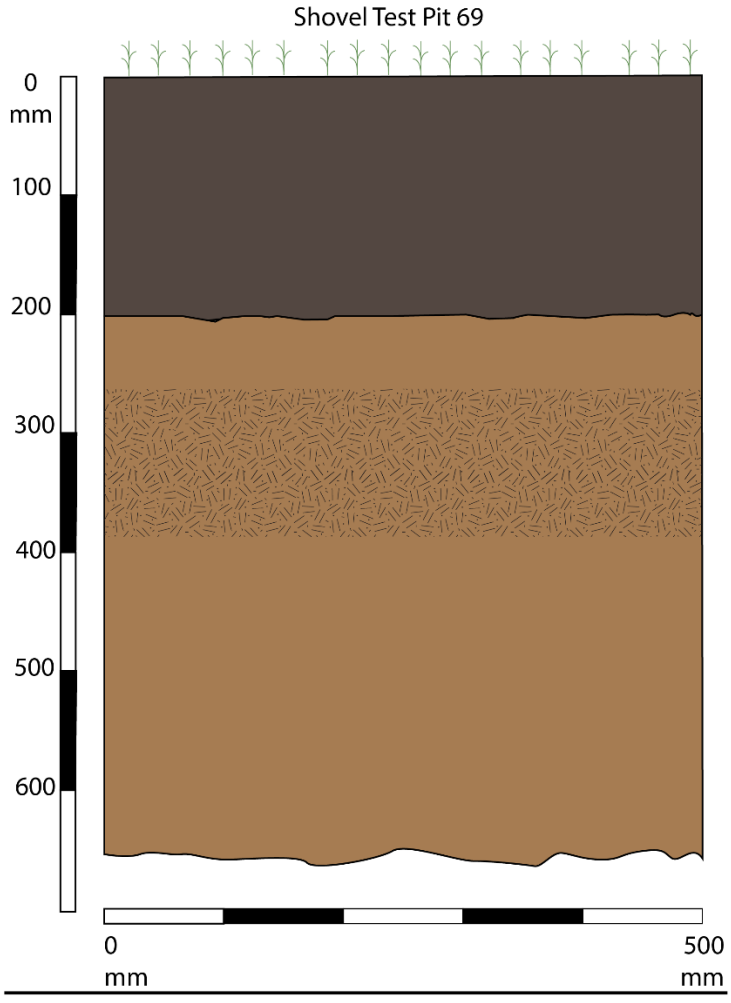
330-540 mm Orange clayey silt, compact, 5YR 6/8

540 mm+ Reddish-brown clay, very compact,5YR 5/6

Stone Artefact Distribution by Depth

N/A

Disturbance: Livestock grazing, ploughing, erosion, creek terracing during flood events (Bundara Creek)



Stone artefacts by depth

Unit 1: 0-120mm: light brown silt, soft with rootlets, 5YR 6/3

Unit 2: 120-330 mm: Light yellowish brown sandy silt, with quartz inclusionshard, 10YR 5/3

Unit 3: 330-540 mm: Orange clayey silt, hard, 5YR 6/8

Unit 4: 540 mm +: Reddish brown clay, very hard, 5YR 5/6

TP 69 North Section



PHOTOGRAPH 10-9 STP79 STRATIGRAPHY



PHOTOGRAPH 10-10 STP70 VIEW TO NORTH

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE:

- No Aboriginal cultural heritage recorded

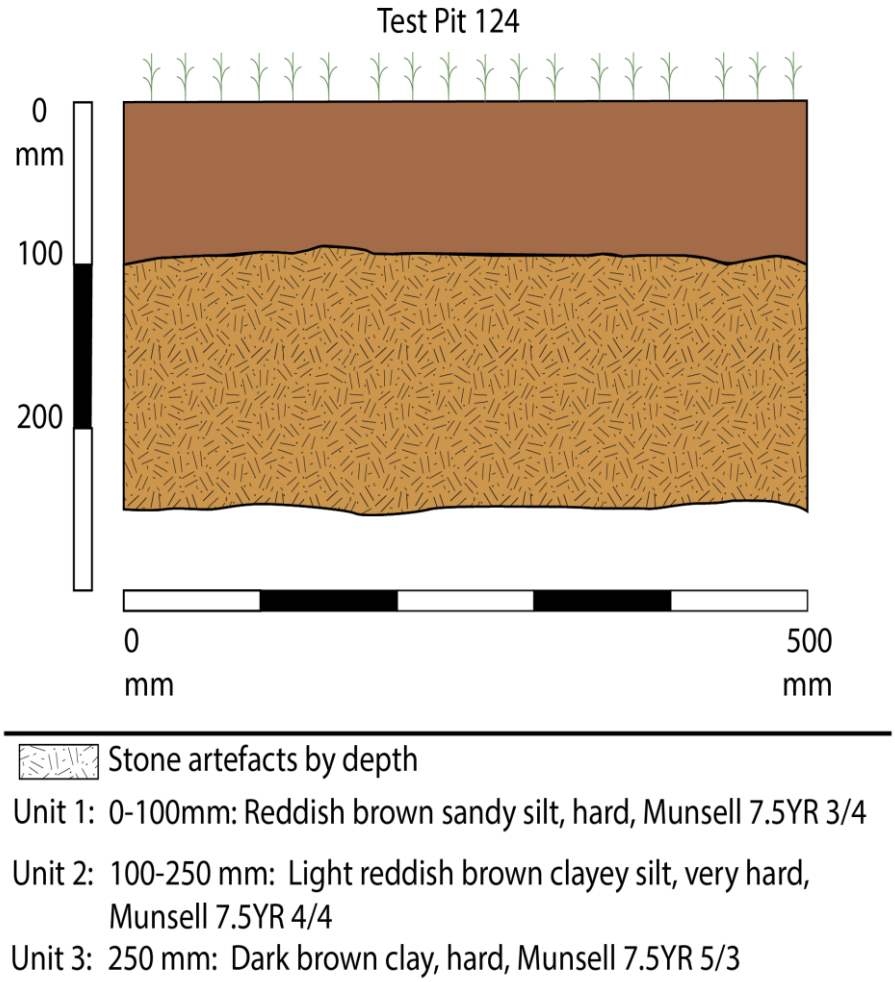
10.4.5 WCWF SU5 01

A total of 14 STPs were excavated within SU 5 on undulating floodplain landform representing the excavation of 3.5 m^2 and a volume of 1.29 m^3. The soil profile of this landform generally comprised of red or brown sandy silty soils overlying a dark brown or dark reddish-brown clay. Ground disturbance largely comprised of ploughing with two dams noted in the north or the WCWF PAD. This plough zone was noted as 50-250 mm in depth. Below this plough damage, the soil comprises of firm to very hard silty sand overlying a hard clay B- Horizon.

Surface artefacts (n=14) were recorded around the pit locations during the excavation whilst traversing the Activity Area between testing locations. A total of 48 subsurface artefacts were recorded in 12 of the 14 STPs excavated to a maximum depth of 800 mm.

TABLE 10-8 RESULTS – WCWF SU5 01

PIT EXCAVATED (ARTEFACTS):	
STP115 (1)	STP123 (4)
STP116 (1)	STP124 (12)
STP117 (1)	STP125 (4)
STP119 (3)	STP126 (1)
STP120	STP127 (1)
STP121 (3)	STP128 (11)
STP122 (6)	STP129
Landform: Undulating Floodplain	
STRATIGRAPHIC REPRESENTATION	
Test pit: 124 (0.5 x 0.5 m)	
Grid Reference GDA 94 MGA Zone 55 **E (Removed from public display) N (Removed from public display)**	
Stratigraphic Description **STP 124** 0-100 mm Reddish brown sandy silt, hard, 7.5YR 3/4 100-250 mm Light reddish-brown clayey silt, very hard, 7.5YR 4/4. 250 mm Dark brown clay, hard, 7.5YR 2.5/3 **Stone Artefact Distribution by Depth:** 2: 100-200mm 10: 200-250mm **Disturbance:** Ploughing and agricultural practices	



TP 124 Representative North Section



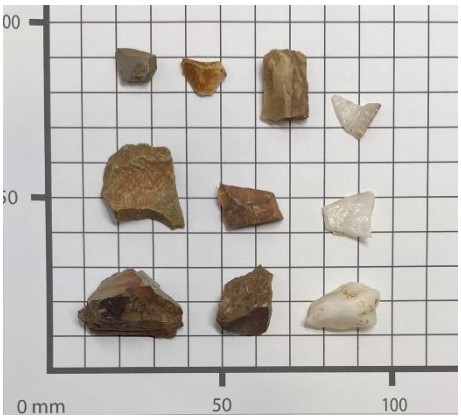
PHOTOGRAPH 10-11 STP124 STRATIGRAPHY



PHOTOGRAPH 10-12 STP124 VIEW TO NORTH



PHOTOGRAPH 10-13 SILCRETE AND CHERT FLAKES FROM STP124 SPIT 2



PHOTOGRAPH 10-14 ARTEFACTS FROM STP124 SPIT 3

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE:

- 14 surface artefacts recorded during the excavation
- 48 subsurface artefacts recovered from STPs

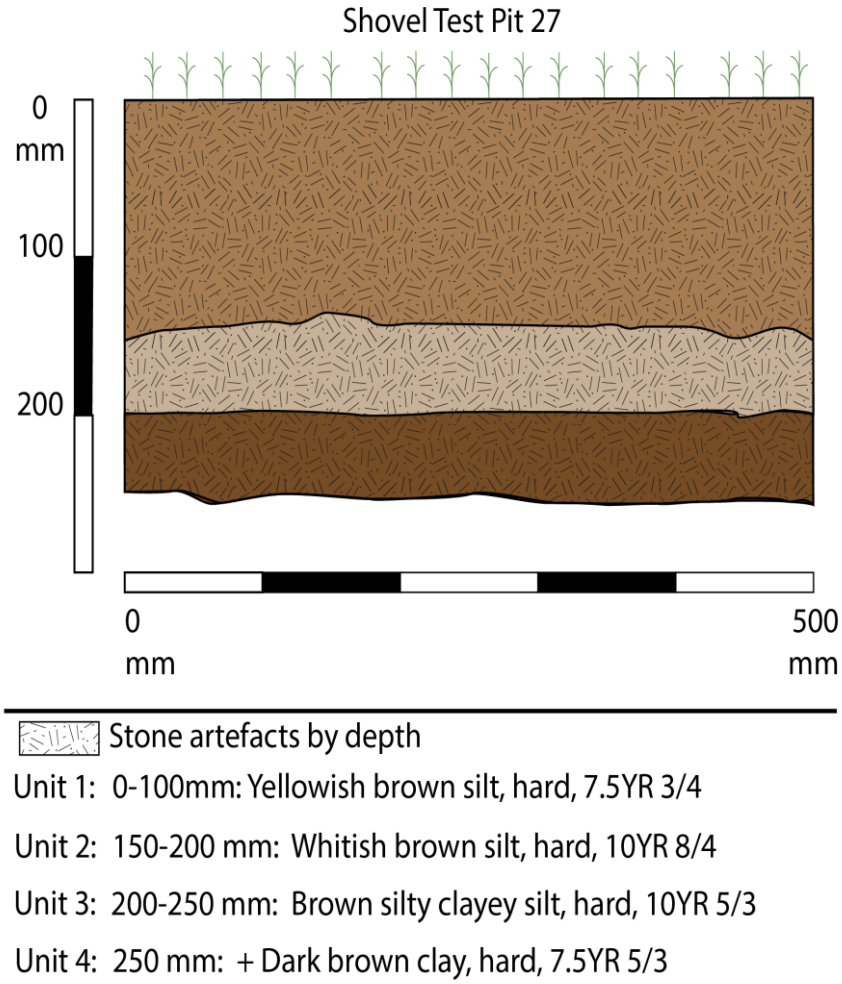
10.4.6 WCWF SU5 08

A total of three STPs were excavated within WCWF SU5 08 on floodplain landform adjacent to Jack Creek representing the excavation of 0.75 m^2 and a volume of 0.16m^3. The soil profile of this landform generally comprised of red or brown sandy silty soils overlying a dark brown or dark reddish-brown clay. Ground disturbance largely comprised of ploughing with two dams noted in the north or the WCWF PAD. Only minor disturbances were noted in the top 100 mm from flood events and construction of agricultural tracks nearby.

A total of six subsurface artefacts were recorded in one STP within WCWF SU5 08, STP27 (***Table 10-9***) to a maximum depth of 250 mm.

TABLE 10-9 RESULTS – WCWF SU5 08

PIT EXCAVATED (ARTEFACTS):
STP27 (5), STP28, STP130
Landform: Floodplain
STRATIGRAPHIC REPRESENTATION
Test pit: 27 (0.5 x 0.5 m)
Grid Reference GDA 94 MGA Zone 55 **E (Removed from public display) N (Removed from public display)**
Stratigraphic Description **STP 27** 0-150mm Yellowish brown silt, hard, 10YR 5/6 150-200mm Whiteish brown silt, hard, compact, 10YR 8/4 200-250mm Brown silty clay, hard, 10YR 5/3 250mm+Brown clay, very hard, 10YR 4/3 **Disturbance:** local disturbance from construction of agricultural tracks on surfaces; flood disturbance **Stone Artefact Distribution by Depth** 1: 0-150 mm 3: 150-200 mm 1: 200-250 mm



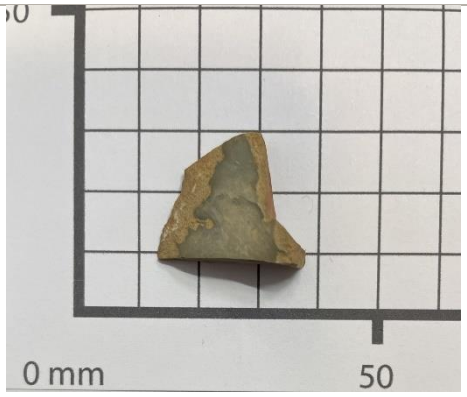
TP 27 Representative East Section



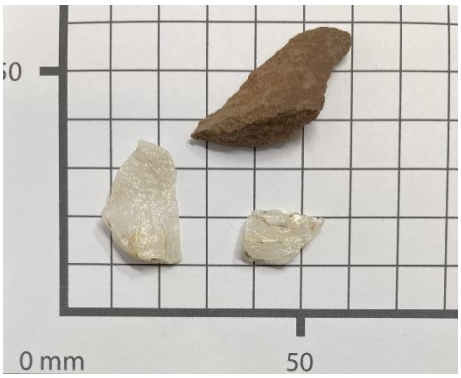
PHOTOGRAPH 10-15 STP27 STRATIGRAPHY



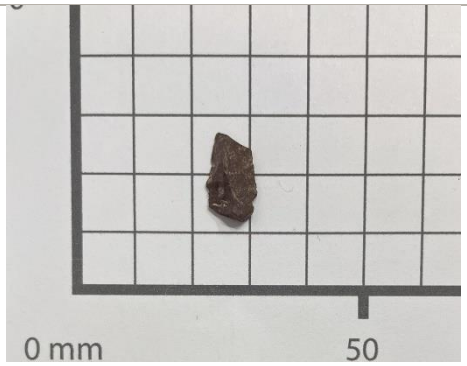
PHOTOGRAPH 10-16 STP27 VIEW TO WEST



PHOTOGRAPH 10-17 SILCRETE FLAKE FROM STP27 SPIT 1



PHOTOGRAPH 10-18 SILCRETE AND QUARTZ FLAKES FROM STP27 SPIT 2



PHOTOGRAPH 10-19 CHERT BLADE FROM STP27 SPIT 3

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE:

- Five subsurface artefacts recovered from STPs

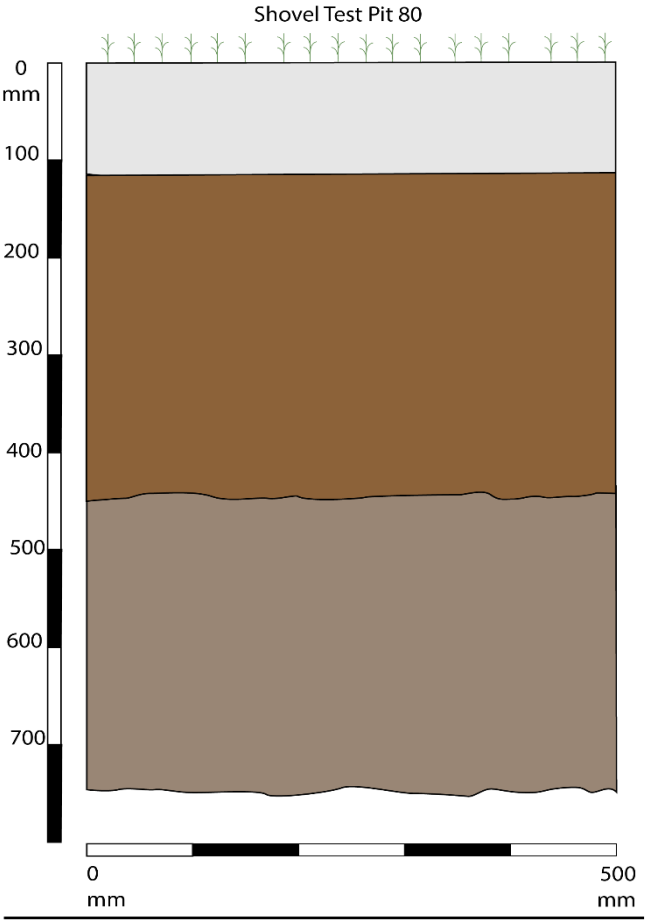
10.4.7 WCWF SU5 09

A total of 10 STPs were excavated within PAD WCWF SU5 09 located to the south and north of Jack Creek. The PAD was located on several landforms including creek terracing, floodplain, creek bed, and rocky slope landforms associated with Jack Creek and a nearby hill and included the excavation of 2.5 m^2 and a volume of 1.3 m^3. The soil profile of this landform generally comprised of grey, brown or red clayey silt soils overlying a dark reddish-brown clay. Some STPs located within the creek bed displayed sandy soils where a firm B-horizon such as a clay of bedrock could be reached. Ground disturbances were noted in STPs excavated due to ploughing, stock grazing, and flood events (close to Wallaby Creek and Ugumjil Creek). Land in close proximity to the creeks shows evidence of terracing and erosion from flood and rain over a long period of time.

No Aboriginal heritage was recovered during the excavation, a result attributed to the low number of test pits excavated, steep rocky terrain unsuitable for habitation, and the potential natural disturbances from flood events to the south. Surface artefacts are located on the southern side of the creek, further testing may yield surface artefacts in this PAD.

TABLE 10-10 RESULTS – WCWF SU5 09

PIT EXCAVATED (NO ARTEFACTS):	
STP80	STP86
STP82	STP87
STP83	STP88
STP84	STP89
STP85	STP90
Landform: creek terracing, floodplain, creek bed, and rocky slope	
STRATIGRAPHIC REPRESENTATION	
Test pit: 80 (0.5 x 0.5 m)	
Grid Reference GDA 94 MGA Zone 55 **E (Removed from public display) N (Removed from public display)**	
Stratigraphic Description	
0-120 mm Light greyish-brown silt, coarse, firm, 10YR 6/3	
120-450 mm Mixed brown and black clayey silt, coarse, firm 10YR 3/1	
450-700 mm Brownish-grey clayey silt, coarse, firm 10YR 6/2	
700-750 mm+ Greyish-brown clay, compact, very hard 10YR 4/2	
Stone Artefact Distribution by Depth	
N/A	
Disturbance: Livestock grazing, ploughing, erosion, creek terracing during flood events (Jack Creek)	



Stone artefacts by depth

Unit 1: 0-120mm: light grey sand, coarse, firm 10YR 7/1

Unit 2: 120-450 mm: Mixed brown and black clayey silt, coarse, firm 10YR 3/1

Unit 3: 450-750 mm: Brownish grey clayey silt, coarse, compact 10YR 4/3

Unit 4: 750 mm +: Greyish Brown clay, very hard, 10YR 4/2

TP 80 South Section



PHOTOGRAPH 10-20 STP80 STRATIGRAPHY



PHOTOGRAPH 10-21 STP80 VIEW TO NORTH

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE:
• No Aboriginal heritage located during excavations

10.4.8 PAD - SOUTH OF WCWF SU5 09

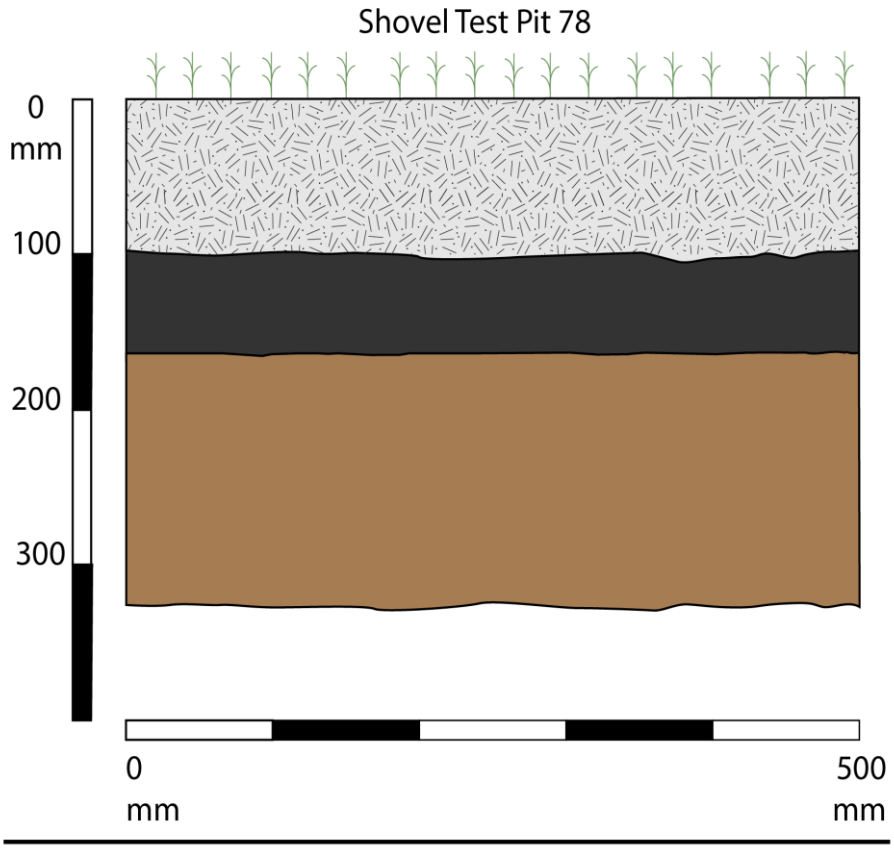
A total of six STPs were excavated within the PAD south of WCWF SU5 09 located to the south Jack Creek during the survey. The PAD was located on eroded floodplain. As several surface artefacts were recorded during the survey, a PAD was added to the area. Excavation comprised of 1.5 m^2 and a volume of 0.38 m^3. The soil profile of this landform generally comprised of orange, brown or greyish brown silt soils overlying a dark greyish brown, brown or reddish-brown clay.

Ground disturbances were noted in STPs excavated due to ploughing, stock grazing, and flood/ erosion events.

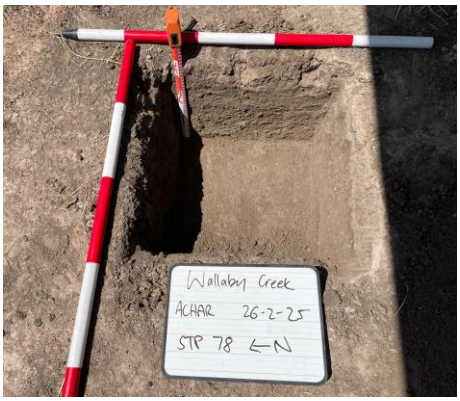
Only one stone artefact was recovered from STP 78 to a maximum depth of 100 mm. One surface stone artefact was recorded in proximity to STP79. While stone artefacts are recorded in STP 78 and on the surface, the general archaeological sensitivity of this PAD appears to be low, with a higher potential for finds to occur further to the north.

TABLE 10-11 RESULTS – PAD SOUTH OF WCWF SU5 09

PIT EXCAVATED (ARTEFACTS):
STP75, STP76, STP77, STP78 (1), STP79, STP81
Landform: creek terracing, floodplain, creek bed, and rocky slope
STRATIGRAPHIC REPRESENTATION
Test pit: 78 (0.5 x 0.5 m)
Grid Reference GDA 94 MGA Zone 55 **E (Removed from public display) N (Removed from public display)**
Stratigraphic Description 0-100 mm Light grey sandy silt, coarse, firm, 10YR 7/1 100-160 mm Black clayey silt, coarse, compact , 10YR 2/1 160-320 mm Brown clayey silt, coarse, compact, 10YR 4/3 320+ mm Brown clay, hard, 10YR 4/3 **Stone Artefact Distribution by Depth** 1: 0100 mm **Disturbance:** Livestock grazing, ploughing, erosion, creek terracing during flood events (Jack Creek)



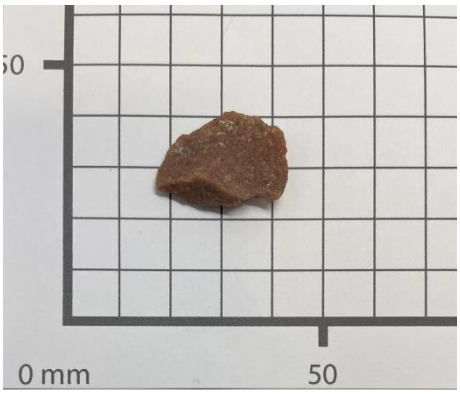
TP 78 East Section



PHOTOGRAPH 10-22 STP78 STRATIGRAPHY



PHOTOGRAPH 10-23 STP78 FACING NORTH-EAST



PHOTOGRAPH 10-24 SILCRETE FLAKE FROM STP78

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE:

- 1 subsurface stone artefact (STP 78)
- 1 surface stone artefact

10.4.9 WCWF SU5 10

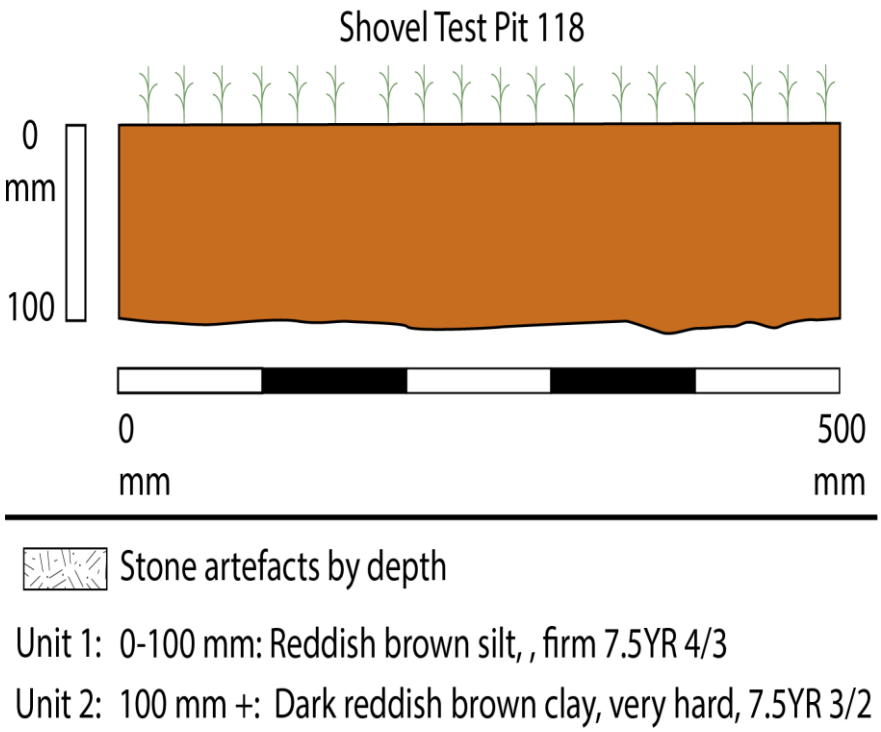
A total of one STP was excavated within the PAD north of WCWF SU5 01 located to the to the east of Wallaby Creek during the survey. The PAD extends along the edge of a natural drainage line that drain westward into Wallaby Creek. As several surface artefacts were recorded during the survey, a PAD was added to the area and STP 118 was excavated to provide subsurface context to the new PAD. While no subsurface artefacts were recorded, based on the surface artefacts recorded it is assumed that there is still a high likelihood for subsurface artefacts to be present in the PAD due to the size of WCWF SU5 01 nearby. Excavation comprised of 0.25 m^2 and a volume of 0.1 m^3. The soil profile of this landform comprised of reddish brown silt overlying a dark reddish brown, clay.

Ground disturbances were noted due to ploughing, stock grazing, and flood/ erosion events associated with the drainage line adjacent and Wallaby Creek to the west.

No stone artefacts were recovered from STP 118. While no stone artefacts are recorded in STP 118, 18 stone artefacts were recorded on the surface around the testing location during the survey. This indicates that while the testing did not turn up subsurface stone artefacts, there is still a high potential for them to occur in the PAD. Further testing may be required to determine this in detail.

TABLE 10-12 RESULTS –WCWF SU5 10

PIT EXCAVATED (ARTEFACTS):
STP118
Landform: floodplain, edge of drainage line into Wallaby Creek
STRATIGRAPHIC REPRESENTATION
Test pit: 118 (0.5 x 0.5 m)
Grid Reference GDA 94 MGA Zone 55 **E (Removed from public display) N (Removed from public display)**
Stratigraphic Description 0-100 mm Reddish brown sandy silt, firm, 7.5YR 4/3 100+ mm Dark reddish brown clay, very hard, 7.5YR 3/2
Stone Artefact Distribution by Depth N/A
Disturbance: Livestock grazing, ploughing, erosion, washdown during flood events (drainage line)



TP 118 East Section



PHOTOGRAPH 10-25 STP118 STRATIGRAPHY



PHOTOGRAPH 10-26 STP118 FACING NORTH-EAST

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE:

- No Aboriginal heritage located during excavations

10.4.10 WCWF SU5 11

A total of 19 STPs were excavated within PAD WCWF SU5 11 located to the east of Wallaby Creek and to the north of Ugumjil Creek, which was identified during the survey due to its proximity to Wallaby Creek and nearby surface artefacts. The PAD was located on several landforms including creek escarpments, terracing, floodplain, and sloping plain landforms associated with the confluence of the two creeks representing the excavation of 4.75 m^2 and a volume of 1.87 m^3. The soil profile of this landform generally comprised of grey, brown or red clayey silt soils overlying a dark reddish-brown clay. Ground disturbances were noted in STPs excavated due to ploughing, stock grazing, and flood events (close to Wallaby Creek and Ugumjil Creek). Land in close proximity to the creeks shows evidence of terracing and erosion from flood and rain over a long period of time.

A total of 16 stone artefacts were recovered from STPs excavated in this area to a maximum depth of 600 mm (STP 112). The eastern side of Wallaby Creek appears to be of a lower sensitivity to the eastern side of the creek. The eastern side of the creek illustrates higher ground closer that would have been suited to camping throughout the year.

TABLE 10-13 RESULTS – WCWF SU5 11

PIT EXCAVATED (ARTEFACTS)	
STP29 (3)	STP106
STP30 (4)	STP107
STP53	STP108
STP54 (1)	STP109
STP91	STP110 (1)
STP92	STP111 (1)
STP102 (1)	STP112 (1)
STP103	STP113
STP104 (1)	STP114 (1)
STP105 (1)	
Landform: creek escarpments, terracing, floodplain, and sloping plain	
STRATIGRAPHIC REPRESENTATION	
Test pit: 30 (0.5 x 0.5 m)	
Grid Reference GDA 94 MGA Zone 55 **E (Removed from public display) N (Removed from public display)**	
Stratigraphic Description 00-200 mm Grayish-brown sandy silt, hard, 10Y5 5/2 200-650 mm Light brown silty sand, hard, 10YR 5/3	

650 mm Dark brown clay, very hard, 10YR 3/3

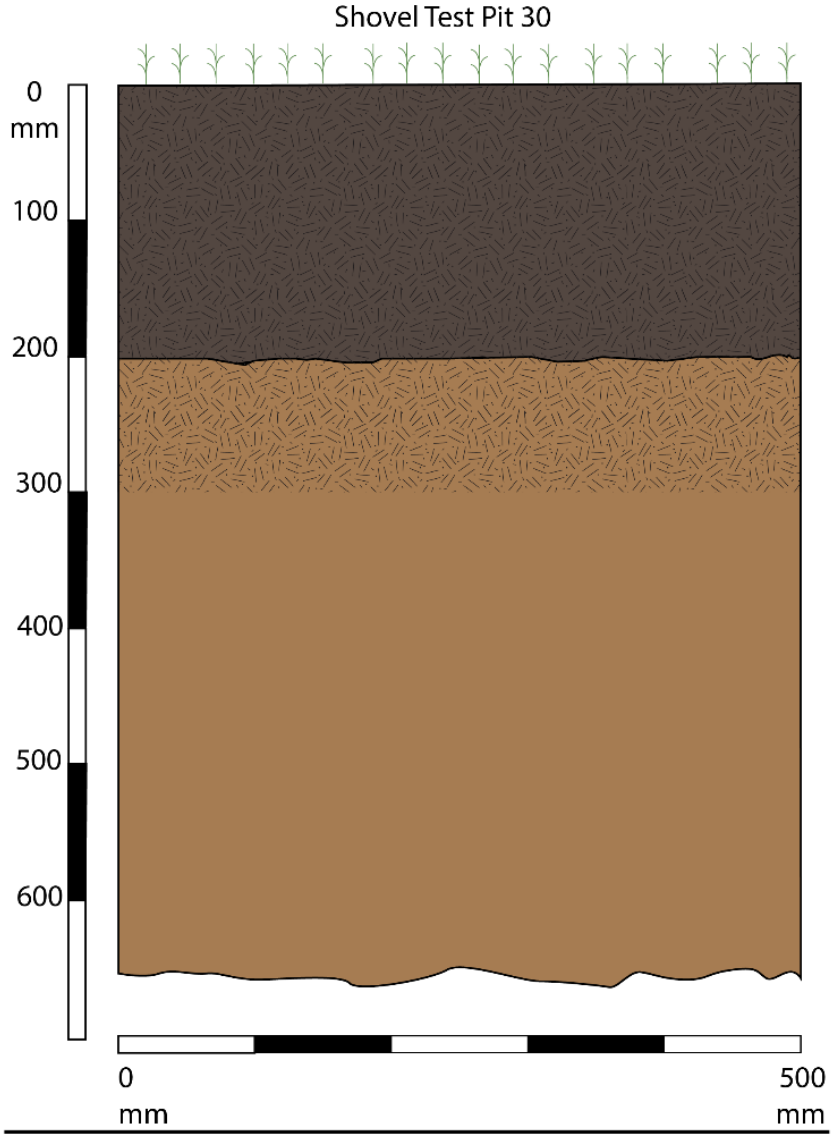
Stone Artefact Distribution by Depth

2:0-100 mm

2: 100-200 mm

1: 200-300 mm

Disturbance: Ploughing and agricultural practices; flood disturbances near Wallaby Creek and Ugumjil Creek



Stone artefacts by depth

Unit 1: 0-200mm: greyish brown sandy silt, hard, 10YR 5/2

Unit 2: 200-650 mm: Light brown silty sand, hard, 10YR 5/3

Unit 3: 650 mm +: Dark brown clay, very hard, 10YR 3/3

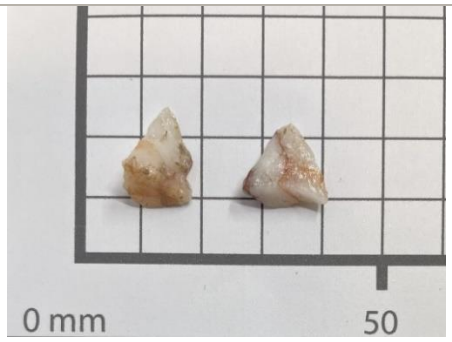
TP 30 East Section



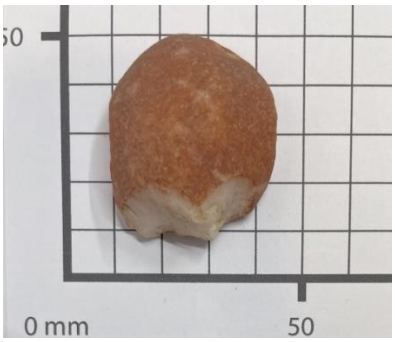
PHOTOGRAPH 10-27 STP30 STRATIGRAPHY



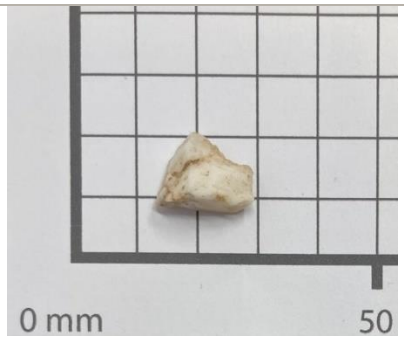
PHOTOGRAPH 10-28 STP30 FACING NORTH-WEST



PHOTOGRAPH 10-29 QUARTZ FLAKES FROM STP30 SPIT 1



PHOTOGRAPH 10-30 QUARTZ CORE FROM STP30 SPIT 2



PHOTOGRAPH 10-31 QUARTZ FLAKE FROM STP30 SPIT 1

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE:

- 16 subsurface artefacts were identified

10.4.11 WCWF SU5 12

A total of 22 STPs were excavated within PAD WCWF SU5 12 located to the south and north of Ugumjil Creek, which was identified during the survey due to its proximity to Ugumjil Creek and nearby surface artefacts. The PAD was located on several landforms including creek escarpments, terracing, floodplain, creek bed, and sloping plain landforms associated with Ugumjil Creek, and included the excavation of 5.5 m^2 and a volume of 2.41 m^3. The soil profile of this landform generally comprised of grey, brown or red clayey silt soils overlying a dark reddish-brown clay. Some STPs located within the creek bed displayed sandy soils where a firm B-horizon such as a clay of bedrock could be reached. Ground disturbances were noted in STPs excavated due to ploughing, stock grazing, and flood events (close to Wallaby Creek and Ugumjil Creek). Land in close proximity to the creeks shows evidence of terracing and erosion from flood and rain over a long period of time.

A total of 15 stone artefacts were recovered from STPs to a maximum depth of 800 mm (STP 49). STPs along the creek terracing exhibited a changing soil profile due to creek terracing and erosion. The southern portion of the creek is elevated compared to the northern sides of the creek. Some pits were excavated in low lying former anabranches of Ugumjil Creek with a firm B-Horizon such as clay or bedrock not reached. Most stone artefacts were located between 200-300 mm.

TABLE 10-14 RESULTS – WCWF SU5 12

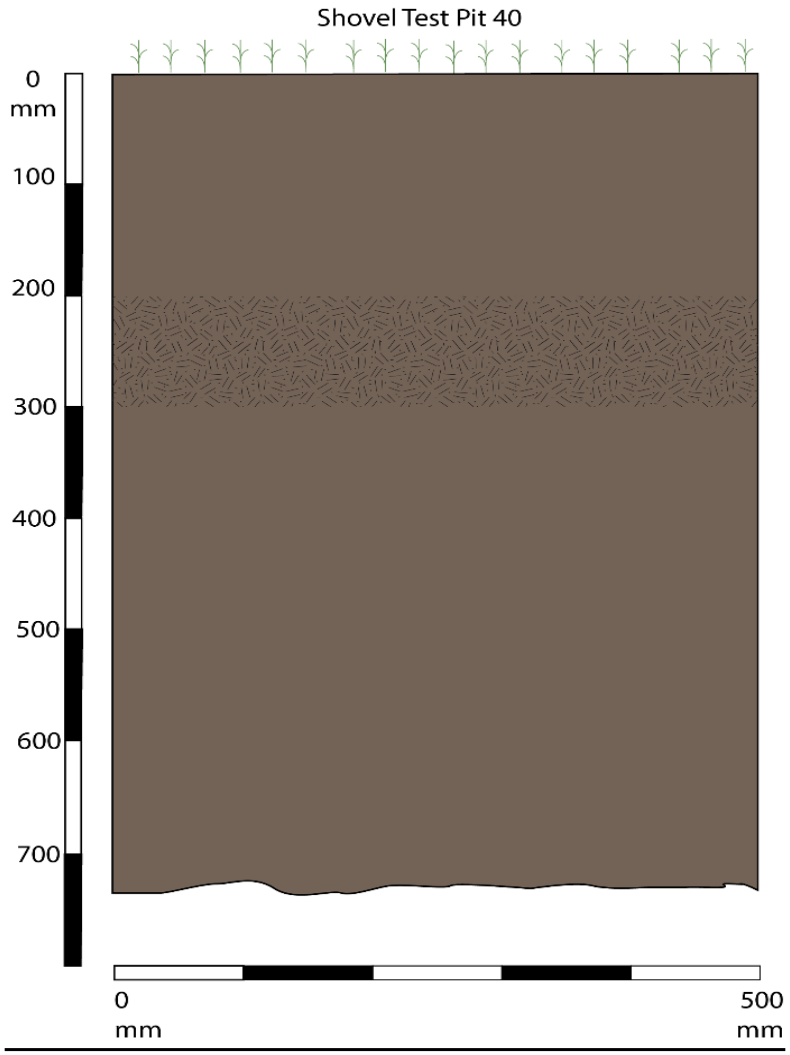
PIT EXCAVATED (ARTEFACTS):	
STP31	STP42 (1)
STP32	STP43 (1)
STP33	STP44 (1)
STP34	STP45
STP35 (1)	STP46 (1)
STP36	STP47
STP37 (1)	STP48
STP38	STP49 (1)
STP39	STP50 (1)
STP40 (5)	STP51
STP41	STP52
Landform: creek escarpments, terracing, floodplain, sloping plain	
STRATIGRAPHIC REPRESENTATION	
Test pit: 40 (0.5 x 0.5 m)	
Grid Reference GDA 94 MGA Zone 55	
E (Removed from public display) N (Removed from public display)	
Stratigraphic Description	
0-740 mm Greyish-brown sandy silt, loose, 10YR 5/3	

740 mm+ Dark reddish-brown clay, hard, 7.5YR 3/3

Stone Artefact Distribution by Depth

5: 200-300 mm

Disturbance: Livestock grazing, erosion, creek terracing during flood events (Ugumjil Creek)



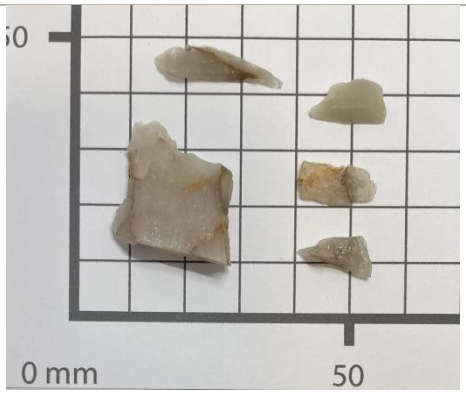
TP 40 North Section



PHOTOGRAPH 10-32 STP40 STRATIGRAPHY



PHOTOGRAPH 10-33 STP40 FACING NORTH-WEST



PHOTOGRAPH 10-34 CHALCEDONY AND QUARTZ FLAKES FROM STP40

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE:

- 15 stone artefacts recorded

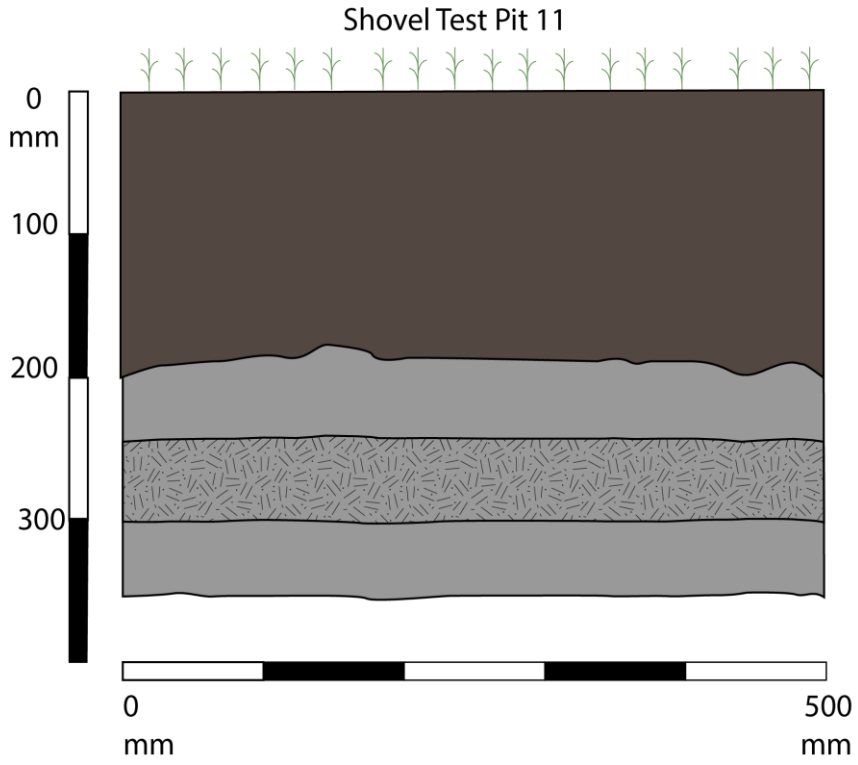
10.4.12 WCWF SU6 01

A total of 16 STPs were excavated within PAD WCWF SU6 01 located to the east of unnamed creek in SU 6. The PAD is located with a low-lying floodplain and low sloping hill, that included the excavation of 4 m^2 and a volume of 1.59 m^3. The soil profile of this landform generally comprised of grey, brown or red clayey silt soils overlying a dark reddish-brown clay.

A total of eight subsurface stone artefacts were recorded within WCWF SU6 01 PAD to a maximum depth of 300 mm. Ground disturbance was noted from ploughing and cropping in the south while the south has been affected by flooding and historic attempts by the landowners to dam and create bunds to portions of the floodplains. This disturbance was predominantly seen on the surface with visible changes to the surface deposits in and around creek runoffs. A total of 15 surface artefact locations were recorded within the WCWF SU6 01 PAD during the excavation.

TABLE 10-15 RESULTS – WCWF SU6 01

PIT EXCAVATED (ARTEFACTS):	
STP1 (1)	STP11 (2)
STP4	STP12
STP5	STP13
STP6 (1)	STP14
STP7	STP15 (2)
STP8 (2)	STP16
STP9	STP17
STP10	STP18
Landform: low-lying floodplain and low sloping hill	
STRATIGRAPHIC REPRESENTATION	
Test pit: 11 (0.5 x 0.5 m)	
Grid Reference GDA 94 MGA Zone 55 **E (Removed from public display) N (Removed from public display)**	
Stratigraphic Description 0-200 mm Dark grayish-brown clayey silt, hard, 10YR 4/2 200-350 mm Light gray silt, very hard, 10YR 7/1 350 mm+ Dark yellowish-brown clay, very hard, 10YR 4/6	
Stone Artefact Distribution by Depth 2: 200-300 mm	
Disturbance: Livestock grazing, erosion, creek terracing during flood events (Ugumjil Creek)	



Stone artefacts by depth

Unit 1: 0-200mm: Dark greyish brown clayey silt, hard, 10YR 4/2

Unit 2: 200-350 mm: Light grey silt, very hard, 10YR 7/1

Unit 3: 350 mm: Dark yellowish brown clay, hard, 10YR 4/6

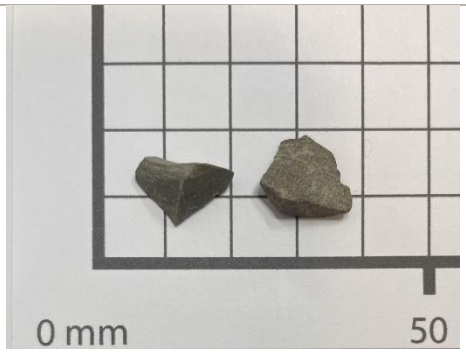
TP 11 South Section



PHOTOGRAPH 10-35 STP11 STRATIGRAPHY



PHOTOGRAPH 10-36 STP11 VIEW TO SOUTH-EAST



Photograph 10-37 hornfels flakes from STP11

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE:

- 13 subsurface stone artefacts recorded

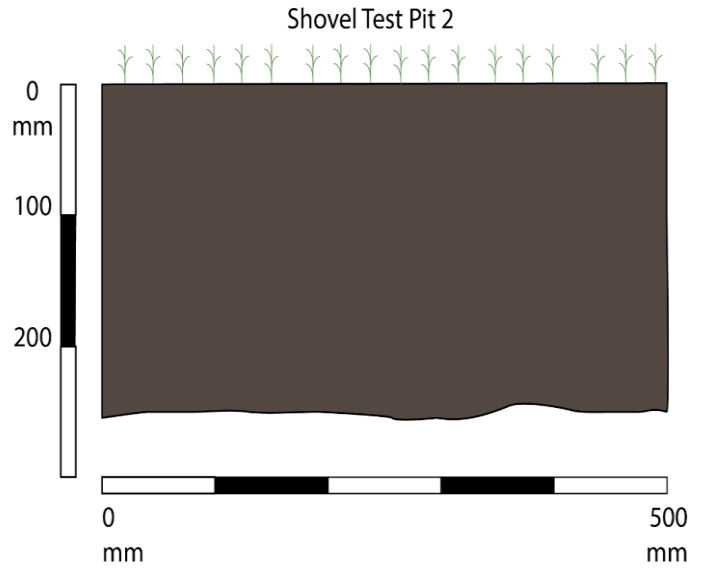
10.4.13 WCWF SU6 05

A total of two STPs were excavated to test the archaeological potential of either side of this shallow creek bed/ washout area and eroded plain with no subsurface stone artefacts located. The excavation comprised of 0.5 m^2 and a volume of 0.1 m^3. The soil profile of this landform generally comprised of blackish-brown silt soils overlying a dark reddish-brown clay.

No Aboriginal heritage was located during the testing to add to the 15 surface artefact locations recorded during the survey. The shallow nature of the subsoils indicates a predominantly surface scatter (***Table 10-15***).

TABLE 10-16 RESULTS - WCWF SU6 05

PIT EXCAVATED (NO ARTEFACTS):
STP2, STP3
Landform: eroded plain, shallow creek bed/ washout area
STRATIGRAPHIC REPRESENTATION
Test pit: 2 (0.5 x 0.5 m)
Grid Reference GDA 94 MGA Zone 55 **E (Removed from public display) N (Removed from public display)**
Stratigraphic Description 0-200 mm Dark blackish-brown clayey silt with some sand, hard, eroded, 10YR 2/2 200 mm+ Dark reddish-brown clay with sand, hard, eroded, 7.5YR 3/3 **Stone Artefact Distribution by Depth** N/A **Disturbance: Livestock grazing, ploughing, erosion (water and wind)**



TP 2 North Section



PHOTOGRAPH 10-38 STP2 STRATIGRAPHY



PHOTOGRAPH 10-39 STP2 VIEW TO WEST

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE:

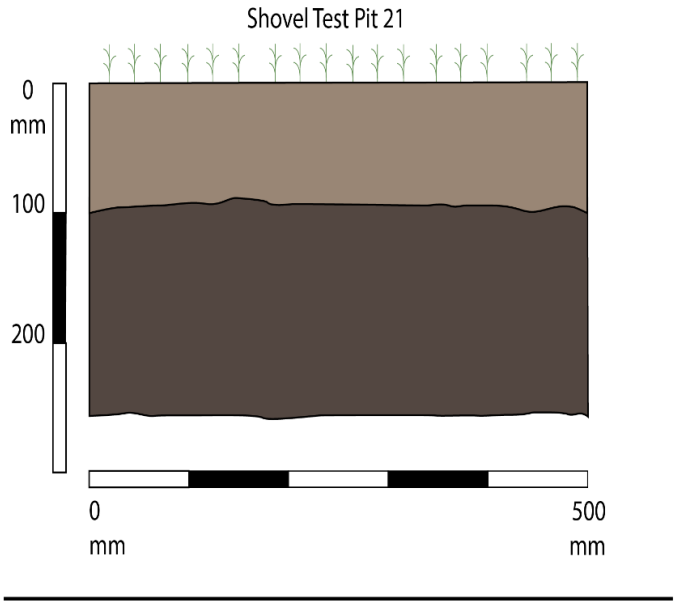
- No subsurface stone artefacts recorded

10.4.14 NORTHERN SU6 NEAR CREEK LINE

A total of eight STPs were excavated where the new transmission corridor crossed the creek on ploughed flat plain adjacent to the unnamed creek that flows north from WCWF SU6 01 in Survey Unit 6, comprising the excavation of 2 m^2 and a volume of 0.41 m^3 (***Table 10-16***). Soils comprised of a soft greyish-brown silt overlying a firm blackish to reddish-brown clay. No subsurface artefacts were recovered at this location. As such, taking into the account the results of the survey, this location was reassessed as having a low potential for Aboriginal heritage to occur in the area.

TABLE 10-17 RESULTS - NORTHERN SU6 NEAR CREEK LINE

PIT EXCAVATED (NO ARTEFACTS):	
Other area of potential	
STP19	STP23
STP20	STP24
STP21	STP25
STP22	STP26
Landform: creek terracing, flat plain	
STRATIGRAPHIC REPRESENTATION	
Test pit: 21 (0.5 x 0.5 m)	
Grid Reference GDA 94 MGA Zone 55	
E (Removed from public display) N (Removed from public display)	
Stratigraphic Description	
0-100 mm Grayish-brown silt, loose, ploughed 10YR 5/2	
100-250 mm Dark gray, brown and white mixed clayey silt with burnt material inclusions, loose, ploughed, 10YR 4/2	
250 mm + Dark blackish-brown clay, firm, 10YR 2/2	
Stone Artefact Distribution by Depth	
N/A	
Disturbance: ploughing	



TP 21 West Section



PHOTOGRAPH 10-40 STP21 STRATIGRAPHY



PHOTOGRAPH 10-41 STP21 VIEW TO WEST

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE:

- No Aboriginal cultural heritage identified

10.5 DISCUSSION

A total of 130 STPs were excavated as part of the test excavation program at the proposed Wallaby Creek Wind Farm. The majority of PADs tested contained subsurface Aboriginal cultural heritage. This expanded on the surface stone artefacts recorded during the survey. A total of 40 STPs were positive for Aboriginal cultural heritage with most STP's artefact density significantly less than 25 stone artefacts per m^2. These results indicate a low density of stone artefacts at most of the PADs tested, with the exception being WCWF SU05 01 which was considered to have a moderate density.

The STPs in WCWF SU5 01, which was adjacent to Wallaby Creek and Jack Creek, were also previously noted during the initial survey as having a large number of surface stone artefacts such as blades, grindstones, and axes, and a large variety of raw materials. Other tested PADs exhibited lower quantities of subsurface stone artefacts but at a largely consistent proportion with the number of surface artefacts recorded, and indicate the presence of varying density scatters adjacent to the major creeks in the region such as Wallaby Creek, Ugumjil Creek, Jacks Creek, and Rays Creek.

It must be noted that testing was intentionally limited to areas of proposed impact from the wind farm and transmission line infrastructure, acknowledging that the Project is still in a design planning stage. The results of any future subsurface testing or salvage in the area may differ from these preliminary results.

FIGURE 10-1 RESULTS OF TEST EXCAVATION

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11. ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE PROJECT AREA

11.1 SURVEY

A total of 84 new Aboriginal sites were identified as a result of the survey, and in these sites 566 surface stone artefacts were initially recorded. The majority of sites identified are stone artefacts scatters or isolated stone artefacts and were found in close proximity to the major creeks in the Project Area such as Wallaby Creek, Ugumjil Creek, Rays Creek, Bundara Creek, and Jacks Creek. The identification of PADs within the survey area was predominantly based on densities of stone artefacts located close to creeks.

Previously registered AHIMS sites were not included in this analysis as they were not reinspected during the survey or test excavations (due to being outside of the current Development Footprint) so their data could not be confirmed.

11.1.1 RAW MATERIALS

Of the stone artefacts recorded during the survey, the majority were from the raw material silcrete (n=186, 33%) followed closely by quartz (n=176, 31%). A significant but lower number of chert (n=85, 15%) artefacts were located, followed by smaller quantities of granite (n=36, 6%), chalcedony (n=5, 1%), rhyolite (n=1,>1%), black volcanic (n=15, 3%), hornfels (n=16, 3%), crystal quartz (4, 1%), tuff (n=3, 1%), greenstone (n=1,>1%), sandstone (n=5, 1%), quartzite (n=19, 3%), and other (n=10, 2% indeterminate raw material identified within the assemblage (**Table 11-1**).

The presence of a large assemblage of quartz and silcrete artefacts is unsurprising for the area with both being a common raw material in the region. Chert and granite are also common within the region with at least one potential chert outcrop located during the survey within SU6 and frequent granite extrusions noted around SU2 and 3 would provide quality raw material for ground-edge tool making such as axes. The highest diversity of raw materials was located in SU5 in proximity to major confluences of the major creeks.

TABLE 11-1 SURVEY RAW MATERIALS

	SU1	SU2	SU3	SU4	SU5	SU6	SU7	SU8	SU9	Totals
Silcrete	6	14	35	2	98	27	4	-	-	186
Granite	2	1	1	-	30	2	-	-	-	36
Quartz	2	10	67	-	66	26	5	-	-	176
Chalcedony	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	5
chert	-	4	13	1	45	22	-	-	-	85
Rhyolite	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Black Volcanic	-	1-	5-	-	9	-	-	-	-	15
Hornfels	-	-	5	-	6	5	-	-	-	16

	SU1	SU2	SU3	SU4	SU5	SU6	SU7	SU8	SU9	Totals
Crystal Quartz	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	4
Tuff	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Greenstone	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Sandstone	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
Quartzite	-	-	6	-	11	2	-	-	-	13
Other	-	-	-	-	10	2	1	-	-	19
Totals	13	30	133	3	290	87	10	-	-	566

11.1.2 ARTEFACT PRIMARY FORM

The primary forms of stone artefacts recorded overwhelming comprised of flakes (n=430, 76%), be they varying fragment of flakes and complete flakes. A small number of cores (n=52, 9%), grindstones (including grinding fragments/ implements) (n=24, 4%), angular fragments (n=29, 5%), slabs (3, 1%), hammerstones (n=8, 1%), mullers (n=3, 1%), blades points (n=1, >1%), and cobble/ manuport (n=2, >1%) (**Table 11-2**).

As with raw materials, the largest diversity of stone artefact typology was recorded in SU5 near the major creeks in the area. The majority of tools identified were grinding stones or fragments of grinding stones, hammerstones, axes, and mullers. Flakes or blades with retouch were present within the assemblage but not widely recorded in fine detail due to time constraints of the survey. It is reasonable to assume that if collection/ salvage of stone artefacts is required as part of agreed management measures then a wide variety of stone tools will be recorded in and around the creeks within the Project Area.

The number of recorded surface artefacts was limited in some areas by poor ground surface visibility.

TABLE 11-2 PRIMARY FORM OF SURVEY STONE ARTEFACTS

	SU1	SU2	SU3	SU4	SU5	SU6	SU7	SU8	SU9	Totals
Flake	6	22	115	1	216	66	4	-	-	430
Core	4	5	9	1	24	7	2	-	-	52
Axe	1	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	9
Grindstone/ grind stone fragments	-	-	-	-	21	2	1	-	-	24
Angular fragments	-	3	6	1	8	10	1	-	-	29
Slab	1	-	-	-	1		1	-	-	3
Muller	1	-	-	-	2			-	-	3
Hammerstone		-	-	-	7			-	-	8
Blade	-	-	-	-	2	1		-	-	5

	SU1	SU2	SU3	SU4	SU5	SU6	SU7	SU8	SU9	Totals
Point	-	-	-	-	1			-	-	1
Cobble/ Manuport	-	-	-	-	1		1	-	-	2
Totals	13	30	133	3	290	87	10	-	-	566

11.2 TEST EXCAVATIONS

A total of 100 subsurface stone artefacts were recorded during the test excavations. The majority of stone artefacts (n=48) were recovered from **(Removed from public display)**located in proximity to Wallaby Creek and Jacks Creek. Concentrations of stone artefacts were also found further south of **(Removed from public display)**in **(Removed from public display)** and **(Removed from public display)**associated with the confluence of Wallaby Creek and Ugumjil Creek. No stone artefacts were found to the west of Wallaby Creek other than within **(Removed from public display)**.

11.2.1 RAW MATERIALS

Of the stone artefacts recovered, the majority were quartz followed by chert and silcrete. Lower quantities of chalcedony, crystal quartz, quartzite, and hornfels were also identified within the assemblage (**Table 11-3**). The presence of a large assemblage of quartz is unsurprising for the area with quartz being a common raw material in the region. Chert and silcrete are also common within the region with at least one potential chert outcrop located during the survey within SU6, which would provide quality raw material for tool making.

TABLE 11-3 EXCAVATED RAW MATERIALS

Area	Quartz	Chalcedony	Chert	Silcrete	Quartzite	Crystal Quartz	Hornfels	Totals
(Removed from public display)	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
PAD - West of Wallaby Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Bundara Creek Crossing	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
(Removed from public display)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Removed from public display)	21	2	16	8	1	-	-	48
(Removed from public display)	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	5
(Removed from public display)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
South of **(Removed from public display)**	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
(Removed from public display)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
(Removed from public display)	14		2	1	-	-	-	17
(Removed from public display)	6	1	2	5	-	1	-	15
(Removed from public display)	1		1	3	-	-	3	8
(Removed from public display)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
PAD – north of SU6 near Creek line	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Totals	**50**	**3**	**22**	**21**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**101**

11.2.2 ARTEFACT PRIMARY FORM

The primary forms of stone artefacts recovered from the text excavations largely comprised of complete flakes with small portion of fragmented flakes (proximal, distal, medial, and longitudinal splits). A small number of cores, angular fragments, and a proximal blade fragment completed the assemblage (**Table 11-4**). Within the quantity of flakes, four tools were identified as scrapers (steep edged, thumbnail, and flat edged) and a point. The absence of large tool types such as axes and grindstones identified in the survey is likely due to limited testing in higher sensitivity site such as WCWF SU5 01. Further testing or salvage excavations in these areas has a high likelihood of yielding a variety of large and small tool types.

TABLE 11-4 PRIMARY FORM OF EXCAVATED STONE ARTEFACTS

Area	Flake - Complete	Flake - Distal	Flake - Proximal	Flake - Longitudinal Split	Flake - Medial	Blade - Proximal	Angular Fragment	Core - Multidirectional	Core - Unidirectional	Totals
(Removed from public display)	5		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	**6**
PAD - West of Wallaby Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0**
PAD - Bundara Creek Crossing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
(Removed from public display)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0**
(Removed from public display)	25	6	5	2	5		4	-	1	**48**
(Removed from public display)	3		1	-	-	1	-	-	-	**5**
(Removed from public display)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0**
PAD - South of **(Removed from public display)**	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
(Removed from public display)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0**
(Removed from public display)	10	1	3	1	-	-	1	1	-	**17**

Area	Flake - Complete	Flake - Distal	Flake - Proximal	Flake - Longitudinal Split	Flake - Medial	Blade - Proximal	Angular Fragment	Core - Multidirectional	Core - Unidirectional	Totals
(Removed from public display)	6	-	3	2	1	-	2	-	1	**15**
(Removed from public display)	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**8**
(Removed from public display)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
PAD – north of SU6 near Creekline	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0**
Totals	57	9	13	5	6	1	7	1	2	**101**

11.3 ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The results of the survey and test excavation confirm much of the initial predictive modelling for the Project Area, in that the land adjacent to the major creeks have a higher sensitivity for Aboriginal cultural heritage to occur on the surface and subsurface. While the testing was limited in terms of pit numbers and density, with the primary aim of establishing the significance of sites with PADs, the data recorded across the ACHAR to date indicates that other than WCWF SU5 01 near Wallaby Creek, higher densities are more likely to be found on the surface rather than subsurface. Future testing or salvage excavation may adjust this theory.

The archaeological potential at the conclusion of the survey and test excavations is determined by several factors including landforms, soil features, ground disturbance, and potential for further Aboriginal cultural heritage to occur on the surface or subsurface in the assessed area within the Project Area. Due to the large size of the Project Area only areas with a high likelihood of impact were assessed in close detail. The areas outside of this are assumed to follow the initial prediction modelling for the Project Area (**Figure 7-1**).

The Project Area is comprised of a variety of landforms from low hills in the east and central portions, to rocky outcrops and ridges in the east, with intermittent flat/ undulating plains or floodplains around these. Creeks such as Wallaby Creek, Jacks Creek, Ugumjil Creek, Rays Creek, Bundara Creek, and Black Waterhole Creek are present in the Project Area and would have been focal points for hunting and camping as well as key landmarks in the region. The land around these creeks were identified during the survey as having archaeological potential with 21 PADs identified as having potential for subsurface cultural heritage to occur. Test excavation carried on 14 of these PADs examined their archaeological potential for the Project Area that may be subject to

disturbance. Excavations were intentionally limited to avoid unnecessary harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage while the Project design is finalised and full impacts are understood. The excavations provided information on the nature and stratigraphy of the PADs and in some case provided a clearer understanding of the heritage sensitivity of the area.

Some PADs that were identified in the survey were found have no archaeological potential at the conclusion of the PAD testing (PAD - Bundara Creek Crossing, PAD - West of Wallaby Creek, PAD – South of WCWF SU5 09 and the Northern SU6 near Creek line). As a result of the test excavations, the number of PADs was reduced to 17 as shown in **Table 11-5**.

TABLE 11-5 PADS AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE ACHAR

PAD Name	AHIMS #	Survey Unit	Estimated size (ha)	Description	Archaeological Potential
(**Removed from public display**)	(**Removed from public display**)	1	15.3	Located to the west of Wallaby Creek on a slope. Three surface artefact locations recorded.	Moderate to high
(**Removed from public display**)	(**Removed from public display**)	2	25.7	Located to the north and south of Bundara Creek near the proposed Turbine 75 in the south of the Project Area. No surface artefacts recorded.	Low to moderate
(**Removed from public display**)	(**Removed from public display**)	2	9.5	Located in southern part of the SU near the confluence of two unnamed creeks. 12 surface artefacts recorded.	High
(**Removed from public display**)	(**Removed from public display**)	3	2.9	Located to the north of Rays Creek in eastern SU3 on a floodplain. Eight surface artefacts recorded.	Moderate to high
(**Removed from public display**)	(**Removed from public display**)	3	63.5	Located across the confluence of Ugumjil Creek and Rays Creek in the east of the Project Area. Nine surface artefact locations recorded with 40 stone artefacts counted.	High
(**Removed from public display**)	(**Removed from public display**)	3	13.2	Located to north and south of Ugumjil Creek and a western extension of WCWF SU3 04.	High

PAD Name	AHIMS #	Survey Unit	Estimated size (ha)	Description	Archaeological Potential
				Six surface artefact locations recorded with over 50 stone artefacts counted.	
(**Removed from public display**)	(**Removed from public display**)	3	2.1	Located to the north of Rays Creek in eastern SU3 on floodplain (adjacent to SU3 01, identified during different surveys). Three surface artefacts recorded.	Moderate
(**Removed from public display**)	(**Removed from public display**)	3	0.0395	Located within an unnamed creek bed in the northeast of the Project Area. One surface artefact recorded with raw material across the small PAD.	Low to Moderate
(**Removed from public display**)	(**Removed from public display**)	5	72.3	Located to the east of Wallaby Creek and north of Jack Creek. 57 individual locations recorded with over 150 surface artefacts noted.	High
(**Removed from public display**)	(**Removed from public display**)	5	28.4	Located to the east of Wallaby Creek and south of Jack Creek. North of Pinedene Road 11 surface artefact locations recorded with over 30 artefacts noted.	High
(**Removed from public display**)	(**Removed from public display**)	5	20.2	Located to the south of Pinedene Road, east of Wallaby Creek and north of Ugumjil Creek. 14 surface artefact locations recorded with over 40 stone artefacts counted.	High
(**Removed from public display**)	(**Removed from public display**)	5	33.4	Located to the south of Ugumjil Creek near the confluence of Bundara and Wallaby Creek. 10 surface artefact locations recorded with 16 stone artefacts counted.	Moderate to high
(**Removed from**	(**Removed from**	5	54.4	Located to south and north of Jack Creek.	Moderate to high

PAD Name	AHIMS #	Survey Unit	Estimated size (ha)	Description	Archaeological Potential
public display)	**public display**)			12 surface artefact locations recorded with 30 stone artefacts counted.	
(**Removed from public display**)	(**Removed from public display**)	5	1.92	Located adjacent to Wallaby Creek (adjacent to WCWF SU5 01, identified during different surveys). 6 surface artefact locations recorded with 18 stone artefacts counted	High
(**Removed from public display**)	(**Removed from public display**)	6	132	Located to the east and west of unnamed waterway in the east of SU6. 25 surface artefact locations recorded with over 50 stone artefacts counted.	Moderate
(**Removed from public display**)	(**Removed from public display**)	6	9.6	Located on washed out creek line that feeds into the creek associated with WCWF SU06 01. 14 surface locations recorded.	Moderate
(**Removed from public display**)	(**Removed from public display**)	7	0.52	Located on the southern side of a water basin 500 m south of Dappo Road in the north of the Project Area 5 surface artefacts recorded at one location	Moderate

The distribution and lay out of recorded sites located during this assessment and the previously registered AHIMS site are shown in **Figure 11-1**.

The distribution of recorded sites is mostly consistent with the predictive model discussed in **Section 7.4**, however, detailed assessment through survey and test excavation has found several areas to be of lower sensitivity than first predicted. As such the Aboriginal heritage sensitivity mapping has been refined in **Figure 11-2**

FIGURE 11-1 ABORIGINAL HERITAGE SITES WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA

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FIGURE 11-2 AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

12. ABORIGINAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The following section provides an assessment of the overall Aboriginal cultural heritage significance of the Project Area. The Project Area has been assessed against the NSW significance assessment criteria for potential for social, historical, scientific, and aesthetic values, contributing to the overall significance of the region. It also includes the identification of cultural values to inform the significance assessment.

12.1 IDENTIFYING CULTURAL VALUES

Cultural heritage values for the Project Area were identified through a combination of desktop assessment and consultation undertaken during the preparation of the ACHAR (see **Section 4**). This information was collected by ERM Heritage Consultants (archaeologists) and provides further context to the significance assessment.

The Burra Charter states:

> *cultural significance is embodied in the place—in its fabric, setting, use, associations and meanings. It may exist in objects at the place or associated with it; in other places that have some relationship to the place; and in the activities and traditional and customary practices that may occur at the place or that are dependent on the place*.

Table 12-1 summarises the cultural heritage values identified for the Project Area and the surrounding region.

TABLE 12-1 CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUES IDENTIFIED FOR THE PROJECT AREA AND SURROUNDS

Cultural heritage value	Description	Distance from Project Area	Source
Freshwater	The Project Area is crossed by west-flowing non-perennial creek lines including Ugumjil Creek, Jacks Creek, Rays Creek, Bundara Creek, and Wallaby Creek. These tributaries are fed by unnamed low order tributaries. The Southwestern Slopes Bioregion includes parts of the Murray, Murrumbidgee, Lachlan (*Gulari*), and Macquarie (*Womboy*) River catchments (NPWS 2003). Another nearby water course is the Backwater Cowal, which is an occasional water course that flows from the Macquarie River after heavy rainfall. The Project Area falls within Wiradjuri country, whose name means 'people of the three rivers', these rivers being the Macquarie, Lachlan, and Murrumbidgee. For the Wiradjuri people, the three rivers and their tributaries were their livelihood and supplied a variety of consistent and abundant food provisions including shellfish and fish such as Murray cod (HO & DUAP 1996). These water sources have a high cultural significance to the RAPs for project.	Within and surrounding	HO & DUAP 1996; NPWS 2003; ERM 2025

Cultural heritage value	Description	Distance from Project Area	Source
Cultural Landscapes	The Project Area falls within Wiradjuri country, and the Wiradjuri people generally moved in small groups, using the river flats, open land, and waterways with some regularity through the seasons (HO & DUAP 1996). The extent and nature of a cultural landscape is not limited by physical material evidence of occupation but also includes intangible values and oral traditions within the region.	Within and surrounding	HO & DUAP 1996
Aboriginal Heritage Sites	Of value to the Aboriginal community as a tangible connection between the land today and past Aboriginal occupation and use.	Within	AHIMS; ERM 2025

12.2 ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Aboriginal heritage sites, objects, and places hold value for communities in many ways. The nature of those heritage values is an important consideration when deciding how to manage a heritage site, object, or place and balance competing land use options.

Assessment of the Aboriginal cultural heritage significance of the Project Area has been completed in accordance with the requirements of the ACHAR Guide (OEH 2011). Assessment has included identification of social, historic, scientific, and aesthetic values which are discussed below:

Social or cultural value (assessed only by Traditional Owners/First Nations People) 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.

*Historic value (*assessed by Traditional Owners/First Nations People and/or non-Aboriginal historical specialists) 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 historic importance (such as structures, planted vegetation or landscape modifications). They may have 'shared' historic values with other (non-Aboriginal) communities and include places of post-contact Aboriginal history.

Scientific (archaeological) value (assessed by professional archaeologists) 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; and

Aesthetic value (assessed by Traditional Owners and/or non-Aboriginal specialists) refers to the sensory, scenic, architectural, and creative aspects of the place. It is often closely linked with 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.

Scientific values were graded with a basic ranking of high, moderate, or low. The grading is based on the rarity, representativeness and research (educational) potential for each value:

- High significance is usually attributed to sites which are so rare or unique that the loss of the site would affect our ability to understand aspects of past Aboriginal use/ occupation for an area;
- Moderate significance can be attributed to sites which provide information on an established research question; and
- Low significance is attributed to sites which cannot contribute new information about past Aboriginal use/occupation of an area. This may be due to disturbance of the nature of the site's contents.

12.2.1 SOCIAL OR CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Consultation Requirements specify that the social or cultural value of a place must be identified through consultation with Aboriginal people. All Aboriginal sites are considered to have a high cultural significance to the Aboriginal community as they provide physical evidence of past Aboriginal use and occupation of the area. Particular significance was identified within the Project Area around the waterways and where CMTs were recorded.

The Lands, waterways, scarred trees, burial grounds and artefacts recorded within the Project footprint are integral parts of our cultural landscape. These are not isolated objects but living connections to Country, Ancestors, and First Law. As Custodian, I hold responsibility to ensure they are protected for present and future generations (Sonione Wakabut Rogers, 2025*

*note: no burial grounds have been identified in the Project Area during this project.

12.2.2 HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

Historic values refer to the association of the place with aspects of Aboriginal history. Historic values are not necessarily reflected in physical objects, but may be intangible and relate to memories, stories, or experiences.

The current assessment has not identified a specific person or event of historic value associated with the Project Area.

12.2.3 SCIENTIFIC SIGNIFICANCE

Scientific significance contains four subsets: research potential, representativeness, rarity, and educational potential. These are outlined below.

- *Research Potential*: is the ability of a site to contribute to our understanding of Aboriginal occupation locally and on a regional scale. The potential for the site to build a chronology, the level of disturbance within a site, and the relationship between the site and other sites in the archaeological landscape are factors which are considered when determining the research potential of a site;

- *Rarity*: This criterion is similar to that of representativeness, it is defined as something rare, unusual, or uncommon. If a site is uncommon or rare it will fulfil the criterion of representativeness. The criterion of rarity may be assessed at a range of levels including local, regional, state, national, and global;
- *Representativeness*: is defined as the level of how well or how accurately something reflects upon a sample. The objective of this criterion is to determine if the class of site being assessed should be conserved in order to ensure that a representative sample of the archaeological record be retained. The conservation objective which underwrites the 'representativeness' criteria is that such a sample should be conserved; and
- *Educational Potential:* This criterion relates to the ability of the cultural heritage item or place to inform and/or educate people about one or other aspects of the past. It incorporates notions of intactness, relevance, interpretative value, and accessibility. Where archaeologists or others carrying out cultural heritage assessments are promoting/advocating the educational value of a cultural heritage item or place it is imperative that public input and support for this value is achieved and sought. Without public input and support the educative value of the items/places is likely to not ever be fully realised.

A scientific significance assessment of each site type is summarised in **Table 12-2**.

A discussion of the defining characteristics of the site types assessed to demonstrate Low, Moderate, and High scientific significance is provided below.

TABLE 12-2 SCIENTIFIC SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT OF ABORIGINAL SITES PRESENT

Site Type	Research potential	Rarity	Representativeness	Educational potential	Overall
Artefact	Moderate	Low	Low	Low	Low
Hearth	Low	Moderate	Low	Low	Low
PAD, Artefact	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low	Moderate
PAD, CMT, Artefact	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low	Moderate
PAD – Creek Confluence areas along Wallaby Creek	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High	High
PAD	unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
CMT	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low	Low

12.2.3.1 SITES OF LOW SCIENTIFIC SIGNIFICANCE

Isolated stone artefacts, low-density artefact scatters, a hearth, and CMTs within the Project Area have been assessed to demonstrate low archaeological significance. Single isolated finds were largely identified in areas which demonstrate clear evidence of water movement or other post depositional processes. Artefacts located in floodplain landforms are considered to demonstrate low research potential due to their limited connection to

the original phase of deposition and are equally not considered to be representative of a specific type of phase of land use.

The presence of trees is not uncommon across the Project Area or within the region and the CMTs recorded in this ACHAR are not considered to exhibit high rarity values and would provide limited research potential.

12.2.3.2 SITES OF MODERATE SCIENTIFIC SIGNIFICANCE

Sites with PAD and artefacts or PAD, CMTs and artefacts have been assessed to demonstrate moderate archaeological potential as they are relatively rare across the national archaeological record but representative at the Project Area level. Some PADs that have not been subject to test excavation within the Project Area have been assessed to demonstrate moderate scientific significance. These sites would require further investigation through archaeological test excavation to adequately assess their significance.

12.2.3.3 SITES OF HIGH SCIENTIFIC SIGNIFICANCE

PAD sites identified within the Project Area in close proximity to Wallaby Creek demonstrate a high scientific significance due to their research potential and rarity (for example, artefacts scatters with rare tools and potential high density). Survey and excavation around the confluence areas into Wallaby Creek in the Project Area yielded a variety of stone artefacts including rare tools such as grinding stones, hammerstones, and axes along with flakes and cores consistent with ongoing occupation of the larger area. The land directly adjacent (outside of ploughed paddocks) to creek have a high potential for intact archaeological deposits to occur.

12.2.3.4 SITES OF UNKNOWN SCIENTIFIC SIGNIFICANCE

Several PADs within the Project Area have not been assessed through test excavation so have been attributed as having unknown scientific significance. These sites would require further investigation to adequately assess their significance.

12.2.4 AESTHETIC SIGNIFICANCE

Aesthetic values refer to the sensory, scenic, architectural, and creative aspects of the place. These values may be related to the landscape and are often closely associated with social/ cultural values.

The Project Area has been assessed as having low aesthetic significance due to the absence of landmark features within the landscape.

12.3 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Project Area forms a component of a cultural landscape associated with Aboriginal use of the Orana Region for several cultural and subsistence-based activities. The sites vary in type and density but predominantly represent evidence of residential and subsistence areas.

Sites within the Project Area have been evaluated as being of generally low to moderate and occasionally high scientific significance. Sites with low scientific significance include isolated finds, low density artefact scatters, a hearth, and CMTs. These sites are likely to represent movement of people through the landscape rather than continued or intensive occupation. Research potential of these sites is low, as they have a low likelihood of contributing to our understanding of past Aboriginal land use practices.

Sites with moderate scientific significance include sites with PAD and artefacts or PAD, CMTs and artefacts. These sites may represent occupation or activity areas subject to repeated use and have research potential that is consistent with other sites in the region.

Sites with high scientific significance include PADs close to confluence of Wallaby Creek and other creeks such as Ugumjil Creek, Jacks Creek, and Bundara Creek. Survey and test excavation illustrate a high number of rare tool types near the creek confluences. These sites may represent occupation or activity areas subject to repeated use and have research potential that is consistent with other sites in the region.

Assessment of social/ cultural significance can only be undertaken by the local Aboriginal community. No specific areas of social or cultural significance have been identified during this investigation. Throughout fieldwork ERM invited stakeholders to share stories and cultural statements for the Project Area.

ERM respects that on-site discussions regarding cultural values and oral traditions for the region may be of a sensitive nature. Due to this sensitivity, the detail of these conversations are only shared by ERM with permission, out of respect for the ownership of this knowledge by Aboriginal stakeholders. The general consensus from discussions during field assessment is that region has tangible and intangible cultural significance to the Wiradjuri peoples.

Some RAPs for the project have also provided the following statements in regards to cultural significance of the Project Area.

Sonione Wakabut Rogers (Traditional Custodian of Wiradjuir from Bogong River Peakhill/ Ngambri Warra / Bogong Moth Clan and Vice Chairman of the Ngabri Land Council)

The Lands, waterways, scarred trees, burial grounds, and artefacts within the Project Footprint are integral parts of our cultural landscape. These are not isolated objects but living connects to Country, Ancestors, and First Law. As custodian, I hold responsibility to ensure they are protected for present and future generations.

Judy Bell (Mirrabee)

The Wallaby Creek Wind Farm Project Area is located within Wiradjuri Country and forms part of a wider cultural landscape tied to the waterways and resource zones. Creeks such as Wallaby Creek, Bundara Creek, Ugumjil Creek and Jacks Creek were historically and culturally important to the Wiradjuri people for movement, occupation, and subsistence. These waterways remain culturally significant as part of the Wiradjuri identity and spiritual connection to Country, more specifically to the local Wiradjuri Traditional Custodians. Archaeological survey and test excavations identified a high density of sites across the Project Area, including artefact scatters, hearths, culturally modified trees (CMTs), and Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs).

The artefact collections demonstrate repeated use of the landscape over long periods, with tool-making, food processing, and ceremonial activity all represented. Of particular importance are PADs at creek confluences which hold high scientific significance due to their depth, density of cultural material, and research potential. These PADs also hold high cultural significance as they reflect Wiradjuri occupation patterns and the continuing relationship with waterways and the land. Mirrabee's consultation in collaboration with other Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) confirmed that all of our Aboriginal sites, regardless of size or density, are culturally significant as evidence of past occupation and our continuing Aboriginal cultural identity, emphasizing that these places are part of our living culture and must be treated with respect. Stories, traditions, and knowledge shared during consultation are the intellectual property of Aboriginal stakeholders. These cultural perspectives should not be made public without express permission.

13. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

13.1 ECOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES

In accordance with the ACHAR Guide, Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD) principles have also been considered in the preparation of this report.

The ESD principles as relevant to Aboriginal cultural heritage when considered in the context of the preparation of the current Development Footprint of the Project are considered below.

13.1.1 THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE

The precautionary principle states that lack of full scientific certainty about the threat of harm should never be used as a reason for not taking measures to prevent harm from occurring. The current assessment has considered the potential for Aboriginal objects and sites to be harmed within both the current and former impact footprints. This assessment has included a buffer surrounding the proposed infrastructure to ensure that assessment includes an adequate understanding of the potential for impact.

Where harm has been identified assessment must confirm that the current level of investigation is adequate to have developed an understanding of the nature of significance of each site and surrounding areas of sensitivity. Consequently, proposed management measures have been development in consideration of the significance that each site has been assessed to possess.

13.1.2 THE PRINCIPLE OF INTERGENERATIONAL EQUITY

The principle of intergenerational equity holds that the present generation should make every effort to ensure the health, diversity, and productivity of the environment – which includes cultural heritage – is available for the benefit of future generations.

The completion of the current detailed assessment at the proposed Development Footprint stage has resulted in the development of a uniform and detailed understanding of the Project Area. This will enable an accurate future understanding of potential heritage impacts at a site-wide level and allow for appropriate management of the cumulative impacts to heritage associated with the Project ensuring that appropriate management and mitigation strategies can be developed as part of future development stages and ongoing site management. This Project is considered to adhere to the principal of intergenerational equity.

13.2 IMPACT TO ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUES

Section 1.2 provides a summary of the elements of the Project.

A summary of potential impacts to identified Aboriginal heritage values has been developed based on the Development Footprint of the Project (**Appendix R**). Assessed impacts were defined as follows:

- High: Site extent is within Development Footprint;
- Moderate: Buffer of site is within the Development Footprint; and
- Low: Site (including buffer) is outside the Development Footprint.

Those sites that will be directly impacted by the Development Footprint are presented in **Figure 13-1** and in further detail in additional mapping in **Appendix P**.

Based on the current Development Footprint, potential or known harm to 33 sites (both site extents and their buffer, if applied) has been identified. Of these 33 sites, 32 will be directly impacted (High impact) by the current Development Footprint (**Table 13-1**):

TABLE 13-1 SITES IMPACTED BY THE DEVELOPMENT FOOTPRINT

Site Name	Site Type	Site Name	Site Type
(**Removed from public display**)	Artefact (isolated)	(**Removed from public display**)	Artefact and PAD (low/moderate density, subsurface found – uncommon artefact types)
(**Removed from public display**)	Artefact (isolated)	(**Removed from public display**)	Artefact and PAD (low density, subsurface found – uncommon artefact types)
(**Removed from public display**)	Artefact (isolated)	(**Removed from public display**)	Artefact (isolated)
(**Removed from public display**)	Artefact and PAD (low density, potential subsurface found)	(**Removed from public display**)	Artefact (low density)
(**Removed from public display**)	Artefact (isolated)	(**Removed from public display**)	Artefact and PAD (isolated, unknown subsurface)
(**Removed from public display**)	Culturally Modified Tree	(**Removed from public display**)	Artefact and PAD (low density, subsurface found)
(**Removed from public display**)	Artefact (isolated)	(**Removed from public display**)	Artefact and PAD (low density, no subsurface found – uncommon artefact types)
(**Removed from public display**)	Artefact (isolated)	(**Removed from public display**)	Artefact (isolated – uncommon artefact type)
(**Removed from public display**)	Artefact (isolated)	(**Removed from public display**)	Artefact (isolated)
(**Removed from public display**)	Artefact and PAD (moderate density, unknown subsurface)	(**Removed from public display**)	Artefact (isolated)
(**Removed from public display**)	Artefact and PAD (low/moderate density, unknown subsurface)	(**Removed from public display**)	Artefact and PAD (low density, unknown subsurface)
(**Removed from public display**)	Artefact and PAD (low density, unknown subsurface)	(**Removed from public display**)	Culturally Modified Tree
(**Removed from public display**)	Artefact and PAD (low/moderate density, subsurface found)	(**Removed from public display**)	Culturally Modified Tree

Site Name	Site Type	Site Name	Site Type
(**Removed from public display**)	CMT, Artefact and PAD (low/moderate density, subsurface found – uncommon artefact types)	(**Removed from public display**)	Culturally Modified Tree
(**Removed from public display**)	CMT, Artefact and PAD (low/moderate density, no subsurface found – uncommon artefact types)	**AHIMS** (**Removed from public display**)	Culturally Modified Tree
(**Removed from public display**)	Artefact and PAD (low density, no subsurface found – uncommon artefact types)	**AHIMS** (**Removed from public display**)	Culturally Modified Tree

One of these 33 sites will be indirectly impacted (Moderate impact to buffer zone surrounding site extent) by the current Development Footprint: **(Removed from public display)**(CMT).

In summary, based on the current Development Footprint, impact may occur to six CMTs (plus one CMT buffer), 13 isolated artefacts or small scatters, six low/moderate density scatters with untested PADs, two low/moderate density scatters with uncommon artefact types and PADs that did not reveal subsurface artefacts through test excavation, and five low/moderate density scatters (three of which with uncommon artefact types) with proven subsurface material.

Further refinements to the design to avoid impacts to these sites (shown in **Figure 13-1**) are recommended (where possible) to mitigate harm to known components and unknown components yet to be identified. These recommendations are outlined in detail in **Section 14** of this ACHAR.

FIGURE 13-1 POTENTIAL IMPACTS TO ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES

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13.3 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The ACHAR guide identifies that a consideration of the ESD principles should include an understanding of the cumulative impacts of the proposal in relation other identified sites in the region.

> *'Cumulative impacts are a result of incremental, sustained and combined effects of human action and natural variations over time and can be both positive and negative. They can be caused by the compounding effects of a single project or multiple projects in an area, and by the accumulation of effects from past, current and future activities as they arise' (DPIE 2022).*

As the Project contains Aboriginal Objects, there are cumulative impacts associated with any land uses which would result in impacts to these elements. This is particularly noteworthy due to the general low number of AHIMS sites registered within the region, however with the recent proposed projects and infrastructure many new sites are being recorded currently. It is also acknowledged that continued development within the region has the potential to result in a cumulative impact on the cultural values of the local area. This effect is dependent on the scale and timing of the impacts and generally occurs when projects are constructed concurrently or consecutively and are based on their location.

The Project is partially located within the CWO-REZ, which is proposed to house several large-scale electricity generating and storage developments. Consequently, the planned number of renewable energy developments and other SSD projects in the area will lead to cumulative impacts. **Table 13-2** identifies and describes projects that are within the general area of the Wallaby Creek Wind Farm. The closest are the Inland Rail – Narromine to Narrabri section which crosses the Project Area, Narromine Solar Farm (2 km), Narromine BESS (11 km), Forest Glen Solar Farm (16 km), Tomingley Gold Extension Project (17 km), and Burroway Solar and Wind Farms (21 km) and the rest are greater than 30 km distance.

TABLE 13-2 NEARBY SSD PROJECTS

Status	SSD/SSI Application Number	Project Name	Distance
Operating	SSD-8183	Beryl Solar Farm	104 km
Operating	MP10_0157	Bodangora Wind Farm	59 km
Proposed (RTS)	SSD-8950984	Burrendong Wind Farm	84 km
Proposed (Assessment)	SSD-55968733	Burroway Solar Farm	21 km
Proposed (SR)	N/A	Burroway Wind Farm	21 km
Proposed (EIS)	SSD-29491142	Cobbora Solar Farm	93 km
Operating	PPSWES-71	Dubbo Solar Farm	31 km
Approved	SSD-8847	Dunedoo Solar Farm	104 km
Under Construction	SSD-9451258	Forest Glen Solar Farm	16 km

Status	SSD/SSI Application Number	Project Name	Distance
Approved	SSD-6785	Gilgandra Solar Farm	40 km
Approved	SSI-9487	Inland Rail - Narromine to Narrabri	0 km
Under Construction	SSD-8777	Maryvale Solar Farm	52 km
Proposed (EIS)	SSD-50701505	Narromine Battery Energy Storage System	11 km
Operating	PPSWES-70	Narromine Solar Farm (Dubbo Solar Hub)	2 km
Proposed (Assessment)	SSD-41287735	Sandy Creek Solar Farm	83 km
Approved	SSD-41134610	Spicers Creek Wind Farm	77 km
Under Construction	SSD-10452	Stubbo Solar Farm	111 km
Operating	SSD-8696	Suntop Solar Farm	46 km
Proposed (Mod Report)	SSD-8696-Mod-2	Suntop Stage 2 Solar Farm	46 km
Approved	SSD-9176045	Tomingley Gold Extension Project	17 km
Under Construction	SSD-6687	Uungula Wind Farm	83 km
Operating	SSD-8895	Wellington North Solar Farm	55 km
Operating	SSD-8573	Wellington Solar Farm	56 km

During this assessment, potential harm has been identified to archaeological sites (detailed in **Appendix P**). As archaeological sites are a finite resource, any harm to an Aboriginal object/ site constitutes an irreversible impact and contributes to cumulative impact on the heritage values of the region. It is noted in **Section 11** that all sites generally have inherent cultural value to the Aboriginal community as a tangible connection between the traditional lands and past Aboriginal occupation and use. However, harm as result of this Project will be minimal overall and not negatively affect the cultural and scientific Aboriginal heritage values across the region.

For the above reasons it is assessed that cumulative impacts as a result of this Project are **low**.

13.4 MITIGATION MEASURES

The guiding principle for cultural heritage management is that where possible Aboriginal sites should be protected and preserved. If conservation is not practical, measures should be taken, in agreement with the RAPs, to mitigate impacts to Aboriginal sites. Mitigation measures vary depending on the significance of each individual site (as assessed throughout **Section 12**) and the severity of the impact. Some of the most common mitigation measures include moving project elements within the Development Footprint to avoid site extents and buffers (micrositing), as well as salvage works

including artefact collection, detailed artefact analysis of Aboriginal objects, archaeological salvage excavations, and when appropriate the reburial of Aboriginal objects at a location determined with the RAPs. This should be conditioned through the Minister's Conditions of Approval.

The location of Aboriginal sites located in the Project Area that may be affected are shown in **Figure 13-1**. The mapping includes all sites registered during this ACHAR as well as previously registered AHIMs sites to provide context for those sites in Development Footprint and the Micrositing Corridor. The Project has undergone several design changes to minimise impact during the preparation of the ACHAR. The survey area shows where has been assessed to date while the Development Footprint outlines to the potential impact areas as we understand them at the conclusion of this ACAHR. Changes to design may require further survey and field investigation in areas not currently assessed (outside of survey area, See **Figure 8-1**). For these reasons, the mapping also includes other registered sites in the Project Area where impact is not currently expected. This is provided to inform future design planning of where Aboriginal cultural heritage is currently located so design changes can avoid these areas, if possible.

The application of buffers to sites is also an effective mitigation measure. The buffers applied to the defined site extents further protects potential archaeological features that may extend beyond the visible boundary of the sites. ERM recommends a buffer of 20 m be provided to recorded PADs, and a buffer of 10 m provided to recorded CMTs. The specific buffers relating to each site are detailed in **Section 14.2.*2*** and illustrated in additional mapping in **Appendix P***.*

It is also noted that test excavation is not a mitigation measure. The purpose of test excavation is to assess the nature, extent, and archaeological significance of areas of PAD. Should further excavation reveal additional sites of significance, micrositing of project elements should be used as a preferred mitigation measure to avoid further impacts to these Aboriginal cultural heritage sites. This is further discussed in **Section 14**.

14. RECOMMENDATIONS AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

14.1 ABORIGINAL HERITAGE SUMMARY

- There were 14 previously registered AHIMS sites located within the Project Area prior to the commencement of this assessment;
- A total of 84 new sites were discovered during the field surveys some confirmed in test excavation for the development of this ACHAR (comprising Artefacts, Hearths, PADs, CMTs, PADs with Artefacts and PADs with CMTs and Artefacts);
- No mitigation measures are recommended for 68 recorded Aboriginal sites within the Project Area as they have low potential to be impacted by the current Development Footprint. These sites are detailed in **Appendix P**;
- Based on the current Development Footprint, potential or known harm to 33 sites (both site extents and their buffer, if applied) has been identified. Detailed figures illustrating these sites are provided in **Appendix P**;
- Of these 33 sites, 32 would be directly impacted (High impact) by the current Development Footprint; and
- One of these 33 sites would be indirectly impacted (Moderate impact to buffer zone surrounding site extent) by the current Development Footprint.

14.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Preservation and management of Aboriginal sites and cultural heritage values should continue to form a key objective of development controls for the Project. This can be achieved through the actions described in the following sections.

14.2.1 PROJECT REDESIGN AND ADDITIONAL SURVEY AND TESTING TO UPDATE THIS ASSESSMENT (IF REQUIRED)

- ERM recommends further changes to the Project design, where practical to do so during detailed design, to avoid impacts to the 33 Aboriginal sites identified above, in particular sites with PAD and CMT features. The PADs and CMTs should avoided as a priority.
- ERM recommends further changes to the Project design, where practical to do so during detailed design, to avoid unsurveyed areas and high sensitivity area such as creeks. Further, areas within the windfarm and transmission line that were not accessible for survey during the preparation of the ACHAR (see **Section 8**) will need to be surveyed if these areas are to be impacted by the works of the final Development Footprint. Similarly, should redesign require portions of the windfarm and transmission line Development Footprint to be moved outside of the surveyed areas then additional surveys may be required. Additional survey must be done in consultation with the RAPs and be recorded through an addendum to the ACHAR prepared for the new areas. Additional management measures may be required to manage any newly identified Aboriginal heritage, including test or salvage excavations.

- ERM recommends further changes to the Project design, where practical to do so during detailed design, to avoid untested PADs. There are 13 sites containing PADs whose recorded extents are within the current Development Footprint and would be subject to varying levels of impact (**Table 14-2**). At present only nine of these sites have been subject to subsurface investigation with the results shown in **Section 10**. Four sites were not tested (WCWF SU7 09, WCWF SU3 01, WCWF SU3 09, WCWF SU3 10) due to the high potential for re-design to occur at these locations as indicated by the proponent Acciona Energia. If these sites are unavoidable through redesign, further test excavation is recommended to confirm their significance and to determine their size and extent. These test excavations may reduce the future requirements of salvage measures required for the PADs. A testing methodology is supplied in **Appendix S** should further testing be required.
- Should any additional survey or test excavations be required, this assessment must be updated accordingly.

14.2.2 ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN (ACHMP)

An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP) should be developed to record and describe the processes and procedures required to be implemented regarding Aboriginal cultural heritage prior and during the construction and operational phases of the Project.

The ACHMP should be developed in partnership with the RAPs and should at a minimum include:

- Procedures for making changes to the location of infrastructure within the development footprint;
- Avoidance measures for known sites or areas of high sensitivity;
- Where harm to sites is unavoidable through avoidance measures, archaeological surface collection and/ or salvage excavation should be undertaken of site extents or buffers for sites or PADs which may be subject to harm as part of clearing of the current Development Footprint. A detailed surface collection and salvage excavation methodology would be included within the ACHMP including recorded and reporting requirements for the salvage, and the repatriation or storage plan for recovered artefacts. This methodology must be submitted to HNSW for approval prior to inclusion in the ACHMP;
- Detail for the management of CMTs whether this be avoidance measures or harm minimisation strategies such as fencing and signage as a minimum, or in the worst case, strategies to remove and store CMTs in line with HNSW guidance and RAP consultation;
- Measures to manage archaeological material that needs to be relocated away from development activities;
- Temporary and permanent protection measures such as fencing, or signage be installed during and possibly post the construction phase to protect and conserve archaeological material that will not be impacted by development activities;
- The requirements regarding heritage training and inductions for employees and contractors;

- Any requirements regarding monitoring of ground disturbance activities by Traditional Owners;
- The development and provision of cultural awareness training by Traditional Owners; and
- An Unexpected Finds Procedure that includes mechanisms for managing the expected finds of additional Aboriginal cultural material being found during construction activities.

14.2.2.1 SITE BUFFERS

As discussed in **Section 13.3**, a provisional buffer of 20 m has been provided around PADs and a buffer of 10 m has been provided to CMTs. These buffers are recommended to avoid unintended harm. These buffers should be confirmed as part of the development of the ACHMP.

Currently, 44 recorded sites have a buffer applied as they contain one or more of the noted features (**Table 14-1**).

TABLE 14-1 SITES WITH APPLIED BUFFERS

Site Name	Site Type	Site Name	Site Type
WCWF SU1 10	PAD and Artefact	**WCWF SU7 03**	Culturally Modified Tree
WCWF SU1 11	Culturally Modified Tree	**WCWF SU7 04**	Culturally Modified Tree
WCWF SU1 12	Culturally Modified Tree	**WCWF SU7 07**	Culturally Modified Tree
WCWF SU2 01	Culturally Modified Tree	**WCWF SU7 09**	PAD and Artefact
WCWF SU2 08	PAD	**WCWF SU8 01**	Culturally Modified Tree
WCWF SU2 11	PAD and Artefact	**WCWF SU8 02**	Culturally Modified Tree
WCWF SU3 01	PAD and Artefact	**WCWF SU8 03**	Culturally Modified Tree
WCWF SU3 02	PAD and Artefact	**35-3-0271**	Culturally Modified Tree
WCWF SU3 04	PAD and Artefact	**35-3-0263**	Culturally Modified Tree
WCWF SU3 09	PAD and Artefact	**35-3-0274**	PAD and Artefact
WCWF SU3 10	PAD and Artefact	**35-3-0280**	PAD
WCWF SU4 03	PAD and Artefact	**35-3-0268**	Culturally Modified Tree
WCWF SU5 01	PAD and Artefact	**35-3-0266**	Culturally Modified Tree
WCWF SU5 06	Culturally Modified Tree	**35-3-0270**	Culturally Modified Tree
WCWF SU5 08	PAD, CMT and Artefact	**35-3-0264**	Culturally Modified Tree
WCWF SU5 09	PAD, CMT and Artefact	**35-3-0173**	Culturally Modified Tree
WCWF SU5 10	PAD and Artefact	**35-3-0174**	Culturally Modified Tree
WCWF SU5 11	PAD and Artefact	**35-3-0175**	Culturally Modified Tree
WCWF SU5 12	PAD and Artefact	**35-3-0176**	Culturally Modified Tree

Site Name	Site Type	Site Name	Site Type
WCWF SU6 01	PAD, CMT and Artefact	**35-3-0177**	Culturally Modified Tree
WCWF SU6 05	PAD and Artefact	**35-3-0179**	Culturally Modified Tree
WCWF SU6 08	Culturally Modified Tree		

Works within these buffers would be considered to potentially impact the heritage for each site and should be managed accordingly with mitigation methods such as test excavation, salvage excavation, surface collections, or fencing (CMTs) as outlined in **Appendix P** or within the requirements of the ACHMP.

14.2.2.2 SALVAGE WORKS

At a minimum, if the places listed in **Table 13-1** cannot be avoided by the Project works, it is recommended the ACHMP include a requirement for a surface collection of the stone artefacts.

Any artefacts uncovered during test excavation would be considered salvaged. Once it is determined that no further test excavations are required, it is also recommended that the salvage requirements for each impacted PAD is determined during the development of the ACHMP. Salvage excavation would be carried out prior to construction commencing.

Barring further test excavation to clarify PAD extents, salvage excavation is recommended for the 13 PAD sites where impact will occur, as visible archaeological material associated with the sites has previously been identified. This salvage should take place prior to construction commencing and will be detailed in the ACHMP.

TABLE 14-2 SITE RECOMMENDED FOR FURTHER TESTING OR SALVAGE

Site Name	Site Type	Site Name	Site Type
WCWF SU1 10	PAD and Artefact	**WCWF SU5 10**	PAD and Artefact
WCWF SU3 01	PAD and Artefact	**WCWF SU5 11**	PAD and Artefact
WCWF SU3 09	PAD and Artefact	**WCWF SU5 12**	PAD and Artefact
WCWF SU3 10	PAD and Artefact	**WCWF SU6 01**	PAD, CMT and Artefact
WCWF SU5 01	PAD and Artefact	**WCWF SU6 05**	PAD and Artefact
WCWF SU5 08	PAD, CMT and Artefact	**WCWF SU7 09**	PAD and Artefact
WCWF SU5 09	PAD, CMT and Artefact		

14.2.3 ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

- ERM recommends that Acciona Energia consider engaging an arborist to work with Traditional Owners to confirm the identification of CMTs and develop appropriate protection or management measures.
- ERM recommends that Acciona Energia support the landholders and the Traditional Owners to develop appropriate stock management strategies to limit the further disturbance and damage to Aboriginal heritage sites; and

- ERM recommends that Acciona Energia consider the appointment and training of a Traditional Owner liaison/s to coordinate appropriately informed access for staff and contractors to culturally sensitive areas and provide cultural awareness training.

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APPENDIX A SEARS

Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements

Section 4.12(8) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*

Part 8, Division 2 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021*

Application Number	SSD-60247211
Project	Wallaby Creek Wind Farm which includes: • the construction, operation and decommissioning of a wind farm with an estimated capacity up to 236 megawatts (MW), 38 turbines and a maximum height of 271.5 m (to blade tip); • a battery with a nominal storage of 200 MW / 400 MWh; and • ancillary infrastructure including site offices, internal roads, underground and overhead cabling, substation, transmission lines and grid connection to the transmission network.
Location	Newell Highway, approximately 10 km south of Narromine in the Narromine Shire local government area.
Proponent	Acciona Energy Australia Global Pty Ltd
Date of Issue	11/02/2025
General Requirements	The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) must meet the minimum form and content requirements as prescribed by Part 8, Division 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021* (EP&A Regulation) and must have regard to the: • State Significant Development Guidelines; and • Renewable Energy Planning Framework, including the *Wind Energy Guideline* and its supporting *Technical Supplement for Landscape Character and Visual Impact Assessment* and *Technical Supplement for Noise Assessment* and the *Benefit-Sharing Guideline*. In particular, the EIS must include: • a stand-alone executive summary; • a full description of the development, including: - details of construction, operation and decommissioning, including any staging of the development or refurbishing of turbines over time; - all infrastructure and facilities, such as substations, transmission lines, construction compounds, concrete batching plants, internal access roads, and road upgrades (including any infrastructure that would be required for the development, but the subject of a separate approvals process);

- the Project Area (as per Table 1 of the SSD guidelines - preparing an environmental impact statement) and Development Footprint (disturbance area including but not limited to areas for infrastructure, road works, access tracks, defendable space, fencing and temporary laydown);
- plans for any buildings;
- high-quality site plans and maps at an adequate scale with dimensions showing:
    - the location and dimensions of all project components including coordinates in latitude / longitude and maximum AHD heights of the turbines;
    - existing infrastructure, land use, and environmental features in the vicinity of the development, including nearby residences and approved residential developments or subdivisions within 6 km of a proposed turbine, and any other existing, approved or proposed wind farms in the region;
    - the development corridor that has been assessed, including any allowance for micro-siting of turbines and identification of the key environmental constraints that have been considered in the design of the development;
    - consolidated list and GIS data of coordinates of wind turbines, project infrastructure and relevant receivers and distances to potentially impacted receivers; and
    - details of the progressive rehabilitation of the site;

- a list of any approvals that must be obtained before the development may commence;
- a model for community benefit-sharing, prepared in accordance with the *Benefit-Sharing Guideline*, including the terms of any proposed voluntary planning agreement with the relevant local council;
- a risk assessment of the potential environmental impacts of the development, identifying the key issues for further assessment;
- an assessment of the likely impacts of the development on the environment and any other significant issues identified in this risk assessment, focusing on the specific issues identified below, including:
    - a description of the existing environment likely to be affected by the development using sufficient baseline data;
    - an assessment of the likely impacts of all stages of the development (which is commensurate with the level of impact), including any cumulative impacts of the site and existing or proposed developments in the region, in accordance with the *Cumulative Impact Assessment Guideline* (DPIE, 2022), taking into consideration any relevant legislation, environmental planning instruments, guidelines, policies, plans and industry codes of practice and including the *Wind Energy Guideline*;
    - a description of the measures that would be implemented to avoid, mitigate and/or offset the impacts of the development, including details of consultation with any affected non-associated landowners in relation to the development of mitigation measures and any negotiated agreements with these landowners, and draft management plans for specific issues as identified below; and
    - a description of the measures that would be implemented to monitor and

	report on the environmental performance of the development, including adaptive management strategies and contingency measures to address residual impact; • a consolidated summary of all the proposed environmental management and monitoring measures, identifying all the commitments in the EIS; and • a detailed evaluation of the merits of the project as a whole having regard to: - the requirements in Section 4.15 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act), and how the principles of ecologically sustainable development have been incorporated in the design, construction and ongoing operations of the development; - the environmental, economic and social costs and benefits of the development, having regard to the predicted electricity demand in NSW and the National Electricity Market, NSW's *Climate Change Policy Framework*, NSW's *Net Zero Plan Stage 1: 2020 - 2030* and the greenhouse gas savings of the development; - feasible alternatives to the development and its key components including project design alternatives to avoid impacts to areas of biodiversity value, indirect impacts to the Oolambeyan National Park and the South West Woodland Nature Reserve and areas of archaeological sensitivity, opportunities for shared infrastructure with proposed developments in the region and the consequences of not carrying out the development; and - the suitability of the site with respect to potential land use conflicts with existing and future surrounding land uses; and • a detailed consideration of the capability of the project to the security and reliability of the electricity system in the National Electricity Market, having regard to local system conditions and the Department's guidance on the matter. **Estimated Development Cost and Employment** • Provide the estimated development cost (EDC) of the development prepared in accordance with the relevant planning circular using the Standard Form of EDC Report. • Provide an estimate of the retained and new jobs that would be created during the construction and operational phases of the development, including details of the methodology to determine the figures provided. The development application must be accompanied by: • the consent of the owner/s of the land (as required in Section 23(1) of the EP&A Regulation); and • a declaration from a Registered Environmental Assessment Practitioner that the EIS includes the information specified in the Department's Registered *Environmental Assessment Practitioner Guidelines*.
Key issues	The EIS must address the following specific matters for the wind farm and associated infrastructure: **Landscape and Visual** – including: • a detailed assessment of the visual impacts of all components of the project (including turbines, transmission lines, substations, and any other ancillary

infrastructure in accordance with the *Wind Energy Guideline* and supporting *Technical Supplement for Landscape Character and Visual Impact Assessment;* including consideration of:

- cumulative impacts including with the proposed Burrendong Wind Farm, Spicers Creek Wind Farm and Orana Wind Farm;
- amenity values of the Momo State Forest, scenic or significant vistas and road corridors in the public domain; and
- Siding Spring Observatory in accordance with the *Dark Sky Planning Guideline* (2023).

Noise and Vibration – including:

- an assessment of the wind turbine noise in accordance with the *Wind Energy Guideline*, including the supporting *Technical Supplement for Noise Assessment;*
- an assessment of the noise generated by ancillary infrastructure in accordance with the *NSW Noise Policy for Industry* (EPA, 2017);
- assessment of the construction noise under the *Interim Construction Noise Guideline* (DECC, 2009) and a draft noise management plan if the assessment shows construction noise is likely to exceed applicable criteria);
- assessment of the traffic noise under the *NSW Road Noise Policy* (DECCW, 2011);
- an assessment of vibration under the *Assessing Vibration: A Technical Guideline* (DECC, 2006); and
- assessment of the cumulative noise impacts (considering other developments in the area).

Biodiversity – including*:*

- an assessment of the biodiversity values and the likely biodiversity impacts of the project in accordance with Section 7.9 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (NSW), the Biodiversity Assessment Method (BAM) and documented in a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR). The BDAR must:
  - be prepared using the approved BDAR template;
  - document the application of the avoid, minimise and offset framework including assessing all direct, indirect and prescribed impacts in accordance with the BAM;
  - assess impacts associated with transport route road upgrades;
  - assess indirect impacts on the Momo State Forest and surrounding conservation areas, including any fauna species that may utilise the landscape corridor linking to Goobang National Park; and
  - be finalised by an accredited assessor as BAM-compliant within 14 days of submission;
- an assessment of the likely impacts on key fish habitats such as Wallaby Creek, Bundara Creek, Ugumjil Creek, Jacks Creek and Fiddlers Creek, listed aquatic threatened species, populations or ecological communities, scheduled under the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*, and a description of the measures to minimise and rehabilitate impacts;
- an assessment of the impacts of the development on birds and bats, including blade strike, low air pressure zones at the blade tips (barotrauma), alteration

to movement patterns, and cumulative impacts of other wind farms in the vicinity;
- a cumulative impact assessment of biodiversity values in the region from nearby developments; and
- if an offset is required, include details of any strategy to offset any residual impacts of the development in accordance with the BC Act; and
- an assessment of the impacts on matters of national environmental significance in accordance with the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and the requirements in **Attachment 1**.

Heritage – including:
- an assessment of the impact to Aboriginal cultural heritage items (archaeological and cultural) in accordance with the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH, 2011) and the *Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW, 2010), including results of archaeological test excavations (if required), undertaken in accordance with the relevant standards and requirements;
- evidence of consultation with Aboriginal communities in determining and assessing impacts, developing options and selecting options and mitigation measures (including the final proposed measures), having regard to the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW, 2010); and
- an assessment of the impacts to historic heritage having regard to the *Guidelines for preparing a statement of heritage impact (DPE 2023)*.

Transport – including:
- an assessment of the construction, operational and decommissioning traffic impacts of the development on the local and State road network;
- details of the peak and average traffic volumes (including light, heavy and over-mass and over-dimensional vehicles / heavy vehicles requiring escort and construction worker transportation) and transport and haulage routes during construction, operation and decommissioning, including traffic associated with sourcing raw materials (water, sand and gravel);
- an assessment of the potential traffic impacts of the project on road network function including intersection performance, site access arrangements, site access and haulage routes, and road safety, including school bus routes and school zones;
- an assessment of the capacity of the existing road network to accommodate the type and volume of traffic generated by the project (including over-mass / over-dimensional traffic haulage routes from port) during construction, operation and decommissioning;
- an assessment of the likely transport impacts to the site access and haulage routes, site access point, any rail safety issues, any Crown Land particularly in relation to the capacity and conditions of the roads and use of rail level crossings (and rail safety assessment if required), and impacts to rail underbridges and overbridges;
- a cumulative impact assessment of traffic from nearby developments; and
- provide details of measures to mitigate and / or manage potential impacts

including:

- a schedule of all required road upgrades (including resulting from over mass / over dimensional traffic haulage routes),
- clear figures of proposed road upgrades (including the site access point); and
- road maintenance contributions, and any other traffic control measures, developed in consultation with the relevant road and / or rail authority.

Water and Soils – including:

- a site water balance for the development, quantify water demand, identify water sources (surface and groundwater), including any licensing requirements, and determine whether an adequate and secure water supply is available for the development;
- an assessment of the likely impacts of the development (including flooding and flood modelling) on surface water and groundwater resources traversing the site and surrounding watercourses (including their Strahler Stream Order), drainage channels, wetlands, riparian land, farm dams, groundwater dependent ecosystems and acid sulfate soils, related infrastructure, adjacent licensed water users and basic landholder rights, and measures proposed to monitor, reduce and mitigate these impacts;
- where the project involves works within 40 metres of the high bank of any river, lake or wetlands (collectively waterfront land), identify likely impacts to the waterfront land, and how the activities are to be designed and implemented in accordance with the DPI *Guidelines for Controlled Activities on Waterfront Land* (2018) and (if necessary) *Why Do Fish Need to Cross the Road? Fish Passage Requirements for Waterway Crossings* (DPI 2003); and *Policy and Guidelines for Fish Habitat Conservation and Management* (DPI, 2013); and
- a description of the measures to minimise surface and groundwater impacts, including how works on erodible soil types would be managed and any contingency requirements to address residual impacts in accordance with the *Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction* series of guidelines.

Air Quality – including

- an assessment of risks of dust generation and propose mitigation measures designed in accordance with *the Approved Methods for the Modelling and Assessment of Air Pollutants in New South Wales* (EPA, 2022);
- demonstrate how the development minimises greenhouse gas emissions (reflecting the Government's goal of net zero emissions by 2050).

Land – including:

- a detailed justification of the suitability of the site and that the site can accommodate the proposed development having regard to its potential environmental impacts, permissibility, strategic context and existing site constraints and opportunities for shared infrastructure with proposed developments in the region and the consequences of not carrying out the development;
- an assessment of the potential impacts of the development on existing land uses on the site and adjacent land, including:
  - flood prone land, agricultural land, irrigated lands, Crown lands, travelling stock routes, mining, quarries, mineral or petroleum rights;

- a soil survey to determine the soil characteristics and consider the potential for erosion to occur;
- a cumulative impact assessment of nearby developments; and
- the development potential of that land, in accordance with the development rights guidance included in **Attachment 2**;

- an assessment of the compatibility of the development with existing land uses, during construction, operation and after decommissioning, including:
  - consideration of the zoning provisions applying to the land, including subdivision (if required);
  - completion of a Land Use Conflict Risk Assessment in accordance with the Department of Industry's *Land Use Conflict Risk Assessment Guide*; and
  - assessment of impact on agricultural resources and agricultural production on the site and region.

Hazards and Risks – including:

- Aviation Safety:
  - prepare an aviation impact assessment in accordance with Appendix A of the *Wind Energy Guideline* and the *National Airports Safeguarding Framework Guideline D: Managing Wind Turbine Risk to Aircraft*; and
  - assess the impact of the development under the *National Airports Safeguarding Framework Guideline D: Managing Wind Turbine Risk to Aircraft*;
  - assess the impact of the turbines on the safe and efficient aerial application of agricultural fertilisers and pesticides) and emergency helicopter access (if required) in the vicinity of the turbines and transmission line;
- Telecommunications – identify possible effects on telecommunications systems, assess impacts and mitigation measures including undertaking a detailed assessment to examine the potential impacts as well as analysis and agreement on the implementation of suitable options to avoid potential disruptions to radio communication services, which may include the installation and maintenance of alternative sites;
- Health – identify potential hazards and risks associated with electric and magnetic fields (EMF) and demonstrate the application of the principles of prudent avoidance, including an assessment against the *International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) Guidelines for limiting exposure to Time-varying Electric, Magnetic and Electromagnetic Fields*;
- Bushfire –
  - assess potential hazards and risks associated with bushfires / use of bushfire prone land, including the risks that a wind farm causing bush/grass fires;
  - identify measures to prevent a fire occurring within the site from developing into a bushfire;
  - any potential impacts on the aerial fighting of bushfires; and
  - demonstrate compliance with *Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019*;
- Battery Energy Storage System:
  - a Preliminary Hazard Analysis (PHA), prepared in accordance with the

	Hazardous Industry Planning Advisory Paper No. 6, 'Hazard Analysis' and Multi-level Risk Assessment (DoP, 2011). The PHA must consider all recent standards and codes and verify separation distances to on-site and off-site receptors to prevent fire propagation and compliance with *Hazardous Industry Advisory Paper No. 4, 'Risk Criteria for Land Use Safety Planning* (DoP, 2011). Include the key design parameters identified in the PHA within the project description; The PHA must consider the effect of bushfires on batteries or other components of the BESS; • Blade Throw – assess blade throw risks, including consideration of associated dwellings, non-associated dwellings and neighbouring infrastructure. • Dangerous Goods – a preliminary risk screening completed in accordance with the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021*; • Contamination – a preliminary investigation into potential contamination across the site, in accordance with the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021* (as required). **Social Impact** – including an assessment of the social impacts in accordance with the *Social Impact Assessment Guideline* (DPE, 2023) and *SIA Guideline - Technical Supplement* (DPE, 2023) and consideration of construction workforce accommodation. **Economic and Benefit-Sharing**– including • any economic impacts and benefits of the project for the region and the State as a whole, including a consideration of any increase in demand for community infrastructure services; • details of how the construction workforce will be managed to minimise local impacts, including a consideration of the construction workforce accommodation; and • details of proposed benefit-sharing arrangements, in accordance with the *Benefit-Sharing Guideline.* **Waste** – identify, quantify and classify the likely waste streams to be generated throughout all stages of the project, and describe the measures to be implemented to reduce waste generation, manage, reuse, recycle and safely dispose of this waste.
Plans and Documents	The EIS must include all relevant plans, architectural drawings, diagrams and relevant documentation required under Part 3 of the Regulation. Provide these as part of the EIS rather than as separate documents. In addition, the EIS must include high quality files of maps and figures of the subject site, proposal, and proposed road upgrades.
Legislation, Polices and Guidelines	The assessment of the key issues listed above must take into account relevant guidelines, policies, and plans as identified. While not exhaustive, a list of some of the legislation, policies and guidelines that may be relevant to the assessment of the project can be found at: • https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/policy-and-legislation/renewable-energy/renewable-energy-planning-framework

	• https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Policy-and-Legislation/Planning-reforms/Rapid-Assessment-Framework/Improving-assessment-guidance • https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/major-projects/assessment/policies-and-guidelines; and • https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/epbc/publications#assessments
Engagement	During the preparation of the EIS, you must consult with the relevant local, State or Commonwealth Government authorities, service providers, community groups and affected landowners. The EIS must: • detail how engagement undertaken was consistent with the *Undertaking Engagement Guide: Guidance for State Significant Projects* (DPIE, 2021); and • describe the consultation process and the issues raised, and identify where the design of the development has been amended in response to these issues. Where amendments have not been made to address an issue, a short explanation should be provided. In particular you must consult with: • the relevant local, State or Commonwealth Government authorities, service providers, community groups, affected landowners, exploration licence holders, quarry operators, and mineral title holders; and • carry out detailed consultation with the following: - Narromine Shire Council - Dubbo Regional Council - NSW Aboriginal Land Council - DPE's Biodiversity, Conservation and Science Directorate - NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service - Heritage NSW - NSW Local Land Services - DPE Water Group - Environment Protection Authority - Crown Lands - Regional NSW – Mining, Exploration & Geoscience - Department of Primary Industries – Agriculture and Fisheries divisions - Transport for New South Wales - Essential Energy - Department of Customer Service – Telco Authority - Fire & Rescue NSW - NSW Rural Fire Service - Commonwealth Department of Defence - Civil Aviation Safety Authority - Airservices Australia - Siding Spring Observatory - Forestry Corporation of NSW
Expiry Date	If you do not lodge a Development Application and EIS for the development by 11/02/2026, your SEARs will expire. If an extension to these SEARs will be required, please consult with the Planning Secretary 3 months prior to the expiry date.

APPENDIX B ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION LOG

Date	Method	Addressee	Organisation	Sender	Sender Organisation	Details
Agency Letter						
09/05/2023	Email	Admin	Office of the Registrar		ERM	Request for Aboriginal parties who may have an interest in the Narromine region.
09/05/2023	Email	Information			ERM	Request for Aboriginal parties who may have an interest in the Narromine region.
09/05/2023	Email	Enquiries			ERM	Request for Aboriginal parties who may have an interest in the Narromine region.
09/05/2023	Email	Mail			ERM	Request for Aboriginal parties who may have an interest in the Narromine region.
09/05/2023	Email	Admin			ERM	Request for Aboriginal parties who may have an interest in the Narromine region.
09/05/2023	Email	Heritage Mailbox			ERM	Request for Aboriginal parties who may have an interest in the Narromine region.
09/05/2023	Email	CEO			ERM	Request for Aboriginal parties who may have an interest in the Narromine region.
09/05/2023	Email	CEO			ERM	Request for Aboriginal parties who may have an interest in the Narromine region.
Agency Responses						
09/05/2023	Email		ERM			Registered interest for any work within boundary only – requested additional location details which were supplied.
11/05/2023	Email		ERM	CEO		Registered interest in project.
12/05/2023	Email		ERM		Office of the Registrar	Advised to contact Joint Management Coordinator for the Mt Grenfell Historic Site to ascertain whether the Registered Aboriginal Owner Board of Management are interested in the Project. Also to liaise with both LALCs.
15/05/2023	Email		ERM			Provided a list of organisations and individuals who have indicated an interest in the Narromine LGA.

Date	Method	Addressee	Organisation	Sender	Sender Organisation	Details
Advert						
29/06/2023	Advertisement	All potential RAPs	All potential RAPs		ERM	Public advertisement published in the Narromine Star inviting any Aboriginal people who may have cultural knowledge relating to the project area to register their interest in the project.
Invitation to register an interest						
20/06/2023	Email & letter	All potential RAPs	All potential RAPs		ERM	Invited to register their interest in the project.
20/06/2023	Email		ERM			Registered their interest in the project and requested that details were not to be supplied to LALC.
20/06/2023	Email		ERM		Individual	Registered their interest in the project.
20/06/2023	Email		ERM			Registered their interest in the project.
20/06/2023	Email		ERM		Individual	Registered their interest in the project.
21/06/2023	Email		ERM			Registered their interest in the project.
21/06/2023	Email		ERM			Registered their interest in the project.
23/06/2023	Email		ERM			Registered his interest in the project.
23/06/2023	Email		ERM			Registered her interest in the project.
27/06/2023	Email		ERM			Registered his interest in the project.
28/06/2023	Email		ERM			Registered their interest in the project and requested that details were not to be supplied to LALC or correspondence released.
28/06/2023	Email		ERM			Registered his interest in the project again in response to receiving the letter in the post.
29/06/2023	Email				ERM	Acknowledged receipt of both registrations. Confirmation received in response.
3/07/2023	Email		ERM			Registered his interest in the project.
19/07/2023	Phone		ERM			Registered their interest in the project again.

Date	Method	Addressee	Organisation	Sender	Sender Organisation	Details
Methodology						
31/08/2023	Email	All RAPs			ERM	Provided project information and proposed methodology, comments due by 29/09/2023.
31/08/2023	Email		ERM			Confirmed acceptance of the methodology and expressed interest in the fieldwork.
4/09/2023	Email		ERM			Confirmed receipt of methodology and will provide feedback.
4/09/2023	Email		ERM			Confirmed acceptance of the methodology.
7/09/2023	Email		ERM			Confirmed acceptance of the methodology and expressed interest in the fieldwork.
12/09/2023	Email		ERM			Confirmed acceptance of the methodology.
14/09/2023	Email		ERM			Confirmed acceptance of the methodology and recommended a smoking ceremony for reburial of any removed significant finds.
14/09/2023	Email		ERM			Confirmed acceptance of the methodology and provided some additional cultural information.
Fieldwork logistics						
20/09/2023	Email		ERM			Requested further information regarding fieldwork timing and roster.
21/09/2023	Email		Individual		ERM	Responded with current estimate for timing and proposed roster approach.
16/10/2023	Email	CEO			ERM	Requested attendance to fieldwork 30/10-1/11
16/10/2023	Email				ERM	Requested attendance to fieldwork 30/10-1/11
16/10/2023	Email		Individual		ERM	Requested attendance to fieldwork 30/10-1/11
16/10/2023	Email		ERM		Individual	<Removed from Public view> responded that he will that he will attend fieldwork 30/10-1/11
16/10/2023	Email				ERM	Requested attendance to fieldwork 30/10-1/11

Date	Method	Addressee	Organisation	Sender	Sender Organisation	Details
16/10/2023	Email		ERM			responded that he will that he will attend fieldwork that his partner <Removed from Public view> will attend fieldwork 30/10-1/11
16/10/2023	Email		Individual		ERM	Requested attendance to fieldwork 30/10-1/11
16/10/2023	Email		ERM		Individual	<Removed from Public view> responded that he will that he will attend fieldwork 30/10-1/11
16/10/2023	Email				ERM	Requested attendance to fieldwork 30/10-1/11
16/10/2023	Email				ERM	Requested attendance to fieldwork 2/11-3/11-
16/10/2023	Email		Individual		ERM	Requested attendance to fieldwork 2/11-3/11-
16/10/2023	Email		Individual		ERM	Requested attendance to fieldwork 2/11-3/11-
16/10/2023	Email				ERM	Requested attendance to fieldwork 2/11-3/11-
16/10/2023	Email		Individual		ERM	Requested attendance to fieldwork 2/11-3/11-
16/10/2023	Email		Individual		ERM	Requested attendance to fieldwork 2/11-3/11-
18/10/2023	Email		ERM		Individual	<Removed from Public view> responded that she can attend fieldwork on 30/10 to 31/10
18/10/2023	Email		ERM			Steve responded that he can attend fieldwork on 30/10 to 1/11
18/10/2023	Email		ERM			<Removed from Public view> responded that someone can attend fieldwork on 30/10 to 1/11
30/10/2023 – 3/11/2023	F2F		RAPs		ERM	First survey
Fieldwork round 2						
09/02/2024	Email				ERM	Offering 5 days fieldwork
09/02/2024	Email				ERM	Offering 5 days fieldwork
09/02/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	Offering 5 days fieldwork
09/02/2024	Email				ERM	Offering 3 days fieldwork
09/02/2024	Email				ERM	Offering 2 days fieldwork

Date	Method	Addressee	Organisation	Sender	Sender Organisation	Details
09/02/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	Offering 2 days fieldwork
09/02/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	Offering 2 days fieldwork
09/02/2024	Email				ERM	Offering 2 days fieldwork
09/02/2024	Email		ERM		Individual	Available the whole week (offered 2 days)
09/02/2024	Email		ERM			Available the whole week (offered 2 days)
09/02/2024	Email		ERM			Available for the whole week (offered 5 days)
09/02/2024	Email		ERM			Asking if they will be included in Wallaby Creek fieldwork
10/02/2024	Email		ERM			Asked to be told where to meet and time (next week, week starting 12 February)
10/02/2024	Email		ERM			Available for the whole week (offered 2 days)
10/02/2024	Email		ERM			Available for three days as offered (didn't specify when)
10/02/2024	Email		ERM		Individual	Available for the whole week (offered 2 days). Prefers Monday-Tuesday or Tuesday-Wednesday
12/02/2024	Email		ERM			Asking if they will be included in Wallaby Creek fieldwork
10/02/2024	Email		ERM			Explaining that its 5 days over the 2 weeks of fieldwork and that <Removed from Public view> had completed the 5 days last time.
14/02/2024	Email		ERM			Requesting working the Monday and Tuesday (offered 2 days)
19/02/2024	Email		ERM			Checking if we know what days he will be required
23/02/2024	Email		ERM			Requesting working the Wednesday to Friday (6^{th} to 8^{th}) (offered 3 days)
26/02/2024	Email		ERM			Daily rate $1200 including travel and accommodation
26/02/2024	Phone				ERM	Phone disconnected
26/02/2024	Email				ERM	Emailed with details and confirmation of 5 days fieldwork
26/02/2024	Email				ERM	Emailed with details and confirmation of 5 days fieldwork
26/02/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	Emailed with details and confirmation of 5 days fieldwork

Date	Method	Addressee	Organisation	Sender	Sender Organisation	Details
26/02/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	Emailed with details and confirmation of 5 days fieldwork
26/02/2024	Email				ERM	Emailed with details and confirmation of 5 days fieldwork
26/02/2024	Email				ERM	Emailed with details and confirmation of 5 days fieldwork
26/02/2024	Email		ERM			<Removed from Public view> accepts the 5 days field work
26/02/2024	Email		ERM		Individual	Attached insurances and rates
26/02/2024	Email		ERM		Individual	Confirmed attendance for 5 days, attached insurance and rates
26/02/2024	Email		ERM		Individual	Attached updated insurance details
27/02/2024	Email		ERM			Attached insurance
27/02/2024	Email		ERM			Confirmed attendance and attached insurance
03/03/2024	Email		ERM			Confirmed <Removed from Public view> will represent <Removed from Public view>
4-8/03/2025	F2F		RAPs		ERM	Second survey
Fieldwork Round 3						
03/07/2024	Phone call				ERM	Invited to fieldwork for 29/7/24 – 2/8/24
03/07/2024	Email				ERM	Requested confirmation of availability for fieldwork, insurance, rates and Suppliers Commercial Information form
03/07/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	Invited to fieldwork for 29/7/24 – 2/8/24
03/07/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	Invited to fieldwork for 29/7/24 – 2/8/24
03/07/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	Invited to fieldwork for 29/7/24 – 2/8/24
03/07/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	Invited to fieldwork for 29/7/24 – 2/8/24
03/07/2024	Phone call & email				ERM	Invited to fieldwork for 29/7/24 – 2/8/24
03/07/2024	Phone call		ERM			Confirmed attendance
03/07/2024	Phone call		ERM		Individual	<Removed from Public view> called to say he's only available 29th, 1st and 2nd.

Date	Method	Addressee	Organisation	Sender	Sender Organisation	Details
03/07/2024	Email		ERM		Individual	Confirmed attendance for 5 days, said he can bring another rap if needed
03/07/2024	Email		ERM		Individual	Asked if he could attend survey
04/07/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	Confirmed invitation of <Removed from Public view>, who confirmed his availability for all 5 days
04/07/2024	Email		ERM		Individual	Confirmed attendance for either herself or her Uncle <Removed from Public view> for 5 days
05/07/2024	Email		ERM			<Removed from Public view> confirmed Narromine LALC have someone to attend for all 5 days of survey
05/07/2024	Email		ERM		Individual	Confirmed attendance for 5 days
06/07/2024	Email		ERM		Individual	Emailed asking why he wasn't offered 3 weeks on the survey
08/07/2024	Email		ERM		Individual	Emailed stating he has two reps who will share the week between them – <Removed from Public view>s
09/07/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	Emailed thanking <Removed from Public view> for confirming attendance, explaining opportunities offered around to different groups for different survey occasions
09/07/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	<Removed from Public view> emailed <Removed from Public view> explaining situation regarding scheduling for fieldwork, also confirming start time and place of 9am at Narromine Railway Station Monday 29 July
09/07/2024	Email				ERM	<Removed from Public view> emailed confirming start time and place, Narromine Railway Station Monday 29 July
09/07/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	<Removed from Public view> emailed confirming start time and place, Narromine Railway Station Monday 29 July
09/07/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	<Removed from Public view> emailed confirming start time and place, Narromine Railway Station Monday 29 July
09/07/2024	Email				ERM	<Removed from Public view> emailed confirming start time and place, Narromine Railway Station Monday 29 July
09/07/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	<Removed from Public view> emailed confirming start time and place, Narromine Railway Station Monday 29 July

Date	Method	Addressee	Organisation	Sender	Sender Organisation	Details
29/07/2024-2/08/2024	F2F		RAPs		ERM	Third survey
Fieldwork round 4						
29/08/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	Invited to fieldwork for 17/09/24 – 19/09/24
29/08/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	Invited to fieldwork for 17/09/24 – 19/09/24
29/08/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	Invited to fieldwork for 17/09/24 – 19/09/24
29/08/2024	Email		ERM		Individual	Confirmed attendance (Sonione)
29/08/2024	Email				ERM	Query re<Removed from Public view> area – <Removed from Public view>? If so, invited to fieldwork for 17/09/24
29/08/2024	Email		ERM		Individual	Confirmed attendance (<Removed from Public view>)
29/08/2024	Email		ERM		Individual	Confirmed attendance <Removed from Public view>
30/08/2024	Email				ERM	Invited to fieldwork for 17/09/24 – 19/09/24
30/08/2024	Email				ERM	Invited to fieldwork for 17/09/24 – 19/09/24
30/08/2024	Email		ERM			Confirmed attendance
30/08/2024	Email		ERM			Confirmed that <Removed from Public view> is withing <Removed from Public view> boundary
03/09/2024	Email				ERM	Confirmed meeting point and time
03/09/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	Confirmed meeting point and time
03/09/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	Confirmed meeting point and time
03/09/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	Confirmed meeting point and time
03/09/2024	Email				ERM	Invited to fieldwork for 17/09/24 – 19/09/24
03/09/2024	Email				ERM	Invited to fieldwork for 17/09/24 – 19/09/24
03/09/2024	Email		ERM			Confirmed attendance (David or Leanne)
03/09/2024	Email				ERM	Confirmed meeting point and time
04/09/2024	Email				ERM	Invited to fieldwork for 17/09/24 – 19/09/24

Date	Method	Addressee	Organisation	Sender	Sender Organisation	Details
04/09/2024	Email		ERM			Confirmed attendance
05/09/2024	Email		ERM			Confirmed attendance
09/09/2024	Email				ERM	Confirmed meeting point and time
09/09/2024	Email				ERM	Confirmed meeting point and time
09/09/2024	Phone				ERM	Tried calling mobile and work phone re. potentially 3 days of fieldwork. No answer.
09/09/2024	Email				ERM	Offered full 3 days of work Confirmed meeting point and time
09/09/2024	Email		ERM			Acknowledged receipt of meeting place/time
09/09/2024	Email		ERM			Acknowledged receipt of meeting place/time
10/09/2024	Email		ERM			Confirmed <Removed from Public view> attendance
11/09/2024	Phone				ERM	Tried calling phone re 3 days of fieldwork. No answer.
17-19/09/2024	F2F		RAPs		ERM	Fourth survey
19/09/2024	Email		ERM			Requested address for invoicing
20/09/2024	Email				ERM	Providing details for invoicing Confirming 3 days of survey
20/09/2024	Email				ERM	Providing details for invoicing
20/09/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	Providing details for invoicing
20/09/2024	Email				ERM	Providing details for invoicing
20/09/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	Providing details for invoicing
20/09/2024	Email				ERM	Providing details for invoicing
20/09/2024	Email				ERM	Providing details for invoicing
20/09/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	Providing details for invoicing
20/09/2024	Email		ERM			Confirmed he had sent invoice
20/09/2024	Email		ERM		Individual	Asking where to send invoice (email address)

Date	Method	Addressee	Organisation	Sender	Sender Organisation	Details
20/09/2024	Email		ERM			Sent through invoice
20/09/2024	Email		ERM			Sent through invoice
20/09/2024	Email		ERM		Individual	Sent through invoice
20/09/2024	Email		ERM			CC’d when sending invoice to <Removed from Public view>
24/09/2024	Email		ERM			Sent through AMENDED invoice
26/09/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	Sending email address for invoice
26/09/2024	Email				ERM	Forwarded invoice to <Removed from Public view>
26/09/2024	Email				ERM	Forwarded invoice to <Removed from Public view>
26/09/2024	Email				ERM	Forwarded AMENDED invoice to <Removed from Public view>
26/09/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	Forwarded invoice to <Removed from Public view>
26/09/2024	Email		ERM			Emailed invoice
26/09/2024	Email				ERM	Forwarded invoice to <Removed from Public view>
26/09/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	Confirming invoice needs to be sent to <Removed from Public view>
Test Excavation						
25/10/2024	Email				ERM	In person Meeting request to discuss project
25/10/2024	Email				ERM	In person Meeting request to discuss project
25/10/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	In person Meeting request to discuss project
25/10/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	In person Meeting request to discuss project
25/10/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	In person Meeting request to discuss project
25/10/2024	Email				ERM	In person Meeting request to discuss project
25/10/2024	Email				ERM	In person Meeting request to discuss project
25/10/2024	Email				ERM	In person Meeting request to discuss project
25/10/2024	Email				ERM	In person Meeting request to discuss project

Date	Method	Addressee	Organisation	Sender	Sender Organisation	Details
25/10/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	In person Meeting request to discuss project
25/10/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	In person Meeting request to discuss project
25/10/2024	Email				ERM	In person Meeting request to discuss project
25/10/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	In person Meeting request to discuss project
25/10/2024	Email		ERM		Individual	Email to accept meeting invite
25/10/2024	Email		ERM			Email to accept meeting invite
25/10/2024	Email		ERM			Email to accept meeting invite
25/10/2024	Email		ERM			Email to accept meeting invite
4/11/2024	Email				ERM	Email to provide meeting location and time
4/11/2024	Email				ERM	Email to provide meeting location and time
4/11/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	Email to provide meeting location and time
4/11/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	Email to provide meeting location and time
4/11/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	Email to provide meeting location and time
4/11/2024	Email				ERM	Email to provide meeting location and time
4/11/2024	Email				ERM	Email to provide meeting location and time
4/11/2024	Email				ERM	Email to provide meeting location and time
4/11/2024	Email				ERM	Email to provide meeting location and time
4/11/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	Email to provide meeting location and time
4/11/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	Email to provide meeting location and time
4/11/2024	Email				ERM	Email to provide meeting location and time
8/11/2024	Email				ERM	Email to provide meeting location and time
8/11/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	Email to provide meeting location and time
8/11/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	Email to provide meeting location and time

Date	Method	Addressee	Organisation	Sender	Sender Organisation	Details
8/11/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	Email to provide meeting location and time
8/11/2024	Email				ERM	Email to provide meeting location and time
8/11/2024	Email				ERM	Email to provide meeting location and time
8/11/2024	Email				ERM	Email to provide meeting location and time
8/11/2024	Email				ERM	Email to provide meeting location and time
8/11/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	Email to provide meeting location and time
8/11/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	Email to provide meeting location and time
8/11/2024	Email				ERM	Email to provide meeting location and time
11/11/2024	F2F					Meeting to discuss project update and text excavation methodology
19/12/2024	Email				ERM	Email to provide methodology and meeting minutes for approval
19/12/2024	Email				ERM	Email to provide methodology and meeting minutes for approval
19/12/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	Email to provide methodology and meeting minutes for approval
19/12/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	Email to provide methodology and meeting minutes for approval
19/12/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	Email to provide methodology and meeting minutes for approval
19/12/2024	Email				ERM	Email to provide methodology and meeting minutes for approval
19/12/2024	Email				ERM	Email to provide methodology and meeting minutes for approval
19/12/2024	Email				ERM	Email to provide methodology and meeting minutes for approval
19/12/2024	Email				ERM	Email to provide methodology and meeting minutes for approval

Date	Method	Addressee	Organisation	Sender	Sender Organisation	Details
19/12/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	Email to provide methodology and meeting minutes for approval
19/12/2024	Email		Individual		ERM	Email to provide methodology and meeting minutes for approval
19/12/2024	Email				ERM	Email to provide methodology and meeting minutes for approval
19/12/2024	Email				ERM	Email to provide methodology and meeting minutes
19/12/2024	Email		ERM			Email to approve method
20/12/2024	Email		ERM			Email to approve method
8/1/2025	Email		ERM		<Removed from Public view>/ individual	Email to approve method
7/1/2025	Email		ERM		Individual	Email to approve method
10/1/2025	Email		ERM		Individual	Email to approve method
16/1/2025	Email				ERM	Email to follow up on methodology and meeting minutes for approval
16/1/2025	Email				ERM	Email to follow up on methodology and meeting minutes for approval
16/1/2025	Email		Individual		ERM	Email to follow up on methodology and meeting minutes for approval
16/1/2025	Email				ERM	Email to follow up on methodology and meeting minutes for approval
16/1/2025	Email		Individual	I	ERM	Email to follow up on methodology and meeting minutes for approval
16/1/2025	Email				ERM	Email to follow up on methodology and meeting minutes for approval
16/1/2025	Call/ Email				ERM	Call and Email to follow up on methodology and meeting minutes for approval

Date	Method	Addressee	Organisation	Sender	Sender Organisation	Details
16/1/2025	Email				ERM	Email to follow up on methodology and meeting minutes for approval
16/1/2025	Email		ERM			Email to approve method
16/1/2025	Email		ERM			Email to approve method
7/2/2025	Email				ERM	Emailed to request availability for test excavation. <Removed from Public view> confirmed availability.
7/2/2025	Email				ERM	Emailed to request availability for test excavation. No reply received.
7/2/2025	Email		Individual		ERM	Emailed to request availability for test excavation. <Removed from Public view> replied stating he is too busy with other business to attend excavation.
7/2/2025	Email				ERM	Emailed to request availability for test excavation. David confirmed availability.
7/2/2025	Email		Individual		ERM	Emailed to request availability for test excavation. <Removed from Public view> confirmed availability.
7/2/2025	Email		Individual		ERM	Emailed to request availability for test excavation. <Removed from Public view> confirmed availability.
7/2/2025	Email		Individual		ERM	Emailed to request availability for test excavation. <Removed from Public view> confirmed availability.
7/2/2025	Email				ERM	Emailed to request availability for test excavation. <Removed from Public view> confirmed availability.
7/2/2025	Email		Individual		ERM	Emailed to request availability for test excavation. <Removed from Public view> confirmed availability.
7/2/2025	Email				ERM	Emailed to request availability for test excavation.

Date	Method	Addressee	Organisation	Sender	Sender Organisation	Details
						<Removed from Public view> confirmed availability.
7/2/2025	Email				ERM	Emailed to request availability for test excavation. <Removed from Public view> confirmed availability.
7/2/2025	Email				ERM	Emailed to request availability for test excavation. <Removed from Public view> confirmed availability.
7/2/2025	Email				ERM	Emailed to request availability for test excavation. <Removed from Public view> confirmed availability.
10/2/2025	Email				ERM	Initial emailed bounce back. Follow up sent. Emailed to request availability for test excavation. <Removed from Public view> confirmed availability.
11/2/2025	Email				ERM	<Removed from Public view> requested specific dates, week 1 possible week 3. <Removed from Public view> confirmed availability.
11/2/2025	Email		Individual		ERM	<Removed from Public view> requested specific dates, week 1 possible week 3. <Removed from Public view> confirmed availability.
11/2/2025	Email		Individual		ERM	<Removed from Public view>requested specific dates, week 1 and 2. <Removed from Public view> confirmed availability.
11/2/2025	Email		Individual		ERM	<Removed from Public view> requested specific dates, week 1 possible week 3. <Removed from Public view> confirmed availability.
11/2/2025	Email				ERM	<Removed from Public view> requested specific dates, week 1 and 2. <Removed from Public view> confirmed availability.

Date	Method	Addressee	Organisation	Sender	Sender Organisation	Details
11/2/2025	Email		Individual		ERM	<Removed from Public view> requested specific dates, week 1 and 2. <Removed from Public view> confirmed availability.
11/2/2025	Email				ERM	<Removed from Public view> requested specific dates, week 2 possible week 3. <Removed from Public view> confirmed availability.
11/2/2025	Email				ERM	<Removed from Public view> requested specific dates, week 2 possible week 3. <Removed from Public view> confirmed availability.
11/2/2025	Email				ERM	<Removed from Public view> requested specific dates, week 1 possible week 3. <Removed from Public view> confirmed availability. After discussion on phone with <Removed from Public view> was requested for week 2 also and confirmed.
12/2/2025	Email				ERM	<Removed from Public view> requested specific dates, week 2 possible week 3. <Removed from Public view> confirmed availability.
11/2/2025	Email				ERM	<Removed from Public view> requested specific dates, week 1 possible week 3. <Removed from Public view> confirmed availability.
17-21/2/2025	F2F		RAPs		ERM	Test excavation – week 1
24-28/2/2025	F2F		RAPs		ERM	Test excavation – week 2
3-6/3/2025	F2F		RAPs		ERM	Test excavation – week 3

Draft ACHAR

Date	Method	Addressee	Organisation	Sender	Sender Organisation	Details
13/08/2025	Email				ERM	Draft email sent out for comments, with achar summary doc and appendix attached. Explanation of one-time payment for their time for the review within email. <Removed from Public view>
13/08/2025	Email				ERM	Draft email sent out for comments, with achar summary doc and appendix attached. Explanation of one-time payment for their time for the review within email.
13/08/2025	Email				ERM	Draft email sent out for comments, with achar summary doc and appendix attached. Explanation of one-time payment for their time for the review within email.
13/08/2025	Email		Individual		ERM	Draft email sent out for comments, with achar summary doc and appendix attached. Explanation of one-time payment for their time for the review within email.
13/08/2025	Email				ERM	Draft email sent out for comments, with achar summary doc and appendix attached. Explanation of one-time payment for their time for the review within email.
13/08/2025	Email		Individual		ERM	Draft email sent out for comments, with achar summary doc and appendix attached. Explanation of one-time payment for their time for the review within email.
13/08/2025	Email				ERM	Draft email sent out for comments, with achar summary doc and appendix attached. Explanation of one-time payment for their time for the review within email.

Date	Method	Addressee	Organisation	Sender	Sender Organisation	Details
13/08/2025	Email				ERM	Draft email sent out for comments, with achar summary doc and appendix attached. Explanation of one-time payment for their time for the review within email.
13/08/2025	Email		Individual		ERM	Draft email sent out for comments, with achar summary doc and appendix attached. Explanation of one-time payment for their time for the review within email.
13/08/2025	Email		Individual		ERM	Draft email sent out for comments, with achar summary doc and appendix attached. Explanation of one-time payment for their time for the review within email.
13/08/2025	Email				ERM	Draft email sent out for comments, with achar summary doc and appendix attached. Explanation of one-time payment for their time for the review within email.
13/08/2025	Email		Individual		ERM	Draft email sent out for comments, with achar summary doc and appendix attached. Explanation of one-time payment for their time for the review within email.
13/08/2025	Email		Individual		ERM	Draft email sent out for comments, with achar summary doc and appendix attached. Explanation of one-time payment for their time for the review within email.
13/08/2025	Email				ERM	Draft email sent out for comments, with achar summary doc and appendix attached. Explanation of one-time payment for their time for the review within email. <Removed from Public view>

Draft ACHAR Response

Date	Method	Addressee	Organisation	Sender	Sender Organisation	Details
13/08/2025	Email		ERM		Individual	<Removed from Public view> replied with his address for the physical copy to be posted: <Removed from Public view> will happily provide a written comment to the ACHAR and Highlighted how appreciative he is of the high standard the ERM team have set. <Removed from Public view> replied with thanks
13/08/2025	Email		ERM			<Removed from Public view> replied sharing his opinion on it being a Women's site. Additionally he wants to look at doing testing where the footings will be excavated for the turbines/ towers and that other areas within the footprint can be test excavated. <Removed from Public view> replied with thanks
15/08/2025	Email		ERM			<Removed from Public view> replied and expressed interest and would like the opportunity to review and respond to the achar. <Removed from Public view> replied with thanks and asked for his postal address.
18/08/2025	Email		ERM		Individual	<Removed from Public view> replied and is interested in reading the report. He highlighted his pleasure working with <Removed from Public view> and the ERM team. Confirmed correct address Stated his availabilities for Fridays after the long weekend. <Removed from Public view> replied with thanks and noted the report has/ will be sent by the client.
29/08/2025	Email		ERM		Individual	<Removed from Public view> emailed with his feedback on the ACHAR.
08/09/2025	Email		ERM		Individual	<Removed from Public view> emailed with his feedback on the ACHAR.
09/09/2025	Email		ERM		Individual	<Removed from Public view> with his feedback on the ACHAR.
11/09/2025	Email		ERM		Individual	J<Removed from Public view>emailed with her feedback on the ACHAR.
22/09/2025	Email		ERM			<Removed from Public view> emailed with their feedback on the ACHAR.

Date	Method	Addressee	Organisation	Sender	Sender Organisation	Details
22/09/2025	Email		ERM			<Removed from Public view> emailed with their feedback on the ACHAR.

APPENDIX C ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION – PUBLIC ADVERTISEMENT

29 June 2023

Notice of Aboriginal Consultation – Proposed Wallaby Creek Wind Farm, NSW

Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd (ERM), on behalf of Acciona Energy Australia Global Pty Ltd (Acciona), is undertaking an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment, to support Acciona's proposal to construct and operate the Wallaby Creek Wind Farm and associated infrastructure [redacted] NSW. ERM is seeking expressions of interest from any Aboriginal people who may have cultural knowledge relating to the project area who may be able to assist.

Local Aboriginal parties wishing to be consulted for this assessment are invited to register a written expression of their interest by COB July 27, 2023.

Please respond in writing to:

[redacted]

APPENDIX D ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION – AGENCY LETTERS

9 May 2023

Example letter provided - letter sent to the following agencies:

Office of The Registrar

HNSW

National Native Title Tribunal

Native Title Services Corporation

Central West Local Land Services

Narromine Shire Council

Narromine Local Aboriginal Land Council

Peak Hill Local Aboriginal Land Council

ERM [redacted] [redacted]

Central West Local Land Services
[redacted]

9 May 2023

Reference: 0671574

To Whom it May Concern

Subject: Proposed Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

In accordance with the *Aboriginal Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010a) (the Consultation Guidelines), and the *Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010b) (Code of Practice), Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd (ERM) wishes to inform you that we have been engaged by Acciona Energy Australia Global Pty Ltd (Acciona) ([redacted], Project Developer, Acciona Energy, [redacted]) to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) associated with the proposed construction and operation of the Wallaby Creek Wind Farm (WCWF).

The proposed WCWF is located between Narromine and Tomingley, NSW, approximately [redacted]. The Site is approximately 9,650 hectares, encompassing the following land parcels:

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

In addition, associated infrastructure, including transmission lines, will be constructed on the following allotments:

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

[redacted]

The proposed WCWF will include the following elements:

- Up to 44 wind turbines with a total height of 271.5 m above natural ground level;
- BESS with approximately 100 MW / 200 MWh capacity, with dimensions of approximately 170 m^2 and associated infrastructure;
- One on-site electrical substation and associated transformers, switchroom, and reactive plant;
- 132kV overhead transmission line or 132kV underground cable connecting the Project to the existing Narromine South Switching Station (NSSS);
- Other infrastructure including concrete batching plants, crushing facilities, gravel/borrow pits, construction and operational compounds, and security fencing;
- Sourcing of materials and water for construction, subdivision and boundary adjustments relating to lease agreements, visual screening and associated ancillary works;
- Access road use and upgrades.

The project is being assessed as a State Significant Development (SSD).

Given the rural nature of the Site, it is considered likely that previous unidentified Aboriginal archaeological material may be present within the Project Footprint. The ACHAR will endeavour to provide additional information about the archaeological resources within the Site, in order to provide any necessary management recommendations.

By informing Office of the Registrar through this correspondence, ERM is satisfying Stage 1 of the Consultation Requirements – *project notification and identification of stakeholders.* As part of this step, ERM requests Office of the Registrar's assistance in obtaining a list of Aboriginal people who may have an interest in this project and hold relevant knowledge about the cultural significance of the area.

Relevant stakeholder lists can be returned to [redacted] (Project Archaeologist) at the details below:

[redacted]

Yours sincerely,

[redacted]
Principal Heritage Consultant

[redacted]



ERM [redacted] [redacted]

Heritage NSW
Department of Premier & Cabinet
[redacted]

ERM

9 May 2023

Reference: 0671574

To Whom it May Concern

Subject: Proposed Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

In accordance with the *Aboriginal Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010a) (the Consultation Guidelines), and the *Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010b) (Code of Practice), Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd (ERM) wishes to inform you that we have been engaged by Acciona Energy Australia Global Pty Ltd (Acciona) ([redacted], Project Developer, Acciona Energy, [redacted]) to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) associated with the proposed construction and operation of the Wallaby Creek Wind Farm (WCWF).

The proposed WCWF is located between Narromine and Tomingley, NSW, approximately [redacted]. The Site is approximately 9,650 hectares, encompassing the following land parcels:

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

In addition, associated infrastructure, including transmission lines, will be constructed on the following allotments:

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

Given the rural nature of the Site, it is considered likely that previous unidentified Aboriginal archaeological material may be present within the Project Footprint. The ACHAR will endeavour to provide additional information about the archaeological resources within the Site, in order to provide any necessary management recommendations.

By informing Office of the Registrar through this correspondence, ERM is satisfying Stage 1 of the Consultation Requirements – *project notification and identification of stakeholders.* As part of this step, ERM requests Office of the Registrar's assistance in obtaining a list of Aboriginal people who may have an interest in this project and hold relevant knowledge about the cultural significance of the area.

Relevant stakeholder lists can be returned to [redacted] (Project Archaeologist) at the details below:

[redacted]

Yours sincerely,

[redacted]

[redacted]
Principal Heritage Consultant

[redacted]


[redacted]

ERM

Level 15
309 Kent Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Telephone: +612 8584 8888
Fax: +612 8584 8800

www.erm.com

Narromine Local Aboriginal Land Council
[redacted]

9 May 2023

Reference: 0671574

To Whom it May Concern

Subject: Proposed Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

In accordance with the *Aboriginal Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010a) (the Consultation Guidelines), and the *Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010b) (Code of Practice), Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd (ERM) wishes to inform you that we have been engaged by Acciona Energy Australia Global Pty Ltd (Acciona) ([redacted], Project Developer, Acciona Energy, [redacted]) to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) associated with the proposed construction and operation of the Wallaby Creek Wind Farm (WCWF).

The proposed WCWF is located between Narromine and Tomingley, NSW, approximately 40 km west of Dubbo. The Site is approximately 9,650 hectares, encompassing the following land parcels:

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

In addition, associated infrastructure, including transmission lines, will be constructed on the following allotments:

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

[redacted]

The proposed WCWF will include the following elements:

- Up to 44 wind turbines with a total height of 271.5 m above natural ground level;
- BESS with approximately 100 MW / 200 MWh capacity, with dimensions of approximately 170 m^2 and associated infrastructure;
- One on-site electrical substation and associated transformers, switchroom, and reactive plant;
- 132kV overhead transmission line or 132kV underground cable connecting the Project to the existing Narromine South Switching Station (NSSS);
- Other infrastructure including concrete batching plants, crushing facilities, gravel/borrow pits, construction and operational compounds, and security fencing;
- Sourcing of materials and water for construction, subdivision and boundary adjustments relating to lease agreements, visual screening and associated ancillary works;
- Access road use and upgrades.

The project is being assessed as a State Significant Development (SSD).

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Relevant stakeholder lists can be returned to [redacted] (Project Archaeologist) at the details below:

[redacted]

Yours sincerely,

[redacted]

[redacted]
Principal Heritage Consultant

[redacted]

[redacted]

ERM

Level 15
309 Kent Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Telephone: +612 8584 8888
Fax: +612 8584 8800

www.erm.com

Narromine Shire Council
[redacted]

9 May 2023

Reference: 0671574

To Whom it May Concern

Subject: Proposed Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

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- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

In addition, associated infrastructure, including transmission lines, will be constructed on the following allotments:

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

[redacted]

The proposed WCWF will include the following elements:

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Relevant stakeholder lists can be returned to [redacted] (Project Archaeologist) at the details below:

[redacted]

Yours sincerely,

[redacted]

Principal Heritage Consultant

[redacted]

[redacted]

9 May 2023

Reference: 0671574

To Whom it May Concern

Subject: Proposed Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

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- [redacted]

Registered office
ERM-Europe Limited
2nd Floor, Exchequer Court
33 St Mary Axe, London EC3A 8AA

Registered number: 000000
VAT registration: 000 0000 00

Offices worldwide

A member of the
ERM Group

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

In addition, associated infrastructure, including transmission lines, will be constructed on the following allotments:

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

[redacted]

The proposed WCWF will include the following elements:

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- BESS with approximately 100 MW / 200 MWh capacity, with dimensions of approximately 170 m^2 and associated infrastructure;
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- 132kV overhead transmission line or 132kV underground cable connecting the Project to the existing Narromine South Switching Station (NSSS);
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Relevant stakeholder lists can be returned to [redacted] (Project Archaeologist) at the details below:

[redacted]

Yours sincerely,

[redacted]

[redacted]
Principal Heritage Consultant

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

9 May 2023

Reference: 0671574

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The proposed WCWF is located between Narromine and Tomingley, NSW, approximately [redacted]. The Site is approximately 9,650 hectares, encompassing the following land parcels:

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

In addition, associated infrastructure, including transmission lines, will be constructed on the following allotments:

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

[redacted]

The proposed WCWF will include the following elements:

- Up to 44 wind turbines with a total height of 271.5 m above natural ground level;
- BESS with approximately 100 MW / 200 MWh capacity, with dimensions of approximately 170 m^2 and associated infrastructure;
- One on-site electrical substation and associated transformers, switchroom, and reactive plant;
- 132kV overhead transmission line or 132kV underground cable connecting the Project to the existing Narromine South Switching Station (NSSS);
- Other infrastructure including concrete batching plants, crushing facilities, gravel/borrow pits, construction and operational compounds, and security fencing;
- Sourcing of materials and water for construction, subdivision and boundary adjustments relating to lease agreements, visual screening and associated ancillary works;
- Access road use and upgrades.

The project is being assessed as a State Significant Development (SSD).

Given the rural nature of the Site, it is considered likely that previous unidentified Aboriginal archaeological material may be present within the Project Footprint. The ACHAR will endeavour to provide additional information about the archaeological resources within the Site, in order to provide any necessary management recommendations.

By informing Office of the Registrar through this correspondence, ERM is satisfying Stage 1 of the Consultation Requirements – *project notification and identification of stakeholders.* As part of this step, ERM requests Office of the Registrar's assistance in obtaining a list of Aboriginal people who may have an interest in this project and hold relevant knowledge about the cultural significance of the area.

Relevant stakeholder lists can be returned to [redacted] (Project Archaeologist) at the details below:

[redacted]

Yours sincerely,

[redacted]

Principal Heritage Consultant

[redacted]

[redacted]

Office of the Registrar
[redacted]

9 May 2023

Reference: 0671574

To Whom it May Concern

Subject: Proposed Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

In accordance with the *Aboriginal Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010a) (the Consultation Guidelines), and the *Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010b) (Code of Practice), Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd (ERM) wishes to inform you that we have been engaged by Acciona Energy Australia Global Pty Ltd (Acciona) ([redacted], Project Developer, Acciona Energy, [redacted]) to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) associated with the proposed construction and operation of the Wallaby Creek Wind Farm (WCWF).

The proposed WCWF is located between Narromine and Tomingley, NSW, approximately [redacted]. The Site is approximately 9,650 hectares, encompassing the following land parcels:

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

In addition, associated infrastructure, including transmission lines, will be constructed on the following allotments:

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

[redacted]

The proposed WCWF will include the following elements:

- Up to 44 wind turbines with a total height of 271.5 m above natural ground level;
- BESS with approximately 100 MW / 200 MWh capacity, with dimensions of approximately 170 m^2 and associated infrastructure;
- One on-site electrical substation and associated transformers, switchroom, and reactive plant;
- 132kV overhead transmission line or 132kV underground cable connecting the Project to the existing Narromine South Switching Station (NSSS);
- Other infrastructure including concrete batching plants, crushing facilities, gravel/borrow pits, construction and operational compounds, and security fencing;
- Sourcing of materials and water for construction, subdivision and boundary adjustments relating to lease agreements, visual screening and associated ancillary works;
- Access road use and upgrades.

The project is being assessed as a State Significant Development (SSD).

Given the rural nature of the Site, it is considered likely that previous unidentified Aboriginal archaeological material may be present within the Project Footprint. The ACHAR will endeavour to provide additional information about the archaeological resources within the Site, in order to provide any necessary management recommendations.

By informing Office of the Registrar through this correspondence, ERM is satisfying Stage 1 of the Consultation Requirements – *project notification and identification of stakeholders.* As part of this step, ERM requests Office of the Registrar's assistance in obtaining a list of Aboriginal people who may have an interest in this project and hold relevant knowledge about the cultural significance of the area.

Relevant stakeholder lists can be returned to [redacted] (Project Archaeologist) at the details below:

[redacted]

Yours sincerely,

[redacted]

[redacted]
Principal Heritage Consultant

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

9 May 2023

Reference: 0671574

To Whom it May Concern

Subject: Proposed Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

In accordance with the *Aboriginal Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010a) (the Consultation Guidelines), and the *Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010b) (Code of Practice), Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd (ERM) wishes to inform you that we have been engaged by Acciona Energy Australia Global Pty Ltd (Acciona) ([redacted], Project Developer, Acciona Energy, [redacted]) to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) associated with the proposed construction and operation of the Wallaby Creek Wind Farm (WCWF).

The proposed WCWF is located between Narromine and Tomingley, NSW, approximately 40 km west of Dubbo. The Site is approximately 9,650 hectares, encompassing the following land parcels:

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

In addition, associated infrastructure, including transmission lines, will be constructed on the following allotments:

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

[redacted]

The proposed WCWF will include the following elements:

- Up to 44 wind turbines with a total height of 271.5 m above natural ground level;
- BESS with approximately 100 MW / 200 MWh capacity, with dimensions of approximately 170 m^2 and associated infrastructure;
- One on-site electrical substation and associated transformers, switchroom, and reactive plant;
- 132kV overhead transmission line or 132kV underground cable connecting the Project to the existing Narromine South Switching Station (NSSS);
- Other infrastructure including concrete batching plants, crushing facilities, gravel/borrow pits, construction and operational compounds, and security fencing;
- Sourcing of materials and water for construction, subdivision and boundary adjustments relating to lease agreements, visual screening and associated ancillary works;
- Access road use and upgrades.

The project is being assessed as a State Significant Development (SSD).

Given the rural nature of the Site, it is considered likely that previous unidentified Aboriginal archaeological material may be present within the Project Footprint. The ACHAR will endeavour to provide additional information about the archaeological resources within the Site, in order to provide any necessary management recommendations.

By informing Office of the Registrar through this correspondence, ERM is satisfying Stage 1 of the Consultation Requirements – *project notification and identification of stakeholders.* As part of this step, ERM requests Office of the Registrar's assistance in obtaining a list of Aboriginal people who may have an interest in this project and hold relevant knowledge about the cultural significance of the area.

Relevant stakeholder lists can be returned to [redacted] (Project Archaeologist) at the details below:

[redacted]

Yours sincerely,

[redacted]

[redacted]
Principal Heritage Consultant

[redacted]



From: [redacted]
To: [redacted]
Subject: RE: 0671574 Proposed Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation
Date: Tuesday, 9 May 2023 11:46:36 AM
Attachments: image003.png
image004.png
image005.jpg

EXTERNAL MESSAGE

Good morning [redacted]

Thank you for sending this through.

Any cultural and heritage assessments that need to be carried out on land that falls within our [redacted], must be carried out by one of our TOs (Traditional Owners) of our land.

We have highly skilled Site Workers/Assessors that would be able to carry out the assessments, but we will only do so on ground that is within our boundary. (Anything within the [redacted] boundary will have to be carried out by the [redacted] or their nominated persons because, as protocol, we will not cross into their country)

Could you please advise the exact DP/Lot numbers that fall within our boundary so I can have a better idea of what area we are looking at (For my own information)

Below are my contact details if you require any further consultation/clarification.

Regards

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 9, 2023 11:03 AM
To: [redacted]
Subject: 0671574 Proposed Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation

To whom it may concern

In accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010,* please find attached letter requesting the names of Aboriginal parties who may hold an interest in the Narromine region.

Please feel free to get in touch if you have any queries.

Cheers
[redacted]
Principal Heritage Consultant

At ERM we work flexibly. There may be times that I'm sending an email out of hours because it suits me to do so. I don't expect you to read, action or respond out of your own working hours

Upcoming leave: 9 June 2023

[redacted]

Read our on-line 2022 sustainability report https://www.erm.com/sustainability-report/ and 2022 ERM Foundation Annual Review https://www.erm.com/erm-foundation/

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From: [redacted]
To:
Subject: DPE Aboriginal stakeholder list for Wallaby Creek Wind Farm.
Date: Monday, 15 May 2023 9:35:54 AM
Attachments: image001.jpg
[redacted]

You don't often get email from barry.gunther@environment.nsw.gov.au. Learn why this is important

EXTERNAL MESSAGE

Hi [redacted],

Please find attached the DPE Aboriginal stakeholder list for Wallaby Creek Wind Farm.

regards

[redacted]

Heritage NSW **Department of Planning and Environment**

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

Website Facebook Instagram LinkedIn

The Heritage Management System is live from 31 May. More information is available here

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

Heritage NSW and coronavirus (COVID-19)
Heritage NSW has taken steps to protect the safety, health and wellbeing of our staff, communities and customers. Whilst our offices remain open, we have put in place flexible working arrangements for our teams across NSW and continue to adapt our working arrangements as necessary. Face-to-face meetings and field work/site visits with our customers are subject to rules on gatherings and social distancing measures. We thank you for your patience and understanding at this time.

This email is intended for the addressee(s) named and may contain confidential and/or privileged information.
If you are not the intended recipient, please notify the sender and then delete it immediately.
Any views expressed in this email are those of the individual sender except where the sender expressly and with authority states them to be the views of the NSW Office of Environment, Energy and Science.

From: [redacted]
To: [redacted]
Subject: RE: 0671574 Proposed Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation
Date: Thursday, 11 May 2023 11:17:02 AM
Attachments: image001.png
image002.jpg

You don't often get email from ceo@narrominelalc.com. Learn why this is important

EXTERNAL MESSAGE

Good Morning [redacted]

[redacted] registers as an interest Proposed Wallaby Creek wind farm.

[redacted] requests that they are informed and used for the Culture Site Surveys, Informed of any artefacts found and placement and any other information necessary to your project regarding Aboriginal Culture & Heritage.

Thank you

Kind Regards

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 9, 2023 10:57 AM
To: [redacted]
Subject: 0671574 Proposed Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation

To whom it may concern

In accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010,* please find attached letter requesting the names of Aboriginal parties who may hold an interest in the Narromine region.

Please feel free to get in touch if you have any queries.

Cheers
[redacted]
Principal Heritage Consultant

At ERM we work flexibly. There may be times that I'm sending an email out of hours because it suits me to

From: [redacted]
To: [redacted]
Subject: REPLY: 0671574 Proposed Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation
Date: Friday, 12 May 2023 3:00:42 PM
Attachments: image001.png
image002.jpg
image003.png
0671574_Acciona Wallaby Creek Wind Farm_Agency Letters_Office of Registrar.pdf
20230512_AO Search ACHA_Glen Merrick_Elspeth Mackenzie_Wallaby Creek Wind Farm, located between Narromine and Tomingley.pdf

---

You don't often get email from karen.carter@oralra.nsw.gov.au. Learn why this is important

EXTERNAL MESSAGE

OFFICIAL

Good afternoon [redacted]

Please find attached the response from the Office of the Registrar, ALRA to your email and letter of 9 May 2023 to the proposed Wallaby Creek Wind Farm, [redacted], as part of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA).

Kind regards

[redacted]

PO Box 787
PARRAMATTA NSW 2124
Working days Monday to Friday, 9:00 am – 5:00 pm

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

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

Please consider the environment before printing this email.

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 9 May 2023 10:51 AM
To: [redacted]
Subject: 0671574 Proposed Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation

You don't often get email from elspeth.mackenzie@erm.com. Learn why this is important

[CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organisation. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognise the sender and know the content is safe.]

To whom it may concern

In accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010,* Please find attached letter requesting the names of Aboriginal parties who may hold an interest in the Narromine region.

Please feel free to get in touch if you have any queries,

Cheers

[redacted]
Principal Heritage Consultant

At ERM we work flexibly. There may be times that I'm sending an email out of hours because it suits me to do so. I don't expect you to read, action or respond out of your own working hours

Upcoming leave: 9 June 2023

ERM
[redacted]

Read our on-line 2022 sustainability report https://www.erm.com/sustainability-report/ and 2022 ERM Foundation Annual Review https://www.erm.com/erm-foundation/

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OFFICIAL

APPENDIX E ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION – INVITATION TO REGISTER

19 June 2023

Example letter provided – invitation to register was posted to the following:

Narromine Local Aboriginal Land Council

Peak Hill Local Aboriginal Land Council

Mt Grenfell Historic Site Registered Aboriginal Owner Board of Management

A&K Cultural Heritage

(Removed from public display)

Girragirra Murun Aboriginal Corporation

Gomery Cultural Consultants

Mooka

Wingarra Wilay Aboriginal Corporation

Wiradjuri Council of Elders

Wiradjuri Interim Working Party

Geoffrey Toomey

John Shipp

Judy Bell

Paul Brydon

Peter Peckham

Sonione Wakabut Rogers

Thomas Dahlstrom

Timothy Stubbs

Trevor Robinson

ERM

Level 15
309 Kent Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Telephone: +612 8584 8888
Fax: +612 8584 8800

www.erm.com

[redacted]

19 June 2023

Reference: 0671574

Dear Sir/Madam,

Subject: Proposed Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

In accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010a), and the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010b), Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd (ERM) wishes to inform you that we have been engaged by Acciona Energy Australia Global Ltd (Acciona) ([redacted] Project Developer, Acciona Energy, [redacted]) to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) associated with the proposed construction and operation of the Wallaby Creek Wind Farm (WCWF). Your group has been identified by relevant agencies as having potential to be interested in being consulted about Aboriginal Cultural Heritage matters relevant to this project.

Further details of the proposal are provided in the sections below.

Site Location

The proposed WCWF is located between Narromine and Tomingley, NSW, approximately [redacted] The Site is approximately 9,650 hectares, encompassing the following land parcels:

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

Registered office
ERM-Europe Limited
2nd Floor, Exchequer Court
33 St Mary Axe, London EC3A 8AA

Registered number: 000000
VAT registration: 000 0000 00

Offices worldwide

A member of the
ERM Group

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

- BESS with approximately 100 MW / 200 MWh capacity, with dimensions of approximately 170 m^2 and associated infrastructure;
- One on-site electrical substation and associated transformers, switchroom, and reactive plant;
- 132kV overhead transmission line or 132kV underground cable connecting the Project to the existing Narromine South Switching Station (NSSS);
- Other infrastructure including concrete batching plants, crushing facilities, gravel/borrow pits, construction and operational compounds, and security fencing;
- Sourcing of materials and water for construction, subdivision and boundary adjustments relating to lease agreements, visual screening and associated ancillary works;
- Access road use and upgrades.

It is expected that construction of the WCWF would commence in 2024 and continue for a period of 2 years. The expected operational life of the WCWF is 30 years.

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

The WCWF is being assessed as a State Significant Development, with the application for approval being supported by the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) will form one of the technical studies prepared to support the EIS. The ACHAR will be prepared in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010b), the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* and all other relevant guidelines and legislation. The ACHAR will be prepared to identify, assess, and develop management recommendations for any identified Aboriginal Cultural Heritage on the Site.

Registration

If you wish to register your interest in being consulted on this project, please contact Elspeth Mackenzie (Project Archaeologist) by 17 July 2023 at the below contact details:

[redacted]

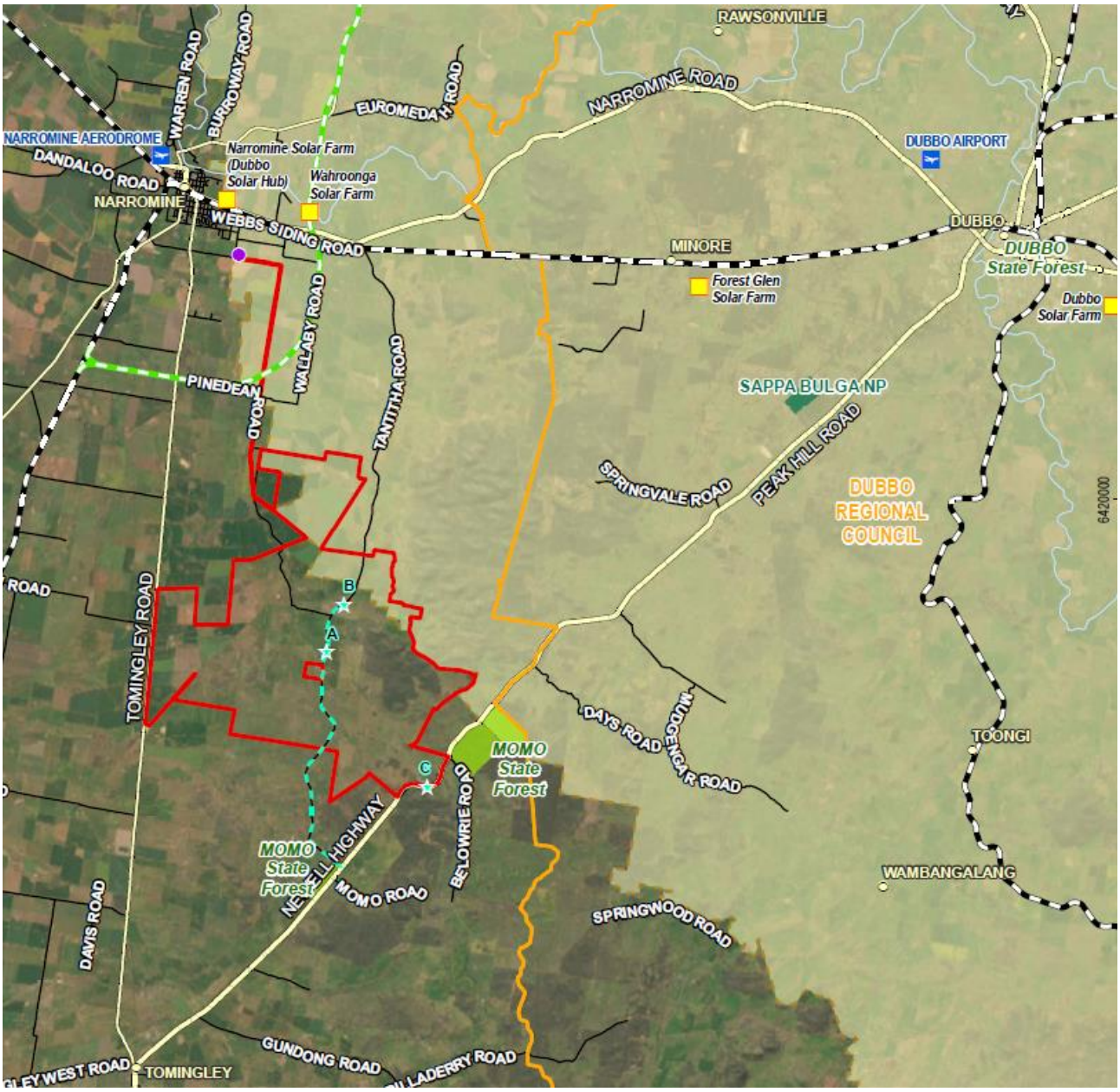
If you have any specific questions or concerns, please don't hesitate to reach out. Any cultural knowledge provided will be treated in confidence and information will be distributed in accordance with the wishes of the Aboriginal stakeholders.

Yours sincerely,

[redacted]

Elspeth Mackenzie
Principal Heritage Consultant

Figure 1 – Site Location



Environmental Resources Management
Australia Pty Ltd
Level 15, 309 Kent Street
Sydney NSW 2000

ABN: 12 002 773 248
ACN: 002 773 248

Offices worldwide

A member of the
ERM Group

APPENDIX F ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION – REGISTRATIONS OF INTEREST

From: [redacted]
[redacted]
Subject: Re: Registering 0671574 Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - Invitation to Register
Date: Tuesday, 20 June 2023 10:29:10 AM
Attachments: image002.jpg
image001.png

EXTERNAL MESSAGE

Hi [redacted]

We are registering [redacted] in a full capacity. We have worked on a vast number of projects as Cultural Heritage Officers in the project area. We are currently involved on many projects in the subject area. My family and other family members have lived in the area and family currently reside in the surrounding areas. We are registering in a full capacity. We are Aboriginal people who are culturally & heritage aware. We have the necessary ability, experience, skills, insight and the knowledge to identify artefacts on field work. And as Aboriginal People we connect thru the land, thru our Ancestors and our Heritage. Therefore we are able participate on all levels. We have worked with many archaeologists across a broad landscape. We have consulted with most archeological companies over many years on projects. We have all the relevant insurances and safety gear. We are all fit, capable and adapt to a vast landscape.
Contact is preferred via email: [redacted] The contact number, email and contact person is also listed in the signature.
Please do not disclose any of our details to LALC. We have responded for inclusion, to participate on all levels. Thanks.

Kind regards
[redacted]
Mob: [redacted]

We respectfully acknowledge the Traditional Owners of the lands upon which we work and pay our deep respect to Elders past, present and emerging.

On Tuesday, June 20, 2023, 9:30 am, [redacted] wrote:

> Dear [redacted]
>
> Please find attached written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under Heritage NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (Stage 1) for the Wallaby Creek Wind Farm.
>
> Cheers
> [redacted]
> Principal Heritage Consultant
>
> **At ERM we work flexibly.** There may be times that I'm sending an email out of hours because it suits me to do so. I don't expect you to read, action or respond out of your own working hours
>
> **Upcoming leave: 9 June 2023**
>
> **ERM**
> [redacted]
>
> Read our on-line 2022 sustainability report https://www.erm.com/sustainability-report/
> and
> 2022 ERM Foundation Annual Review https://www.erm.com/erm-foundation/

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From: [redacted]
[redacted]
Subject: Re: 0671574 Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - Invitation to Register
Date: Tuesday, 20 June 2023 6:00:27 PM
Attachments: image001.png
image002.jpg
image001.png

EXTERNAL MESSAGE

Hi [redacted]

Thank you for the email,

Please accept this email as my formal expression of interest.

I look forward to hearing from you in due course.

Kind regards

[redacted].

On Tue, 20 Jun 2023, 9:43 am [redacted], [redacted] wrote:

> Dear [redacted]
>
> Please find attached written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under Heritage NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (Stage 1) for the Wallaby Creek Wind Farm.
>
> Cheers
>
> [redacted]
>
> Principal Heritage Consultant
>
> **At ERM we work flexibly.** There may be times that I'm sending an email out of hours because it suits me to do so. I don't expect you to read, action or respond out of your own working hours
>
> **Upcoming leave: 9 June 2023**
>
> [redacted]
>
> [redacted]
>
> [redacted]

From: [redacted]
[redacted]
Subject: Re: 0671574 Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - Invitation to Register
Date: Wednesday, 21 June 2023 2:53:08 PM
Attachments: image002.jpg
image001.png

EXTERNAL MESSAGE

To [redacted]

I would like to register [redacted] as a Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) in the project proposal and registration of interest as required under Heritage NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (Stage 1) for the Wallaby Creek Wind Farm.

Please advise of any further information that is required.

Kind regards,

[redacted]

[redacted]

On Tuesday, 20 June 2023 at 09:31:09 am GMT+10, [redacted] wrote:

Dear [redacted]

Please find attached written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under Heritage NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (Stage 1) for the Wallaby Creek Wind Farm.

Cheers

[redacted]

At ERM we work flexibly. There may be times that I'm sending an email out of hours because it suits me to do so. I don't expect you to read, action or respond out of your own working hours

Upcoming leave: 9 June 2023

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
To: [redacted]
Subject: Re: 0671574 Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - Invitation to Register
Date: Tuesday, 20 June 2023 1:15:53 PM
Attachments: image001.png
image002.jpg
image001.png

EXTERNAL MESSAGE

I would like to register for mention project thanks [redacted] consultants any questions ring number provided [redacted]

On Tue, 20 Jun 2023, 9:31 am [redacted] wrote:

> Dear [redacted]
>
> Please find attached written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under Heritage NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (Stage 1) for the Wallaby Creek Wind Farm.
>
> Cheers
>
> [redacted]
>
> Principal Heritage Consultant
>
> At ERM we work flexibly. There may be times that I'm sending an email out of hours because it suits me to do so. I don't expect you to read, action or respond out of your own working hours
>
> **Upcoming leave: 9 June 2023**
>
> [redacted]
>
> Read our on-line 2022 sustainability report https://www.erm.com/sustainability-report/ and
>
> 2022 ERM Foundation Annual Review https://www.erm.com/erm-foundation/

From: [redacted]
Subject: Re: 0671574 Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - Invitation to Register
Date: Thursday, 22 June 2023 12:32:04 PM
Attachments: [redacted]
image002.jpg
image001.png

EXTERNAL MESSAGE

Hi [redacted]
Thank you for your email.
Please see attached my confirmation to register my interest in the Wallaby Creek Wind Farm project.
If you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Regards

[redacted]

On Tuesday, 20 June 2023 at 09:46:21 am AEST, [redacted] wrote:

Dear [redacted]

Please find attached written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under Heritage NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (Stage 1) for the Wallaby Creek Wind Farm.

Cheers

[redacted]

Principal Heritage Consultant

At ERM we work flexibly. There may be times that I'm sending an email out of hours because it suits me to do so. I don't expect you to read, action or respond out of your own working hours

Upcoming leave: 9 June 2023

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
[redacted]
Subject: RE: 0671574 Proposed Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation
Date: Thursday, 11 May 2023 11:17:02 AM
Attachments: image001.png
image002.jpg

You don't often get email from ceo@narrominelalc.com. Learn why this is important

EXTERNAL MESSAGE

Good Morning [redacted]

[redacted] registers as an interest Proposed Wallaby Creek wind farm.

[redacted] requests that they are informed and used for the Culture Site Surveys, Informed of any artefacts found and placement and any other information necessary to your project regarding Aboriginal Culture & Heritage.

Thank you

Kind Regards

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 9, 2023 10:57 AM
To: [redacted]
Subject: 0671574 Proposed Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation

To whom it may concern

In accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010,* please find attached letter requesting the names of Aboriginal parties who may hold an interest in the Narromine region.

Please feel free to get in touch if you have any queries.

Cheers
[redacted]
Principal Heritage Consultant

At ERM we work flexibly. There may be times that I'm sending an email out of hours because it suits me to

From: [redacted]
Subject: Register of interest
Date: Wednesday, 28 June 2023 5:39:30 PM

[redacted]

EXTERNAL MESSAGE

[redacted]
I would like to register an interest in the Wallaby Creek Wind Farm project as a [redacted] from [redacted]
I thought that I had already registered but I received this letter today asking to register if I had an interest [redacted]

Sent from my iPhone

From: [redacted]
To: [redacted]
Subject: Re: 0671574 Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - Invitation to Register
Date: Thursday, 22 June 2023 7:35:38 AM
Attachments: image001.png
image002.jpg

EXTERNAL MESSAGE

[redacted]
I would like to register as RAP for the Wallaby Creek Wind Farm project as an individual
[redacted]
Cheers
[redacted]

Sent from my iPhone

On 20 Jun 2023, at 9:47 am, [redacted]:

Dear [redacted]

Please find attached written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under Heritage NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (Stage 1) for the Wallaby Creek Wind Farm.

Cheers
[redacted]

At ERM we work flexibly. There may be times that I'm sending an email out of hours because it suits me to do so. I don't expect you to read, action or respond out of your own working hours

Upcoming leave: 9 June 2023

[redacted]

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and
2022 ERM Foundation Annual Review https://www.erm.com/erm-foundation/

<image001.png>
<image002.jpg>

From: [redacted]
To: [redacted]
Subject: RE: 0671574 Proposed Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation
Date: Tuesday, 9 May 2023 11:46:36 AM
Attachments: image003.png
image004.png
image005.jpg

EXTERNAL MESSAGE

Good morning [redacted]

Thank you for sending this through.

Any cultural and heritage assessments that need to be carried out on land that falls within our [redacted], must be carried out by one of our [redacted].

We have highly skilled Site Workers/Assessors that would be able to carry out the assessments, but we will only do so on ground that is within our boundary. [redacted] or their nominated persons because, as protocol, we will not cross into their country)

Could you please advise the exact DP/Lot numbers that fall within our boundary so I can have a better idea of what area we are looking at (For my own information)

Below are my contact details if you require any further consultation/clarification.

Regards

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

PHLALC acknowledges the Traditional Owners of the lands in which we work and live. We pay respect to Elders past, present & emerging and extend that respect to all Aboriginal people

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 9, 2023 11:03 AM
To: [redacted]
Subject: 0671574 Proposed Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation

To whom it may concern

In accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010,* please find attached letter requesting the names of Aboriginal parties who may hold an interest in the Narromine region.

Please feel free to get in touch if you have any queries.

Cheers
[redacted]
Principal Heritage Consultant

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Upcoming leave: 9 June 2023

[redacted]

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From: [redacted]
To: [redacted]
Date: Re: 0671574 Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - Invitation to Register
Tuesday, 20 June 2023 10:56:43 AM

EXTERNAL MESSAGE

Good morning I'll be registering Two Reps for up coming site work.

Sent from my Telstra Essential Smart 2.1 on the Telstra Mobile Network

On 20 Jun 2023 9:51 am, [redacted]

> Dear [redacted]
>
> Please find attached written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under Heritage NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (Stage 1) for the Wallaby Creek Wind Farm.
>
> Cheers
>
> [redacted]
>
> Principal Heritage Consultant
>
> **At ERM we work flexibly.** There may be times that I'm sending an email out of hours because it suits me to do so. I don't expect you to read, action or respond out of your own working hours
>
> **Upcoming leave: 9 June 2023**
>
> [redacted]
>
> Read our on-line 2022 sustainability report https://www.erm.com/sustainability-report/ and
>
> 2022 ERM Foundation Annual Review https://www.erm.com/erm-foundation/

From: [redacted]
To:
Subject: Re: 0671574 Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - Invitation to Register
Date: Tuesday, 27 June 2023 12:23:50 PM

EXTERNAL MESSAGE

Good afternoon [redacted]

I hope you are well.

Thank for the invitation to register. I would like to register as a RAP on this "The Wallaby Creek Wind Farm" project please.

I look forward to working with you on this.

Kind regards

[redacted]

On 20 Jun 2023, at 9:52 am, [redacted]

Dear [redacted]

Please find attached written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under Heritage NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (Stage 1) for the Wallaby Creek Wind Farm.

Cheers
[redacted]
Principal Heritage Consultant

At ERM we work flexibly. There may be times that I'm sending an email out of hours because it suits me to do so. I don't expect you to read, action or respond out of your own working hours

Upcoming leave: 9 June 2023

[redacted]

Read our on-line 2022 sustainability report https://www.erm.com/sustainability-report/
and
2022 ERM Foundation Annual Review https://www.erm.com/erm-foundation/

From: [redacted]
To: [redacted]
Subject: Re: 0671574 Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - Invitation to Register
Date: Monday, 3 July 2023 9:03:26 PM
Attachments: image001.png
image002.jpg

EXTERNAL MESSAGE

Hi [redacted]

I would like to register as RAP for the wallaby creek wind farm.
I'm available for any field work, I look forward to reading the methodology.

Warm regards

[redacted]

Get Outlook for Android

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, June 20, 2023 9:53:17 AM
To: [redacted]
Subject: 0671574 Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - Invitation to Register

Dear [redacted]

Please find attached written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under Heritage NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (Stage 1) for the Wallaby Creek Wind Farm.

Cheers
[redacted]
Principal Heritage Consultant

At ERM we work flexibly. There may be times that I'm sending an email out of hours because it suits me to do so. I don't expect you to read, action or respond out of your own working hours

Upcoming leave: 9 June 2023

[redacted]

Read our on-line 2022 sustainability report https://www.erm.com/sustainability-report/ and
2022 ERM Foundation Annual Review https://www.erm.com/erm-foundation/

From: [redacted]
To: [redacted]
Re: 0671574 Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - Invitation to Register
Date: Wednesday, 21 June 2023 3:15:26 PM
Attachments: image001.png
image002.jpg

EXTERNAL MESSAGE

To [redacted]

I would like to register [redacted] for the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA), for the notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under Heritage NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (Stage 1) for the Wallaby Creek Wind Farm.

Please let me know if you require anything further.

Cheers

[redacted]

On Tuesday, 20 June 2023 at 09:48:05 am GMT+10, [redacted] wrote:

Dear [redacted]

Please find attached written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under Heritage NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (Stage 1) for the Wallaby Creek Wind Farm.

Cheers
[redacted]
Principal Heritage Consultant

At ERM we work flexibly. There may be times that I'm sending an email out of hours because it suits me to do so. I don't expect you to read, action or respond out of your own working hours

Upcoming leave: 9 June 2023

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
To:
Subject: Registered for Proposed Wind Farm Wallaby Ck
Date: Wednesday, 28 June 2023 2:36:57 PM

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EXTERNAL MESSAGE

[redacted]
Preservation of Aboriginal Culture & Heritage
[redacted]

Attention: [redacted]

Re: Interest in an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

I note that I have personally resided in the area and have cultural connections. We are all Aboriginal people from all over NSW. We are from different clans. We provide employment to all Indigenous people. We are all experienced Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Officers. We have worked on number of projects in the area. We are aware that registering for this project does not guarantee work, should field surveys, test excavations, or salvage excavations be required.

Some of the bigger company's we have engaged with are [redacted]. We have worked with the National Parks & Wildlife, WaterNSW, RMS/TFNSW on for over a decade on projects. We have our history & stories passed down to us by our Elders. We have assisted in surveys, test excavations, salvage & consulting with archaeologists over a vast number of years. We are experienced in the field of identifying potential PADS, artefacts, Including our learned history and knowledge passed down to us. We appreciate the opportunity to be part of protecting and preserving our Aboriginal heritage and Culture. We are very proud of our heritage and culture passed to us by our Ancestors and our own histories . We are therefore pleased with being a part of this research and to provide our experience and knowledge.
Our organisation has the current Public liability insurance and is WHS compliant, with all member's holding white cards and required PPE.
All our members are extremely experienced in the identification of Aboriginal artefacts and have worked with numerous Archeologists in field surveys, including test and salvage excavations on fieldwork. We are very passionate about our ancestral land and our conservation of our history matters the upmost to us. We hold strong links to our ancestors, our culture and our heritage and lore. We are motivated to share our history with our current generation and future generations to pass down to our Mob.

Please note we do not want our details forwarded to LALC, please do not release our correspondence. Please register [redacted] for this project. My number is listed below.

Sincerely
[redacted]

APPENDIX G ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION – PROPOSED METHODOLOGY



Wallaby Creek Wind Farm

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and Survey Methodology

1 September 2023

Project No.: 0671574

The business of sustainability

ERM

Document details	
Document title	Wallaby Creek Wind Farm
Document subtitle	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and Survey Methodology
Project No.	0671574
Date	1 September 2023
Version	2.0
Author	[redacted]
Client Name	[redacted]

Document history

				ERM approval to issue		
Version	Revision	Author	Reviewed by	Name	Date	Comments
Draft	00	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	Draft for client review
Final	01	[redacted]		[redacted]	[redacted]	For RAP review

Signature Page

1 September 2023

Wallaby Creek Wind Farm

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and Survey Methodology

[redacted]

[redacted]

Project Archaeologist

[redacted]

Partner

[redacted]

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Name	Description
Acciona	Acciona Energy Australia Global Ltd
ACHAR	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
BESS	Battery and Energy Storage System
Code of Practice	*Code of Practice for archaeological investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales 2010*
Consultation Requirements	*Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*
DECCW	Department of Energy, Climate Change and Water (former)
Due Diligence Code of Practice	*Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW 2010*
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ERM	Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd
ha	hectares
km	kilometres
kV	kilovolt
LGA	Local Government Area
m	metres
MW	megawatt
MWh	megawatt hour
NEM	National Electricity Market
NSSS	Narromine South Switching Station
NSW	New South Wales
PAD	Potential Archaeological Deposit
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Person/Party

1. INTRODUCTION

Acciona Energy Australia Global Ltd (Acciona) is proposing to construct, operate, and maintain Wallaby Creek Wind Farm (the Project). The Project will include an up to 250 megawatt (MW) wind farm with a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and associated infrastructure and site access across an area of approximately 9,647 hectares (ha). The Project Area is located approximately 40 kilometres (km) southwest of Dubbo, New South Wales (NSW). The Project Area is within the Narromine Shire Local Government Area (LGA) and within the boundaries of the Narromine Local Aboriginal Land Council. A section of the proposed access road from the Newell Highway and along Tantitha Road will also pass through the Peak Hill Local Aboriginal Land Council. The location of the proposed development is shown in **Figure 1-1**.

The Project will be assessed by a State Significant Development application under Part 4, Division 4.7 of the NSW *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. The application will be supported by preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) will form one of the technical studies prepared to support the EIS.

Acciona has engaged Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd (ERM) to complete an ACHAR to identify, assess, and develop management recommendations for any identified Aboriginal cultural heritage within the Project Area, in accordance with the *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (prepared by the former Department of Energy, Climate Change and Water (DECCW) in 2011) and the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW, 2010a) (Consultation Requirements).

Preparation of the ACHAR will include Aboriginal community consultation which will be undertaken with the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) who have expressed interest in the overall Project.

This document provides details of the proposed assessment and survey methodology for the Project. This document will be provided to all RAPs who have registered interest in the Project for their review and comment. Any comments received will be considered and incorporated into the assessment methodologies where practicable.

1.1 Project Area

There are 10 host landowner properties involved in the Project. All host landowners are aware of the progress of the Project and that a Scoping Report has been prepared for initial assessment. The host landowners support the progression of the Project to the next stage of detailed assessment and design.

[redacted]. The Project Area is currently used for grazing and cropping.

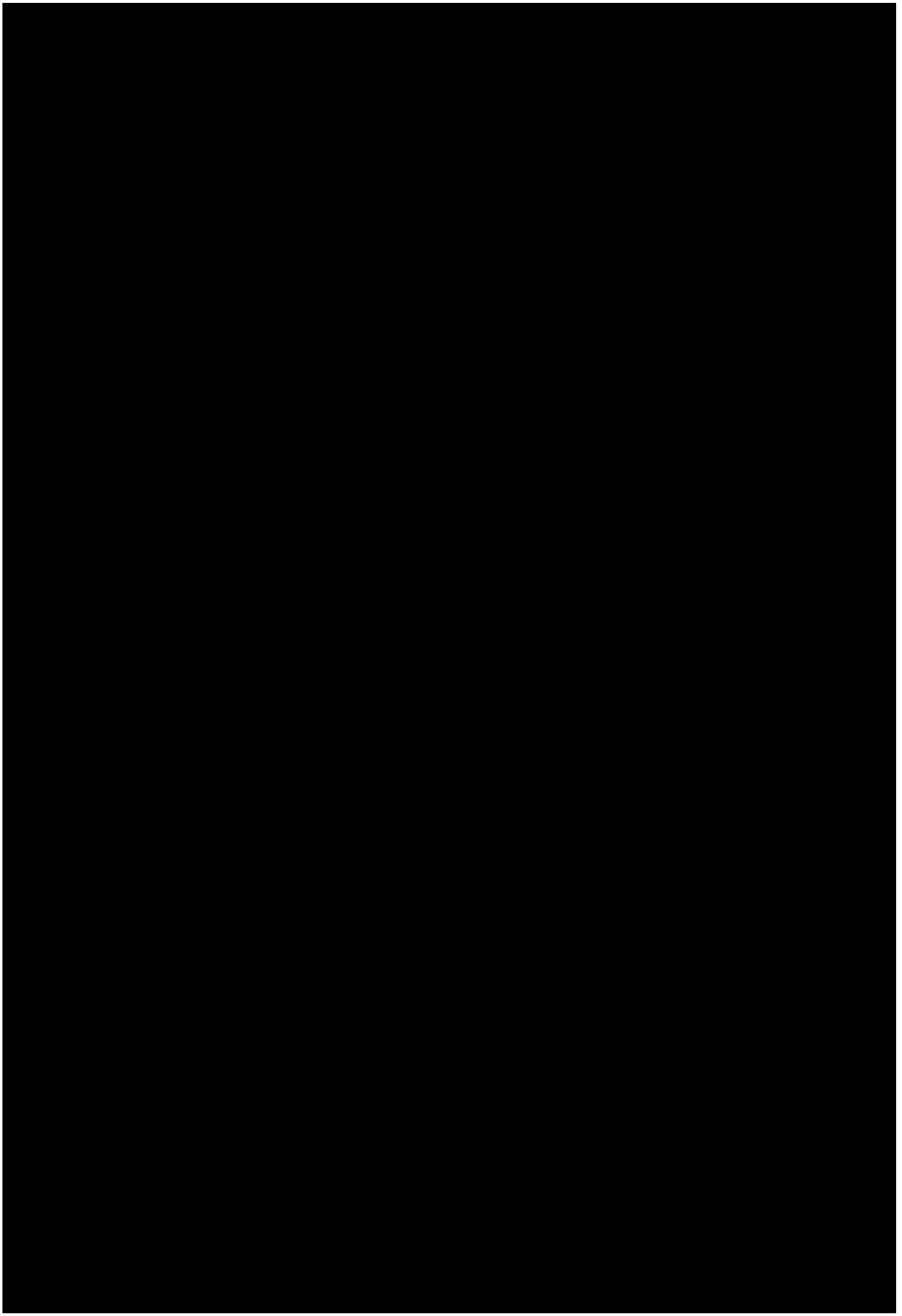
The Project Area has generally been utilised for small to mid-scale pastoral and cropping operations, with a predominant focus on sheep for merino wool and broad acre cereal cropping. Large portions of land within the Project Area have been disturbed and are characterised by grazed native and modified grasslands resulting from vegetation clearing and livestock grazing. As a result, remaining densely vegetated areas are primarily limited to locations close to, or on the ridges and inclines in the Project Area.

The elevation across the Project Area is relatively consistent, rising from 260 metres (m) in the north to 480 m in the south above sea level.

The Project extends over an area of approximately 9,647 ha, across 57 freehold land parcels which are outlined in **Table 1-1**.

Table 1-1 Project area lot and DP details

Lot	DP
Project Boundary	
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
Transmission Corridor	
2	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]



1.2 Proposed Development

The Project includes the in-perpetuity approval for construction, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning of an up to 250 MW wind farm, BESS, associated infrastructure, ancillary activities, and site access. It includes (at least) the following elements:

- Wind farm: Up to 44 Wind Turbine Generators with each having a hub height of up 180 m and tip height of up to 271.5 m;
- BESS: With an approximate 100 MW / 200 MWh to support stabilising the supply of electricity to the National Electricity Market (NEM) with dimensions of approximately 170 m^2 and ancillary infrastructure;
- Electrical reticulation network:
  - Substation: One on-site substation (with two potential locations being considered (shown as Option A and Option B on **(Figure 1-2**) and associated transformers, switchroom, and reactive plant (i.e. SynCon, STATCOM, and filter bank);
  - Transmission line: 132 kV overhead transmission line or 132 kV underground cable, connecting the Project to the existing Essential Energy Narromine South Switching Station (NSSS);
  - Internal electrical reticulation: Internal underground and overhead electrical reticulation; and
  - Switchyard: New feeder at NSSS and other electricity equipment to connect to the existing 132 kV distribution network. Subject to agreement with Essential Energy, this is proposed to be to one of three empty bays. Alternatively, extension of the NSSS may be required;
- Other infrastructure: Internal access tracks and turning bays connecting Project infrastructure, hardstands, car parking, wind monitoring masts, concrete batching plants, crushing facilities, gravel/ borrow pits, construction laydown areas, construction and operational compounds (including site office and maintenance and storage facilities) and security fencing;
- Ancillary activities: Sourcing of materials for construction; sourcing of water for construction; subdivision and boundary adjustments relating to lease arrangements, visual screening and associated ancillary works; and
- Access road use and upgrades: Site access likely from the Newell Highway, and/or Benson / Tantitha Road accessed via the Newell Highway from the south and/or the Mitchell Highway from the north; wind farm components from either the Port of Newcastle or Port Kembla.


RRENDALE ROAD
NARR INE
D APPO ROAD
REIDS ROAD
TANTITHA ROAD
6430000
CRAIGIE LEA LANE
WALLABY ROAD
PINEDEAN ROAD
BOOTLES ROAD
WARDS ROAD
GUNDOM ROAD
Legend
Project Elem
O & M
BESS
Substations
Transmission Line
Transmission Corridor
Source:
ayout: Client Provided (October 22)
Basedata: NSW DCDB/ DTDB 2022
Imagery: ESRI World Imagery July 2021
Preliminary Project Layout
Drawing No: 0599824m_WCWF_SR_G016_R
Date: 29/11/2022
Drawing Size: A3
Drawn By: MB
Reviewed By: DM
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Client: Acciona
This figure may be based on third party data or data which has not been ve by ERM and it may not be to scale. Unless expressly
N
0

2. HERITAGE BACKGROUND

ERM recognises that the primary source of information regarding the Aboriginal cultural values and significance of a place is Aboriginal knowledge holders. The following background has been prepared as a summary of the current understanding of the environmental, historical, and archaeological background of the Project Area. This information has been used to develop an understanding of the potential cultural heritage values and sites which may be present which will be utilised in conjunction with RAP feedback to develop the proposed assessment approach.

2.1.1 Aboriginal Land Use

The Project Area is within the boundaries of the [redacted] (Tindale 1974). The [redacted] cover a vast distance including the Riverine Plains in the west and the Central Tablelands in the east. [redacted] are known as the people of the three rivers, being the Macquarie River (Wambool), Lachlan River (Kalari) and the Murrumbidgee River (Murrumbidjeri). The [redacted]

Records of early European exploration of the region by Oxley and Cunningham in 1817 includes reference to evidence of Aboriginal use of the landscape in proximity to Tomingley.

Relating to the travels of August 10, 1817, Oxley wrote:

> *"We have hitherto seen no other signs of this being inhabited country than the marks usually made by the natives in ascending the trees, and none of these were very recent. It is probable that they may see us without discovering themselves… (Whitehead 2003: 298 in OzArk 2011:31)".*

On August 13, 1817 Oxley noted that:

> *"On the banks of that burn (Scottish for creek), many heaps of the pearl mussel shells were found, and marks of flood about eight feet. We have for several days past seen no signs of any natives besides the marks on the trees, which were the only marks we saw, being several months old, and never seen except in the vicinity of water. Marks of the natives' tomahawks were to us certain signs of approaching water (Whitehead 2003: 303 in OzArk 2011:32)".*

Rivers have been identified as integral to the cultural landscape of the Wiradjuri people with ethnographic records identifying Wiradjuri people as moving in small groups along river flats, open plains and waterways. The use of the landscape was also determined by the seasons and available resources (Comber 2007:24). Mitchell in his observations of the people of the Bogan River noted that the Bogan River Wiradjuri lived on possum, kangaroo, emu, fish, and freshwater mussels (as cited in Comber 2007:29).

With the encroachment of pastoral stations in the mid-late 1800s many Aboriginal people began to congregate near stations and seek work as timber cutters, shearers, stockmen, and domestic workers (Comber 2007:31). While this transition somewhat altered the way of life for Aboriginal people, aspects of traditional life were able to be maintained with initiations continuing around Tomingley and Bulgadramine until the 1870s (Macdonald and Powell 2001:6 in Comber 2007:31).

The Aborigines Protection Act took effect in 1910 and placed increasing pressure on [redacted] to move onto Aboriginal reserves. At that time many of the [redacted] had congregated at several preferred traditional camping areas including one at T[redacted] The site at [redacted] was recorded to be located on a well-used route along Gundong Creek.

2.1.2 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Several archaeological surveys and reports have been conducted within the region and the surrounding landscape for renewable energy projects, mining projects and other land management programs. These are briefly discussed below.

OzArk completed a cultural heritage assessment as part of the Tomingley Gold Project in 2011. The assessment footprint was delineated into three distinct investigation areas, the Mine site, the water pipeline footprint extending from the Mine site to Narromine, and a transmission line footprint extending between the Mine site and Peak Hill (OzArk 2011).

To inform the assessment, OzArk developed a predictive model for the region. OzArk's predictive model was based on the assumption that proximity to permanent water supply would be the primary factor to determine the location of Aboriginal camp sites. The assessment area for the OzArk assessment did not include any high order watercourse which would be considered as permanent water supplies. The model therefore suggested that evidence of Aboriginal land use within the vicinity of second order creeks (including Wallaby Creek) was likely to be sparse and likely to represent focused activities such as one-off camp sites and knapping. In addition, the predictive model suggested that on flat plains over 200 m from water, archaeological evidence would be sporadic if present at all. Landforms associated with these survey areas were comprised of creek and riverbanks and flat plain landforms.

A total of 60 Aboriginal sites were identified including 54 modified trees. Three artefact scatters (including one with an area of Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)) were identified, as well as two isolated artefact sites and one ceremonial and dreaming site. The ceremonial site was identified to be a woman's birthing tree located on a low floodplain/salt marsh area.

The area of PAD was subsequently subject to test excavation. The site was associated with the crest of a capped terrace landform located approximately 50 m south of an old paleochannel of the Macquarie River. A total of 121 artefacts were identified with 71.1% of the artefacts being made from quartz. The remaining artefacts were comprised of chert, silcrete, rhyolite, mudstone, and other fine grained siliceous material.

OzArk's assessment noted that the identified assemblage supported the predictive model with the sites of highest diversity or density located in close proximity to the Macquarie River paleochannel. Small sites were located in proximity to areas identified as likely spring locations. Modified trees were also identified more prominently within proximity of watercourses, with at least 60% of these features located within 100 m of a water source. The large number of modified trees recorded was suggested to indicate a prevalence of cultural modification in the area as well as the density of occupation of the landscape across the last 500 years.

Umwelt completed an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment to support construction of the Parkes to Narromine alignment of the Inland Rail Project (Umwelt 2017).

Like OzArk, Umwelt identified the presence of watercourses and associated resources as a key determining factor in past Aboriginal occupation. To consider the potential past nature of watercourses, they compared pastoral maps from the 1860s and 1880s to current watercourse mapping. This determined that the main watercourses, including Tomingley Creek, were located in a relatively similar location to their current position. The assessment noted that historically Tomingley Creek followed a more meandering course and the change was suggested to reflect the influence of agriculture, road, and rail construction on the path of the watercourse.

Umwelt's assessment included a combination of vehicle and pedestrian survey. Pedestrian survey was focused on landforms which were assessed as likely to demonstrate Aboriginal archaeological potential including landforms in proximity to watercourses, lower slopes, and flat landforms. Based on the survey, areas of moderate and high archaeological potential were all located with watercourses which appeared to provide relatively reliable sources of water. The assessment noted that the existing rail corridor on which the assessment area was focused had been subject to extensive disturbance

and consequently the potential for intact archaeological deposits to be present in these particular locations was considered to be low.

2.1.3 Other Existing Predictive Models

The Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (Due Diligence Code of Practice) (DECCW 2010c:12) identifies landscape features which are likely to indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects. These features include land:

- Within 200 m of waters, or;
- Located within a sand dune system, or;
- Located on a ridge top, ridge line or headland, or;
- Located within 200 m below or above a cliff face, or;
- Within 20 m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or a cave mouth.

Desktop assessment has identified that the Project Area is located within a transitional environment extending from an area of undulating foothills in the east towards the alluvial flats of the surrounding floodplain in the west. Several spur and ridge landforms were identified within the Project Area which were identified to be archaeologically sensitive. These areas often overlap with areas of intact vegetation which were also flagged as archaeologically sensitive based on the high number of culturally modified trees noted in the extensive AHIMS search. While culturally modified trees are more likely to be located close to water, the extensive AHIMS search provides evidence to suggest that culturally modified trees may be located in any area where vegetation of an appropriate age and species exists.

Review of ethnographic sources has identified the proximity of water as a key determining feature of past Aboriginal land use. A number of non-perennial drainage lines have been identified across the Project Area. In accordance with the Due Diligence Code of Practice, land in proximity to these watercourses has also been mapped as archaeologically sensitive. Identified areas of archaeological sensitivity are shown in **Figure 2-1**. It is noted that this figure is based on high-level mapping analysis and further investigation will be required to ground truth these features and any significant areas of concern.

2.1.4 AHIMS Search

The Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database provides information concerning previously recorded Aboriginal sites in NSW. An extensive search of the AHIMS database was conducted on 21 September 2021 to identify registered sites within the wider wind farm footprint (including the Project Area). The results of the AHIMS search were re-downloaded on 9 May 2023 to identify any additional sites which had been identified following the preliminary search. The searches were conducted utilising the parameters provided in **Table 2-1**.

Table 2-1 AHIMS database search details

Parameters	Search 1
Client Service ID	[redacted]
Datum	[redacted]
Easting	[redacted]
Northing	[redacted]
Number Sites	[redacted]

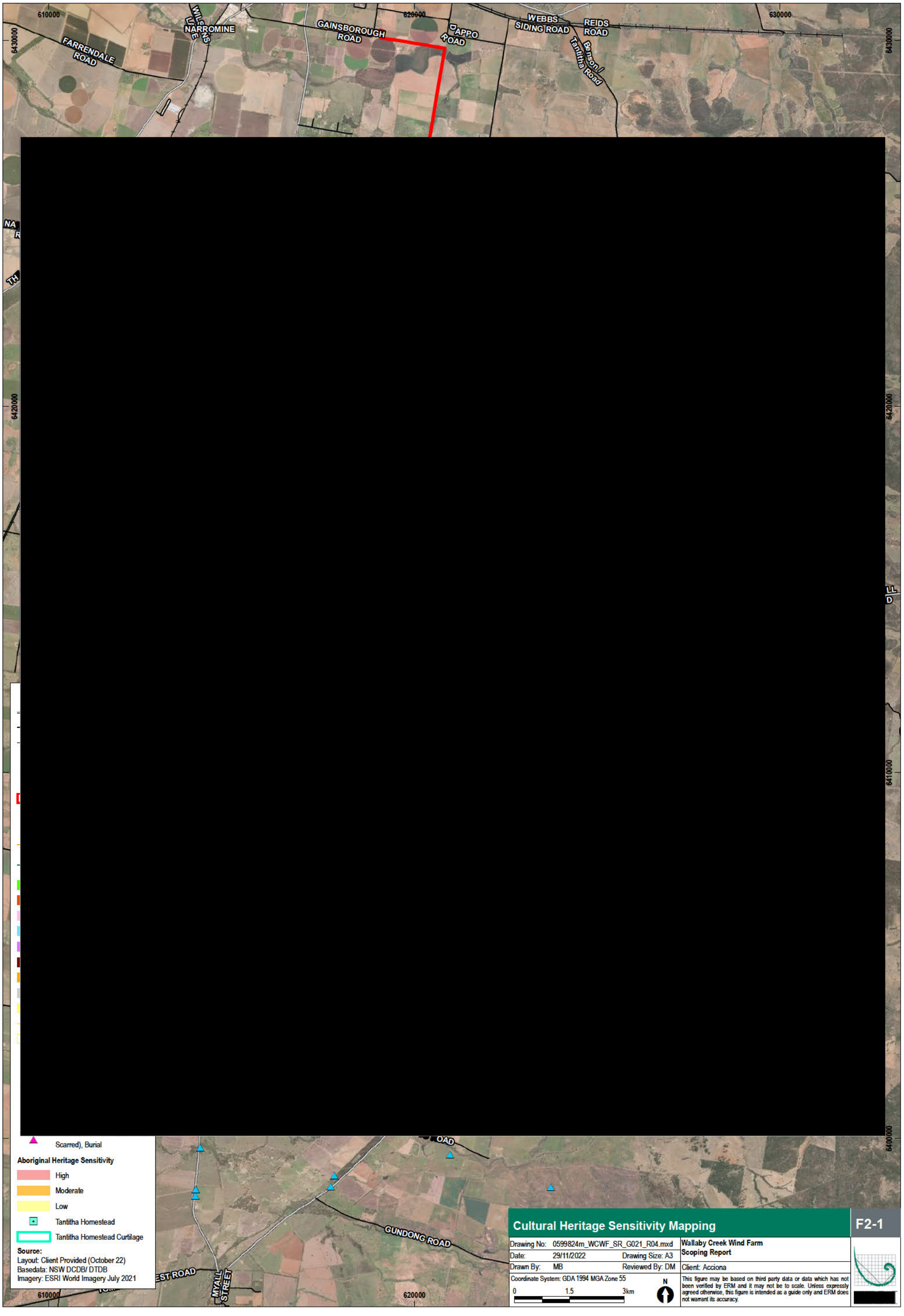
A total of [redacted] registered Aboriginal sites were identified within the AHIMS search area. The majority of sites were recorded as [redacted] with some modified tree sites including artefact and burial site features.

One previously registered site was identified within the Project Area (culturally modified tree). The next closest registered site is located approximately 7.1km north-west of the Project Area. The site is comprised of a modified tree located in close proximity to Wallaby Creek. The results of the extensive AHIMS search are summarised in **Table 2-2**.

Table 2-2 AHIMS registered site types

Site Type	Total Number of Site types across Search parameters
Artefact	[redacted]
Artefact, Modified tree (Carved or Scarred)	[redacted]
Modified tree (Carved or Scarred)	[redacted]
Modified tree (Carved or Scarred), Burial	[redacted]
Total	[redacted]

Based on the results of the preliminary assessment and the AHIMS search results, it is considered likely that there are significant areas within the Project Area which contain evidence of past Aboriginal land use. Predictive modelling prepared at this stage of the process can assist in determining sensitive landscapes; however, it is acknowledged that detailed investigation and site survey assessment will be required to inform the next phase of project planning and design.


610000
620000
630000
6430000
6420000
6410000
6400000
FARRENDALE ROAD
WILSONS LANE
NARROMINE
GAINSBOROUGH ROAD
APPO ROAD
WEBBS SIDING ROAD
REIDS ROAD
Tantitha Road
Benson /
GUNDONG ROAD
MYALL STREET
Scarred), Burial
Aboriginal Heritage Sensitivity
High
Moderate
Low
Tantitha Homestead
Tantitha Homestead Curtilage
Source:
Layout: Client Provided (October 22)
Basedata: NSW DCDB/ DTDB
Imagery: ESRI World Imagery July 2021
Cultural Heritage Sensitivity Mapping
F2-1
Drawing No: 0599824m_WCWF_SR_G021_R04.mxd
Date: 29/11/2022
Drawing Size: A3
Drawn By: MB
Reviewed By: DM
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
0
1.5
3km
N
Wallaby Creek Wind Farm
Scoping Report
Client: Acciona
This figure may be based on third party data or data which has not been verified by ERM and it may not be to scale. Unless expressly agreed otherwise, this figure is intended as a guide only and ERM does not warrant its accuracy.

3. FIELD INVESTIGATION METHODOLOGY

The following field investigation methodology has been developed in accordance with the Department *Code of Practice for archaeological investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010b) (Code of Practice) to further assess the potential for the presence of and risk to Aboriginal cultural heritage materials or values within the Project Area. Field investigation is proposed to be undertaken over a 10-working day period.

3.1 Field Survey for Wind Farm

An archaeological survey of the Project Area will aim to identify all Aboriginal sites and areas of cultural significance present within the proposed impact footprint of the Project Area, including the proposed wind turbine locations, proposed access tracks, and associated infrastructure. Survey would include the identification of any areas of PAD and would ground truth predictions made during desktop analysis.

ERM proposes to undertake the survey with the following conditions:

- A survey would be undertaken across the full extent of the Wind Farm impact footprint with a 100 m buffer of all proposed infrastructure;
- The Wind Farm footprint would be delineated into landforms, with survey including investigation of each individual landform across the impact footprint;
- The survey will consist of all participants traversing the impact footprint using pedestrian transects;
- A site meeting will be held with the RAPs at the commencement of the field survey to discuss sensitive landforms or locations and any relevant cultural information;
- The survey team will comprise two archaeologists and up to six RAPs per day on a roster basis. Survey will be limited to areas that can be traversed on foot;
- Identified objects will be recorded insitu and will remain onsite;
- If potential human remains are discovered they will be subject to a non-invasive recording via photograph and GPS, reported to NSW Police, and inspected by a forensic anthropologist in accordance with the *Coroners Act 2009*; and
- Any cultural values information for the study area shared by the RAPs will be recorded during the field survey. Any cultural knowledge provided will be treated in confidence and the information will be distributed according to the wishes of the provider.

3.2 Site Recording

All Aboriginal objects and sites will be recorded and registered on the AHIMS database at the end of the field survey.

Feedback from the RAPs will be sought to identify any culturally sensitive or gendered sites which may need to be registered as a restricted site.

3.3 Archaeological Reporting

The results of the archaeological field investigation will be documented in an ACHAR for the Project. The report will detail the results of the field investigation and will be completed in accordance with the Code of Practice.

3.4 Test Excavation

At present, test excavation has not been incorporated into the current methodology.

Areas of PAD will be recorded during the survey and reviewed against the design layout to confirm if they would be subject to impact by the Project. Where impact cannot be avoided, mechanisms to further investigate these sites through archaeological excavation will be recommended.

Any test excavation program would be subject to a separate test excavation methodology which would be subject to consultation with the RAPs.

3.5 Aboriginal Stakeholder Involvement

It is proposed that the survey will consist of one survey team. The survey team is proposed to be comprised of two archaeologists and up to six RAPs per day. It would be the site archaeologists' responsibility to perform all photographic tasks and site recording and ensure adequate site recording is undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the Code of Practice and this methodology.

A copy of this proposed survey methodology has been sent to all RAPs to provide any comments they may have prior to its implementation.

4. ACHAR METHODOLOGY

An ACHAR will be prepared for Project. The ACHAR will include the steps outlined in *Section 4.1* – *Section 4.4*.

The ACHAR will be prepared in accordance with the Heritage NSW Consultation Requirements and the Code of Practice and will include the following steps.

4.1 Background research and predictive modelling

A desktop assessment will review and analyse existing background information to gain a contextual understanding of the cultural landscape associated with the Project Area. Review of background information will include assessment of environmental information, former historic land use, available ethnographic information, as well as existing registered Aboriginal heritage sites and reports.

This stage is ongoing, with preliminary information identified throughout this phase summarised in *Section 2* above.

4.2 Aboriginal Community Consultation

Aboriginal community consultation for the project is proceeding in accordance with the Consultation Requirements which involved the following four key steps:

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

- **Stage 1** has been completed and included the following steps:
  - Placement of a public advertisement in the Narromine Star, 29 June 2023;
  - Liaison with relevant legislative bodies to identify potentially interested parties; and
  - Liaison with potential interested parties identified to invite them to register an interest in the project.

- **Stage 2** and **Stage 3** is currently underway and includes the preparation of the current document to present information regarding the proposed project and assessment methodology. This document also requests information regarding the cultural significance of the Project Area. Feedback on this document will be requested within 28 days of its issue to RAPs.

- **Stage 4** will involve the provision of the Draft ACHAR for review. The Draft ACHAR will provide a summary of the identified Aboriginal heritage values identified and the assessed impacts associated with the development. The report will also identify recommended mitigation and management measures. The review of the Draft ACHAR will request feedback to confirm that the cultural values of the Project Area have been adequately identified and that the proposed management and mitigation measures for any impacts are appropriate.

4.3 Identification and Assessment of Cultural Values

The identification and assessment of cultural values will be completed using a combination of consultation with RAPs and field investigation:

- Field investigation for the Project is proposed to involve the field survey component as detailed above;
- Identification of cultural values will be undertaken in consultation with the RAPs where possible, information on identified cultural values will be supplemented by the identification of cultural values through the review of previous reporting and publicly available information; and
- Assessment of cultural values will include consideration of Social, Historical, Aesthetic and Scientific values within each Project Area.

4.4 Assessment of Harm

Following the identification of Aboriginal cultural values for the Project Area, an impact assessment will be completed to identify whether any Aboriginal Objects, Places or cultural values will be harmed by the proposed works.

Where harm is identified which cannot be avoided, recommendations to manage and mitigate the harm will be proposed.

Harm would only be authorised as part of the Project's Conditions of Approval.

4.5 Assessment timeframes

Proposed timing for completion of tasks associated with both field investigation and the ACHAR are provided below.

It is noted that timing for field investigations would be subject to weather conditions and site access.

Table 4-1 Assessment timeframes

Assessment step	Description	Indicative timing	Proposed timeframe
Stage 1 – consultation process	Development of RAP list through: ■ Feedback from government bodies; ■ Placement of adverts in Narromine Star; and ■ Contacting parties identified by government bodies.	27 July 2023	6 weeks (minimum 14 days from placement of advertisement
Stage 2 and Stage 3 – consultation process	Development and review by RAPs of project information and proposed assessment methodology. Provision of RAP list to the Local Aboriginal Land Council and Heritage NSW.	August-September 2023	28 days
Revision of assessment methodology based on RAP comments	Updates to methodology based on feedback received during RAP review.	September 2023	1 week
Field program	Field survey.	October 2023	2 weeks
Post field recording and reporting	Drafting of ACHAR.	November 2023 – January 2024	10 weeks
RAP review of draft ACHARs	Review of ACHAR.	March 2024	28 days
Finalisation of ACHAR		April 2024	2 weeks

5. FEEDBACK

ERM requests that you review and provide feedback on this information package and express your interest in participating in the fieldwork program by **29th September 2023.**

As part of your response ERM asks you to consider:

a) whether there are any Aboriginal objects of cultural value to Aboriginal people in the Project Area or surrounds; and

b) whether there are any places of cultural value to Aboriginal people in the Project Area or surrounds.

Any cultural knowledge provided by Aboriginal Stakeholders will be treated in confidence and the information will be distributed according to their wishes.

If you wish to be involved in the field investigation program, please include copies of your public liability and worker's compensation insurance as part of your expression of interest.

Please provide feedback to [redacted] at the following contact details:

[redacted]

Email: [redacted]

Yours sincerely,

For Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd

[redacted]

[redacted]
Principal Heritage Consultant

REFERENCES

Comber Consultants (2007) *Parkes Aboriginal Heritage Study*. Report to Parkes Shire Council.

Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (2010a) *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010.*

Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (2010b) *Code of Practice for archaeological investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales.*

Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (2010c) *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*.

Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (2011) *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW Office of Environment and Heritage*.

OzArk (2011) *Tomingley Gold Project, Cultural Heritage Assessment*. Report to R.W. Corkery & Co. Pty Ltd.

Tindale, N. (1974) *Aboriginal Tribes of Australia: Their Terrain, Environmental Controls, Distribution, Limits, and Proper Names*. Australian National University, Canberra.

Umwelt (2017) *Inland Rail Parkes to Narromine Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report*. Report to ARTC.

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The business of sustainability

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APPENDIX H ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION – RESPONSES TO PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

From: [redacted]
To: [redacted]
[redacted] Re: 0671574 Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - ACHA Methodology
Date: Thursday, 31 August 2023 12:51:24 PM
Attachments: image001.png
image001.png

EXTERNAL MESSAGE

Hi [redacted] I agree with the methodology, hopefully I get a chance or my partner to do survey work, as there was a pad identified should there test excavation done ,capture the extent of site thankyou you can ring the number provided [redacted] or email myself at [redacted], gomery cultural consultants thanks. Hope to hear from you soon.

On Thu, 31 Aug 2023, 9:52 am [redacted] wrote:

> Hi [redacted]
>
> Thank you for registering your interest in the Wallaby Creek Wind Farm. Please find attached a project introduction and proposed methodology for the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment. If you could please provide any comment you may have on the methodology, or any cultural values information you wish to share, by **29th September**.
>
> I will be in touch again regarding the proposed fieldwork.
>
> Cheers
>
> [redacted]
>
> Principal Heritage Consultant
>
> **At ERM we work flexibly.** There may be times that I'm sending an email out of hours because it suits me to do so. I don't expect you to read, action or respond out of your own working hours
>
> **Upcoming leave: 25-29 September 2023**
>
> [redacted]

From: [redacted]
To: [redacted]
Subject: Re: 0671574 Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - ACHA Methodology
Date: Thursday, 14 September 2023 5:11:49 PM
Attachments: image001.png

EXTERNAL MESSAGE

Good Afternoon [redacted]

[redacted] has read your methodology for the Wallaby Creek Wind Farm project, and agrees with this. If any items of significant finds that require removal, a smoking ceremony will need to be done when reburying them.

Please let me know if you require anything further from me, moving forward.

Kind Regards

[redacted]

On Thursday, 31 August 2023 at 09:53:27 am GMT+10, [redacted] wrote:

Hi [redacted]

Thank you for registering your interest in the Wallaby Creek Wind Farm. Please find attached a project introduction and proposed methodology for the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment. If you could please provide any comment you may have on the methodology, or any cultural values information you wish to share, by **29th September**.

I will be in touch again regarding the proposed fieldwork.

Cheers
[redacted]
Principal Heritage Consultant

At ERM we work flexibly. There may be times that I'm sending an email out of hours because it suits me to do so. I don't expect you to read, action or respond out of your own working hours

Upcoming leave: 25-29 September 2023

ERM

From: [redacted]
To: [redacted]
Subject: Re: 0671574 Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - ACHA Methodology
Date: Thursday, 7 September 2023 4:23:05 PM
Attachments: [redacted]

EXTERNAL MESSAGE

Hi [redacted]
Thank you for the below email.
Please see attached documents as requested.

Are you able to advise an estimated timeframe that the work will start in October please?

Please advise if you have an questions.

Regards

[redacted]

On Thursday, 31 August 2023 at 09:54:51 am AEST, [redacted] > wrote:

Hi [redacted]

Thank you for registering your interest in the Wallaby Creek Wind Farm. Please find attached a project introduction and proposed methodology for the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment. If you could please provide any comment you may have on the methodology, or any cultural values information you wish to share, by **29th September**.

I will be in touch again regarding the proposed fieldwork.

Cheers

[redacted]

Principal Heritage Consultant

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Upcoming leave: 25-29 September 2023

From: [redacted]
To: [redacted]
Date: RE: 0671574 Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - ACHA Methodology
Monday, 4 September 2023 2:28:34 PM
Attachments: image002.png
image003.png

EXTERNAL MESSAGE

Good afternoon

Thank you for that. Apologies for not getting back to you sooner as I have been away.

I will have a read through and consult with our knowledge holders and provide feedback as required.

Regards

[redacted]

PHLALC acknowledges the Traditional Owners of the lands in which we work and live. We pay respect to Elders past, present & emerging and extend that respect to all Aboriginal people

From: [redacted]>
Sent: Thursday, August 31, 2023 9:50 AM
To: [redacted]
Subject: 0671574 Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - ACHA Methodology

Hi [redacted]

Thank you for registering your interest in the Wallaby Creek Wind Farm. Please find attached a

project introduction and proposed methodology for the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment. If you could please provide any comment you may have on the methodology, or any cultural values information you wish to share, by **29th September**.

I will be in touch again regarding the proposed fieldwork.

Cheers

[redacted]

Principal Heritage Consultant

At ERM we work flexibly. There may be times that I'm sending an email out of hours because it suits me to do so. I don't expect you to read, action or respond out of your own working hours

Upcoming leave: 25-29 September 2023

[redacted]

Read our on-line 2023 sustainability report https://www.erm.com/sustainability-report/ and 2023 ERM Foundation Annual Review https://www.erm.com/erm-foundation/

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From: [redacted]
To: [redacted]
Subject: Re: 0671574 Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - ACHA Methodology
Date: Thursday, 14 September 2023 5:35:23 PM
Attachments: image001.png

EXTERNAL MESSAGE

Hi [redacted]

[redacted] agrees with the outline of the methodology you have written, it covers most information that has been previously reported and found. Our [redacted] would travel along this way to Lake Lyell and was used as part of a corridor on there way to the Wolgan Valley and Newnes Plateau than they would travel onto Capertree and make camps in the now know as Mugii Murum-ban State Conservation Area and move into Glen Davis area.

If you need anything else let me know.

Cheers

[redacted]

On Thursday, 31 August 2023 at 09:54:02 am GMT+10, [redacted] wrote:

Hi [redacted]

Thank you for registering your interest in the Wallaby Creek Wind Farm. Please find attached a project introduction and proposed methodology for the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment. If you could please provide any comment you may have on the methodology, or any cultural values information you wish to share, by **29th September**.

I will be in touch again regarding the proposed fieldwork.

Cheers
[redacted]
Principal Heritage Consultant

At ERM we work flexibly. There may be times that I'm sending an email out of hours because it suits me to do so. I don't expect you to read, action or respond out of your own working hours

Upcoming leave: 25-29 September 2023

ERM
Level 4 | 35 Terminal Ave | Plaza Offices East
Canberra Airport | ACT | 2609

From: [redacted]
To:
Subject: Re: 0671574 Wallaby Creek Wind Farm - ACHA Methodology
Date: Tuesday, 12 September 2023 10:24:33 AM
Attachments: image001.png

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EXTERNAL MESSAGE

Hello [redacted]
We agree with proposed methods

Sincerely
[redacted]

We respectfully acknowledge the Traditional Owners of the lands upon which we work and pay our deep respect to Elders past, present and emerging.

On Thursday, August 31, 2023, 9:55 am, [redacted]

> Hi [redacted]
>
> Thank you for registering your interest in the Wallaby Creek Wind Farm. Please find attached a project introduction and proposed methodology for the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment. If you could please provide any comment you may have on the methodology, or any cultural values information you wish to share, by **29th September**.
>
> I will be in touch again regarding the proposed fieldwork.
>
> Cheers
> [redacted]
> Principal Heritage Consultant
>
> **At ERM we work flexibly.** There may be times that I'm sending an email out of hours because it suits me to do so. I don't expect you to read, action or respond out of your own working hours
>
> **Upcoming leave: 25-29 September 2023**
>
> **ERM**
> [redacted]

From: [redacted]
Date: Monday, 4 September 2023 5:43:44 PM
Attachments: image001.png

EXTERNAL MESSAGE

Hi [redacted]

I have reviewed the methodology and agree with it
I look forward to working with u

Kind regards

[redacted]

On 31 Aug 2023, at 9:56 am, [redacted]:

Hi [redacted]

Thank you for registering your interest in the Wallaby Creek Wind Farm. Please find attached a project introduction and proposed methodology for the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment. If you could please provide any comment you may have on the methodology, or any cultural values information you wish to share, by **29th September**.

I will be in touch again regarding the proposed fieldwork.

Cheers
[redacted]
Principal Heritage Consultant

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Upcoming leave: 25-29 September 2023

[redacted]

Read our on-line 2023 sustainability report https://www.erm.com/sustainability-report/
and
2023 ERM Foundation Annual Review https://www.erm.com/erm-foundation/

<image001.png>

APPENDIX I ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION – ISSUE OF DRAFT ACHAR

Outlook

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for Wallaby Creek Wind Farm

From [redacted]
Date Wed 8/13/2025 3:41 PM
To [redacted]

1 attachment (65 KB)
ACHAR Summary Doc.docx;

Dear [redacted],

I hope this email finds you well.
On behalf of Acciona Energia's First Nations Team, ERM are pleased to advise we have prepared the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) for Wallaby Creek Wind Farm.
In line with Acciona Energia's and ERM's commitments to respectful First Nations engagement practices and the principles of free prior and informed consent, we want to ensure that you have the right access and are able to fully understand the report so you can provide informed feedback.
As the document in its entirety is over 400 pages, we're providing the provisions below to support your review:

1. In addition to receiving an email with an electronic copy of the ACHAR, you will also receive printed hard copies in the mail if you have provided a postal address. These hard copies will be posted today.
2. A clear, plain-language summary of the report which highlights:
    a. A project description and timeline
    b. Methodology for preparing the ACHAR
    c. Identified cultural heritage
    d. Potential impacts to cultural heritage
    e. Proposed mitigation measures.
3. The electronic copy you receive via email and the hard copy you receive via mail will be separated into the main report and appendices. This is to make the report easier to download (if using the electronic copy) and easier to refer to the appendices when reviewing the main report.
4. To compensate you for your time and the cultural knowledge you provide during your review of the ACHAR, Acciona Energia are providing you a one-off payment of $1,200. This is inclusive of any supporting phone calls with Acciona Energia/ERM required to assist you with your review.

In particular, we would very much like feedback on the management recommendations we have put forward to ensure that the management of the heritage identified so far is adequately addressed.
We would also like to request any tangible or intangible knowledge people are willing to share and include in the ACHAR. This may include a statement of significance on the Project Area or the region to provide valued context and personal history to the report. The report can be redacted in case of any sensitivities supplied so please let us know if this is required for any copies of the report subject to public viewing.
Through-out this process, the Acciona Energia First Nations Team will be available to listen to your feedback and answer any questions you may have. Alternatively, [redacted] from ERM will be available to field any questions you may have.

The Acciona Energia's First Nations Team is based in Naarm (South Melbourne) Kulin Nation and is comprised of:

- [redacted], First Nations Engagement Manager ([redacted])
- [redacted], Senior First Nations Engagement Advisor ([redacted])

Please feel free to contact them on the below details:

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

Acciona Energia First Nations Team would also be keen to visit you in person at some point in the near future to continue engaging on the project. Please let the Acciona Energia First Nations Team know your availability for the remaining of 2025 if you wish to meet.

If you wish to provide feedback, please let us know by 10 September 2025 (28 day review period)

Thank you.

Regards,
ERM.

Here's a OneDrive link to Wallaby Creek Wind Farm ACHAR.

Outlook

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for Wallaby Creek Wind Farm

From [redacted]
Date Wed 8/13/2025 3:49 PM
To [redacted]

[redacted] attachment (65 KB)
ACHAR Summary Doc.docx;

Dear [redacted]

I hope this email finds you well.
On behalf of Acciona Energia's First Nations Team, ERM are pleased to advise we have prepared the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) for Wallaby Creek Wind Farm.
In line with Acciona Energia's and ERM's commitments to respectful First Nations engagement practices and the principles of free prior and informed consent, we want to ensure that you have the right access and are able to fully understand the report so you can provide informed feedback.
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1. In addition to receiving an email with an electronic copy of the ACHAR, you will also receive printed hard copies in the mail if you have provided a postal address. These hard copies will be posted today.
2. A clear, plain-language summary of the report which highlights:
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    c. Identified cultural heritage
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The Acciona Energia's First Nations Team is based in Naarm (South Melbourne) Kulin Nation and is comprised of:

- [redacted], First Nations Engagement Manager ([redacted])
- [redacted], Senior First Nations Engagement Advisor ([redacted])

Please feel free to contact them on the below details:

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

Acciona Energia First Nations Team would also be keen to visit you in person at some point in the near future to continue engaging on the project. Please let the Acciona Energia First Nations Team know your availability for the remaining of 2025 if you wish to meet.

If you wish to provide feedback, please let us know by 10 September 2025 (28 day review period)

Thank you.

Regards,
ERM.

Here's a OneDrive link to Wallaby Creek Wind Farm ACHAR.

Outlook

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for Wallaby Creek Wind Farm

From [redacted]
Date Wed 8/13/2025 3:52 PM
To [redacted]
Cc [redacted]

1 attachment (65 KB)
ACHAR Summary Doc.docx;

[redacted]

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- [redacted]

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Outlook

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Date Wed 8/13/2025 3:48 PM
To [redacted]

1 attachment (65 KB)
ACHAR Summary Doc.docx;

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- [redacted], First Nations Engagement Manager ([redacted])
- Dan Little, Senior First Nations Engagement Advisor ([redacted])

Please feel free to contact them on the below details:

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

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Outlook

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for Wallaby Creek Wind Farm

From [redacted]
Date Wed 8/13/2025 4:05 PM
To [redacted]
Cc [redacted]

1 attachment (65 KB)
ACHAR Summary Doc.docx;

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ERM.

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Outlook

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for Wallaby Creek Wind Farm

From [redacted]
Date Wed 8/13/2025 3:57 PM
To [redacted]
Cc [redacted]

1 attachment (65 KB)
ACHAR Summary Doc.docx;

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Outlook

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for Wallaby Creek Wind Farm

From [redacted]
Date Wed 8/13/2025 3:37 PM
To [redacted]

1 attachment (65 KB)
ACHAR Summary Doc.docx;

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Outlook

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for Wallaby Creek Wind Farm

From [redacted]
Date Wed 8/13/2025 3:55 PM
To [redacted]
Cc [redacted]

1 attachment (65 KB)
ACHAR Summary Doc.docx;

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Outlook

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[redacted] Wed 8/13/2025 3:39 PM
To [redacted]

[redacted] attachment (65 KB)
ACHAR Summary Doc.docx;

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Outlook

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for Wallaby Creek Wind Farm

From [redacted]
Date Wed 8/13/2025 3:45 PM
To [redacted]
Cc [redacted]

1 attachment (65 KB)
ACHAR Summary Doc.docx;

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Date Wed 8/13/2025 4:01 PM
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Outlook

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From [redacted]
Date Wed 8/13/2025 4:03 PM
To [redacted]
Cc [redacted]

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In line with Acciona Energia's and ERM's commitments to respectful First Nations engagement practices and the principles of free prior and informed consent, we want to ensure that you have the right access and are able to fully understand the report so you can provide informed feedback.
As the document in its entirety is over 400 pages, we're providing the provisions below to support your review:

1. In addition to receiving an email with an electronic copy of the ACHAR, you will also receive printed hard copies in the mail if you have provided a postal address. These hard copies will be posted today.
2. A clear, plain-language summary of the report which highlights:
    a. A project description and timeline
    b. Methodology for preparing the ACHAR
    c. Identified cultural heritage
    d. Potential impacts to cultural heritage
    e. Proposed mitigation measures.
3. The electronic copy you receive via email and the hard copy you receive via mail will be separated into the main report and appendices. This is to make the report easier to download (if using the electronic copy) and easier to refer to the appendices when reviewing the main report.
4. To compensate you for your time and the cultural knowledge you provide during your review of the ACHAR, Acciona Energia are providing you a one-off payment of $1,200. This is inclusive of any supporting phone calls with Acciona Energia/ERM required to assist you with your review.

In particular, we would very much like feedback on the management recommendations we have put forward to ensure that the management of the heritage identified so far is adequately addressed.
We would also like to request any tangible or intangible knowledge people are willing to share and include in the ACHAR. This may include a statement of significance on the Project Area or the region to provide valued context and personal history to the report. The report can be redacted in case of any sensitivities supplied so please let us know if this is required for any copies of the report subject to public viewing.
Through-out this process, the Acciona Energia First Nations Team will be available to listen to your feedback and answer any questions you may have. Alternatively, [redacted] from

ERM will be available to field any questions you may have.
The Acciona Energia's First Nations Team is based in Naarm (South Melbourne) Kulin Nation and is comprised of:

- [redacted], First Nations Engagement Manager ([redacted])
- [redacted], Senior First Nations Engagement Advisor ([redacted])

Please feel free to contact them on the below details:

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

Acciona Energia First Nations Team would also be keen to visit you in person at some point in the near future to continue engaging on the project. Please let the Acciona Energia First Nations Team know your availability for the remaining of 2025 if you wish to meet.

If you wish to provide feedback, please let us know by 10 September 2025 (28 day review period)

Thank you.

Regards,
ERM.

Here's a OneDrive link to Wallaby Creek Wind Farm ACHAR.

Outlook

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for Wallaby Creek Wind Farm

From [redacted]
Date Wed 8/13/2025 3:54 PM
To [redacted]
Cc [redacted]

1 attachment (65 KB)
ACHAR Summary Doc.docx;

Dear [redacted],

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Thank you.

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Outlook

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for Wallaby Creek Wind Farm

From [redacted]
Date Wed 8/13/2025 3:59 PM
To [redacted]
Cc [redacted]

1 attachment (65 KB)
ACHAR Summary Doc.docx;

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If you wish to provide feedback, please let us know by 10 September 2025 (28 day review period)

Thank you.

Regards,
ERM.

Here's a OneDrive link to Wallaby Creek Wind Farm ACHAR.

APPENDIX J ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION – COMMENTS ON DRAFT ACHAR

Outlook

Resending

From [redacted]
Date Mon 9/22/2025 2:00 PM
To [redacted]

1 attachment (2 MB)
Wallaby Ck Report [redacted]

EXTERNAL MESSAGE

Hi [redacted]

Kind regards
[redacted]
We respectfully acknowledge the Traditional Owners of the lands upon which we work and pay our deep respect to Elders past, present and emerging

[redacted]

ACCIONA
Level 8, 11 Eastern Road,
South Melbourne, VIC, 3205
Australia

14 September 2025

Report: Wallaby Creek Wind Farm
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report – Project No: 0671574 – Comments and feedback

[redacted] acknowledges all the Traditional Owners of the Dubbo, Peak Hill and Narromine and surrounding regions and those that have moved to other parts of Country, as well as all Traditional Owners, and their descendants. We acknowledge all Indigenous people and their connections to the environment of Country. We at [redacted] pay respect to Elders past, present and emerging. We acknowledge and respect all Indigenous knowledge and traditions and recognise all First Nations Peoples connections and continued connection to lands, waters, culture, and community!



We at [redacted] a not for profit Aboriginal Organisation submit our review, feedback and recommendations of this project of by Acciona Energy Australia Global Ltd (Acciona). And as Acciona Energy Australia Global Ltd are proposing to construct, operate, and maintain the proposed development at Wallaby Creek to contruct and maintain a Wind Farm. This infrastructure will include up to 250 megawatt (MW) wind farm with a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and associated infrastructure whch will necessitate site access across an area of approximately 9,647 hectares (ha). The Area is located approximately 40 kilometres (km) southwest of Dubbo, New South Wales (NSW). The impacted Area is within the

Narromine Shire Local Government Area (LGA) and within the boundaries of the Narromine Local Aboriginal Land Council. A section of the proposed access road from the Newell Highway and along Tantitha Road will also pass through the Peak Hill Local Aboriginal Land Council. The location of the proposed development.
We acknowledge that development will be assessed by a State Significant Development application under Part 4, Division 4.7 of the NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. The application will be supported by preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) will form one of the technical studies prepared to support the EIS Acciona has engaged Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd (ERM) to complete an ACHAR to identify, assess, and develop management recommendations for any identified Aboriginal Cultural Heritage within the Project Area, in accordance with the Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (prepared by the former Department of Energy, Climate Change and Water (DECCW) in 2011) and the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW, 2010a) (Consultation Requirements).
Preparation of the ACHAR should include Aboriginal Stakeholders consultation which should be undertaken with the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) who have expressed interest in the overall Project. I note consulting is not always equal with also registered parties, I can confirm this is not always the case. I comment that we as registered Stakeholders have the right to be involved equally as we have the right to equality. We request the proponents ensure this right is respected and initiated on the project from start to entirety. We request all Aboriginal Stakeholders that have submitted interest as per their respective position as Traditional Owners are treated fairly and no favouritism is expressed nor implied to the same people (RAPS) for any projects. We want our comments received incorporated into the assessment methodologies as part of protocol for this project and any other projects that may come up!

As per the ACHAR - Project Area information
There are 10 host landowner properties involved in the Project. All host landowners are aware of the progress of the Project and that a Scoping Report has been prepared for initial assessment. The host landowners support the progression of the Project to the next stage of detailed assessment and design.

The Project Area is adjacent to the Newell Highway to the east and south, and rural properties from all directions. The Mitchell Highway is also located approximately 12 km north of the Project Area. The Project Area is currently used for grazing and cropping.

The Project Area has generally been utilised for small to mid-scale pastoral and cropping operations with a predominant focus on sheep for merino wool and broad acre cereal cropping. Large portions of land within the Project Area have been disturbed and are characterised by grazed native and modified grasslands resulting from vegetation clearing and livestock grazing. As a result, remaining densely

vegetated areas are primarily limited to locations close to, or on the ridges and inclines in the Project Area.
The elevation across the Project Area is relatively consistent, rising from 260 metres (m) in the north to 480 m in the south above sea level.
The Project extends over an area of approximately 9,647 ha, across 57 freehold land parcels which are outlined in Table 1-1.
ERM recognises that the primary source of information regarding the Aboriginal cultural values and significance of a place is Aboriginal knowledge holders. The following background has been prepared as a summary of the current understanding of the environmental, historical, and archaeological background of the Project Area. This information has been used to develop an understanding of the potential cultural heritage values and sites which may be present which will be utilised in conjunction with RAP feedback to develop the proposed assessment approach.

As noted in ACHAR - Aboriginal Land Use
The Project Area is within the boundaries of the Wiradjuri linguistic group (Tindale 1974). The Wiradjuri lands cover a vast distance including the Riverine Plains in the west and the Central Tablelands in the east. The Wiradjuri Nation are known as the people of the three rivers, being the Macquarie River (Wambool), Lachlan River (Kalari) and the Murrumbidgee River (Murrumbidjeri). The Project Area is within the boundaries of the [redacted] whose lands are bound to the east by the Hervey Ranges (Goobang) (OzArk 2011: 31).
Records of early European exploration of the region by Oxley and Cunningham in 1817 includes reference to evidence of Aboriginal use of the landscape in proximity to Tomingley.
Relating to the travels of August 10, 1817, Oxley wrote:
"We have hitherto seen no other signs of this being inhabited country than the marks usually made by the natives in ascending the trees, and none of these were very recent. It is probable that they may see us without discovering themselves. (Whitehead 2003: 298 in OzArk 2011:31)".
On August 13, 1817 Oxley noted that: "On the banks of that burn (Scottish for creek), many heaps of the pearl mussel shells were found, and marks of flood about eight feet. We have for several days past seen no signs of any natives besides the marks on the trees, which were the only marks we saw, being several months old, and never seen except in the vicinity of water. Marks of the natives' tomahawks were to us certain signs of approaching water (Whitehead 2003: 303 in OzArk 2011:32)".
Rivers have been identified as integral to the cultural landscape of the Wiradjuri people with ethnographic records identifying Wiradjuri people as moving in small groups along river flats, open plains and waterways. The use of the landscape was also determined by the seasons and available resources (Comber 2007:24). Mitchell in his observations of the people of the Bogan River noted that the Bogan River Wiradjuri lived on possum, kangaroo, emu, fish, and freshwater mussels (as cited in Comber 2007:29).
With the encroachment of pastoral stations in the mid-late 1800s many Aboriginal people began to congregate near stations and seek work as timber cutters, shearers,

stockmen, and domestic workers (Comber 2007:31). While this transition somewhat altered the way of life for Aboriginal people, aspects of traditional life were able to be

maintained with initiations continuing around Tomingley and Bulgadramine until the 1870s (Macdonald and Powell 2001:6 in Comber 2007:31).
The Aborigines Protection Act took effect in 1910 and placed increasing pressure on the Wirradjuri to move onto Aboriginal reserves. At that time many of the Bogan River Wiradjuri had congregated at several preferred traditional camping areas including one at Tomingley. The site at Tomingley was recorded to be located on a well-used route along Gundong Creek.

As such [redacted] refers to the ACHAR of Wallaby Creek Wind Farm Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
We agree with some of the key findings of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) findings and understand that has been prepared for Wallaby Creek Wind
Farm.
We understand the document provides an overview of some of
the key findings from the ACHA preparation for the Wallaby Creek Wind Farm project upon which this infrastructure will include up to 250 megawatt (MW) wind farm with a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS). We as Registered Aboriginal Parties – Stakholders as per OEH, have reviewed the ACHAR.
We recognise the involvement of these people of Acciona Energia, Environmental Resources Management (ERM) - Heritage Consultants
We are Aboriginal Stakeholders that are physically and spiritually connected to all Australian land, as Aboriginal Custodians, and as First Nations Peoples. We are Ngunnawal, Wiradjuri and Yuin. We are fully aware of the impact the footprint that the infrastructure with battery will have on our Country and as such we are obviously spiritually impacted as we understand the impacts to indigenous land as relayed in the ACHA. And all our members have reviewed the ACHA. We are mindful that the Wind Farms location is to be constructed at Narromine NSW. We recommend caution as to the impacting consequences that up to 38 turbines will have on the country and habitat and environment. We acknowledge that this will cause disruption on the land due to this use, as access for trucks, and other vehicles, including heavy machinery, that's required to grant access for building the Wind Farm. And access to maintain the building substations. And we note that this is of course a major concern to us, as it is against our beliefs and procedures, to protect Country. We do have



access tracks, transmission lines, electrical substation, and weather monitoring masts. As such we demand the environmental management and maintenance will be including lifelong protection and maintenance. That this protection is to be legally, financially and ethically necessitated in accordance of legally binding orders that have the money for this purpose to be managed and placed separately to the costings of the project. This lifelong protection is to be legally and financially binding, in all contracts and agreements with caveats, clauses, etc. And in the event the company should sell the wind farm, there must be a legally binding agreement, obligation caveat/clause within the contract that states it cannot be changed nor ever amended as to he terms of returning the landscape back to natural habitat.. And will have to also guarantee the native plants and vegetation to be preserved as much as possible during construction and deconstruction. Once construction is completed to replace plants, that can withstand possibly ground covering, etc, by a consulting botanist and About native plants expert for the duration of life of wind farm with Botanist and the likes! Always move any plants where they are safe from the wind turbines and battery powered storage. Once these are moved out of harms way also add more plants out of harms ways to compensate for environmental impact caused by this construction. And after the term of the up to 30years of wind farm, it is the companies responsibility to remove the wind turbines and all other construction and return the affected areas back to the original landscape, but with more vegetation to ensure the environment is left in an even better condition. And to ensure that there's an inspection by OEH, Aboriginal Stakeholders, etc, to confirm all that is agreed s abided by, by the company that constructed the wind farm or whomever the current owners are.
CAC understands the company anticipates to begin this project in 2027 and could take 2 years and this Wind Farm is likely to be in operation for approximately 30 years.We are informed the ACHAR

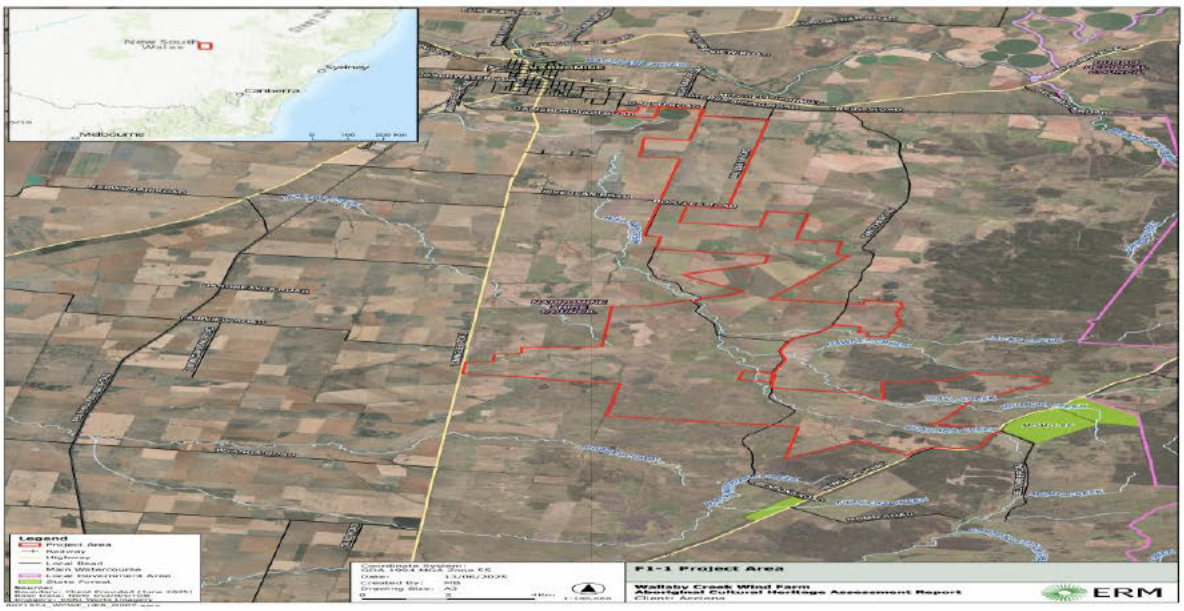
We are aware of Four phases of field surveys (20 days total) conducted between November 2023 and September 2024
Test excavations over 14 days in February/March 2025, involving 130 shovel test pits. Artefact analysis and cultural significance assessment Impact assessment of the proposed development
Development of mitigation and management recommendations.
As noted;
KEY FINDING. The key findings of the ACHAR are summarised below: Previously Registered Sites: 16 AHIMS sites within the Project Area. New Discoveries: 84 new Aboriginal cultural heritage sites identified, including: Artefact scatters, Hearths, Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs),
Culturally Modified Trees (CMTs), Combinations of PADs, CMTs, and Artefacts. We would recommend that 68 Artefact sites that are considered to have low potential be tested. We acknowledge 33 sites are identified as having potential or known harm under the current. Development Footprint 32 sites would be directly impacted (high impact), 1 site (WCWF SU7 07) would be indirectly impacted (moderate impact to buffer zone)
RECOMMENDED MITIGATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES



To manage and mitigate potential impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage, the following measures are proposed: We recommend Project redesign to avoid or reduce impacts, with additional survey and test excavation required. Development of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan. (ACHMP), including: Confirmation and application of site Salvage works (surface collection and excavation of site is recommended by our corporation and that all registered stakeholders are treated equally and fairly as per law. We request equal involvement with any of these works with a rotating roster. And that there is no discrimination or bullying onsite. That all are treated with dignity and with equality. That our rights and our personal connections to areas are not diminished nor treated differently as to limited involvement on field, etc.
We request that continued engagement with all RAPs is fair and transparent, and equally supported. And that correspondence in any form is actioned the Archeologists and proponents. We also ask to refine mitigation strategies so these infrastructure actions are hopefully implemented to reducing the severity, and seriousness of this construction on this land. As per the CMT we want legally binding assurances as to the protection and also Artefact's found.

Upon reviewing the archeological information provide these information in he report we at [redacted] Cultural Heritage Representatives, understand the impacts. We ask that all registered Aboriginal peoples cultural beliefs and experiences are valued not just the selection of the usual Aboriginal people as this is not fair. As we know from experience that many Aboriginal people are not allowed the same rights. We all have heritage and culture knowledge we are all Aboriginal people. We are all First Nations running small businesses, to which go against our culture beliefs, if we are staying true to our culture, our values, our Country! But, as it's a situation of the way society, we now live in, it's either a choice of culture, heritage, history or a living and if we are included equally and fairly we can be part of moving some of our historical history from harms way. Despite what is soul crushing. This needs not to be made worse when we are pushed aside and not included equally and fairly to at least be involved

in trying to preserve what is left of our history, our Heritage, by being included in trying to preserve what's left, equally and fairly in a paid capacity. I note we are all running small businesses, not just the selected few companies. As is the case fieldwork is instead it's given to the same people over and over, to the detriment of other small corporations, which is not right, which is not fair, which is not morally correct. And it is not equal, which feels discriminatory. We work with many Archaeologist and we've come across some fair Archeologist that do share via rotating rosters and do not discriminate against other indigenous individuals. These Archeological company's take into account that we all have rights that we are all skilled that we're all trained and we all are our own histories, Our own stories as Aboriginal people. We all have our own experiences of stories and accounts, as aboriginal people. These other archaeological companies also are aware takes the proponents needs and requirements as well whilst ensuring all are treated fairly and equally and not bullied onsite. All reps are notified at the beginning,. If there's any bullying or threats they will be asked to leave and not return to site. This should be on all sites as it is on any site in Australia but yet it's not happening here with your company. So my comments are be fair vehicle it's not up to the other reps to make the decision. It's up to you and the proponent and our references are which we can provide from other companies. Obviously you're not the only company we work for other people that we know they have been bullied on site and nothing done about it. the fold without being unjust to either. Our
Coments are make sure we are all included with our views as well. As such we have all felt truly a of part of preserving and protecting of our heritage our 'Mother Earth', We must be given equal recognition for our Cultural Heritage knowledge and skills, thereby giving us validation being Aboriginal and cultural heritage knowledge holders. We have worked with a vast number of Archeologists, for well over a decade, so we have the required dexterity, competence, and the passion for our culture and heritage, to preserve it for our future generations. And as we are all



[redacted]

trained on field for well over a decade, via working with archeologists, we therefore are proficient to work from the ground up on projects. We are naturally nomadic people and our connection is our connection and no RAP, Archeologists or Proponent have the right to take this form us and make this a financial burden on us as well as what happens to the environment when infrastructures go in. We want for other tribe or clans that no longer reside on what they consider their own Country, as they're were born on another Country, are also officially recognised, as part of the process from the beginning all the way through, as it's essentially become their Country as well, as they were born on this Mother Earth and are therefore connected to this earth as well. Not to take away from those that are from this actual tribe or clan. Not to take away from the Country that the Tribe or Clan originated from. But just to recognise their connection due to being born on this land and therefore having their own history and connections. Their own children and grandchildren born upon the land.

Also Aboriginal Excavation companies given an opportunity to be part of the works, that machines are required for. And as noted for the future preservation, hopefully Aboriginal landscapers hired to do the seasonal gardens, as this would be an amazing project site for this to set the precedent of inclusion and validation for skills passed down from generations. And that they are hired for the up keep and maintenance of the gardens, etc.

We look forward to seeing the Finalisation of the ACHMP in collaboration with all RAPs and relevant authorities. Integration of cultural heritage considerations into project planning and construction phases. And request that traineeships of minimum of 5% be included for Aboriginal people, should this project succeed.

Wallaby Creek Wind Farm
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment, comments, feedback and recommendations

[redacted]

Outlook

Re: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for Wallaby Creek Wind Farm

From [redacted]
Date Wed 8/13/2025 7:27 PM
To [redacted]

EXTERNAL MESSAGE

Hi [redacted] and acciona team and emm. It's [redacted],.the last area we done at wallaby ck narramine to me it's a woman site,when the engineers going out to put up turbines or towers ,we still have to think bout testing where the footings are going, any artefacts that are in the footprint, got to be collected, by community,.I sominly think there is other ares in footprint can also be done by test excavation,.thanks for your co,operation during the project, I like to wish everyone well ,hopefully we will get back out again near future.,thanks [redacted]

On Wed, 13 Aug 2025, 3:48 pm [redacted] wrote:

> Dear [redacted],
>
> I hope this email finds you well.
>
> On behalf of Acciona Energia's First Nations Team, ERM are pleased to advise we have prepared the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) for Wallaby Creek Wind Farm.
>
> In line with Acciona Energia's and ERM's commitments to respectful First Nations engagement practices and the principles of free prior and informed consent, we want to ensure that you have the right access and are able to fully understand the report so you can provide informed feedback.
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Through-out this process, the Acciona Energia First Nations Team will be available to listen to your feedback and answer any questions you may have. Alternatively, Mark Dowdell from ERM will be available to field any questions you may have.

The Acciona Energia's First Nations Team is based in Naarm (South Melbourne) Kulin Nation and is comprised of:

- [redacted], First Nations Engagement Manager ([redacted]
- [redacted], Senior First Nations Engagement Advisor [redacted])

Please feel free to contact them on the below details:

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

Acciona Energia First Nations Team would also be keen to visit you in person at some point in the near future to continue engaging on the project. Please let the Acciona Energia First Nations Team know your availability for the remaining of 2025 if you wish to meet.

If you wish to provide feedback, please let us know by 10 September 2025 (28 day review period)

Thank you.

Regards,

ERM.

Here's a OneDrive link to Wallaby Creek Wind Farm ACHAR.

This e-mail and any attachments may contain proprietary, confidential and/or privileged information. No confidentiality or privilege is waived or

lost by any transmission errors. This communication is intended solely for the intended recipient, and if you are not the intended recipient, please notify the sender immediately, delete it from your system and do not copy, distribute, disclose, or otherwise act upon any part of this email communication or its attachments. To find out how the ERM Group manages personal data please review our Privacy Policy

Outlook

Re: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for Wallaby Creek Wind Farm

From [redacted]
Date Thu 11/09/2025 10:40 AM
To [redacted]
Cc

1 attachment (75 KB)
Mirrabee_Wallaby_Creek_Cultural_Heritage_Statement 2025.pdf;

EXTERNAL MESSAGE

H[redacted]
Thank you for your email, and my apologies for the late response. I had this sitting in my drafts, and have meaning to send before the due date of yesterday.
Please see attached my feedback/comments.

Just for your awareness, there are a few typo's in the main report in terms of dates and spelling.
Pg: 33 - Bulgandramine is spelt incorrectly.
Pg: 64 - please check the date of 11 November 2025

Thank you, please reach out if you need anything further.

Regards

[redacted]

On Wednesday 13 August 2025 at 03:57:37 pm AEST [redacted]

Dear [redacted]

I hope this email finds you well.

On behalf of Acciona Energia's First Nations Team, ERM are pleased to advise we have prepared the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) for Wallaby Creek Wind Farm.

In line with Acciona Energia's and ERM's commitments to respectful First Nations engagement practices and the principles of free prior and informed consent, we want to ensure that you have the right access and are able to fully understand the report so you can provide informed feedback.

As the document in its entirety is over 400 pages, we're providing the provisions below to support your review:

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- [redacted]
- [redacted]

Please feel free to contact them on the below details:

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
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If you wish to provide feedback, please let us know by 10 September 2025 (28 day review period)

Thank you.

Regards,

ERM.

Here's a OneDrive link to Wallaby Creek Wind Farm ACHAR.

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Wallaby Creek Wind Farm – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Statement

Statement of Significance and Cultural Feedback

The Wallaby Creek Wind Farm Project Area is located within Wiradjuri Country and forms part of a wider cultural landscape tied to the waterways and resource zones. Creeks such as Wallaby Creek, Bundara Creek, Ugumjil Creek and Jacks Creek were historically and culturally important to the Wiradjuri people for movement, occupation, and subsistence. These waterways remain culturally significant as part of the Wiradjuri identity and spiritual connection to Country, more specifically to the local Wiradjuri Traditional Custodians.

Archaeological survey and test excavations identified a high density of sites across the Project Area, including artefact scatters, hearths, culturally modified trees (CMTs), and Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs). The artefact collections demonstrate repeated use of the landscape over long periods, with tool-making, food processing, and ceremonial activity all represented. Of particular importance are PADs at creek confluences which hold high scientific significance due to their depth, density of cultural material, and research potential. These PADs also hold high cultural significance as they reflect Wiradjuri occupation patterns and the continuing relationship with waterways and the land.

[redacted] in collaboration with other Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) confirmed that all of our Aboriginal sites, regardless of size or density, are culturally significant as evidence of past occupation and our continuing Aboriginal cultural identity, emphasizing that these places are part of our living culture and must be treated with respect. Stories, traditions, and knowledge shared during consultation are the intellectual property of Aboriginal stakeholders. These cultural perspectives should not be made public without express permission.

Importance of Further Excavations

Several PADs remain untested or only partially excavated. Further investigation is essential to:

- Determine the full extent and content of PADs.
- Recover and record cultural material at risk of impact from construction.
- Contribute new knowledge to the regional archaeological record of Wiradjuri Country.
- Honour the principle of intergenerational equity by documenting information for future community use.

Where impacts cannot be avoided through project redesign, salvage excavations are recommended. This will ensure that cultural information is recovered, catalogued, and preserved for our Aboriginal people and our future generations.

Executive Summary – Cultural Heritage Statement

Archaeological surveys and test excavations within the Wallaby Creek Wind Farm Project Area have identified numerous Aboriginal cultural heritage sites, including artefact scatters, hearths, culturally modified trees, and potential archaeological deposits (PADs). All sites are culturally significant to the Aboriginal community, the Wiradjuri, as evidence of past and continuing connection to Country. While some have limited research potential, several PADs contain high scientific value and warrant further archaeological excavation to document cultural material before construction. Mirrabee's consultation confirmed the importance of these places; however, detailed cultural perspectives remain confidential and are not disclosed to the public.

Outlook

Re: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for Wallaby Creek Wind Farm

From [redacted]
Date Tue 09/09/2025 11:52 AM
To [redacted]
Cc

EXTERNAL MESSAGE

Afternoon [redacted]

Just a formal reply to the ACHA Review from my stand point.

I write in my capacity as a Traditional Custodian of the Wiradjuir From Bogong River Peakhill/Ngambri Warra / Bogong Moth Clan and Vice Chairman of the Ngambri Land Council to respond formally to the ACHAR prepared for the Wallaby Creek Wind Farm proposal.

1. Assertion of Custodianship

The lands, waterways, scarred trees, burial grounds, and artefacts recorded within the project footprint are integral parts of our cultural landscape. These are not isolated objects but living connections to Country, Ancestors, and First Law. As custodian, I hold responsibility to ensure they are protected for present and future generations.

2. Key Concerns

a. Burial Grounds
The AHIMS record [redacted](Wallaby Creek) contains burials and carved trees. These are sacred places. Any disturbance would constitute desecration under both Aboriginal Law and the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW). Such sites must be absolute "no-go" areas.

b. Waterways and PADs
Bundara Creek, Rays Creek, Ugumjil Creek, and Jacks Creek contain high-density artefact scatters and Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs). Waterways are sacred corridors. Construction near creeks risks destroying surface and subsurface cultural heritage that has not yet been revealed.

c. Scarred and Modified Trees
The survey identified multiple culturally modified trees (CMTs) across [redacted]
These are living cultural markers. Removal, relocation, or destruction is not acceptable.

d. Cultural Landscape
The ACHAR treats heritage in fragments (artefacts, PADs, trees). Our heritage is holistic and landscape-based. Sacred places cannot be reduced to salvage operations or itemised records.

e. Consultation Failures
Although I am listed as a stakeholder, consultation has not been conducted in good faith. The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW 2010) require

genuine, informed, and ongoing involvement of Custodians in decision-making. That standard has not been met.

f. Cumulative Impacts
The report fails to address cumulative destruction across the region. Nearby wind farms (Burrendong, Spicers Creek, Orana) compound the erasure of cultural landscapes. A piecemeal approach ignores the broader heritage system.

g. Inadequate Mitigation
The proposed "salvage and relocate" approach is unacceptable. Heritage cannot be boxed, stored, or reburied elsewhere. Our position is to avoid, not mitigate, consistent with the precautionary principle and ecologically sustainable development under the EP&A Act 1979.

3. Demands and Conditions

To uphold our cultural, legal, and spiritual responsibilities, I demand the following:

1. Absolute protection of burial grounds, scarred trees, and sacred sites – no development in these areas.

2. Exclusion zones around all waterways (Wallaby Creek, Bundara Creek, Rays Creek, Ugumjil Creek, Jacks Creek) and PADs.

3. Independent Aboriginal monitors (nominated by Custodians, not contractors) to be present during all works.

4. Cultural Heritage Management Plan to be co-developed with [redacted], binding on Acciona and its contractors.

5. Avoidance-first approach: redesign the project to prevent impacts rather than rely on salvage or offsets.

6. Recognition of cultural landscapes: the area is not just "sites" but a continuous sacred system requiring holistic protection.

7. Full compliance with the NPW Act 1974, EP&A Act 1979, UNDRIP Articles 11 and 12 (protection of culture and sacred sites), and the principle of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent.

4. Conclusion

The Wallaby Creek Wind Farm proposal, as assessed in the ACHAR, poses unacceptable risks to sacred lands, waterways, and ancestral heritage. Unless the above conditions are met, I oppose the project in its current form.

As Custodian, I stand firm: our sacred sites are not negotiable commodities. Protection, not mitigation, is the only lawful and respectful way forward.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

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- [redacted] First Nations Engagement Manager [redacted]

- [redacted], Senior First Nations Engagement Advisor [redacted]

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Regards,
ERM.

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Outlook

Re: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for Wallaby Creek Wind Farm

From [redacted]
Date Wed 8/13/2025 4:29 PM
To [redacted]

EXTERNAL MESSAGE

Good afternoon [redacted]

My address is [redacted]. It has been a pleasure engaging with both Acciona and ERM in the EIS stage of the development.

The professionalism shown throughout the journey so far has yet to be matched by other consultancy's, this I think is to the work done by ERM with our Brothers, Sisters, Aunties and Uncles down south in the jurisdiction of Victoria.

The culture and heritage down there is miles ahead of us here in NSW but with more projects like this one and others we have heard about in NSW we really think you have set a standard in the field with us RAPs. Affording us the same respect as you do the RAPs in Victoria (knowing the set up is different respect is the same).

I will happy to provide a written comment to the ACHAR. Also I wanted to mention that I'm sure I speak on everyone's behalf, thank you for considering our value and worth at this point in time of the ACHA/ACHAR, it is a great feeling to know that our time and knowledge and connection is appreciating in NSW.

I would like you all to have a good week.
Kind regards

[redacted]

> On 13 Aug 2025, at 4:01 pm, Dean Wilson <dean.wilson@erm.com> wrote:
>
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>
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<ACHAR Summary Doc.docx>

Outlook

[Draft] **Fw: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for Wallaby Creek Wind Farm**

From [redacted]
Draft saved Fri 12/09/2025 1:06 PM

From: [redacted]
Sent: [redacted]
To: [redacted]
Subject: [redacted]

EXTERNAL MESSAGE

Hi [redacted]

I hope you and the team are well.

I have a copy of the draft ACHAR and Appendix A SEARS. I have reviewed through both documents.

I have also discussed with [redacted] from ERM about some of my feedback both on and off the record so we can understand each other a little better now after a lot of the field assessments are completed.

Firstly I would like to say that it is great to see [redacted] back and her name on the report, what a strong spirit she has.

It was great to see the [redacted] Survey report from 1980 mentioned in this ACHAR, I have asked so many people across the industry about this source and not many archaeologists know of its existence. Fundamental knowledge like this is a must.

I understand there were some possible cultural modified trees, I think these trees would benefit with another visit and a plan for their protection be given whether it's in a buffer zone or not, fencing around it and other protective measures should be discussed further. A visit with an arborist or even the ecological team?

Also I discussed with [redacted] about the possibility based on the probability from the results of the survey units and STP's of the potential for subsurface artefacts in [redacted] and [redacted] areas, if we did investigations now then if the engineers change or modify any designs, we would have that covered.

It is also really challenging to comment as I have not reviewed any geotech reports yet. This will make a difference when overlapping the results with those of the ACHAR. Can we a period open to comment once this is done? I will be submitting a similar request to the SEARS. I understand that period ends 2 January 2026.

Would it be a good idea to do an online meeting to get a consensus about the salvage process? This will be a massive part of the ACHMP.

There are other discussions to be considered like site inductions for certain workers once the project has started construction. Chance finds and tier one and two artefacts and objects and/or clusters of potential materials while digging.

Also if there are any opportunities for long term employment I would be interested in seeing what is on offer either for myself or for a family/community member(s).

Lastly is it possible to have a meeting with the ecology team as I did see some fauna and exchange what they came across. I have some photos from the field if they would like a copy of.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comment.

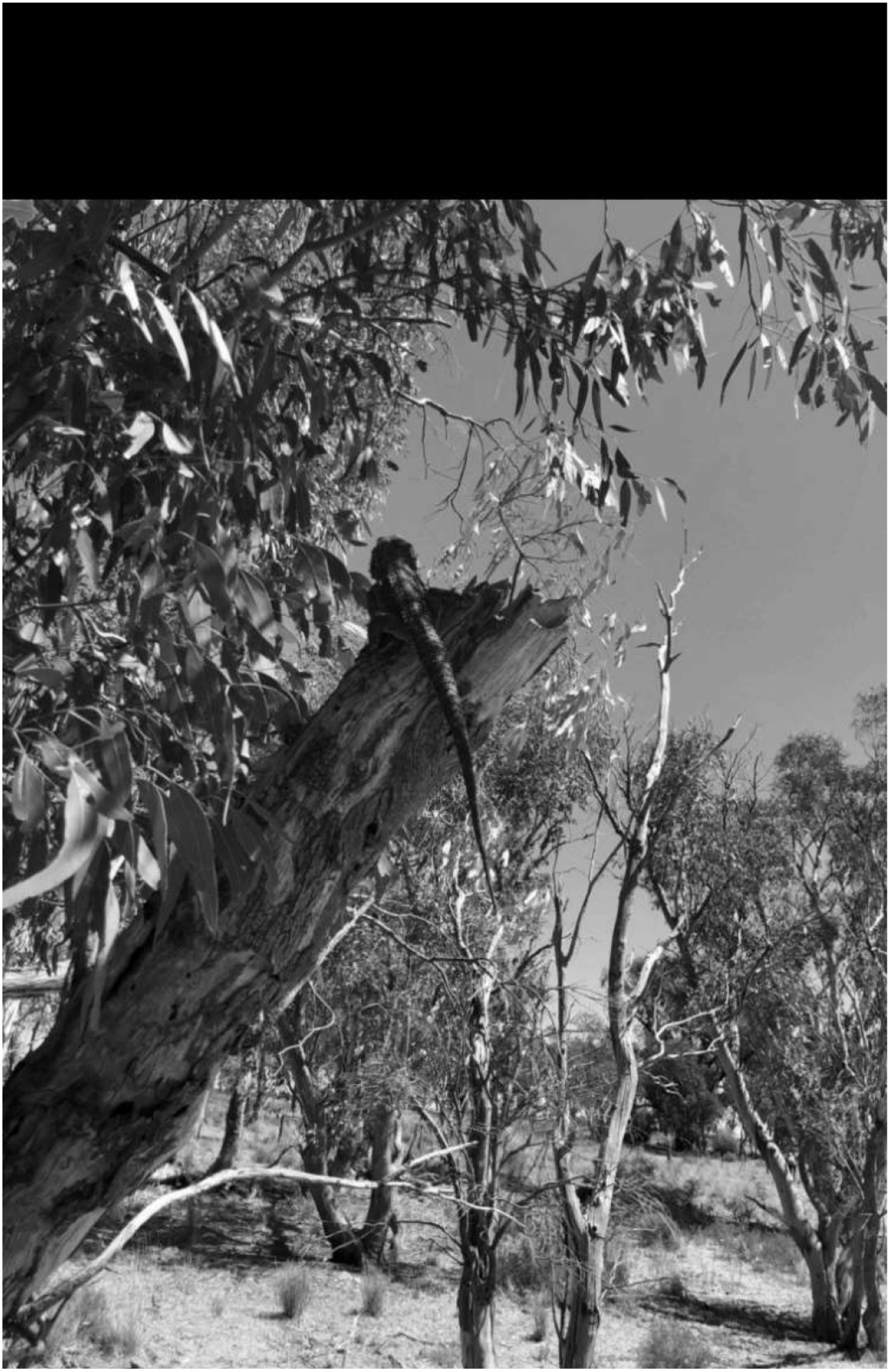
Have a great day and weekend.

Kind regards

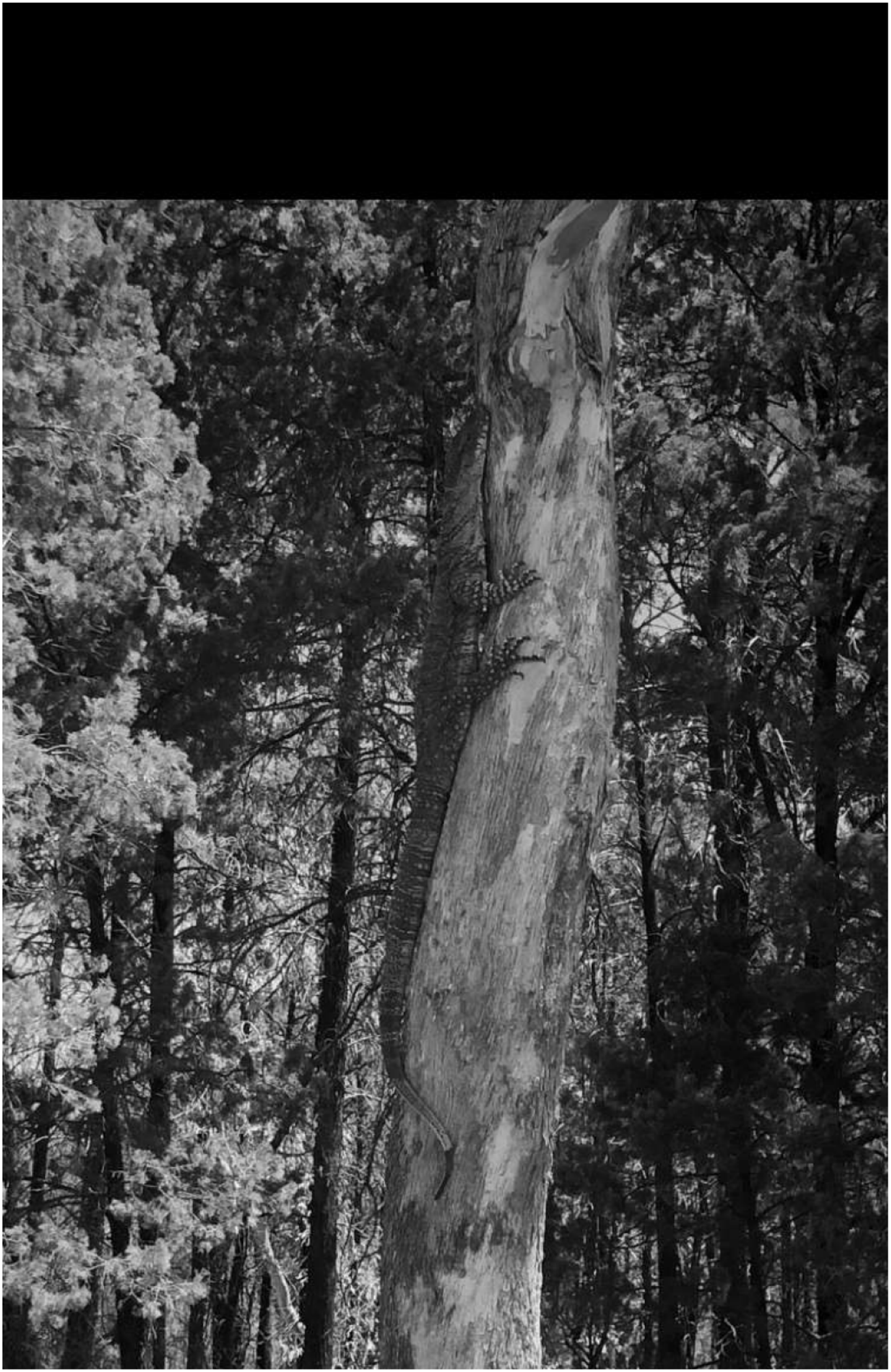




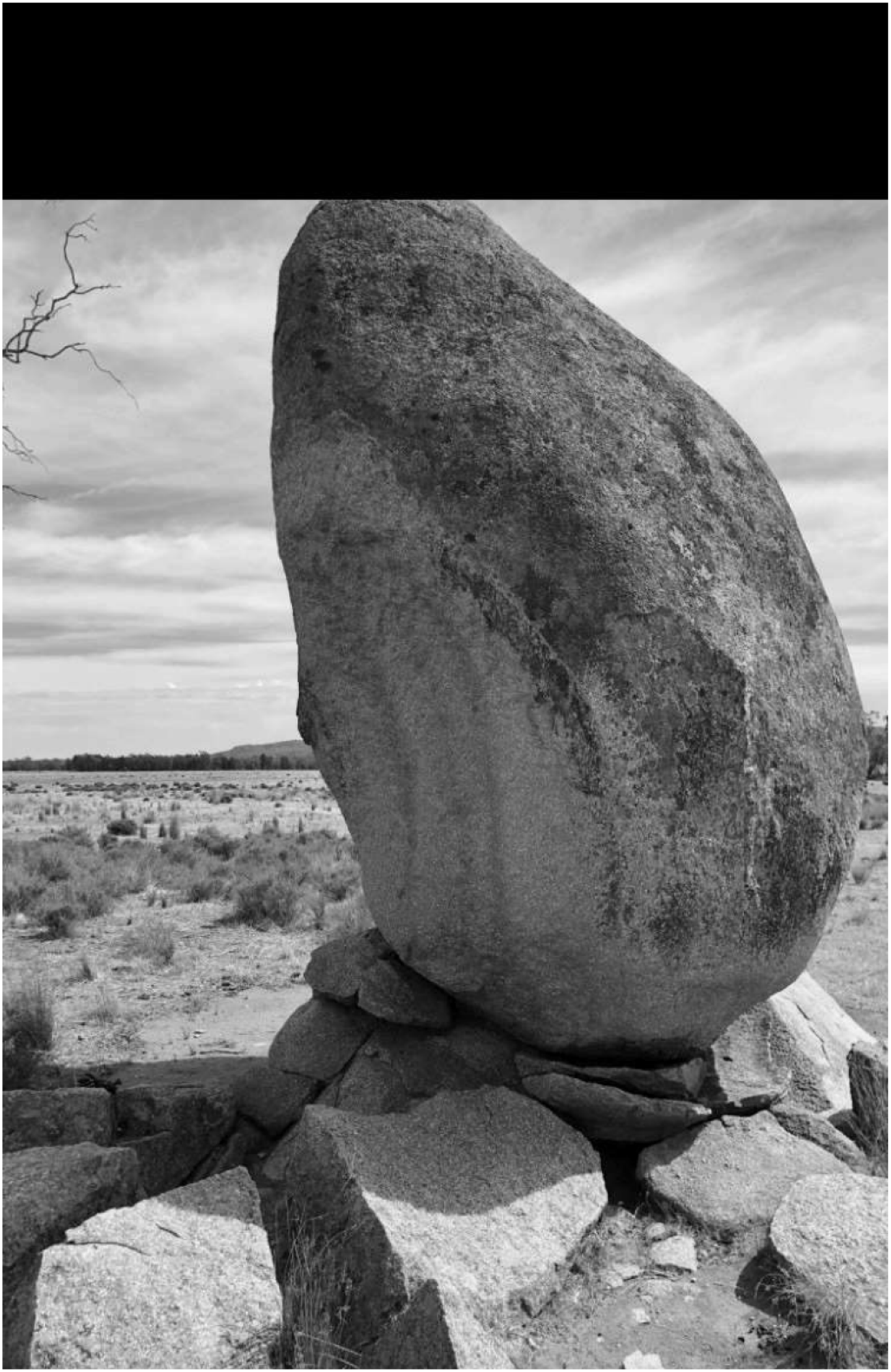






















On 15 Aug 2025, at 11:21 am, [redacted]

Hi [redacted]

I have just passed on the kind words to the team and I am sure they will be incredibly proud to hear this, I know I would be. It is really great for me to see this being new to ERM, it reinforces my decision in coming across to the team.
We will keep you updated as the job progresses.

Kind Regards,

[redacted]

<de56480720cd4b55bc074e404b0a86db.png> [redacted]

Sydney **erm.com**

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, August 13, 2025 4:29 PM
To: [redacted]
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for Wallaby Creek Wind Farm

EXTERNAL MESSAGE

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Re: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for Wallaby Creek Wind Farm

From [redacted]
Date Mon 8/18/2025 8:49 PM
To [redacted]

EXTERNAL MESSAGE

Hi [redacted]

Thank you for sending the report I look forward to reading it.
It was a pleasure working with mark and his team.

Do you have my postal address for the hard copy as that will be easier to read.

My best available day is Friday's after the long weekend.

Kind regards

Kind regards
Sent from my iPhone

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>
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ERM.

Here's a OneDrive link to Wallaby Creek Wind Farm ACHAR.

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<ACHAR Summary Doc.docx>

Outlook

FW: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for Wallaby Creek Wind Farm

From [redacted]
Date
To

Hi [redacted]

apologies, I am in the field this week. I will try get to all these however I am quite busy.

Thanks,

[redacted]

Sydney **erm.com**

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, September 8, 2025 9:54 AM
To
Su

EXTERNAL MESSAGE

H[redacted]

I finally had time to review the report I agree with management plan.
I would like to see if a salvage has to take place that all artefacts get repatriated on site out side to project area or to the local lalc for display.
Who do I send the invoice the same as the project
Thanks to mark and his team this was a good project to be part of

Kind regards

Sent from my iPhone

> On 21 Aug 2025, at 11:52 am [redacted] rote:
>
> Great, thankyou for the confirmation.
> The client should have sent the report out already, if not, it will be sent soon.
>
> Kind regards,
>
> <9bcdf01119ce44f399c0daedf1f08366.png [redacted]
>
> Sydney **erm.com**
>
> [redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, August 21, 2025 11:47 AM
To: [redacted]
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for Wallaby Creek Wind Farm

EXTERNAL MESSAGE

Hi [redacted]

Thank is correct

Kind regards
Sent from my iPhone

On 21 Aug 2025, at 11:43 am, [redacted]

[redacted]

<9bcdf01119ce44f399c0daedf1f08366.png> [redacted]

Sydney **erm.com**
[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, August 18, 2025 8:49 PM
To: [redacted]
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for Wallaby Creek Wind Farm

EXTERNAL MESSAGE

Hi [redacted]

Thank you for sending the report I look forward to reading it.
It was a pleasure working with [redacted] and his team.

Do you have my postal address for the hard copy as that will be easier to read.

My best available day is Friday's after the long weekend.

Kind regards

[redacted]

On 13 Aug 2025, at 4:03 pm, [redacted]

Dear [redacted]

I hope this email finds you well.
On behalf of Acciona Energia's First Nations Team, ERM are pleased to advise we have prepared the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Report (ACHAR) for Wallaby Creek Wind Farm.
In line with Acciona Energia's and ERM's commitments to respectful First Nations engagement practices and the principles of free prior and informed consent, we want to ensure that you have the right access and are able to fully understand the report so you can provide informed feedback.
As the document in its entirety is over 400 pages, we're providing the provisions below to support your review:

1. In addition to receiving an email with an electronic copy of the ACHAR, you will also receive printed hard copies in the mail if you have provided a postal address. These hard copies will be posted today.
2. A clear, plain-language summary of the report which highlights:
    a. A project description and timeline
    b. Methodology for preparing the ACHAR
    c. Identified cultural heritage
    d. Potential impacts to cultural heritage
    e. Proposed mitigation measures.
3. The electronic copy you receive via email and the hard copy you receive via mail will be separated into the main report and appendices. This is to make the report easier to download (if using the electronic copy) and easier to refer to the appendices when reviewing the main report.
4. To compensate you for your time and the cultural knowledge you provide during your review of the ACHAR, Acciona Energia are providing you a one-off payment of $1,200. This is inclusive of any supporting phone calls with Acciona Energia/ERM required to assist you with your review.

In particular, we would very much like feedback on the management recommendations we have put forward to ensure that the management of the heritage identified so far is adequately addressed.
We would also like to request any tangible or intangible knowledge people are willing to share and include in the ACHAR. This may include a statement of significance on the Project Area or the region to provide valued context and personal history to the report. The report can be redacted in case of any sensitivities supplied so please let us know if this is required for any copies of the report subject to public viewing.
Through-out this process, the Acciona Energia First Nations Team will be available to listen to your feedback and answer any questions you may have. Alternatively, Mark Dowdell from ERM will be available to field any questions you may have.
The Acciona Energia's First Nations Team is based in Naarm (South Melbourne) Kulin Nation and is comprised of:

- [redacted]
- [redacted]

Please feel free to contact them on the below details:

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

Acciona Energia First Nations Team would also be keen to visit you in person at some point in the near future to continue engaging on the project. Please let the Acciona Energia First Nations Team know your availability for the remaining of 2025 if you wish to meet.

If you wish to provide feedback, please let us know by 10 September 2025 (28 day review period)

Thank you.

Regards,
ERM.

Here's a OneDrive link to Wallaby Creek Wind Farm ACHAR.

This e-mail and any attachments may contain proprietary, confidential and/or privileged information. No confidentiality or privilege is waived or lost by any transmission errors. This communication is intended solely for the intended recipient, and if you are not the intended recipient, please notify the sender immediately, delete it from your system and do not copy, distribute, disclose, or otherwise act upon any part of this email communication or its attachments. To find out how the ERM Group manages personal data please review our Privacy Policy

<ACHAR Summary Doc.docx>

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Outlook

Fw: as previously requested for time to comment and so report with feedback. I've emailed and called. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for Wallaby Creek Wind Farm

From [redacted]
Date Sat 9/20/2025 11:32 AM
To [redacted]

EXTERNAL MESSAGE

[redacted] forwarded message:

On Tuesday, September 16, 2025, 7:58 am, [redacted]

Hi [redacted]
Will be finalised this weekend. Family emergency. We really want I have our comments and feedback o this is project noted down

All the best
[redacted]

On Monday, September 15, 2025, 3:36 pm, [redacted] wrote:

Hi [redacted]

I am just checking in to see if you have completed the review of the report.

Kind regards,

ERM
Sustainability is our business

[redacted]

Sydney
[redacted]

erm.com

From: [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, August 28, 2025 7:22 AM
To: [redacted]
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for Wallaby Creek Wind Farm

WARNING: The sender of this email could not be validated and may not match the person in the "From" field.

EXTERNAL MESSAGE

Hi [redacted]
We are still working on report and will forward once completed.

Regards
[redacted]

Sent from Yahoo Mail for iPad

On Wednesday, August 13, 2025, 3:59 pm, [redacted]

Dear Steve,

I hope this email finds you well.

On behalf of Acciona Energia's First Nations Team, ERM are pleased to advise we have prepared the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) for Wallaby Creek Wind Farm.

In line with Acciona Energia's and ERM's commitments to respectful First Nations engagement practices and the principles of free prior and informed consent, we want to ensure that you have the right access and are able to fully understand the report so you can provide informed feedback.

As the document in its entirety is over 400 pages, we're providing the provisions below to support your review:

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4. To compensate you for your time and the cultural knowledge you provide during your review of the ACHAR, Acciona Energia are providing you a one-off payment of $1,200. This is inclusive of any supporting phone calls with Acciona Energia/ERM required to assist you with your review.

In particular, we would very much like feedback on the management recommendations we have put forward to ensure that the management of the heritage identified so far is adequately addressed.

We would also like to request any tangible or intangible knowledge people are willing to share and include in the ACHAR. This may include a statement of significance on the Project Area or the region to provide valued context and personal history to the report. The report can be redacted in case of any sensitivities supplied so please let us know if this is required for any copies of the report subject to public viewing.

Through-out this process, the Acciona Energia First Nations Team will be available to listen to your feedback and answer any questions you may have. Alternatively, Mark Dowdell from ERM will be available to field any questions you may have.

The Acciona Energia's First Nations Team is based in Naarm (South Melbourne) Kulin Nation and is comprised of:

- [redacted] First Nations Engagement Manager
- [redacted] Advisor

[redacted] details:

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

Acciona Energia First Nations Team would also be keen to visit you in person at some point in the near future to

continue engaging on the project. Please let the Acciona Energia First Nations Team know your availability for the remaining of 2025 if you wish to meet.

If you wish to provide feedback, please let us know by 10 September 2025 (28 day review period)

Thank you.

Regards,

ERM.

Here's a OneDrive link to Wallaby Creek Wind Farm ACHAR.

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Outlook

Report comments, etc Wallaby CK

From [redacted]
Date Mon 9/22/2025 3:19 PM
To [redacted]

[redacted] (954 KB)
Wallaby Ck Report Review WAC.docx;

EXTERNAL MESSAGE

Hi [redacted]
All done. Will send invoice shortly

All the best
[redacted]

Outlook

Re: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for Wallaby Creek Wind Farm

From [redacted]
Date Fri 8/15/2025 1:57 PM
To [redacted]
Cc [redacted]

EXTERNAL MESSAGE

Dear [redacted]
We would like the opportunity to review and respond to the ACHAR.

Kind Regards
[redacted]

Sent from Yahoo Mail for iPad

On Wednesday, August 13, 2025, 3:59 pm, Dean Wilson <dean.wilson@erm.com> wrote:

> Dear [redacted]
>
> I hope this email finds you well.
> On behalf of Acciona Energia's First Nations Team, ERM are pleased to advise we have prepared the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) for Wallaby Creek Wind Farm.
> In line with Acciona Energia's and ERM's commitments to respectful First Nations engagement practices and the principles of free prior and informed consent, we want to ensure that you have the right access and are able to fully understand the report so you can provide informed feedback.
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We would also like to request any tangible or intangible knowledge people are willing to share and include in the ACHAR. This may include a statement of significance on the Project Area or the region to provide valued context and personal history to the report. The report can be redacted in case of any sensitivities supplied so please let us know if this is required for any copies of the report subject to public viewing.

Through-out this process, the Acciona Energia First Nations Team will be available to listen to your feedback and answer any questions you may have. Alternatively, [redacted] will be available to field any questions you may have.

The Acciona Energia's First Nations Team is based in Naarm (South Melbourne) Kulin Nation and is comprised of:

- [redacted] First Nations Engagement Manager [redacted])
- [redacted], Senior First Nations Engagement Advisor ([redacted]

Please feel free to contact them on the below details:

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

Acciona Energia First Nations Team would also be keen to visit you in person at some point in the near future to continue engaging on the project. Please let the Acciona Energia First Nations Team know your availability for the remaining of 2025 if you wish to meet.

If you wish to provide feedback, please let us know by 10 September 2025 (28 day review period)

Thank you.

Regards,
ERM.

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[redacted]

ACCIONA
Level 8, 11 Eastern Road,
South Melbourne, VIC, 3205
Australia

ERM Archeologist

REPORT: Wallaby Creek Wind Farm, **by** [redacted]
Director [redacted]



[redacted]

Wallaby Creek Wind Farm
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Our members have analysed the findings of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) that was submitted for Wallaby Creek Wind Farm. For the justification of up to 38 wind turbines, Associated infrastructure including access tracks, transmission lines, electrical substation, and weather monitoring masts. And will include up to 250 megawatt (MW) wind farm with a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and associated infrastructure and site access across an area of approximately 9,647 hectares (ha). We request to know more information about h to e battery and storage and waste that would come from this as to maintenance.

As stated in this written communication provides a overview of the findings from the ACHAR
As per the report Key participants involved:
Acciona Energia
Environmental Resources Management (ERM) - Heritage Consultants
RAPS – Limited
WAC adds their feedback and comments upon review of the complete report.

Development Summary
The Wallaby Creek Wind Farm is proposed in Narromine, NSW, and will comprise:
Up to 38 wind turbines. Will it be 38 turbines or 30? Associated infrastructure including access tracks, transmission lines, electrical substation, and weather monitoring masts. Woka members is the track to be tarred or left as a natural track. And upon decision will this not change?
Schedule estimate:
Construction anticipated to begin in early 2027
Estimated construction duration: 2 years
Operational lifespan: Up to 30 years. What happens to this infrastructure after its end of life period?

As this is a major development byAcciona Energy Australia Global Ltd (Acciona) is proposal to construct, operate, and maintain Wallaby Creek Wind Farm (the Project). The Project will include an up to 250 megawatt (MW) wind farm with a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and associated infrastructure and site access across an area of approximately 9,647 hectares (ha). The Project Area is located approximately 40 kilometres (km) southwest of Dubbo, New South Wales (NSW). The Project Area is within the Narromine Shire Local Government Area (LGA) and within the boundaries of the Narromine Local Aboriginal Land Council.



A section of the proposed access road from the Newell Highway and along Tantitha Road will also pass through the Peak Hill Local Aboriginal Land Council. The location of the proposed development is shown in Figure 1-1.

The Project will be assessed by a State Significant Development application under Part 4, Division 4.7 of the NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. The application will be supported by preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) will form one of the technical studies prepared to support the EIS Acciona has engaged Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd (ERM) to complete an ACHAR to identify, assess, and develop management recommendations for any identified Aboriginal cultural heritage within the Project Area, in accordance with the Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (prepared by the former Department of Energy, Climate Change and Water (DECCW) in 2011) and the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW, 2010a) (Consultation Requirements).

Preparation of the ACHAR will include Aboriginal community consultation which will be undertaken with the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) who have expressed interest in the overall Project.

This document provides details of the proposed assessment and survey methodology for the Project.

This document will be provided to all RAPs who have registered interest in the Project for their review and comment. Any comments received will be considered and incorporated into the assessment methodologies where practicable.

As in report - Project Area

There are 10 host landowner properties involved in the Project. All host landowners are aware of the progress of the Project and that a Scoping Report has been prepared for initial assessment. The host landowners support the progression of the Project to the next stage of detailed assessment and design.

The Project Area is adjacent to the Newell Highway to the east and south, and rural properties from all directions. The Mitchell Highway is also located approximately 12 km north of the Project Area. The Project Area is currently used for grazing and cropping.

The Project Area has generally been utilised for small to mid-scale pastoral and cropping operations with a predominant focus on sheep for merino wool and broad acre cereal cropping. Large portions of land within the Project Area have been disturbed and are characterised by grazed native and modified grasslands resulting from vegetation clearing and livestock grazing. As a result, remaining densely vegetated areas are primarily limited to locations close to, or on the ridges and inclines in the Project Area.

The elevation across the Project Area is relatively consistent, rising from 260 metres (m) in the north to 480 m in the south above sea level.

The Project extends over an area of approximately 9,647 ha, across 57 freehold land parcels which are outlined.

[redacted]

Several archaeological surveys and reports have been conducted within the region and the surrounding landscape for renewable energy projects, mining projects and other land management programs. These are briefly discussed below.

[redacted] completed a cultural heritage assessment as part of the Tomingley Gold Project in 2011. The assessment footprint was delineated into three distinct investigation areas, the Mine site, the water pipeline footprint extending from the Mine site to Narromine, and a transmission line footprint extending between the Mine site and Peak Hill (OzArk 2011).

To inform the assessment, OzArk developed a predictive model for the region. [redacted] predictive model was based on the assumption that proximity to permanent water supply would be the primary factor to determine the location of Aboriginal camp sites. The assessment area for the OzArk assessment did not include any high order watercourse which would be considered as permanent water supplies. The model therefore suggested that evidence of Aboriginal land use within the vicinity of second order creeks (including Wallaby Creek) was likely to be sparse and likely to represent focused activities such as one-off camp sites and knapping. In addition, the predictive model suggested that on flat plains over 200 m from water, archaeological evidence would be sporadic if present at all. Landforms associated with these survey areas were comprised of creek and riverbanks and flat plain landforms.

A total of 60 Aboriginal sites were identified including 54 modified trees. Three artefact scatters (including one with an area of Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)) were identified, as well as two isolated artefact sites and one ceremonial and dreaming site. The ceremonial site was identified to be a woman's birthing tree located on a low floodplain/salt marsh area.

The area of PAD was subsequently subject to test excavation. The site was associated with the crest of a capped terrace landform located approximately 50 m south of an old paleochannel of the Macquarie River. A total of 121 artefacts were identified with 71.1% of the artefacts being made from quartz. The remaining artefacts were comprised of chert, silcrete, rhyolite, mudstone, and other fine grained siliceous material.

[redacted]assessment noted that the identified assemblage supported the predictive model with the sites of highest diversity or density located in close proximity to the Macquarie River paleochannel.

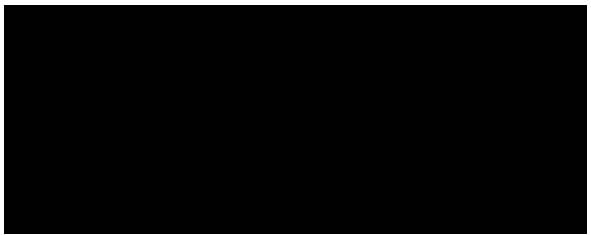
Small sites were located in proximity to areas identified as likely spring locations. Modified trees were also identified more prominently within proximity of watercourses, with at least 60% of these features located within 100 m of a water source. The large number of modified trees recorded was suggested to indicate a prevalence of cultural modification in the area as well as the density of occupation of the landscape across the last 500 years.

Umwelt completed an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment to support construction of the Parkes to Narromine alignment of the Inland Rail Project (Umwelt 2017).



Like OzArk, Umwelt identified the presence of watercourses and associated resources as a key determining factor in past Aboriginal occupation. To consider the potential past nature of watercourses, they compared pastoral maps from the 1860s and 1880s to current watercourse mapping. This determined that the main watercourses, including Tomingley Creek, were located in a relatively similar location to their current position. The assessment noted that historically Tomingley Creek followed a more meandering course and the change was suggested to reflect the influence of agriculture, road, and rail construction on the path of the watercourse.
Umwelt's assessment included a combination of vehicle and pedestrian survey. Pedestrian survey was focused on landforms which were assessed as likely to demonstrate Aboriginal archaeological potential including landforms in proximity to watercourses, lower slopes, and flat landforms. Based on the survey, areas of moderate and high archaeological potential were all located with watercourses which appeared to provide relatively reliable sources of water. The assessment noted that the existing rail corridor on which the assessment area was focused had been subject to extensive disturbance

We are concerned as to whether there will 100% protection being provided for the scarred Tree. We want guarantees that this CMT is to be protected and have native garden that is indigenous to this landscape with acknowledged upon the area.
This East facing scar tree (oval shaped-possible dish or shield).
Approximately 900 mm in length and 200 mm in maximum width.
The circumference of the tree was approximately 1.5 m with the scar situated less than a metre from the ground (actual ground surface obstructed by thick grass). And this is of culture and heritage significance to us.





[redacted]

We understand; Tree is dead and in a state of decomposition and was approximately 15 m in height (of what remains of the canopy).
The tree was situated in the road reserve of Tantitha Road in a flood area of a natural spring.

We have offered our views, comments, recommendations and perspectives on behalf of our Aboriginal Culture & Heritage Corporation; [redacted] for the preservation of Aboriginal Heritage & Culture. We at [redacted] want the opportunity to be involved with cultural.This report assesses the impact of the development on Aboriginal Culture & Heritage and outlines measures to manage and mitigate any potential harm.

While we assume project aims to minimise disturbance. We request Aboriginal artefacts have been previously recorded, necessitating an assessment of heritage significance and potential impacts. We obviously want the least disturbance to avoid potential harm. And request that all workers on the site are very mindful of this. We believe this will be achieved by initiating a Culture Course and discussions with us stakeholders. We request that ACCIONA take the responsibility to be mindful of reminding the workers of these obligations to our history, not just the course but also monitoring. An example no one would want European history just bulldozed, as in the Opera House or the Harbour Bridge torn down. Our history/artefacts are not as elaborate as these iconic symbols, but this is our history, in its simplistic form. As we lived with nature, not against it. As such we request the utmost care be taken if development is approved.
Possibly some representatives of the Aboriginal community still takes on a monitoring role to ensure protection and we request that this watchfulness is mandatory.

As an area of documented Aboriginal occupation for over 30,000 years of original heritage, including evidence of tool-making and seasonal occupation. However, much of the region that has water always shows some form of First Nations Peoples and as the whole area cannot be tested we recommend monitoring by Aboriginal People. This area is to be subject to extensive modern disturbances, limiting the preservation of intact archaeological deposits. We are committed to providing information and insight to the project. As such we take this opportunity to provide our comments and or recommendations..

As with all Aboriginal artefacts, our members all agree that all artefacts found should go back to Mother Earth, while we understand the opportunity for students

[redacted]

to study or view the, if stored on display, it is not what [redacted] supports, as we prefer returning to Earth, (as long as this can be done in a safe place). We hope to possibly have a memorial tree planted with acknowledgment and pictures with information. Thereby these can still be used for educational purposes, but not touched. Artefacts are an important piece of our existence, our history, our Cultural, our Heritage and should be buried in a safe place out of any construction works, and acknowledgement provided.

We reiterate in this report emphasising the importance of Aboriginal Cultural Induction for workers. And in instance of any further finds of Aboriginal artefacts that experienced Aboriginal site Officers are to be advised and monitored that section of works.

We request a Heritage Awareness Induction for all site workers to Provide construction workers with an induction on the project's Aboriginal heritage and unexpected finds protocol. We would like this to be conducted by Aboriginal Custodians and 1 archeologists to do the formal side as in paperwork and criterion and rostering. We note this be a minimum of two full days for training. And we request that every worker must achieve 100% on their Aboriginal Culture Awareness Criteria. Unexpected Finds Protocols: Implement a management plan to handle any unexpected heritage finds during construction works. Ongoing Consultation: Maintain engagement with appropriate management measures, the development can proceed while respecting Aboriginal Cultural & Heritage.

[redacted] agrees with the recommendations for the draft report and look forward further consultation with monitoring and teaching culture awareness.

We also recommend offers for Aboriginal Traineeships advertised in NSW by ACCIONA to provide the opportunity to Aboriginal people to be skilled on Country an eleviate the current in-balance in employmen

[redacted]

[redacted]

APPENDIX K EXTENSIVE AHIMS SEARCH RESULTS

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)
Search Result

Your Ref/PO Number : Wallaby Creek 2024-1

Client Service ID : [redacted]

Environmental Resources Management - Melbourne

Date: 09 October 2024

[redacted]

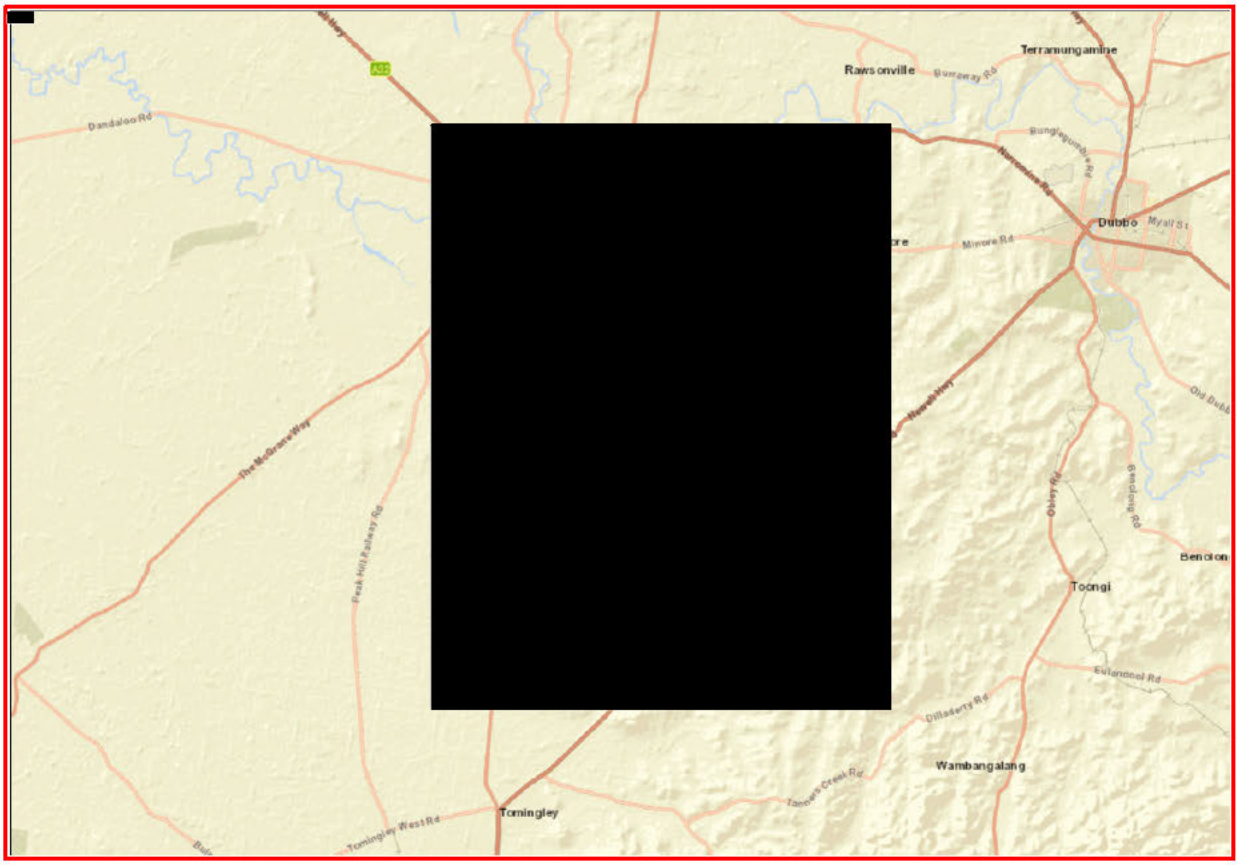
Attention: [redacted]

Email: [redacted]

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Search using shape-file WCWF_EIS_AOI_20240919_1KmBuffer with a buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Archaeological Assessment, conducted by [redacted] on 09 October 2024.

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



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

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

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

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

Important information about your AHIMS search

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

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Locked Bag 5020 Parramatta NSW 2124
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Web: www.heritage.nsw.gov.au

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Wallaby Creek 2024-1

Client Service ID : 937809

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
		AGD				Open site	Valid	[redacted]		
	Contact	Recorders								Permits
		GDA				Open site	Valid	[redacted]		
	Contact	Recorders	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle, [redacted]							Permits
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Environmental Resources Management - Melbourne, [redacted]							Permits
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Environmental Resources Management - Melbourne, [redacted]							Permits
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Environmental Resources Management - Melbourne, [redacted]							Permits
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Environmental Resources Management - Melbourne, [redacted]							Permits
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle [redacted]							Permits
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo [redacted]							Permits
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo, [redacted]							Permits
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastl [redacted]							Permits
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle, [redacted]							Permits
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Environmental Resources Management - Melbourne [redacted]							Permits
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Environmental Resources Management - Melbourne [redacted]							Permits

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 09/10/2024 for the following area at Search using shape-file WCWF_EIS_AOI_20240919_1KmBuffer with a buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Archaeological Assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 69

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Wallaby Creek 2024-1

Client Service ID : 937809

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
		GDA					Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Environmental Resources Management - Melbourne					Permits		
		AGD				Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Jodie Benton							
		AGD				Open site	Valid			
		Recorders	Doctor.Jodie Benton							
		AGD				Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Jodie Benton							
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Environmental Resources Management - Melbourne					Permits		
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Environmental Resources Management - Melbourn					Permits		
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Environmental Resources Management - Melbourne,					Permits		
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Environmental Resources Management - Melbourne,					Permits		
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Environmental Resources Management - Melbourne					Permits		
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Environmental Resources Management - Melbourne,					Permits		
		AGD				Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Jodie Benton					Permits		
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Environmental Resources Management - Melbourne					Permits		
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Environmental Resources Management - Melbourne,					Permits		
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Environmental Resources Management - Melbourne,Miss.Meghyn Mathison					Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 09/10/2024 for the following area at Search using shape-file WCWF_EIS_AOI_20240919_1KmBuffer with a buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Archaeological Assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 69

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Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Wallaby Creek 2024-1

Client Service ID : 937809

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Environmental Resources Management - Melbourne, [redacted]							
		GDA				Open site		-		
	Contact	Recorders	Environmental Resources Management - Melbourne [redacted]					Permits		
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Environmental Resources Management - Melbourne [redacted]					Permits		
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Environmental Resources Management - Melbourne, [redacted]					Permits		
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Environmental Resources Management - Melbourne, [redacted]							
		AGD				Open site				
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Jodie Benton					Permits		
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle [redacted]					Permits		
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle, [redacted]					Permits		
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle, [redacted]					Permits		
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle, [redacted]					Permits		
		GDA				Open site	Valid	[redacted]		
	Contact	Recorders	Environmental Resources Management - Melbourne, [redacted]					Permits		
						Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Environmental Resources Management - Melbourne, [redacted]					Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 09/10/2024 for the following area at Search using shape-file WCWF_EIS_AOI_20240919_1KmBuffer with a buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Archaeological Assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 69

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Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Wallaby Creek 2024-1

Client Service ID : 937809

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Environmental Resources Management - Melbourne, [redacted]					Permits		
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Environmental Resources Management - Melbourne [redacted]					Permits		
		GDA				Open site	[redacted]	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Environmental Resources Management - Melbourne, [redacted]					Permits		
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Environmental Resources Management - Melbourn [redacted]					Permits		
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Environmental Resources Management - Melbourne,N [redacted]					Permits		
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Environmental Resources Management - Melbourne, [redacted]					Permits		
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Environmental Resources Management - Melbourne [redacted]							
		AGD				Open site				
	Contact	Recorders								
		AGD				Open site	Valid	[redacted]		
	Contact	Recorders								
		GDA				Open site	Valid	[redacted]		104782
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
	[redacted]	GDA				Open site	Valid	[redacted]		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Environmental Resources Management - Melbourne, [redacted]					Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 09/10/2024 for the following area at Search using shape-file WCWF_EIS_AOI_20240919_1KmBuffer with a buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Archaeological Assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 69

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Wallaby Creek 2024-1

Client Service ID : 937809

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Environmental Resources Management - Melbourne [redacted]					Permits		
		AGD				Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders	Unknown Author					Permits		
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle [redacted]					Permits		
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Jacbs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle [redacted]					Permits		
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Environmental Resources Management - Melbourne [redacted]					Permits		
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Environmental Resources Management - Melbourne, [redacted]					Permits		
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Environmental Resources Management - Melbourne, [redacted]					Permits		
		AGD				Open site	Valid	[redacted]		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
		AGD				Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
		AGD				Open site	Valid	[redacted]		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
		AGD				Open site	Valid	[redacted]		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 09/10/2024 for the following area at Search using shape-file WCWF_EIS_AOI_20240919_1KmBuffer with a buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Archaeological Assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 69

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Wallaby Creek 2024-1

Client Service ID : 937809

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
35-3-0306	WCWF SU5 08	GDA				Open site	Valid	[redacted]		
Contact	Recorders	Environmental Resources Management - Melbourne, [redacted]						Permits		
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
Contact	Recorders	Environmental Resources Management - Melbourne [redacted]						Permits		
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
Contact	Recorders	Environmental Resources Management - Melbourne, [redacted]						Permits		
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
Contact	Recorders	Environmental Resources Management - Melbourne, [redacted]						Permits		
		GDA				Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
Contact	Recorders	Environmental Resources Management - Melbourne, [redacted]						Permits		

**** Site Status**

Valid - The site has been recorded and accepted onto the system as valid

Destroyed - The site has been completely impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There is nothing left of the site on the ground but proponents should proceed with caution.

Partially Destroyed - The site has been only partially impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There might be parts or sections of the original site still present on the ground

Not a site - The site has been originally entered and accepted onto AHIMS as a valid site but after further investigations it was decided it is NOT an aboriginal site. Impact of this type of site does not require permit but Heritage NSW should be notified

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 09/10/2024 or the following area at Search using shape-file WCWF_EIS_AOI_20240919_1KmBuffer with a buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Archaeological Assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 69

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APPENDIX L SURVEY UNIT RESULTS

Survey Unit	Description	Identified cultural features	Photograph	
SU1 **Landform features:** Undulating plain, floodplain, low hills, drainage lines, unnamed creeks **Size:** 593.94 ha **Visibility:** 30% **Exposure:** 25%	SU1 was located along the western portion of the Project Area and comprised predominantly the slope of low hills. The flow of water had eroded several drainage lines in the east of the Survey Unit. **Soil** Soil consists of reddish-brown sandy silts. **Vegetation** Vegetation within SU1 comprised primarily of pastoral grasses or remnants of crops. **GSV** Ground surface visibility varied with good visibility along access tracks, within cropped or ploughed areas, and in drainage lines. The remainder of SU1 was considered to be poor GSV due to thick pastoral grasses. **Ground disturbance** Ground disturbance in SU1 comprised of ploughing, erosion, land clearance, and access tracks. **Heritage** Aboriginal heritage within SU1 comprised of low density or isolated stone artefacts and an area of PAD.	**Aboriginal heritage values:** • Artefact; and • PAD •		**Photograph 1** View south from approximate location of Turbine 36 (ERM 2023)

Survey Unit	Description	Identified cultural features	Photograph	
SU2 **Landform features:** Bundara Creek, floodplain, creek terracing, unnamed creeks and drainage lines, undulating plain, borrow pit **Size:** 477.72 ha **Visibility:** 25% **Exposure:** 20%	SU2 was located along the southern portion of the Project Area and comprised a variety of landforms including the key water source in the area, Bundara Creek. Several other unnamed creeks and drainage lines crossed the SU and most drained into or were an extension of Bundara Creek. **Soil** Soil consisted of reddish-brown or greyish-brown sandy silts. **Vegetation** Vegetation within SU2 comprised primarily of pastoral grasses or remnants of crops. In proximity to creeks, stands of native trees such as eucalypts were recorded. **GSV** Ground surface visibility varied with good visibility along access tracks, around the borrow pit, within cropped or ploughed areas and in drainage lines. The majority of SU2 was considered to be poor GSV due to thick pastoral grasses. **Ground disturbance**	**Aboriginal heritage values:** • Artefact • Modified tree; and • PAD	 	**Photograph 2** Borrow pit facing west (ERM 2023) **Photograph 3** Turbine 83 facing north (ERM 2023)

Survey Unit	Description	Identified cultural features	Photograph	
	Ground disturbance in SU2 comprised of ploughing, erosion, land clearance and access tracks. Significant ground disturbance has occurred at the location of the borrow pit in the far south of the SU. **Heritage** Aboriginal heritage within SU2 comprised of low to moderate density scatters or isolated stone artefacts, modified trees, and an area of PAD. The PAD area was located within the southern portion of SU2 and covered the confluences of two unnamed ephemeral creeks. More than 20 stone artefacts were counted along the creek and it was anticipated that further Aboriginal heritage would be located on the surface and subsurface within the PAD.			**Photograph 4** Location of PAD in southern portion of SU2 near previous location for Turbine 86 facing north (ERM 2023)

Survey Unit	Description	Identified cultural features	Photograph	
SU3 **Landform features:** Rays Creek, Ugumjil Creek, creek terracing, floodplain, slope, undulating plain, rocky escarpment **Size:** 338.78 ha **Visibility:** 25% **Exposure:** 20%	SU3 was located in along the eastern portion of the Project Area and encompassed a variety of landforms. These included rocky escarpment to the north of the SU, floodplains, and creek terracing associated with Rays Creek and Ugumjil Creek to the south, and sloping land and undulating plain in the east of the SU. The flow of water through Rays Creek and Ugumjil creek provided flood areas and ephemeral drainage lines. **Soil** Soil consisted of reddish-brown or greyish-brown sandy/ clayey silts. **Vegetation** Vegetation within SU3 comprised primarily of pastoral grasses or remnants of crops. Eucalypts and other native bushes and shrubs were present around creeks and drainage lines. The norther portion of the survey unit was thickly wooded with native trees around rock outcrops and a pine plantation near Turbine 69.	**Aboriginal heritage values:** • Artefact, PAD; and • Artefact		**Photograph 14-5** Rays Creek access track crossing facing north (ERM 2023)
				**Photograph 14-6** Floodplain near Turbine 71 facing south (ERM 2023)

Survey Unit	Description	Identified cultural features	Photograph	
	GSV Ground surface visibility varied with good visibility along access tracks, within cropped or ploughed areas, and in drainage lines. The remainder of SU3 was considered to be poor GSV due to thick pastoral grasses or dense foliage on rocky outcrops. **Ground disturbance** Ground disturbance in SU3 comprised of ploughing, erosion, land clearance, access tracks, flood damage, and dams. **Heritage** Aboriginal heritage within SU3 comprised of moderate density or isolated stone artefacts and two PADs. The northern PAD located to the north of Rays Creeks encompassed a low to moderate stone artefact scatters located in erosion zones from creek flood events (*Figure 8-1*). The area had a high potential for further surface and subsurface stone artefacts.			**Photograph 14-7** Rocky outcrop facing south -west near Turbine 68 (ERM 2023)
				**Photograph 14-8** Pine plantation facing north near Turbine 69 (ERM 2023)

Survey Unit	Description	Identified cultural features	Photograph	
	The southern PAD covered a large area that included the confluence of Rays Creek and Ugumjil Creek. Over 20 surface artefacts were recorded in the PAD area. The area had a high potential for further surface and subsurface stone artefacts.			
SU4 **Landform features:** Low hill, slope, unnamed creek, creek terracing, undulating plain, dam **Size:** 77.13 ha **Visibility:** 50% **Exposure:** 35%	SU4 was located in along the north western portion of the Project Area and comprised predominantly the slope of low hills and the terracing and erosion associated with an unnamed creek that passed through the survey unit. The flow of water had eroded the creek line severely. **Soil** Soil consisted of reddish-brown sandy silts.	**Aboriginal heritage values:** • None		**Photograph 14-9** Good GSV at proposed location of Turbine 8 facing south (ERM 2023)

Survey Unit	Description	Identified cultural features	Photograph	
	Vegetation Vegetation within SU4 comprised primarily of pastoral grasses or remnants of crops. **GSV** Ground surface visibility varied with good visibility along access track, within cropped or ploughed areas, and in drainage lines (**Photograph 14-10**). The remainder of SU1 was considered to be poor GSV due to thick pastoral grasses. **Ground disturbance** Ground disturbance in SU4 comprised of ploughing, erosion, land clearance, creek dam, and access tracks. **Heritage** No Aboriginal heritage was located within SU4.			**Photograph 14-10** Poor GSV at proposed location of Turbine 9 facing north -west (ERM 2023)

Survey Unit	Description	Identified cultural features	Photograph	
SU5 **Landform features:** Wallaby Creek, Jacks Creek, floodplain, anabranches of Wallaby Creek, slope, rocky escarpment, low hills, creek terracing and washouts, drainage lines **Size:** 478.96 ha **Visibility:** 40% **Exposure:**10%	SU5 was located along the central portion of the Project Area and comprised a variety of landforms. These landforms included Wallaby Creek, Jacks Creek, floodplain, anabranches of Wallaby Creek and creek terracing, slope, rocky escarpment, low hills, creek terracing and washouts, and drainage lines. The south of the SU comprised the floodplain, terracing, anabranches and confluence of the Wallaby Creek and Jacks Creek. Flood events have affected the floodplain around these creeks with anabranches and flood washout areas evident across the surface of SU5. This area is highly likely to be very wet in winter and would be a focal point for flora and fauna in the region. Land clearances and intense farming has altered the landscape somewhat and has caused the erosion of the land. The northern section of the SU comprised low rocky hills, escarpments, and slopes. Slopes in the area have been cleared and cropped while hill tops and steeper slopes	**Aboriginal heritage values:** • Artefact; • Artefact, PAD, modified tree; • PAD, Artefact; and • Modified tree		**Photograph 14-11** Crop remnant at proposed Turbine 26 in south of SU5. with Jacks Creek in background facing south (ERM 2023)
				**Photograph 14-12** Low rocky hills in north of SU5 near proposed Turbine 23 facing north. (ERM 2023)

Survey Unit	Description	Identified cultural features	Photograph	
	are grazed and heavily vegetated by thick grasses. **Soil** Soil consisted of reddish-brown sandy silts. **Vegetation** Vegetation within SU5 comprised primarily of pastoral grasses or remnants of crops as well as occasional stands of eucalypts and native pine. **GSV** Ground surface visibility varied with good visibility along access track, within cropped or ploughed areas, and in drainage lines. The remainder of SU5 was considered to be poor GSV due to thick pastoral grasses. **Ground disturbance** Ground disturbance in SU5 comprised of ploughing, erosion, land clearance, dams, and access tracks. A radio mast was present on one of the hills within the centre of the Survey Area.			**Photograph 14-13** Floodplains near Jacks Creek in south of SU5 facing north (ERM 2024)
				**Photograph 14-14** Historic bottle base located near Jacks Creek in western SU5 (ERM 2024)

Survey Unit	Description	Identified cultural features	Photograph	
	Heritage Aboriginal heritage within SU5 comprised of moderate density stone artefact scatters within close proximity to Wallaby Creek, Jacks Creek, and the surrounding flood plains and anabranches. Several CMTs were identified within the SU, mostly within close proximity to Wallaby Creek and Jacks Creek.			
SU6 **Landform features:** Undulating plain, slope, low hills, floodplain, unnamed creek **Size:** 455.70 ha **Visibility:** 70% **Exposure:** 50%	SU6 was located along the northern central portion of the Project Area and comprised predominantly the slope of low hills. The majority of the SU was predominantly flat plain or floodplain with a low rocky hill in the south eastern corner near proposed turbines 20 and 21. The eastern portion of SU6 comprised floodplain associated with an unnamed creek that runs along the eastern boundary of the wind farm.	**Aboriginal heritage values:** • Artefact; • PAD, Artefact		**Photograph 14-15** Flat plain in west of SU6 facing NW (ERM 2024)

Survey Unit	Description	Identified cultural features	Photograph	
	Soil Soil exposures indicated greyish brown or reddish-brown sandy silts. **Vegetation** Vegetation within SU5 comprised primarily of pastoral grasses or remnants of crops. Stands of native trees (eucalypts) and shrubs were present along the edges of paddocks and near creek lines **GSV** Ground surface visibility across SU6 was predominantly good (70%) along access track, within cropped or ploughed areas and in drainage lines. The remainder of SU5 was considered to be poor GSV due to thick pastoral grasses (on the low rocky hills). **Ground disturbance** Ground disturbance in SU6 comprised of ploughing, erosion, land clearance, access tracks, farm buildings, and infrastructure			**Photograph 14-16** Floodplain in eastern side of SU6 facing SE (ERM 2024)
				**Photograph 14-17** Historic structure facing east, south section (ERM 2025)

Survey Unit	Description	Identified cultural features	Photograph	
	Heritage Aboriginal heritage within SU6 comprised of low-density stone artefact scatters and two PADs associated with an unnamed creek and drainage lines in the east of the SU. While surface scatters were low density there was a high likelihood for subsurface Aboriginal heritage to occur with 200 m of the creek.			**Photograph 14-18** Historic structure facing east, north section (ERM 2025)
SU7 **Landform features:** Undulating plain, slope, floodplain, creek flood areas, road reserve **Size:** 143.13 ha **Visibility:** 50% **Exposure:** 40%	SU7 was located along the northern portion of the Project Area and related to a proposed Transmission Line. The land comprised predominantly of undulating plains punctuated by the edge of a large natural flood basin in the north. **Soil** Soil consists of reddish-brown sandy silt in the northern undulating plains while greyish-brown silts with a likely high clay content due to the retention of water seen	**Aboriginal heritage values:** • Artefact; • Artefact, PAD, modified tree		**Photograph 14-19** Flood basin in the north of SU7 facing south (ERM 2024)

Survey Unit	Description	Identified cultural features	Photograph	
	on the surface were noted to the south of the SU. **Vegetation** Vegetation within SU8 comprised primarily of pastoral grasses, native grasses, salt bush, mature eucalypts, and crops. **GSV** Ground surface visibility varied with good visibility along access tracks and at the edge of Dappo Road, within cropped or ploughed areas, and in drainage lines. The remainder of SU7 was considered to be poor GSV due to thick grasses and general vegetation. **Ground disturbance** Ground disturbance in SU7 comprised of ploughing, erosion, land clearance, and access tracks. Several artificial channels and locks (**Photograph 14-21**) were noted near the flood basin.			**Photograph 14-20** Flood basin bridge and channel lock facing southwest (ERM 2024)
				**Photograph 14-21** Flood basin bridge and channel lock facing southwest (ERM 2024)

Survey Unit	Description	Identified cultural features	Photograph	
	Heritage Aboriginal heritage within SU7 comprised of low density or isolated stone artefacts and an area of PAD located to the south of the flood basin. Two CMTs were identified in the southern portion of the SU along a road reserve in a stand of mature trees. One CMT was identified in the north of SU, in proximity of a flood area shown **Photograph 14-21**. This CMT identified may be the same CMT as either AHIMS **(Removed from public display)** or AHIMS **(Removed from public display)**previously register in the area. The location recorded on AHIMs seem to differ from that recorded by ERM and pictures were inconclusive. Due to this uncertainly, a new registration were provided for the CMTs identified during the survey.			**Photograph 14-22** Modified Tree located in the south of SU7 (ERM 2024)
				**Photograph 14-23** Modified Tree located in the south of SU7 (ERM 2024)

Survey Unit	Description	Identified cultural features	Photograph	
SU8 **Landform features:** Raised road alignment, drainage lines, undulating plains, Black Waterhole Creek terracing. **Size:** 50.11 ha **Visibility:** 20% **Exposure:** 10%	SU8 was located in the southern and central portions of the Project Area and followed Newell Highway, Bensons Road and primarily Tantitha Road. The total length was approximately 15.5 km. **Soil** Soil consists of greyish-brown or reddish-brown sandy silts. **Vegetation** Pastoral grasses as well as native trees and shrubs lined the road alignment. **GSV** Ground surface visibility varied with good visibility along access track and in drainage lines. The remainder of SU8 was considered to be poor GSV due to thick pastoral grasses and native shrubs. **Ground disturbance** Ground disturbance in SU8 was significant, being comprised of the raised road embankment, cuttings for drainage lines and clearance around driveways (**Photograph 14-26**).	**Aboriginal heritage values:** • Modified Tree		**Photograph 14-24** Road alignment in SU8, Tantitha Rd facing north (ERM 2024)
				**Photograph 14-25** Road alignment in SU8, Tantitha Rd moderate exposure near driveway (ERM 2024)

Survey Unit	Description	Identified cultural features	Photograph	
	Some erosion and creek terracing was present around the Black Waterhole Creek that crossed the southern portion of the SU. **Heritage** Aboriginal heritage within SU8 comprised of four CMTs. These included three scarred trees (**Photograph 14-28**, **Photograph 14-29**, **Photograph 14-30** & **Photograph 14-31**) and one grafted/ twisting marker tree (**Photograph 14-31**). All trees were located within the road reserve of Tantitha Road.			**Photograph 14-26** Bundara Creek dry bed adjacent to Tantitha Road facing north - west (ERM 2024)
				**Photograph 14-27** Modified tree in the north of the SU (ERM 2024)

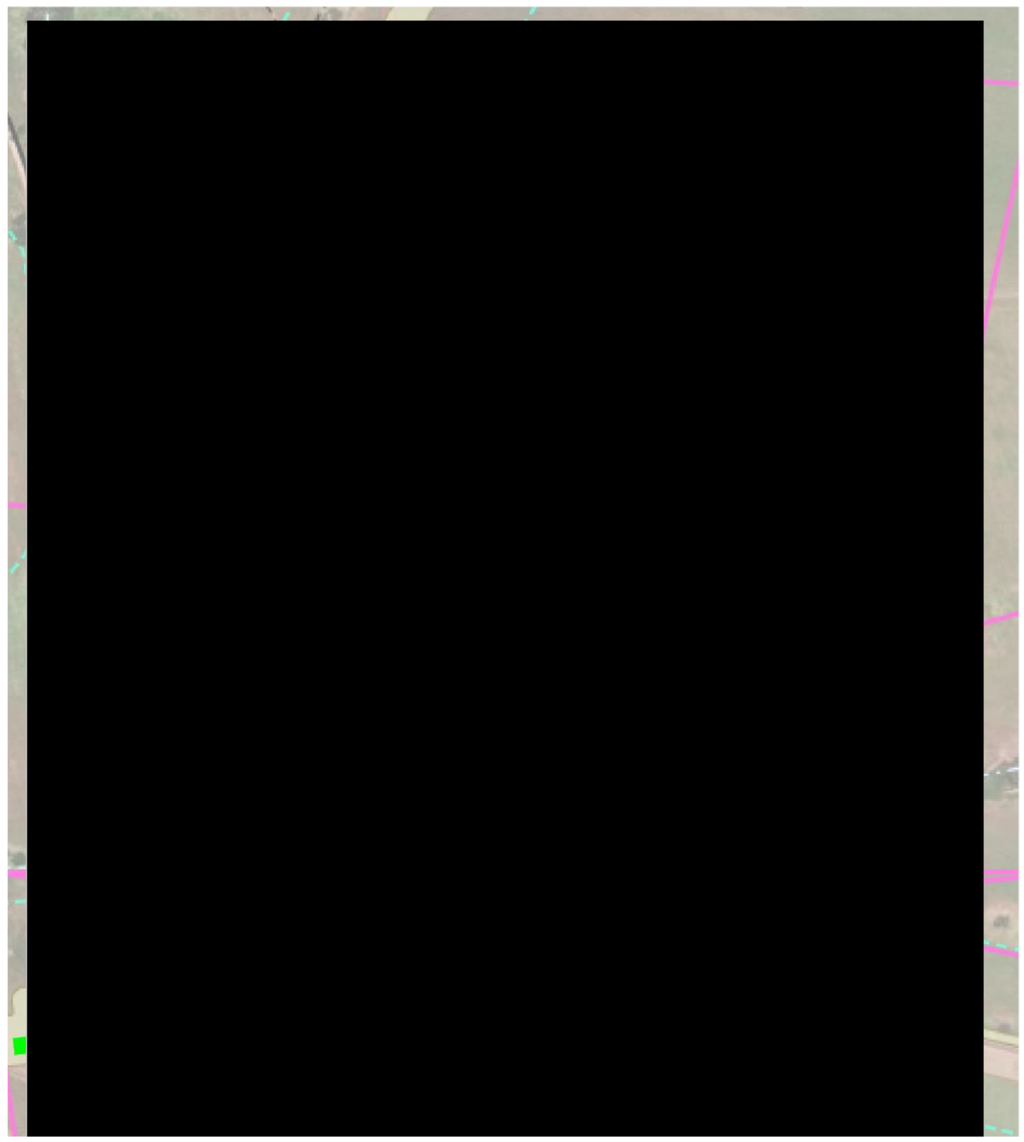
Survey Unit	Description	Identified cultural features	Photograph	
				**Photograph 14-28** Modified tree in the center of the SU (ERM 2024)
				**Photograph 14-29** Modified tree in the south of the SU (ERM 2024)

Survey Unit	Description	Identified cultural features	Photograph	
				**Photograph 14-30** Modified tree in the center of the SU (ERM 2024)

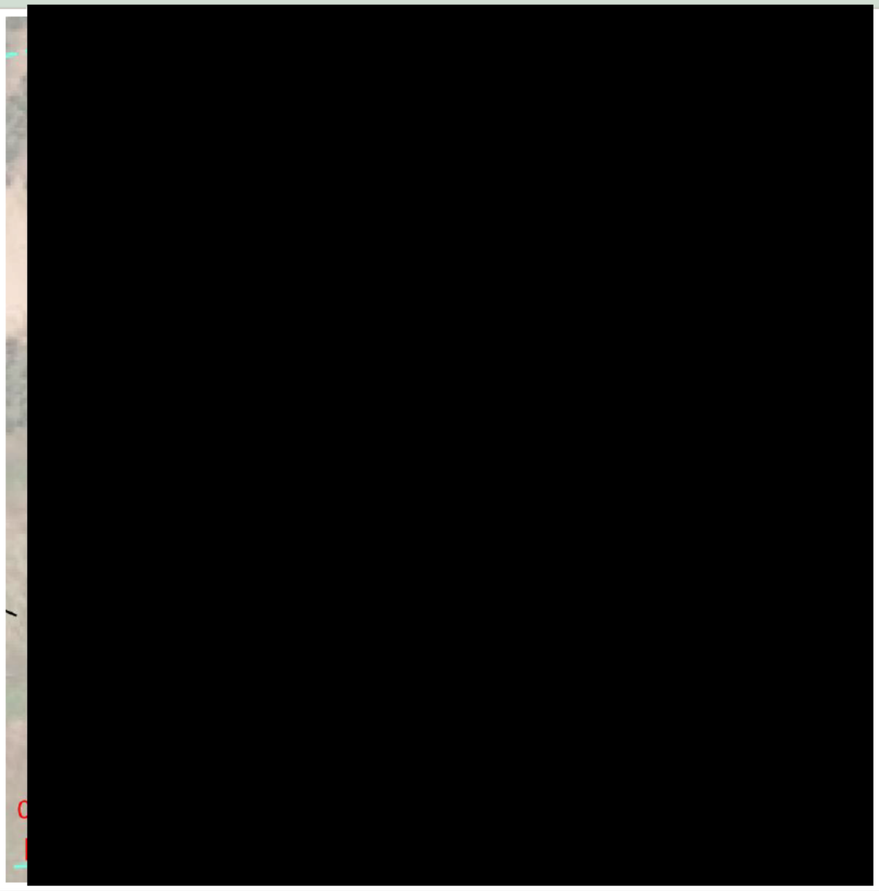
Survey Unit	Description	Identified cultural features	Photograph	
SU9 **Landform features:** Drainage line that drains toward Ugumjil Creek, undulating plains. **Size:** 34.46 ha **Visibility:** 5% **Exposure:** 5%	SU9 was located in the central portion of the Project Area opposite Tantitha Road. The SU covered a proposed infrastructure zone for the wind farm. **Soil** Soil exposures were not noted in the survey unit due to thick grasses through the SU. **Vegetation** Thick pastoral grasses and various weed. **GSV** Ground surface visibility for SU9 was virtually zero with thick pastoral grasses and weeds making ground inspection difficult. **Ground disturbance** Ground disturbance in SU8 was predominantly comprised of stock grazing, ploughing and flooding of a drainage line that truncates the SU **Heritage** No Aboriginal cultural heritage or historic heritage was identified in SU9 during the survey; a result attributed to the poor GSV.	**Aboriginal heritage values:** • None		**Photograph 14-31** SU9 facing north towards Ugumjil Creek within SU5. Very low GSV (ERM 2025)

Survey Unit	Description	Identified cultural features	Photograph	
	The drainage line and flat plain landform within the SU was considered to be of low archaeological potential with the higher potential considered to be located further to the north adjacent to Ugumjil Creek within SU5.			

APPENDIX M TEST EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

Survey Unit	Heritage Site Type	Layout Reference	Proposed testing plan	Figure reference map	Methodology
5	PAD, Artefact Scatter	[redacted]	14 test pits (50x50cm) (Yellow)		[redacted] **Development Footprint:** Access tracks Testing will include 50 m spacings along footprint to the extent of the PAD.

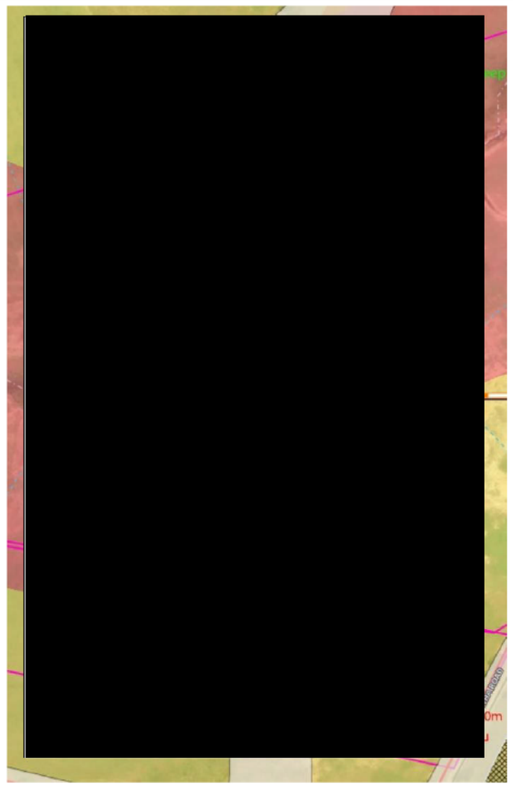
Survey Unit	Heritage Site Type	Layout Reference	Proposed testing plan	Figure reference map	Methodology
5	PAD, Artefact Scatter	[redacted]	3 test pits (50 x50 cm) (Yellow)		[redacted]

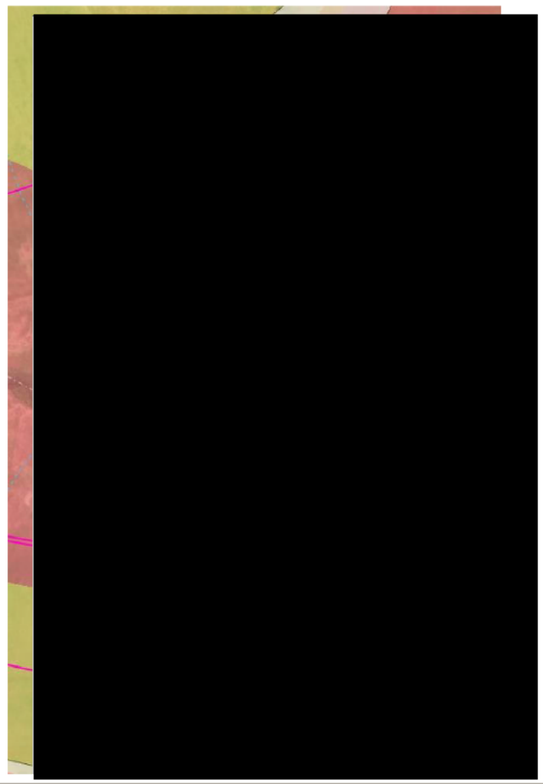
Survey Unit	Heritage Site Type	Layout Reference	Proposed testing plan	Figure reference map	Methodology
2	PAD	[redacted]	6 test pits (50x50cm) (Yellow)		[redacted] [redacted] Recent changes have moved the access further away from Pinedene Road and Wallaby Creek. Testing will look at the edge of the PAD in the footprint for the Access Road.

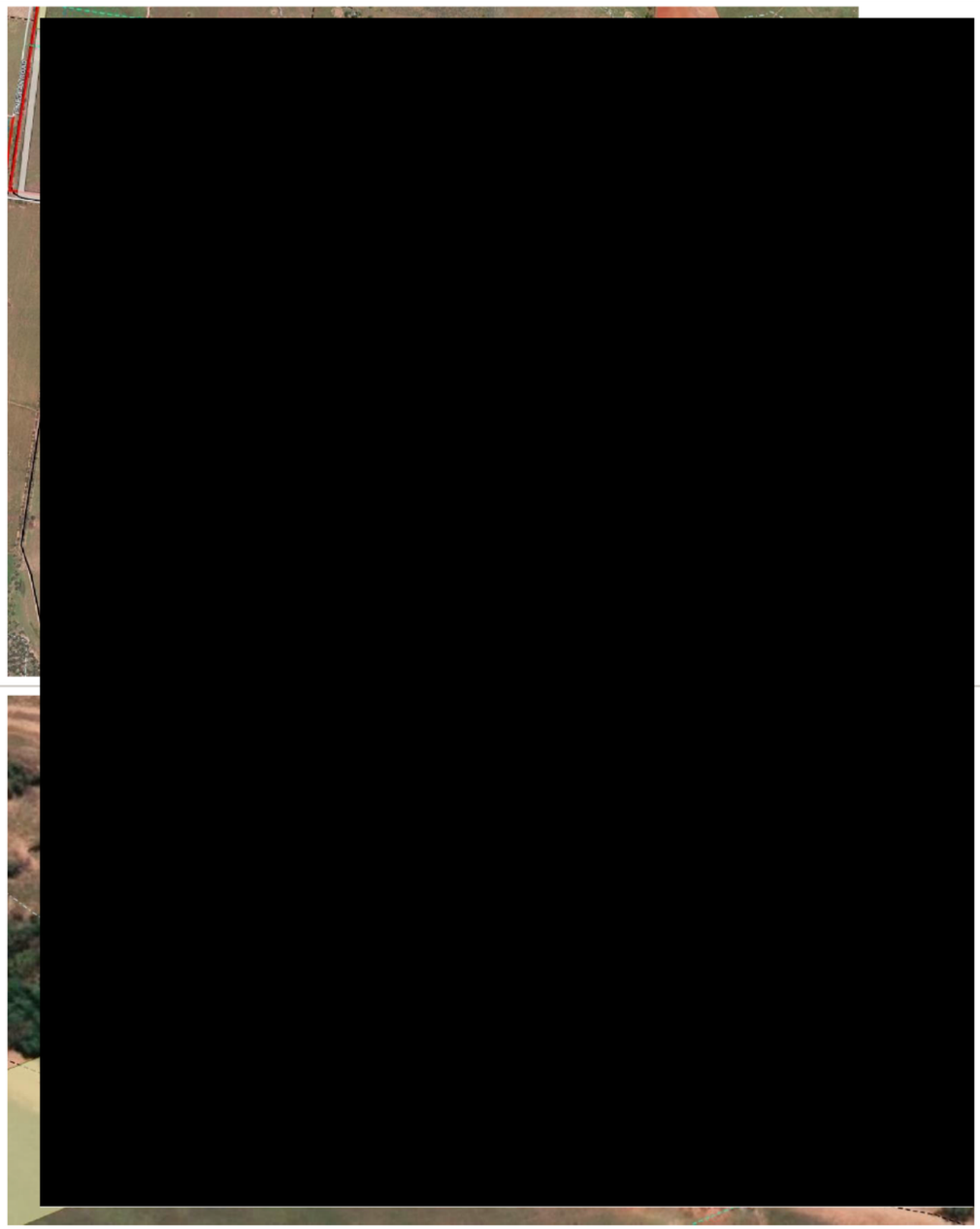
Survey Unit	Heritage Site Type	Layout Reference	Proposed testing plan	Figure reference map	Methodology
5	PAD	PAD - West of Wallaby Creek	3 test pits (50x50cm) (Yellow)		[redacted] 50m spacings along footprint to the extent of the PAD. .

Survey Unit	Heritage Site Type	Layout Reference	Proposed testing plan	Figure reference map	Methodology
5	PAD, Artefact Scatter	[redacted]	19 test pits (50x50cm) (Yellow)		[redacted] 50m spacings along footprint to the extent of the PAD. We anticipate there to be a high potential for subsurface cultural material in this area due to the confluence of the Wallaby Creek and Ugumjil Creek. 50m spacings will inform us on the of the extent and subsurface nature of the site. These continue along the PAD adjacent to Pinedine Road.

Survey Unit	Heritage Site Type	Layout Reference	Proposed testing plan	Figure reference map	Methodology
5	PAD	[redacted]	23 test pits (50 x50 cm)		[redacted] 50 m spacings along footprint to the extent of the PAD. The area between Ugumjil and Bundara Creeks is uncertain in regards known Aboriginal cultural heritage due to poor GSV. Transect of 50 m spaced pits will be excavated along the Development Footprint footprint to determine archaeological sensitivity.

Survey Unit	Heritage Site Type	Layout Reference	Proposed testing plan	Figure reference map	Methodology
5	PAD, Artefact Scatter	[redacted]	11 test pits (50 x50 cm) (yellow)		[redacted] 50 m spacings along footprint to the extent of the PAD. The area north of the creek becomes very steep to Turbine 26 so is of lower potential

Survey Unit	Heritage Site Type	Layout Reference	Proposed testing plan	Figure reference map	Methodology
5	PAD, Artefact Scatter	[redacted]	6 test pits (50 x50 cm) (yellow)		[redacted] 50 m spacings along footprint to the extent of the PAD.

Survey Unit	Heritage Site Type	Layout Reference	Proposed testing plan	Figure reference map	Methodology
4	PAD, isolated artefacts	[redacted]	24 test pits (50 x50 cm)		[redacted] Testing will be carried out at 100 m spacings along footprint to the extent of the PAD. Stone artefacts have been located in the area to the west of the unnamed creekline. Archaeological potential is noted either side of the creek but the location of Development Footprint footprint may far enough away to lower its archaeological potential. To explore this potential and due to the size of the PAD, pits will be excavated at 100m increments.
2	PAD	[redacted]	5 test pits (50x50cm)		[redacted] 50 m spacings along footprint to the extent of the PAD. High potential relates to the creek proximity as stone artefacts are located outside of the footprint.

Survey Unit	Heritage Site Type	Layout Reference	Proposed testing plan	Figure reference map	Methodology
2	PAD	[redacted]	15 test pits (50x50cm)		[redacted] Testing will comprise of 50 m spacings along footprint to the extent of the PAD on either side of the creek. The creek appears ephemeral and minor at this point with no artefacts were recorded at the PAD. The archaeological potential relates to the proximity to the creek.

APPENDIX N TEST PIT LOGS

SHOVEL TEST PITS (0.5 X 0.5M)

No.	Location (GDA94)	Layer (mm)	Description	Munsell	Artefacts
1	[redacted]	0-200	Dark blackish brown clayey silt, hard, ploughed	10YR 2/1	1 (0-100)
		200-400	Light gray sandy silt, hard	10YR 7/1	-
		400+	Light yellowish brown clay, hard	10YR 6/4	-
2	[redacted]	0-200	Dark blackish brown clayey silt with some sand, hard, ploughed	10YR 2/2	-
		200+	Dark reddish brown clay with sand, hard, ploughed	7.5YR 3/3	-
3	[redacted]	0-200	Grayish brown clayey silt, friable	10YR 5/2	-
		200+	Dark reddish brown clay, hard	7YR 3/3	-
4	[redacted]	0-380	Light reddish brown sandy silt, firm	7YR 4/3	-
		380+	Mixed yellow and white clay, hard	10YR 6/1 10YR 7/6	-
5	[redacted]	0-50	Grayish brown silt, hard	10YR 5/2	-
		50-250	Grayish brown clayey silt, hard	10YR 5/2	-
		250+	Dark grayish brown clay, hard	10YR 4/2	-
6	[redacted]	0-180	Grayish brown sandy silt, loose	10YR 5/2	-
		180-300	Light gray sandy silt, loose	10YR 7/1	1 (100-150)
		300+	Dark brown clay, hard	10YR 3/3	-
7	[redacted]	0-200	Grayish brown sandy silt, loose	10YR 5/2	-
		200-350	Dark gray clay, hard	10YR 4/1	-
8	[redacted]	0-110	Brown gray silt, loose	10YR 5/2	2 (0-100)
		110-200	Dark gray silt, friable	10YR 4/1	-
		200-300	Dark gray silty clay, friable	10YR 4/1	-
9	[redacted]	0-50	Grayish brown silty clay, firm	10YR 5/2	-
		50-100	Dark yellowish brown clay, hard	10YR 5/6	-
10	[redacted]	0-100	Grayish brown sandy silt, loose	10YR 5/2	-
		100-200	Grayish brown silty clay, hard	10YR 5/2	-

No.	[redacted]	Layer (mm)	Description	Munsell	Artefacts
		200-300	Dark grayish brown clay, hard	10YR 4/2	-
11		0-200	Dark grayish brown clayey silt, hard	10YR 4/2	-
		200-350	Light gray silt, very hard	10YR 7/1	2 (250-250)
		350+	Dark yellowish brown clay, very hard	10YR 4/6	-
12		0-100	Dark grayish brown clayey silt, hard	10YR 4/2	-
		200-200	Light gray silt, very hard	10YR 7/1	-
		300-350	Dark reddish brown clay, very hard	7.5YR 3/3	-
13		0-650	Reddish brown silt, hard	7.5YR 4/4	-
		650+	Dark red clay, hard	7.5YR 3/3	-
14		0-100	Gray silty clay, aggregated, firm	10YR 5/1	-
		100-200	Brown silty clay, aggregated, firm	7.5YR 4/3	-
		200-300	Brown silty clay, aggregated, firm	7.5YR 4/3	-
		300-400	Brown clay, aggregated, firm	7.5YR 4/3	-
15		0-200	Light reddish brown silt, loose	7.5YR 5/4	-
		200-550	Reddish brown clayey silt, soft	7.5YR 4/4	2 (200-300)
		550+	Dark reddish brown clay, soft	7.5YR 3/4	-
16		0-300	Reddish brown silt, loose, ploughed	7.5YR 4/4	-
		300-600	Dark reddish brown clayey silt, soft, ploughed	7.5YR 3/4	-
		600-700	Dark reddish brown clay, soft, ploughed	7.5YR 3/4	-
17		0-100	Red clayey silt, soft	7.5YR 3/3	-
		100-200	Red clay with rock inclusions, firm	7.5YR 3/3	-
		200-280	Red clay, firm	7.5YR 3/3	-

No.	[redacted]	Layer (mm)	Description	Munsell	Artefacts
18		0-200	Reddish brown clayey silt, loose, ploughed	7.5YR 3/3	-
		200	Dark reddish brown clay, soft, ploughed	7.5YR 2.5/3	-
19		0-100	Reddish brown clayey silt, loose, ploughed	7.5YR 3/3	-
		100-200	Light brown clayey silt, soft	7.5YR 5/3	-
		200-250	Dark grayish brown clay, hard	10YR 4/2	-
20		0-100	Dark gray silty clay, hard	10YR 4/1	-
		100-130	Dark gray clay, hard	10YR 4/1	-
21		0-100	Grayish brown silt, loose, ploughed	10YR 5/2	-
		100-250	Dark gray brown and white mixed clayey silt with burnt material inclusions, loose	10YR 4/2 10YR 7/1	-
		250	Dark blackish brown clay, firm	10YR 2/2	-
22		0-100	Brown silt, loose	10YR 4/3	-
		100-160	Gray silty clay, hard	10YR 6/1	-
23		0-250	Grayish brown sandy silt, loose	10YR 5/2	-
		250-430	Dark grayish brown sandy silt, loose	10YR 4/2	-
		430+	Dark orange, yellow, and gray clay, firm	7.5YR 5/6 10YR 7/8 10YR 6/3	-
24		0-100	Brown silty clay, loose, friable	7.5YR 4/1	-
		100-200	Gray clay, firm	10YR 5/1	-
25		0-120	Brown gray silty clay, friable	10YR 5/2	-
		120	Brownish red clay, hard	7.5YR 3/4	-
26		0-130	Brown gray silt, friable	10YR 5/1	-
		130-170	Browish red silty clay, hard	7.5YR 3/4	-
		170	Brownish red clay, hard	7.5YR 3/4	-
27		0-150	Yellowish brown silt, hard	10YR 5/6	1

No.	[redacted]	Layer (mm)	Description	Munsell	Artefacts
					(0-150mm)
		150-200	Whiteish brown silt, hard, compact	10YR 8/4 10YR 5/3	3 (150-200)
		200-250	Brown silty clay, hard	10YR 5/3	1 (200-250)
		250+	Brown clay, very hard	10YR 4/3	-
28		0-80	Gray sandy silt, hard	10YR 5/1	-
		80-200	Gray sandy silt, hard, compact	10YR 5/1	-
29		0-100	Light gray sandy silt, hard, dry	7.5YR 6/1	1 (0-100)
		100-280	Gray sandy silt, hard, dry	7.5YR 5/1	2 (100-200)
30		0-200	Grayish brown sandy silt, hard	10Y5 5/2	2 (0-100) 2 (100-200)
		200-650	Light brown silty sand, hard	10YR 5/3	1 (200-300)
		650	Dark brown clay, very hard	10YR 3/3	-
31		0-150	Reddish brown sandy silt, firm	7.5YR 4/3	-
		150+	Dark reddish brown clay, hard	7.5YR 3/4	-
32		0-100	Red silty sand, loose, dry	7.5YR 3/3	-
		100-200	Red silty sand, loose, dry	7.5YR 3/3	-
		200-250	Red silty clay, hard	7.5YR 3/3	-
33		0-500	Reddish brown sandy silt, hard	7.5YR 4/3	-
		500	Dark reddish brown sandy clay, very hard	7.5YR 3/4	-
34		0-100	Red silty sand, loose, dry	7.5YR 3/3	-
		100-200	Red silty sand, loose, dry	7.5YR 3/3	-
		200-300	Red silty sand, compact	7.5YR 3/3	-
		300-400	Red silty sand, compact, with rock inclusions	7.5YR 3/3	-

No.	[redacted]	Layer (mm)	Description	Munsell	Artefacts
		400-800	Red silty sand, compact, with rock inclusions	7.5YR 3/3	-
35		0-500	Reddish brown sandy silt, hard	7.5YR 3/4	1 (0-100) 1(100-200) 1(200-300)
		500	Dark reddish brown sandy clay, very hard	7.5YR 2.5/3	-
36		0-100	Dark brown silty sand, friable	7.5YR 3/1	-
		100-200	Dark brown silty sand, friable	7.5YR 3/1	-
		200-500	Medium gray silty sand, friable	7.5YR 4/1	-
		500-600	Light gray silt with clay inclusions, hard	7.5YR 5/1	-
37		0-320	Light grayish brown sandy silt, loose	7.5YR 6/2	1 (200-300)
		320	Dark reddish brown clay, hard	7.5YR 3/3	-
38		0-100	Red silt, compact, dry	7.5YR 4/4	-
		100-200	Red sandy silt, hard, with rock inclusions	7.5YR 4/4	-
39		0-450	Light grayish brown sandy silt, loose	7.5YR 6/2	-
		450	Dark reddish brown clay, hard	7.5YR 3/3	-
40		0-740	Grayish brown sandy silt, loose	10YR 5/3	5 (200-300)
		740+	Dark reddish brown clay, hard	7.5YR 3/3	-
41		0-360	Light grayish brown sandy silt, loose	7.5YR 6/2	-
		360+	Dark reddish brown clay, hard	7.5YR 3/3	-
42		0-100	Grayish brown silty sand, compact, dry	10YR 5/3	-
		100-200	Light grey silty sand, firm	10YR 6/2	-
		200-300	Light gray silty sand, firm	10YR 6/2	1 (200-300)

No.	[redacted]	Layer (mm)	Description	Munsell	Artefacts
		300-400	Grayish brown silty clay, friable	10YR 4/3	-
43		0-100	Red silty sand, compact	7.5YR 3/3	-
		100-200	Light gray sandy silt, compact	10YR 6/2	1 (100-200)
		200-320	Gray silty sand and clay, hard	10YR 5/2	-
44		0-100	Reddish brown sandy silt, loose	7.5YR 4/4	1 (0-100)
		100-550	Whiteish brown sandy silt, loose	7.5YR 5/4 7.5YR 8/3	-
		550+	Dark reddish brown clay, hard	7.5YR 3/4	-
45		0-150	Light brown sandy silt, loose	10YR 6/3	-
		150-300	White sandy silt, loose	10YR 8/2	-
		300+	Dark brown clay, very hard	10YR 3/3	-
46		0-100	Red silty sand, friable, dry	7.5YR 3/3	-
		100-200	Red silty sand, friable, dry	7.5YR 3/3	-
		200-300	Red silty sand, firm, with clay inclusions	7.5YR 3/3	-
		300-850	Red sand, soft, loose	7.5YR 3/3	1 (300-400)
47		0-50	Light grey silt, loose	10YR 6/2	-
		50+	Dark brown clay, very hard	10YR 3/2	-
48		0-100	Brown silt, soft	10YR 4/4	-
		100-200	Brown clayey silt, firm	10YR 4/4	-
		200-210	Brown silty clay, compact	10YR 4/4	-
49		0-300	Greyish brown sandy silt, loose	10YR 5/3	-
		300-600	Grey silty sand, loose	10YR 5/2	-
		600-1000+	Grey sand, medium grained, loose	10YR 5/2	1 (700-800)
50		0-120	Grayish pink silt, soft	7.5YR 7/2	-

No.	[redacted]	Layer (mm)	Description	Munsell	Artefacts
		120-420	Pinkish gray sandy silt, soft	7.5YR 7/2	1 (120-420)
		420-600	Pinkish gray sandy silt over clay, compact	7.5YR 7/1	-
51		0-100	Red silty clay, soft, friable	7.5YR 3/3	-
		100-200	Grayish pink silt, hard, compact	7.5YR 6/3	-
		200-250	Whiteish gray silt to dark brown clay, hard, compact	10YR 7/1	-
52		0-200	Grayish brown sandy silt, loose, with some burnt wood material inclusions	10YR 5/2	-
		200-650	Whiteish gray sandy silt, loose	10YR 7/1	-
		650	Dark brown clay, hard	10YR 3/3	-
53		0-100	Pinkish gray silt, soft, friable	7.5YR 6/2	-
		100-200	Grayish pink silt, hard, compact	7.5YR 6/3	-
		200-600	Whiteish gray sandy silt, loose	10YR 7/1	-
		600	Dark brown sandy clay, wet, hard, compact	10YR 3/3	-
		600-1000	Dark brown sandy clay, wet, hard, compact	10YR 3/3	-
54		0-300	Reddish brown silt, loose	7.5YR 4/3	1 (200-300)
		300+	Dark brown clay, hard	7.5YR 3/2	-
55		0-150	Reddish brown silt, medium grain, soft, with grass rootlet inclusions	5YR 5/6	-
		150-170	Reddish brown silt, fine grained, firm, with grass rootlet inclusions and some infrequent quartz	5YR 5/6	-
		750-850	Light grey silt, crumby, compact	5YR 7/1	-
		850-1000+	Brownish orange clay, hard	5YR 6/6	-
56		0-100	Light brown silt, soft	5YR 6/3	-
	6409852.8269	100-600	Reddish brown silt, firm, with grass rootlets	5YR 5/6	-

No.	[redacted]	Layer (mm)	Description	Munsell	Artefacts
		600-800	Light grey silt, crumby, compact	5YR 7/1	-
		800+	Brownish orange clay, hard	5YR 6/6	-
57		0-150	Light brown silt, soft	5YR 6/3	-
		150-600	Reddish brown silt, firm, with grass rootlets	5YR 5/6	-
		600-750	Light grey silt, crumby, compact	5YR 7/1	-
		750+	Grey clay with rock inclusions, hard	5YR 6/1	-
58		0-180	Light brown silt, soft	5YR 6/3	-
		180-500	Reddish brown silt, firm	5YR 5/6	1 (300-400)
		500-600	Light grey silt, firm	5YR 7/2	-
		600+	Brownish orange clay, hard	5YR 6/6	-
59		0-200	Grey silt, fine grained, loose, ploughed	5YR 6/1	-
		200-650	Reddish brown sandy silt, fine grained, loose, with minor charcoal inclusions	5YR 5/6	-
		650-1000+	Grey and orange mottled clay, hard	5YR 6/1 5YR 6/6	-
60		0-150	Light brown silt, soft	5YR 6/3	-
		150-400	Reddish brown sandy silt, very hard	5YR 5/6	-
		400-500	Reddish brown silty clay, hard	5YR 5/6	-
		500+	Reddish brown clay, hard	5YR 5/6	-
61		0-100	Grey silt, loose, dry, with grass rootlets	5YR 6/1	-
		100-1000	Grey sandy silt, fine grained, firm, with grass rootlets	5YR 6/1	-
62		0-130	Light brown silt, soft	5YR 6/3	-
		130-450	Light grayish brown silty sand, compact	5YR 6/2	-
		450+	Grey and red mottled clay, very hard	5YR 6/1 5YR 5/6	-
63		0-120	Grey silt, loose, dry, with grass rootlets	5YR 6/1	-

No.	[redacted]	Layer (mm)	Description	Munsell	Artefacts
		120-800+	Grey sandy silt, fine grained, firm, with grass rootlets	5YR 6/1	-
64		0-50	Light brown silt, soft	5YR 6/3	-
		50-270	Reddish brown sandy silt, fine grained, very compact	5YR 5/6	-
		270+	Dark reddish brown clay, very compact	5YR 4/6	-
65		0-50	Light brown silt, soft	5YR 6/3	-
		50-360	Light brown silt, fine grained, compact	5YR 6/3	-
		360-400+	Reddish brown clay, very compact	5YR 5/6	-
66		0-50	Light brown silt, compact	5YR 6/3	-
		50-360	Light brown silt, fine grained, compact	5YR 6/3	-
		360-400+	Reddish brown clay, very compact	5YR 5/6	-
67		0-100	Light brown silt, soft, compact, with grass rootlets	5YR 6/3	-
		100-350	Light brown clayey silt, compact	5YR 6/3	-
		350+	Reddish brown clay, very compact	5YR 5/6	-
68		0-150	Light brown silt, soft, compact, with grass rootlets	5YR 6/3	-
		150	Light yellowish brown sandy silt, compact	10YR 6/4	-
		150-750+	Brown silty clay, very compact	5YR 5/3	-
69		0-120	Light brown silt, soft, compact, with grass rootlets	5YR 6/3	-
		120-330	Light yellowish brown sandy silt, compact, with some infrequent quartz inclusions	10YR 6/4	-
		330-540	Orange clayey silt, hard	5YR 6/8	-
		540+	Reddish brown clay, very hard	5YR 5/6	-
70		0-180	Grey silt, fine grained, loose, ploughed	5YR 6/1	-
		180-530	Reddish brown sandy silt, fine grained, loose, with minor charcoal inclusions	5YR 5/6	-

No.	[redacted]	Layer (mm)	Description	Munsell	Artefacts
		530-540	Grey and red mottled clay, very hard	5YR 6/1 5YR 5/6	-
71		0-135	Light brown silt, soft, compact, with grass rootlets	5YR 6/3	-
		135	Light yellowish brown sandy silt, compact	10YR 6/4	-
		135-600+	Light greyish white silty clay, very compact	5YR 7/1	-
72		0-50	Light brown silt, soft, compact, with grass rootlets	7.5YR 5/2	-
		50-250	Light brown silt, compact	7.5YR 5/2	-
		250-600	Light grayish red, compact	5YR 7/4	-
73		0-90	Light reddish brown silt, soft, compact, with grass rootlets	7.5YR 5/4	-
		90-520	Reddish brown clayey silt, compact, with quartz nodule inclusions	7.5YR 4/4	-
		520-540	Reddish brown clay, hard	7.5YR 4/4	-
74		0-150	Light reddish brown silt, soft, compact, with grass rootlets	7.5YR 5/4	-
		150-500	Reddish brown clayey silt, compact	7.5YR 4/4	-
		500-650	Reddish brown clay, hard	7.5YR 4/4	-
75		0-90	Brown silt, fine, soft, dry	7.5YR 5/3	-
		90-210	Dark brown clayey silt, coarse, compact	7.5YR 2.5/1	-
		210-220	Reddish brown clay, coarse grained, compact	7.5YR 4/4	-
76		0-90	Brown silt, fine, soft	7.5YR 5/3	-
		90-190	Orangey pink silty sand, compact	7.5YR 6/3	-
		190-290	Brownish gray silt, compact	7.5YR 6/1	-
		290-320	Grayish brown clay, hard	10YR 4/2	-
77		0-90	Light gray clayey silt, coarse, firm	10YR 7/1	-

No.	[redacted]	Layer (mm)	Description	Munsell	Artefacts
		90-160	Blackish brown clayey silt, dry, coarse, compact	10YR 3/1	-
		160-240	Brown clay, dry, coarse, compact with white powdery silt inclusions	10YR 4/3 10YR 8/4	-
78		0-100	Light gray sandy silt, coarse, firm	10YR 7/1	1 (0-100)
		100-160	Black clayey silt, coarse, compact	10YR 2/1	-
		160-320	Brown clayey silt, coarse, compact	10YR 4/3	-
		320+	Brown clay, hard	10YR 4/3	-
79		0-70	Light gray sand, coarse, firm	10YR 7/1	-
		70-210	Dark gray clayey silt, coarse, loose	10YR 4/1	-
		210-220	Brown clay, dry, coarse, compact with white powdery silt inclusions	10YR 4/3	-
80		0-120	Light greyish brown silt, coarse, firm	10YR 6/3	-
		120-450	Mixed brown and black clayey silt, coarse, firm	10YR 3/1 10YR 3/4	-
		450-750	Brownish grey clayey silt, coarse, firm	10YR 6/2	-
		750+	Greyish brown clay, compact, very hard	10YR 4/2	-
81		0-100	Light grey silty sand, dry, coarse, firm	10YR 7/1	-
		100-200	Dark grey clayey silt, coarse, loose	10YR 5/2	-
		200	Brown clay, dry, coarse, compact with white powdery silt inclusions	10YR 4/3	-
82		0-50	Light brownish gray silt, loose	10YR 6/2	-
		50-520	Dark brownish gray clayey silt, compact	10YR 4/1	-
		520+	Grayish brown clay, coarse, compact	10YR 4/2	-
83		0-140	Light brownish gray silty sand, dry, coarse, loose	10YR 6/2	-
		140-450	Medium gray sandy clay, increasingly compact, coarse, dry	10YR 5/1	-

No.	[redacted]	Layer (mm)	Description	Munsell	Artefacts
84		0-70	Light brownish gray silt, loose	10YR 5/3	-
		70-520	Dark brownish gray clayey silt, compact, with increasing clay content	10YR 4/2	-
		520+	Grayish brown clay, coarse, compact	10YR 4/2	-
85		0-50	Light gray sandy silt, fine, dry	10YR 6/1	-
		50-190	Dark brown clay, coarse	10YR 4/3	-
86		0-60	Light brownish gray silt, loose	10YR 5/2	-
		60-180	Light brown silt, compact	7.5YR 5/2	-
		180-400	Dark brown clayey silt, very compact	7.5YR 3/1	-
		400+	Grayish brown clay, compact	10YR 4/2	-
87		0-90	Light brownish gray silt, fine, compact, dry with grass root inclusions	10YR 5/2	-
		90-170	Light brown clayey silt, compact, with grass root inclusions	7.5YR 5/2	-
		170-180+	Dark brown clayey silt, very compact	7.5YR 3/1	-
88		0-50	Dark grayish brown silt, fine, loose, dry	10YR 4/2	-
		50-370	Orangey gray silt, fine, loose, dry with granite and minor quartz inclusions	10YR 5/4	-
		370-640	Dark grayish brown clayey silt, coarse, moist, firm, with river gravel inclusions	10YR 4/2	-
		640-870	Dark grayish brown clayey silt, coarse, moist, firm	10YR 4/2	-
89		0-20	Light brown silt, fine with grass root inclusions	7.5YR 5/2	-
		20-300	Light brown silt with some small stone inclusions	7.5YR 5/2	-
		300-1020+	Dark grayish brown sandy clay, coarse, with some charcoal inclusions	10YR 4/2	-
90		0-320	Orange silt with major raw stone inclusions	7.5YR 5/6	-
		320+	Gray clay with orange mottled inclusions, hard	10YR 5/1	-

No.	[redacted]	Layer (mm)	Description	Munsell	Artefacts
91		0-230	Medium grayish brown silt, fine, dry, loose, with grass rootlets	10YR 5/2	-
		230-380	Gray silt, fine, dry, silt, loose with evidence of bioturbation (beetles)	10YR 5/1	-
		380+	Gray clay with orange mottled inclusions, hard	10YR 5/1	-
92		0-230	Medium grayish brown silt, fine, dry, loose, with grass rootlets	10YR 5/2	-
		230-380	Medium gray silt, fine, dry, loose with evidence of bioturbation (beetles)	10YR 5/1	-
		380+	Gray clay with orange mottled inclusions, hard	10YR 5/1 7.5YR 5/6	-
93		0-100	Grayish brown silt, ploughed, loose	10YR 5/2	-
		100-200	Grayish brown clay, loose	10YR 5/2	-
94		0-150	Grayish brown clayey silt, loose, ploughed	10YR 5/2	-
		150-250	Dark reddish brown clay, hard, ploughed	7.5YR 3/4	-
95		0-100	Grayish brown, loose, ploughed silt	10YR 5/2	-
		100-170	Grayish brown clay with red inclusions, hard	10YR 5/2 7.5YR 3/3	-
96		0-100	Grayish brown clayey silt, loose, ploughed	10YR 5/2	6 (0-100)
		100+	Dark reddish brown clay, soft, ploughed	7.5YR 2.5/3	-
97		0-100	Grayish brown silt, loose, ploughed	10YR 5/2	-
		100-120	Reddish brown clay, hard	7.5YR 4/4	-
98		0-150	Grayish brown clayey silt, loose, ploughed	10YR 5/3	-
		150-250	Dark brown clayey silt, loose, ploughed	10YR 4/3	-
		250-350	Dark reddish brown clay, soft	7.5YR 3/4	-
99		0-100	Reddish brown silt, compact, with infrequent quartz rubble	7.5YR 3/4	-

No.	[redacted]	Layer (mm)	Description	Munsell	Artefacts
		100-160	Reddish brown clay, hard	7.5YR 3/4	-
100		0-200	Grayish brown clayey silt, hard, compact, ploughed	10YR 5/3	-
		200-400	Reddish brown clayey silt, very hard	7.5YR 4/3	-
		400	Dark reddish brown clay, hard, with ironstone inclusions	7.5YR 3/3	-
101		0-100	Grayish brown sandy silt, compact	10YR 5/3	-
		100-250	Greyish brown bedrock, impenetrable	10YR 5/3	-
102		0-200	Light grayish brown sandy silt, loose	10YR 6/2	-
		200-300	Whiteish brown silt, loose	10YR 6/3 10YR 8/4	1 (200-300)
		300+	Dark brown clay, hard	10YR 4/3	-
103		0-250	Grayish brown sandy silt, loose, with coarse inclusions	10YR 5/2	-
		250-480	Greyish brown bedrock, impenetrable	10YR 5/3	-
104		0-250	Reddish brown clayey silt, firm	7.5YR 3/1	1 (100-200)
		250	Dark reddish brown clayey silt, firm	7.5YR 2.5/3	-
105		0-250	Reddish brown clayey silt, firm	7.5YR 3/1	1 (200-300)
		250	Dark reddish brown clay, hard	7.5YR 2.5/3	-
106		0-100	Grayish brown clayey silt, soft, loose, with infrequent quartz inclusions	7.5YR 4/1	-
		100-240	Light grayish brown clay, firm, compact	7.5YR 5/1	-
107		0-100	Grayish brown clayey silt, soft, loose, dry	10YR 5/2	-
		100-300	Pale brown clay, firm, compact	10YR 6/3	-
108		0-200	Grayish brown sandy silt, firm	7.5YR 5/1	-
		200-400	Light gray sandy silt, frim	7.5YR 6/1	-

No.	[redacted]	Layer (mm)	Description	Munsell	Artefacts
		400+	Dark brown sandy clay, very hard	10YR 4/4	-
109		0-150	Grayish brown clayey silt, soft, loose, dry	10YR 5/2	-
		150-250	Pale brown clay, firm, compact	10YR 6/3	-
110		0-200	Grayish brown sandy silt, loose	7.5YR 5/1	-
		200-300	Light gray sandy silt, loose	7.5YR 6/1	1 (200-300)
		300+	Dark brown sandy clay, hard	7.5YR 3/1	-
111		0-150	Grayish brown sandy silt, loose, friable	7.5YR 5/1	-
		150-250	Grayish clay mottled with white powder, firm, compact	7.5YR 6/1 10YR 8/4	1 (150-250)
112		0-100	Grayish brown silty sand, loose	7.5YR 5/1	-
		100-300	Gray silty sand, loose	10YR 5/1	-
		300-800	Dark gray silty sand, loose	10YR 4/2	1 (500-600)
		800	Dark brown sandy clay, hard	10YR 3/3	-
113		0-150	Grayish brown sandy silt, loose	7.5YR 5/1	-
		150-300	Light gray sandy silt, loose	7.5YR 6/1	-
		300+	Dark brown sandy clay, hard	10YR 3/3	-
114		0-150	Brown sandy silt, loose	10YR 5/4	1 (0-150)
		150-350	Pale brown clay, firm, with grass rootlets	7.5YR 6/2	1 (150-300)
115		0-100	Reddish brown silty sand, loose	7.5YR 4/3	1 (0-100)
		150+	Dark brown sandy clay, firm	7.5YR 3/2	-
116		0-200	Brown sandy silt, loose,	10YR 5/4	1 (0-200)
		200-300	Pale brown clay, firm, with quartz inclusions	10YR 6/3	-
117		0-100	Brown sandy silt, loose	10YR 5/4	1 (0-100)
		100-200	Pale brown clay, firm, with quartz inclusions	10YR 6/3	-

No.	[redacted]	Layer (mm)	Description	Munsell	Artefacts
118		0-100	Reddish brown sandy silt, firm	7.5YR 4/3	-
		100+	Dark reddish brown clay, very hard	7.5YR 3/2	-
119		0-100	Grayish brown sandy silt, compact	10YR 5/2	1 (0-100)
		100-500	Dark reddish brown silty sand, very hard	7.5YR 3/3	2 (200-300)
		500-700	Reddish brown silty sand, loose	7.5YR 3/4	-
		700+	Dark brown clay, loose	7.5YR 2/3	-
120		0-100	Brown, compact	10YR 5/4	-
		100-200	Pale brown clay, firm, with yellow inclusions	10YR 6/3 7.5YR 8/6	-
121		0-100	Gray silty sand, compact	10YR 5/2	-
		100-180	Dark gray clay, hard, with quartz inclusions	10YR 4/2	3 (160-180)
122		0-120	Grayish brown clayey silt, compact	10YR 5/3	6 (0-100)
		120+	Dark blackish brown clay, hard	10YR 3/3	-
123		0-200	Grayish brown sandy silt, hard	10YR 5/3	3 (0-100) 1 (100-200)
		200-300	Light gray sandy silt, hard	10YR 6/1	-
		300+	Dark brown sandy clay, hard	10YR 3/6	-
124		0-100	Reddish brown sandy silt, hard	7.5YR 3/4	-
		100-250	Light reddish brown clayey silt, very hard	7.5YR 4/4	2 (100-200) 10 (200-300)
		250	Dark brown clay, hard	7.5YR 2.5/3	-
125		0-100	Grayish brown sandy silt, hard	7.5YR 5/1	1 (0-100)
		100-300	Reddish brown silty sand, very hard	7.5YR 4/3	2 (200-300)
		300-600	Dark red sand, loose	7.5YR 3/3	1 (500-600)

No.	[redacted]	Layer (mm)	Description	Munsell	Artefacts
		600-800	Gray sand, loose	10YR 5/1	-
126		0-100	Grayish brown sandy silt, lose	7.5YR 5/1	-
		100-250	Light gray sandy silt, firm	10YR 6/1	-
		250+	Dark brown sandy clay, hard	7.5YR 2.5/3	1 (200-300)
127		0-200	Grayish brown sandy silt, loose	7.5YR 5/1	-
		200-400	Grayish silty sand with large clay nodules, firm	7.5YR 7/1	-
		400	Dark brown clay, hard	10YR 3/4	-
128		0-400	Grayish brown silty sand, firm	7.5YR 5/1	2 (200-300)
		400-1000+	Light gray silty sand, loose	10YR 6/1	9 (700-800)
129		0-150	Reddish brown sandy silt, firm	7.5YR 4/3	-
		150-300	Grayish brown sandy silt, firm	7.5YR 5/1	-
		300	Dark brown sandy clay, hard	10YR 3/4	-
130		0-200	Grayish brown sandy silt, firm	7.5YR 5/1	-
		200	Dark brown sandy clay, hard	10YR 3/4	-

APPENDIX O ARTEFACT CATALOGUE (EXCAVATION)

Pit #	[redacted]	Depth (m)	Raw Material	Primary Form	Cortex %	% of edge with retouch/ usewear (flakes, blades and angular fragments only)	Flake Platform (complete and proximal flakes and blades only)	Flake Termination (complete, distal and longitudinal split flakes and blades only)	Number of complete scars (cores only)	Longest scar (axial mm) (cores only)	Formal Tool/ Core Type (if any)	Length - axial for flakes and blades (mm)	Width - axial for flakes and blades (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Maximum Dimension (mm)	Comment
1		0-100mm	Quartz	Flake - Complete	1-32%	None	Cortex	Feather				4.51	8.96	2.33	5.81	
6		100-200	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	67-99%	Plain	Feather			Scraper - Steep-edged	28.35	26.02	17.6	37.9	
8		0-100	Hornfels	Flake - Complete	1-32%	None	Cortex	Plunge (outrepasse)				8.25	27.4	9.1	25.13	
8		0-100	Chert	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				15.45	27.48	7.1	27.89	
11		250-300	Hornfels	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				11.72	14.05	3.99	14.57	
11		250-300	Hornfels	Flake - Complete	None	None	Crushed	Feather				10.8	8.9	7.03	14.65	
15		200-300	Silcrete	Flake - Distal	None	None		Feather				10.3	10.6	1.58	10.8	
15		200-300	Silcrete	Flake - Distal	None							13.21	9.6	5.15	13.49	
27		0-200	Silcrete	Flake - Proximal	33-66%	None	Plain	Feather				22.3	23.88	7.11	26.09	
27		150-200	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Plunge (outrepasse)				32.5	17.86	7.75	37.15	
27		150-200	Quartz	Flake - Complete	1-32%	None	Plain	Plunge (outrepasse)				23.78	19.2	5.03	24.7	
27		150-200	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Cortex	Feather				13.21	17.7	3.8	16.86	
27		200-250	Chert	Blade - Proximal	None	33-66%	Plain					12.9	8.7	3.9	15.6	
29		0-100	Chert	Angular Fragment	None	None						13.2	11.4	6	13.2	
29		100-200	Chert	Flake - Complete	1-32%	67-99%	Flaked	Retouched			Scraper - Thumbnail	17.5	16.1	5.5	18	
29		100-200	Quartz	Flake - Longitudin al Split	None	None	Plain	Feather				17.6	10	3.4	17.6	

Pit #	[redacted]	Depth (m)	Raw Material	Primary Form	Cortex %	% of edge with retouch/ usewear (flakes, blades and angular fragments only)	Flake Platform (complete and proximal flakes and blades only)	Flake Termination (complete, distal and longitudinal split flakes and blades only)	Number of complete scars (cores only)	Longest scar (axial mm) (cores only)	Formal Tool/ Core Type (if any)	Length - axial for flakes and blades (mm)	Width - axial for flakes and blades (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Maximum Dimension (mm)	Comment
30		0-100	Quartz	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Plain					15.2	12	6.9	16.3	
30		0-100	Quartz	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Plain					13.3	13.8	4.8	14.3	
30		100-200	Quartz	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Crushed					15.3	8.2	4.2	15.4	
30		100-200	Quartz	Core - Multidirectional	33-66%				3	8.6		39.7	32.7	18	39.7	
30		200-300	Quartz	Flake - Distal	None	None		Feather				16.1	12.1	6.8	16.1	
35		0-100	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				8.4	4.2	2.3	8.5	
35		100-200	Quartz	Flake - Longitudinal Split	None	None	Plain	Feather				20.7	12.7	5.4	21.3	
35		200-300	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Plunge (outrepasse)				8.5	13.5	2.5	13.5	
37		200-300	Chert	Angular Fragment	1-32%	None						19.1	14.1	8.4	19.1	
40		200-300	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Crushed	Feather				14.3	7.4	2.5	14.3	
40		200-300	Quartz	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Flaked					23	21.6	5.7	30.2	
40		200-300	Quartz	Flake - Longitudinal Split	None	33-66%					Scraper - Flat-edged	23.3	6.4	2.2	23.3	
40		200-300	Chalcedony	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Flaked	Plunge (outrepasse)				8.2	13.5	2.3	13.5	
40		200-300	Quartz	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Flaked					6.3	13.5	4.9	12.2	
42		200-300	Silcrete	Core - Unidirectional	None				3	37.7		39.9	27.4	12.7	40	
43		100-200	Crystal Quartz	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Crushed					15.3	8.2	4	15.5	

Pit #	[redacted]	Depth (m)	Raw Material	Primary Form	Cortex %	% of edge with retouch/ usewear (flakes, blades and angular fragments only)	Flake Platform (complete and proximal flakes and blades only)	Flake Termination (complete, distal and longitudinal split flakes and blades only)	Number of complete scars (cores only)	Longest scar (axial mm) (cores only)	Formal Tool/ Core Type (if any)	Length - axial for flakes and blades (mm)	Width - axial for flakes and blades (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Maximum Dimension (mm)	Comment
44		-100	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	None	Flaked					32.7	18.2	8.2	32.7	
46		00-400	Silcrete	Flake - Medial	None	None						8.8	7.8	2.2	12	
49		00-800	Chert	Angular Fragment	None	None						13.3	9.8	2.2	13.3	
50		20-420	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	1-32%	None	Plain	Feather				18.1	14.7	3	18.8	
54		00-300	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	None	Flaked	Plunge (outrepasse)				35.7	19.9	12.7	35.7	
58		00-400	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	None	Crushed	Plunge (outrepasse)				17.8	11.9	5.6	19.2	
78		-100	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				18.9	25.3	6.2		
96		-100	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Crushed	Feather				14.9	11.5	4.8	15.7	
96		-100	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Crushed	Feather				15.8	13.1	5.6	17.3	
96		-100	Quartz	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Crushed					14.7	12.9	3.5	14.7	
96		-100	Quartz	Flake - Complete	1-32%	None	Crushed	Crushed				13.3	8.2	3.3	13.7	
96		-100	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				10.6	8.8	2.9	11.2	
96		-100	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Crushed	Plunge (outrepasse)				11.5	26.5	6.4	26.5	
102		00-300	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Crushed	Crushed				14.9	10.7	5.8	14.9	
104		00-200	Quartz	Flake - Complete	33-66%	1-32%	Crushed	Retouched				30.5	16.2	8.8	30.5	
105		00-300	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Crushed	Feather				16.1	10.1	3.8	16.7	

Pit #	[redacted]	Depth (m)	Raw Material	Primary Form	Cortex %	% of edge with retouch/ usewear (flakes, blades and angular fragments only)	Flake Platform (complete and proximal flakes and blades only)	Flake Termination (complete, distal and longitudinal split flakes and blades only)	Number of complete scars (cores only)	Longest scar (axial mm) (cores only)	Formal Tool/ Core Type (if any)	Length - axial for flakes and blades (mm)	Width - axial for flakes and blades (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Maximum Dimension (mm)	Comment
110		200-300	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Crushed	Feather				16.4	12	4.7	16.4	
111		150-250	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Flaked	Feather				19.1	37.4	10.7	37.4	
112		500-600	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				12.2	11.9	3.1	12.4	
114		0-150	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Step				25.39	21.71	5.72	26.25	
114		150-350	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Crushed	Feather				6.76	12.49	2.46	12.49	
115		0-100	Silcrete	Flake - Distal	None	None		Crushed				15.54	13.89	5.32	16.39	
116		0-200	Quartz	Flake - Complete	1-32%	None	Crushed	Feather				15.67	21.8	8.55	25.75	
117		0-100	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				10.49	13.81	2.9	13.89	
119		0-100	Silcrete	Angular Fragment	None	None						17.21	11	8.42	17.21	
119		200-300	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				10	6.43	2.62	10.16	
119		200-300	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Crushed	Crushed				10.3	7.4	1.92	10.42	
121		160-180	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Crushed	Crushed				19.58	14.05	4.16	19.71	
121		160-180	Quartz	Flake - Complete	33-66%	None	Cortex	Crushed				13.9	17.39	3.25	17.52	
121		160-180	Quartz	Flake - Distal	33-66%	None		Feather				10.32	11.62	4.77	11.97	
122		0-100	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	33-66%	Plain	Crushed				33.79	17.32	8.41	34.24	
122		0-100	Silcrete	Flake - Medial	None	None						17.26	14.83	7.47	22.29	

Pit #	[redacted]	Depth (m)	Raw Material	Primary Form	Cortex %	% of edge with retouch/ usewear (flakes, blades and angular fragments only)	Flake Platform (complete and proximal flakes and blades only)	Flake Termination (complete, distal and longitudinal split flakes and blades only)	Number of complete scars (cores only)	Longest scar (axial mm) (cores only)	Formal Tool/ Core Type (if any)	Length - axial for flakes and blades (mm)	Width - axial for flakes and blades (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Maximum Dimension (mm)	Comment
122		0-100	Quartz	Flake - Complete	1-32%	None	Crushed	Feather				16.09	11.74	4.45	16.09	
122		0-100	Quartz	Flake - Complete	1-32%	None	Flaked	Feather				12.21	11.96	4.82	15.1	
122		0-100	Chalcedony	Flake - Medial	None	None						8.9	11.13	3.57	13.16	
122		0-100	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Hinge				15.56	5.31	3.2	15.56	
123		0-100	Chert	Flake - Complete	None	None	Flaked	Feather				20.92	24.42	5.89	26.11	
123		0-100	Chert	Flake - Distal	None	None		Feather				10.44	14.16	6.03	14.16	
123		0-100	Chert	Angular Fragment	None	None						17.47	7.02	4.92	17.47	
123		100-200	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Crushed	Feather				10.16	11.4	3.93	13.09	
124		100-200	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	1-32%	1-32%	Crushed	Feather				43.88	13.5	11.36	46.58	
124		100-200	Chert	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Plain					19.32	19.81	6.16	24.12	
124		200-300	Silcrete	Core - Unidirectional	None				2	30.09		30.09	18.4	18.3	30.09	
124		200-300	Chert	Angular Fragment	33-66%	None						19.28	13.1	7.98	20.83	
124		200-300	Chert	Flake - Medial	None	None						12.39	19.74	4.59	20.82	
124		200-300	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						21.48	13.54	10.32	21.48	
124		200-300	Chert	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Crushed					12.57	10.45	4.24	13.36	
124		200-300	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Plunge (outrepasse)				21.91	25.6	5.55	29.06	
124		200-300	Chert	Flake - Complete	1-32%	None	Cortex	Feather				20.18	16.66	10.85	22.1	

Pit #	[redacted]	Depth (m)	Raw Material	Primary Form	Cortex %	% of edge with retouch/ usewear (flakes, blades and angular fragments only)	Flake Platform (complete and proximal flakes and blades only)	Flake Termination (complete, distal and longitudinal split flakes and blades only)	Number of complete scars (cores only)	Longest scar (axial mm) (cores only)	Formal Tool/ Core Type (if any)	Length - axial for flakes and blades (mm)	Width - axial for flakes and blades (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Maximum Dimension (mm)	Comment
124		200-300	Chert	Flake - Longitudinal Split	1-32%	None	Cortex					12.49	9.87	6.81	12.85	
124		200-300	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				14.14	15.73	3.7	16.56	
124		200-300	Quartz	Flake - Medial	1-32%	None						11.36	14.13	2.69	14.52	
125		0-100	Quartz	Flake - Complete	1-32%	None	Cortex	Plunge (outrepasse)				14.66	13.52	11.54	17.14	
125		200-300	Chert	Flake - Complete	None	None	Flaked	Crushed				14.36	23.5	7	23.44	
125		200-300	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				16.39	20.92	11.97	25.3	
125		500-600	Quartz	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Plain					11.9	14.72	3.5	15.2	
126		200-300	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Crushed	Feather				17.81	11.67	3.04	18.64	
127		300-400	Chalcedony	Flake - Complete	None	1	Crushed	Feather				44.58	32.86	11.59	54.01	
128		200-300	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				12.99	14.12	2.89	14.79	
128		200-300	Quartz	Flake - Distal	None	None		Feather				7.24	12.88	2.31	12.8	
128		700-800	Chert	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Plain					7.56	18.44	5.38	18.44	refit with below
128		700-800	Chert	Flake - Distal	None	33-66%		Plunge (outrepasse)				29.27	26.75	8.3	33.46	refit with above
128		700-800	Chert	Flake - Proximal	1-32%	None	Cortex					17.4	23.72	6.47	23.66	refit with below - platform
128		700-800	Chert	Flake - Longitudinal Split	None	1-32%		Feather				23.74	15.65	5.76	26.72	refit with above - left lateral margin
128		700-800	Chert	Flake - Distal	None	1-32%		Feather				13.71	6.09	5.43	14.62	refit with above left lateral margin and distal end

Pit #	[redacted]	Depth (m)	Raw Material	Primary Form	Cortex %	% of edge with retouch/ usewear (flakes, blades and angular fragments only)	Flake Platform (complete and proximal flakes and blades only)	Flake Termination (complete, distal and longitudinal split flakes and blades only)	Number of complete scars (cores only)	Longest scar (axial mm) (cores only)	Formal Tool/ Core Type (if any)	Length - axial for flakes and blades (mm)	Width - axial for flakes and blades (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Maximum Dimension (mm)	Comment
128		700-800	Chert	Flake - Complete	1-32%	None	Cortex	Feather				16.72	20.11	7.36	20.94	
128		700-800	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				9.34	15.2	6.49	15.07	
128		700-800	Quartz	Flake - Medial	None	None						4.08	12.62	3.92	12.6	
128		700-800	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Flaked	Step				17.9	28.33	9.05	28.36	

APPENDIX P ADDITIONAL MAPPING

(Removed from public display)

APPENDIX Q ABORIGINAL HERITAGE SITE DETAILS

AHIMS Site ID	Name	Easting	Northing	Site Type	Notes	Photograph

AHIMS Site ID	Name	Easting	Northing	Site Type	Notes	Photograph
[redacted]						

AHIMS Site ID	Name	Easting	Northing	Site Type	Notes	Photograph

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AHIMS Site ID	Name	Easting	Northing	Site Type	Notes	Photograph

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AHIMS Site ID	Name	Easting	Northing	Site Type	Notes	Photograph
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AHIMS Site ID	Name	Easting	Northing	Site Type	Notes	Photograph
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AHIMS Site ID	Name	Easting	Northing	Site Type	Notes	Photograph
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AHIMS Site ID	Name	Easting	Northing	Site Type	Notes	Photograph
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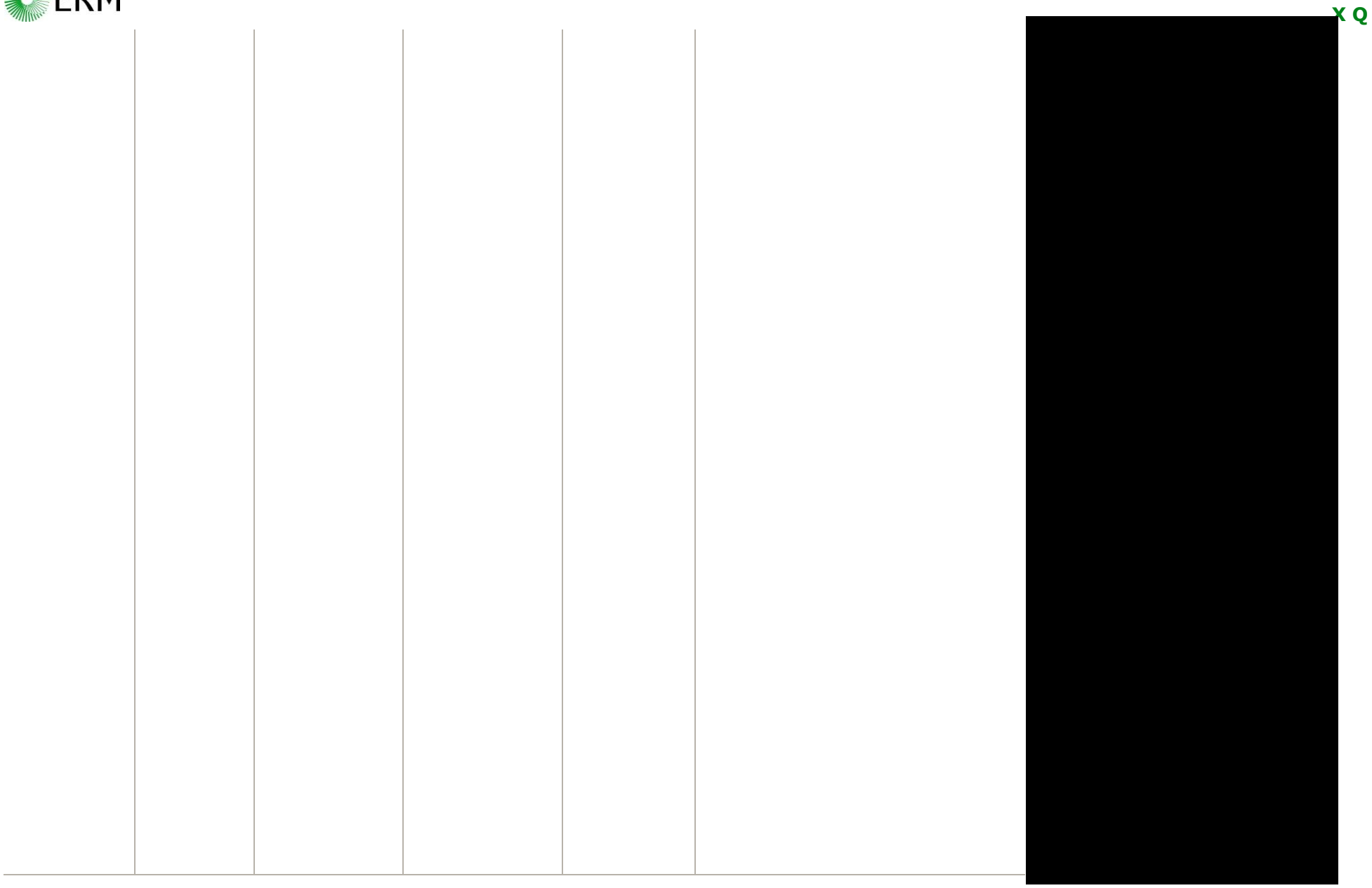
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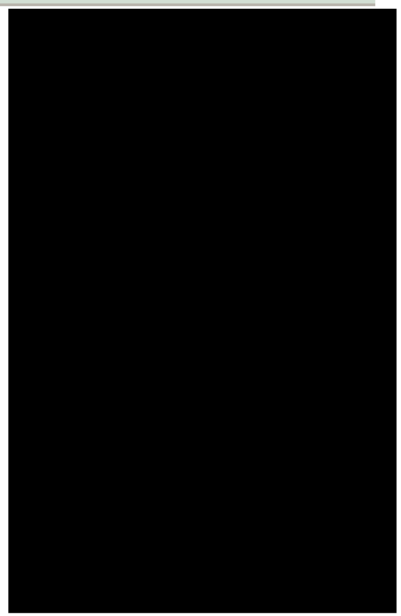
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AHIMS Site ID	Name	Easting	Northing	Site Type	Notes	Photograph
						[redacted]

AHIMS Site ID	Name	Easting	Northing	Site Type	Notes	Photograph
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AHIMS Site ID	Name	Easting	Northing	Site Type	Notes	Photograph
						

APPENDIX R POTENTIAL IMPACTS TO ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT FOOTPRINT

Aboriginal Heritage Site	Site Type	Significance	Potential for Impact Based on Development Footprint	Mitigation Measure
WCWF SU1 01	Artefact	High (near Wallaby Creek) Moderate (within ploughed paddocks)	High: Site extent is within Development Footprint	Impacts avoided where possible during detailed design. If impacts cannot be avoided, salvage works in the form of surface collection should occur prior to impact occurring in the Development Footprint. Salvage methodology should be prepared as part of ACHMP for the works and approved by RAPs and HNSW prior to salvage works commencing.
WCWF SU1 02	Artefact	Low	High: Site extent is within Development Footprint	Impacts avoided where possible during detailed design. If impacts cannot be avoided, salvage works in the form of surface collection should occur prior to impact occurring in the Development Footprint. Salvage methodology should be prepared as part of ACHMP for the works and approved by RAPs and HNSW prior to salvage works commencing.
WCWF SU1 03	Artefact	Low	High: Site extent is within Development Footprint	Impacts avoided where possible during detailed design. If impacts cannot be avoided, salvage works in the form of surface collection should occur prior to impact occurring in the Development Footprint. Salvage methodology should be prepared as part of ACHMP for the works and approved by RAPs and HNSW prior to salvage works commencing.
WCWF SU1 04	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.
WCWF SU1 05	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.

Aboriginal Heritage Site	Site Type	Significance	Potential for Impact Based on Development Footprint	Mitigation Measure
WCWF SU1 06	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.
WCWF SU1 07	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.
WCWF SU1 08	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.
WCWF SU1 09	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.
WCWF SU1 10	PAD and Artefact	Moderate	High: Site extent is within Development Footprint	Impacts avoided where possible during detailed design. If impacts cannot be avoided, test excavations must be carried out to determine the subsurface nature of the PAD within the final Development Footprint. A test excavation method is outlined in **Appendix P**. Following the test excavations, if archaeological potential remains in the Development Footprint, then salvage works in the form of surface artefact collection and salvage excavation should occur prior to impact occurring. Salvage methodology should be prepared as part of ACHMP for the works and approved by RAPs and HNSW prior to salvage works.
WCWF SU1 11	Culturally Modified Tree	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	Buffer of 10 m to be applied.

Aboriginal Heritage Site	Site Type	Significance	Potential for Impact Based on Development Footprint	Mitigation Measure
WCWF SU1 12	Culturally Modified Tree	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	Buffer of 10 m to be applied.
WCWF SU1 13	Artefact	Low	High: Site extent is within Development Footprint	Impacts avoided where possible during detailed design. If impacts cannot be avoided, salvage works in the form of surface collection should occur prior to impact occurring in the Development Footprint. Salvage methodology should be prepared as part of ACHMP for the works and approved by RAPs and HNSW prior to salvage works commencing.
WCWF SU1 14	Hearth	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.
WCWF SU2 01	Culturally Modified Tree	Low	High: Site extent is within Development Footprint	Impacts avoided where possible during detailed design. Fencing of minimum 10 m buffer zone during construction. A professional arborist should be consulted if any trimming is required. Should impact be unavoidable to the CMT then consultation must be carried out with HNSW and the RAPs to prepare a detailed removal and conservation plan for the CMT. This must be included in the ACHMP and be carried out prior to construction commencing.
WCWF SU2 02	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.
WCWF SU2 03	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.

Aboriginal Heritage Site	Site Type	Significance	Potential for Impact Based on Development Footprint	Mitigation Measure
WCWF SU2 04	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.
WCWF SU2 05	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.
WCWF SU2 06	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.
WCWF SU2 07	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.
WCWF SU2 08	PAD, Artefact	low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.
WCWF SU2 09	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.
WCWF SU2 10	Artefact	Low	High: Site extent is within Development Footprint	Impacts avoided where possible during detailed design. If impacts cannot be avoided, salvage works in the form of surface artefact collection should occur prior to impact occurring in the Development Footprint. Salvage methodology should be prepared as part of ACHMP for the works and approved by RAPs and HNSW prior to salvage works.
WCWF SU2 11	PAD and Artefact	low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	Buffer of 20 m to be applied.

Aboriginal Heritage Site	Site Type	Significance	Potential for Impact Based on Development Footprint	Mitigation Measure
WCWF SU2 12	Artefact	Low	High: Site extent is within Development Footprint	Impacts avoided where possible during detailed design. If impacts cannot be avoided, salvage works in the form of surface artefact collection should occur prior to impact occurring the Development Footprint. Salvage methodology should be prepared as part of ACHMP for the works and approved by RAPs and HNSW prior to salvage works.
WCWF SU2 13	Artefact	Low	High: Site extent is within Development Footprint	Impacts avoided where possible during detailed design. If impacts cannot be avoided, salvage works in the form of surface artefact collection should occur prior to impact occurring in the Development Footprint. Salvage methodology should be prepared as part of ACHMP for the works and approved by RAPs and HNSW prior to salvage works.
WCWF SU2 14	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.
WCWF SU2 15	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.
WCWF SU2 16	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.
WCWF SU2 17	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.

Aboriginal Heritage Site	Site Type	Significance	Potential for Impact Based on Development Footprint	Mitigation Measure
WCWF SU3 01	PAD and Artefact	Moderate	High: Site extent is within Development Footprint	Impacts avoided where possible during detailed design. If impacts cannot be avoided, test excavations must be carried out to determine the subsurface nature of the PAD within the final Development Footprint. A test excavation method is outlined in **Appendix P**. Following the test excavations, if archaeological potential remains in the Development Footprint, then salvage works in the form of surface artefact collection and salvage excavation should occur prior to impact occurring. Salvage methodology should be prepared as part of ACHMP for the works and approved by RAPs and HNSW prior to salvage works.
WCWF SU3 02	Artefact	low	High: Artefact location is within Development Footprint	Impacts avoided where possible during detailed design. If impacts cannot be avoided, salvage works in the form of surface artefact collection should occur prior to impact occurring in the Development Footprint. Salvage methodology should be prepared as part of ACHMP for the works and approved by RAPs and HNSW prior to salvage works.
WCWF SU3 03	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.
WCWF SU3 04	PAD and Artefact	Moderate	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	Buffer of 20 m to be applied.
WCWF SU3 05	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.

Aboriginal Heritage Site	Site Type	Significance	Potential for Impact Based on Development Footprint	Mitigation Measure
WCWF SU3 06	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.
WCWF SU3 07	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.
WCWF SU3 09	PAD and Artefact	Moderate	High: Site extent is within Development Footprint	Impacts avoided where possible during detailed design. If impacts cannot be avoided, test excavations must be carried out to determine the subsurface nature of the PAD within the final Development Footprint. A test excavation method is outlined in **Appendix P**. Following the test excavations, if archaeological potential remains in the Development Footprint, then salvage works in the form of surface artefact collection and salvage excavation should occur prior to impact occurring. Salvage methodology should be prepared as part of ACHMP for the works and approved by RAPs and HNSW prior to salvage works.
WCWF SU3 10	PAD and Artefact	Moderate	High: Site extent is within Development Footprint	Impacts avoided where possible during detailed design. If impacts cannot be avoided, test excavations must be carried out to determine the subsurface nature of the PAD within the final Development Footprint. A test excavation method is outlined in **Appendix P**. Following the test excavations, if archaeological potential remains in the Development Footprint, then salvage works in the form of surface artefact collection and salvage excavation should occur prior to impact occurring.

Aboriginal Heritage Site	Site Type	Significance	Potential for Impact Based on Development Footprint	Mitigation Measure
				Salvage methodology should be prepared as part of ACHMP for the works and approved by RAPs and HNSW prior to salvage works.
WCWF SU4 01	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.
WCWF SU4 02	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.
WCWF SU4 03	PAD and Artefact	Moderate	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	Buffer of 20 m to be applied.
WCWF SU5 01	PAD and Artefact	High (near Wallaby Creek) Moderate (within ploughed paddocks)	High: Site extent is within Development Footprint	Impacts avoided where possible during detailed design. If impacts cannot be avoided, further test excavations may be carried out to determine the extent of the PAD within the final Development Footprint. A test excavation method is outlined in **Appendix P**. Following the test excavations (if required), if archaeological potential remains in the Development Footprint, then salvage works in the form of surface artefact collection and salvage excavation should occur prior to impact occurring. Salvage methodology should be prepared as part of ACHMP for the works and approved by RAPs and HNSW prior to salvage works.
WCWF SU5 02	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.

Aboriginal Heritage Site	Site Type	Significance	Potential for Impact Based on Development Footprint	Mitigation Measure
WCWF SU5 03	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.
WCWF SU5 04	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.
WCWF SU5 05	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.
WCWF SU5 06	Culturally Modified Tree	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	Buffer of 10 m to be applied.
WCWF SU5 07	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.
WCWF SU5 08	PAD, CMT and Artefact	Moderate	High: Site extent is within Development Footprint	Impacts avoided where possible during detailed design. If impacts cannot be avoided, further test excavations may be carried out to determine the extent of the PAD within the final Development Footprint. A test excavation method is outlined in **Appendix P**. Following the test excavations (if required), if archaeological potential remains in the Development Footprint, then salvage works in the form of surface artefact collection and salvage excavation should occur prior to impact occurring. Salvage methodology should be prepared as part of ACHMP for the works and approved by RAPs and HNSW prior to salvage works. For the CMT, impacts avoided where possible during detailed design. Fencing of minimum 10 m buffer zone

Aboriginal Heritage Site	Site Type	Significance	Potential for Impact Based on Development Footprint	Mitigation Measure
				during construction. A professional arborist should be consulted if any trimming is required. Should impact be unavoidable to the CMT then consultation must be carried out with HNSW and the RAPs to prepare a detailed removal and conservation plan for the CMT. This must be included in the ACHMP and be carried out prior to construction commencing.
WCWF SU5 09	PAD, CMT and Artefact	Moderate	High: Site extent is within Development Footprint	Impacts avoided where possible during detailed design. If impacts cannot be avoided, further test excavations may be carried out to determine the extent of the PAD within the final Development Footprint. A test excavation method is outlined in **Appendix P**. Following the test excavations (if required), if archaeological potential remains in the Development Footprint, then salvage works in the form of surface artefact collection and salvage excavation should occur prior to impact occurring. Salvage methodology should be prepared as part of ACHMP for the works and approved by RAPs and HNSW prior to salvage works. For the CMT, impacts avoided where possible during detailed design. Fencing of minimum 10 m buffer zone during construction. A professional arborist should be consulted if any trimming is required. Should impact be unavoidable to the CMT then consultation must be carried out with HNSW and the RAPs to prepare a detailed removal and conservation plan for the CMT. This must be included in the ACHMP and be carried out prior to construction commencing.

Aboriginal Heritage Site	Site Type	Significance	Potential for Impact Based on Development Footprint	Mitigation Measure
WCWF SU5 10	PAD and Artefact	Moderate	High: Site extent is within Development Footprint	Impacts avoided where possible during detailed design. If impacts cannot be avoided, further test excavations may be carried out to determine the extent of the PAD within the final Development Footprint. A test excavation method is outlined in **Appendix P.** Following the test excavations (if required), if archaeological potential remains in the Development Footprint, then salvage works in the form of surface artefact collection and salvage excavation should occur prior to impact occurring. Salvage methodology should be prepared as part of ACHMP for the works and approved by RAPs and HNSW prior to salvage works.
WCWF SU5 11	PAD and Artefact	Moderate	High: Site extent is within Development Footprint	Impacts avoided where possible during detailed design. If impacts cannot be avoided, further test excavations may be carried out to determine the extent of the PAD within the final Development Footprint. A test excavation method is outlined in **Appendix P**. Following the test excavations (if required), if archaeological potential remains in the Development Footprint, then salvage works in the form of surface artefact collection and salvage excavation should occur prior to impact occurring. Salvage methodology should be prepared as part of ACHMP for the works and approved by RAPs and HNSW prior to salvage works.
WCWF SU5 12	PAD and Artefact	Moderate	High: Site extent is within Development Footprint	Impacts avoided where possible during detailed design.

Aboriginal Heritage Site	Site Type	Significance	Potential for Impact Based on Development Footprint	Mitigation Measure
				If impacts cannot be avoided, test excavations must be carried out to determine the subsurface nature of the PAD within the final Development Footprint. A test excavation method is outlined in **Appendix P**. Following the test excavations, if archaeological potential remains in the Development Footprint, then salvage works in the form of surface artefact collection and salvage excavation should occur prior to impact occurring. Salvage methodology should be prepared as part of ACHMP for the works and approved by RAPs and HNSW prior to salvage works.
WCWF SU5 13	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.
WCWF SU5 14	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.
WCWF SU5 15	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.
WCWF SU5 16	Artefact	Low	High: Site extent is within Development Footprint	Impacts avoided where possible during detailed design. If impacts cannot be avoided, salvage works in the form of surface artefact collection should occur prior to impact occurring in the Development Footprint. Salvage methodology should be prepared as part of ACHMP for the works and approved by RAPs and HNSW prior to salvage works commencing.
WCWF SU5 17	Artefact	Low	High: Site extent is within Development Footprint	Impacts avoided where possible during detailed design.

Aboriginal Heritage Site	Site Type	Significance	Potential for Impact Based on Development Footprint	Mitigation Measure
				If impacts cannot be avoided, salvage works in the form of surface artefact collection should occur prior to impact occurring in the Development Footprint. Salvage methodology should be prepared as part of ACHMP for the works and approved by RAPs and HNSW prior to salvage works commencing.
WCWF SU5 18	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.
WCWF SU5 19	Artefact	Low	High: Site extent is within Development Footprint	Impacts avoided where possible during detailed design. If impacts cannot be avoided, salvage works in the form of surface artefact collection should occur prior to impact occurring in the Development Footprint. Salvage methodology should be prepared as part of ACHMP for the works and approved by RAPs and HNSW prior to salvage works commencing.
WCWF SU6 01	PAD, CMT and Artefact	Moderate	High: Site extent is within Development Footprint	Impacts avoided where possible during detailed design. If impacts cannot be avoided, further test excavations may be carried out to determine the extent of the PAD within the final Development Footprint. A test excavation method is outlined in **Appendix P**. Following the test excavations (if required), if archaeological potential remains in the Development Footprint, then salvage works in the form of surface artefact collection and salvage excavation should occur prior to impact occurring. Salvage methodology should be prepared as part of ACHMP for the works and approved by RAPs and HNSW prior to salvage works.

Aboriginal Heritage Site	Site Type	Significance	Potential for Impact Based on Development Footprint	Mitigation Measure
				For the CMT, impacts avoided where possible during detailed design. Fencing of minimum 10 m buffer zone during construction. A professional arborist should be consulted if any trimming is required. Should impact be unavoidable to the CMT then consultation must be carried out with HNSW and the RAPs to prepare a detailed removal and conservation plan for the CMT. This must be included in the ACHMP and be carried out prior to construction commencing.
WCWF SU6 02	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.
WCWF SU6 03	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.
WCWF SU6 04	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.
WCWF SU6 05	PAD and Artefact	Moderate	High: Site extent is within Development Footprint	Impacts avoided where possible during detailed design. If impacts cannot be avoided, test excavations must be carried out to determine the subsurface nature of the PAD within the final Development Footprint. A test excavation method is outlined in **Appendix P**. Following the test excavations, if archaeological potential remains in the Development Footprint, then salvage works in the form of surface artefact collection and salvage excavation should occur prior to impact occurring. Salvage methodology should be prepared as part of ACHMP for the works and approved by RAPs and HNSW prior to salvage works.

Aboriginal Heritage Site	Site Type	Significance	Potential for Impact Based on Development Footprint	Mitigation Measure
WCWF SU6 06	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.
WCWF SU6 07	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.
WCWF SU6 08	Culturally Modified Tree	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	Buffer of 10 m to be applied.
WCWF SU6 09	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.
WCWF SU6 10	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.
WCWF SU6 11	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.
WCWF SU7 01	Artefact	Low	High: Site extent is within Development Footprint	Impacts avoided where possible during detailed design. If impacts cannot be avoided, salvage works in the form of surface artefact collection should occur prior to impact occurring in the Development Footprint. Salvage methodology should be prepared as part of ACHMP for the works and approved by RAPs and HNSW prior to salvage works commencing.
WCWF SU7 02	Artefact	Low	High: Site extent is within Development Footprint	Impacts avoided where possible during detailed design. If impacts cannot be avoided, salvage works in the form of surface artefact collection should occur prior to impact occurring in the Development Footprint.

Aboriginal Heritage Site	Site Type	Significance	Potential for Impact Based on Development Footprint	Mitigation Measure
				Salvage methodology should be prepared as part of ACHMP for the works and approved by RAPs and HNSW prior to salvage works commencing.
WCWF SU7 03	Culturally Modified Tree	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	Buffer of 10 m to be applied.
WCWF SU7 04	Culturally Modified Tree	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	Buffer of 10 m to be applied.
WCWF SU7 06	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.
WCWF SU7 07	Culturally Modified Tree	Low	Moderate: Buffer of site extent is within the Development Footprint	Impacts avoided where possible during detailed design. Fencing of minimum 10 m buffer zone during construction. A professional arborist should be consulted if any trimming is required. Should impact be unavoidable to the CMT then consultation must be carried out with HNSW and the RAPs to prepare a detailed removal and conservation plan for the CMT. This must be included in the ACHMP and be carried out prior to construction commencing.
WCWF SU7 08	Artefact	Low	High: Site extent is within Development Footprint	Impacts avoided where possible during detailed design. If impacts cannot be avoided, salvage works in the form of surface artefact collection should occur prior to impact occurring in the Development Footprint. Salvage methodology should be prepared as part of ACHMP for the works and approved by RAPs and HNSW prior to salvage works commencing.

Aboriginal Heritage Site	Site Type	Significance	Potential for Impact Based on Development Footprint	Mitigation Measure
WCWF SU7 09	PAD and Artefact	Moderate	High: Site extent is within Development Footprint	Impacts avoided where possible during detailed design. If impacts cannot be avoided, test excavations must be carried out to determine the extent of the PAD within the final Development Footprint. A test excavation method is outlined in **Appendix P**. Following the test excavations, if archaeological potential remains in the Development Footprint, then salvage works in the form of surface artefact collection and salvage excavation should occur prior to impact occurring. Salvage methodology should be prepared as part of ACHMP for the works and approved by RAPs and HNSW prior to salvage works.
WCWF SU8 01	Culturally Modified Tree	Low	High: Site extent is within Development Footprint	Impacts avoided where possible during detailed design. Fencing of minimum 10 m buffer zone during construction. A professional arborist should be consulted if any trimming is required. Should impact be unavoidable to the CMT then consultation must be carried out with HNSW and the RAPs to prepare a detailed removal and conservation plan for the CMT. This must be included in the ACHMP and be carried out prior to construction commencing.
WCWF SU8 02	Culturally Modified Tree	Low	High: Site extent is within Development Footprint	Impacts avoided where possible during detailed design. Fencing of minimum 10 m buffer zone during construction.

Aboriginal Heritage Site	Site Type	Significance	Potential for Impact Based on Development Footprint	Mitigation Measure
				A professional arborist should be consulted if any trimming is required. Should impact be unavoidable to the CMT then consultation must be carried out with HNSW and the RAPs to prepare a detailed removal and conservation plan for the CMT. This must be included in the ACHMP and be carried out prior to construction commencing.
WCWF SU8 03	Culturally Modified Tree	Low	High: Site extent is within Development Footprint	Impacts avoided where possible during detailed design. Fencing of minimum 10 m buffer zone during construction. A professional arborist should be consulted if any trimming is required. Should impact be unavoidable to the CMT then consultation must be carried out with HNSW and the RAPs to prepare a detailed removal and conservation plan for the CMT. This must be included in the ACHMP and be carried out prior to construction commencing.
35-3-0271	Culturally Modified Tree	Low	High: Site extent is within Development Footprint	Impacts avoided where possible during detailed design. Fencing of minimum 10 m buffer zone during construction. A professional arborist should be consulted if any trimming is required. Should impact be unavoidable to the CMT then consultation must be carried out with HNSW and the RAPs to prepare a detailed removal and conservation plan for the CMT. This must be included in the ACHMP and be carried out prior to construction commencing.

Aboriginal Heritage Site	Site Type	Significance	Potential for Impact Based on Development Footprint	Mitigation Measure
35-3-0263	Culturally Modified Tree	Low	High: Site extent is within Development Footprint	Impacts avoided where possible during detailed design. Fencing of minimum 10 m buffer zone during construction. A professional arborist should be consulted if any trimming is required. Should impact be unavoidable to the CMT then consultation must be carried out with HNSW and the RAPs to prepare a detailed removal and conservation plan for the CMT. This must be included in the ACHMP and be carried out prior to construction commencing.
35-3-0278	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.
35-3-0279	Artefact	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	No mitigation required.
35-3-0274	PAD and Artefact	Moderate	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	Buffer of 20 m to be applied.
35-3-0280	PAD	Unknown	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	Buffer of 20 m to be applied
35-3-0268	Culturally Modified Tree	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	Buffer of 10 m to be applied.
35-3-0266	Culturally Modified Tree	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	Buffer of 10 m to be applied.

Aboriginal Heritage Site	Site Type	Significance	Potential for Impact Based on Development Footprint	Mitigation Measure
35-3-0270	Culturally Modified Tree	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	Buffer of 10 m to be applied.
35-3-0264	Culturally Modified Tree	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	Buffer of 10 m to be applied.
35-3-0173	Culturally Modified Tree	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	Buffer of 10 m to be applied.
35-3-0174	Culturally Modified Tree	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	Buffer of 10 m to be applied.
35-3-0175	Culturally Modified Tree	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	Buffer of 10 m to be applied.
35-3-0176	Culturally Modified Tree	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	Buffer of 10 m to be applied.
35-3-0177	Culturally Modified Tree	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	Buffer of 10 m to be applied.
35-3-0179	Culturally Modified Tree	Low	Low: Site (including buffer) is outside of the Development Footprint	Buffer of 10 m to be applied.

APPENDIX S FUTURE TEST EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

TEST EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the test excavation program are as follows:

- Investigate the presence or absence and extent of subsurface Potential Archaeological Deposits within the final Development Footprint of the proposed development;
- If present, investigate the nature, spatial and stratigraphical extent, and integrity of the Aboriginal archaeological resources;
- Provide information on any archaeological resources identified by the excavation to the RAPs;
- Provide opportunity for the RAPs to participate in the excavation works, including the provision of feedback and cultural heritage information throughout the process; and
- Ensure that the development can proceed with minimised risk of harming Aboriginal objects, or to provide further technical data to inform a salvage excavation methodology for Aboriginal site impacted by the development.

CONTEXT

This Test Excavation Methodology (TEM) was informed by the Code of Practice. The TEM was developed with consideration of the specific environmental conditions of the Project Area that relate to the results of the ACHAR including prior test excavations and survey data that has identified PADs within the Project Area.

In the event that the TEM needs to be amended due to unforeseen circumstances, all necessary amendments will be discussed with the registered RAPs and the Applicant.

EXCAVATION TEAM

The Aboriginal archaeological excavation will be undertaken under the supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist with support from additional archaeologists, and other subcontracted archaeologists as required, along with registered RAPs for the project.

METHODOLOGY

The method for test excavation is as follows:

- Indicative locations of initial TUs will be spaced at approximately 50 m intervals within a grid or transect formation along the final Development Footprint;
- The exact location of TUs will require an assessment of ground conditions and size of the PAD affected. Should further Tus be
- Should it be considered necessary, further TUs will be excavated at approximately 10 m intervals, investigating the nature and extent of the archaeological deposit. TU locations will be further refined by the results of previous TUs as required to adequately assess the archaeological deposit;

- Excavation will comprise excavation of 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits (STP) in 100 mm spits unless a shallower depth is defined by natural soil profiles, or other stratigraphy/features identified. TUs must be excavated by hand (inclusive of trowels, spades, and other hand tools);
- Should a concentration of greater than 25 Aboriginal objects be recovered from a STP excavation pits then the STP should be expanded to a 1 x 1m test pit (TP) to confirm the density of the pit in square metres;
- Other features agreed by the lead archaeologist and RAPs present onsite as being rare in a local and/or regional context and warranting further investigation such as expansion to a 1 x1 m TP or other additional close test pits may excavated to increase understanding of the feature; and
- In accordance with Requirement 17 of the Code of Practice, the expansion of the TU should continue until enough information has been recovered to adequately characterise the objects present with regard to their nature and significance.

General excavation requirements are listed below. Excavation will continue to culturally sterile depths, or the excavation of two culturally sterile spits of natural soils, or the encountering of the water table. Cessation of STPs or TPs will be confirmed with RAPs on site.

GENERAL EXCAVATION REQUIREMENTS

The following general methodology will apply to works across the site:

- Excavation is to be undertaken by qualified archaeologists and the registered RAPs;
- Excavation will be conducted utilising only hand tools;
- Each unit will be kept in colour-coded buckets or with labeled buckets to avoid cross-contamination between excavation units;
- All excavated soils will be dry sieved through 5 mm sieved on site;
- For each pit that is excavated, the following information will be recorded:
    - Unique unit identification number;
    - Global Positioning System (GPS) co-ordinate of each unit;
    - Munsell soil colour, texture and pH;
    - Amount and location of cultural material within the deposit;
    - Nature of disturbance, where present;
    - Stratigraphy – section drawings;
    - Archaeological features, if present;
    - Photographic records; and
    - Context records.
- Any archaeological material (including stone artefacts, animal bone, shell, charcoal, or other foreign material) found during the excavation or sieving will be bagged and labelled with a unique number based on the relevant square and stratigraphic layer or unit;
- Photogrammetry recording or other terrain survey should be considered for those units or open areas where significant features are uncovered, to assist in interpreting the site geomorphology if it would add value to the significance assessment;
- Where possible and appropriate, suitable samples for radiometric dating should be collected and submitted to an appropriate facility for dating;

- Excavation will proceed to the base of the artefact bearing soil profile, and slightly further as necessary to confirm culturally sterile soils below;
- Management of run-off water and sediment control will be discussed with the proponent according to site conditions if wet sieving is required;

- Archaeological excavations must cease immediately if suspected human remains are encountered at any point during the excavations. The area of these suspected remains should be immediately secured, and the Ancestral Human Remains Procedure outlined in the Unexpected Finds Protocol provided as *Appendix B* must be followed;
- Upon completion of the archaeological excavations, a Post-Excavation Report is to be prepared as an Addendum to the ACHAR. A copy of this post-excavation report must be provided to all registered RAPs;
- This post-excavation report is to explicitly detail the temporary storage policy for any recovered Aboriginal objects; and
- It is not anticipated that excavation would be required to extend to depths beyond 1 m (as determined from other excavations from other projects in the region) wherein shoring would be required. However, should excavation in a TU beyond a depth of 1.5 m be required, shoring and/or benching of the pits may present safety issues. Therefore, a site-specific review of the depth requirements would be undertaken on a case-by-case basis based on initial findings, aiming to limit deep excavation to areas with high potential for significant cultural material. To ensure the safety of excavators, the shoring and/or benching of the STPs or TPs would be undertaken in accordance with the methodology to be developed within the Health & Safety Plan (eHASP).

SIEVING

The archaeological sieving of excavated soil will be done on predominantly 5 mm mesh sieves utilising dry sieving techniques. 3 mm mesh will be available should substantial archaeological deposits be uncovered, or the size of artefacts found in the initial excavation trigger the use of finer mesh.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

The archaeological excavations will be recorded using standard archaeological methods, including:

- Description of all excavations, archaeological features, contexts and soil profiles on pro-forma archaeological recording sheets;
- Real-time Kinematic, GPS or manual plotting of all excavation plots, in situ artefacts and cultural layers;
- Photographic recording of all units, archaeological features and artefacts found in-situ, with accompanying scale and descriptive signage;
- Photogrammetry recording or other terrain survey should be considered for those units or open areas where significant features are uncovered, to assist in interpreting the site geomorphology if it would add value to the significance assessment;
- Section and plan drawings of selected excavation pits that show contextual change across the site and any encountered archaeological features; and
- Aboriginal objects found will be bagged and tagged with a unique identification number corresponding to the excavation unit, depth/position found and additional details of the find circumstances should they be critical.

ARTEFACT MANAGEMENT

ARTFEACT RECORDING

Aboriginal objects that are recovered during the excavations may be analysed on-site and/or may be taken off-site for further analysis.

Artefacts will be cleaned, measured and attributes recorded according to the relevant standards in line with the Code of Practice and guided by *A Record in Stone: The Study of Australia's Flaked Stone Artefacts* prepared by Holdaway and Stern (2004). All artefacts will then be individually bagged, labelled and packaged according to the Australian Museum Artefact cataloguing standards. Results of the artefact analysis will be provided in the Excavation Report.

TEMPORARY STORAGE

All recovered archaeological material including stone artefacts, animal bone, shell, charcoal, or other foreign material will be bagged either individually or according to the excavation unit, labelled according to the unit and spit/context number.

The artefacts will then be temporarily retained by ERM, until long term storage arrangements are determined during the development of the ACHMP. Artefacts will be made available to ensure that RAPs have the opportunity to inspect and share information in relation to the artefacts.

At the end of the archaeological excavation, artefacts will be temporarily retained by ERM and placed into a lockable, secure place in ERM' Sydney offices at Level 14 207 Kent Street, Sydney, NSW 2000, subject to refinement via consultation with registered RAPs.

Consultation with the registered RAPs will be carried out in relation to the care and control of the recovered artefacts including the opportunity to carry out the cleaning and analysis of artefacts as detailed in *Section 0* below.

LONG TERM MANAGEMENT OF ABORIGINAL OBJECTS

Further consultation with the registered RAPs is required to determine the long-term care and control of all Aboriginal objects excavated, in accordance with Requirements 16b and 26 of the Code of Practice. Long term deposition of artefacts will be negotiated with the RAPs as part of the development of the ACHMP and a Care and Control Agreement will be drafted.

UNEXPECTED FINDS PROCEDURE

An Unexpected Finds Protocol (UFP) should be developed as part of a ACHMP for the works. An UFP for the unexpetec discovery of Ancestral human remain is provided below should remains be discovered during the the test excavations.

ANCESTRAL HUMAN REMAINS PROCEDURE

A high-level Human Remains Procedure is included in the Unexpected Finds Protocol (UFP) developed for the Pottinger Wind Farm (*Appendix* B); however, it is summarised below for ease of reference.

In the event that human remains are uncovered during any site works, the following must be undertaken:

1. All works within the vicinity of the find immediately stop. The find must be fenced-off and signage installed to avoid accidental impact;

2. An archaeologist should assess the bones, their ancestry and burial context at the earliest opportunity;
3. Site supervisor or other nominated manager must notify the NSW Police and HNSW if the bones are confirmed to be human;
4. The find must be assessed by the NSW Police, and may include the assistance of a qualified forensic anthropologist;
5. Once the bones are identified, provide results to HNSW and RAPs if identified Aboriginal. Consultation with both HNSW and RAPs must continue until a management plan is finalised;
6. Due to the highly significant nature of Aboriginal Ancestral Remains, avoidance is recommended; consideration should be made for conservation through project redesign; and
7. Should project redesign not be considered possible, a written request to resume works should be provided to HNSW and registered RAPs. Works may only resume if written clearance is provided by the archaeologist, HHNSW and registered RAPs.

POST EXCAVATION REPORT

A Post Excavation Report must be prepared describing the results of the investigations. The report will include:

- Description of the stages and application of the methodology;
- Description of the excavation results, including the nature, spatial and stratigraphical extent of excavated archaeological deposits;
- Artefact analysis and discussion;
- Details of consultation undertaken with RAPs;
- Addressing research questions set out in the research design phase;
- Conclusions providing any additional information that can enhance the understanding of the subject area;
- An Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Form will be submitted for impacted sites; and
- Comment on the effectiveness of any mitigation measures that were implemented.

The draft excavation report would be prepared within six months of archaeological investigations, and a completed report would be prepared within twelve months of investigations. A copy of the completed excavation report will be provided to the registered RAPs.

SAFETY

The archaeological excavations will be carried out according to site-specific OH&S requirements and also in line with the consulting company's internal safety policies. The excavation team will work under a specifically developed eHASP that will address the following:

- Recording of site attendance for the excavation team and visitors, including name, position, contact details, date of attendance and hours present;
- Description and risk assessment of day-to-day activities, including (but not limited to) manual excavation, heavy lifting and working in a remote location;

- Excavation of pits to specified maximum depth and the use of benching or shoring for stability if necessary;
- Working in an outdoor environment; and
- Due to the risk of safety issues, pits will be backfilled as soon as practicable. Should this not be possible, they will be temporarily fenced and backfilled on the final day of excavation.

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