

Appendix D
**ABORIGINAL CULTURAL
HERITAGE ASSESSMENT**

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Sundown Solar Farm

Prepared for Sundown Solar Pty Ltd (Sundown Solar)

November 2022

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Sundown Solar Farm

Sundown Solar Pty Ltd (Sundown Solar)

J210075 Sundown Solar EIS - ACHA

December 2022

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Acknowledgement of Country

EMM would like to acknowledge and pay respect to the traditional owners of the land on which the project is proposed. We would like to thank all members of the Aboriginal community who generously gave their time and knowledge regarding the Aboriginal cultural heritage values associated with the project.

Executive Summary

ES1.1 Overview

Sundown Solar Pty Ltd (Sundown Solar) proposes to develop a large-scale solar photovoltaic (PV) generation facility and battery energy storage system (BESS) in Spring Mountain, approximately 30 km east of Inverell in the New England Tablelands region of northern NSW (Figure 1.1) (the project).

The project will be assessed as a State Significant Development (SSD) under *State Environmental Planning Policy (Planning Systems) 2021* (Planning Systems SEPP). Accordingly, an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the project is required under the NSW *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) were issued in 2017, and then re-issued in August 2020. Sundown Solar has engaged EMM Consulting Pty Limited (EMM) to prepare the EIS and supporting technical assessments. This Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment (ACHA) comprises one of the technical assessments that support the EIS.

ES1.2 Assessment methods

This ACHA has been prepared in accordance with the SEARs relating to Aboriginal heritage for the project issued on 14 August 2020, and in accordance with NSW government best practice guidelines for Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment and management

In summary, the ACHA has involved:

- background research of the study area's environmental, archaeological and ethno-historical context;
- Aboriginal consultation in accordance with the *Aboriginal Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010c);
- an archaeological survey and test excavation following the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010a); and
- an impact assessment and management recommendations for identified Aboriginal cultural heritage values using the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011).

ES1.3 Aboriginal community consultation

The assessment adopted the processes and methods outlined in Heritage NSW's *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW, 2010). Consultation began in May 2021. Twenty-eight Aboriginal parties registered for consultation on the project but two have subsequently withdrawn, leaving 26 Aboriginal parties registered for consultation, referred to as registered Aboriginal parties (RAPs). RAPs were invited to provide cultural information about the study area, provided with draft assessment and fieldwork methods for review, and kept updated about the project by letters and emails. RAPs also participated in the archaeological survey and test excavation.

ES1.4 Archaeological investigations

Through background research and landscape analysis, EMM predicted that the study area had the potential to feature a range of Aboriginal sites including stone artefacts and modified (scarred trees). Based on a search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) register, no Aboriginal sites had previously been recorded in the study area.

EMM conducted a targeted archaeological survey over four days with the support of RAP representatives.

The survey focused on the proposed development footprint (ie where project infrastructure will be constructed) and on areas likely to feature Aboriginal sites, but also extensively sampled areas and landscapes less likely to feature sites to test the survey predictions.

The survey team identified 36 sites during the four days of archaeological field survey. The most frequent and widely distributed Aboriginal objects are stone artefacts sites including artefact scatters (n=13) and isolated finds (n=14). Two of these artefact sites are considered to have areas of potential archaeological deposit (PAD). Nine trees with cultural modifications (ie scars) were identified by RAPs during the survey. Ochre resources were identified in a number of locations, with the two most significant sites were beside Jessie Creek and one of its tributaries. The landscape of the study area is characterised by rolling low hills, sloping south to north, with wide crests intersected with creeks and drainage lines running south to north into Kings Creek. Two thirds of all sites were identified on hill slope landforms. The remaining sites were primarily found on terraces, including the two largest artefact sites. In general, surface visibility was low across the study area due to dense grass coverage with surface exposures highest in ploughed fields, vehicle and animal tracks, scalds and sheetwash erosion and stream banks.

Subsequently, a test excavation program was undertaken with RAP participants over three days. The purpose of the test excavation was to build on the information obtained through desktop analysis and the results of survey which identified an area of PAD on a southern terrace of Kings Creek where a number of visible surface artefacts had been identified (SSF-OS10, SSF-OS12, SSF-OS13, SSF-IF2, SSF-IF10 and SSF-IF14). A total of 22 test pits were dug and eight artefacts recovered.

The sparse and random distribution of artefacts scatter across the study area is evidence of Aboriginal presence in the area, but there is limited evidence of focused activities or extensive occupation. Rather, the assemblage is more indicative of transitory movement by Aboriginal people across the region and/or temporary camp sites. In either scenario, there is a lack of information to make further assumptions. It is possible that longstanding agricultural practices have also affected the current archaeological character in this area.

Archaeological and socio-cultural significance values were assessed for the project. The Aboriginal community has identified that heritage values in the study area due to the tangible connection that they represent with pre-colonial Aboriginal land use. All the sites form part of a cultural landscape encompassing the region and have significance to the Aboriginal community. However, RAPs emphasised the ochre resources (SSF-OS1 and SSF-OS2) and the two trees with directional scars (SSF-ST6 and SSF-ST7) as culturally significant. No specific historical connection has been linked to the identified sites apart from direction trees which may point to burial and art sites. EMM assigned archaeological (scientific) significance to each Aboriginal site, which ultimately found six sites as of high significance; five of moderate significance; and 25 of low significance.

ES1.5 Impact assessment

The development footprint has been refined to avoid all trees within the study area that were identified as culturally scarred by RAPs. A buffer has been placed around creek lines which ensures that a number of artefact sites and the ochre resources identified will be avoided.

Of the 36 sites identified for the project, 26 sites will be avoided, and 10 sites will be impacted to some degree. Of the impacted sites, all sites are isolated stone artefacts or low density artefact scatters of low significance.

Management measures

- Prior to ground disturbance, an Aboriginal cultural heritage management plan (ACHMP) for the project must be developed by a heritage professional in consultation with the registered Aboriginal parties (RAPs) and consent authority to provide the post-approval framework for managing Aboriginal heritage within the study area. The ACHMP should include consideration and/or inclusion of the following aspects:
 - Cultural awareness training to be provided to construction personnel prior to works commencing on site.
 - Processes, timing, communication methods and project involvement (eg on-site activities) for maintaining Aboriginal community consultation and participation through the remainder of the project. This will include a grievance mechanism that is readily available and designed for use by the local Aboriginal community.
 - Detailed descriptions and methods of any additional investigative and/or mitigative archaeological actions that may be required prior to works commencing or during the project. These will include, but not be limited to archaeological recovery of cultural materials where direct impacts are proposed (eg SSF-IF2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11,12 and 13, SSF-OS4,5, 6, 9, 11 and 12); and recovery and relocation of culturally modified tree SSF-ST1 (if required); and/or other requirements identified in discussion with the Aboriginal community. Further details of these activities are presented in Section 13.2. For these activities, details of location/s, methods, personnel, and timing will be included.
 - As required: detailed description and methods for validation and future management of culturally modified trees identified within the development footprint. For these activities, details of location/s, methods, personnel (including a qualified arborist or equivalent), and timing will be included.
 - Description and methods of actions to minimise any inadvertent impacts to identified Aboriginal objects and/or sites and areas of archaeological sensitivity outside of the development footprint. This should include, but not be limited to, cultural inductions for all personnel and subcontractors outlining their location and significance, fencing and clear marking of heritage sites and zones of interest in close proximity to proposed works (≤ 20 m), appropriate screening for sensitive and gender-specific areas, and any additional requirements identified by the Aboriginal community. A suitable regime of monitoring these activities should also be outlined, including locations, methods, personnel and timing.
 - Description and methods for enabling the Aboriginal community to access Jessie Creek and associated ochre resources for education and cultural purposes. This should include an agreed schedule, notification process, contacts, and requirements to enable access into the future.
 - Description and methods for undertaking further Aboriginal heritage assessment, investigation and mitigation of any areas of the development footprint that have changed following completion of the ACHA and/or during the final design and construction phases of the project. This should include, but not be limited to, the proposed upgrade of the access road and intersection.
 - Description and methods of post-excavation analysis and reporting of the archaeological investigations and activities implemented as part of the ACHMP. For excavations, these will include suitable collection and processing of stone artefacts, and chronological, soil, and environmental samples.

- Procedures for managing the unexpected discovery of Aboriginal objects, sites and/or human remains during the project.
- Procedures for the curation and long-term management of cultural materials recovered as part of the works outlined in the ACHMP and any preceding stages associated with the project.
- Processes for reviewing, monitoring, and updating the ACHMP as the project progresses.
- Consultation will be maintained with the registered Aboriginal parties during the finalisation of the assessment process and throughout the project.
- A copy of the ACHA will be lodged with AHIMS and provided to each of the registered Aboriginal parties.
- AHIMS Site Recording Forms for the newly identified Aboriginal objects and/or sites within the project area and areas of archaeological sensitivity will be submitted to the AHIMS database once their validation has been completed.
- Where the heritage consultant changes through the project, suitable hand over will be undertaken to minimise loss or mistranslation of the intent of the information, findings and future steps in heritage management occur.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Sundown Solar Pty Ltd (Sundown Solar) proposes to develop a large-scale solar photovoltaic (PV) generation facility and battery energy storage system (BESS) in Spring Mountain, approximately 30 km east of Inverell in the New England Tablelands region of northern NSW (Figure 1.1) (the project).

The project will be assessed as a State Significant Development (SSD) under *State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011* (SRD SEPP). Accordingly, an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the project is required under the NSW *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) were issued in 2017, and then re-issued in August 2020. Sundown Solar has engaged EMM Consulting Pty Limited (EMM) to prepare the EIS and supporting technical assessments. This Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment (ACHA) comprises one of the technical assessments that support the EIS.

1.2 Purpose of this report

The key objectives of this ACHA report are to:

- describe the applicable regulatory framework relevant the project;
- identify Aboriginal cultural heritage values relevant to the study area which include:
 - Aboriginal objects and sites;
 - Aboriginal socio-cultural or historic values which might not be related to Aboriginal objects; and
 - areas of archaeological sensitivity;
- describe and characterise the existing environment relevant to the project;
- assess the significance of Aboriginal objects, sites and places/locations identified in the course of the archaeological investigations and through Aboriginal community consultation;
- identify and assess potential impacts of the project construction and operation on identified Aboriginal cultural heritage values; and
- identify appropriate mitigation and management measures for potentially impacted Aboriginal cultural heritage values in response to their assessed significance.

1.3 Other relevant reports

This ACHA has been prepared with reference to other technical reports that were prepared as part of the Sundown Solar project EIS. The other relevant reports referenced in this ACHA are listed below:

- Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (EMM 2022);
- Statement of Heritage Impact (EMM 2021); and
- Land and Rehabilitation Assessment (EMM 2022b).

1.4 Project boundary terms and definitions

The **study area** referenced throughout this report is shown in Figure 1.1. This represents Lots 148/753299, 141/753305 and 1/1064358.

The **development footprint** referred to in this report is shown in Figure 2.1 and represents the potential disturbance footprint of the solar array areas and associated infrastructure.

The **survey area** referenced in Chapter 8 of this report represents the geographic extent of survey completed for the ACHA. The survey area generally represents an area slightly larger than the development footprint, and accounts for land included in previous iterations of project interest and design. It is shown in Figure 8.1.

1.5 Limitations

This report is based on existing and publicly available environmental and archaeological information (including AHIMS data) and reports about the study area. The background research did not include any independent verification of the results and interpretations of externally sourced existing reports (except where the ground-truthing was undertaken through archaeological survey). The report further makes archaeological predictions based on these existing data and targeted ground-truthing, and which may contain errors depending on the accuracy of these third-party studies and the extent of ground-truthing (constrained to surface) investigations.

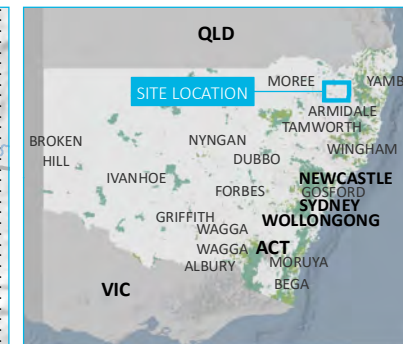
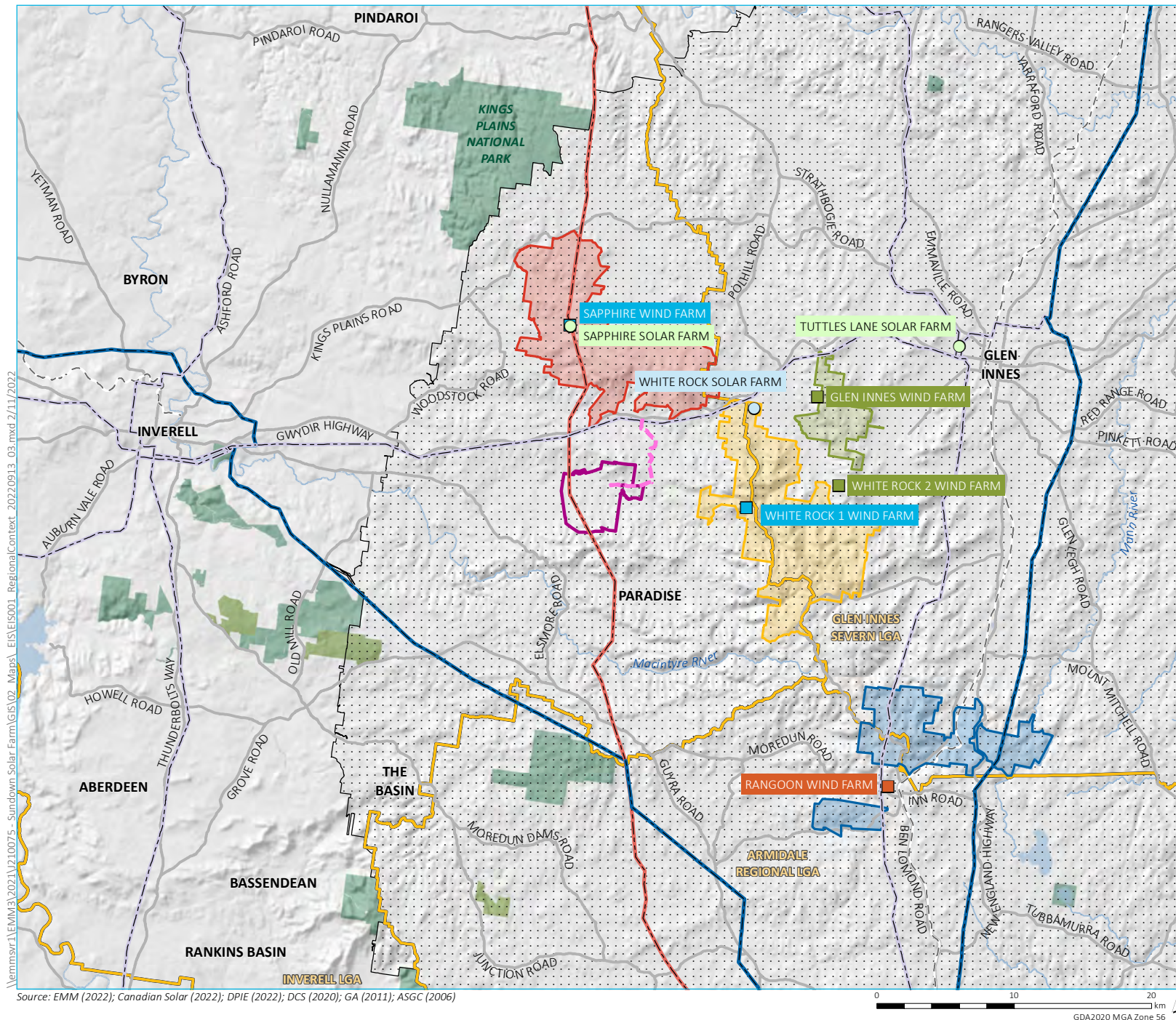
This report does not consider historical (non-Aboriginal) or built heritage unless specifically indicated.

This report considers potential impacts to the onsite project area. It does not consider potential impacts associated with the proposed upgrade of the access road (Spring Mountain Road and Sturmans Road) or the proposed Gwydir Highway/Spring Mountain Road intersection upgrade. At the time of undertaking the on-site investigations, the design and extent of disturbance for the access road and intersection were not known. Nonetheless, the access road was used by the field team, and any information incidentally provided or observed is outlined in this report. Since the access road is existing and disturbed as a result of its establishment and maintenance, it is considered improbable that significant cultural materials would be present. Similarly, the road verges that have also been subject to past and ongoing maintenance are also considered of low risk to retain significant cultural materials. Recommendations of the report propose for these areas to be subject to further on-site activities and investigation once detailed design of the access road is finalised - this may be after the submission of the EIS.

1.6 Acknowledgements

EMM would like to thank project registered Aboriginal parties (RAPs) for their involvement in ongoing consultation, knowledge sharing and fieldwork assistance. This includes RAP site officers Greg Livermore, Jolea Isaacs, Vicky Duncan, Jeremy Duncan, Samantha Duncan, Jocelyn Blair, Steve Ahoy, Tyson Ahoy, Leroy Connors, Tanya Duncan and Robert Griffen.

EMM would like to thank project landholders who allowed the survey team to access their properties during the archaeological survey.



Regional context

Sundown Solar Farm
Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment
Figure 1.1



2 Project description

2.1 Overview

The project will have an estimated capacity of 360 megawatts (MW) and will comprise solar arrays, onsite battery storage, transformers, inverters and associated infrastructure. The electricity generated onsite will contribute to and connect to the national electricity grid via an existing 330 kilovolt (kV) transmission line that traverses the site. The electricity generated from the project will be sold to one or more registered energy retailing organisations, large energy users (governmental or private) or to the National Electricity Market that is operated by the Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO).

As well as generating energy, the project also aims to improve electricity grid reliability and network stability by storing energy for dispatch to the grid during peak periods with a battery energy storage site (BESS). The BESS would have capacity to store up to 150 MW of energy.

The project will comprise the following key components:

- a network of approximately 660,000 panels and associated mounting infrastructure;
- a 150 MW battery energy storage system (BESS);
- 330 kV substation connected to the existing onsite 330 kV overhead powerline;
- electrical collection and conversion systems, including inverter and transformer units, switchyard and control room;
- underground and aboveground cables;
- a management hub, including demountable offices and amenities and equipment sheds;
- onsite creek crossings;
- security fencing;
- a temporary laydown area (during construction and decommissioning);
- parking and internal access roads;
- lighting; and
- firefighting infrastructure.

The conceptual site layout is shown in Figure 2.1.

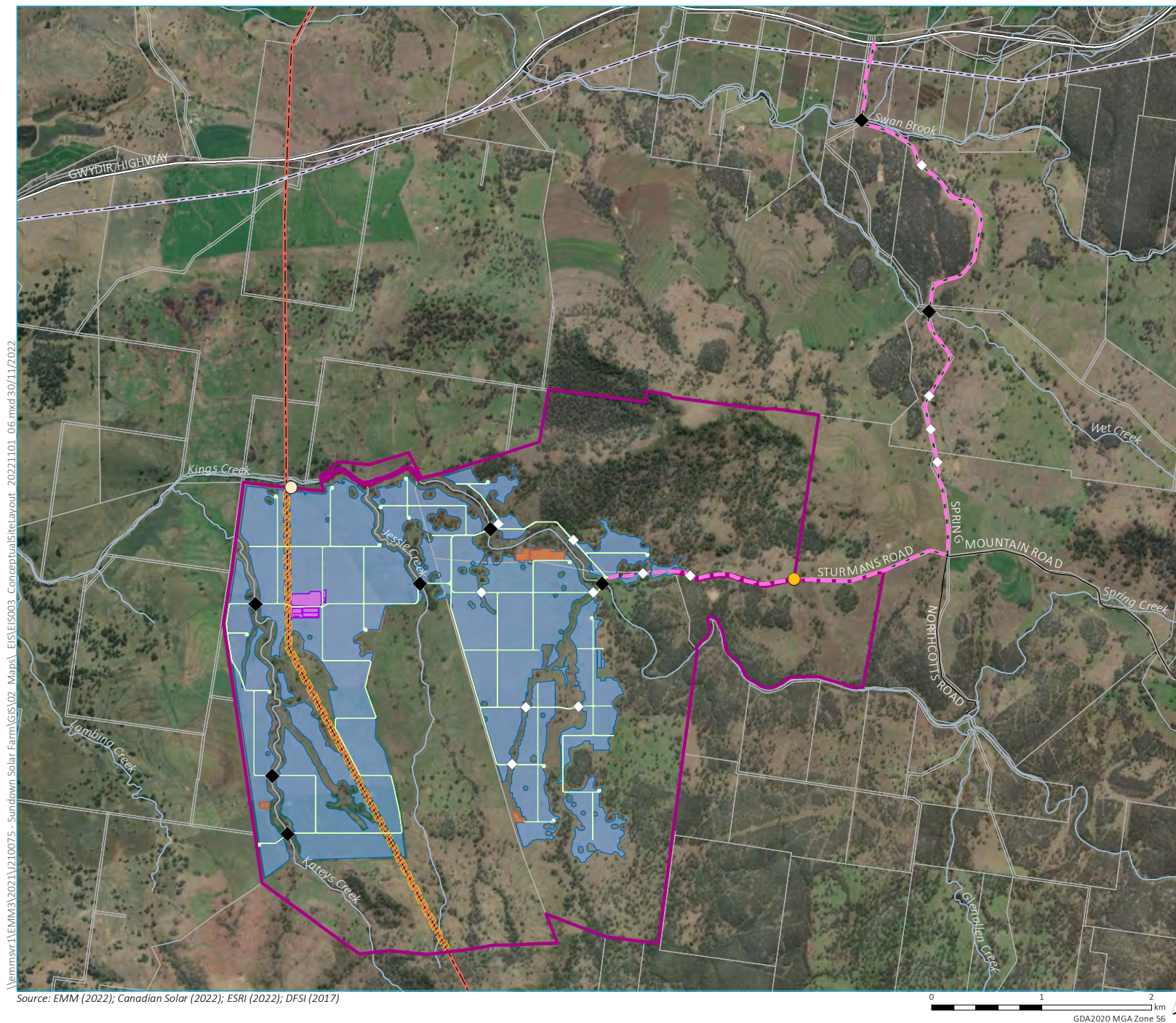
The project will also include the upgrade of the access road (Spring Mountain Road and Sturmans Road) and the Gwydir Highway/Spring Mountain Road intersection.

During the preparation of the EIS, the development footprint within the project boundary has been refined to consider any environmental constraints identified, outcomes of stakeholder engagement, community consultation and design of project infrastructure with the objective of developing an efficient project that avoids and minimises environmental impacts.

The project will have a targeted electricity generating capacity of up to 360 MW (AC) and up to 150 MW(AC) four-hour energy storage. The final number of PV modules will be dependent on detailed design, availability, and commercial considerations at the time of construction.

Electricity generated by the project will be injected into the grid via a new onsite substation connected to TransGrid's 330 kV transmission line that traverses the site.

The project life is estimated at 35 years.



- KEY**
- Proposed Sundown Solar Farm (Project area)
 - Major road
 - Minor road
 - Named watercourse
 - Cadastral boundary
 - Existing overhead transmission line
 - Armidale to Dumaresq (330 kV)
 - Glen Innes to Inverell (132 kV)
 - Development footprint
 - Access road
 - 330 kV OHL easment (60 m)
 - Internal access road
 - BESS/switchroom/substation
 - Construction and laydown
 - Potential PV area
 - Emergency access/egress point
 - Primary
 - Secondary
 - Potential water crossing
 - Named watercourse
 - Drainage line

Conceptual site layout

Sundown Solar Farm
Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment
Figure 2.1



2.2 Site description

The project will be developed within the Inverell Shire local government area (LGA) (Figure 1.1) and comprises three privately owned lots, namely Lot 148 DP 753299, Lot 141 DP 753305 and Lot 1, DP 1064358. The entire site is zoned RU1 – Primary Production under the Inverell LEP and is currently and has historically been used for farming (cropping and grazing). The surrounding land is used for farming.

There are three operational renewable energy farms within the broader region, namely White Rock Wind Farm, White Rock Solar Farm and Sapphire Wind Farm. There are a further three that have been approved but have not yet been developed, namely White Rock Wind Farm stage 2, Sapphire Solar Farm and Glen Innes Wind Farm.

The project is located close to Transgrid's 330 kV transmission line, which passes through the site (Figure 2.1). The site has good access to the Gwydir Highway and is accessed from Sturmans Road via Spring Mountain Road.

The project area comprises approximately 2,097 hectares (ha). Of this area, the development footprint is approximately 651 ha.

There is some Crown land within the study area, largely associated with road reserves.

2.3 Approval pathway

The project will be assessed as a State significant development (SSD) under *State Environmental Planning Policy (Planning Systems) 2021* (Planning Systems SEPP). Accordingly, an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the project is required under the NSW *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) were issued in 2017, and then re-issued in August 2020.

The project will also be assessed under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), as the site contains Commonwealth-listed vegetation.

2.4 Construction

2.4.1 Construction duration and hours

Construction of the project will take approximately 21 months from the commencement of site establishment works. Construction activities will be undertaken during the standard daytime construction hours of:

- 7.00 am–6.00 pm Monday to Friday; and
- 8.00 am–1.00 pm Saturday.

In general, no construction activities will occur on Sundays or public holidays. Exceptions to these hours may be required on limited occasions. Regulatory authorities (including Inverell Shire Council) and surrounding landholders will be notified of any exceptions prior to any works being undertaken.

2.4.2 Construction – site establishment

Site establishment works and preparation for construction will typically include:

- upgrade of the Gwydir Highway/Spring Mountain Road to include a right turn traffic lane (type (CHR(S) at the eastbound approach;
- upgrade the site access road (Spring Mountain Road and Sturmans Road) to accommodate 26 m B-double trucks;
- remove internal farm/property fencing;

- relocation of one project-related house and one shearing shed to a location agreed with the landowners;
- scrub, grade and minor cut/fill as required to prepare the site surface;
- establish a secured temporary construction laydown area comprising a site office, containers for storage and parking areas;
- survey to confirm infrastructure positioning;
- geotechnical investigations to confirm foundation requirements for infrastructure, as applicable; and
- install project perimeter fencing.

The plant and equipment required for the construction of the project will typically include:

- earthmoving machinery and equipment for site preparation;
- cable trenching and laying equipment;
- post-driving equipment;
- assisted material handling equipment (forklifts and cranes);
- machinery and equipment for connection infrastructure establishment; and
- water trucks for dust suppression, as required.

2.4.3 Construction – civil/mechanical/electrical works and delivery of construction material and infrastructure

The key objectives of this stage are to undertake the civil/mechanical/electrical works and to receive delivery of construction materials and infrastructure.

Construction material and infrastructure, including the BESS and the substation, will be transported to the site via road. It is anticipated that most construction material and infrastructure will be delivered using up to 26 m B--double trucks, except for the substation which will require oversized vehicles.

The following construction material and infrastructure will be delivered to site:

- solar panels, piles, tracker mounting structures and frames;
- electrical equipment and infrastructure including cabling, inverters, transformers, switchgear and the onsite substation;
- construction and permanent buildings and associated infrastructure; and
- earthworks and lifting machinery and equipment.

Key activities during the civil/mechanical/electrical works stage are outlined below.

- drive piles into the ground to support the solar panel mounting structure;
- assemble tracker frames and solar panels on top of the piles;
- install underground cabling between the solar panels and the inverters, and to the onsite substation;

- prepare foundations for the inverter blocks, switchyard and management hub structures;
- install combiner boxes, inverters, onsite substation, switchgear and BESS;
- construct the management hub;
- construct internal access tracks;
- construct transmission infrastructure between the project electrical switchyard and the existing overhead transmission line; and
- install external and internal security fencing and CCTV.

2.4.4 Construction - commissioning and testing

The key objective of this stage is to ensure all elements of the development are properly installed and functioning as designed. This phase includes cold commissioning, hot commissioning and testing of the power plant. It includes testing of all equipment and circuits, including inverters, cabling, tracker systems, earthing, supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) and grid-compliance testing according to the transmission network operator and the Australian Energy Market Operator requirements.

2.5 Operation

The PV solar panels will operate during daylight hours, seven days per week, 365 days per year. The operational lifespan of the project may be in the order of up to 35 years, depending on the nature of solar PV technology and energy markets.

2.6 Employment

The average construction workforce throughout the 21 month construction period will be approximately 100 people. During the peak construction period, a workforce of approximately 200–300 people will be required on site.

The project will directly employ a further two to three people full time equivalent (FTE) during the operation phase.

It is anticipated that the majority of the construction and operations workforce will be drawn from the region.

2.7 Project schedule

Key project dates are as follows:

- 2023: Development approval
- 2024 Q1 – 2025 Q3: construction period (21 months)
- 2025–2060: operation (up to 35 years)
- 2060: closure and rehabilitation.

3 Assessment criteria

3.1 Assessment guidelines and requirements

This ACHA has been prepared in accordance with the SEARs for the project issued on 14 August 2020 relating to Aboriginal heritage by being prepared in accordance with the following NSW government best practice guidelines for Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment and management:

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

Table 3.1 lists the matters relating to ‘heritage’ relevant to this assessment and where they are addressed in this report. This report only includes matters relating to Aboriginal cultural heritage and not historical heritage, which is addressed in the Statement of Heritage Impact (EMM 2021).

Table 3.1 SEARS for the assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage

Requirement	Section addressed
DPE	
Heritage – including an assessment of the likely Aboriginal and historic heritage (cultural and archaeological) impacts of the development, including adequate consultation with the local Aboriginal community.	Cultural and archaeological impacts are addressed in Section 12. Consultation with the Aboriginal community is documented in Section 4. <i>Note: This report only includes matters relating to Aboriginal cultural heritage and not historical heritage, which is addressed in respective environmental impact statement (EIS) main documents and not in this document.</i>

3.2 Legislative context

There are several Commonwealth and State Acts (and associated regulations) that manage and protect Aboriginal cultural heritage (Appendix A). These are summarised in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Commonwealth and State legislation relevant to the project.

Legislation	Description	Relevant to the project?	Details
Commonwealth			
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Recognises sites with universal value on the World Heritage List (WHL). Protects Indigenous heritage places with outstanding heritage value to the nation on the National Heritage List (NHL), and significant heritage value on the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL).	No	There are no Indigenous heritage places within the study area that are listed on the WHL, NHL, or the CHL.

Table 3.2 Commonwealth and State legislation relevant to the project.

Legislation	Description	Relevant to the project?	Details
<i>Native Title Act 1993</i>	Administers rights and interests over lands and waters by Aboriginal people. Provides for negotiation and registration of Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs). Often used in NSW to identify relevant stakeholders for consultation.	Yes	A search of the Native Title Tribunal Claims Register on 10/05/2021 identified one active (ie non determined) claim encompassing the study area – for the Gomeroi People (NC2011/006), registered from 20/01/2012. The claim covers an area of 111,317 km ² across eighteen local government areas including Inverell Shire Council. Representatives of this organisation were consulted as part of the ACHAR.
<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984</i>	Preserves and protects areas and objects of particular significance to Aboriginal people that are under threat from injury or desecration.	No	There are no areas or objects within the study area subject to a Declaration under the Act.
State			
<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>	Requires environmental impacts, including to Aboriginal heritage, to be considered in land use planning. Provides for the development of environmental planning instruments, including State Environmental Planning Policies and Local Environmental Plans.	Yes	The proposed development is being assessed as an SSD project under Part 4, Division 4.7, of this Act, and is subject to project-specific environmental assessment and reporting requirements. These requirements (SEARs) stipulate that an Aboriginal heritage assessment of the likely Aboriginal and historic heritage (cultural and archaeological) impacts of the development, including adequate consultation with the local Aboriginal community impact assessment is required (in accordance with standard Heritage NSW procedures and guidelines).
<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>	Provides blanket protection for all Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal places. Includes processes and mechanisms for development where Aboriginal objects are present, or where Aboriginal Places are proposed for harm.	Yes	The NPW Act would generally remain in force for the project in relation to the discovery, impact notification and care of Aboriginal objects in NSW. However, as the Project is classed as SSD, an Aboriginal heritage impact permit (AHIP) is therefore not required to permit harm to Aboriginal objects associated with an approved project. Instead, an approved management plan would manage relevant Aboriginal cultural heritage values.
<i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983</i>	Establishes Local Aboriginal Land Councils (LALCs). Allows transfer of ownership of vacant crown land to a Local Aboriginal Land Council. The Office of the Registrar, <i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (ORALRA)</i> , registers Aboriginal land claims and maintains the Register of Aboriginal Owners. Often used in NSW to identify relevant stakeholders for consultation.	No	A request to search the Register of Aboriginal Owners was made to the ORALRA on 05/07/2021.

4 Aboriginal consultation

4.1 Key findings

- The assessment adopted the processes and methods outlined in Heritage NSW's *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW, 2010).
- Twenty eight Aboriginal stakeholders responded as wishing to be registered for subsequent consultation during the project, although two have subsequently withdrawn. These stakeholders are referred to as Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs), and included a range of Gomeroi, Anaiwan and Ngarabal traditional owners from the region.
- Several on-site activities were undertaken for the project, including field survey and test excavations, and an Aboriginal focus group meeting undertaken following the provision of the draft ACHA to all RAPs for comment. Key Aboriginal stakeholders were provided an opportunity to participate in these activities.

A summary of the consultation process is provided below, and full documentation of the consultation process is provided in Appendix B.

4.2 The process

Aboriginal consultation for this project has been undertaken in accordance with procedures set out in the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW, 2010). These guidelines identify a five-stage process:

1. Pre-notification – identification of the Aboriginal individuals and/or communities relevant to the project area by contacting several state government agencies.
2. Notification – contacting all Aboriginal individuals and/or communities identified in (1) to determine their interest in being consulted during the project. This includes direct communication and the placement of advertisements in local media seeking further expressions of interest from Aboriginal individuals and/or communities that may have been missed through (1). Those Aboriginal individuals and/or communities that wish to be consulted become a 'registered' Aboriginal party (RAP).
3. Presentation of project information/assessment methodology – briefing RAPs about the project and scope of any Aboriginal heritage assessment and investigations. This is usually undertaken through written correspondence, but can include meetings, and may undergo several iterations through the project as the nature of the assessment changes (eg surface ground-truthing may lead to a requirement for test excavations).
4. Impacts and mitigation strategies – discussion of potential impacts to cultural materials and mitigation options with the RAPs prior to developing the ACHA. This is often undertaken either onsite at the end of any field program and/or as part of (5).
5. Report review – the RAPs are provided an opportunity to review and comment upon the draft ACHA, to contribute input into the overall findings, significance and management of cultural heritage.

The consultation process for this project had two aims:

- to comply with the Heritage NSW consultation procedures to obtain input on the ACHA process; and
- to identify cultural places and intangible values that may be affected by the proposed activity.

4.3 This project

Aboriginal consultation for this project has been undertaken in accordance with procedures set out in the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW, 2010). These guidelines identify a four-stage process which is summarised for the project in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Consultation process summary

Stage	Description	Date started	Date completed	Notes
1	Notification and registration. This process involves:			Additional details provided in Appendix B.2
	a) pre-notification – identification of the Aboriginal individuals and/or communities relevant to the study area by contacting several state government agencies.	7 May 2021	21 May 2021	Additional details provided in Appendix B.2
	b) notification – contacting all Aboriginal individuals and/or communities identified in (1) to determine their interest in being consulted during the project. This includes direct communication and the placement of advertisements in local media seeking further expressions of interest from Aboriginal individuals and/or communities that may have been missed through (1).	17 May 2021	3 June 2021	Additional details provided in Appendix B.2
	c) registration – those Aboriginal individuals and/or communities that wish to be consulted become a ‘registered’ Aboriginal party (RAP).	17 May 2021	3 June 2021	Additional details provided in Appendix B.2
	d) Provision of information to Heritage NSW		7 June 2021	Additional details provided in Appendix B.2
2	Presentation of project information/assessment methodology – briefing RAPs about the project and scope of any Aboriginal heritage assessment and investigations.	7 June 2021	5 July 2021	Additional details provided in Appendix B.3
3	Gathering information about cultural significance – facilitating a process to gather cultural information from RAPs and requesting feedback about proposed assessment methodologies. This stage also sought upfront input and discussion around potential impacts to cultural materials and mitigation options with the RAPs prior to developing the ACHAR. This is often undertaken either onsite at the end of any field program and/or as part of 4.	7 June 2021		Additional details provided in Appendix B.3
4	Report review – the RAPs are provided an opportunity to review and comment upon the draft ACHAR, to contribute input into the overall findings, significance and management of cultural heritage.			Additional details provided in Appendix B.4

4.4 Stage 1 — notification and registration of Aboriginal parties

4.4.1 Agency contact

EMM issued a letter to government agencies on 7 May 2021 requesting advice on which Aboriginal parties to invite for consultation. The agencies contacted are listed below:

- Heritage NSW;
- Anaiwan Local Aboriginal Land Council (Anaiwan LALC);
- Inverell Shire Council;
- Northern Tablelands Local Land Services (former Catchment Management Authority);
- National Native Title Tribunal;
- The Office of the Registrar of Aboriginal Owners; and
- NTSCorp.

4.4.2 Newspaper advertisement

A notification was placed in a local newspaper detailing the project name, proponent, project location, project description and a request for Aboriginal knowledge holders to register interest in the project. The advertisement was placed in the *Inverell Times* on 20 May 2021 allowing a 14 day registration period (to 3 June 2021). A copy of the advertisement is included in the consultation documentation provided in Appendix B.

4.4.3 Aboriginal group invitation to register

The Aboriginal parties identified by the government agencies were invited to register their interest in the project on 17 May 2021 via letter and email (where provided). In addition, a number of suggestions were received from the community, and these were followed up by EMM. Aboriginal parties were given 17 days (to 3 June 2021) to respond to the invitation.

4.4.4 Registered Aboriginal parties

Twenty two Aboriginal parties registered their interest in being consulted for the project by the due date and an additional six registered subsequently, although two later withdrew, making a total of 26 RAPs for the project. All registered parties are listed in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 **List of registered Aboriginal parties for the project**

Organisation	Contact
Anaiwan Local Aboriginal Lands Council	Greg Livermore
Gomeri Native Title Applicant	Mishka Holt; Conor Wakefield
Iwatta Aboriginal Corporation	Steve Ahoy
Edgerton/Kwiambal Aboriginal Corporation	Liza Duncan
Anaiwan Nation	Cheryl Kitchener
Nunawanna Aboriginal Corporation (NAC)	Colin Ahoy
Diane Marlow	Diane Marlow
Malcom Talbot	Malcom Talbot
Vicky Duncan	Vicky Duncan
Jeremy Duncan	Jeremy Duncan
Leroy Connors	Leroy Connors
Joe Irving and Stephanie Irving (Toomey)	Joe Irving and Stephanie Irving
Billy Williams	Billy Williams
Nerida and Leo Saunders	Nerida and Leo Saunders
Christine Allen	Christine Allen
Margaret Green	Margaret Green
Christine McIntosh	Christine McIntosh
Natika McCullagh	Natika McCullagh
Leonard Green	Leonard Green
Francis Irving	Francis Irving
Nyakka ACHA Corporation Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Consultants	Rhonda Kitchener
Steve Talbott	Steve Talbert
Petula Gerald	Petula Gerald
Jason Edwards	Jason Edwards
Anthony Munro	Anthony Munro
Carl Blair	Carl Blair

4.5 Stages 2 and 3 – presentation of information and gathering cultural information

4.5.1 Presentation of project information and assessment methods

On 7 June 2021, EMM issued a letter to RAPs outlining an overview of the project, the proposed assessment methods and the consultation process, as well as the results of a preliminary desktop assessment and details about gathering cultural information. This outlined that test excavation may be required as part of the project ACHA. EMM stated that the test excavation would follow the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (the Code) (DECCW 2010). RAPs were given 28 days to respond to the proposed assessment method but were informed that cultural information could be provided throughout the duration of the assessment. RAPs who registered after 7 June were also provided with a copy of the letter. Responses were received via phone and email and are included in Appendix B. A summary of comments received, and our response is included in Table 4.3.

On 23 August 2021, RAPs were notified of the upcoming archaeological survey, informed regarding the COVID-19 safe measures that would be put in place and invited to advise their availability if they wished to participate.

Following the results of the survey and refinement of the project footprint, RAPs were notified on 9 March 2022, that while Sundown Solar had been able to avoid a number of identified Aboriginal sites, it was likely that an area beside Kings Creek could not be avoided, and test excavation was likely to be required. A letter outlining details of the proposed test excavation methodology was provided. A number of RAPs responded to say that they would be available. Two RAPs expressed concerns as outlined in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 **Response to presentation of information and methodology**

Date	Received from		Comment	Response
	Group	Name		
7 June 2021		A Ngarabal individual who has subsequently withdrawn from the project	Phone call. Wanted to know if Sundown Solar have a five year plan and what they propose in terms of Aboriginal employment and ongoing relationships with Aboriginal people.	This is outside the scope of this Aboriginal heritage assessment but is something Sundown Solar may wish to pursue.
9 June 2021	Anaiwan Nation	Cheryl Kitchener	Cheryl is familiar with this type of methodology and agrees with proposal. She is aware of sites within this cultural landscape and has cultural knowledge of this area. She is happy to share information and knowledge with EMM for the purposes of protecting cultural heritage within the project area. However, she will not share this information with proposed stakeholders if she believes that they are unaware of any cultural knowledge. She believes that only people who are recognised and registered as Anaiwan Aboriginal Owners should be advising on Anaiwan culture in Anaiwan Country.	EMM are working within the current established processes which require us to consult with all Aboriginal people who register for the project.
10 June 2021	Gomeroi Native Title Applicant	Steve Talbert	Phone call to say that the distribution of AHIMS sites doesn't mean that there's nothing in the project area, just that it hasn't been looked at yet. Steve expressed concern that the grass might impede effective survey but agreed that survey is still important in order to understand the cultural landscape. He mentioned that many burial trees have been lost to land clearance.	Comments are acknowledged and incorporated in the report.

Table 4.3 **Response to presentation of information and methodology**

Date	Received from		Comment	Response
9 March 2022		A Ngarabal individual who has subsequently withdrawn from the project	The individual expressed concern regarding the removal and cleaning of artefacts from ancestors' sacred sites. He also questioned the legal processes of the project: he believes the system is flawed and that people should have to prove their connection to Country. He believes the true custodians of the land in which the project area sits is Ngarabal land.	Our intent is to work with the local Aboriginal community to further investigate and understand the past campsites and living places. Any cultural material will be managed carefully and respectfully, and once the works are completed will be re-buried back on Country; or in accordance with the local Aboriginal community's wishes. While invasive, the proposed works are not destructive, but rather aim to understand these places and seek to avoid such destruction from the proposed development wherever feasible. To date no specific cultural or historical information has been provided about the project area that would indicate this would be considered an Aboriginal place and that specific cultural mapping is required. EMM is working within the current established processes which require us to consult with all Aboriginal people who register for the project.
9 March 2022	Leroy Connors	Leroy Connors	Does not believe Anaiwan should be walking on land where the project is situated.	EMM is working within the current established processes which require us to consult with all Aboriginal people who register for the project.

4.6 Stage 4 – review of draft Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment

This report was distributed to the registered Aboriginal parties on 12 August 2022, and 28 days provided for comment (to 9 September 2022). On 9 September 2022, NTS Corp of behalf of the Gomeroi Applicant requested an extension to the comment period and an additional week was provided.

4.6.1 Aboriginal focus group meeting

On 6 September 2022 a meeting was held at the RSM Club Inverell to discuss the overall findings of the draft ACHA report including survey and test excavation, identified sites and places of cultural materials and values, significance of the finds and their potential. Approximately ten RAPs attended the meeting. Intangible and/or cultural values associated with the project area, specifically around flora and fauna were explored. The meeting concluded with a detailed line by line discussion of the management strategy and recommendations and discussions around the Aboriginal cultural heritage management plan (ACHMP) being recommended, including its purposes, what it may include and how it would manage cultural materials into the future.

Feedback throughout the meeting was generally positive and supportive of the ACHA and proposed management measures, with a number of minor corrections and/or clarification sought. These included:

- *Protocols for fieldwork:* There were mixed views on this. Jo Irving (JI) raised the issue of how Aboriginal survey work is undertaken, particularly in regard to the issue of men and women's sites and the consideration of gender segregation during on-site activities. Feedback received after the meeting was that others were opposed to the separation of men and women during fieldwork. Alan Williams (AW) responded that this has not been raised in the project to date, but certainly can be brought in as part of the process on any future works. EMM asks for cultural information and requirements at the start of every project involving Aboriginal consultation.
- *Flora and fauna* within the project area. JI emphasised the importance of protecting bush tucker and medicine as well as streams, fish and frogs. He pointed out that the ACHA is not just about 'sites' but also about cultural heritage. This was supported by a number of other participants. A number of options for mitigation measures for plant species of cultural significance were discussed such as: collecting a sample of particular plant species and their re-location to local nurseries or other identified venue determined by the Aboriginal parties; and the use of endemic and suitable species for any re-vegetation requirements for the project during and following construction. No particular plants of cultural significance in addition to those already mentioned in the report (draft ACHA p.66) were identified. AW responded that mitigation measures, in consultation with the Aboriginal community will be included in the ACHMP to consider flora and fauna further.
- *Artefact sites:* Overall, cultural material across the proposed development footprint was sparse, comprising isolated finds and low density artefact scatters. An area beside Kings Creek was targeted for subsurface testing but artefact numbers were very low. Artefact sites previously identified within the development footprint will be salvaged through surface collection.

- *Scar trees:* All trees identified during survey as culturally scarred will be avoided except for SSF-ST1 which is dead and lying down in the middle of a proposed solar array. Discussion in the field was that the tree could be moved to the edge of the development footprint. During the meeting some concern was raised regarding the integrity of the tree and whether it would survive a move. This will need to be confirmed and the appropriate management decided – whether the tree can be moved or will need to be fenced and avoided. AW also advised that there are a number of trees in the potential PV area (ST 6, 7 and 8), which would be avoided by the development, but would be surrounded by development activities into the future (ie the cultural landscape may be affected). Further discussion was undertaken that indicated that any scarred trees that may require harm would be subject to further assessment by an arboriculturist to determine cultural origins, and the outcomes of this assessment would further direct their management. It was agreed that such assessment would be undertaken with registered Aboriginal representatives present.
- *Ochre resources:* AW pointed out that a buffer around the main creeklines will ensure that the ochre resources (and many of the trees, artefacts, and flora and fauna) will be avoided. In consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders, access for the Aboriginal community to the ochre resources including locations, methods, personnel and timing will be included in the ACHMP. Those present at the meeting were supportive of this.
- *Significance Assessment* (Table 13.1) It was generally agreed that the scientific significance values could be applied to cultural significance (eg the main ochre resource and 4 of the scarred trees were given a high significance rating for scientific and cultural values, all other sites were low or moderate). AW indicated that further thoughts and feedback on this could be provided following the meeting until report finalisation on Friday (9 September 2022).
- *Management Summary and Recommendations* (Section 13.3). These were generally accepted with the following additions:
 - That suitable cultural protocols for site investigations be developed;
 - That Aboriginal stakeholders are involved in any future management of culturally modified trees; and
 - That management of culturally significant flora be included.

4.6.2 Responses to the draft ACHA

Five written responses to the draft ACHA were received and were generally supportive, with minor comments and requests, mostly around future RAP involvement in monitoring, rehabilitation, assessment and consultation, and regarding site significance. In addition, a phone call was received from Anthony Munro after the closing date for comment. A summary is provided in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Responses to the draft ACHA

Date	Received from		Comment	Response
	Group	Name		
8 September 2022	Anaiwan LALC	Greg Livermore	Happy with the report, provided that suggestions raised at the meeting are included.	Section 13.3 has been updated to reflect the suggestions raised at the AFG meeting.
8 September 2022	Edgerton/Kwiambal	Samantha Duncan	Generally supportive of the contents of the report	Noted
8 September 2022	Iwatta Aboriginal Corporation	Jocelyn Blair	Generally supportive, with the following requests: 1. RAPS to monitor the installation of permanent protective fencing for the modified trees and Cultural buffer zones. 2. RAPS to be fully involved in the rehabilitation of the project area, scheduled for the year 2060. 3. All modified trees are to be deemed high significance until further assessment is completed, we recommend Mal Ridges (OEH) officer conduct the assessment. 4. RAPS to monitor all initial ground disturbances, due to the fact that 99% of Cultural markers have been demolished. Eg: Burial markers, Bora grounds, stone arrangement, etc. 5. Ochre pits are deemed of high significance as they are associated with ceremonies and spiritual rituals.	1. The ACHMP will set out provision and protocols for RAP involvement in works involving the protection of culturally modified trees. 2. The ACHMP will set out provision and protocols for RAP involvement in the management of culturally important flora and fauna and the rehabilitation of the project area. 3. The cultural values column in Table 11.1 has been updated to reflect the high significance of culturally modified trees. Trees will be assessed by a specialist with RAP representative(s) if the development footprint changes and the trees are at risk of impacts. Management as per Section 13.2.3 will be implemented. 4. The ACHMP will set out provision and protocols for RAP involvement in the management of Aboriginal sites and places. 5. The cultural values column in Table 11.1 has been updated to reflect the high significance of the ochre resources.
9 September 2022	Vicky Duncan	Vicky Duncan	Recommends that one person from the registered groups attend future meetings and that person is responsible for reporting back to their community or organisation.	Noted

Table 4.4 **Responses to the draft ACHA**

Date	Received from		Comment	Response
20 September 2022	Gomerioi Applicant	Anthony Munro	Anthony raised the possibility that the proposed development footprint could be part of a Dreaming and/or walking track between Ashford and Tingha and that the ochre resource would have been part of preparation for Ceremony. He requested that information on the TransGrid Aboriginal heritage assessment be included in the ACHA.	The ACHMP will consult with key stakeholders regarding the possibility of culturally significant sites and their management. Reference to the TransGrid assessment has been included in Table 7.1.

5 Existing environment

5.1 Key findings

- The landscape of the study area is characterised by broad low hills, with a creeks and drainage lines running south to north into Kings Creek.
- The study area is located in the catchment of the MacIntyre River. Kings Creek (4th order) runs along the northern boundary, joining the Macintyre River outside the study area to the west. Tributaries to Kings Creek within the study area include Kateys Creek (3rd order) to the west, Jessie Creek (second order) in the centre of the study area and a number of first to third order tributaries in the east of the study area. The existing road that will be used as the access road for the project crosses a number of streams, including Swan Brook (4th order), Wet Creek (3rd order) and a third order tributary to Kings Creek. Terrace areas beside the main creeks may have provided suitable camp site locations.
- The geology of the study area is dominated by basalt, and surface outcropping is limited to loose rocks and occasional exposed bedrock in the stream beds.
- On gently sloping landforms close to drainage depressions and on hillcrests, soils may be thinner and stonier, and artefacts are likely to be limited to the topsoil layers. Deeper soils on terrace landforms beside reliable water sources may contain deeper depth of deposit depending on the level of disturbance from pastoral use. Artefacts are unlikely to be present in boggy and waterlogged soils on lower slopes and valley floors because these areas are unlikely to have been utilised for camping.
- The majority of the study area been affected by historical land use practices and past disturbances associated with land clearing, cropping and livestock grazing.

5.2 Rationale

Understanding environmental context assists with predictions of archaeological potential, such as the likelihood of archaeological material being present in the landscape, its spatial distribution and its preservation. Landscape features were an important factor for the choice of camping and transitory and ceremonial areas used by Aboriginal people. Similarly, these landscape features and historical land-use plays a role in the level of preservation and the integrity of archaeological sites.

A landscape consisting of suitable topography, hydrology, geology and soils has strong links with natural resources that would have been available to, and sought after, by Aboriginal people. Flora and fauna would have provided food, tools and ceremony (culturally modified trees); proximity to fresh water was necessary for life and growing crops, as well as gathering fish and eels. Landscape features, such as sandstone overhangs, were useful for shelter; stone artefacts were manufactured from raw stone material that was collected from quarry sites; and stone arrangements relied on the landscape.

5.3 Landscape overview

The study area is part of the New England Tablelands Bioregion which covers an area of more than 3,000,000 ha. Over 95% of this bioregion is within NSW, with the remainder extending north into Queensland. The New England Tableland Bioregion is a stepped plateau of hills and plains with elevations between 600 m and 1,500 m on Permian sedimentary rocks, intrusive granites and extensive tertiary basalt flows.

The landscape of the study area is characterised by broad low hills, with a creeks and drainage lines running south to north into Kings Creek. The study area consists of two primary ridges, sloping from south to north, subdivided by Jessie Creek and bordered by Kateys Creek to the west and an unnamed second order stream to the east. These ridges originate in a main ridge, running roughly east to west to the south of the study area at an elevation of over 900 m Australian Height Datum (AHD). Elevation at the southern end of the project footprint is around 840 m AHD sloping to 720 m AHD in proximity to Kings Creek at the northern end of the study area. Slopes are generally gently inclined, ranging from a 2.9% north to south slope on the western ridge is 2.9% up to 10% beside Jessies Creek in the east and Kateys Creek in the west. The lower lying portions of the landscape in the west and north-west of the study area have been most intensively cultivated in recent years for crops and livestock grazing. Topography across the study area is shown on Figure 5.1.

5.4 Hydrology

Kings Creek (4th order stream – Strahler stream order) runs south-east to north-east across the north-eastern edge of the study area and along the northern boundary, joining the Macintyre River outside the study area to the west. Tributaries to Kings Creek within the study area include Kateys Creek (3rd order) to the west, Jessie Creek (second order) in the centre of the study area and a number of first to third order tributaries in the east of the study area. The existing road that will be used as the access road for the project is via Spring Mountain Road and Sturmans Road and crosses a number of streams, including Swan Brook (4th order), Wet Creek (3rd order) and a third order tributary to Kings Creek. The hydrology of the study area is shown in Figure 5.1.

The creek environment varies from an incised, stony-bottomed channel, to (more commonly) shallow, meandering drainage lines with broad banks encompassing marshy areas easily waterlogged during rain events.

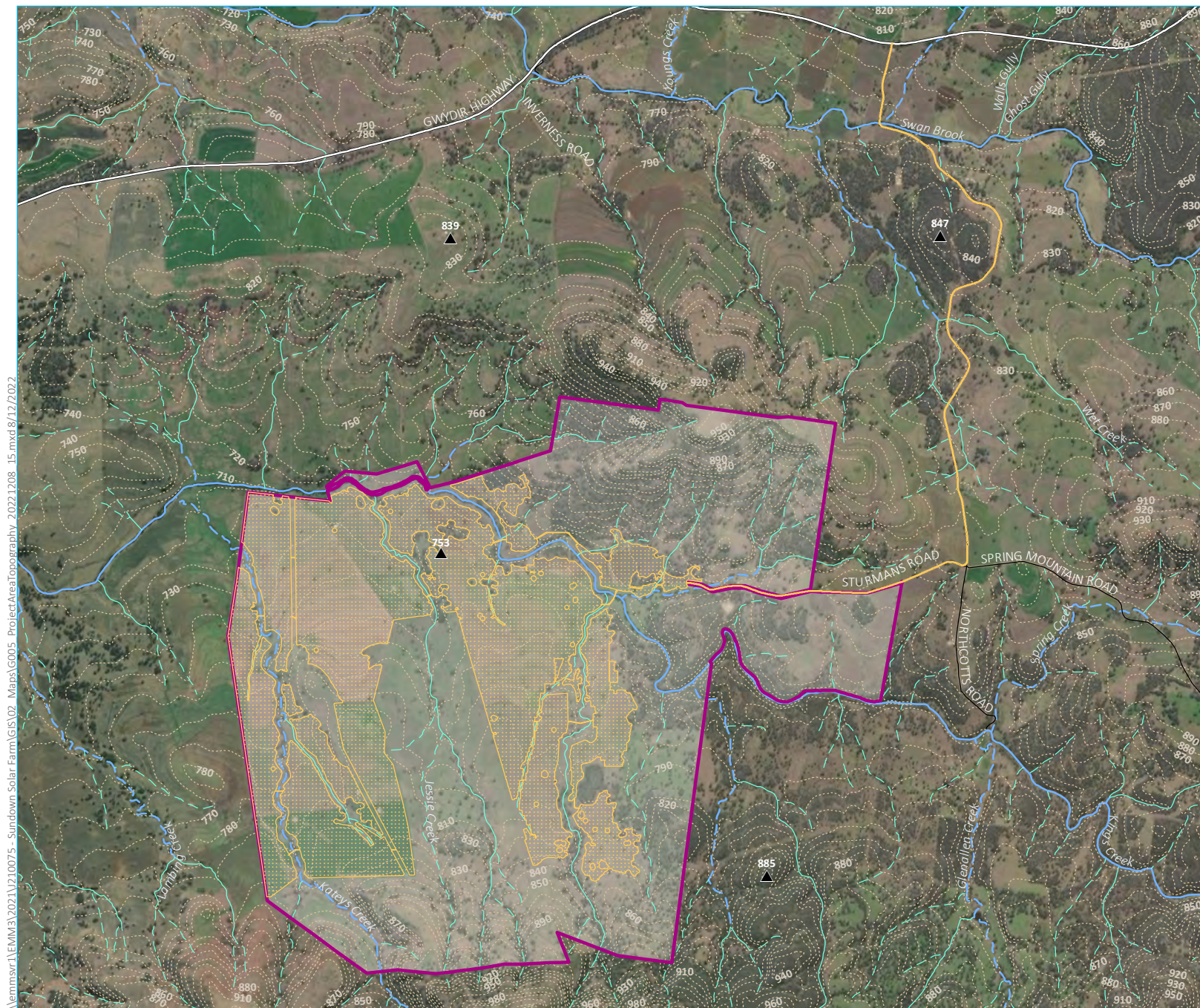
High order watercourses and their tributaries were often used by Aboriginal people in the past as suitable areas for camping and food and resource procurement. As such, the potential for archaeological sites and deposits to be found in their vicinity, is generally high particularly on the lower slopes and level terraces.

5.5 Geology and geomorphology

The New England Tableland Bioregion is a stepped plateau of hills and plains with elevations between 600 and 1,500 m on Permian sedimentary rocks, intrusive granites and extensive Tertiary basalts.

The study area is part of the New England fold belt in the north-east of NSW and is composed of sedimentary rocks of Carboniferous and Permian age that were extensively faulted during a period of rapid continental plate movement associated with granite intrusions in the late Carboniferous. Much of the bedrock is now overlain by Tertiary basalt flows rarely exceeding 100 m in thickness that lie on river gravels and sands or on lake sediments. As the basalt erodes the sands are exposed and have historically been mined in the local area for the sapphires, diamonds, gold and tin ore that they contain (NPWS 2003, p.157). Basalt country across the study area is generally more planar than the Great Escarpment to the east of the study area, where coastal streams have formed deeply incised gorges below the plateau.

Where the Tertiary caps have weathered, underlying sedimentary rocks such as siltstones, cherts, greywacke and jasper are exposed and were utilised in the past by Aboriginal people.



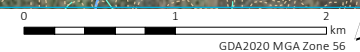
- KEY**
- Proposed Sundown Solar Farm (Project area)
 - Conceptual disturbance footprint
 - Standard spot height
 - Major road
 - Minor road
 - Topographic contour (10 m)
 - Strahler stream order
 - 1st order
 - 2nd order
 - 3rd order
 - 4th order

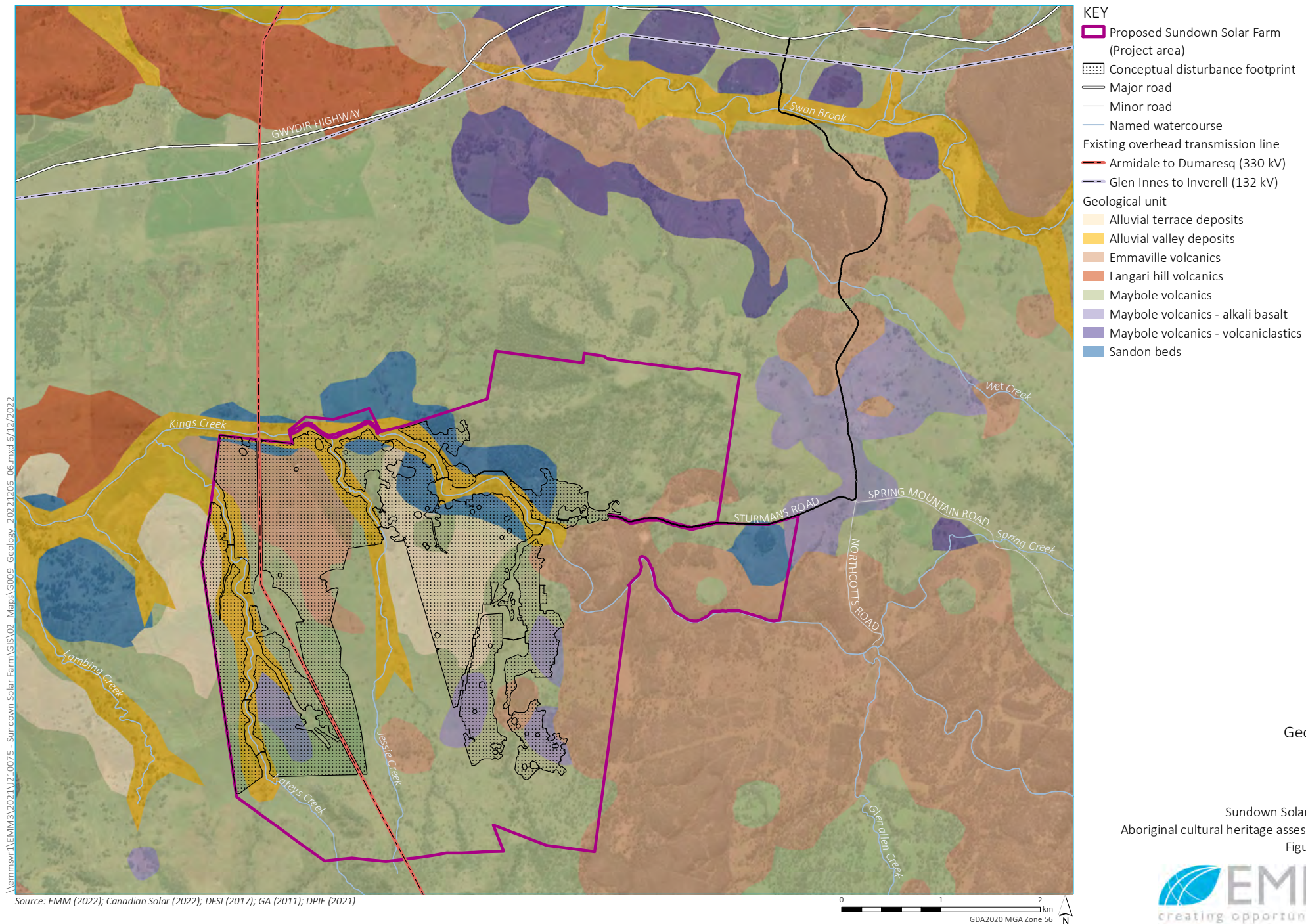
Topography and hydrology

Sundown Solar Farm
Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment
Figure 5.1



Source: EMM (2022); Canadian Solar (2022); DFSI (2017); DPI (2015); GA (2011); DPI (2015)





5.6 Soil landscapes

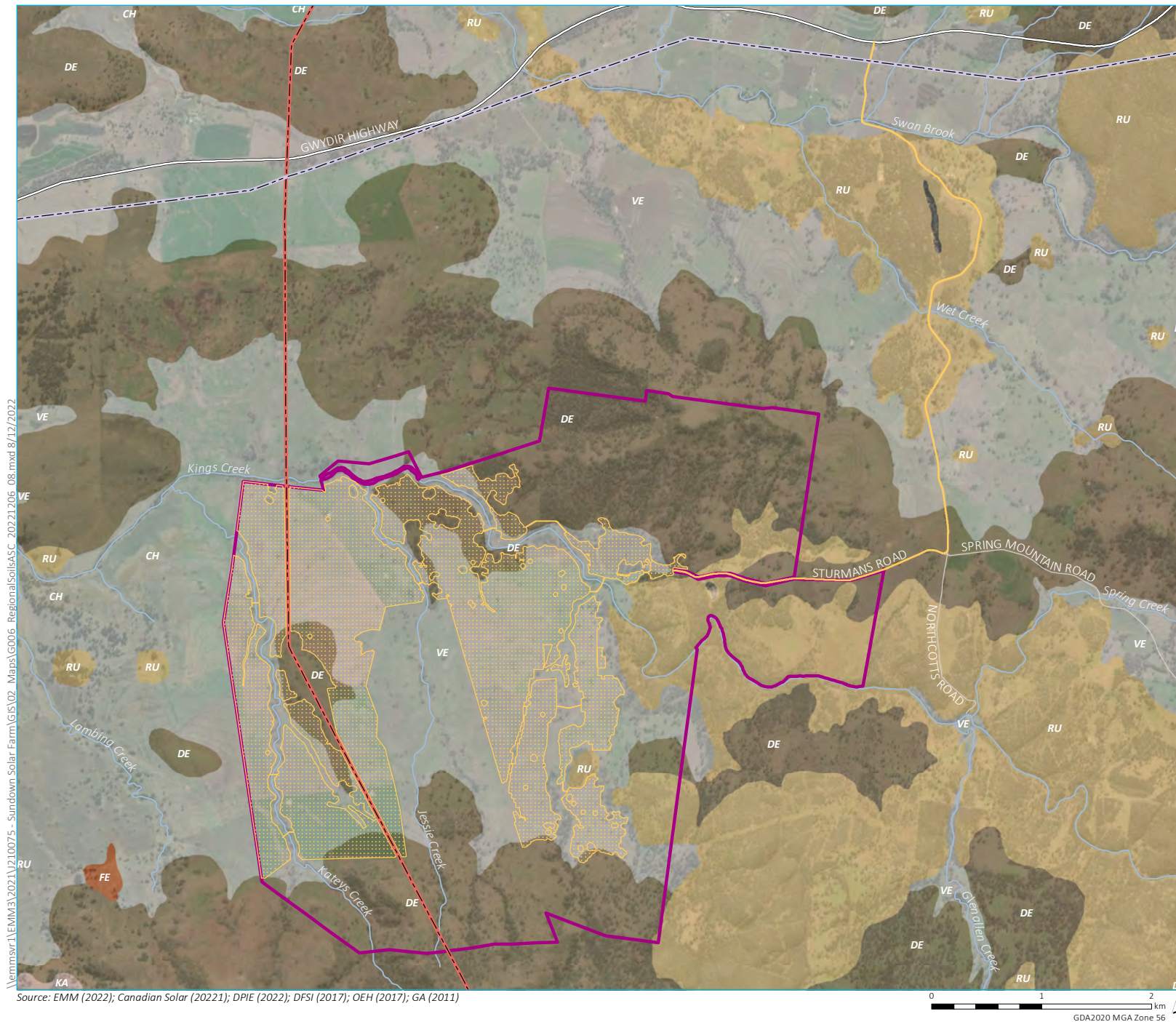
Soil landscape classifications and their boundaries provide pre-defined areas which are informative for the archaeological investigation. The Australian Soil Classification (ASC) scheme (Isbell 2016) is a multi-category scheme with soil classes defined based on diagnostic horizons and their arrangement in vertical sequence as seen in an exposed soil profile. This information provides another layer to categorise the landscape for the predictive model, additional to what a topographic description can provide. Soil information describes the depths of residual soils and colluvial soils and identifies areas that are characterised by erosion or skeletal soils and exposed bedrock versus those that may contain a deeper profile where cultural material may be buried.

With reference to the eSPADE' Soil Profile Database (Version 2.0, OEH 2016), the soil types shown in regional soil mapping of the study area consist of Ferrosols, Vertosols, Dermosols, Rudosols and Tenosols. The ASC soil map for the study area (from OEH 2017a) is presented in Figure 5.3.

The majority of the study area consists of the Vertosol soil type. Vertosols are typically highly productive soil types with high clay content and associated high nutrient status and water holding capacity. Vertosols subsoils can be highly saline and sodic. When dry, the soils have open macropores or cracks, which allow ready infiltration of water into the soil profile which can lead to subsoil erosion, gullyng and tunnelling. These macropores close up when the soil is wetted, leading to issues with poor infiltration and waterlogging which can be worsened by the possible sodic nature of the subsoils. This results in boggy and waterlogged soils on lower slopes and valley floors.

The other prominent soil types of the area are Rudosols and Tenosols, poorly developed soils that typically have low clay content and are weakly structured, sandy soils. They are typically benign from a soil chemistry perspective, being typically non-saline and non-sodic with poor fertility.

On gently sloping landforms close to drainage depressions and on hillcrests, soils may be thinner and stonier, and artefacts are likely to be limited to the topsoil layers. Deeper soils on terrace landforms beside reliable water sources may contain deeper depth of deposit depending on the level of disturbance from pastoral use. Artefacts are unlikely to be present in boggy and waterlogged soils on lower slopes and valley floors because these areas are unlikely to have been utilised for camping.



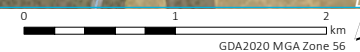
- KEY**
- Proposed Sundown Solar Farm (Project area)
 - Conceptual disturbance footprint
 - Major road
 - Minor road
 - Named watercourse
 - Existing overhead transmission line
 - Armidale to Dumaresq (330 kV)
 - Glen Innes to Inverell (132 kV)
 - Dominant Australian Soil Classification - Order
 - CH | Chromosols
 - DE | Dermosols
 - FE | Ferrosols
 - KA | Kandosols
 - RU | Rudosols
 - VE | Vertosols

Soils

Sundown Solar Farm
Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment
Figure 5.3



Source: EMM (2022); Canadian Solar (2022); DPIE (2022); DFSI (2017); OEH (2017); GA (2011)



5.7 Flora and fauna

Most of the original native vegetation has been cleared from the study area as a result of intensive agricultural activities. Pre-colonial biodiversity would have been greater than today without the impact of widespread vegetation clearance. However, remnant vegetation across the study area provides insight into past available resources. Native birds, reptiles, mammals, insects and aquatic life would have occupied the landscape, and along with plant resources, would have provided various resources for consumption and use.

Extant areas of woodland and open forest are retained as narrow, disconnected patches along creek lines, as scattered trees across large areas of pasture, and as regenerating woodland in the east. The hills and slopes generally support grassy open woodlands dominated by White Box (*Eucalyptus albens*), with north-south third order drainage lines supporting White Box-dominated grassy woodlands upstream (ie towards the south) and Ribbon Gum (*E. viminalis*) Rough-barked Apple (*Angophora floribunda*) open forests further downstream (ie towards the north). On the lower slopes approaching the riparian zone of Kings Creek, the White Box -dominated grassy woodlands transition to grassy box woodlands dominated by Blakely's Red Gum (*E. blakelyi*) and Yellow Box (*E. melliodora*). A gallery forest of River Oak (*Casuarina cunninghamiana*) line Kings Creek (EMM 2022).

The bark of grey box and narrow-leafed box had a wide variety of uses and are commonly recorded with Aboriginal scarring and carving in the New England tablelands. Other common scarred tree species in the local area include river red gum, bumble box and white box (DEC 2005 p.59–60).

5.8 Land use and disturbance

Previous land disturbance has a significant impact to the survivability of cultural materials if present. While there are natural processes that can disturb and/or destroy cultural material, more frequently it is increasing settlement and development over the last 200 years that has resulted in the most significant impacts. The history and land -use of the study area is presented in detail in EMM's historical assessment of the project (EMM 2021).

The majority of the study area has been modified by historical land use practices and past disturbances associated with land clearing, rock-picking, cropping and livestock grazing, with the predominant land use being cropping. Although the entire study area has been subject to widespread clearing, there are a number of mature trees that have survived since colonial settlement for use as shade for livestock.

Historical aerial photographs dating from 1962 show extensive vegetation clearance particularly in the western half of the study area (Appendix C). Since then, no substantial changes in land use and disturbance have occurred. Comparisons between the stream alignments in 1962 and the present-day indicates that no significant channel movement has occurred. The riparian corridors have experienced limited revegetation since 1962. Historical aerial photographs are included in Appendix C.

Widespread historical vegetation clearance is very likely to have accelerated erosion in many areas within the study area. Consequently, pre-colonial riverbanks, particularly on river bends, are likely to have been eroded and pre-colonial ground surface levels may have been buried from alluvial deposition. Further details of disturbance levels observed in the field are presented in the survey results in Chapter 8.

6 Ethno-historical context

6.1 Regional information

Information about the socio-cultural structure of Aboriginal society prior to European contact largely comes from ethno-historical accounts made by colonial settlers. These accounts and observations were often made after significant social disruption due to disease and displacement. As a result, this information is often contentious, particularly in relation to language group boundaries. Therefore, it is likely that language group boundaries were far more diffuse than the arbitrary demarcations drawn by colonial observers.

According to Tindale, the study area falls on the Aboriginal language group boundary of *Nganyaywana (Anaiwan)* and *Ngarabal* (Plate 6.1). *Ngarabal* people were located from Glencoe north to Bolivia then slightly east to the Bundjalung border and west to take in the Beardy plains and the top of the Seven River area. The area around Kingsplains, Wellingrove and Strathbogie stations have also been home to the *Ngarabal*. *Ngarabal* people are closely related to *Jukambal* to the east (Tindale 1974). *Anaiwan* country borders *Ngarabal* country to the south. The first historical references of the Anaiwan language were from the Europeans during 1880s (eg William Gardner, Robert Mathews). Norman Tindale (1974) recorded the location of the *Anaiwan* as:

New England tableland from Guyra and Ben Lomond south to Uralla and Moombie Range; northwest to Tingha; at Bendemeer and Armidale (Plate 6.1).

The Encyclopaedia of Aboriginal Australia (AIATSIS) generally follows Tindale's boundary and shows the study area as on the boundary with the *Nganyaywana (Anaiwan)* (Plate 6.1), a language group which was coined by linguist Terry Crowley (1976). Other Aboriginal language groups whose traditional lands lie in the New England Tablelands Bioregion and surrounding the study area, include the *Kwaimbul* to the north-west, and *Kamilaroi* to the west, while the *Banbai* inhabited areas around Ben Lomond and Mt Mitchell, south-east of the study area at the centre of the region.

A *Ngarabal* story tells how the Aboriginal people of the region were once unified but became separated and founded different language groups after the great flood (*MacPherson 1904, p.682-683*). William Gardener, a teacher in the New England region (c. 1842–54), recalled that dialects of region varied over short distances, c. 80 km to 160 km (Gardner 1978 [1842–54], p.245). Groups interacted for economic and ceremonial purposes, including intermarriage, and so knew the dialects of their neighbours (Collaborative Solutions 2002, p.31; AMBS 2013, p.15). As Gardener states, the people of the districts were “frequently called upon to decide the quarrels of their neighbors, and to attend Corroboras and Borrahs to a considerable distance from their own district” (Gardner 1978 [1842–54], p.246).

Aboriginal people used the landscape as both a natural and cultural resource and there is a strong oral history indicating seasonal movement of Aboriginal people through the rugged gorge system, between the coastal plains and tablelands. The tablelands were more intensively occupied during summer and autumn, with communities moving either to the coast or the western river systems for winter. Archaeological evidence suggests that Aboriginal people of the tablelands traded with groups on the Western slopes and that a range of stone tools such as jagged spears, boomerangs and waddies were created using local and traded stone and local hardwood. Mammals such as kangaroo and possum were used for food, clothing and decoration.

The region is also known for ornately carved trees, ceremonial bora grounds and art sites, indicating an intimate spiritual, as well as a physical, attachment to the sacred landscape the Aboriginal people inhabited.

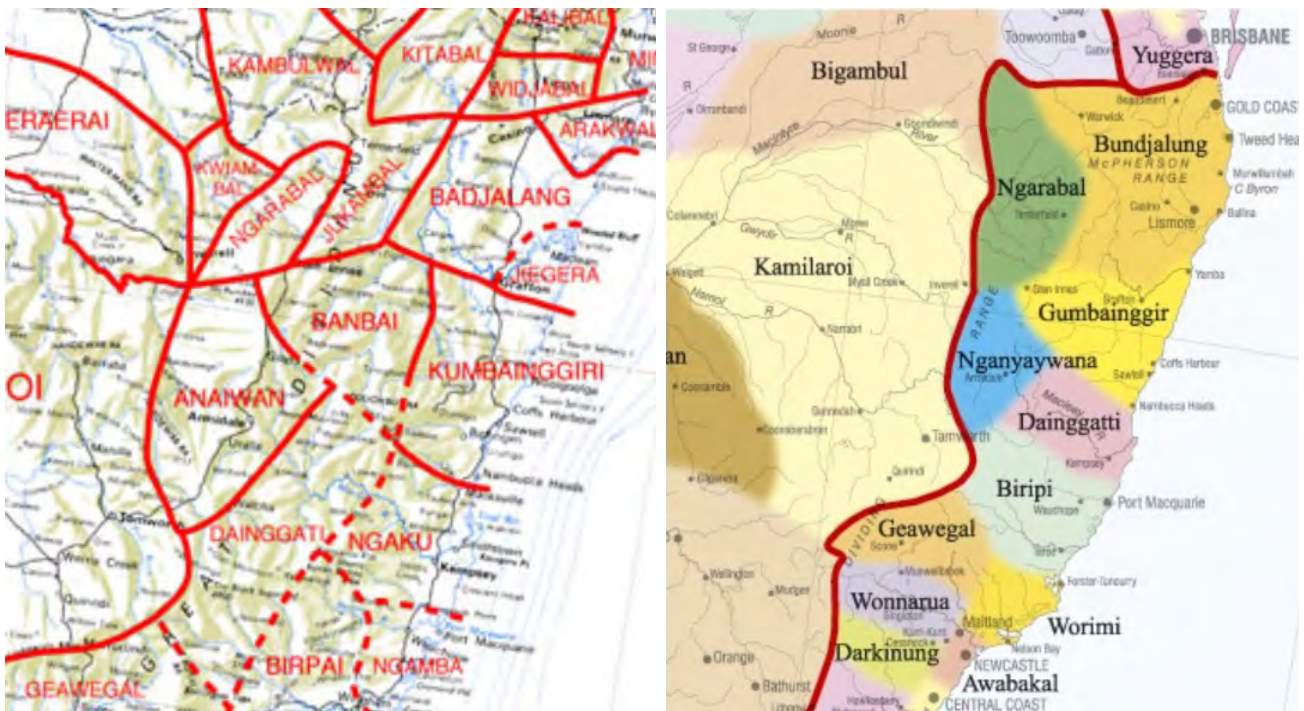


Plate 6.1 Left: Tindale's map (1974). Right: The Encyclopaedia of Aboriginal Australia (AIATSIS) generally follows Tindale's boundary showing the study area as located on the border with *Nganyaywana* (Anaiwan)

6.2 Living arrangements

Shelter at open camp sites would have involved the construction of temporary timber-framed huts, often near the trunks of existing trees. Sir Thomas Mitchell noted when visiting a group of huts near the Gwydir, on the western slopes of the New England Tablelands (also referred to within this report as the Tablelands), that the huts were grouped together, all facing a central hearth. The huts were:

...semi-circular, or circular, the roof conical and from one side a flat roof stood forwards like a portice, supported by two sticks. Most of the huts were close to the trunk of a tree and were covered, not as in other parts, by sheets of bark, but with a variety of materials, such as reeds, grass and boughs. (Mitchell 1839, in McBryde 1974, p.9)

The temporary or semi-permanent nature of the huts suggests there was relatively frequent movement throughout the landscape.

Archaeological evidence shows that Aboriginal people also used large natural stone arrangements and rock overhangs for camping and shelter but there is limited ethnographic information about this in the Tablelands.

6.3 Local beliefs and ceremonial practices

The Tablelands have a high number of ceremonial sites including Bora rings, stone pathways, carved trees and rock art. It is commonly known that the area is spiritually linked to Baimai (creator god), Birrahgnooloo (his emu-wife) and Daramulan (son of Baimai) (Flood 2010, p. 238). There are gaps in knowledge regarding information of the use of Bora rings and other ceremonies because Aboriginal people were often unwilling to have white settlers present at the ceremonies, therefore, historical records of the events tend to be disjointed and mostly speculations.

Bullcorronda (Mount Yarrowyck) was at times a meeting place for many of these ceremonies; located approximately 60 km south of the study area, Bullcorronda is a prominent granite outcrop situated on western slopes of the New England Tablelands of NSW at the head of the Gwydir River valley. Bullcorronda is regarded as a ceremonial meeting site by the present Aboriginal communities, but it is also part of a significant cluster of sites in the region that have ceremonial or ritual meaning. The key recorded cultural feature is the Mount Yarrowyck Art Site. The Bullcorronda cultural area is defined as the geographic extent of the communities of people with a cultural association with Bullcorronda (Mount Yarrowyck).

Ethno-historical accounts indicate that Aboriginal people of the Tablelands disposed of their dead by burial. Accounts of burial practices include references to burials being marked by carved trees, stone mounds known as cairns and earth mounds (W Gardener 1854 in McBryde 1974, p.149). Other writers also mention the construction of large earth mounds (approximately 4 foot in height) covered by sticks or logs to deter wild dogs (A.W. Howitt 1904, in McBryde 1974, p.149). Further north near Tenterfield there are also accounts of the dead being placed in trees (McBryde 1974, p.149).

6.4 Tools, weapons and apparel

Ethno-historical information lists an array of tools and weapons and also mentions areas of raw material procurement. Many items are unlikely to have survived as artefacts in the archaeological record because they are susceptible to decomposition. Items made of wood are a primary example. Ethnographic accounts of tools in the Tablelands focus on spears, clubs, waddies (a type of hunting stick) and boomerangs among wooden artefacts and on axes and stone implements such as stone tools (McBryde 1974, p.13). Rugs and cloaks were made of kangaroo and possum skins with the aid of bone needles and animal sinews for thread. Wood, bark and animal materials were also used to make items like bags, fishing nets and wooden vessels (McBryde 1974, p.13).

6.5 Contact and post contact overview

Surveyor-General John Oxley explored the region in 1818. Development of land for grazing followed, as squatters moved into the district from about 1835. This resulted in significant disruption and impacts to the lives of the Aboriginal peoples of the region. Increasing numbers of squatters and the establishment of pastoral runs restricted access to traditional lands including hunting and fishing grounds. Stations, primarily for cattle, were established, although by the end of the nineteenth century this had largely changed to sheep grazing. Aboriginal people often worked as stockmen on the stations. Some squatters employed Aboriginal people as shepherds (such as Edward Ogilvie in northern NSW) and it was often women who did much of the shepherding. Yet, if they were paid wages at all, they were much lower than white employees and more often they were given rations and cast-off clothes (Pickard 2008, p.71).

The study area is located within the historical boundaries of *Newstead* station. The land was first claimed by Joseph King in 1836 on behalf of the firm Clerk & Rankin and by 1838 the property was a working sheep station known as *Frenchaye* (Gerald Steding Photography, 2016, p. 8). In 1840 the property was sold to John Rankin, who named the property *Glencorse*; however, Rankin soon sold the property to the firm of Anderson and Sinclair in 1841, who renamed the property *Newstead* (Gerald Steding Photography, 2016, p.8). The property has continued as a pastoral property ever since although is now used for cattle grazing.

At around the time of early squatting in the district, the number of Aboriginal people in the Tablelands New England area was estimated by Commissioner George McDonald to be around 600 (McDonald 1845 in Hudson 2006). He also noted the impact of disease and land clearance for sheep grazing (and diminishing macropod numbers) on the Aboriginal population.

The government started to distribute blankets in the New England region in the 1840s. In the local area blankets were distributed at Glen Innes. One occasion is recorded on the Queen's Birthday in 1870:

The blacks received their blankets at the court house, distributed by the CPS, assisted by Sen Constable Reynolds, and at the closure of the distribution they gave three cheers for the Queen. (*The Armidale Express and New England General Advertiser* 11 June 1870, p.4)

The contact period of pastoral runs in the Tablelands featured many interactions with Aboriginal people, which ranged from atrocities relating to the murder of Aboriginal people during early settlement to working arrangements between settlers and local Aboriginal people.

Tensions between Aboriginal people and settlers mounted throughout the early to mid-nineteenth century. During the 1830s, a period of intense hostility characterised the spread of pastoral concerns within the colony. There were frequent conflicts between shepherds and Aborigines. Aboriginal people stole sheep and attacked shepherds, probably to defend territory but also triggered by the taking of women. Shepherds raped Aboriginal women and killed Aboriginal people in retaliation for real or imagined offences (Pickard 2008, p.78).

At this time (1830s) the Tablelands formed one corner of the government's Mounted Police who were often responsible for the escalation of armed conflict and violence in rural districts. However, violence extended outside the law which is exemplified by the atrocities carried out by a dozen or so stockmen in what is known as the Myall Creek massacre in June 1838, approximately 70 km west of the study area. Twenty eight Aboriginal men, women and children who were camped peacefully were slaughtered and after two trials, seven of the eleven perpetrators were hanged (Roberts 2006, p.104). This incident was notable as it was the first time settlers were punished for killing Aboriginal people. However, subsequent massacres often went unreported.

By the early 1850s, this expansion and the often hostile interactions between the Aboriginal population and the colonial squatters had devastating effects. The local Aboriginal people were effectively displaced from their land and other traces of former custodianship of the land were eroded by the renaming of much of the topography and local watercourses (Ferry 1999, p.3, 15–16). The Anaiwan continued to inhabit the Armidale region maintaining traditional practices, where possible, with reports of encampments and corroborees into the 1860s (Ferry 1999, p.47).

Newstead Station (on which the study area is located) is claimed to have been the first place in New South Wales where tin was discovered (The Sydney Morning Herald, 1872, p. 5). Local histories state that *North Newstead* shepherd Joseph Webb discovered tin ore in an old saw pit near his hut on the edge of *Newstead* and *Elmsmore* around 1870 (Glen Innes Examiner, 1921, p. 3). In 1871 the Newstead Mining Company discovered a rich load of tin ore (The Newcastle Chronicle, 1871) machinery was brought in and the mine worked by 20 men (The Armidale Express and New England General Advertiser, 1872a, 1872b). Mining continued at Newstead mine into the twentieth century. The nearby town of Inverell grew rapidly after the first viable tin deposits in Australia were discovered at Elmsmore and Tingha.

In 1883, the Board for the Protection of Aborigines was established to provide recommendations concerning the welfare of Aboriginal people and to manage Aboriginal Reserves in New South Wales. The responsibilities of the Board included organising housing, and issuing blankets, clothing and ration coupons (NSW Government State Records 2010). During this time, the Aboriginal population was concentrated in rural areas, however as large pastoral properties were subdivided, government resettlement schemes encouraged people to move from stations and towns to Aboriginal camps and reserves (Giggs, Greenwood and Lea 1977, p.202; Hall 1977, pp.27–28; Moran 2004, p.7).

Aboriginal segregation became more institutionalised by the late nineteenth century. Between 1883 and 1908, 16 Aboriginal reserves were established in the Macleay, Nambucca and Bellinger valleys. Families for many years were fringe dwellers, living outside the town at places like Tingha, and "The Gully" now known as Goonoowigall Reserve (ABC Local 28 June 2010, also see the Sound Trail documenting life in the camp in the early twentieth century <https://www.soundtrails.com.au/soundtrails/goonoowigall>).



Plate 6.2 **Missionaries cabin and Mission Church, Long Gully (Tingha), app. 1933. (Mitchell Library PXA 773/Box 1)**



Plate 6.3 **School children at Long Gully, Tingha with Mrs and Miss V. Harris, Dec. 1929. (Mitchell Library SLNSW, Series 03 Box 1: Australian Indigenous Ministries pictorial material: pre 1960 photographs, PXA 773/Box 1)**

In 1890 the Board reported that in the Glen Innes District, which stretched west to include Inverell, there were 142 Aboriginal people and that some were:

...employed on stations shepherding, &c.; others hunt opossums for their skins which they sell; a few earn a living fossicking for gold ('Report of Board for the Protection of the Aborigines, for 1890', in *Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly (NSW)*, 1891. In ORALRA 2016, p.53)

By 1910, there were said to be only 262 Aboriginal people in the Tablelands (including what were then called 'half castes'). However, by the 1950s there were nearly 1,000. Today, over 5% of the regional population is of Aboriginal descent (Jordan 2006, p.123). Aboriginal people have made considerable headway in regaining their lost voice from centuries of adversity. The Aboriginal people of the Tablelands today are a testament that traditional authority, structures and legitimacies of Aboriginal law and culture have survived and continue to grow into the twenty first century (Jordan 2006, p.123).

7 Archaeological context

7.1 Regional context

Archaeological studies of the Tablelands have been ongoing since the 1960s and comprise academic studies closely associated with the University of New England (UNE) along with archaeological consultancy investigations in response to proposed developments across the region. The academic studies in particular have led to the development of regional Aboriginal occupation models that have been established, debated and refined – particularly regarding the mid-Holocene onwards.

Initial archaeological research by UNE indicated that Aboriginal occupation of the Tablelands was seasonal and transitory. This was argued due to the cold climate during winter and the associated lack of resources for subsistence (Bowdler 1981). In the 1970s, McBryde emphasised the harshness of the Tablelands, suggesting that it would have been a major obstacle to year-round occupation, resulting in a sparse distribution of sites in this zone compared with other more temperate climates (Binns & McBryde 1972). Some argued that instead, the Tablelands were mainly used for ceremonial purposes which was supported by the rich archaeological record of Bora rings, art sites, stone arrangements and carved trees along with Aboriginal knowledge of intangible sites (Flood 2010, pp.238–239).

In 1979, rock shelters were excavated by Carol Williams, including the Mt Yarrowyck Art Site (approximately 60 km south of the study area). At least seven (and possibly as many as 13) habitation sites were identified. The results indicated that the art site was occupied up to 4,000 years ago and that the area was used primarily as a ceremonial area along with maintenance areas, but not long-term habitation areas (Williams 1980, pp.83–85).

These initial hypotheses were challenged as a result of further research at UNE. In a major study, Godwin (1990) identified that the Tablelands had varying resources zones of woodland, grassland and wetlands. He argued that the Tablelands were not abandoned in winter at all but occupied all year round by small mobile groups. His evidence based on ethno-history, climate and surface archaeology suggests that the cold winter climate of the Tablelands was not a barrier to year-round settlement (Godwin 1990).

A recent study by Beck, Haworth and Appleton (2015) built upon the theory of year-round settlement, with a specific focus on the resources of lagoons in the upland wetlands of New England. They found that during the later Holocene, Aboriginal occupation in this area became more visible, including a high number of ceremonial sites in association with areas of greatest lagoon concentration. They hypothesise that the drier, more uncertain climate of the late Holocene would have concentrated game around larger lagoons which became the focus of consumption and exchange for Aboriginal people. They argue that the concentration of resources would have supported larger numbers of people often associated with ceremonial activity. The increase in social connectivity through ceremonial activity at this time may have been both a cause and effect of the spread of new technologies in stone implement manufacture and exchange. Ceremonial places occur more frequently here than in other regions, and in clusters (Beck 2006).

The upland wetlands study also identified that there is very little information about the chronology of sites in the Tablelands, including lagoon sites. The study involved surveys of a sample of 14 lagoons ranging from 2 ha to 400 ha in size and identified stone artefacts adjacent to eight of the lagoons. The stone artefacts include backed microliths, ground edge axes and a grindstone. Scarred trees, axe grinding grooves and a quarry were also found within 200 m of lagoons.

7.2 Local context

No previous Aboriginal archaeological investigations have been undertaken for the study area. However, in recent years, a number of Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment have been conducted in relation to the development of solar and wind farms in the local area. These studies help to create a predictive model of the range and nature of Aboriginal sites and features near the study area.

Apart from the New England Solar Farm (EMM 2018) none of these archaeological studies has involved test excavation. This is largely because the low frequency and low-density artefact sites present at these development sites were either salvaged or avoided.

Table 7.1 summarises the most relevant projects.

Table 7.1 **Local Aboriginal studies**

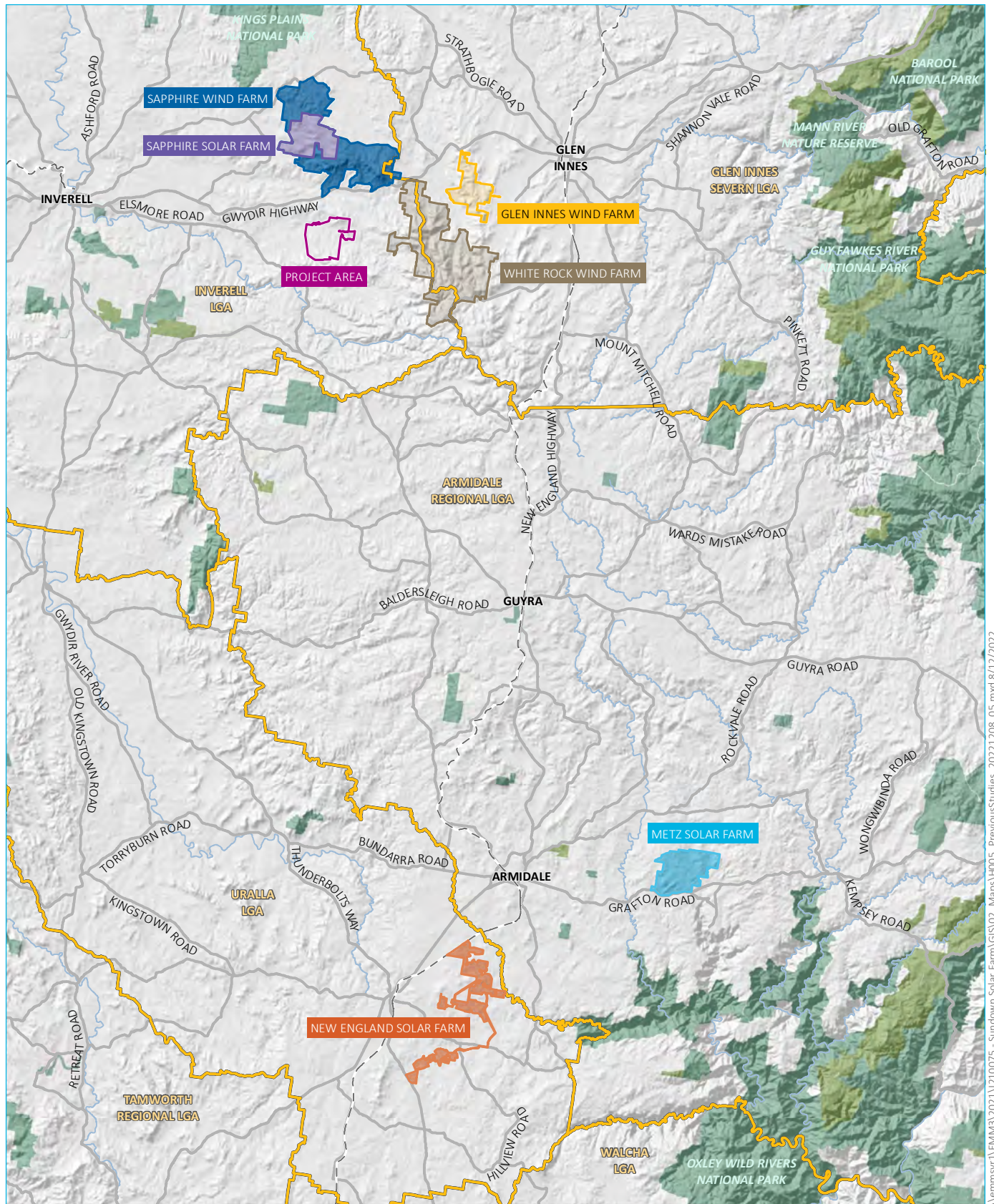
Project	Year of Aboriginal assessment	Distance from study area	Findings
New England Solar Farm	EMM (2018)	90 km south	Archaeological investigations identified 96 Aboriginal sites during the survey. The sites were predominantly artefact scatters and isolated finds. In addition, six grinding groove sites and thirteen scarred trees were identified. Of particular significance was a grinding groove, artefact scatter and PAD site, which is a rare site complex on a uniquely prominent landscape feature, the site comprised grinding grooves unmatched in size and extent by other known grinding grooves in the local area. Crest landforms contained the highest frequency of sites (57%) and the most archaeologically significant sites, including all of the stone quarry sites, all open stone artefact sites attributed with PAD and the most significant grinding groove site. Most of the sites identified on flats and watercourses were isolated artefacts but also included isolated incidences of scarred trees and artefact scatters. As a result of these findings, targeted test excavation was undertaken in 2019 and included as an addendum to the report. The purpose was to test areas with potential archaeological deposit (PAD) to determine the significance of these sites in order to establish appropriate project avoidance buffers. Elsewhere, surface collection was undertaken. Test excavation supported the prediction of relatively intact archaeological sites situated on elevated rocky crest landforms. While historical vegetation clearance, erosion and animal (namely livestock) disturbance has affected the wider project area, these sites have been somewhat protected from intensive cultivation and associated erosion and soil movement by the inaccessibility of the rocky crest landforms. Areas of PAD closest to the watercourse resulted in patchy, low to moderate artefact frequencies per test pit possibly due to repeated ploughing and cultivation. The overall implication of these findings is that the open camp sites in less favourable contexts on cleared and cultivated paddocks are likely to have low archaeological potential.
Sapphire Solar Farm	Dibden (2018)	12 km north	During archaeological survey, 15 low density artefact sites were recorded, most of which are isolated finds. The subject area was found to be highly disturbed by agricultural land use and, in some areas, by previous sapphire mining. The subject area was found to have relatively low archaeological sensitivity and significance. The majority of recorded Aboriginal artefact sites were assessed as representative of a low-density distribution of stone artefacts across the landscape. Several rarer artefacts were considered more significant and mitigation in the form of salvage (surface collection) was recommended.

Table 7.1 **Local Aboriginal studies**

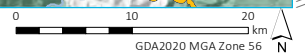
Project	Year of Aboriginal assessment	Distance from study area	Findings
Metz Solar Farm	Remnant Archaeology (2017)	85 km south-east	Survey identified three low density (2–3 artefacts) scatters, 38 isolated finds, two scarred trees and a stone arrangement across the project area. The report assessed the ground surface (archaeological) integrity of the project area as poor across the cropped paddocks and low across the cleared undulating paddocks. The scarred trees and stone arrangement were designated for avoidance. Where avoidance was not an option for the recorded artefacts, collection was recommended prior to project commencement but no test excavation was recommended.
Sapphire Wind Farm	Dibden (2011)	12 km north	As a result of survey, eight Aboriginal sites were identified, including three low density artefact sites and five possible scarred trees. However, the report noted that due to low visibility, coverage was limited, and more stone artefacts are likely to be present. The location of a reported stone arrangement/Bora Ring was inspected but no remnants were located. Overall, the study area was deemed to have low archaeological sensitivity. Further subsurface investigation was not recommended as the proposed locations for the wind turbines were within environmental contexts “not predicted to contain artefact densities sufficient to warrant test excavation.”
White Rock Wind Farm	RPS (2010)	10 km east	Survey identified five Aboriginal sites comprising three scarred trees and two low density artefact scatters (three artefacts at each site) of basalt, quartz and silcrete. Both artefact sites were considered to represent potential archaeological deposits One of the scarred trees was assessed as having high local significance because of its rarity. Artefact scatters and PADs occurred close to second and higher order creeks, but the assessment also found that creek terraces beyond the foot slopes of the ridges were preferred, as foot slope areas tended to hold substantial moisture after rain and remain inundated for some period afterwards due to the high clay content in the basalt soils. The report concluded that Aboriginal campsite activities were undertaken at lower elevations, on creek terraces located at a distance from the ridge footslopes. Survey indicated that the ridgetop areas were used as resource zones for flora and likely fauna. As all of the identified sites are situated outside the development footprint, no further investigations, such as test excavation, were required.
TransGrid – powerline between Glenn Innes and Inverell	Jim Wheeler (2008)		An Aboriginal archaeological heritage assessment including survey, was undertaken to replace and add on to, the existing powerline. A total of six Aboriginal sites (3 surface artefact scatters, one isolated find, an Aboriginal stone material quarry site and a culturally scarred tree) were recorded during the field survey. In addition, 17 areas of PAD were identified along the transmission line easement. Test excavation was not recommended provided TransGrid were able to reuse existing disturbed areas for reinstating power poles.

Table 7.1 **Local Aboriginal studies**

Project	Year of Aboriginal assessment	Distance from study area	Findings
Glen Innes Wind Farm	McCardle (2007)	18 km east	During survey one artefact was identified, an isolated axe head made from local basalt which did not appear to be <i>in situ</i>. Their investigation identified that proximity to water was an important factor in past occupation of the area and hypothesized that the reason that only one site was identified was because the project area “is situated some distance from and above reliable permanent water sources.” No areas of potential archaeological deposit (PAD) were identified, and further subsurface investigations were not recommended. The report noted that the surrounding area contains raw materials typically used to manufacture stone tools, including basalt, metabasalt, quartz and granite. The report concluded that in addition to the project area’s distance from reliable water, past disturbances such as land clearance and grazing and subsequent erosion have impacted the landscape and associated cultural materials.



Source: EMM (2022); Sundown Solar (2022); DFSI (2017); GA (2011)



KEY

- Proposed Sundown Solar Farm (Project area)
- Local government area
- Rail line
- Major road
- River
- NPWS reserve
- State forest

Previous archaeological studies

- Metz Solar Farm (Remnant 2017)
- Glen Innes Wind Farm (McCardle 2007)
- Sapphire Wind Farm (Dibden 2012, 2018)
- White Rock Wind Farm (RPS 2010)
- New England Solar Farm (EMM 2018)
- Sapphire Solar Farm (Dibden 2018)

Previous studies in the local area

Sundown Solar Farm
Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment
Figure 7.1

7.3 AHIMS data

EMM conducted a search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) register on 4 May 2021. The search area covered an area of approximately 25 x 25 km centred on the study area. The aim of the search was to identify if any Aboriginal sites or places are registered within the study area and to aid predictions for the study area from the frequency and distribution of Aboriginal site types in the broader landscape.

The AHIMS search identified 105 sites. These are shown in Figure 7.2. The location of these sites largely reflects studies that have been undertaken ahead of development in the local area. No sites were identified within the study area and the closest registered sites are over 2 km away.

The majority of sites in the search area are artefact sites (62%), and the next most common site types are modified trees (16%) and areas deemed to have potential archaeological deposit (PAD) (11%). A breakdown of site types and numbers is provided in Table 7.2.

The AHIMS search also identified a site registered with restricted information, meaning that the location and site type was not provided in the search results. EMM contacted the AHIMS registrar on 4 May 2021 to verify if the restricted site is within the study area. A representative from the AHIMS office within Heritage NSW confirmed that the restricted site is a women's site outside the study area and will not be impacted.

Table 7.2 AHIMS sites in the study area

Site types	Breakdown of site types	Sub total	Total
Artefact sites			65
	Artefact scatter (2+ artefacts)	6	
	Artefact scatter, PAD	3	
	Artefact site (unspecified)	45	
	Artefact site (unspecified), PAD	1	
	Isolated find	9	
	Isolated find, PAD	1	
Axe grinding groove			2
Bora/Ceremonial			1
Burial			2
Modified tree			17
	Modified tree	16	
	Modified tree, artefact scatter	1	
Ochre quarry	Ochre quarry		1
PAD			12
Restricted site	Restricted site		1
Rock engraving	Rock Engraving		1
Rockshelter			3
	Shelter with Art	2	

Table 7.2 **AHIMS sites in the study area**

Site types	Breakdown of site types	Sub total	Total
	<i>Shelter with Deposit</i>	<i>1</i>	
Total			105

7.4 Overview of Aboriginal archaeological sites in the region

Archaeological and linguistic evidence suggests that the Tablelands were most intensively occupied from around 4000 years ago (Beck 2006). This is based on the finds of surface or near-surface artefacts, with very little found at greater depth. The oldest known Aboriginal site (c.4300 years old) is near Bendemeer on the southern edge of the Tablelands.

Carved trees, ceremonial Bora grounds and art sites have all been identified within the Tablelands and indicate the original inhabitants' important spiritual and physical connection to the landscape. Other surviving material remains include seed grinding and axe grinding grooves in rock slabs, cooking areas and stone artefact scatters representing open camp sites. Appleton et al (2015) identifies that Aboriginal occupation was patterned, not random. Activities in the landscape were focused on places where people lived and worked (quarries, camp sites and ceremonial sites), with a preference for areas with clustered resources, such as lagoons, and also along tracks and pathways which were followed for ritual and secular purposes (Appleton et al 2015). Transitory areas feature fewer archaeological traces, sometimes only marked by isolated or low-density stone artefact scatters.

Stone quarry and grinding groove sites are site types that represent more utilitarian, even industrial practices. Stone quarries are relatively common in the Tablelands and range from significant quarries to smaller but significant working areas on isolated outcrops. 11 km west of the study area, Dodds Hill quarry site (#11-6-0087) was a local resource for grey-black chert.

McBryde noted in her 1974 publication that suitable rock for grinding grooves is rare across the Tablelands, and therefore grinding groove sites often comprise small portable sandstone blocks (McBryde 1974, p.159). However, since then, a number of grinding groove sites have been identified in the local area. Appleton advised that there is a geological band of silcrete that occurs at approximately the 1,030 m Australian Height Datum (AHD) contour line. As such, silcrete boulders and pavements of varying qualities are exposed around this contour line and may feature sites such as grinding grooves or stone quarries (John Appleton, pers comm., July 2018). This was evident during archaeological investigations at the New England Solar Farm (EMM 2019), where six grinding groove sites were identified within an elevation range between 1,030–1,080 including a large and significant site (NE09) on a prominent hillcrest comprising approximately 100 grooves on outcropping silcrete. The closest grinding groove site to the study area is 10.5 km west (#11-6-0003). The site is described as “rubbing grooves...scattered over an area of 1 hectare on small outcrops of basalt rising no more than 1 foot from the surface” (AHIMS site card).

Archaeological evidence of burials has been identified in rockshelters but also as open sites marked by earth mounds, piles of stones and nearby carved trees (McBryde 1974, pp. 136–153). Stone tools changed over time whereby stone artefacts from 5,000–10,000 years ago became smaller than previously made and included backed artefacts and points.

Art sites in the local area are typically ochre paintings within rockshelters. The closest art site to the study area (#11-6-0002) is within a small shelter formed by the overhang of a granite boulder on a hillcrest, 11 km to the south-west. The shelter features red ochre paintings of “bird tracks, rayed figures and grid-sign, and long strokes” and archaeological deposit. Goonoowingall art site (#11-6-0001) 30 km west of the study area, was frequently referred to by the RAPs during survey as an important site. The site comprises a number of red ochre motifs including a starburst, a large oval, bird tracks and sinuous lines on the underside of a large granite boulder on a steep rocky hillside. Ochre would have been sourced locally. Jolea Isaacs (pers comm 23/09/21) described numerous sources in the surrounding area, including nearby Swan Brook. However, the only recorded site is Red Hill Ochre Quarry (#11-6-0038), 16 km south-west of the study area.

The Tablelands have a high frequency of ceremonial sites that are visible in the archaeological record, some of which have characteristics unique to the region. McBryde identified and described the characteristics of ceremonial sites in the Tablelands which included “earth-rimmed circles or ‘Bora rings’, and sites of stone arrangements” (McBryde 1974, p.29); although it is also noted that certain stone arrangements could have fulfilled the same function as the earth-rimmed Bora ring circles. Some ceremonial sites have also been recorded as being marked by carved trees (McBryde 1974, p.29 & p.41).

Stone arrangements in the Tablelands include stone cairns or heaps of stones, standing stones, small circles and alignments of stones. McBryde identified stone cairn sites at a number of locations across north-eastern NSW, which were often grouped along crests, ridges and knolls (McBryde 1974, pp.31–33). The study noted that stone arrangements on the Tablelands did not reveal any significant landscape patterning “apart perhaps from the preference for elevated sites with a good outlook”. One site at Black Mountain (approximately 40 km south of the study area) was known as part of a Bora ground and featured 17 large heaps of stones on a “slight hollow on the top of a peak, one of the highest points in the area” (McBryde 1974, p.41).

Bora rings in the Tablelands have been identified as circular cleared areas (typically 10–15 m in diameter) edged with a low bank of earth up to 1 m in height and nearly 2 m wide (McBryde 1974, p. 52). Literary accounts suggest that Bora grounds often comprised two circles joined by a pathway, often flanked by ground drawings of human and animal figures, and carvings of geometric designs in nearby trees. McBryde listed 26 Bora sites known at the time in the Tablelands (McBryde 1974, pp.59–62).

7.5 Predictive model

7.5.1 Discussion of background information

This section aims to summarise the background information presented in Sections 5–7, and discuss its implications for the study area based on landscape analysis. This section of the report provides a preamble to the predictive model that follows. The predictive model provides more succinct predictive statements for site types identified within the study area.

Academic-based archaeological investigations in the Tablelands dating back to the 1960s have provided a wealth of high-level information that has attempted to link large datasets of sites together and create meaningful Aboriginal occupational models. As such, information about the regional archaeological character of the Tablelands has an advantage over other parts of NSW in areas where there are numerous consultancy reports but no overarching studies tying the data together.

As noted previously, earlier studies have emphasised that the Tablelands have a high number of ceremonial sites including Bora grounds, stone arrangements, carved trees and rock art sites (McBryde 1974; Bowdler 1981). The distribution of stone arrangements and Bora grounds across the landscape is somewhat unpredictable as the choice of their location appears to be based on spiritual reasons rather than simply landscape features and resources. Notwithstanding, sites such as stone arrangements have been noted to be commonly on hill crests, spurs and ridges. As such, these landforms in the study area with outcropping stone of suitably small boulders would have highest potential to feature such sites

Care would also need to be taken to distinguish natural stone clusters or piles created by farming practices, such as rock-picking and stockpiling, from actual Aboriginal sites.

Many ceremonial site features are unlikely to have survived in the archaeological record and therefore are unlikely to occur in the study area. Although earth-mounded Bora rings have been recorded throughout the Tablelands (largely through historical accounts), if they were created in the study area, they are unlikely to have survived in the archaeological record because of historical clearing and agricultural practices. Furthermore, earth-mounded or stone-mounded burials would have been susceptible to extensive disturbance and degradation over time. Similarly, for these reasons, scar or carved trees are likely to be rare; nevertheless, any mature trees should not be discounted until inspected.

There is low potential for grinding groove sites including portable grinding grooves and on outcropping bedrock. AHIMS site #11-6-003, approximately 10 km west, comprises 15 or more axe grinding grooves on small outcrops of basalt across a 1 ha area. The study area is situated on basalt geology, and while aerial photography does not indicate the presence of substantial rock outcropping, physical survey will determine if there is suitable outcropping material in the stream beds or hilltops. Similarly, there are stone quarry sites in the local area such as AHIMS site #11-6-0087, approximately 10 km west (now partially destroyed) that consisted of relatively intact outcrops of basalt that had been quarried and were surrounded by flakes, cores and axe/scrapper blanks, but such sites are not common.

Rock art sites (paintings and engravings) are unlikely to occur in the study area as they typically occur in rock shelters or expanses of suitable outcropping bedrock.

Later studies performed since the 1980s (Godwin 1990; Beck 2006; Appleton *et al* 2015) challenged the original theories suggesting the Tablelands was primarily seasonally occupied by family groups as well as used for ceremonial purposes. The notion of year-round occupation sets a frame of reference that the Tablelands were occupied more intensively than once thought and in more utilitarian ways and this may extend to the study area.

The predictions for the distribution of scatters of stone artefacts or isolated artefacts in the study area are generally consistent with established models in eastern NSW that are based on proximity to water and the reliability of the water source. Larger sites with higher artefact densities are likely to occur near reliable streams, such as Kings Creek, whereas smaller, low-density sites may occur near ephemeral streams such as Kateys Creek, Jessies Creek. Elevated landforms with good outlook near streams are areas most likely to have been chosen for camp sites. The AHIMS search results provide a cursory image of the distribution of stone artefact sites and supports the theory that they are commonly found in association with both ephemeral and reliable streams. Any stone artefact sites in the study area are likely to be a reflection of mid-Holocene occupation and later and may include backed microliths and ground edge axes made from local and imported material (Beck 2006).

Finally, past agricultural land use may have disturbed or removed sites and the grazing paddocks that characterise the landscape may be covering surface archaeological material dependent on the extent of grasses and intensity of livestock grazing.

7.5.2 Predictive model

A predictive model of Aboriginal site location has been devised based on the data presented in the preceding sections. In summary, the model has been formed by an analysis of:

- landscape features in the study area and surrounds;
- pre-colonial period ecological conditions;
- advice from Aboriginal knowledge holders including RAPs;
- ethno-historical information about Aboriginal life and material culture; and
- the type and distribution of Aboriginal sites described in previous reports and AHIMS data (refer to Section 7.3).

The model enabled predictions to be made about the location of Aboriginal sites within the study area and this information guided the archaeological survey effort performed as part of this ACHA. The results from the predictive model are summarised in summarised in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3 Predictive model of site location

Site type	Predictions for study area
Open artefact sites and isolated finds	Open stone artefact scatters and isolated finds are the site types most likely to occur in the study area. These may occur anywhere as background scatter but are most likely to occur close to reliable sources of water (generally within 200 m) such as Kings Creek (fourth order). However, artefacts are unlikely to be present in boggy, low-lying areas within the study area. High sensitivity for open stone artefact sites includes level to gently inclined, elevated landforms near high order streams including crests, spurs, terraces and lower slopes/foot slopes that were above regular inundation and provided good outlook. Smaller and lower density artefact scatters and isolated artefacts may occur on level elevated areas near ephemeral tributaries (third order and below) to Kings Creek within the study area, such as Kateys Creek (third order) to the west, Jessie Creek (second order) in the centre of the study area and a number of second and third order creeks in the east of the study area. Isolated artefacts or small artefact scatters may occur anywhere away from watercourses. These are most likely to be identified on level to gently inclined terrain but not moderately inclined areas that would have been too steep for occupation or on low-lying floodplains where regular inundation would have prevented focused activities. Although stone artefact sites may be present in these areas, their detection is dependent on favourable ground surface visibility conditions. Further, more recent ground disturbance, for instance through farming or flooding, will have an effect on the accuracy of the predictive model. The bedrock geology of the study area is basaltic. Basalt was used in the manufacture of axe heads and grinding stones, and these may be present as isolated finds or in association with a quarry site.
Scarred and carved trees	Local studies indicate that culturally modified trees tend to be found on ridge crests (RPS 2010). Scarred trees may occur where native vegetation has been preserved. The study area has largely been cleared of vegetation, and aerial imagery indicates that within the development footprint only small clusters of trees are distributed across the landscape along with some riparian corridors. Closer inspection will clarify if these are native mature trees with potential for cultural modification or younger trees that have no potential. Carved trees may occur in association with burials, ceremonial sites or as indicators of 'dreaming' tracks and pathways. As such, they may occur only where native vegetation has been preserved, but their location within the landscape is difficult to predict without the aid of cultural knowledge.
Grinding grooves and grind stones	The bedrock geology of the study area is basaltic. Grinding grooves on basalt bedrock are less likely (but not unknown) to occur as this type of outcropping geology which is less suitable for axe grinding (as the axes themselves are typically procured from basalt material). If present, outcropping of suitably fine-grained granite may have been used for grinding grooves. Portable grinding grooves may occur in the landscape, most likely adjacent to watercourses and possibly part of larger open camp site assemblages.
Hearths	The extent of historical land use (primarily vegetation clearance) has led to widespread disturbance, particularly ploughing, which is likely to have removed or destroyed archaeological traces of this site type.
Burials	Burials can occur anywhere in the landscape, but their identification is rare. Archaeological evidence of burials has been identified in rockshelters but also as open sites marked by earth mounds, piles of stones and nearby carved trees (McBryde 1974, pp. 136–153).
Ceremonial sites such as stone arrangements or ceremonial rings	Stone arrangements are most likely to occur on elevated and relatively flat landforms (eg crests, terraces, ridges) nearby sources of outcropping cobbles or small boulders capable of being moved manually. However, it is very likely that they have been disturbed and/or destroyed by historical land use practices. Ceremonial rings occur on flat exposed locations.
Quarries (stone or ochre)	Quarries may occur where accessible raw material sources are present. In the study area, the most likely rock types are basalt, chert and greywacke if rock floaters are exposed, possibly in stream channels or on the crests and upper slopes, but only if the material is of a suitable quality. Ochre occurs in the local area, particularly within stream channels where iron oxides are present.
Rock art, shelters and engravings	Rock shelters and/or rock art and engravings may occur in areas where suitable Tors or rock overhangs are present. Aerial photography indicates that these rock formations are not present in the study area.

Table 7.3 **Predictive model of site location**

Site type	Predictions for study area
Middens	Middens of bone, charcoal, stone and freshwater shells may occur along extensive and reliable river systems. However, they are rare in the local landscape and are likely to have been disturbed or removed by historical land use and erosion. If present, they are most likely to occur in association with open camp sites and near water.

8 Archaeological survey

8.1 Key findings

- The survey comprised 22 walking transects across the survey area, completed over 4 days.
- The landscape of the study area is characterised by rolling low hills, sloping south to north, with wide crests intersected with creeks and drainage lines running south to north into Kings Creek. Two thirds of all sites were identified on hill slope landforms. The remaining sites were primarily found on terraces, including the two largest artefact sites.
- The most frequent and widely distributed Aboriginal objects are stone artefacts sites including artefact scatters (n=13) and isolated finds (n=14). Two of these artefact sites are considered to have areas of PAD. Nine trees with scars were identified by RAPs during the survey.
- Surface visibility was low across the study area due to dense grass coverage with surface exposures highest in ploughed fields, vehicle and animal tracks, scalds and sheetwash erosion and stream banks.

8.2 General

EMM conducted an archaeological field survey of the survey area with the assistance of RAP site officers between 20–23 September 2021. The survey was completed over a total of four days. An overview of the survey tracks completed for the survey is shown on Figure 8.1.

The primary aims of the survey were to:

- identify Aboriginal archaeological sites and/or Aboriginal places with the assistance of Aboriginal knowledge holders;
- characterise the landscape to aid predictions of archaeological potential;
- identify sites or areas that would require further investigation if planned for development as part of the project;
- identify sites or areas to be avoided by development, where possible; and
- identify areas with minor or negligible Aboriginal cultural heritage values that are most suitable for development.

8.3 Sampling strategy

The survey strategy was developed on the basis of the predictive model for Aboriginal site location (refer Section 7.4). The overarching aims of the survey strategy were to focus on the landforms most likely to feature Aboriginal sites (areas of high archaeological sensitivity) while also gathering a representative sample of landforms less likely to feature Aboriginal sites to confirm predictions of low archaeological sensitivity.

The survey area was categorised into classes of landforms for sampling during the survey (refer Section 8.5). The extent of sampling within each landform class was proportionate to its level of archaeological sensitivity as presented in the predictive model.

Prior to the survey, the study area was divided into broad landform morphological classes, guided by the definitions presented in the *Australian Soil and Land Survey Field Book* (National Committee on Soil and Terrain 2009). This approach allowed for a broad landscape division to assist survey planning and was flexible enough to allow specific landform elements to be defined during the field survey. The landform classes and their corresponding landform elements are described in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1 Landform classes and their corresponding landform elements

Landform class	Landform element
Crest	This includes hill crest, spur crest and ridge landform elements.
Hill slope	Within the survey area, hill slopes tend to be very gentle to gently inclined slopes (representing areas suitable for Aboriginal camping activities).
Terrace	Flat terraces beside watercourses.
Watercourse	This includes stream channels and a 50 m corridor of land adjacent to watercourses. Within the survey area, watercourse landform units are further divided into three categories: second and third order streams; and fourth order.

8.3.1 Survey limitations

Archaeological surveys are inherently limited by ground surface visibility conditions and therefore any survey, despite the intensity of survey effort and spacing of survey transects, is considered to only sample the archaeological landscape. The archaeological survey did not aim to cover the entire ground surface within the development footprint, but rather to characterise the archaeological landscape through an extensive survey effort.

8.4 Survey methods

The archaeological survey and data collection methods followed Section 2.2 of the Code (DECCW 2010a). The survey involved pedestrian field transects within defined landform units and a vehicle survey of the access road corridor. The survey team comprised six people per day. Each survey participant was spaced approximately 20 m apart within an approximate 100 m corridor. This method was considered to be suitable for a landscape characterised by grassed paddocks, whereby suitable ground exposures were easy to identify and targeted at this spacing. Although the survey team was spread across a 100 m corridor, the assessment calculations assume that each participant could only observe approximately 5 m of the ground surface in front of them (eg six field members covered 30 m of ground within the 100 m corridor). Notwithstanding, this calculation does not account for more obtrusive site types such as scar trees which are observable from a much greater distance.

The survey team targeted ground exposures along transects such as outcropping bedrock, ploughed fields, vehicle and animal tracks, scalds and sheetwash erosion and stream banks, all of which provided good ground surface visibility for identifying Aboriginal objects. Stream channels were inspected for outcropping stone material such as basalt and granite that dominated parts of the survey area.

The effectiveness of the survey is determined through recording and analysing survey coverage data. It is evaluated for its effectiveness in identifying the distribution of Aboriginal objects across the landscape, taking into account the potential for archaeological deposits. The percentage of the ground surface exposed in each landform and the visible ground surface within exposures (as ground exposures are often obscured by vegetation, gravels, etc) influences the survey results. For example, an archaeologically sensitive landform surface that is highly exposed by erosion is likely to reveal Aboriginal objects, whereas a similar landform that is thickly grassed will obscure surface artefacts if they are present. Overall, calculation of effective survey coverage is used to estimate not only how much area was physically surveyed, but also how favourable the survey conditions were for the identification of Aboriginal sites.

Site recording was completed in accordance with the Code (DECCW 2010a). Site locations, details and photographs were recorded digitally on iPhones using site recording forms created by EMM on the Survey123 application for ArcGIS (Esri© software). The iPhones had a location accuracy of up to ± 5 m which is similar to hand-held non-differential GPS units. The Survey123 forms allowed for a site's location, details and representative photographs to be linked together, which avoided potential post-fieldwork issues around data integrity.

All artefact locations were marked with high visibility stake flags. Site locations and details were checked and finalised using ArcGIS software Collector and ArcMap post-fieldwork. Hand-held non-differential GPS units were also used to mark site locations. These locations were linked to the Survey123 site locations and assisted in defining site boundaries during the post-fieldwork phase of this ACHA.

Survey transects were recorded on a separate Survey123 form created by EMM. The Survey123 form allowed for survey transects details and representative photographs to be recorded. The course of survey transects were recorded as tracks on hand-held non-differential GPS units which were linked to the Survey123 forms.

The access road was driven by car, as were some paddocks within the study area. Along the access road, the survey team stopped at points of interest, in particular where watercourses crossed the road and near identified AHIMS site #11-6-0092. Vehicle transects have not been included in the survey coverage data and the vehicle survey of the access route is described in Section 8.5.1.

Further information regarding Aboriginal site definitions and recording methods are provided in Appendix D.

8.5 Survey coverage

The survey comprised 22 walking transects across the survey area, completed over 4 days. GPS track log data indicates that each survey participant walked approximately 42 km. Figure 8.1 presents the survey transects logged by GPS but represents only where the two archaeologists walked during survey (two people's movements). As the team frequently split into two groups to survey adjacent landforms (for example one team on the crest and one team on the slope) and for the purpose of calculating the effective survey coverage, it is assumed that one archaeologist with a GPS walked with two other survey team members spaced across a 50m corridor. However, transect width varied, for example when team members separating beyond the 50 m corridor to inspect key landscape features such as rock outcrops and trees along the general transect alignment.

Landform coverage data is summarised in Table 8.2 and data for individual transects are provided in Appendix E. Examples of different landforms, ground surface visibility conditions and disturbance levels are shown in Plate 8.1–Plate 8.14.

Table 8.2 **Survey effective coverage summary**

Landform class	Length (m)	Proportion of survey (%)	Area (m ²)	Effective coverage area (m ²)	Effective coverage%	Number of Aboriginal sites	Number of artefacts or features
Hill crest	13,945.74	16	209,186	7,810	3	2	2
Hill slope	37,677.18	44	565,158	22,022	5	20	49
Terrace	6,593.54	9	98,903	12,088	14	4	40
Watercourse (1st and 2nd order)	14,532.83	17	217,992	33,388	12	5	7
Watercourse 3rd order	9,444.90	11	141,674	22,668	16	3	3
Watercourse 4th order +	2,928.34	3	43,925	2,636	6	0	0
Total (both GPS tracks)	85,122.54	100	1,276,838	100,612	-		
Total (per person)	42,561.27						

The landscape of the study area is characterised by rolling low hills, sloping south to north, with wide crests intersected with creeks and drainage lines running south to north into Kings Creek. These very gently inclined hill slopes were the most surveyed landform class (Plate 8.1), representing approximately 44% of the survey effort and the landform which will be most impacted by the proposed development. Effective coverage on this landform was relatively low, largely due to the high density of grass coverage within the grazing paddocks with limited exposures from animal tracks, vehicle tracks and occasional scalds (Plate 8.2). Heavily pastured paddocks, particularly in the south of the study area had even less surface visibility, limited to narrow tracks (Plate 8.3). Earth moving to create contour banks for water management had occurred on the broad pastured hillslopes, leading to channel erosion areas which represent a significant level of disturbance within the study area (Plate 8.4). The extent of these contour banks is clearly visible in Figure 5.1.

Effective survey coverage on hill crests was similarly low due to grass cover. The two main ridges in the study area are between Jessie Creek and Kateys Creek to the west, and Jessie Creek and an unnamed second order stream to the east. The eastern ridge has a wider, flatter crest with slightly lower north–south slopes. The western ridge has steeper slopes off the crest to the west towards Kateys Creek but descends more gently towards Kings Creek to the north. Both hill slope and hill crest landforms are characterised by stony ground with and larger granite or basalt rocks.

By contrast, visibility was higher on the terrace landforms where the fertile, deeper soils had been more regularly ploughed and where the furrows in turning over the soil had created more surface exposure. Consequently, this landform also represents some of the areas with the highest levels of disturbance within the study area. Soils on the terraces were generally dark brownish-black light cracking clays (Plate 8.5). Outcropping stone was almost non-existent on terraces, apart from surface strewn cobbles such as ironstone and basalt. Rock picking in the terraced paddocks meant that higher concentration of rock, usually in the form of shallow stony loams were most prevalent on hillcrests and stream channels and banks (Plate 8.6).

For the purpose of the survey, watercourse transects were divided into three categories: first and second order streams (Jessie Creek and smaller gullies); third order streams (Kateys Creek); and fourth order streams (Kings Creek). Jessie Creek near the confluence with Kings Creek is a stony bottomed channel (Plate 8.7). Further upstream, visible rockbars were inspected (Plate 8.8) but no grinding grooves were observed. The outcropping rock within Jessie Creek frequently created natural pools that may have provided habitats for fish, eels or turtles (a turtle shell was observed on the bank). The second order creek that runs the length of the study area in the east was a shallow, meandering drainage line with broad banks encompassing marshy areas easily waterlogged during rain events (Plate 8.5). The only site identified in proximity to this creek comprises two artefacts on an eroding scald 60 m to the east (SSF-OS4). Kateys Creek in the west of the study area was similarly broad and meandering, overgrown with reeds and weeds (Plate 8.9). The most significant water course in the study area, Kings Creek (Plate 8.10) had a more substantial riparian corridor of Casuarinas and Eucalypts. The creek was flanked by stepped terraces or gently inclined footslopes, landforms on which the highest density artefact scatters were identified and where potential subsurface deposits are anticipated.

The extent of survey across the study area has enabled an understanding of the level and nature of disturbance caused by extensive vegetation clearance, pasture improvement, including ploughing and rock-picking. The only relatively protected areas were riparian corridors and clumps of trees. The survey identified that despite most of the study area being cleared, there are occasional mature, native trees dispersed across the study area which were inspected for cultural scars. Despite continuous grass coverage, the amount of exposed ground surface allowed the survey team to identify numerous open stone artefact sites which are described in Section 8.6.



Plate 8.1 Low, gently inclined hillslopes with dense paddock grass and low surface visibility, characteristic of much of the study area, TR11, view north



Plate 8.2 Vehicle track and scald exposure (location of SSF-OS1), TR11, view north



Plate 8.3 Pastured paddock with narrow track exposure beside Kateys Creek at the southern edge of the study area



Plate 8.4 Contour bank in a ploughed paddock. Transmission line is visible to the right. TR19, view north



Plate 8.5 Area of high disturbance from ploughing and earthworks for contour banks. Soil is characterised by cracking clay soil. TR1, view east



Plate 8.6 Stony ground on hillslope above a second order tributary to Kings Creek. Stream channel is broad and swampy. TR10, view north



Plate 8.7 Rocky base, Jessie Creek. TR16, view south



Plate 8.8 Rockbar in Jessie Creek, TR16 view south



Plate 8.9 Kateys Creek, broad, overgrown stream channel, view north-east



Plate 8.10 Kings Creek and Casuarinas TR2, view west



Plate 8.11 Scald exposures beside a second order creek. TR10 view west from the creek



Plate 8.12 From edge of hillcrest looking towards ploughed paddocks, scattered trees. TR18 view north



Plate 8.13 Ploughed paddock on gently inclined slope, TR11, view north. Poor surface visibility and high disturbance



Plate 8.14 Elevated terrace landform to south of Kings Creek. North-west corner of the study area (TR22). Low surface visibility, view east

8.5.1 Vehicle survey

The proposed main access road is an existing unsealed road along Spring Mountain Road, off the Gwydir Highway, and Sturmans Road. The impact assessment has been based on the current 20 m wide road corridor of Sturmans Road where ground disturbance has previously occurred (ie approximately 5 m on either side of the existing road). The use of an existing road alignment will result in minimal additional ground surface disturbance. However, the road crosses several creeks including Swan Brook (fourth order)(Plate 8.15), Wet Creek (Plate 8.16) and an unnamed third order tributary to Kings Creek (Plate 8.17). The gently sloping to level terraces beside each of these creeks may contain PAD. However, as the disturbance footprint can be contained within the current road corridor where ground disturbance has previously occurred (approximately 3 m on either side of the existing road) and does not impose additional excavation to a depth beyond existing disturbed soil profiles, impacts are not anticipated.

The fenced area for AHIMS site #11-6-0092 (Plate 8.18) is approximately 150 m south-west of the co-ordinates for the recorded site but is sufficiently set back from the road, 40 m east, to be avoided by road works. The site is described as a low-density artefact scatter with PAD. However, dense, knee-high grass meant that no ground surface was visible at the time of survey.



Plate 8.15 Swan Brook, bridge crossing, view south



Plate 8.16 Wet Creek crossing, view north. Wide swampy creek line



Plate 8.17 Unnamed third order creek, access road crossing, view east



Plate 8.18 Two fenced areas beside Spring Mountain Road protecting AHIMS site #11-6-0092

8.6 Aboriginal sites identified

8.6.1 Overview

The survey team identified 36 sites and two additional items that are not technically sites, but rather potential resources (ochre) during four days of archaeological field survey. Sites were labelled sequentially with an SSF-prefix standing for Sundown Solar Farm. The site types and their frequencies are listed in Table 8.3 and shown on Figure 8.1. A summary of the sites and other resources is provided in Table 8.5 and details of each site are provided in the following sections. Further information regarding site definitions and recording methods used for this assessment is included in Appendix D.1.

Table 8.3 Sites results summary

Site type	Site frequency	Percentage of total sites identified (%)
Artefact scatter	13	36
Isolated find	14	39
Modified (scarred) tree	9	25
Total	36	100

The most frequent and widely distributed Aboriginal objects are stone artefacts sites including artefact scatters (n=13) and isolated finds (n=14). Two of these artefact sites are considered to have areas of potential archaeological deposit (PAD). Nine trees with potential cultural modifications (scars) were identified by RAPs during the survey.

8.6.2 Landscape associations

Aboriginal sites were identified in each of the landform classes defined for the survey, although the majority, approximately two thirds of all sites, were identified on hill slope landforms. The remaining sites were primarily found on terraces, including the two largest artefact sites.

Artefact sites were identified an average approximately 65 m from first or second order streams (including Jessie Creek), 95 m from third order streams (Kateys Creek) and 169 m from fourth order streams (Kings Creek), with the overall minimum distance being 20 m and the maximum distance being 250 m. Modified trees were between 15 and 400 m from watercourses but were on average, 231 m from second and third order streams. The ochre resource areas were both located on stream banks.

Table 8.4 Site types and their associated landforms

Site type	Crest	Hill slope	Terrace	Watercourse	Total
Artefact scatter		9	3	1	13
Isolated find		8	5	1	14
Modified (scarred) tree	1	6	1	1	9
Total	1	23	9	3	36

Table 8.5 **Aboriginal sites within the survey area**

AHIMS number	Site name	Site type	Landform	Easting	Northing	Description	Survey unit
TBD	SSF-IF1	Isolated find	Hillslope	349522	6700397	Large quartzite core identified in a rock picking pile.	11
TBD	SSF-IF2	Isolated find	Hillslope	348455	6700984	Split cobble of pink quartzite with potential cultural scars on rocky shallow soil.	8
TBD	SSF-IF3	Isolated find	Hillslope	349026	6700238	Quartzite flake on a cattle track exposure with low surface exposure due to pasture grass.	5
TBD	SSF-IF4	Isolated find	Terrace	346469	6698888	Pale yellow coarse silcrete flake on mid slope of embankment leading to terrace.	20
TBD	SSF-IF5	Isolated find	Terrace	346545	6698767	Quartzite flake on an erosion scald on the edge of a terrace.	21
TBD	SSF-IF6	Isolated find	Terrace	346701	6698435	Pale red silcrete flake on cattle track at edge of terrace next to deeply eroded stream (west).	21
TBD	SSF-IF7	Isolated find	Hillslope	347792	6700022	Quartzite core on a cattle track above Jessie creek.	16
TBD	SSF-IF8	Isolated find	Stream channel	348344	6698833	Single quartz flake on an erosion scar above	14
TBD	SSF-IF9	Isolated find	Terrace	348054	6699503	Small crystal quartz flake with some retouch on eroded creek bank	14
TBD	SSF-IF10	Isolated find	Hillslope	348777	6700993	Silcrete core on small scald in grazing paddock.	7
TBD	SSF-IF11	Isolated find	Hillslope	349609	6700937	Dark grey chert flake in a ploughed paddock	1
TBD	SSF-IF12	Isolated find	Hillslope	349606	6700993	Pink quartzite flake in a ploughed field.	1
TBD	SSF-IF13	Isolated find	Hillslope	349618	6701068	Quartzite flake in a ploughed field.	1
TBD	SSF-IF14	Isolated find	Terrace	349017	6701270	Manuport, angular pink quartzite.	
TBD	SSF-OS1	Open artefact scatter	Hillslope	349469	6700505	Three flakes (chert and quartzite) on a scald exposure in paddock and a small dark grey chert flake on an access track exposure nearby.	11

Table 8.5 **Aboriginal sites within the survey area**

AHIMS number	Site name	Site type	Landform	Easting	Northing	Description	Survey unit
TBD	SSF-OS2	Open artefact scatter	Hillslope	349483	6700333	Split cobble, potential grinding stone, and a dark greywacke core on track exposure.	11
TBD	SSF-OS3	Open artefact scatter	Hillslope	349594	6700313	Large greywacke core and small quartz flake on a small exposure.	11
TBD	SSF-OS4	Open artefact scatter	Hillslope	349258	6699913	Two artefacts. One quartzite flake and a chert core on two adjacent erosion scalds on a slope.	11
TBD	SSF-OS5	Open artefact scatter	Stream channel	346452	6699938	Large core (greywacke?) and a distal chert flake on a cattle track exposure.	5
TBD	SSF-OS6	Open artefact scatter	Hillslope	347709	6700381	Two artefacts on an erosion scald, a dark grey greywacke core and dark grey chert flake.	17
TBD	SSF-OS7	Open artefact scatter	Hillslope	348275	6698843	Milky quartz flake and a large, coarse silcrete flake on a scald.	14
TBD	SSF-OS8	Open artefact scatter	Hillslope	348194	6698923	Two milky quartz microliths on cattle track exposure.	14
TBD	SSF-OS9	Open artefact scatter	Hillslope	349349	6700739	Three flakes on an access track comprising a quartzite flake and two broken dark grey silcrete flakes, proximal and distal.	8
TBD	SSF-OS10	Open artefact scatter	Hillslope	348455	6701029	Scald exposure from sheet wash above Kings Creek with a low-density artefact scatter across an area approximately 200 x 30 metres.	7
TBD	SSF-OS11	Open artefact scatter	Terrace	348552	6701267	Four artefacts of quartzite and chert in a ploughed field on and near a vehicle track	5

Table 8.5 **Aboriginal sites within the survey area**

AHIMS number	Site name	Site type	Landform	Easting	Northing	Description	Survey unit
TBD	SSF-OS12	Open artefact scatter	Terrace	348921	6701138	Upper level of a ploughed terrace overlooking Kings Creek. Lithic material is predominantly dark grey chert and silcrete. Also, a grey banded mudstone, pink quartzite, and a heat-treated core. Two broken cobbles, potential hammer stones (basalt and granite) and an axe head. Moderately high proportion of cores in one find spot (6) Exposure area is the whole paddock (250 x 50 metres).	3
TBD	SSF-OS13	Open artefact scatter	Terrace	348858	6701241	Manuports, grey silcrete angular rocks up to 15 cm long.	
TBD	SSF-ST1	Modified tree	Hillcrest	349446	6700006	Potential scarred tree identified by RAPs. Small round scar (40 x 20 cm) on SE side of a dead and fallen, grey box tree.	11
TBD	SSF-ST2	Modified tree	Terrace	346260	6700741	Potential scarred tree identified by RAPs. Dead but still standing stringy bark tree with high, elongated scar, 2.3 m above ground, facing east.	21
TBD	SSF-ST3	Modified tree	Stream channel	346480	6699814	Potential scarred tree identified by RAPs. Elongated scar (120 x 40 cm) on a stringy bark tree. The scar faces east, is wider at the base and extends to the ground, west facing scar.	20
TBD	SSF-ST4	Modified tree	Hillslope	346908	6700032	Potential scarred tree identified by RAPs. Stringy bark with oval scar 1.1 m above ground. South facing scar is 120 x 40 cm.	18
TBD	SSF-ST5	Modified tree	Hillslope	346815	6700328	Potential scarred tree identified by RAPs. Scar on Stringybark tree facing west. Sapling growing out of base of scar. 40 x 40cm	18
TBD	SSF-ST6	Modified tree	Hillslope	347542	6700530	Potential directional tree with four scars identified by RAPs. Tree may be marking a campsite in the north-east and a sacred site outside Tinga (Mooki and Bassendean, old people buried there) to the south-west. North-west facing scar may be from a coolamon. Tree is old and with substantial overgrowth.	17
TBD	SSF-ST7	Modified tree	Hillslope	347523	6700491	Potential directional tree identified by RAPs with a scar on a fallen dead branch (70 x 35 cm and no dry-face) and two scars (both 50 cm long) on the standing, living tree.	17

Table 8.5 **Aboriginal sites within the survey area**

AHIMS number	Site name	Site type	Landform	Easting	Northing	Description	Survey unit
TBD	SSF-ST8	Modified tree	Hillslope	347435	6700073	Potential scarred tree identified by RAPs. Elongated scar (200 x 35 cm) to base of tree, missing its dry-face.	17
TBD	SSF-ST9	Modified tree	Hillslope	347106	6698981	Potential scarred tree identified by RAPs. Elongated scar (2.8 m) is wider at the base and extends to the ground.	20
Additional items							
N/A	SSF-OR1	Ochre resource	Stream channel	347836	6700002	Potential resource and gathering item – red and purple ochre in stream bank beside Jessie Creek.	
N/A	SSF-OR2	Ochre resource	Stream channel	348320	6698976	Potential resource and gathering item – red ochre in stream bank beside a tributary to Jessie Creek.	

8.6.3 Stone artefact sites

Within the survey area, stone artefact sites, including isolated finds and low-density artefact scatters were the most commonly identified site type. Artefact sites were distributed across the study area, but predominantly identified on gently sloping hillslope landforms in proximity to waterways. This low-density but wide distribution of artefacts is representative of more transitory occupation of the landscape rather than any areas of focused activity.

However, terrace landforms beside Kings Creek demonstrated more concentrated distribution of artefacts and manuports, particularly where the ploughed soil had resulted in good surface exposure at SSF-OS12 (Plate 8.19, Plate 8.20) and erosion scalds had exposed artefacts at SSF-OS10 (Plate 8.21, Plate 8.22). Surface visibility elsewhere beside Kings Creek was negligible due to dense pasture grasses. These two artefact sites have been identified as having potential archaeological deposit (PAD) as shown in Figure 8.1.



Plate 8.19 Terrace landform to south of Kings Creek (TR3). Heavy disturbance from ploughing but good visibility with artefacts identified across this area (SSF-OS12), view west



Plate 8.20 Chert, quartzite and quartz flakes and a silcrete core, SSF-OS12



Plate 8.21 Scald exposures of red earths on slopes beside Kings Creek, exposing a low density artefact scatter (SSF-OS10) across a wide area. TR2, view east



Plate 8.22 Quartzite flake, SSF-OS10



Plate 8.23 Location of SSF-IF7 beside Jessie Creek



Plate 8.24 Quartzite core (SSF-IF7)



Plate 8.25 Location of SSF-OS4, view south



Plate 8.26 Chert flake and core, SSF-OS4



Plate 8.27 Access track near the confluence of an unnamed drainage line and Kings Creek, SSF-OS9, view north-east



Plate 8.28 Quartzite flake and broken two silcrete flakes, SSF-OS9



Plate 8.29 Location of SSF-OS5 beside Kateys Creek, view south



Plate 8.30 Greywacke core (SSF-OS5)



Plate 8.31 Split cobble, potential grind stone (SSF-OS2)



Plate 8.32 Manuport, part of a scatter of grey silcrete rocks (SSF-OS13)

8.6.4 Culturally modified (scarred) trees

Scarred trees are trees that have been scarred by Aboriginal people through the deliberate removal of bark or wood in order to construct shelters or create containers, shields or canoes. A total of nine trees with scars within the study area were identified by RAPs during the survey. Of the nine trees, seven are living trees. The remaining two are dead trees, of which one is still standing. All trees are eucalypts, primarily stringy bark or Grey-Box. Scars are typically oval and elongated (1–3m long), although a few are small and rounded in shape. One scar (SSF-ST5) is partially obscured by a sapping growing out of the scar and two trees, identified by RAPs as directional trees, contain more than one scar. The dry-face of the scar is present in all but one tree, but no evidence of cut marks were identified on any of the dry faces. The scar trees are shown in Plates 8.33–8.43 inclusive.



Plate 8.33 SSF-ST1: Small scar on south-east side of dead Grey Box tree



Plate 8.34 SSF-ST2: Dead stringy bark tree with 1 m long scar approximately 2.3 m above ground



Plate 8.35 SSF-ST3: Scar on a Stringybark tree close to the creek. Scar starts at the ground and is wider at the base. Possibly due to natural causes



Plate 8.36 SSF-ST4: Stringybark tree with south facing scar, 1.1m above ground



Plate 8.37 **SSF-ST5: Scar on Stringybark tree facing west. Sapling growing out of base of scar**



Plate 8.38 **SSF-ST6: Identified by RAPs as a possible directional tree, marking a campsite in the north-east and sacred site (burials) outside Tinga (Mooki and Bassendean) to the south-west**



Plate 8.39 **SSF-ST6: Possible coolamon scar on tree with other, potential directional scars**



Plate 8.40 **SSF-ST7: Identified by RAPs as a possible directional tree, this tree had two scars. Shown here is the north-east scar**



Plate 8.41 SSF-ST7: Fallen limb of SSF-ST7, with small round scar



Plate 8.42 SSF-ST8: Tree with elongated scar extending to the ground, possible branch tear



Plate 8.43 SSF-ST9: Elongated scar that extends to the ground

8.6.5 Resources

The following sections draw on information shared by RAPs during the survey, relating to the natural resources encountered within the study area and their cultural significance.

Ochre resources were identified in a number of locations, but the two most significant sites were beside Jessie Creek (Plate 8.44) and on a second order tributary to Jessie Creek further upstream. These locations are shown on Figure 8.1. Scratch marks in a section of red ochre may indicate extraction for cultural purposes, although this is unconfirmed and would require further assessment to verify. Steve Ahoy (pers com 22/09/21) emphasised the cultural and spiritual importance of ochre because of its connection to ceremony and its use in art, body decoration and medicine. In particular, RAPs emphasised the presence of a rarer purple ochre at the site.

The following information regarding the importance of ochre has been provided by Iwatta Aboriginal Corporation (pers com 7/10/21):

Murrickin (guardians of the ochre): Over the years I have heard several stories relating to the little people or dwarfed people, who lived throughout the Anaiwan, Dhunghutti and Gumbayngirr tribal areas. The Murrickin were very respected by other tribes and very carefully avoided. Only on rare occasions did the other clans engage with them to negotiate the terms of acquiring ochre from their pits for whatever purpose.

To Aboriginal people, ochre is a highly prized commodity still used as currency in the Aboriginal trade system when clan groups travelled great distances for ceremony and trade. Clans would travel hundreds of kilometres seeking ochre for ceremonies, healing wounds, sun protection and as an insect repellent. Particular worth was placed on ochre from certain areas with mythological significance. Archaeological evidence shows that ochre was used in ceremonial rituals and almost every excavation older than 10,000 years uncovers quantities of ochre.

Red ochre is a very effective drying agent for wounds. In Noongar culture it was either sprinkled on dry or mixed with water or saliva in the mouth or sprayed onto the wound. Ochre was mixed with emu or goanna fat to make an ointment similar in many ways to zinc ointment and was used to treat wounds and a range of skin conditions. The substance according to Aboriginal anecdotal accounts is reputedly an effective agent for drying suppurating wounds, ulcers and boils. Informants described how ochre was ground up, mixed into a fine powder, blended with goanna or emu fat and applied in the treatment of wounds, insect bites, muscle sprains and general aches and pains associated with arthritis.

Aboriginal people believe that ochre has spiritual power which is released through ceremonial ritual. Red ochre is considered sacred.

Black represents the earth, marking the campfires of the dreamtime ancestors.

Red represents fire, energy and blood, a power found in places of importance to the Aborigines.

Yellow represents water, and the markings on the back of the great snake ancestor.

White represents the sky and stars, which are filled with the Aborigines ancestors who returned to the sky after creating the earth.



Plate 8.44 Clockwise from main picture: Ochre resource on the west bank of Jessie Creek; red ochre with scratch marks; purple ochre applied to skin

ii Plants

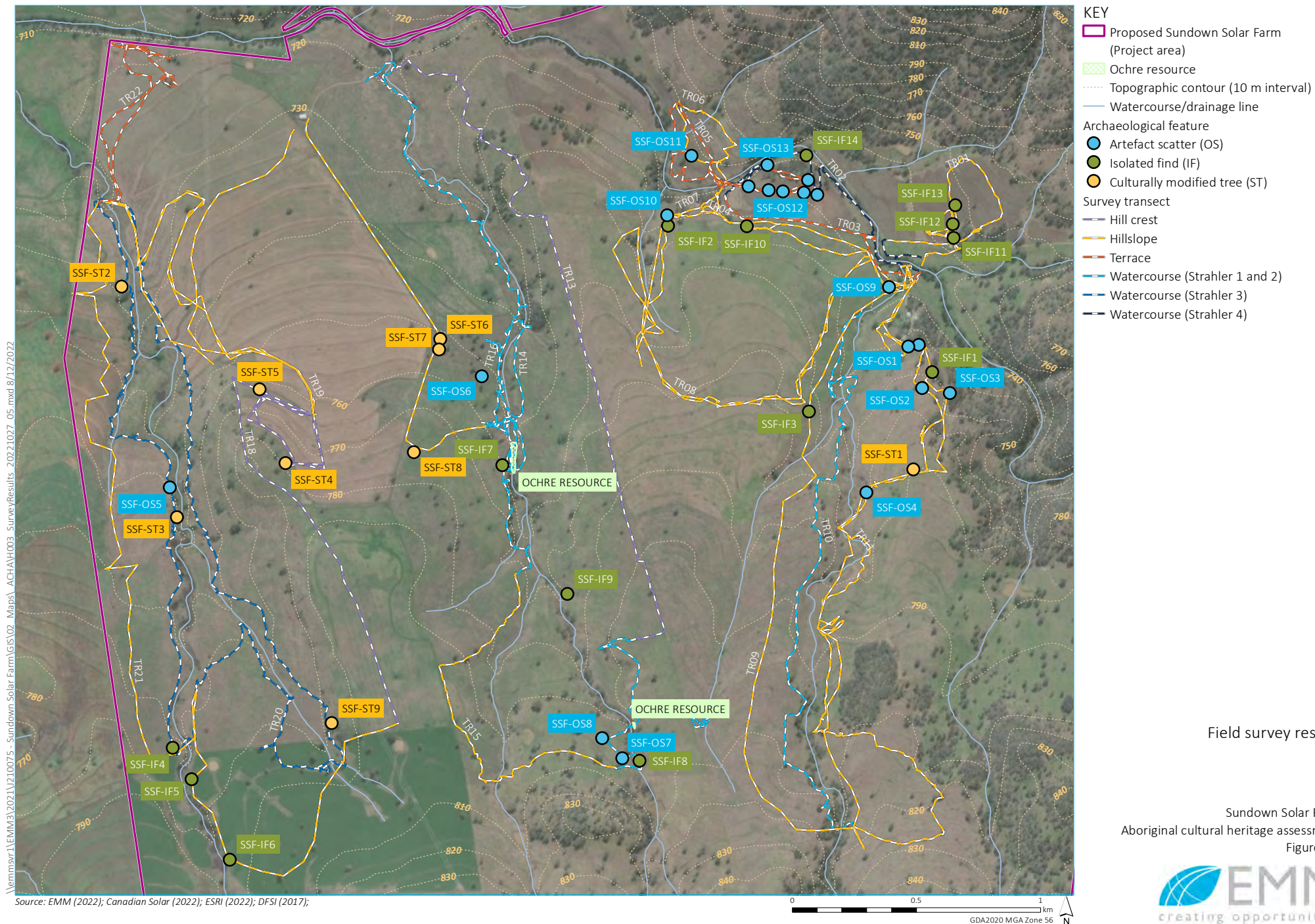
While the study area would have contained, and still does contain, many plants important to Aboriginal people for food, medicine and other uses, three plants were pointed out during survey. *Ajuga australis* (*Lamiaceae*) the Australian Bugle was in flower during survey (Plate 8.45). The plant has small purple flowers, but it is the leaves that are used as a salve for wounds and in the treatment of boils and sores (Greg Livermore pers comm 20/09/21). *Lomandra lonifolia* (Spiny-headed mat-rush) (Plate 8.46) is gathered by women for weaving (Jolea Isaacs pers comm 22/09/21). *Mentha satureioides* (native pennyroyal) is used to make teas and to treat colds (Vicky Duncan pers comm 23/09/21).



Plate 8.45 Australian Bugle, used as medicine



Plate 8.46 Spiny-headed mat rush beside Jessie Creek



9 Test excavation

9.1 Background

A test excavation program was undertaken over three days from 7–9 June 2022. The program involved four archaeologists and an average of four RAP representatives on each day.

The purpose of the test excavation was to build on the information obtained through desktop analysis and the results of survey which identified an area of potential archaeological deposit (PAD) on a southern terrace of Kings Creek. The indicative PAD area was delineated by:

- a buffer off the visible surface artefacts (SSF-OS10, SSF-OS12, SSF-OS13, SSF-IF2, SSF-IF10 and SSF-IF14), identified in an area with high surface exposure and visibility which provides a good indication of artefact distribution;
- the associated terrace landform; and
- where the boundary of the terrace landform is less defined, a buffer of 200 m from the creek line has been applied in line with predictive modelling of areas of higher archaeological sensitivity.

While the area has been moderately disturbed by vegetation clearing, ploughing, cultivation and localised excavation (for irrigation bunds), the area is notable within the study area for containing a higher concentration of surface artefacts. The landform, which would have provided an appealing camping location, is a very gently sloping stepped terrace within 200 m of Kings Creek (a fourth order stream) which increases in gradient to the south although there is no clear boundary between footslope and terrace.

The outline showing the PAD area in Figure 8.1 represents a conservative, anticipated boundary but it is a prediction, the only way to define it is to test excavate. Therefore, as ground disturbance of this area to the south of Kings Creek is likely to occur, test excavation in accordance with the Code (DECCW 2010) was undertaken in order to characterise the archaeological deposit in this location. The results of the test excavation have helped to determine the significance of this area and provide the basis to form suitable management measures.

9.2 Method

The primary aim of the proposed test excavation was to establish drop-off in subsurface artefact frequencies and establish site boundaries and/or subsurface artefact concentrations. The test excavation involved the following method:

- A series of linear transects were set out across area of moderate archaeological potential.
- Areas observed in the field to have substantial existing disturbance were avoided.
- 50 cm x 50 cm test excavation units were spaced 20 m apart.
- The first test pit at each site was dug manually with hand tools in 5 cm levels termed 'spits' to identify the nature of the soils and to identify any stratigraphic sequence. All subsequent test pits were excavated in 10 cm spits.
- Each pit was excavated until basal clay was reached, or to at least one spit (10 cm) below the artefact bearing level identified at each test area.
- Each test pit was photographed and a soil profile/section drawn.
- All excavated soil was dry-sieved through a 5 mm aperture mesh.
- All pits were backfilled after recording.

General photographs of the excavation are shown in Plate 9.1– Plate 9.4.



Plate 9.1 **Test pit 1 view east**



Plate 9.2 **Test pit 2 view north-west. TP1 in background**



Plate 9.3 **Test pit 12, complete. View east towards test pits 13 and 14. Kings Creek is in the background**



Plate 9.4 **Test pit 17. View north towards Kings Creek with test pit 16 in the background**

9.3 Location and context

The area of PAD was identified on the upper level of a stepped terrace landform beside Kings Creek, at approximately 743 m AHD. The area has been cleared and ploughed and is also used for grazing. At the time of the archaeological survey in September 2021, it had been recently ploughed and surface exposure was high. The recorded surface artefacts comprised flakes and cores of chert, banded mudstone, silcrete and quartzite in small, low densities concentrations.

During test excavation, grass coverage was dense and high, resulting in very limited surface exposure (Plate 9.1–Plate 9.4). Recent rains had resulted in the soil becoming waterlogged.

9.4 Test pit layout and depth

Testing focused on the middle of the upper terrace, within the proposed disturbance footprint but avoiding the contour banks and drainage lines. Four linear transects, were placed across the area of moderate archaeological potential, focused on SSF-OS12. Test excavation layout is shown in Figure 9.1.

Two parallel transect were set out on a west–east axis, parallel to Kings Creek on the upper terrace. The northernmost transect (test pits 1–8) was approximately 100–150 m from the creek. The location of the first test pit was chosen to avoid the boggy clayey soils and disturbance to the west. The second transect (test pits 9–12) was offset 20 m to the south of test pit 7 and continued east across the terrace parallel to transect 1, sloping gently downwards towards Kings Creek. The third (test pits 13–17) and fourth (test pits 18–22) transects were set out perpendicular to each other on a gentle slope to west of the terrace, avoiding a drainage line between test pits 20 and 21.

Overall, the team excavated 22 individual 50 cm x 50 cm test excavation units. Test excavation units were excavated to an average depth of 22 cm, with some test excavation units excavated to 40 cm before basal clay was reached and others as shallow as 10 cm, indicating an undulating B horizon. A summary of test excavation results is included in Appendix G.

9.4.1 Soils

Soils on the terrace area (test pits 1–11 and 18–22) consistently comprised a shallow 5–10 cm soil horizon of moist, dark brown, silty loam with variable clay content overlying a very moist, very dark brown (blackish brown) medium clay silt that became increasingly clay rich (medium heavy clay) with depth (eg Plate 9.5). Concentration of gravel and stone were largely negligible on the terrace but increased (up to 70%) in the test pits to the east, further downslope and closer to Kings Creek (test pits 12–14).

Test pits 15–17 on the west facing slopes contained much higher concentrations of gravel and rocks (eg Plate 9.6) predominantly sandstone and siltstone, increasing in size and density with depth. The topsoil came down onto a B-soil horizon of medium heavy clay, with a diffuse interface. The loamy clay contained occasional concentrations of charcoal encountered around 15–20 cm depth, with TP 16 having the highest concentration, in spit 2 across the test pit. However, there was no evidence that this was cultural (such as a hearth feature) and is more likely to be from vegetation being burnt. Soils were dark to reddish brown with a similar clay content to the test pits on the terrace.

In general, test pits exhibited moderate levels of disturbance, primarily in the upper 10–15 cm due to ploughing and exhibited a 10–30 cm clayey silt soil profile over-lying medium heavy clay (B2 horizon).



Plate 9.5 Test pit 6, south section



Plate 9.6 **Test pit 12, north section**

9.4.2 Artefact frequency and distribution

Eight stone artefacts were recovered during the test excavation, comprising flakes, broken flakes and a core. The assemblage was distributed unevenly across the test excavation area and comprised a range of material, most commonly volcanic but also quartzite, silcrete and mudstone. Artefacts were distributed across the top three spits (0–30 cm) with the majority (n=5) concentrated in spit 1 (0–10 cm). The average artefact density for the site was 1.45 artefacts/m².

One broken flake, recovered from TP2 displayed dorsal retouch along its distal margin, and a crystal quartz flake retrieved from the top spit of TP16 appeared to have been backed. Backed artefacts were more common in the late Holocene period (c.2,500BP). They were “multi-functional and multi-purposed components in a range of different tools” (Attenbrow 2010, p.154) and represent investment of time in order to shape and create a specific shape.

The distribution and density of the sub-surface artefacts recovered during test excavation, together with the surface artefacts identified during survey suggests short term occupation but no particular focus of activity. This suggests that the site was occupied occasionally. However, the low-density artefact scatter is also attributable to disturbance, particularly the top 10–20cm of soil, from historic land clearance and subsequent pastoral use. The artefacts therefore represent the traces of past Aboriginal occupation that survive in the landscape.

During survey, this area to the south of Kings Creek was deemed to be an area of higher sensitivity for PAD within the development footprint. Test excavation demonstrated that buried cultural material is present in low and sporadic densities. Therefore, it is likely that the sub-surface potential within the remainder of the development footprint would be even lower.

Table 9.1 **Artefacts recovered**

Test pit	Spit	Artefact type	Material	Colour	Max length (mm)	Weight (g)	Comments
2	1	Distal flake	Quartzite	Grey	27.5	5.83	Potential longitudinal spit. Retouched on one margin and distal end onto dorsal surface.
6	3	Core	Mudstone	Greyish green	35.3	6.67	Multidirectional core with 5% cortex.
7	2	Core	Silcrete	Grey	63.8	123.53	Cobble with 40% cortex. Multidirectional core.
12	1	Flake	Volcanic	Dark grey	25.9	3.17	Dorsal side is 90% cortex, water rolled.
12	1	Flake	Volcanic	Dark grey	14.2	0.33	Small flake, likely debitage, feather termination
16	1	Flake	Volcanic	Dark grey	16.6	0.48	Small flake.
16	1	Flake	Quartz	Colourless	14.6	0.76	Backed artefact.
18	2	Flaked piece	Volcanic	Dark brown	40.9	13.56	40% cortex.



Plate 9.7 **Silcrete core (TP7)**

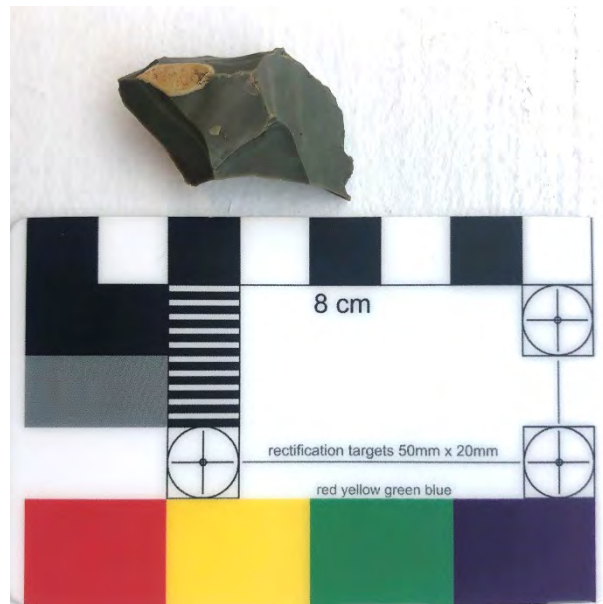


Plate 9.8 **Mudstone core (TP6)**



Plate 9.9 Backed artefact (TP 16)



Plate 9.10 Quartzite broken flake (TP2), and two volcanic flakes (TP12)

9.5 Discussion

The test excavation program was sufficient to characterise the nature of, and potential for, Aboriginal artefacts in the area of highest archaeological sensitivity within the development footprint. It determined that there is a low-density artefact scatter across the area of PAD, which has been included in the recording for SSF-OS12.

The test excavation program investigated an area between 60-180 m from Kings Creek in order to test an area of higher archaeological sensitivity within the project impact footprint. This area has been somewhat disturbed by ploughing. Artefact frequencies are likely to be greater within the less disturbed area between the proposed impact footprint and Kings Creek (the more wooded area on Figure 9.1). However, the wooded area is outside the project area and was therefore not tested.

The sparse and random distribution of artefacts scatter is evidence of Aboriginal presence in the area, and likely represents partial traces of camping or may be the product of transitory movement by Aboriginal people and temporary camp sites. In either scenario, there is no evidence of an intact campsite in terms of layout or integrity and insufficient information to make further assumptions. The soils in this area are shallow and of poor quality and it is possible that longstanding agricultural practices have affected the current archaeological character in this area. These findings are consistent with other archaeological investigations in the local area that consistently identified low density artefact distributions (Table 7.1).

The small size of the assemblage makes it difficult to draw conclusions regarding the activities that were carried out in the project area or to build up a comprehensive picture of artefact types. However, some broad generalisations can be made. First, raw materials present in the assemblage are consistent with nearby sites.

Secondly, the presence of cortex (the outer layer of rock) on some of the artefacts was both water rolled and terrestrial. Together with the range of material present, this suggests lithic material was procured from a range of sources and possibly from places that were relatively close or accessible. For example, there is registered basalt quarry site (#11-6-0087) approximately 10 km west, and the volcanic material present in the assemblage may have come from a nearby quarry such as this one.

Artefacts without cortex and which have been most heavily worked indicate that the material was more scarce. The presence of a large silcrete cobble, with a high percentage of extant cortex shows suggests that this material may have been acquired locally. Finally, the presence of retouched flakes in the assemblage indicates late Holocene occupation.



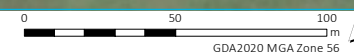
- KEY**
- Proposed Sundown Solar Farm (Project area)
 - Aboriginal cultural heritage assesment and historic heritage survey area
 - Named watercourse
 - Development footprint
 - Construction and laydown
 - Previously identified artefact
 - Artefact scatter (OS)
 - Isolated find (IF)
 - Test pit/artefact frequency
 - 0
 - 1
 - 2

Test excavation results

Sundown Solar Farm
Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment
Figure 9.1



Source: EMM (2022); Canadian Solar (2022); ESRI (2022); OEH (2021); DFSI (2017)



10 The archaeological resource

This section summarises the results of the archaeological investigation and the outcomes of consultation. It provides a description and insight into what events took place in the past, discussion of how the landscape was used and why the identified Aboriginal objects are in this location and identifies cultural values associated with the study area. Landscape analysis teamed with a review of previous archaeological investigations, mapped AHIMS results, and information provided by RAPs during survey, demonstrates that the study area was utilised by Aboriginal people in the past and that archaeological traces remain throughout the landscape.

The survey identified 36 archaeological sites including nine potentially culturally modified trees, 14 isolated finds and 13 artefact scatters within the study area.

Overall, the distribution of scatters of stone artefacts and isolated artefacts in the study area is generally consistent with established models in eastern NSW that are based on proximity to water and the reliability of the water source. Larger sites with higher artefact densities are likely to occur near (within 200 m of) reliable streams but above inundation, on lower slopes with a level to gentle gradient, whereas smaller, low-density sites may occur near ephemeral streams. Elevated landforms with good outlook near streams are the areas most likely to have been chosen for camp sites, such as the terrace beside Kings Creek.

Test excavation of this landform confirmed the potential for subsurface cultural material (PAD) albeit in low and uneven concentrations, and spatially displaced by ploughing. Isolated finds and low-density surface scatters were distributed across the study area. As much of the development footprint for the solar arrays is situated on gentle hillslopes where a wider background scatter of artefacts is present, this can be considered to represent a broader utilisation and occupation of the landscape by Aboriginal people in the past, rather than areas of focused activity.

Artefact materials were most commonly chert, volcanic rock, silcrete and quartzite. Artefact types identified were commonly flakes and cores, although there was also several broken hammer stones and an axe head. Unworked coarse silcrete material beside Kings Creek may represent manuports material that is not local but brought in from elsewhere, potentially for knapping.

Ochre resources, primarily beside Jessie Creek, represent an important resource for Aboriginal people within the study area, in particular the presence not only of red, but also purple ochre. RAPs mentioned other ochre sources and quarries in the surrounding local area and the use of ochre at nearby art site Goonoowingall (#11-6-0001).

While historical land clearance has removed most traces of modified trees, a number of scarred trees, both living and dead, were identified by RAPs during the survey. The scars ranged in size from long and elongated to small and round, and the trees were commonly stringy bark or grey box eucalypts. These sites are potentially culturally modified trees and require further investigation by a qualified arboriculturist.

Overall, the study area has experienced a range of moderate and heavy ground disturbance as a result of modern activities, where the landscape has been altered significantly by ploughing, land clearance and other earthworks such as contour banks.

However, the sites within the study area should not be viewed in isolation. The AHIMS search results, along with background research and discussions with RAPs during survey, show that the study area is part of a much broader and more dynamic cultural landscape, that includes tangible and intangible values. This was reiterated by RAPs during discussions regarding the significance of local walking tracks such as the one used by Gomeroi people along what is now the Gwydir Highway and a Songline between Moree and Oban that passes nearby the study area (Steve Ahoy pers com 22/09/21). Another example of interconnectedness is the two scarred trees in the study area that were identified by RAPs as directional trees, pointing to burial sites to the south and west, an art site to the north and a hilltop camping area to the east. These landmarks, along with the distribution of artefacts, indicate that the finds within the survey area are representative of a continuous archaeological character, and that many more sites are likely to be found in similar landscape contexts throughout pastoral properties in the Tablelands.

11 Significance assessment

11.1 General

All Aboriginal objects in NSW are protected under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. It is recognised that the destruction of sites may be necessary to allow other activities or developments to occur. In order for the consent authority to make informed decisions on such matters, an important element of cultural resource management is determining the significance of cultural heritage places and objects to understand what may be lost; and how best it can be mitigated. However, it is highlighted that something can be of little or no significance and still be protected under the Act.

Cultural significance is outlined in Article 1.2 of the *Burra Charter* – the best practise document for managing cultural heritage – as ‘aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations’ (Australia ICOMOS 2013). These values are reiterated in the NSW guidelines, which determines cultural significance of a place can be assessed by identifying the values that are present across the subject area and assessing what is important and why (OEH 2011). In assessing the scientific significance of sites, aspects such as rarity and representativeness and the integrity must be considered.

Generally speaking, a site or object that is rare will have a heightened significance, although a site that is suitable of conservation as ‘representative’ of its type will also be significant. Conversely an extremely rare site may no longer be significant if its integrity has been sufficiently compromised.

The criteria adopted for this report are defined in Table 11.1. The management implications of these sites’ significance are discussed in subsequent sections.

Table 11.1 A summary of criteria used to assess the cultural significance (OEH 2011, 8–10)

Criterion	Definition
Social value – Does the place have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons?	Social (or cultural) value refers to the spiritual, traditional, historical or contemporary associations and attachments the place or area has for Aboriginal people. Social or cultural value is how people express their connection with a place and the meaning that place has for them. Social or cultural value can only be identified through consultation with Aboriginal people.
Historic value – Is the place important to the cultural or natural history of the local area and/or region and/or state?	Historic value refers to the association of a place with a historically important person, event, phase or activity. Historic places do not always have physical evidence of their historical importance (such as structures, planted vegetation or landscape modifications). They may have ‘shared’ historic values with other (non-Aboriginal) communities.
Scientific (archaeological) value – Does the place have potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of the local area and/or region and/or state?	Scientific (archaeological) value 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. Information about scientific values is gathered through archaeological investigation undertaken in this report.
Aesthetic value – Is the place important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics in the local, regional, and/or State environment?	Aesthetic value refers to the sensory, scenic, architectural and creative aspects of the place. It is often linked with social value, and can consider form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric or landscape, and the smell and sounds associated with the place and its use. This value is only relevant to archaeological sites on only rare occasions, such as rockshelters that contain art, or culturally modified trees in prominent positions, etc.

11.2 Statement of significance

When considering the cultural significance, Aboriginal sites with archaeological evidence are all of value to the Aboriginal community through the tangible connection that they represent with pre-colonial Aboriginal land use. All the sites form part of a cultural landscape encompassing the region and have significance to the Aboriginal community. In particular, RAPs emphasised the ochre resources (SSF-OS1 and SSF-OS2) and the two trees with directional scars (SSF-ST6 and SSF-ST7) as culturally significant.

Historical connection has been linked to the direction trees which may point to burial and art sites.

None of the sites met the criteria for aesthetic significance.

When assessing the scientific significance, many of the sites can be considered to have moderate or local values with the ability to provide information on the past activities of the area (research potential). As such, moderate significance was attributed to two artefact sites (SSF-OS10 and SSF-OS12) with some research potential for their predicted subsurface archaeological material. The rationale was that these landforms were both targeted by Aboriginal people for camping but also have the highest potential for additional deposits. Archaeological test excavation has demonstrated that the subsurface density and distribution is consistent with surface finds. Cultural material is present in low densities and unevenly distributed across these landforms.

The remaining low density open artefact scatters and isolated finds in moderately to highly disturbed contexts, were assessed to be of low scientific significance. The majority of low significance sites are distributed throughout the landscape in a relatively unpredictable fashion.

These are sites that do not have the same capacity to inform about past Aboriginal life. While such sites symbolise Aboriginal presence in the landscape through their very existence, they can tell us little further than what is already known and established in archaeology. Notwithstanding the limited information potential, each site is of cultural significance to the Aboriginal community.

For the purposes of this significance assessment, all sites and places have been assigned a classification, even where they are only identified as of tentative identification to allow the draft ACHA to be completed. It must be highlighted, however, that validation of these scarred trees – some of which are ranked as moderate or high (ie regional) importance – may require their significance to be re-classified in the future.

As such, six scarred trees were assessed to be of high significance and the remainder as moderate significance. The main limiting factors for the scarred trees to be considered high significance was the general level of ambiguity present across the identified examples.

Table 11.1 provides a summary of the significance values for each Aboriginal object and/or site identified.

Table 11.1 **Significance of Aboriginal objects and/or sites identified**

Site	AHIMS #	Site type	Significance				
			Scientific	Aesthetic	Historical	Cultural	Overall
SSF-IF1	TBD	Isolated find	Low Common site type in a moderately disturbed context.	-	-	Low	Low
SSF-IF2	TBD	Isolated find	Low Common site type in a moderately disturbed context.	-	-	Low	Low
SSF-IF3	TBD	Isolated find	Low Common site type in a moderately disturbed context.	-	-	Low	Low
SSF-IF4	TBD	Isolated find	Low Common site type in a moderately disturbed context.	-	-	Low	Low
SSF-IF5	TBD	Isolated find	Low Common site type in a moderately disturbed context.	-	-	Low	Low
SSF-IF6	TBD	Isolated find	Low Common site type in a moderately disturbed context.	-	-	Low	Low
SSF-IF7	TBD	Isolated find	Low Common site type in a moderately disturbed context.	-	-	Low	Low
SSF-IF8	TBD	Isolated find	Low Common site type in a moderately disturbed context.	-	-	Low	Low

Table 11.1 **Significance of Aboriginal objects and/or sites identified**

Site	AHIMS #	Site type	Significance				
SSF-IF9	TBD	Isolated find	Low Common site type in a moderately disturbed context.	-	-	Low	Low
SSF-IF10	TBD	Isolated find	Low Common site type in a ploughed paddock (high disturbance).	-	-	Low	Low
SSF-IF11	TBD	Isolated find	Low Common site type in a ploughed paddock (high disturbance).	-	-	Low	Low
SSF-IF12	TBD	Isolated find	Low Common site type in a ploughed paddock (high disturbance).	-	-	Low	Low
SSF-IF13	TBD	Isolated find	Low Common site type in a ploughed paddock (high disturbance).			Low	Low
SSF-IF14	TBD	Isolated find	Low Manuport with no cultural features but may indicate source of raw material.			Low	Low
SSF-OS1	TBD	Artefact scatter	Low Low density assemblage. On an undifferentiated landform disturbed from clearing and pastoral grazing	-	-	Low	Low

Table 11.1 **Significance of Aboriginal objects and/or sites identified**

Site	AHIMS #	Site type	Significance				
SSF-OS2	TBD	Artefact scatter	Low Low density assemblage within a disturbed context. One artefact identified on rock-picking pile, the others on a well-used track in a cleared paddock.	-	-	Low	Low
SSF-OS3	TBD	Artefact scatter	Low Low density assemblage, common site type. On an undifferentiated landform	-	-	Low	Low
SSF-OS4	TBD	Artefact scatter	Low-moderate Low density open artefact scatter on a typical landform.	-	-	Low	Low
SSF-OS5	TBD	Artefact scatter	Low Low density assemblage. On an undifferentiated landform on the edge of a ploughed paddock (high disturbance).	-	-	Low	Low
SSF-OS6	TBD	Artefact scatter	Low Common site type and characteristics	-	-	Low	Low
SSF-OS7	TBD	Artefact scatter	Low Common site type and characteristics	-	-	Low	Low
SSF-OS8	TBD	Artefact scatter	Low Common site type and characteristics	-	-	Low	Low
SSF-OS9	11-6-0162	Artefact scatter	Low Common site type and characteristics	-	-	Low	Low

Table 11.1 **Significance of Aboriginal objects and/or sites identified**

Site	AHIMS #	Site type	Significance				
SSF-OS10	11-6-0163	Artefact scatter	Moderate Low density artefact scatter exposed by erosion beside Kings Creek. Wide variety of materials.	-	-	Moderate	Moderate
SSF-OS11	11-6-0164	Artefact scatter	Low Common site type and characteristics	-	-	Low	Low
SSF-OS12	11-6-0165	Artefact scatter	Moderate Low density scatter distributed across a terrace landform beside Kings Creek. Site is disturbed from ploughing, but assemblage represents a diversity of materials and artefact types in association with PAD area.	-	-	Moderate	Moderate
SSF-OS13	<i>TBD</i>	Artefact scatter	Low Manuports with no cultural features but may indicate source of raw material.			Low	Low
SSF-ST1	11-6-0188	Modified tree	Low Tree is dead and fallen, small, ambiguous scar. Further assessment required	-	-	High	Moderate
SSF-ST2	<i>TBD</i>	Modified tree	Low Scar is over 2 metres from the ground and may be caused by branch tear. Further assessment required.	-	-	High	Moderate
SSF-ST3	<i>TBD</i>	Modified tree	Low Ambiguous scar. Further assessment required.	-	-	High	Moderate

Table 11.1 **Significance of Aboriginal objects and/or sites identified**

Site	AHIMS #	Site type	Significance				
SSF-ST4	TBD	Modified tree	High Good example of a scar on a living tree. Further assessment required	-	-	High	High
SSF-ST5	TBD	Modified tree	Moderate Unusual example as sapling is growing out of the scar. Further assessment required	-	-	High	Moderate
SSF-ST6	TBD	Modified tree	High Four scars on the tree with different degrees of overgrowth. Further assessment required	-		High Identified by RAPs as a directional tree	High
SSF-ST7	TBD	Modified tree	High Two scars on living tree and one scar on fallen branch. Further assessment required	-		High Identified by RAPs as a directional tree	High
SSF-ST8	TBD	Modified tree	Moderate Elongated scar missing its dry face. Further assessment required.	-	-	High	Moderate
SSF-ST9	TBD	Modified tree	Moderate Large, elongated scar. Further assessment required	-	-	High	Moderate
SSF-OR1	11-6-0166	Ochre resource	High May contain evidence of extraction, good example of ochre types.	-	-	High	High
SSF-OR2	11-6-0167	Ochre resource	Moderate Concentration of ochre, representative of local resource.	-	-	High	Moderate

12 Impact assessment

12.1 Key findings

- The development footprint has been refined to avoid all trees within the study area that were identified as culturally scarred by RAPs. A buffer has been placed around creek lines which ensures that a number of artefact sites and the ochre resources will be avoided.
- Of the 36 sites identified for the project, 26 sites will be avoided, and 10 sites will be impacted to some degree. The impacted sites are isolated stone artefacts or low-density artefact scatters of low significance.

12.2 Project sources of impact

The development footprint is approximately 651 ha. Project design and construction elements are described in detail in Chapter 1 and in Chapter 2.

The following ground disturbance activities proposed as part of the project have the potential to disturb Aboriginal objects identified within the development footprint:

- approximately 660,000 PV solar panels and associated mounting infrastructure; (ie driving or screwing piles into the ground);
- construction of an onsite substation and battery energy storage system;
- underground and aboveground cables (ie trenching for underground cables);
- installation of a management hub (including demountable offices and amenities and equipment sheds);
- temporary construction compound during construction and decommissioning; and
- internal access roads and parking.

Site access will be via the existing access road through Sturmans Road, off Spring Mountain Road, which means there will be minimal new ground surface disturbance along this alignment.

12.3 Measures to minimise harm and alternatives

The project refinement process is described in detail in Chapter 1 of the EIS. EMM and Sundown Solar have worked closely together and in consultation with RAPs to refine the development footprint, with the objective of developing an efficient project that avoids and minimises environmental impacts wherever feasible whilst still being constructible. Avoidance of significant Aboriginal cultural heritage values has been a key aspect of this refinement process wherever possible.

The study area (shown on figures throughout this report) was the initial investigation area for the proposed development and was the subject of archaeological investigations, including desktop assessment, archaeological survey and test excavation. After a number of Aboriginal sites and areas of archaeological potential were identified during the survey, EMM provided Sundown Solar with site spatial data to be used in the refinement process. The outcome of this process was that of the 36 sites identified for the project, 26 sites will be avoided, and 10 sites will be impacted to some degree. None of the scarred trees will be impacted, except for the possible relocation of one dead scarred tree (SSF- ST1) – a collapsed tree that discussions have indicated can be relocated for interpretive and other opportunities. .

Refinements that have been made to the project include:

- avoidance of all 3rd order and above creek lines;
- modification of the solar panel layout to avoid all identified scarred trees, except for the possible relocation of one dead scarred tree (SSF-ST1); and
- avoidance of an ecologically sensitive area that contains a small artefact scatter (SSF-OS6) and three scarred trees (SSF-ST6, SSF-OS7, SSF-OS8).

12.4 Definition of impact type

Direct impacts can occur on a varying scale. Disturbance, where artefacts are moved locally from their current setting, is distinguished from loss where artefacts are removed entirely from their current context or destroyed.

Disturbance means Aboriginal sites and objects will be disrupted and moved a short distance through the displacement of ground. Partial disturbance occurs where a portion of a site will be disturbed. Total disturbance is when the entirety of the Aboriginal site will be disturbed. Disturbance may occur as result of a number of the other activities listed in Section 12.2, including clearing for internal access tracks, substations and other infrastructure.

Loss entails complete removal of a site's elements, such as through large-scale earthworks. The total modification of a landscape also can constitute loss, even if artefacts are collected and later returned to the modified surface in their original position because the context (an integral part of archaeological site value) is irretrievably lost. Total loss is when the entirety of a site will be lost as a result of the project.

Partial loss describes the loss of part of a site. Loss could be caused from earthworks related to the installation of the solar array and grid substation, BESS, construction of the management hub and supporting infrastructure.

12.5 Aboriginal heritage impact

Disturbance represents by far the most widespread type of potential impact by the project through the installation of the PV solar panels and trenching for underground cabling. This assessment assumes that sites comprising of stone artefacts that are not explicitly designated for avoidance within the development footprint boundary will be subject to total disturbance.

The PV modules will be installed in a series of rows aligned in a north-south direction and spaced approximately 5–6 m apart.

Table 12.1 Summary of potential impacts to Aboriginal objects and/or sites.

Site	AHIMS #	Significance	Type of harm	Location and/or activity causing harm	Degree of harm	Consequence of harm
SSF-IF1	TBC	Low	None	Avoidance	None	No loss of value
SSF-IF2	TBC	Low	Direct	PV panel layout	Whole	Total loss of value
SSF-IF3	TBC	Low	Direct	PV panel layout	Whole	Total loss of value
SSF-IF4	TBC	Low	Direct	PV panel layout	Whole	Total loss of value
SSF-IF5	TBC	Low	None	Avoidance	None	No loss of value
SSF-IF6	TBC	Low	None	Avoidance	None	No loss of value
SSF-IF7	TBC	Low	None	Avoidance	None	No loss of value
SSF-IF8	TBC	Low	None	Avoidance	None	No loss of value

Table 12.1 Summary of potential impacts to Aboriginal objects and/or sites.

Site	AHIMS #	Significance	Type of harm	Location and/or activity causing harm	Degree of harm	Consequence of harm
SSF-IF9	TBC	Low	None	Avoidance	None	No loss of value
SSF-IF10	TBC	Low	Direct	PV panel layout	Whole	Total loss of value
SSF-IF11	TBC	Low	Direct	PV panel layout	Whole	Total loss of value
SSF-IF12	TBC	Low	Direct	PV panel layout	Whole	Total loss of value
SSF-IF13	TBC	Low	Direct	PV panel layout	Whole	Total loss of value
SSF-IF14	TBC	Low	None	Avoidance	None	No loss of value
SSF-OS1	TBC	Low	None	Avoidance	None	No loss of value
SSF-OS2	TBC	Low	None	Avoidance	None	No loss of value
SSF-OS3	TBC	Low	None	Avoidance	None	No loss of value
SSF-OS4	TBC	Low	None	PV panel layout	Whole	Total loss of value
SSF-OS5	TBC	Low	None	PV panel layout	Whole	Total loss of value
SSF-OS6	TBC	Low	None	PV panel layout	Whole	Total loss of value
SSF-OS7	TBC	Low	None	Avoidance	None	No loss of value
SSF-OS8	TBC	Low	None	Avoidance	None	No loss of value
SSF-OS9	11-6-0162	Low	Direct	PV panel layout	Whole	Total loss of value
SSF-OS10	11-6-0163	Moderate	Direct	PV panel layout	Whole	Total loss of value
SSF-OS11	11-6-0164	Low	None	Avoidance	None	No loss of value
SSF-OS12	11-6-0165	Moderate	Direct	Construction and layout	Whole	Total loss of value
SSF-OS13	TBC	Low	None	Avoidance	None	No loss of value
SSF-ST1	11-6-0188	Moderate	None	Avoidance	None	No loss of value
SSF-ST2	TBC	Moderate	None	Avoidance	None	No loss of value
SSF-ST3	TBC	Moderate	None	Avoidance	None	No loss of value
SSF-ST4	TBC	High	None	Avoidance	None	No loss of value
SSF-ST5	TBC	Moderate	None	Avoidance	None	No loss of value
SSF-ST6	TBC	High	None	Avoidance	None	No loss of value
SSF-ST7	TBC	High	None	Avoidance	None	No loss of value
SSF-ST8	TBC	Moderate	None	Avoidance	None	No loss of value
SSF-ST9	TBC	Moderate	None	Avoidance	None	No loss of value
SSF-OR1	11-6-0166	High	None	Avoidance	None	No loss of value
SSF-OR2	11-6-0167	Moderate	None	Avoidance	None	No loss of value

Notes: The type, degree and consequence of harm definitions are based on DECCW's *Code of Practise for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal objects in NSW*.

12.6 Potential impacts to unidentified sites

Stone artefacts may occur very sporadically (as isolated artefacts or small artefact scatters) within or outside of the survey transect paths, but within the development footprint, in an unpredictable pattern representative of background scatter. The limitation of almost every archaeological survey is that ground surface visibility affects the identification of all artefacts within any given survey area. The key aim is to have characterised the archaeological nature of the proposed area of impact for a project (ie the development footprint) so that appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures can be employed on a broader scale. Unknown artefacts may occur in moderately to highly-disturbed areas predicted to be of low archaeological significance.

EMM notes that although the development footprint covers a broad area, the nature of the main impact type, being PV solar panel installation and associated trenching for underground cable installation, will represent a type of impact that is similar to what has already occurred within the development footprint through historical vegetation clearance followed by continual pasture improvement, installation of fencing, sculpting of contour banks, grading of farm access tracks, etc.

12.7 Cumulative impacts

The landscape surrounding the development footprint has been modified by historical land use practices and past disturbances associated with land clearing, cropping and intensive livestock grazing. The most widespread impact in the region has occurred from establishing and maintaining land suitable for agricultural production. These activities are likely to have removed many modified trees, reduced the archaeological integrity of many open stone artefact sites and would have destroyed more fragile site types such as hearths, ceremonial sites and burials.

Considering the above, the proposed development footprint will result in only a minor addition to the project's cumulative impact on Aboriginal cultural heritage values. This outcome is largely the result of the modification area refinement process, which has focused on avoiding most of the Aboriginal cultural heritage values identified during the field surveys. The significant refinements to the modification area will ensure that a substantial local archaeological resource remains within the broader landscape, including the identified scarred trees and ochre resources beside the creeks. The installation of solar panels across the development footprint are proposed in areas that have already been subject to widespread ploughing, which has resulted in the disturbance of open camp sites and artefact sites. Therefore, the project will not contribute significantly to further regional cumulative impacts, taking into account the avoidance measures completed as part of the project refinement process.

12.8 Intergenerational loss/equity

Intergenerational equity is the principle whereby the current generation should ensure the health, diversity and longevity of the environment for the benefit of future society. For Aboriginal heritage management, intergenerational equity can be considered primarily in terms of the cumulative impacts to Aboriginal objects, sites and/or places in a region. If few Aboriginal objects and places remain in a region (eg due to development impacts), there are fewer opportunities for future generations of Aboriginal people and the broader community to enjoy the cultural benefits. Information about the integrity, rarity and representativeness of the Aboriginal objects, sites and places that may be impacted, and how they inform the past visitation and occupation of land by Aboriginal people, are relevant to the consideration of intergenerational equity and the understanding of the cumulative impacts of a project.

Twenty-one of the identified sites within the study area will be avoided by the proposed development. While it is acknowledged that the project will cause impacts to Aboriginal heritage, the results of the test excavation along with the collection and cataloguing of artefacts will contribute to knowledge of artefact types and materials in the local area. The opportunity to maintain a cultural connection with the landscape by having continued access to the ochre site on Jessie Creek. This will help to achieve intergenerational equity by allowing retention of cultural materials for the enjoyment and education of future generations.

13 Management of impacts

13.1 Key findings

- The ACHA concludes that 36 Aboriginal sites and two resource areas are in proximity to the development footprint (Section 7), with ten of these likely subject to direct project impacts.
- Recommendations are proposed for inclusion in the project approval to guide post-approval requirements for Aboriginal heritage (Section 13.2). These include the development of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan to provide a framework for such activities, as well as direction on its content. This is required to include the suitable recovery of cultural materials, validation and management of culturally modified trees, continued access to significant sites, and unexpected finds protocols. The opportunity for RAPs to collect plants from the development footprint (as an outcome of the consultation process) is also proposed.

13.2 Management strategy

This section describes the management measures for identified Aboriginal cultural heritage values in the study area. The management measures proposed in this chapter respond to:

- the impacts identified in the preceding chapter;
- the assessed significance of the Aboriginal sites;
- the views of the Aboriginal community as represented by the RAPs;
- the need to address intergenerational equity in the values of Aboriginal heritage;
- the need to protect sites not impacted by the project but under the care of Sundown Solar; and
- the need to mitigate the loss and disturbance of impacted Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects.

While Aboriginal sites cannot be replaced once lost, the salvage of Aboriginal objects impacted by the project will provide a tangible monument to those sites. Furthermore, with care in curation, those salvaged materials can be better studied to help understand other Aboriginal sites present in the landscape.

Intergenerational equity is a core element in the notion of ecologically sustainable development (ESD), which commonly guides regulators in their review of Aboriginal cultural heritage management. This may be achieved by a program of avoidance and protection for the most significant sites (both scientifically and culturally) and salvage of sites with lesser scientific value but still of cultural importance to the Aboriginal community. Both of these measures allow retention of cultural materials for the enjoyment and education of future generations.

The management measures to be applied to each identified site are illustrated in Figure 13.1. A summary of each site, its type, significance rating, impacts and proposed management measures is provided in Table 13.1.

13.2.1 Registration of newly identified sites

The newly identified sites recorded as part of this ACHA have been registered on AHIMS. Site numbers have not yet been assigned to all sites.

13.2.2 Aboriginal cultural heritage management plan

An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP) will be developed in consultation with Heritage NSW, the RAPs and DPE. RAP consultation will involve providing RAPs with a draft of the modified ACHMP for their review and comment within a minimum 14-day period.

Details of the contents of the ACHMP are outlined in Section 13.2.

The ACHMP will be prepared after project approval, and into the proposed contents in Section 13.2, will address all relevant conditions of approval. The ACHMP will provide the details of the management measures outlined in the sections below.

13.2.3 Aboriginal heritage protection

Avoidance of Aboriginal sites is a preferred management option as it ensures that Aboriginal sites, and their landscape information, will be preserved for future generations.

Passive management will apply to the Aboriginal sites identified for avoidance on land within the proposed project boundary but over 20 m from the development footprint. All verified scarred trees within the development footprint or within 20 m of the development footprint will be avoided with protection during the construction phase of the project to avoid inadvertent impacts, apart from one dead, fallen tree (SSF-ST1). During survey, management options were discussed, and RAPs indicated that they would be happy for the dead, fallen tree to be moved to outside the development footprint if required. Currently, for the purposes of this report, the site has been identified as being avoided, however its relocation may be investigated and discussed as part of the ACHMP in the event the project is approved..

Passive management may involve the installation of fencing around the scarred trees prior to construction or the sites being demarcated by at least one high visibility peg, stake or other marker to alert persons to their location. These locations will be marked by a suitably qualified archaeologist accompanied by a RAP representative. All Aboriginal site locations will be kept on a database held by Sundown Solar Farm for persons working on or visiting the project boundary.

However, if any changes to the proposed project layout result in standing trees with cultural scars being situated within the development footprint, this would warrant further expert assessment to verify if they are of Aboriginal origin due to the common ambiguity between natural and cultural scars. The proposed outcomes are as follows:

- If assessment from a suitably qualified expert in scar tree assessment (arborist or other) determines that any of the modified trees are not of Aboriginal origin, then such trees will be removed as part of the project without further constraints on the project. Any such assessment would need to be reported on and subject to RAP review. If the assessment is completed after project approval, it is likely that the project ACHMP would have to be updated and approved by DPE prior to tree removal.
- If assessment from a suitably qualified expert in scar tree assessment determines that any of the scars are of Aboriginal origin, Sundown Solar will avoid such trees in accordance with the measures established in Section 13.2.3.

13.2.4 Surface artefact collection

All surface artefact sites (artefact scatters and isolated finds) impacted by the project will be collected, including sites within 20 m of the development footprint. This will involve collecting the entire visible contents of ten artefact sites.

The collection will be undertaken by qualified archaeologists and RAP representatives. The collection method will be as follows:

1. Site coordinates and area polygons for each site will be entered into mobile GPS devices to re-locate and confirm the location. It is noted that it may not be possible to find all of the recorded artefacts.
2. The general vicinity of each site location will be inspected by the field team. Stone artefacts will be flagged on the ground and a photo taken of the flagged site. Each flagged artefact will be marked as a waypoint in the GPS.
3. All artefacts will be collected into snap lock plastic bags or similar marked with the project name, site name, collection date and waypoint number.
4. All artefacts will be sorted and recorded post-fieldwork with respect to technological type, implement type, raw material, maximum block length and weight.
5. The collected artefacts will be incorporated into a salvage report detailing the results of the fieldwork, the artefacts recovered at each site and GIS figures showing the artefact locations.
6. AHIMS records will be updated with a site impact recording form for each collected site.

If ground surface visibility conditions are poor and grass coverage is preventing the relocation of the artefacts requiring collection, the following will be employed:

- A mower, line trimmer or similar device will be used to clear vegetation over the site areas.
- An archaeologist and RAP representatives will monitor the vegetation clearance and provide guidance to ensure it is employed to a level satisfactory to reveal the ground surface for the identification of Aboriginal objects.
- The vegetation clearance will cover the mapped site area of the relevant sites. For isolated finds without mapped site areas, this will require clearing an area of up to approximately 10 m x 10 m over the original site coordinates.
- Following vegetation clearance, RAPs and an archaeologist will inspect the cleared areas. If the artefacts are not identified through vegetation clearance alone, the RAPs and an archaeologist will use suitably fine gauged steel rakes over the areas to reveal artefacts for collection.
- Any artefacts identified within these areas will be recorded and collected in accordance with the surface artefact collection method in the AHMP (as per above).
- Regardless of whether stone artefacts are identified during this process, no further collection attempts or mitigation measures will be required after the exercise is completed for each relevant site. Following this procedure, the management status of these sites will be regarded as completed and project-related development may proceed without further heritage measures.

13.2.5 Cultural materials curation

The recovered Aboriginal objects will be temporarily stored at a designated location during cataloguing and analysis. At the completion of cataloguing and analysis, the recovered objects will either be transferred to a keeping place (a designated long-term secure area for the purpose of storing and curating Aboriginal cultural materials and their associated documentation) or reburied in a location outside the development footprint where they will not be harmed. The location of the reburial would be recorded with a GPS point and entered in the AHIMS database.

The decision to place the artefacts in a keeping place or to rebury them will be determined during Aboriginal consultation.

13.2.6 Aboriginal site access arrangements

During the consultation process, RAPs raised that it is of high importance to maintain a cultural connection to the landscape and would like to have access to the ochre resources beside Jessie Creek for educational purposes. This would help achieve intergenerational equity by providing education and enjoyment to current and future generations.

As the project and development footprint will be an operating solar farm (PV electricity generation facility) with strict access and safety requirements, it would not be viable to allow open and unrestricted access to sites within proximity of the array areas. Furthermore, landholder access approval would be required to access any areas outside of the development footprint since the project is on privately-owned land.

In consultation with the relevant project landholders, Sundown Solar could explore the potential for scheduled RAP access to the ochre resource site beside Jessie Creek (Figure 8.1). The details regarding access would be developed during consultation with the RAPs as part of the ACHMP.

13.3 Management summary and recommendations

Table 13.1 provides a summary of all Aboriginal sites, significance ratings, impact types and management recommendations presented as part of this report.

Where feasible, the proponent should consider modifying the project design and development footprint to avoid identified Aboriginal objects and/or sites identified and areas of significant buried cultural material (or where they have a high likelihood of being present) within the development footprint. Where altering the design proves unfeasible, the following recommendations should be integrated into the management for the project:

- Prior to ground disturbance, an Aboriginal cultural heritage management plan (ACHMP) for the project must be developed by a heritage professional in consultation with the registered Aboriginal parties and consent authority to provide the post-approval framework for managing Aboriginal heritage within the study area. The ACHMP should include consideration and/or inclusion of the following aspects:
 - Cultural awareness training to be provided to construction personnel prior to works commencing on site.
 - Processes, timing, communication methods and project involvement (eg on-site activities) for maintaining Aboriginal community consultation and participation through the remainder of the project. This will include a grievance mechanism that is readily available and designed for use by the local Aboriginal community.
 - Detailed descriptions and methods of any additional investigative and/or mitigative archaeological actions that may be required prior to works commencing or during the project. These will include, but not be limited to archaeological recovery of cultural materials where direct impacts are proposed (eg SSF-IF2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11,12 and 13, SSF-OS4,5, 6, 9, 11 and 12); and recovery and relocation of culturally modified tree SSF-ST1; and/or other requirements identified in discussion with the Aboriginal community. Further details of these activities are presented in Section 13.2. For these activities, details of location/s, methods, personnel, and timing will be included.
 - As required: detailed description and methods for validation and future management of culturally modified trees identified within the development footprint. For these activities, details of location/s, methods, personnel (including a qualified arborist or equivalent), and timing will be included.
 - Where feasible, descriptions and methods for the recovery and collection of plants of cultural value by RAPs within the development footprint and for RAP involvement in rehabilitation following the end of the project and removal of the PV panels and other infrastructure.

- Description and methods of actions to minimise any inadvertent impacts to identified Aboriginal objects and/or sites and areas of archaeological sensitivity outside of the development footprint. This should include, but not be limited to, cultural inductions for all personnel and subcontractors outlining their location and significance, fencing and clear marking of heritage sites and zones of interest in close proximity to proposed works (≤ 20 m), appropriate screening for sensitive and gender-specific areas, and any additional requirements identified by the Aboriginal community. A suitable regime of monitoring these activities should also be outlined, including locations, methods, personnel and timing.
 - Description and methods for enabling the Aboriginal community to access Jessie Creek and associated ochre resources for education and cultural purposes. This should include an agreed schedule, notification process, contacts, and requirements to enable access into the future.
 - Description and methods for undertaking further Aboriginal heritage assessment, investigation and mitigation of any areas of the development footprint that have changed following completion of the ACHA and/or during the final design and construction phases of the project. This should include, but not be limited to, the proposed upgrade of the access road and intersection.
 - Description and methods of post-excavation analysis and reporting of the archaeological investigations and activities implemented as part of the ACHMP. For excavations, these will include suitable collection and processing of stone artefacts, and chronological, soil, and environmental samples.
 - Procedures for managing the unexpected discovery of Aboriginal objects, sites and/or human remains during the project.
 - Procedures for the curation and long-term management of cultural materials recovered as part of the works outlined in the ACHMP and any preceding stages associated with the project.
 - Processes for reviewing, monitoring, and updating the ACHMP as the project progresses.
- Consultation will be maintained with the registered Aboriginal parties during the finalisation of the assessment process and throughout the project.
 - A copy of the ACHA will be lodged with AHIMS and provided to each of the registered Aboriginal parties.
 - AHIMS Site Recording Forms for the newly identified Aboriginal objects and/or sites within the project area and areas of archaeological sensitivity will be submitted to the AHIMS database once their validation has been completed.
 - Where the heritage consultant changes through the project, suitable hand over will be undertaken to minimise loss or mistranslation of the intent of the information, findings and future steps in heritage management occur.

Table 13.1 Site significance, impact and management summary

Site name	AHIMS#	Site type	Significance rating	Level of impact	Impact type	Management strategy
SSF-IF1	TBC	Isolated find	Low	None	None	Avoidance
SSF-IF2	TBC	Isolated find	Low	Whole	PV panel layout	Surface collection prior to development
SSF-IF3	TBC	Isolated find	Low	Whole	PV panel layout	Surface collection prior to development
SSF-IF4	TBC	Isolated find	Low	Whole	PV panel layout	Surface collection prior to development
SSF-IF5	TBC	Isolated find	Low	None	None	Avoidance
SSF-IF6	TBC	Isolated find	Low	None	None	Avoidance
SSF-IF7	TBC	Isolated find	Low	None	None	Avoidance
SSF-IF8	TBC	Isolated find	Low	None	None	Avoidance
SSF-IF9	TBC	Isolated find	Low	None	None	Avoidance
SSF-IF10	TBC	Isolated find	Low	Whole	PV panel layout	Surface collection prior to development
SSF-IF11	TBC	Isolated find	Low	Whole	PV panel layout	Surface collection prior to development
SSF-IF12	TBC	Isolated find	Low	Whole	PV panel layout	Surface collection prior to development
SSF-IF13	TBC	Isolated find	Low	Whole	PV panel layout	Surface collection prior to development
SSF-IF14	TBC	Isolated find	Low	None	None	Avoidance
SSF-OS1	TBC	Artefact scatter	Low	None	None	Avoidance
SSF-OS2	TBC	Artefact scatter	Low	None	None	Avoidance
SSF-OS3	TBC	Artefact scatter	Low	None	None	Avoidance
SSF-OS4	TBC	Artefact scatter	Low	None	None	Avoidance
SSF-OS5	TBC	Artefact scatter	Low	None	None	Avoidance
SSF-OS6	TBC	Artefact scatter	Low	None	None	Avoidance
SSF-OS7	TBC	Artefact scatter	Low	None	None	Avoidance
SSF-OS8	TBC	Artefact scatter	Low	None	None	Avoidance
SSF-OS9	11-6-0162	Artefact scatter	Low	Whole	PV panel layout	Surface collection prior to development
SSF-OS10	11-6-0163	Artefact scatter	Moderate	Whole	PV panel layout	Surface collection prior to development

Table 13.1 **Site significance, impact and management summary**

Site name	AHIMS#	Site type	Significance rating	Level of impact	Impact type	Management strategy
SSF-OS11	11-6-0164	Artefact scatter	Low	None	None	Avoidance
SSF-OS12	11-6-0165	Artefact scatter with PAD	Moderate	Whole	Construction and layout	Surface collection prior to development
SSF-OS13	TBC	Artefact scatter	Low	None	None	Avoidance
SSF-ST1	11-6-0188	Modified tree	Moderate	None	None	Avoidance
SSF-ST2	TBC	Modified tree	Moderate	None	None	Avoidance
SSF-ST3	TBC	Modified tree	Moderate	None	None	Avoidance
SSF-ST4	TBC	Modified tree	High	None	None	Avoidance
SSF-ST5	TBC	Modified tree	Moderate	None	None	Avoidance
SSF-ST6	TBC	Modified tree	High	None	None	Avoidance
SSF-ST7	TBC	Modified tree	High	None	None	Avoidance
SSF-ST8	TBC	Modified tree	Moderate	None	None	Avoidance
SSF-ST9	TBC	Modified tree	Moderate	None	None	Avoidance
SSF-OR1	11-6-0166	Ochre resource	High	None	None	Avoidance
SSF-OR2	11-6-0167	Ochre resource	Moderate	None	None	Avoidance

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Abbreviations

Abbreviations	
AHD	Australian Height Datum
ACHA/ACHAR	Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
ACHMP	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan
AMBS	Australian Museum Business Services
BP	Years before present
c.	circa
cm	centimetres
DEC	The former Department of Environment and Conservation, now DPC
DECCW	The former Department of Environment Climate Change and Water, now DPC
DPC	Department of Premier and Cabinet
DPE	Department of Planning and Environment
DPIE	The former Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, now DPE
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EP&A Act	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>
ERM	Environmental Resources Management
ESD	Ecologically sustainable development
FGS	Fine grained siliceous
g	grams
GIS	geographical information system
GPS	global positioning system
ha	hectare
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
IMT	Indurated mudstone/tuff
km	kilometres
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
m	metres
m ²	square metres
mm	millimetres

Abbreviations	
n	Number
NSW	New South Wales
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage, now DPE
PAD	Potential archaeological deposit
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Party
SEARs	Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements
t	Tonne
TP	Test pit

Glossary

Many of these definitions have been taken from the *Code of Practice for archaeological investigation of Aboriginal objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010).

Aboriginal object: A physical manifestation of past Aboriginal activity. The legal term is defined in the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* section 5 as: any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction and includes Aboriginal remains.

Typical examples include stone artefacts, grinding grooves, Aboriginal rock shelters which by definition include physical evidence of occupation, midden shell, hearths, stone arrangements and other landscape features which derive from past Aboriginal activity.

Archaeological survey: A method of data collection for Aboriginal heritage assessment. It involved a survey team walking over the land in a systematic way, recording information. Activities are not invasive or destructive.

Aboriginal culturally modified tree: A tree of sufficient age to have been mature at the time of traditional Aboriginal hunter-gatherer life and therefore generally of more than 220 years ago with evidence of bark or cambium wood removal for the purpose of implement manufacture, footholds, bark sheet removal for shelter, or extraction of animals or other food. Care must be taken to distinguish Aboriginal scars from the much more common natural causes of branch tear, insect attack, animal impact, lightning strike and dieback. Culturally modified tree recognition guidelines exist to distinguish these features. Naturally scarred trees are often misidentified as Aboriginal culturally modified trees.

Aboriginal site: The location where a person in the present day can observe one or more Aboriginal objects. The boundaries of a site are limited to the extent of the observed evidence. In the context of this report a 'site' does not include the assumed extent of unobserved Aboriginal objects (such as archaeological deposit). Different archaeologists can have varying definitions of a 'site' and may use the term to reflect the assumed extent of past Aboriginal activity beyond visible Aboriginal objects. Such use of the term risks defining all of Australia as a single 'site'.

Aboriginal stone artefact: A stone object with morphological features derived from past Aboriginal activity such as intentional fracture, abrasion or impact. Artefacts are distinguished by morphology and context. Typically flaked stone artefacts are distinguished from naturally broken stone by recognition of clear marginal fracture initiation (typically hertzian/conchoidal or wedging initiation) on highly siliceous stone types which can often be exotic to the area. Care must be taken to distinguish modern broken stone in machine impacted contexts and therefore context must be carefully considered as well as morphology.

AHIMS: Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System — a computer software system employed by the Office of Environment and Heritage to manage many aspects of Aboriginal site recording and permitting. AHIMS includes an Aboriginal sites database which can be accessed via an internet portal.

Archaeological deposit: Aboriginal objects occurring in one or more soil strata. The most common form of archaeological deposit relates to the presence of a single conflated layer of Aboriginal stone artefacts worked into the topsoil through **bioturbation**.

Exposure: estimates the area with a likelihood of revealing buried artefacts or deposits, not just an observation of the amount of bare ground.

Grinding grooves: Grinding grooves typically derive from the sharpening of stone hatchet heads on sandstone rock. Grooves appear as elliptical depressions of around 25 cm length with smooth bases. Although mostly occurring in association with water to wash the abraded stone dust away from the groove, such sites have been recorded away from water. Narrow grooves or broad abraded areas may occur less commonly and may be derived from spear sharpening or other grinding activities.

Holocene: A period of time generally 10,000 years, which marks the end of the last ice age, to the present.

Midden: A collection of shells and associated economic remains resulting from Aboriginal food gathering and processing activity. Middens comprise shellfish remains of consistent size in a rich dark earth matrix commonly associated with stone artefacts, fish bone and animal bone although shells are commonly the most obtrusive element.

Lithosols: Soils that have little or no profile development. They occur on steep slopes and are usually shallow and are left mainly as uncleared native bushland.

Open stone artefact site/stone artefact site: An unenclosed area where Aboriginal stone artefacts occur – typically exposed from a topsoil archaeological deposit by erosion. Typically the term is used to refer to two or more artefacts although this is an arbitrary distinction. A general ‘rule of thumb’ boundary definition employed by archaeologists is that artefacts or features more than 50 m apart are regarded as separate sites, however there is no theoretical imperative dictating such as rule. (The 50 m separation rule is used for the most part in EMM’s work).

Pleistocene: A period of time 2.6 million years ago to 10,000 years ago. Reference to ‘Pleistocene sites’ generally means reference to sites older than 10,000 years.

Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): An area where there is an inferred presence of Aboriginal objects in the soil based on the environmental context which is typically associated with discovery of Aboriginal objects in analogous areas. This is not strictly a ‘site’ type, although AHIMS records it as such for the purpose of associating Aboriginal heritage Impact Permits with geographical areas.

Visibility: The amount of bare ground on exposures which might reveal artefacts or other archaeological materials.

Yellow earths: predominantly sandy-textured soils with earthy porous fabric, weak profile differentiation and gradual or diffuse boundaries except for the darker A1 horizon.

Yellow podosols: Podosols which typically occur on the upper slopes of steep landscapes and on the mid to lower slopes of others. The A2 soil horizon is present in most profiles and the boundary change to the B horizon is generally clear. The B horizon is typically sandy clay to heavy clay.

Appendix A

Legislative context

A.1 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984

The *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* preserves and protect areas (especially sacred or intangible sites) and places of particular significance to Aboriginal people from damage or destruction. Steps necessary for the protection of a threatened place are outlined in a gazetted Ministerial Declaration (Sections 9 and 10); and which can result in a cessation of any development activity.

In addition, the Act also protects objects by Declaration, notably Aboriginal skeletal remains (Section 12). This can be applied at a State level where a State is unwilling or unable to provide such protection.

A.2 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* provides for protection of natural and cultural heritage places. The Act establishes a National Heritage List (NHL) and a Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) upon which places of natural or cultural significance can be listed. Sites at a national level and can be in public or private ownership. The CHL is limited to places owned by the Commonwealth, and most frequently encompass Department of Defence sites. Sites and places listed on the NHL are considered to be of State and local heritage value, even if they are not listed or documented as such at a State level.

The values of sites and places on the NHL/ CHL are protected under the EPBC Act. The Act requires that the Minister administering the Act assess any action which has, will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on the heritage values. Where relevant, a referral is made to the relevant Commonwealth Department, and either approval, approval with controls, or rejection of the proposed action is determined.

A.3 Native Title Act 1993

The *Native Title Act 1993* provides recognition and protection for native title. The Act establishes the managing body, National Native Title Tribunal, who administers native title claims to rights and interests over lands and waters by Aboriginal people. It also administers the future act processes that allow proponents to identify and manage potential native title issues for a given activity on a site where a claim has yet to be made or finalised.

In addition, the Act provides for Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUA), which is an agreement between a native title group and others about the use and management of land and waters. ILUAs were introduced as a result of amendments to the Act in 1998. They allow people to negotiate flexible and bipartisan agreements to suit their particular circumstances often circumventing lengthy timeframes associated with the native title process. An ILUA can be negotiated over areas where native title has, or has not yet, been determined. They can be part of a broader determination or settled separately.

A.4 State

A.4.1 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) is the over-arching Act that dictates the nature of assessment and management of the environment during a development project, and within which heritage forms a component. requires that environmental and heritage impacts are considered by consent authorities prior to granting development approvals.

The Act has two main approval pathways within which heritage needs to be considered. Generally, for smaller scale projects (either financially or spatially), Parts 4 (Division 4.1) and 5 (Division 5.1) of the Act are implemented. Part 4 requires that a proponent submits a Development Application (DA) to local council for a given development, and within this document a consideration of Aboriginal and historical heritage is required. The specific nature of the assessment is usually determined at a pre-DA meeting with the council, and in relation to the relevant heritage Acts. Where Aboriginal heritage is identified as an issue, the DA may become Integrated Development, whereby the State government is also required to review and provide comments on the DA prior to its issue. Part 5 of the Act is a similar process, but mainly relates to approvals for development by State government. Each State government department has their own internal approach to considering environmental issues, but ultimately must develop a Review of Environmental Factors (REF), which is comparable to a DA, and which requires consideration and management of heritage. Similarly, where heritage is identified as an issue, liaison with relevant State consent authorities and approvals under other Acts may still be required.

The other approval pathway relates to State Significant Development and/or Infrastructure (Parts 4.7 and 5.2, respectively). These processes require an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to be developed for a project and assessed currently by the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment. Importantly, the SSD and SSI processes turn off a number of pieces of other legislation, including parts of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. In the case of Aboriginal heritage, both the assessment and approval for harm are dictated by the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) outlining the contents and scope of the EIS, and the Project Approval that dictates controls on how a development should proceed.

A.4.2 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act) provides protection for Aboriginal objects and places across NSW:

- An Aboriginal object is defined as: *Any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.*
- An Aboriginal place is any place declared to be an Aboriginal place under section 84. This is a very specific piece of legislation that provides process and management of Aboriginal sites of cultural, but not necessarily scientific, values. They are commonly, but not always associated with intangible values.
- Any place declared to be an Aboriginal place by the Minister for the Environment, under Section 84 of the Act.

It is an offence to disturb Aboriginal objects or places without an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP), which is outlined in Section 90 of the Act. Currently, such permits can be sought from the Chief Executive of the NSW Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC). To obtain an AHIP, certain assessment and documentation (outlined in this report) must be provided to DPC for their consideration. Once satisfied, they may endorse an AHIP to harm cultural heritage either conditionally or unconditionally. They can also refuse an application as outlined in Section 90C of the Act, and which can be appealed in accordance with Section 90L.

A.4.3 Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

The *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* provides process and protocols for the transfer of vacant Crown land ownership to a Local Aboriginal Land Council, where the land is not for an essential purpose or for residential land. These lands are then managed and maintained by the Local Aboriginal Land Council.

For the purposes of this report, the Act is primarily important to inform relevant Aboriginal communities for consultation; and where Crown land forms part of the development area and may require additional liaison with the LALC as a potential, or existing, landowner.

Appendix B

Aboriginal community consultation

B.1 Consultation log and communications record

Aboriginal Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW 2010)*
ABORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS LOG

Project Name: XXX			Project #: XXX			
DATE		ORGANISATION	CONTACT MADE BY	CONTACT TO	CONTACT TYPE	COMMENTS
7-May-21	outgoing	Heritage NSW	Pamela Chauvel	Heritage NSW	email	Requested details of any Aboriginal organisations or individuals who may be interested in the project.
7-May-21	outgoing	Anaiwan Local Aboriginal Lands Council	Pamela Chauvel	Anaiwan Local Aboriginal Lands Council	email	Requested details of any Aboriginal organisations or individuals who may be interested in the project.
7-May-21	outgoing	The Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983	Pamela Chauvel	The Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983	email	Requested details of any Aboriginal organisations or individuals who may be interested in the project.
7-May-21	outgoing	National Native Title Tribunal	Pamela Chauvel	National Native Title Tribunal	email	Requested details of any Aboriginal organisations or individuals who may be interested in the project.
7-May-21	outgoing	Native Title Services NTSCORP	Pamela Chauvel	Native Title Services NTSCORP	email	Requested details of any Aboriginal organisations or individuals who may be interested in the project.
7-May-21	outgoing	Inverell Shire Council	Pamela Chauvel	Inverell Shire Council	email	Requested details of any Aboriginal organisations or individuals who may be interested in the project.
7-May-21	outgoing	Northern Tablelands Local Land Service (former CMA)	Pamela Chauvel	Northern Tablelands Local Land Service (former CMA)	email	Requested details of any Aboriginal organisations or individuals who may be interested in the project.
10-May-21	incoming	Heritage NSW	Rosalie Neve	Pamela Chauvel	email	Provided a list of eight Aboriginal groups/individuals for the Inverell LGA
10-May-21	incoming	NNTT	Geospatial Search Requests	Pamela Chauvel	email	Advised that Lots 1/1064358; 141/753305 and 148/753299 are subject to native title claim by the Gomeroi People
12-May-21	incoming	Native Title Services NTSCORP	Maeve Parker	Pamela Chauvel	email	Noted the Gomeroi Applicant as RAP for the project - requested correspondence be sent to herself and James MacLeod.
13-May-21	incoming	Inverell Shire Council	Anthony Alliston	Pamela Chauvel	email	Advised that Malcom Talbot has requested to be registered
13-May-21	incoming	Anaiwan Local Aboriginal Lands Council	Greg Livermore	Pamela Chauvel	email	Advised that we contact Greg Livermore at the Anaiwan LALC.
	incoming		Cheryl Kitchener	Pamela Chauvel	email	Copied into his reply the email addresses of eleven people who may hold knowledge relevant to the project, including Megan Mebberson (ORALRA) due to the area being part of the cultural area of association with Bullcorronda (Mt Yarrowyck)
	incoming		Diane Marlow	Pamela Chauvel	email	Requested that the Anaiwan LALC be consulted on the project.
	incoming	Iwatta Aboriginal Corporation	Steven Ahoy	Pamela Chauvel	email	Would like to be registered as an Anaiwan Aboriginal owner.
	incoming		Liza Duncan	Pamela Chauvel	email	Would like to register as a RAP for the project
	incoming	Nunawanna Aboriginal Corporation (NAC)	Colin Ahoy	Pamela Chauvel	email	Would like to register as a RAP for the project. Noted that the project area is associated with a larger known ceremony site and predict that there is a high potential for lithic and scarred trees and the possibility that stone arrangements may be in situ. Iwatta would like to discuss the cultural significance of the area.
	incoming		Vicky Duncan	Pamela Chauvel	email	Would like to register as a RAP for the project
	incoming		Vicky Duncan	Pamela Chauvel	phone call	Following up to confirm that her email had been received
	incoming		Jeremy Duncan	Pamela Chauvel	text message	Would like to register as a RAP for the project
	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Cheryl Kitchener	email	Confirmed their request to be registered as RAPs and sent an official invitation to register letter along with a map of the project area
	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Diane Marlow	email	Confirmed their request to be registered as RAPs and sent an official invitation to register letter along with a map of the project area
	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Steven Ahoy	email	Confirmed their request to be registered as RAPs and sent an official invitation to register letter along with a map of the project area
	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Liza Duncan	email	Confirmed their request to be registered as RAPs and sent an official invitation to register letter along with a map of the project area
	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Colin Ahoy	email	Confirmed their request to be registered as RAPs and sent an official invitation to register letter along with a map of the project area
17-May-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Vicky Duncan	email	Confirmed their request to be registered as RAPs and sent an official invitation to register letter along with a map of the project area
17-May-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Craig Archibald	email	Invitation to register for the project
17-May-21	outgoing	Minnamunnung	Pamela Chauvel	Minnamunnung	email	Invitation to register for the project
17-May-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Michael Shephard	email	Invitation to register for the project
17-May-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Aliera French Trading	email	Invitation to register for the project
17-May-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Leonard Blair	email	Invitation to register for the project
17-May-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Simon Connors	email	Invitation to register for the project
17-May-21	outgoing	Ashford LALC	Pamela Chauvel	Ashford LALC	email	Invitation to register for the project
17-May-21	outgoing	ORALRA [Cultural Area of Association with Bullcorronda (Mt Yarrowyck)]	Pamela Chauvel	Megan Mebberson	email	Invitation to register for the project
17-May-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Claude Livermore	email	Invitation to register for the project
17-May-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Craig Archibald	registered post	Invitation to register for the project
17-May-21	outgoing	Gomeroi People	Pamela Chauvel	Gomeroi People	registered post	Invitation to register for the project
17-May-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Jeremy Duncan	email	Confirmed their request to be registered as RAPs and sent an official invitation to register letter along with a map of the project area
17-May-21	incoming		Pamela Chauvel	Jeremy Duncan	text message	Confirming that an email had been sent. Jerri replied that he'd received it

17-May-21	outgoing	Inverell Times - classified	Pamela Chauvel	online		Advertisement placed in Inverell Times to appear on 20 May 2021. Also spoke to someone on the phone who confirmed that they will send me the tear sheet.
17-May-21	incoming	Canadian Solar	Samantha Coras	Pamela Chauvel	email	Leroy Connors has been in touch with Samantha and would like to be registered for the project
17-May-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Leroy Connors	email	Confirmed their request to be registered as a RAP and sent an official invitation to register letter along with a map of the project area. Email bounce. Resnet on 19/5/21
17-May-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel		phone	Called Ricky after he left a message at the EMM office in response to the invitation to register. Very concerned that we consult with the right groups, specifically those of Inverell and Tingha. Gave me Ken Lum's email at NTSCorp to obtain names of other people to consult and he is emailing other people (Yookumbul Ngarabul custodians) he thinks might want to register
17-May-21	incoming			Pamela Chauvel	email	Ricky forwarded the invitation to register email to about thirty people. Am awaiting responses from them.
17-May-21	outgoing	NTSCorp	Pamela Chauvel	Ken Lum	email	As per Ricky's request, requested identification of Aboriginal organisations/persons who hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of project area
18-May-21	incoming		Joe Irving	Pamela Chauvel	phone	Joe called wanting to know more about the project. He would like to register and sent me his email
18-May-21	incoming		Leanne Summers	Pamela Chauvel	phone	Leanne had heard about the project from her brother Ricky and wanted to know more information. We decided that if I sent her a map of the project location, she could decide if it was on her Country and whether she wished to register. She texted her postal address .
19-May-21	incoming		Jeremy Duncan	Pamela Chauvel	text message	Asked if he needed to send any other information. Responded that he just needs to reply to my email
19-May-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Leroy Connors	email	Resent invitation to register
	incoming		Leroy Connors	Pamela Chauvel	email	Confirmed that he would like to register
19-May-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Joe Irving	email	Invitation to register for the project - bounced. Spoke to Ricky on the phone and he supplied another email that worked
19-May-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Leanne Summers	registered post	Invitation to register for the project
19-May-21	incoming		Christine Allen	Pamela Chauvel	text message	request to call tomorrow
20-May-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Christine Allen	phone	Christine would like to register. Provided her
20-May-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Christine Allen	email	Invitation to register for the project
20-May-21	incoming			Pamela Chauvel	phone	Advised that Billy Williams is an elder in the community that should be consulted and provided his phone number. Billy does not have email. Ricky stressed the importance of the consultation process as an opportunity for Aboriginal people to learn about their heritage as well as to share knowledge. He asked if the proponent has an Aboriginal employment strategy to provide ongoing opportunities for Aboriginal people to undertake traineeships and be employed. I said I would pass on his enquiry.
20-May-21	incoming			Pamela Chauvel	text message	Requested that Billy Williams and his brother (Ngarabul yugembul) , from Glenn Innes be registered for the project. No email
20-May-21	incoming			Pamela Chauvel	emails	Advising of Billy Williams as an elder in the community with whom we should consult
20-May-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Billy Williams	phone	Tried to call but there was no answer and I was unable to leave a message
20-May-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Samantha Coras	email	Passed on Ricky's question regarding ongoing Aboriginal employment and training opportunities
20-May-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel		email	Unable to contact Billy Williams by phone. Asked Ricky if he could give me a postal address instead.
20-May-21	incoming			Pamela Chauvel	email	Ricky advised me to keep trying to contact Billy by phone
24-May-21	incoming		Greg Livermore	Pamela Chauvel	email	Registered on behalf of Anaiwan LALC for consultation. Attendance at Project meetings as well as Fieldwork Participation and Consultation and reviewing documentation where required.
25-May-21	incoming		Jeremy Duncan	Pamela Chauvel	text message	Checking that his request for registration was confirmed. Responded that it is.
26-May-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Billy Williams	phone	Provided Billy with some information about the project and the consultation process. Billy would like to register for the project and come out to site, although he will need to be given a lift. He will pass on information to his brother. Provided his postal address for future correspondence.
26-May-21	incoming			Pamela Chauvel	phone	Would like to register his daughter Natika McCullagh. Spoke to her on the phone and she provided her email and phone number
26-May-21	incoming		Leanne Kelly	Pamela Chauvel	email	Ashford LALC notifying of community members who hold cultural knowledge and would like to register: Christine Allen, Margaret Green, Christine McIntosh
26-May-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Leanne Kelly	email	Acknowledged receipt of request and that these people have been registered. Requested email addresses
26-May-21	incoming		Leanne Kelly	Pamela Chauvel	email	Ashford LALC notifying of community members who hold cultural knowledge and would like to register: Joseph and Stephanie Irving
26-May-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Leanne Kelly	email	Acknowledged receipt of request and that these people have been registered. Requested email addresses
26-May-21	incoming		Leanne Kelly	Pamela Chauvel	email	Ashford LALC notifying of community members who hold cultural knowledge and would like to register: Leo and Nerida Saunders
26-May-21	incoming		Nerida Saunders	Pamela Chauvel	phone	Following up on request sent by Ashford LALC. Assured her that she was registered. Obtained email address and promised to send more information about the project
26-May-21	incoming		Maeve Parker	Pamela Chauvel	email	Requested that the Gomerol Native Title Applicant be registered for the project to be involved in all aspects of the ACHA - meetings, fieldwork and document review.
26-May-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Maeve Parker	email	Confirmed receipt
26-May-21	incoming		Leanne Kelly	Pamela Chauvel	email	Ashford LALC notifying of community members who hold cultural knowledge and would like to register: Leonard Green Francis Irving
26-May-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Natika McCullagh	email	Confirmed registration and sent registration letter with info/map
26-May-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Nerida Saunders	email	Confirmed registration and sent registration letter with info/map
26-May-21	incoming		Joe Irving	Pamela Chauvel	phone	concerned about the size of the footprint and what this means for future generations. Would like to see the company giving back to the community by providing employment opportunities and even sponsorship of sports or other community groups

27-May-21	incoming		Christine Allen	Pamela Chauvel	phone	missed call
27-May-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Christine Allen	phone/ text	spoke to a small child but couldn't get onto Christine. Sent text message to let her know I'd called, to confirm that she's registered as a RAP and to ask for her email address.
7-Jun-21	outgoing	Anaiwan Local Aboriginal Lands Council	Pamela Chauvel	Greg Livermore	email	Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
7-Jun-21	outgoing	Gomeri Native Title Applicant	Pamela Chauvel	James McLeod	email	Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
7-Jun-21	outgoing	Gomeri Native Title Applicant	Pamela Chauvel	Maeve Parker	email	Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
7-Jun-21	outgoing	Gomeri Native Title Applicant	Pamela Chauvel	Steve Talbot	email	Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
7-Jun-21	outgoing	Iwatta Aboriginal Corporation	Pamela Chauvel	Steve Ahoy	email	Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
7-Jun-21	outgoing	Edgerton/Kwiambal Aboriginal Corporation	Pamela Chauvel	Liza Duncan	email	Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
7-Jun-21	outgoing	Anaiwan Nation	Pamela Chauvel	Cheryl Kitchener	email	Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
7-Jun-21	outgoing	Nunawanna Aboriginal Corporation (NAC)	Pamela Chauvel	Colin Ahoy	email	Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
7-Jun-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Malcom Talbot	email	Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
7-Jun-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Vicky Duncan	email	Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
7-Jun-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Jerri Duncan	email	Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
7-Jun-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Richard Pascoe	email	Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
7-Jun-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Leroy Connors	email	Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
7-Jun-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Joe Irving and Stephanie Irving (Toomey)	email	Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
7-Jun-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Leanne Summers	email	Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
7-Jun-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Billy Williams	email	Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
7-Jun-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Nerida and Leo Saunders	email	Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
7-Jun-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Christine Allen	email	Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
7-Jun-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Margaret Green	email	Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
7-Jun-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Christine McIntosh	email	Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
7-Jun-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Natika McCullagh (Pascoe)	email	Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
7-Jun-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Leonard Green	email	Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
7-Jun-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Francis Irving	email	Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
7-Jun-21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Steve Irving	email	Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
7-Jun-21	outgoing	Gomeri Native Title Applicant	Pamela Chauvel	Steve Talbot	email	Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
7-Jun-21	incoming			Pamela Chauvel	phone	Would like his number passed on to the client. Wants to know if they have a five year plan and what they propose in terms of Aboriginal employment and ongoing relationships with Aboriginal people.
7-Jun-21	incoming	Nunawanna Aboriginal Corporation (NAC)	Colin Ahoy	Pamela Chauvel	email	Recommended that we never cite or reference McCardles work. In NGH opinion she does not consult with RAPS or had them present on jobs. So in my view her work can not be taken seriously.
9/Jun/21	incoming	Anaiwan Nation	Cheryl Kitchener	Pamela Chauvel	email	Familiar with this method and agrees with proposal. Cheryl is aware of sites within this cultural landscape and has cultural knowledge of this area. However, she will not share this information with proposed stakeholders if she believes that they are unaware of any cultural knowledge. She is happy to share information and knowledge with EMM for the purposes of protecting cultural heritage within the project area. She believes that only people who are recognised and registered as Anaiwan Aboriginal Owners should be advising on Anaiwan culture in Anaiwan Country.
10/Jun/21	incoming		Leroy Connors	Pamela Chauvel	email	Acknowledged receipt of project information/methodology letter
10/Jun/21	incoming	Gomeri Native Title Applicant	Steve Talbot	Pamela Chauvel	phone	Noted that the distribution of AHIMS sites doesn't mean that there's nothing in the project area, just that it hasn't been looked at yet. Expressed concern that the grass might impede effective survey but agreed that survey is still important in order to understand the cultural landscape. He mentioned that many burial trees have been lost to land clearance.
10/Jun/21	incoming		Vicky Duncan	Pamela Chauvel	email	Requested a copy of the project information letter
10/Jun/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Vicky Duncan	email	Send another copy and asked Vicky if this was a better email address to use

10/Jun/21	incoming		Vicky Duncan	Pamela Chauvel	email	Vicky confirmed that it is. That she is representing herself and that Diane Marlow is representing Aboriginal Cultural Site Services
11/Jun/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Cheryl Kitchener	email	Thanked her for her response and assured her that confidentiality regarding cultural information would be respected.
2/Jul/21	incoming		Vicky Duncan	Pamela Chauvel	email	Asking for a project update
2/Jul/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Vicky Duncan	email	We are still sorting out logistics and waiting to see what happens with the covid lockdown. We'll be sending an update to RAPs next week.
5/Jul/21	incoming		Joe Irving	Pamela Chauvel	phone	Called to say that there is a Native Title meeting in Tamworth from 14-18 July and wanted to make sure that any meeting/fieldwork for Sundown Solar wouldn't clash
6/Jul/21	outgoing	Anaiwan Local Aboriginal Lands Council	Pamela Chauvel	Greg Livermore	email	Update to RAPs re. covid and the Sydney lockdown have made it difficult to schedule fieldwork. Will be in touch as soon as we know more.
6/Jul/21	outgoing	Gomerai Native Title Applicant	Pamela Chauvel	James McLeod	email	Update to RAPs re. covid and the Sydney lockdown have made it difficult to schedule fieldwork. Will be in touch as soon as we know more.
6/Jul/21	outgoing	Gomerai Native Title Applicant	Pamela Chauvel	Maeve Parker	email	Update to RAPs re. covid and the Sydney lockdown have made it difficult to schedule fieldwork. Will be in touch as soon as we know more.
6/Jul/21	outgoing	Gomerai Native Title Applicant	Pamela Chauvel	Steve Talbot	email	Update to RAPs re. covid and the Sydney lockdown have made it difficult to schedule fieldwork. Will be in touch as soon as we know more.
6/Jul/21	outgoing	Iwatta Aboriginal Corporation	Pamela Chauvel	Steve Ahoy	email	Update to RAPs re. covid and the Sydney lockdown have made it difficult to schedule fieldwork. Will be in touch as soon as we know more.
6/Jul/21	outgoing	Edgerton/Kwiambal Aboriginal Corporation	Pamela Chauvel	Liza Duncan	email	Update to RAPs re. covid and the Sydney lockdown have made it difficult to schedule fieldwork. Will be in touch as soon as we know more.
6/Jul/21	outgoing	Anaiwan Nation	Pamela Chauvel	Cheryl Kitchener	email	Update to RAPs re. covid and the Sydney lockdown have made it difficult to schedule fieldwork. Will be in touch as soon as we know more.
6/Jul/21	outgoing	Nunawanna Aboriginal Corporation (NAC)	Pamela Chauvel	Colin Ahoy	email	Update to RAPs re. covid and the Sydney lockdown have made it difficult to schedule fieldwork. Will be in touch as soon as we know more.
6/Jul/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Malcom Talbot	email	Update to RAPs re. covid and the Sydney lockdown have made it difficult to schedule fieldwork. Will be in touch as soon as we know more.
6/Jul/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Vicky Duncan	email	Update to RAPs re. covid and the Sydney lockdown have made it difficult to schedule fieldwork. Will be in touch as soon as we know more.
6/Jul/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Jerri Duncan	email	Update to RAPs re. covid and the Sydney lockdown have made it difficult to schedule fieldwork. Will be in touch as soon as we know more.
6/Jul/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Richard Pascoe	email	Update to RAPs re. covid and the Sydney lockdown have made it difficult to schedule fieldwork. Will be in touch as soon as we know more.
6/Jul/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Leroy Connors	email	Update to RAPs re. covid and the Sydney lockdown have made it difficult to schedule fieldwork. Will be in touch as soon as we know more.
6/Jul/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Joe Irving and Stephanie Irving (Toomey)	email	Update to RAPs re. covid and the Sydney lockdown have made it difficult to schedule fieldwork. Will be in touch as soon as we know more.
6/Jul/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Leanne Summers	email	Update to RAPs re. covid and the Sydney lockdown have made it difficult to schedule fieldwork. Will be in touch as soon as we know more.
6/Jul/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Billy Williams	email	Update to RAPs re. covid and the Sydney lockdown have made it difficult to schedule fieldwork. Will be in touch as soon as we know more.
6/Jul/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Nerida and Leo Saunders	email	Update to RAPs re. covid and the Sydney lockdown have made it difficult to schedule fieldwork. Will be in touch as soon as we know more.
6/Jul/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Christine Allen	email	Update to RAPs re. covid and the Sydney lockdown have made it difficult to schedule fieldwork. Will be in touch as soon as we know more.
6/Jul/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Margaret Green	email	Update to RAPs re. covid and the Sydney lockdown have made it difficult to schedule fieldwork. Will be in touch as soon as we know more.
6/Jul/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Christine McIntosh	email	Update to RAPs re. covid and the Sydney lockdown have made it difficult to schedule fieldwork. Will be in touch as soon as we know more.
6/Jul/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Natika McCullagh (Pascoe)	email	Update to RAPs re. covid and the Sydney lockdown have made it difficult to schedule fieldwork. Will be in touch as soon as we know more.
6/Jul/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Leonard Green	email	Update to RAPs re. covid and the Sydney lockdown have made it difficult to schedule fieldwork. Will be in touch as soon as we know more.
6/Jul/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Francis Irving	email	Update to RAPs re. covid and the Sydney lockdown have made it difficult to schedule fieldwork. Will be in touch as soon as we know more.
6/Jul/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Steve Irving	email	Update to RAPs re. covid and the Sydney lockdown have made it difficult to schedule fieldwork. Will be in touch as soon as we know more.
6/Jul/21	incoming		Liza Duncan	Pamela Chauvel	email	Acknowledged receipt of update
6/Jul/21	incoming		Joe Irving	Pamela Chauvel	email	Acknowledged receipt of update
6/Jul/21	incoming	Nunawanna Aboriginal Corporation (NAC)	Colin Ahoy	Pamela Chauvel	email	Acknowledged receipt of update, and offered organise for you to see the old boundaries on the New England solar farm site when I'm in Armidale
6/Jul/21	incoming	Anaiwan Local Aboriginal Lands Council	Greg Livermore	Pamela Chauvel	email	Acknowledged receipt of update
6/Jul/21	incoming	Iwatta Aboriginal Corporation	Steve Ahoy	Pamela Chauvel	email	Acknowledged receipt of update
6/Jul/21	incoming			Pamela Chauvel	email	Acknowledged receipt of update
8/Jul/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Leonard Green	letter	Update to RAPs re. covid and the Sydney lockdown have made it difficult to schedule fieldwork. Will be in touch as soon as we know more. Requested email address
8/Jul/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Francis Irving	letter	Update to RAPs re. covid and the Sydney lockdown have made it difficult to schedule fieldwork. Will be in touch as soon as we know more. Requested email address
8/Jul/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Margaret Green	letter	Update to RAPs re. covid and the Sydney lockdown have made it difficult to schedule fieldwork. Will be in touch as soon as we know more. Requested email address

8/Jul/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Christine Allen	letter	Update to RAPs re. covid and the Sydney lockdown have made it difficult to schedule fieldwork. Will be in touch as soon as we know more. Requested email address
8/Jul/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Billy Williams	letter	Update to RAPs re. covid and the Sydney lockdown have made it difficult to schedule fieldwork. Will be in touch as soon as we know more. Requested email address
8/Jul/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Leanne Summers	letter	Update to RAPs re. covid and the Sydney lockdown have made it difficult to schedule fieldwork. Will be in touch as soon as we know more. Requested email address
8/Jul/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Christine McIntosh	letter	Update to RAPs re. covid and the Sydney lockdown have made it difficult to schedule fieldwork. Will be in touch as soon as we know more. Requested email address
15/Jul/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Rhonda Kitchener	email	Rhonda asked Ryan Desic when he was up at Armidale last week (NESF project) if she could register for the project. Sent her the Stage 2 letter and an email explaining the covid delays.
22/Jul/21	incoming	Gomerai Native Title Applicant	Steve Talbert	Pamela Chauvel	email	Acknowledged receipt of update
29/Jul/21	incoming	Gomerai Native Title Applicant	Steve Talbert	Pamela Chauvel	phone	Enquiring as to whether there are further updates. Responded that we are waiting until lockdown is lifted.
19/Aug/21	incoming		Joe Irving	Pamela Chauvel	phone	Checking in about the project. Said he would prefer a meeting outside on Country to an online meeting
23/Aug/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Christine Allen	phone	RTS letter sent to Christine Allen - called to confirm her address. It's correct but asked for an email address for future correspondence. Christine asked if her sone could come out to. I said that we could only have one person per group so he could represent her. The number of people on the roster for fieldwork is limited by places in work vehicles which is also limited by covid safety protocols
23/Aug/21	outgoing	All RAPs	Pamela Chauvel	all RAPs	email	Advising of dates for fieldwork and proposed Covid protocols and requested that RAPs advise if they are comfortable and available to participate in fieldwork
23-Aug-21	incoming	Joe Irving and Stephanie Irving (Toomey)	Joe Irving and Stephanie Irving (Toomey)	Pamela Chauvel	email	Available for fieldwork
23-Aug-21	incoming	Iwatta Aboriginal Corporation	Steve Ahoy	Pamela Chauvel	email	Available for fieldwork
23-Aug-21	incoming	Leroy Connors	Leroy Connors	Pamela Chauvel	email	Available for fieldwork
23-Aug-21	incoming	Vicky Duncan	Vicky Duncan	Pamela Chauvel	email	Available for fieldwork
23-Aug-21	incoming	Jerri Duncan	Jeremy Duncan	Pamela Chauvel	email	Available for fieldwork
23-Aug-21	incoming	Nunawanna Aboriginal Corporation (NAC)	Colin Ahoy	Pamela Chauvel	email	Available for fieldwork
23-Aug-21	incoming	Gomerai Native Title Applicant	Maeve Parker	Pamela Chauvel	email	Available for fieldwork
24/Aug/21	incoming			Pamela Chauvel	phone	Angry phone call from Ricky. He s in Queensland thinks whe's being excluded because the fieldwork is going ahead during covid. He claims that EMM haven t consulted properly with Ngarabul people (presumably the ones in Queensland) and that we should be having meetings and putting it out on the radio to everyone and that he intends to take us to court if we go ahead. He intends to publicly protest against the Solar Farm once the borders are open. He also brought up the issue of employment strategies again.
24/Aug/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel		email	Advised that I have noted all the discussion points raised in our conversation, and this will be included in ACHA report. At this stage, an Aboriginal focus group meeting is proposed for the project to further allow consultation with the Ngarabal people given the level of interest in the project, however it is being hampered by COVID restrictions. While this was originally proposed to occur early in the project, we are confident that it will be held later and allow discussion of any findings and recommendations to manage any identified cultural materials. Importantly, it will still allow the Ngarabal people to provide input and comment into the report being developed. Prior to this being achieved, we will continue to liaise with registered Aboriginal parties through the various online, telephone, etc, methods available to us until the COVID restrictions expire.
24/Aug/21	incoming			Pamela Chauvel	email	Concerned that community members in Queensland aren't bing consulted.
24/Aug/21	incoming		Petula Gerald	Pamela Chauvel	phone	Requested to be added as a RAP for the project
24/Aug/21	incoming		Pamela Chauvel	Petula Gerald	email	Sent project information and fieldwork information
27/Aug/21	outgoing		Margaret Green	Pamela Chauvel	phone	Advised that she is available for fieldwork (does not have email)
27/Aug/21	incoming		Christine Allen	Pamela Chauvel	phone	Our call was interrupted. Think she was calling to enquire about fieldwork. Will need to call back
27-Aug-21	incoming	Margaret Green	Margaret Green	Pamela Chauvel	email	Available for fieldwork
27-Aug-21	incoming	Nerida and Leo Saunders	Nerida Saunders	Pamela Chauvel	email	Available for fieldwork
27-Aug-21	incoming	Christine Allen	Christine Allen	Pamela Chauvel	email	Available for fieldwork
30/Aug/21	incoming		Nerida Saunders	Pamela Chauvel	phone	Asking for more details about fieldwork. Does not have insurance
30/Aug/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Nerida Saunders	email	Provided details of local insurer and what to ask for
30/Aug/21	incoming		Nerida Saunders	Pamela Chauvel	phone	Daughter Kylie - further questions around insurances. Wanted to know if a second person could come out (as a volunteer) if they were covid safe in a separate vehicle. I said I would have to find out
30/Aug/21	outgoing	Anaiwan LALC	Pamela Chauvel	Greg Livermore	phone	Phoned landline and mobile and left messages to call me back regarding fieldwork and whether the LALC would be providing a site officer
30/Aug/21	outgoing	Gomerai People	Pamela Chauvel	Maeve Parker	phone	Discussed the process of assigning site officers. Maeve explained there are 19 people in the group, divided into sub-committees by region. She will contact the relevant sub-committee and see who is available for fieldwork. I have advised there will be one spot each day for the group.
1/Sep/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Margaret Green	phone	Provided details of local insurer and what to ask for
1/Sep/21	incoming			Pamela Chauvel	phone	Angry text messages and aggressive phone call from Ricky because we are requiring people to get insurance prior to fieldwork.

1/Sep/21	outgoing		Alan Williams		email	Acknowledged his concerns with the process, and explained that we are following established Heritage NSW guidelines while also having to manage the COVID 19 situation in NSW. And while we can undertake consultation with any Aboriginal organisation and/or person, and will continue to do so; on-site activities require a range of other requirements, many related to WHS and tax legislation beyond our control. As such, all we can do is outline our needs to ensure Aboriginal people get on site safely, and assist where feasible.
1/Sep/21	incoming	Anaiwan Local Aboriginal Lands Council	Greg Livermore	Pamela Chauvel	phone	Available for fieldwork
1/Sep/21	outgoing	Joe Irving	Pamela Chauvel	Joe Irving and Stephanie Irving (Toomey)	email	Invited to fieldwork and requested insurances
1/Sep/21	outgoing	Iwatta Aboriginal Corporation	Pamela Chauvel	Steve Ahoy	email	Invited to fieldwork and requested insurances
1/Sep/21	outgoing	Leroy Connors	Pamela Chauvel	Leroy Connors	email	Invited to fieldwork and requested insurances
1/Sep/21	outgoing	Vicky Duncan	Pamela Chauvel	Vicky Duncan	email	Invited to fieldwork and requested insurances
1/Sep/21	outgoing	Jerri Duncan	Pamela Chauvel	Jeremy Duncan	email	Invited to fieldwork and requested insurances
1/Sep/21	outgoing	Nunawanna Aboriginal Corporation (NAC)	Pamela Chauvel	Colin Ahoy	email	Invited to fieldwork and requested insurances
1/Sep/21	outgoing	Gomerio Native Title Applicant	Pamela Chauvel	Maeve Parker	email	Invited to fieldwork and requested insurances
1/Sep/21	outgoing	Nerida and Leo Saunders	Pamela Chauvel	Nerida Saunders	email	Invited to fieldwork and requested insurances
1/Sep/21	outgoing	Christine Allen	Pamela Chauvel	Christine Allen	email	Invited to fieldwork and requested insurances
3/Sep/21	incoming		Jason Edwards	Pamela Chauvel	phone	relative of Joe Irving. Lives in Newcastle, but from Ashford. Would like to be included in consultation and will pass on information to other interested family members
8/Sep/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Greg Livermore	phone	requested insurances. Greg will send through
8/Sep/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Joe Irving	phone	no answer
8/Sep/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Joe Irving	email	Reminder to send through insurances for fieldwork
8/Sep/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Leroy Connors	phone	Will send through insurances. Long phone call. Recommended I look at SoundTrails Inverell. Talked about the 6 Kamilaroi clans and his grandmother Elizabeth Connors
8/Sep/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Maeve Parker	phone	Left a message to send through insurances and confirm number of RAPs for fieldwork
8/Sep/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Margaret Green	phone	Margaret does not have insurance and is not interested in getting it for the fieldwork. Requested to be taken off the fieldwork roster but will attend the meeting.
8/Sep/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Nerida Saunders	phone	Nerida will look into getting insurances
8/Sep/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Nerida Saunders	email	Information about the required insurances
8/Sep/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Christine Allen	phone	no answer
8/Sep/21	incoming	Edgerton/Kwiambal Aboriginal Corporation	Izzy Duncan	Pamela Chauvel	email	would like Samantha Duncanto be put on the fieldwork roster
8/Sep/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Christine Allen	email	Reminder to send through insurances for fieldwork
13/Sep/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Joe Irving	phone	left message
13/Sep/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Christine Allen	phone	no answer, not able to leave message
13/Sep/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Christine Allen	email	asked her to provide insurances and confirm that she wishes to participate, otherwise we'll assume she no longer wants to participate in fieldwork
13/Sep/21	outgoing		Joe Irving	Pamela Chauvel	phone	not able to do fieldwork
13/Sep/21	incoming		Christine Allen	Pamela Chauvel	phone	confused about insurances. Says that she has personal insurance and will send it through.
13/Sep/21	incoming		Steve Talbot	Pamela Chauvel	phone	Steve not available for fieldwork
13/Sep/21	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Nerida Saunders	phone	Nerida just wants one more day and will confirm fieldwork attendance tomorrow
13/Sep/21	outgoing	Edgerton/Kwiambal Aboriginal Corporation	Pamela Chauvel	Liza Duncan	email	Let her know that I can put Samantha on the roster once she's sent through insurances
14/Sep/21	outgoing	Edgerton/Kwiambal Aboriginal Corporation	Pamela Chauvel	Liza Duncan	phone	Left a message to respond to my email
14/Sep/21	incoming		Anthony Munro	Pamela Chauvel	phone	Got my details from Leroy. Anthony worked on Transgrid. He was very concerned that the right people were being consulted and said that he would send through relevant information. Would like to be added as a RAP.
18/Nov/21	outgoing	all RAPs with emails	Pamela Chauvel	all RAPs	email	Project update: Sundown Solar is reviewing the design the project in light of the results of its Aboriginal heritage and ecology surveys. We will provide further information on the project, and a copy of the draft ACHA report for your review when further details become available.
18/Nov/21	incoming	Iwatta Aboriginal Corporation	Steve Ahoy	Pamela Chauvel	email	Acknowledged receipt of update
18/Nov/21	outgoing	all RAPs without emails	Pamela Chauvel	all RAPs	text message	Project update: Sundown Solar is reviewing the design the project in light of the results of its Aboriginal heritage and ecology surveys. We will provide further information on the project, and a copy of the draft ACHA report for your review, when further details become available.
18/Nov/21	incoming		Margaret Green	Pamela Chauvel	text message	Acknowledged receipt of update
18/Nov/21	incoming		Leanne Summers	Pamela Chauvel	text message	Requested to not receive further updates and to be taken off the list
9/Mar/21	outgoing	all RAPs with emails	Pamela Chauvel	all RAPs	email	Project update: It is likely that test excavation will be required on an area of PAD beside King's Creek where Canadian Solar are considering placing a laydown and construction area.
9/Mar/21	outgoing	all RAPs without emails	Pamela Chauvel	all RAPs	mail	Project update: It is likely that test excavation will be required on an area of PAD beside King's Creek where Canadian Solar are considering placing a laydown and construction area.

9/Mar/21	incoming			Pamela Chauvel	email	Removal and cleaning of artifacts , can we dig your ancestors sacred sites up ? If not your derogatory money hungry people I dispose what your doing and others are. Doing for the mighty dollar it haunts me my ancestors are telling me you all have trouble coming to you .tell your government approval people to give us access to your ancestors sacred sites and dig it up fill it in again it's wrong . Wise Old people gone they said leave the sites alone rip .you all should be ashamed of yourselves leave sacred sites alone , if our ancestors were alive they would spear anyone that did this .And I haven't got my connection report to prove IAM from this tribal lands neither have many others this is a very serious flaw to your project .you need a licence to drive you need proof to get a licence but not to do cultural heritage under parks wildlife act , a new version of the flora and fauna act first used over our race of people . The legal processes of this project are flawed . You pay for our connection report before you dig sites and touch artifacts this must be included before any continuation of works on Ngarabul lands to respect the true custodians . I wouldn't want to find out when research is finalised that we come from another tribe until then I. Want my name taken out of any correspondence or reports , I will seek legal advice of you disrespect this email
9/Mar/21	incoming	Leroy Connors	Leroy Connors	Pamela Chauvel	email	No More Aniwani Walking On Our Country They Trying To Claim All The Way Up To The Q.L.D Border Maddness This Is Cultural Protocol Ok
9/Mar/21	incoming	Vicky Duncan	Vicky Duncan	Pamela Chauvel	phone	Acknowledged receipt of email. Is available for fieldwork
9/Mar/21	incoming	Jerri Duncan	Jerri Duncan	Pamela Chauvel	phone	Is available for fieldwork
10/Mar/22	incoming		Steve Talbott	Pamela Chauvel	phone	Confirming receipt of email and asked when testing would take place. Dates are still to be determined
11/Mar/22	incoming	Edgerton/Kwiambal Aboriginal Corporation	Iiza Duncan	Pamela Chauvel	phone	Requested that Samantha Duncan and Gayle Duncan participate in test excavation
14/Mar/22	incoming	Anthony Munroe	Anthony Munro	Pamela Chauvel	phone	Anthony wanted to know why artefacts were being taken off Country. I explained the proposed test excavation program and that the artefacts would remain on Country if that was what the community wanted. He questioned what I meant by community as he believes some of the registered groups do not have any connection to the land within project area. He informed me that there will be a Native Title meeting in Tamworth from 20-26 March and that the Sundown Project would be discussed. He expressed concern that there might be important sites on King's Creek, specifically places where lead up ceremonies took place prior to the main ceremony. I said that apart from the sites we identified during survey, there are no registered AHIMS sites in the project area and that if there are any sites that he knows about, then could he please let us know so that we can avoid/manage them
14/Mar/22	incoming	Anthony Munroe	Anthony Munro	Pamela Chauvel	email	Sent a copy of "Nimula, Tingha, Bullawangen Aboriginal People and their land (NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service 1996) which provides cultural information regarding the local area to the project
14/Mar/22	incoming	Francis Irving	Francis Irving	Pamela Chauvel	phone	Called Reception and left a message. He has concerns about the project
14/Mar/22	incoming	Nerida Saunders	Nerida Saunders	Pamela Chauvel	phone	Called Reception regarding the letter and would like a call back
14/Mar/22	incoming	Christine Allen	Christine Allen	Pamela Chauvel	phone	Called Reception regarding the letter and would like a call back
16/Mar/22	outgoing	Francis Irving	Pamela Chauvel	Francis Irving	phone	Francis wants the artefacts to stay on Country. He is keen to be involved and would like to do fieldwork with his nephew Lenny Irving. They both have a lot of experience.
16/Mar/22	outgoing	Nerida Saunders	Pamela Chauvel	Nerida Saunders	phone	Left a message
16/Mar/22	outgoing	Christine Allen	Pamela Chauvel	Christine Allen	phone	Christine said that Joe Irving hadn't received the letter and could I give him a call. Then once he's got the letter he can explain to her what's going on
16/Mar/22	outgoing	Joe Irving	Pamela Chauvel	Joe Irving	phone	Joe's email isn't working so he didn't get the letter. Letter has now been posted to him. Joe said he was concerned that some of the people who were out on survey are known to bring in artefacts and drop them on the ground during survey.
11/May/22	outgoing	Heritage NSW	Pamela Chauvel	Rose O'Sullivan	email	Notification of test excavation
11/May/22	outgoing	Leroy Connors	Pamela Chauvel	Leroy Connors	email	In response to your concern regarding Anaiwan people being involved in the project, we d like to assure you that we re working within the current established processes which require us to consult with all Aboriginal people who register for the project.
11/May/22	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel		email	In response to your concern regarding the removal and cleaning of artefacts from sacred sites, to date no specific cultural or historical information has been provided about the project area that would indicate this would be considered an Aboriginal place. Therefore, a specific cultural mapping or cultural connection is not being pursued as we don't have the justification for its need in the ACHA. Regarding your concern over the legal processes of this project, we d like to assure you that we re working within the current established processes. We encourage you to engage with Heritage NSW who we understand have been revisiting the process for several years.
11/May/22	outgoing	all RAPs with emails	Pamela Chauvel	all RAPs	email	Notification and Invitation to apply for test excavation fieldwork
11/May/22	outgoing	all RAPs without working emails	Pamela Chauvel	all RAPs	letter	Notification and Invitation to apply for test excavation fieldwork
11/May/22	incoming	Gomerai Native Title Claimants	James McLeod	Pamela Chauvel	email	Automated response - James MacLeod no longer works at NTSCORP. Direct Gomerai matters to: Maeve Parker (mparker@ntscorp.com.au); Annika Rotumah (arotumah@ntscorp.com.au); Connor Wakefield (cwakefield@ntscorp.com.au); Mishka Holt (mholth@ntscorp.com.au)
11/May/22	incoming	Nunawanna Aboriginal Corporation	Colin Ahoy	Pamela Chauvel	email	A representative from Nunawanna Aboriginal Corporation will be available to attend on the date provided.
11/May/22	incoming	Jeremy Duncan	Jeremy Duncan	Pamela Chauvel	email	Available for fieldwork. New phone number. Provided covid certificate and insurance
11/May/22	outgoing	Nunawanna Aboriginal Corporation	Pamela Chauvel	Colin Ahoy	email	Acknowledged response. Requested fieldworker contact details and proof of vax
11/May/22	outgoing	Jeremy Duncan	Pamela Chauvel	Jeremy Duncan	email	Acknowledged response
18/May/22	incoming	Gomerai Native Title Applicant	Connor Wakefield	Pamela Chauvel	email	Gomerai NTA has nominated Tannia Duncan for the work and we are to liaise directly with her in relation to any logistics in connection with the site work.
19/May/22	incoming	Anthony Munro	Anthony Munro	Pamela Chauvel	phone	Said he would like to be involved in the test excavation. He lives in Mackay. I asked him to reply to the email I sent and include proof of vaccination and insurances.

		Edgerton/Kwiambal Aboriginal Corporation	Samantha Duncan	Pamela Chauvel	email	Confirmed that she will be E/K's representative for fieldwork
		Edgerton/Kwiambal Aboriginal Corporation	Pamela Chauvel	Samantha Duncan	email	Asked her to provide proof of vax and insurances. Sent her the methodology letter
27/May/22	outgoing	Gomerioi Native Title Applicant	Pamela Chauvel	Tannia Duncan	phone	Confirmed that Tannia will be Gommerioi NTA's representative for test excavation and asked her to send proof of vaccination and insurances
27/May/22	outgoing	Gomerioi Native Title Applicant	Pamela Chauvel	Tannia Duncan	email	Followed up on the above with an email (address provided by Connor Wakefield) that bounced back. Texted her to ask for a correct email address
27/May/22	outgoing	Nunawanna	Pamela Chauvel	Colin Ahoy	phone	Colin confirmed that Tyson Ahoy will be the site officer and promised to send through proof of vaccination and contact details
27/May/22	outgoing	Edgerton/Kwiambal Aboriginal Corporation	Pamela Chauvel	Samantha Duncan		Follow up email requesting proof of vax, insurances and a contact phone number
30/May/22						
12/Aug/22	outgoing	All RAPs	Alan Williams	-	Email/post	Distributed the ACHA report for review and comment
12/Aug/22	incoming			Alan Williams	email	I suggest you take my name of this report I told you it's not in my granny country now stop using my fucking name I am sick of you fuckers putting my name on your reports I didn't take your fucking money, and it's not my fucking country now fuck off and remove my name from this report I AM sick of you starlets writting shit in my name on your derogarty report. I tell you once I will see a lawyer about you fuckers. Take my name off this shit now I want a copy of it removed I will give you notice this is very upsetting. I am not apart of this shit
13/Aug/22	incoming			Alan Williams	email	Carl or Craig, Can you take these people to court to have my name removed from there derogarty report it has upset me and I didn't ask for my babe to be put in no report they got no respect. sane mob tried to push mole river dam they should go away leave my a cestirs artifacts alone noone has a connection report to country and this company is doing wrong. It's not full legal process with no connection to country report and they know it is wrong. on there reports wrong opportunists of Aboriginal land
15/Aug/22	outgoing		Alan Williams		email	I would just highlight that your name in the report is in no way providing approval or consent for the project, rather we just outline those people that have been provided copies and offered the opportunity to comment. This distribution list is based on those that have identified an interest earlier in the project. Regardless, we will redact your name in future iterations, no problem. Can you please advise if you wish to continue receiving information/reports on the project, or would you like to be removed from our consultation list?
15/Aug/22	incoming			Alan Williams		Requested he be removed from consultation and apologised
26/Aug/22	outgoing	Anaiwan Local Aboriginal Lands Council, The Gomerioi People, Iwatta Aboriginal Corporation, Edgerton/Kwiambal Aboriginal Corporation, Nunawanna Aboriginal Corporation, Vicky Duncan, Jerri Duncan, Leroy Connors, Joe Irving, Christine Allen	Alan Williams	-	Email	Invitation to AFG in Inverell on 6 September 2022
29/Aug/22	incoming	Christine Allen	Christine Allen	Alan Williams	Email	Asked to be called. AW did so, and left a message
29/Aug/22	incoming	Nunawanna Aboriginal Corporation	Colin Ahoy	Alan Williams	Email	Confirmed attendance at the meeting
30/Aug/22	incoming	Anaiwan LALC	Greg Livermore	Alan Williams	Email	Confirmed attendance at the meeting
30/Aug/22	incoming	Leroy Connors	Leroy Connors	Alan Williams	Email	Confirmed attendance at the meeting
30/Aug/22	incoming	Edgerton/Kwiambal Aboriginal Corporation	Vicky Duncan	Alan Williams	Email	Confirmed attendance at the meeting
31/Aug/22	outgoing	Anaiwan Local Aboriginal Lands Council, The Gomerioi People, Iwatta Aboriginal Corporation, Edgerton/Kwiambal Aboriginal Corporation, Nunawanna Aboriginal Corporation, Vicky Duncan, Jerri Duncan, Leroy Connors, Joe Irving, Christine Allen	Alan Williams	-	Email	Advised all of a venue change for the meeting
7/Sep/22	outgoing	all meeting attendees	Pamela Chauvel	meeting attendees	Email/post	Meeting minutes distributed with a request for comments and corrections
7/Sep/22	incoming		Vicky Duncan	Pamela Chauvel	email	Does not agree with the comment made at the meeting that survey fieldwork should be segregated by gender
7/Sep/22	incoming		Carl Blair	Alan Williams	email	Asked about the meeting in Inverell
7/Sep/22	incoming		Alan Williams	Carl Blair	email	Told Carl that the ACHA was nearing completion. Asked if he would like to register for the project and receive a copy of the report
8/Sep/22	outgoing	all RAPs	Pamela Chauvel	all RAPs	email	reminder to provide comment to the draft ACHA by Friday 9 Sept
8/Sep/22	incoming	Anaiwan LALC	Greg Livermore	Pamela Chauvel	phone	Happy with the report. Doesn't agree with men and women walking seperately because they could still inadvertently walk on the wrong gender specific site. More important to understand how you're indentifying these sites. Reiterated the need to place the artefacts out of harm's way but not bury them and the need for proper identification to verify if trees are culturally modified (rather than naturally scarred)
8/Sep/22	incoming	Anaiwan LALC	Greg Livermore	Pamela Chauvel	email	ALALC is happy with the Report as discussed at Inverell on Tuesday 6 th September, provided the suggestions raised are added.
8/Sep/22	incoming		Vicky Duncan	Pamela Chauvel	email	Recommends that one person from the registered groups attend future meetings and that person is responsible to report back to there community or organisations
8/Sep/22	incoming	Edgerton/Kwiambal	Samantha Duncan	Pamela Chauvel	email	Has read the report and agree with the contents

8/Sep/22	incoming	Iwatta Aboriginal Corporation	Joclyn Blair	Pamela Chauvel	email	Agreed with the report and made the following requests: •RAPS monitor installation of permanent protective fencing for the modified trees and Cultural buffer zones. •RAPS be fully involved in the rehabilitation of the project area, scheduled for the year 2060. •All modified trees to be deemed high significance until further assessment is completed, we recommend Mal Ridges (OEH) officer conduct the assessment. •RAPS monitor all initial ground disturbances, due to the fact that 99% of Cultural markers have been demolished. Eg: Burial markers, Bora grounds, stone arrangement, ECT... •Ochre pits are deemed of high significance as they are associated with ceremonies and spiritual rituals.
9/Sep/22	incoming		Carl Blair	Pamela Chauvel	email	Requested to register and to be kept up to date on the project
9/Sep/22	outgoing		Pamela Chauvel	Carl Blair	email	Sent copy of the ACHA to Carl
9/Sep/22	incoming	NTSCorp	Jo Murphy	Pamela Chauvel	phone/email	The Gomeroi Applicant is currently going through the section 66B process (replacing the applicant) which was filed just this week. We are still waiting for court orders for the applicant to be changed and have not been able to obtain instructions from Gomeroi. Requested 2 week extension
9/Sep/22	outgoing	NTSCorp	Pamela Chauvel	Jo Murphy	email	Provided an extension of one week
20/Sep/22	incoming		Anthony Munro	Pamela Chauvel	phone	Letting EMM know that he is now the Gomeroi Claimant Native Title representative for the New England area. Mentioned that the Sundown Solar project area may be part of a Dreaming walking track between Ashford and Tingh and that the ochre would have been used as part of the preparation for ceremony. Requested that the Transgrid survey (2008) be included in the report. He would like to be involved in future site visits.

Aboriginal Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW 2010)*							
ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION RECORD							
Project Name: Sundown Solar Farm ACHA			Project #: 1210075				
DECCW 2010*		CONTACT TYPE	SUBJECT	SENT DATE	RESPONSE DUE	RESPONSE DATE	COMMENT/S
4.1	Stage 1: Notification of project proposal and registration of interest						
4.1.2 (a)	Heritage NSW	Email	Identification of Aboriginal parties	7/May/21	21/May/21	10/May/22	Provided a list of eight Aboriginal groups/individuals for the Inverell LGA
4.1.2 (b)	Anaiwan Local Aboriginal Lands Council	Email	Identification of Aboriginal parties	8/May/21	22/May/21	13/May/22	Copied into his reply the email addresses of eleven people who may hold knowledge relevant to the project, including Megan Mebberson (ORALRA) due to the area being part of the cultural area of association with Bullockronda (Mt Yarrowyck) Requested that the Anaiwan LALC be consulted on the project.
4.1.2 (c)	The Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983	Email	Identification of Aboriginal parties	9/May/21	23/May/21		
4.1.2 (d)	National Native Title Tribunal	Email	Identification of Aboriginal parties	10/May/21	24/May/21	10/May/22	Advised that Lots 1/1064358; 141/753305 and 148/753299 are subject to native title claim by the Gomeri People
4.1.2 (e)	Native Title Services NTSCORP	Email	Identification of Aboriginal parties	11/May/21	25/May/21	12/May/22	Noted the Gomeri Applicant as RAP for the project - requested correspondence be sent to herself and James MacLeod. Advised that Malcom Talbot has requested to be registered
4.1.2 (f)	Inverell Shire Council	Email	Identification of Aboriginal parties	12/May/21	26/May/21	13/May/22	Advised that we contact Greg Livermore at the Anaiwan LALC.
4.1.2 (g)	Northern Tablelands Local Land Service (former CMA)	Email	Identification of Aboriginal parties	7/May/21	21/May/21		
4.1.3							
4.1.3	Inverell Times	Advertisement	Identification of Aboriginal parties	20/May/21	3/Jun/21		Advertisement appeared on (DATE).
4.1.3/4.2	Aboriginal Group Notifications						
4.1.3	Anaiwan Local Aboriginal Lands Council	Email	Request for registrations	17/May/21	3/Jun/21	13/May/21	Registered early, confirmed on 17/5/21
4.1.3	Gomeri Applicant	Email	Request for registrations	17/May/21	3/Jun/21	13/May/21	Registered early, confirmed on 17/5/21
4.1.3	Malcom Talbot	Email	Request for registrations	17/May/21	3/Jun/21	13/May/21	Registered early, confirmed on 17/5/21
4.1.3	Craig Archibald	Letter	Request for registrations	17/May/21	3/Jun/21		
4.1.3	Minnamunung	Email	Request for registrations	17/May/21	3/Jun/21		
4.1.3	Gomeri People	Letter	Request for registrations	17/May/21	3/Jun/21		
4.1.3		Email	Request for registrations	17/May/21	3/Jun/21	17/May/21	registered but withdrew 15 Aug 2022
4.1.3	Michael Shephard	Email	Request for registrations	17/May/21	3/Jun/21		
4.1.3	Altera French Trading	Email	Request for registrations	17/May/21	3/Jun/21		
4.1.3	Leonard Blair	Email	Request for registrations	17/May/21	3/Jun/21		
4.1.3	Iwatta Aboriginal Corporation	Email	Request for registrations	17/May/21	3/Jun/21	13/May/21	Registered early, confirmed on 17/5/21
4.1.3	Vicky Duncan	Email	Request for registrations	17/May/21	3/Jun/21	13/May/21	Registered early, confirmed on 17/5/21
4.1.3	Edgerton/Kwiambal Aboriginal Corporation	Email	Request for registrations	17/May/21	3/Jun/21	13/May/21	Registered early, confirmed on 17/5/21
4.1.3	Simon Connors	Email	Request for registrations	17/May/21	3/Jun/21		
4.1.3	Leroy Connors	Email	Request for registrations	17/May/21	3/Jun/21	13/May/21	Registered early, confirmed on 17/5/21
4.1.3	Ashford LALC	Email	Request for registrations	17/May/21	3/Jun/21		
4.1.3	Anaiwan Nation	Email	Request for registrations	17/May/21	3/Jun/21	13/May/21	Registered early, confirmed on 17/5/21
4.1.3	Nunawanna Aboriginal Corporation (NAC)	Email	Request for registrations	17/May/21	3/Jun/21	13/May/21	Registered early, confirmed on 17/5/21
4.1.3	Claude Livermore	Email	Request for registrations	17/May/21	3/Jun/21		
4.1.3	ORALRA [Cultural Area of Association with Bullockronda (Mt Yarrowyck)]	Email	Request for registrations	17/May/21	3/Jun/21		
4.1.3	Diane Marlow	Email	Request for registrations	17/May/21	3/Jun/21	13/May/21	Registered early, confirmed on 17/5/21
4.1.3	Jerri Duncan	Email	Request for registrations	17/May/21	3/Jun/21	13/May/21	Registered early, confirmed on 17/5/21
4.1.3	Joe Irving	Email/Letter	Request for registrations	19/May/21	3/Jun/21	19/May/21	Registered
4.1.3	Leanne Summers (nee Pascoe)	Letter	Request for registrations	19/May/21	3/Jun/21	19/May/21	registered , but withdrew 18 Nov 2021
4.1.6	Notification of registered parties						
4.1.6	Heritage NSW	email	Submit record of registrations	7/Jun/20	N/A	N/A	List of RAPs provided to Heritage NSW
4.1.6	Anaiwan Local Aboriginal Lands Council	email	Submit record of registrations	7/Jun/20	N/A	N/A	List of RAPs provided to Anaiwan LALC
4.2 / 4.3	Stage 2/3: Presentation of information about the proposed project and gathering information about cultural significance						
4.2.1 / 4.3.1 / 4.3.3	Anaiwan Local Aboriginal Lands Council	email	Project information and methodology	7/Jun/21	5/Jul/21		Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
4.2.1 / 4.3.1 / 4.3.3	Gomeri Native Title Applicant	email	Project information and methodology	7/Jun/21	5/Jul/21		Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
4.2.1 / 4.3.1 / 4.3.3	Gomeri Native Title Applicant	email	Project information and methodology	7/Jun/21	5/Jul/21		Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
4.2.1 / 4.3.1 / 4.3.3	Iwatta Aboriginal Corporation	email	Project information and methodology	7/Jun/21	5/Jul/21		Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
4.2.1 / 4.3.1 / 4.3.3	Edgerton/Kwiambal Aboriginal Corporation	email	Project information and methodology	7/Jun/21	5/Jul/21		Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
4.2.1 / 4.3.1 / 4.3.3	Anaiwan Nation	email	Project information and methodology	7/Jun/21	5/Jul/21		Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
4.2.1 / 4.3.1 / 4.3.3	Nunawanna Aboriginal Corporation (NAC)	email	Project information and methodology	7/Jun/21	5/Jul/21		Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
4.2.1 / 4.3.1 / 4.3.3	Diane Marlow	email	Project information and methodology	7/Jun/21	5/Jul/21		Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
4.2.1 / 4.3.1 / 4.3.3	Malcom Talbot	email	Project information and methodology	7/Jun/21	5/Jul/21		Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
4.2.1 / 4.3.1 / 4.3.3	Vicky Duncan	email	Project information and methodology	7/Jun/21	5/Jul/21		Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
4.2.1 / 4.3.1 / 4.3.3	Jerri Duncan	email	Project information and methodology	7/Jun/21	5/Jul/21		Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information

Aboriginal Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW 2010)*							
ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION RECORD							
Project Name: Sundown Solar Farm ACHA			Project #: 1210075				
DECCW 2010*		CONTACT TYPE	SUBJECT	SENT DATE	RESPONSE DUE	RESPONSE DATE	COMMENT/S
4.2.1 / 4.3.1 / 4.3.3		email	Project information and methodology	7/Jun/21	5/Jul/21		Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
4.2.1 / 4.3.1 / 4.3.3	Leroy Connors	email	Project information and methodology	7/Jun/21	5/Jul/21		Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
4.2.1 / 4.3.1 / 4.3.3	Joe Irving and Stephanie Irving (Toomey)	email	Project information and methodology	7/Jun/21	5/Jul/21		Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
4.2.1 / 4.3.1 / 4.3.3	Leanne Summers	Letter	Project information and methodology	7/Jun/21	5/Jul/21		Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
4.2.1 / 4.3.1 / 4.3.3	Billy Williams	Letter	Project information and methodology	7/Jun/21	5/Jul/21		Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
4.2.1 / 4.3.1 / 4.3.3	Nerida and Leo Saunders	Email	Project information and methodology	7/Jun/21	5/Jul/21		Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
4.2.1 / 4.3.1 / 4.3.3	Christine Allen	Letter	Project information and methodology	7/Jun/21	5/Jul/21		Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
4.2.1 / 4.3.1 / 4.3.3	Margaret Green	Letter	Project information and methodology	7/Jun/21	5/Jul/21		Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
4.2.1 / 4.3.1 / 4.3.3	Christine McIntosh	Letter	Project information and methodology	7/Jun/21	5/Jul/21		Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
4.2.1 / 4.3.1 / 4.3.3	Natika McCullagh (Pascoe)	Email	Project information and methodology	7/Jun/21	5/Jul/21		Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
4.2.1 / 4.3.1 / 4.3.3	Leonard Green	Letter	Project information and methodology	7/Jun/21	5/Jul/21		Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
4.2.1 / 4.3.1 / 4.3.3	Francis Irving	Letter	Project information and methodology	7/Jun/21	5/Jul/21		Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
4.2.1 / 4.3.1 / 4.3.3	Steve Talbott	Email	Project information and methodology	7/Jun/21	5/Jul/21		Letter presenting information about the project and methodology and request for cultural information
15	Project update						
	Anaiwan Local Aboriginal Lands Council	email	Project update	18/Nov/21			Project update Sundown Solar is reviewing the design the project in light of the results of its Aboriginal heritage and ecology surveys. We will provide further information on the project, and a copy of the draft ACHA report for your review, when further details become available.
	Gomerol Native Title Applicant	email	Project update	18/Nov/21			Project update (see above)
	Gomerol Native Title Applicant	email	Project update	18/Nov/21			Project update (see above)
	Iwatta Aboriginal Corporation	email	Project update	18/Nov/21			Project update (see above)
	Edgerton/Kwiambal Aboriginal Corporation	email	Project update	18/Nov/21			Project update (see above)
	Anaiwan Nation	email	Project update	18/Nov/21			Project update (see above)
	Nunawanna Aboriginal Corporation (NAC)	email	Project update	18/Nov/21			Project update (see above)
	Diane Marlow	email	Project update	18/Nov/21			Project update (see above)
	Malcom Talbot	email	Project update	18/Nov/21			Project update (see above)
	Vicky Duncan	email	Project update	18/Nov/21			Project update (see above)
	Jerri Duncan	email	Project update	18/Nov/21			Project update (see above)
		email	Project update	15/Nov/21			Project update (see above)
	Leroy Connors	email	Project update	18/Nov/21			Project update (see above)
	Joe Irving and Stephanie Irving (Toomey)	email	Project update	18/Nov/21			Project update (see above)
	Nerida and Leo Saunders	Email	Project update	18/Nov/21			Project update (see above)
	Natika McCullagh (Pascoe)	Email	Project update	18/Nov/21			Project update (see above)
	Steve Irving	Email	Project update	18/Nov/21			Project update (see above)
	Nyakka ACHA Corporation Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Consultant	Email	Project update	18/Nov/21			Project update (see above)
	Petula Gerald	Email	Project update	18/Nov/21			Project update (see above)
	Jason Edwards	Email	Project update	18/Nov/21			Project update (see above)
	Anthony Munro	Email	Project update	18/Nov/21			Project update (see above)
	Steve Talbott	Email	Project update	18/Nov/21			Project update (see above)
	Nerida and Leo Saunders	Text	Project update	18/Nov/21			Project update (see above)
	Christine Allen	Text	Project update	18/Nov/21			Project update (see above)
	Margaret Green	Text	Project update	18/Nov/21			Project update (see above)
	Christine McIntosh	Text	Project update	18/Nov/21			Project update (see above)
	Natika McCullagh (Pascoe)	Text	Project update	18/Nov/21			Project update (see above)
	Leonard Green	Text	Project update	18/Nov/21			Project update (see above)
	Francis Irving	Text	Project update	18/Nov/21			Project update (see above)
	Leanne Summers	Text	Project update	18/Nov/21			Project update (see above)
15	Project update						
	Anaiwan Local Aboriginal Lands Council	email	Project update	9/Mar/22			Project update It is likely that test excavation will be required on an area of PAD beside King's Creek where Canadian Solar are considering placing a laydown and construction area.
	Gomerol Native Title Applicant	email	Project update	9/Mar/22			Project update (see above)
	Gomerol Native Title Applicant	email	Project update	9/Mar/22			Project update (see above)
	Iwatta Aboriginal Corporation	email	Project update	9/Mar/22			Project update (see above)
	Edgerton/Kwiambal Aboriginal Corporation	email	Project update	9/Mar/22			Project update (see above)
	Anaiwan Nation	email	Project update	9/Mar/22			Project update (see above)
	Nunawanna Aboriginal Corporation (NAC)	email	Project update	9/Mar/22			Project update (see above)

Aboriginal Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW 2010)*							
ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION RECORD							
Project Name: Sundown Solar Farm ACHA			Project #: I210075				
DECCW 2010*		CONTACT TYPE	SUBJECT	SENT DATE	RESPONSE DUE	RESPONSE DATE	COMMENT/S
	Diane Marlow	email	Project update	9/Mar/22			Project update (see above)
	Malcom Talbot	email	Project update	9/Mar/22			Project update (see above)
	Vicky Duncan	email	Project update	9/Mar/22			Project update (see above)
	Jerri Duncan	email	Project update	9/Mar/22			Project update (see above)
		email	Project update	9/Mar/22			Project update (see above)
	Leroy Connors	email	Project update	9/Mar/22			Project update (see above)
	Joe Irving and Stephanie Irving (Toomey)	email	Project update	9/Mar/22			Project update (see above)
	Nerida and Leo Saunders	Email	Project update	9/Mar/22			Project update (see above)
	Natika McCullagh (Pascoe)	Email	Project update	9/Mar/22			Project update (see above)
	Steve Irving	Email	Project update	9/Mar/22			Project update (see above)
	Nyakka ACHA Corporation Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Consultant	Email	Project update	9/Mar/22			Project update (see above)
	Petula Gerald	Email	Project update	9/Mar/22			Project update (see above)
	Jason Edwards	Email	Project update	9/Mar/22			Project update (see above)
	Anthony Munro	Email	Project update	9/Mar/22			Project update (see above)
	Steve Talbot	Email	Project update	9/Mar/22			Project update (see above)
	Nerida and Leo Saunders	Letter	Project update	9/Mar/22			Project update (see above)
	Christine Allen	Letter	Project update	9/Mar/22			Project update (see above)
	Margaret Green	Letter	Project update	9/Mar/22			Project update (see above)
	Christine McIntosh	Letter	Project update	9/Mar/22			Project update (see above)
	Natika McCullagh (Pascoe)	Letter	Project update	9/Mar/22			Project update (see above)
	Leonard Green	Letter	Project update	9/Mar/22			Project update (see above)
	Francis Irving	Letter	Project update	9/Mar/22			Project update (see above)
15	CoP Requirement 15: Pre-conditions to carrying out test excavation						
Req 15c	Heritage NSW		Notification of test excavation	11/May/22	N/A	N/A	Notification of test excavation
4.4	Stage 4: Review of draft cultural heritage assessment report						
4.4.2	Anaiwan Local Aboriginal Lands Council	email	Cultural information and ACHA review	12/Aug/22	9/Sep/22		Distributed a draft copy of the ACHA for review and comment
4.4.2	Gomerioi Native Title Applicant	email	Cultural information and ACHA review	12/Aug/22	9/Sep/22		Distributed a draft copy of the ACHA for review and comment
4.4.2	Gomerioi Native Title Applicant	email	Cultural information and ACHA review	12/Aug/22	9/Sep/22		Distributed a draft copy of the ACHA for review and comment
4.4.2	Iwatta Aboriginal Corporation	email	Cultural information and ACHA review	12/Aug/22	9/Sep/22		Distributed a draft copy of the ACHA for review and comment
4.4.2	Edgerton/Kwiambal Aboriginal Corporation	email	Cultural information and ACHA review	12/Aug/22	9/Sep/22		Distributed a draft copy of the ACHA for review and comment
4.4.2	Anaiwan Nation	email	Cultural information and ACHA review	12/Aug/22	9/Sep/22		Distributed a draft copy of the ACHA for review and comment
4.4.2	Nunawanna Aboriginal Corporation (NAC)	email	Cultural information and ACHA review	12/Aug/22	9/Sep/22		Distributed a draft copy of the ACHA for review and comment
4.4.2	Diane Marlow	email	Cultural information and ACHA review	12/Aug/22	9/Sep/22		Distributed a draft copy of the ACHA for review and comment
4.4.2	Malcom Talbot	email	Cultural information and ACHA review	12/Aug/22	9/Sep/22		Distributed a draft copy of the ACHA for review and comment
4.4.2	Vicky Duncan	email	Cultural information and ACHA review	12/Aug/22	9/Sep/22		Distributed a draft copy of the ACHA for review and comment
4.4.2	Jerri Duncan	email	Cultural information and ACHA review	12/Aug/22	9/Sep/22		Distributed a draft copy of the ACHA for review and comment
4.4.2		email	Cultural information and ACHA review	12/Aug/22	9/Sep/22		Distributed a draft copy of the ACHA for review and comment
4.4.2	Leroy Connors	email	Cultural information and ACHA review	12/Aug/22	9/Sep/22		Distributed a draft copy of the ACHA for review and comment
4.4.2	Joe Irving and Stephanie Irving (Toomey)	email	Cultural information and ACHA review	12/Aug/22	9/Sep/22		Distributed a draft copy of the ACHA for review and comment
4.4.2	Nerida and Leo Saunders	Email	Cultural information and ACHA review	12/Aug/22	9/Sep/22		Distributed a draft copy of the ACHA for review and comment
4.4.2	Natika McCullagh (Pascoe)	Email	Cultural information and ACHA review	12/Aug/22	9/Sep/22		Distributed a draft copy of the ACHA for review and comment
4.4.2	Steve Irving	Email	Cultural information and ACHA review	12/Aug/22	9/Sep/22		Distributed a draft copy of the ACHA for review and comment
4.4.2	Nyakka ACHA Corporation Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Consultant	Email	Cultural information and ACHA review	12/Aug/22	9/Sep/22		Distributed a draft copy of the ACHA for review and comment
4.4.2	Petula Gerald	Email	Cultural information and ACHA review	12/Aug/22	9/Sep/22		Distributed a draft copy of the ACHA for review and comment
4.4.2	Jason Edwards	Email	Cultural information and ACHA review	12/Aug/22	9/Sep/22		Distributed a draft copy of the ACHA for review and comment
4.4.2	Anthony Munro	Email	Cultural information and ACHA review	12/Aug/22	9/Sep/22		Distributed a draft copy of the ACHA for review and comment
4.4.2	Steve Talbot	Email	Cultural information and ACHA review	12/Aug/22	9/Sep/22		Distributed a draft copy of the ACHA for review and comment
4.4.2	Nerida and Leo Saunders	Letter	Cultural information and ACHA review	12/Aug/22	9/Sep/22		Distributed a draft copy of the ACHA for review and comment
4.4.2	Christine Allen	Letter	Cultural information and ACHA review	12/Aug/22	9/Sep/22		Distributed a draft copy of the ACHA for review and comment
4.4.2	Margaret Green	Letter	Cultural information and ACHA review	12/Aug/22	9/Sep/22		Distributed a draft copy of the ACHA for review and comment
4.4.2	Christine McIntosh	Letter	Cultural information and ACHA review	12/Aug/22	9/Sep/22		Distributed a draft copy of the ACHA for review and comment
4.4.2	Natika McCullagh (Pascoe)	Letter	Cultural information and ACHA review	12/Aug/22	9/Sep/22		Distributed a draft copy of the ACHA for review and comment
4.4.2	Leonard Green	Letter	Cultural information and ACHA review	12/Aug/22	9/Sep/22		Distributed a draft copy of the ACHA for review and comment
4.4.2	Francis Irving	Letter	Cultural information and ACHA review	12/Aug/22	9/Sep/22		Distributed a draft copy of the ACHA for review and comment
4.4.2	Carl Blair	Email	Cultural information and ACHA review	12/Aug/22	9/Sep/22		Distributed a draft copy of the ACHA for review and comment
	AFG meeting						
	Anaiwan Local Aboriginal Lands Council	Email	Invitation to attend	26/Aug/22			Confirmed attendance
	Gomerioi Native Title Applicant	Email	Invitation to attend	26/Aug/22			
	Steve Talbot	Email	Invitation to attend	26/Aug/22			Confirmed attendance
	Leroy Connors	Email	Invitation to attend	26/Aug/22			
	Vicky Duncan	Email	Invitation to attend	26/Aug/22			
	Christine Allen	Email	Invitation to attend	26/Aug/22			
	Jeremy Duncan	Email	Invitation to attend	26/Aug/22			
	Jo Irving	Email	Invitation to attend	26/Aug/22			Confirmed attendance
	Iwatta Aboriginal Corporation	Email	Invitation to attend	26/Aug/22			Confirmed attendance
	Nunawanna Aboriginal Corporation (NAC)	Email	Invitation to attend	26/Aug/22			
	Anaiwan Local Aboriginal Lands Council	Email	Distribution of meeting minutes	7/Sep/22			
	Joe Irving	Email	Distribution of meeting minutes	7/Sep/22			
	Christine Allen	Email	Distribution of meeting minutes	7/Sep/22			
	Leroy Connors	Email	Distribution of meeting minutes	7/Sep/22			

Aboriginal Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW 2010)*							
ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION RECORD							
Project Name: Sundown Solar Farm ACHA			Project #: I210075				
DECCW 2010*		CONTACT TYPE	SUBJECT	SENT DATE	RESPONSE DUE	RESPONSE DATE	COMMENT/S
	Vicky Duncan	Email	Distribution of meeting minutes	7/Sep/22			Does not agree that fieldwork should be weperated by gender
	Doris Trindall	Letter	Distribution of meeting minutes	7/Sep/22			
	Margaret Green	Letter	Distribution of meeting minutes	7/Sep/22			
	Yvonne Connors	Letter	Distribution of meeting minutes	7/Sep/22			
	Ron Connors	Letter	Distribution of meeting minutes	7/Sep/22			
	Elaine Williams	Letter	Distribution of meeting minutes	7/Sep/22			
	Barbara Connors	Letter	Distribution of meeting minutes	7/Sep/22			
	Joyce Livermore	Letter	Distribution of meeting minutes	7/Sep/22			

B.2 Stage 1 – Notification and registration

This section contains the following documents:

- Government agency requests and responses;
- Public media notifications;
- Aboriginal party invitation to register for the project;
- Aboriginal party registrations of interest; and
- Notification to Heritage NSW and the Anaiwan LALC of registered parties.

Pamela Chauvel

From: Pamela Chauvel
Sent: Friday, 7 May 2021 11:52 AM
To: council@inverell.nsw.gov.au
Subject: Request for identification of Aboriginal parties for consultation - Sundown Solar Farm
Attachments: J210075_Agency request_InverellCouncil.pdf

To whom it may concern,

Please see the attached letter request seeking to identify Aboriginal organisations or Aboriginal persons who hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal places in the study area of the proposed Sundown Solar Farm in the Inverell Shire Council.

Kind regards,
Pamela

Pamela Chauvel

Archaeologist



T 02 9493 9500

M 0433 398 733

D 02 9493 9554



Connect with us

SYDNEY | Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards NSW 2065

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7 May 2021

Inverell Shire Council
144 Otho Street
Inverell NSW 2360

Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street
St Leonards NSW 2065
PO Box 21
St Leonards NSW 1590

T 02 9493 9500
E info@emmconsulting.com.au
www.emmconsulting.com.au

Re: Sundown Solar Farm - request for identification of Aboriginal parties for consultation

Dear Sir/Madam,

EMM Consulting on behalf of Canadian Solar (Australia) Pty Ltd is seeking to identify Aboriginal organisations or Aboriginal persons who hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal places in the area of the proposed Sundown Solar Farm (the project).

The eastern boundary of the project is located near Sturman's Road, Spring Mountain, approximately 30 km east of Inverell in northern New South Wales (see attached map).

In accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010), EMM requests information about relevant Aboriginal persons and Aboriginal organisations who you consider may have cultural knowledge relevant to the local area.

We would be appreciative of your response by 21 May 2021 to the following:

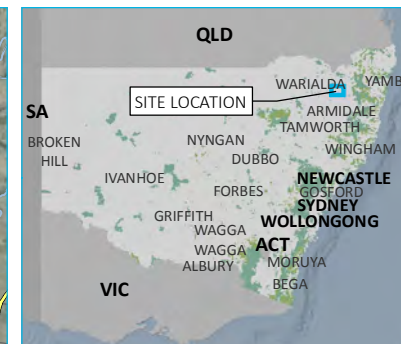
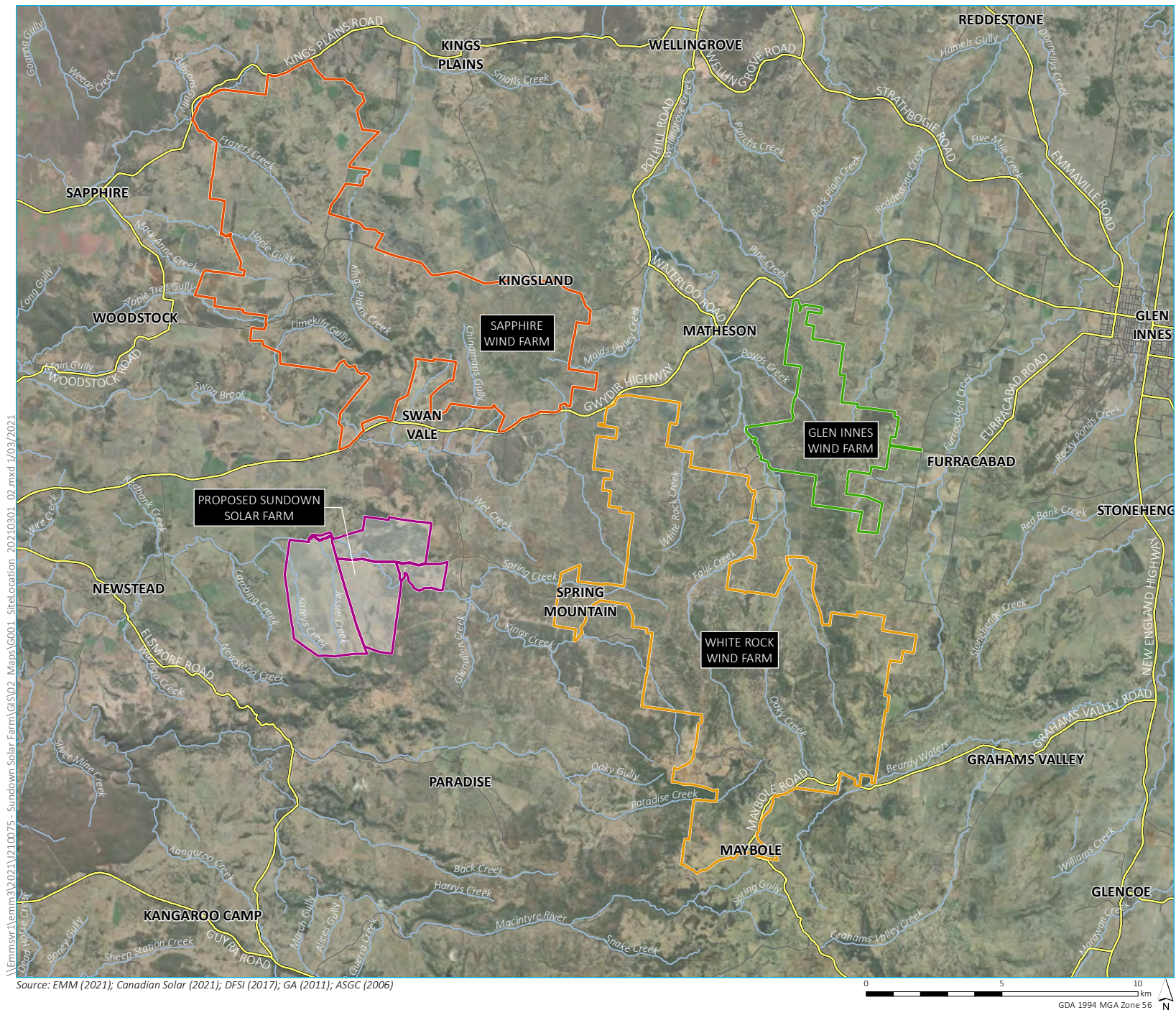
Sundown Solar Farm
c/o EMM Consulting Pty Ltd
ATTN: Pamela Chauvel
PO Box 21
St Leonards NSW 1590
ph: (02) 4907 4800
e: pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au

Please advise us at your earliest convenience if additional time is required to provide this information. Information received after 21 May 2021 might not be considered in the consultation process due to the assessment timeframe.

Yours sincerely



Pamela Chauvel
Archaeologist
pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au



- KEY**
- ▬ Proposed Sundown Solar Farm
 - ▬ Glen Innes Wind Farm
 - ▬ Sapphire Wind Farm
 - ▬ White Rock Wind Farm
 - ▬ Major road
 - ▬ Minor road
 - ▬ Named watercourse

Site location

Sundown Solar Farm
Figure 1.1

Pamela Chauvel

From: Pamela Chauvel
Sent: Friday, 7 May 2021 11:49 AM
To: heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au
Subject: Request for identification of Aboriginal parties for consultation - Sundown Solar Farm
Attachments: J210075_Agency request_HeritageNSW.pdf

To whom it may concern,

Please see the attached letter request seeking to identify Aboriginal organisations or Aboriginal persons who hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal places in the study area of the proposed Sundown Solar Farm in the Inverell Shire Council.

Kind regards,
Pamela

Kind regards,

Pamela Chauvel

Archaeologist



T 02 9493 9500
M 0433 398 733
D 02 9493 9554
 Connect with us

SYDNEY | Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards NSW 2065

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7 May 2021

Heritage NSW

Via email: heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au

Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street
St Leonards NSW 2065
PO Box 21
St Leonards NSW 1590

T 02 9493 9500

E info@emmconsulting.com.au

www.emmconsulting.com.au

Re: Sundown Solar Farm - request for identification of Aboriginal parties for consultation

Dear Sir/Madam,

EMM Consulting on behalf of Canadian Solar (Australia) Pty Ltd is seeking to identify Aboriginal organisations or Aboriginal persons who hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal places in the area of the proposed Sundown Solar Farm (the project).

The eastern boundary of the project is located near Sturman's Road, Spring Mountain, approximately 30 km east of Inverell in northern New South Wales (see attached map).

In accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010), EMM requests information about relevant Aboriginal persons and Aboriginal organisations who you consider may have cultural knowledge relevant to the local area.

We would be appreciative of your response by 21 May 2021 to the following:

Sundown Solar Farm
c/o EMM Consulting Pty Ltd
ATTN: Pamela Chauvel
PO Box 21
St Leonards NSW 1590
ph: (02) 4907 4800
e: pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au

Please advise us at your earliest convenience if additional time is required to provide this information. Information received after 21 May 2021 might not be considered in the consultation process due to the assessment timeframe.

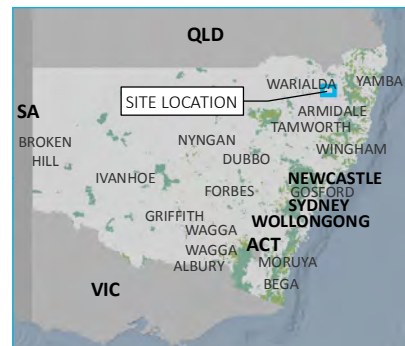
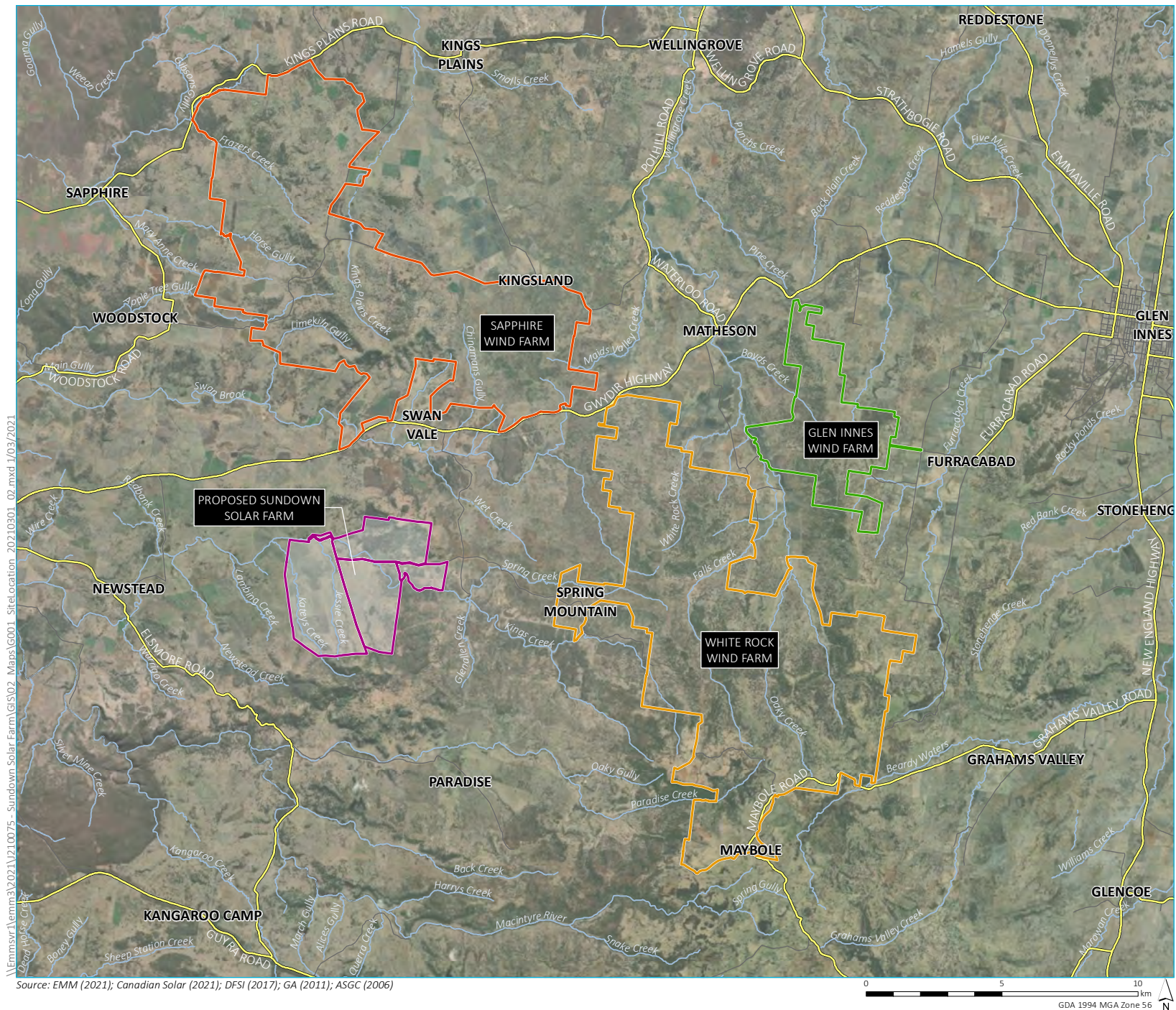
Yours sincerely



Pamela Chauvel

Archaeologist

pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au



- KEY**
- ▬ Proposed Sundown Solar Farm
 - ▬ Glen Innes Wind Farm
 - ▬ Sapphire Wind Farm
 - ▬ White Rock Wind Farm
 - ▬ Major road
 - ▬ Minor road
 - ▬ Named watercourse

Site location

Sundown Solar Farm
Figure 1.1



\\Emmsvr1\emms3\2021\U210075 - Sundown Solar Farm\GIS\02 Maps\G001 SiteLocation 20210301 02.mxd 1/03/2021

Source: EMM (2021); Canadian Solar (2021); DFSI (2017); GA (2011); ASGC (2006)

0 5 10
km
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

Pamela Chauvel

From: Pamela Chauvel
Sent: Friday, 7 May 2021 11:47 AM
To: anaiwanlalc@tingha.net
Subject: Request for identification of Aboriginal parties for consultation - Sundown Solar Farm
Attachments: J210075_Agency request_AnaiwanLALC.pdf

To whom it may concern,

Please see the attached letter request seeking to identify Aboriginal organisations or Aboriginal persons who hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal places in the study area of the proposed Sundown Solar Farm in the Inverell Shire Council.

Kind regards,
Pamela

Pamela Chauvel

Archaeologist



T 02 9493 9500
M 0433 398 733
D 02 9493 9554
 Connect with us

SYDNEY | Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards NSW 2065

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7 May 2021

Anaiwan Local Aboriginal Land Council
PO Box 651
Inverell NSW 2360

Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street
St Leonards NSW 2065
PO Box 21
St Leonards NSW 1590

T 02 9493 9500
E info@emmconsulting.com.au
www.emmconsulting.com.au

Re: Sundown Solar Farm - request for identification of Aboriginal parties for consultation

Dear Sir/Madam,

EMM Consulting on behalf of Canadian Solar (Australia) Pty Ltd is seeking to identify Aboriginal organisations or Aboriginal persons who hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal places in the area of the proposed Sundown Solar Farm (the project).

The eastern boundary of the project is located near Sturman's Road, Spring Mountain, approximately 30 km east of Inverell in northern New South Wales (see attached map).

In accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010), EMM requests information about relevant Aboriginal persons and Aboriginal organisations who you consider may have cultural knowledge relevant to the local area.

We would be appreciative of your response by 21 May 2021 to the following:

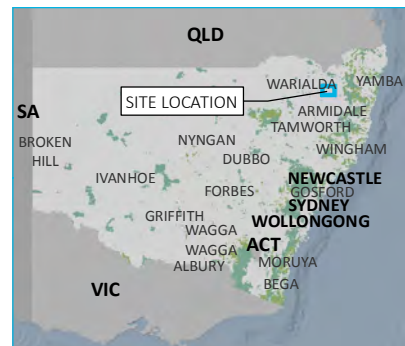
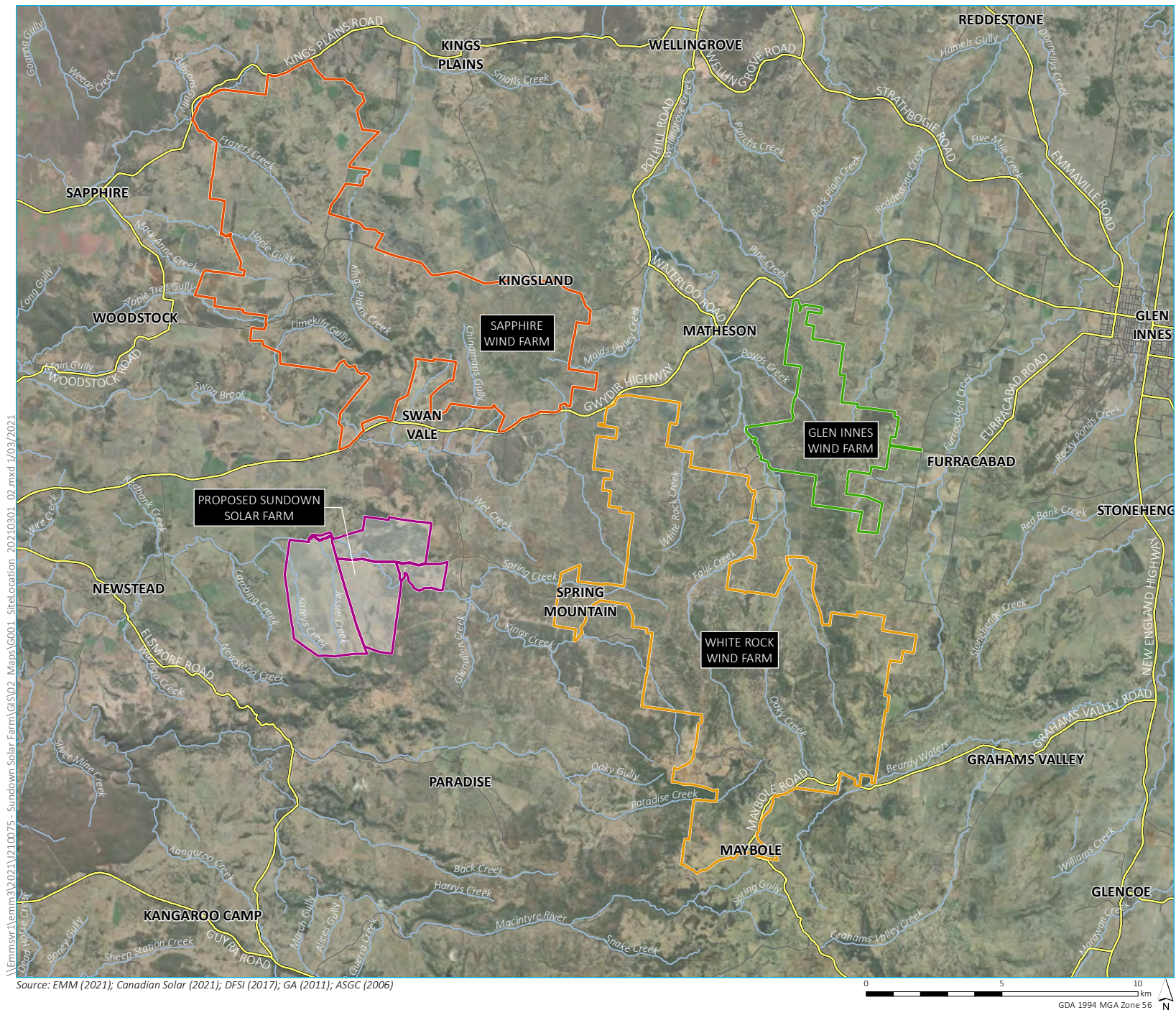
Sundown Solar Farm
c/o EMM Consulting Pty Ltd
ATTN: Pamela Chauvel
PO Box 21
St Leonards NSW 1590
ph: (02) 4907 4800
e: pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au

Please advise us at your earliest convenience if additional time is required to provide this information. Information received after 21 May 2021 might not be considered in the consultation process due to the assessment timeframe.

Yours sincerely



Pamela Chauvel
Archaeologist
pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au



- KEY**
- ▬ Proposed Sundown Solar Farm
 - ▬ Glen Innes Wind Farm
 - ▬ Sapphire Wind Farm
 - ▬ White Rock Wind Farm
 - ▬ Major road
 - ▬ Minor road
 - ▬ Named watercourse

Site location

Sundown Solar Farm
Figure 1.1

Pamela Chauvel

From: Pamela Chauvel
Sent: Friday, 7 May 2021 12:00 PM
To: information@ntscorp.com.au
Subject: Request for identification of Aboriginal parties for consultation - Sundown Solar Farm
Attachments: J210075_Agency requestNTSCorp.pdf

To whom it may concern,

Please see the attached letter request seeking to identify Aboriginal organisations or Aboriginal persons who hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal places in the study area of the proposed Sundown Solar Farm in the Inverell Shire Council.

Kind regards,
Pamela

Pamela Chauvel

Archaeologist



T 02 9493 9500

M 0433 398 733

D 02 9493 9554



Connect with us

SYDNEY | Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards NSW 2065

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7 May 2021

Native Title Services Corporation
Via email: information@ntscorp.com.au

Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street
St Leonards NSW 2065
PO Box 21
St Leonards NSW 1590

T 02 9493 9500
E info@emmconsulting.com.au
www.emmconsulting.com.au

Re: Sundown Solar Farm - request for identification of Aboriginal parties for consultation

Dear Sir/Madam,

EMM Consulting on behalf of Canadian Solar (Australia) Pty Ltd is seeking to identify Aboriginal organisations or Aboriginal persons who hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal places in the area of the proposed Sundown Solar Farm (the project).

The eastern boundary of the project is located near Sturman's Road, Spring Mountain, approximately 30 km east of Inverell in northern New South Wales (see attached map).

In accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010), EMM requests information about relevant Aboriginal persons and Aboriginal organisations who you consider may have cultural knowledge relevant to the local area.

We would be appreciative of your response by 21 May 2021 to the following:

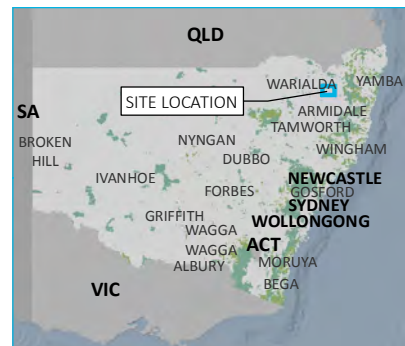
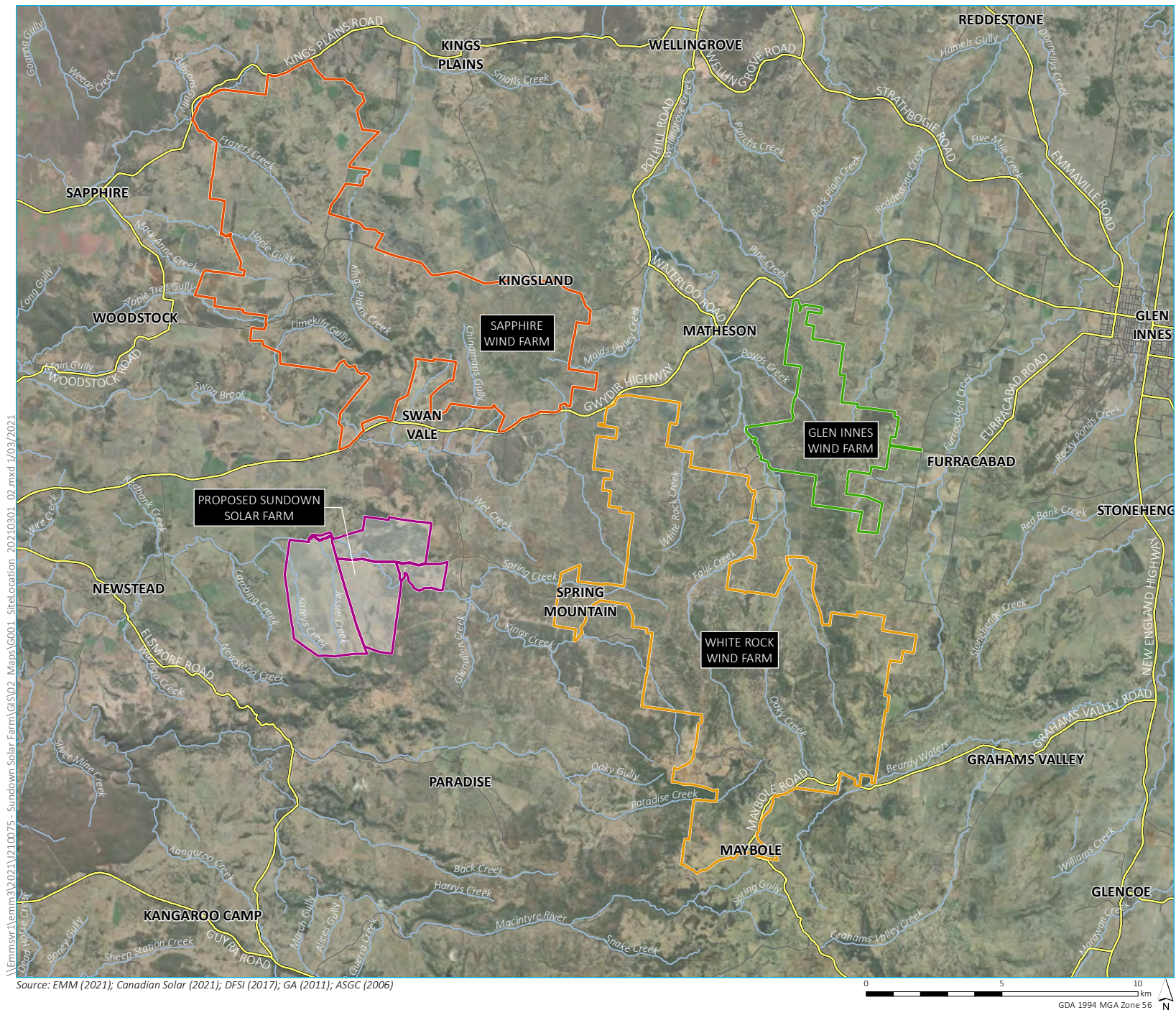
Sundown Solar Farm
c/o EMM Consulting Pty Ltd
ATTN: Pamela Chauvel
PO Box 21
St Leonards NSW 1590
ph: (02) 4907 4800
e: pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au

Please advise us at your earliest convenience if additional time is required to provide this information. Information received after 21 May 2021 might not be considered in the consultation process due to the assessment timeframe.

Yours sincerely



Pamela Chauvel
Archaeologist
pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au



- KEY**
- Proposed Sundown Solar Farm
 - Glen Innes Wind Farm
 - Sapphire Wind Farm
 - White Rock Wind Farm
 - Major road
 - Minor road
 - Named watercourse

Site location

Sundown Solar Farm
Figure 1.1



Pamela Chauvel

From: Pamela Chauvel
Sent: Monday, 17 May 2021 2:54 PM
To: klum@ntscorp.com.au
Subject: Request for identification of Aboriginal parties for consultation - Sundown Solar Farm
Attachments: J210075_Agency requestNTSCorp.pdf

Dear Ken,

Ricky Pascoe requested that I contact you requesting the identification of Aboriginal organisations or Aboriginal persons who hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal places in the study area of the proposed Sundown Solar Farm in the Inverell Shire Council.

I have already sent a letter to the main mailbox, information@ntscorp.com.au and received a response from Maeve Parker noting the Gomeroi Applicant and Malcolm Talbot. However, Ricky believes that you can provide me with the names of additional people to contact.

I've attached the agency request letter which contains details of the project's location, and a map.

Thank you for your help.

Kind regards,

Pamela Chauvel

Archaeologist



T 02 9493 9500
M 0433 398 733
D 02 9493 9554
 Connect with us

SYDNEY | Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards NSW 2065

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Pamela Chauvel

From: Pamela Chauvel
Sent: Friday, 7 May 2021 11:54 AM
To: enquiry.northerntablelands@lls.nsw.gov.au
Subject: Request for identification of Aboriginal parties for consultation - Sundown Solar Farm
Attachments: J210075_Agency request_LLS.pdf

To whom it may concern,

Please see the attached letter request seeking to identify Aboriginal organisations or Aboriginal persons who hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal places in the study area of the proposed Sundown Solar Farm in the Inverell Shire Council.

Kind regards,
Pamela

Pamela Chauvel

Archaeologist



T 02 9493 9500
M 0433 398 733
D 02 9493 9554
 Connect with us

SYDNEY | Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards NSW 2065

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7 May 2021

Northern Tablelands Local Land Services
enquiry.northerntablelands@lls.nsw.gov.au

Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street
St Leonards NSW 2065
PO Box 21
St Leonards NSW 1590

T 02 9493 9500
E info@emmconsulting.com.au
www.emmconsulting.com.au

Re: Sundown Solar Farm - request for identification of Aboriginal parties for consultation

Dear Sir/Madam,

EMM Consulting on behalf of Canadian Solar (Australia) Pty Ltd is seeking to identify Aboriginal organisations or Aboriginal persons who hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal places in the area of the proposed Sundown Solar Farm (the project).

The eastern boundary of the project is located near Sturman's Road, Spring Mountain, approximately 30 km east of Inverell in northern New South Wales (see attached map).

In accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010), EMM requests information about relevant Aboriginal persons and Aboriginal organisations who you consider may have cultural knowledge relevant to the local area.

We would be appreciative of your response by 21 May 2021 to the following:

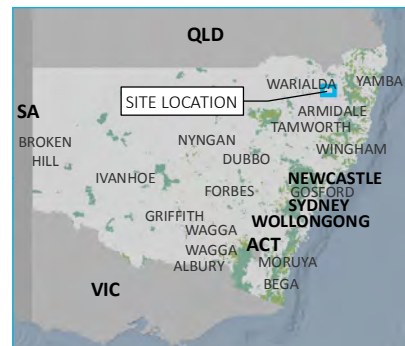
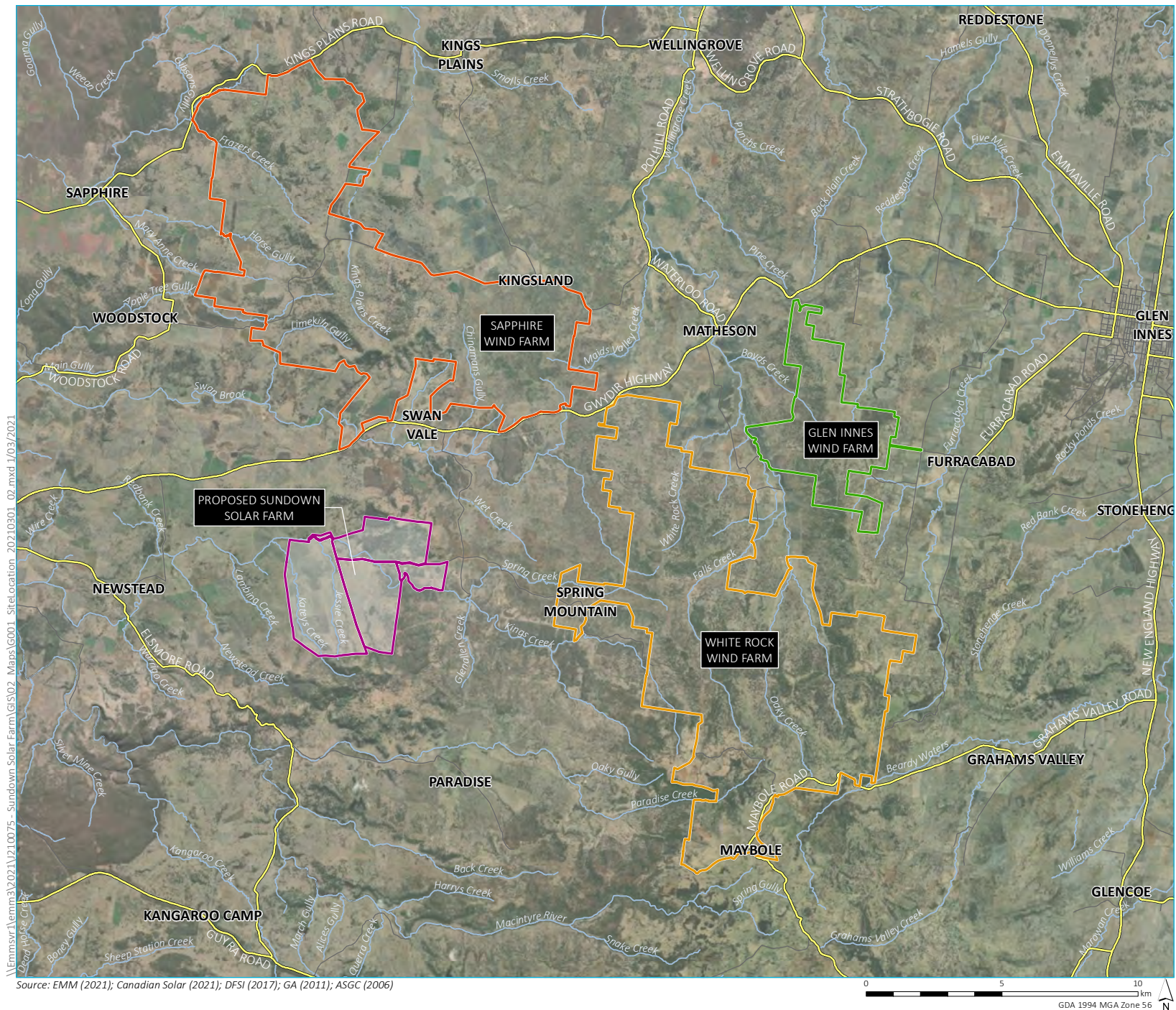
Sundown Solar Farm
c/o EMM Consulting Pty Ltd
ATTN: Pamela Chauvel
PO Box 21
St Leonards NSW 1590
ph: (02) 4907 4800
e: pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au

Please advise us at your earliest convenience if additional time is required to provide this information. Information received after 21 May 2021 might not be considered in the consultation process due to the assessment timeframe.

Yours sincerely



Pamela Chauvel
Archaeologist
pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au



- KEY**
- Proposed Sundown Solar Farm
 - Glen Innes Wind Farm
 - Sapphire Wind Farm
 - White Rock Wind Farm
 - Major road
 - Minor road
 - Named watercourse

Site location

Sundown Solar Farm
Figure 1.1

Pamela Chauvel

From: Pamela Chauvel
Sent: Friday, 7 May 2021 11:57 AM
To: geospatialsearch@nntt.gov.au
Subject: Request for identification of Aboriginal parties for consultation - Sundown Solar Farm
Attachments: J210075_Agency request_NNTT.pdf; J210075_Request to search NNTT registers.pdf

To whom it may concern,

Please see the attached

- letter request seeking to identify Aboriginal organisations or Aboriginal persons who hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal places in the study area of the proposed Sundown Solar Farm in the Inverell Shire Council.
- A request to search the Native Title registers

Kind regards,
Pamela

Pamela Chauvel

Archaeologist



T 02 9493 9500
M 0433 398 733
D 02 9493 9554
 Connect with us

SYDNEY | Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards NSW 2065

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7 May 2021

Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street
St Leonards NSW 2065
PO Box 21
St Leonards NSW 1590

The Native Title Tribunal

Via email: adminofficer@oralra.nsw.gov.au & geospatialsearch@nntt.gov.au

T 02 9493 9500

E info@emmconsulting.com.au

www.emmconsulting.com.au

Re: Sundown Solar Farm - request for identification of Aboriginal parties for consultation

Dear Sir/Madam,

EMM Consulting on behalf of Canadian Solar (Australia) Pty Ltd is seeking to identify Aboriginal organisations or Aboriginal persons who hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal places in the area of the proposed Sundown Solar Farm (the project).

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In accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010), EMM requests information about relevant Aboriginal persons and Aboriginal organisations who you consider may have cultural knowledge relevant to the local area.

We would be appreciative of your response by 21 May 2021 to the following:

Sundown Solar Farm
c/o EMM Consulting Pty Ltd
ATTN: Pamela Chauvel
PO Box 21
St Leonards NSW 1590
ph: (02) 4907 4800
e: pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au

Please advise us at your earliest convenience if additional time is required to provide this information. Information received after 21 May 2021 might not be considered in the consultation process due to the assessment timeframe.

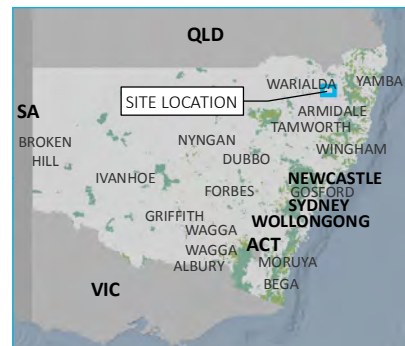
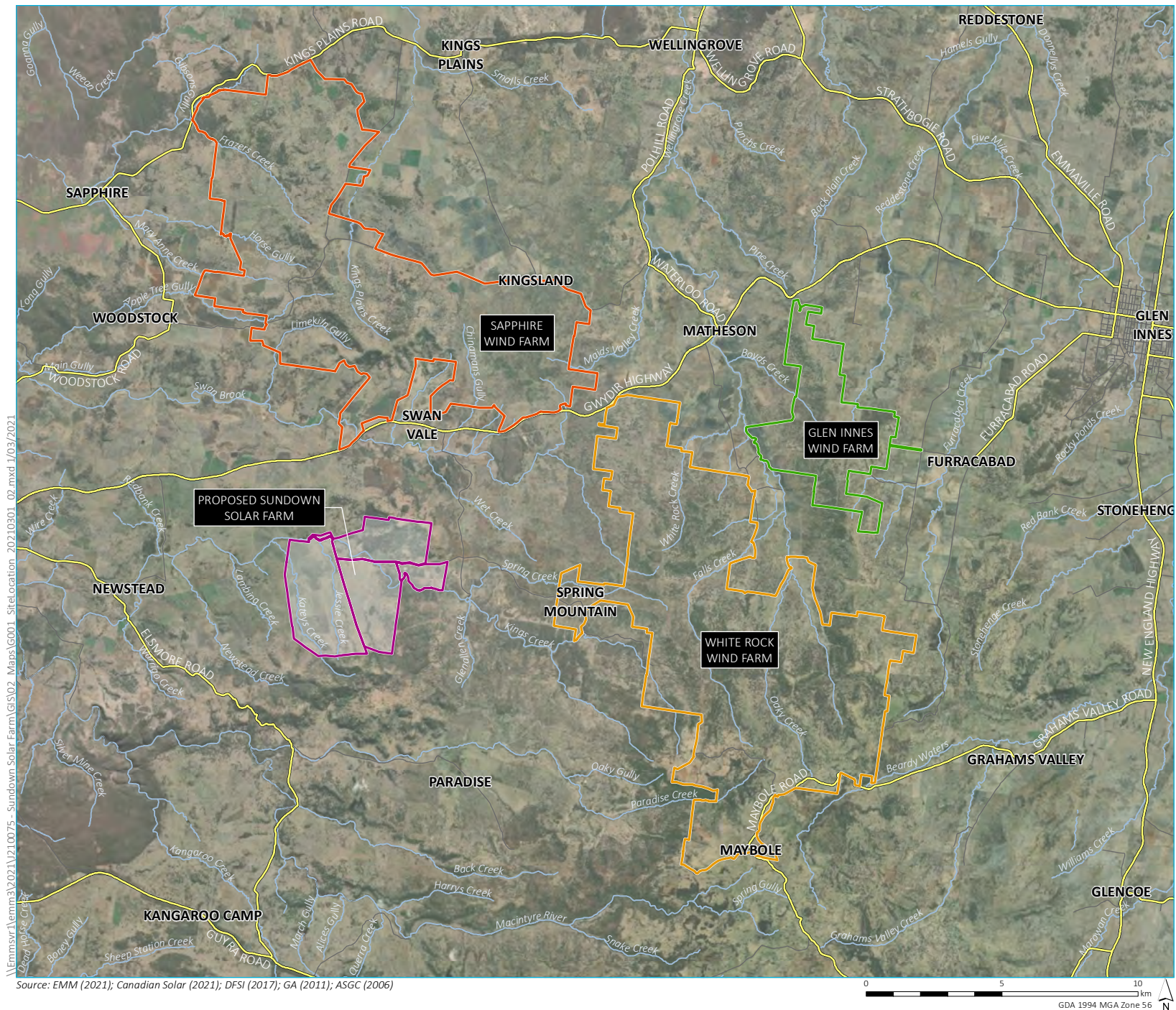
Yours sincerely



Pamela Chauvel

Archaeologist

pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au



- KEY**
- Proposed Sundown Solar Farm
 - Glen Innes Wind Farm
 - Sapphire Wind Farm
 - White Rock Wind Farm
 - Major road
 - Minor road
 - Named watercourse

Site location

Sundown Solar Farm
Figure 1.1

Request for Spatial Search of Tribunal Registers

1: Your details

Your name:	<i>Pamela Chauvel</i>		
Your company:	<i>EMM Consulting</i>		
E-mail address:	<i>pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au</i>	Phone:	<i>0433 398 733</i>
Your reference:	<i>J210075 Sundown Solar Farm</i>	Your state:	<i>New South Wales</i>
☒	<i>I have read and acknowledge the terms and conditions on the next page.</i>		

2: Areas to be searched

Jurisdiction to be searched:	<i>New South Wales</i>	Tenure to be searched:	<i>Non freehold parcel</i>
------------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	----------------------------

Parcel or tenement identifiers (add up to 20 separate identifiers). **Please see over for parcel identifiers.**

Parcel 1:	<i>Lot 141 DP753305</i>	Parcel 2:	<i>Lot 1 DP 1064358</i>
Parcel 3:	<i>Lot 148 DP 753299</i>	Parcel 4:	
Parcel 5:	<i>Click or tap here to enter text.</i>	Parcel 6:	<i>Click or tap here to enter text.</i>
Parcel 7:	<i>Click or tap here to enter text.</i>	Parcel 8:	<i>Click or tap here to enter text.</i>
Parcel 9:	<i>Click or tap here to enter text.</i>	Parcel 10:	<i>Click or tap here to enter text.</i>
Parcel 11:	<i>Click or tap here to enter text.</i>	Parcel 12:	<i>Click or tap here to enter text.</i>
Parcel 13:	<i>Click or tap here to enter text.</i>	Parcel 14:	<i>Click or tap here to enter text.</i>
Parcel 15:	<i>Click or tap here to enter text.</i>	Parcel 16:	<i>Click or tap here to enter text.</i>
Parcel 17:	<i>Click or tap here to enter text.</i>	Parcel 18:	<i>Click or tap here to enter text.</i>
Parcel 19:	<i>Click or tap here to enter text.</i>	Parcel 20:	<i>Click or tap here to enter text.</i>

If your search area is not a parcel or mining or petroleum tenement, you can enter other tenure or administrative regions here (e.g. local government area, townsite or county). Please provide as much detail as you can.

Sturmans Road, Spring Mountain approximately 30km east of Inverell

E-mail the completed form to GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au

Parcel Identifiers

In most jurisdictions please identify parcels using lot on plan, or lot/section/plan as appropriate. The NNTT is generally not able to identify parcels using land title information. Where possible, the NNTT uses the terminology and formatting of unique identifiers used in each state to uniquely identify a land parcel. More details are below:

1. **Lot on plan.** Use for Western Australia and Queensland.
2. **Lot/Section/Plan.** Use for New South Wales.
3. **LAISKEY.** Use for the Northern Territory. The laiskey is a unique identifier for each parcel comprised of the location code, LTO code (derived from the survey plan) where applicable and the parcel number.
4. **Parcel ID** – Use for South Australia. Concatenation of Parcel Type, Parcel, Plan Type and Plan.
5. **SPI** (Standard Parcel Identifier) – Use for Victoria.

Terms and Conditions

1. Specify only one jurisdiction (e.g. Queensland) and one type of tenure (e.g. mining tenement) per form. You can add up to 20 separate tenements or parcels per search request. For more than 20 parcels or tenements please submit additional search requests or contact GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au to discuss your requirements.

Note: if your area of interest cannot be clearly identified from the search form, or is not held in NNTT datasets, we may instead provide search results for a surrounding local government area, or other suitable regional area.

2. Freehold land.

Under the Native Title Act 1993 (Cth), the valid grant of a freehold estate (other than certain types of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander land) on or before 23 December 1996 is known as a 'previous exclusive possession act'. This means that native title has been extinguished over the area. Native title claimants are not allowed to include land and waters covered by previous exclusive possession acts in their applications; therefore they would normally exclude freehold areas. A native title application may, however, be made over freehold land on the basis that freehold was invalidly granted, but the chances of this happening are very low.

3. Cultural Heritage in NSW.

The National Native Title Tribunal has undertaken steps to remove itself from the formal list of sources for information about indigenous groups in development areas. The existence or otherwise of native title is quite separate to any matters relating to Aboriginal cultural heritage. Information on native title claims, native title determinations and Indigenous Land Use Agreements is available on the Tribunal's website.

4. Spatial searches rely on data obtained from the relevant custodian. Whilst efforts are taken to update such datasets on a regular basis, the collection and interpretation of such datasets may be influenced by a number of factors that can impact of the completeness and accuracy of your search results.

Disclaimer

While the National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT) and the Native Title Registrar (Registrar) have exercised due care in ensuring the accuracy of the information provided, it is provided for general information only and on the understanding that neither the NNTT, the Registrar nor the Commonwealth of Australia is providing professional advice. Appropriate professional advice relevant to your circumstances should be sought rather than relying on the information provided. In addition, you must exercise your own judgment and carefully evaluate the information provided for accuracy, currency, completeness and relevance for the purpose for which it is to be used.

The information provided is often supplied by, or based on, data and information from external sources, therefore the NNTT and Registrar cannot guarantee that the information is accurate or up-to-date.

The NNTT and Registrar expressly disclaim any liability arising from the use of this information.

This information should not be relied upon in relation to any matters associated with cultural heritage.

Pamela Chauvel

From: Pamela Chauvel
Sent: Friday, 7 May 2021 11:59 AM
To: adminofficer@oralra.nsw.gov.au
Subject: Request for identification of Aboriginal parties for consultation - Sundown Solar Farm
Attachments: J210075_Agency request_ORALRA.pdf

To whom it may concern,

Please see the attached letter request seeking to identify Aboriginal organisations or Aboriginal persons who hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal places in the study area of the proposed Sundown Solar Farm in the Inverell Shire Council.

Kind regards,
Pamela

Pamela Chauvel

Archaeologist



T 02 9493 9500
M 0433 398 733
D 02 9493 9554
 Connect with us

SYDNEY | Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards NSW 2065

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7 May 2021

The Registrar
Aboriginal Land Rights Act
Via email: adminofficer@oralra.nsw.gov.au

Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street
St Leonards NSW 2065
PO Box 21
St Leonards NSW 1590

T 02 9493 9500
E info@emmconsulting.com.au
www.emmconsulting.com.au

Re: Sundown Solar Farm - request for identification of Aboriginal parties for consultation

Dear Sir/Madam,

EMM Consulting on behalf of Canadian Solar (Australia) Pty Ltd is seeking to identify Aboriginal organisations or Aboriginal persons who hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal places in the area of the proposed Sundown Solar Farm (the project).

The eastern boundary of the project is located near Sturman's Road, Spring Mountain, approximately 30 km east of Inverell in northern New South Wales (see attached map).

In accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010), EMM requests information about relevant Aboriginal persons and Aboriginal organisations who you consider may have cultural knowledge relevant to the local area.

We would be appreciative of your response by 21 May 2021 to the following:

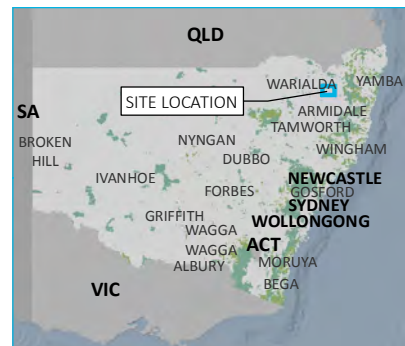
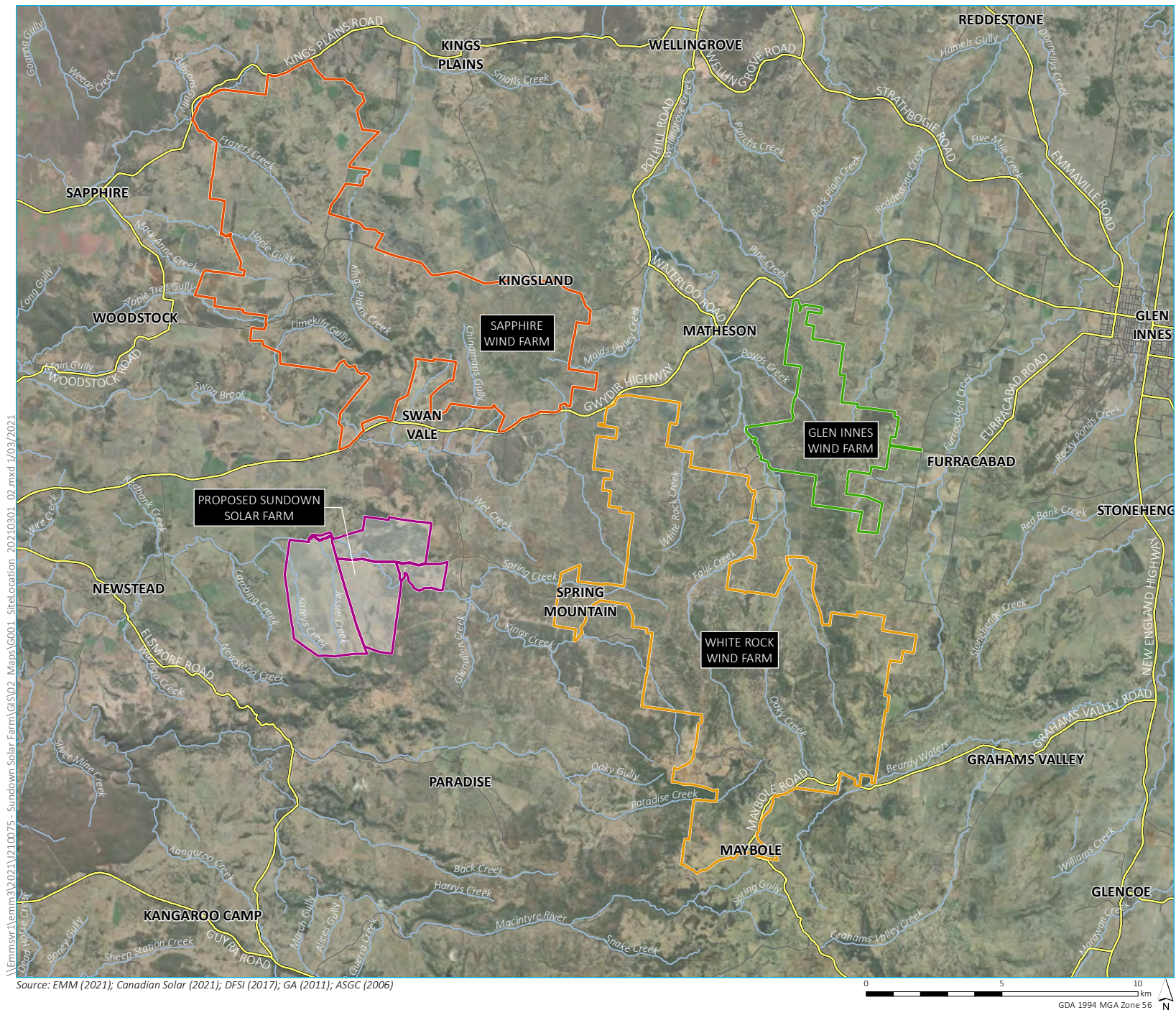
Sundown Solar Farm
c/o EMM Consulting Pty Ltd
ATTN: Pamela Chauvel
PO Box 21
St Leonards NSW 1590
ph: (02) 4907 4800
e: pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au

Please advise us at your earliest convenience if additional time is required to provide this information. Information received after 21 May 2021 might not be considered in the consultation process due to the assessment timeframe.

Yours sincerely



Pamela Chauvel
Archaeologist
pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au



- KEY**
- ▬ Proposed Sundown Solar Farm
 - ▬ Glen Innes Wind Farm
 - ▬ Sapphire Wind Farm
 - ▬ White Rock Wind Farm
 - ▬ Major road
 - ▬ Minor road
 - ▬ Named watercourse

Site location

Sundown Solar Farm
Figure 1.1

REQUEST FOR SEARCH OF LAND CLAIM REGISTER



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

Level 3, 2-10 Wentworth Street
Parramatta NSW 2124
02 8633 1266
PO Box 5068
Parramatta NSW 2124

Please print all details clearly using block letters

1. Contact details

Full name: Pamela Chauvel

Name of company: EMM Consulting Pty Ltd

Postal address: 20 Chandos St
St Leonards NSW 2065

Email address: pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au

Telephone number: 9493 9500

2. Real Property Details (if more than one parcel please attach separate table)

Lot / Section /
Deposited Plan: see attached

Parish: Ross and Newstead

County: Gough

Attached is a copy of the current title search(es), please tick (✓): ☐

3. To assist our office in assigning priorities please provide:

a. The purpose for which information is required:

To identify Aboriginal stakeholders as part of an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for the proposed Sundown Solar Farm. Searching the register is a requirement of the process

b. The reason for urgency (when urgent consideration is required):

Please note:

- Searches will only be performed on Crown Land.
- In order to process a search we require a copy of a current title search for the relevant land.
- Subject to demand, searches are normally completed within 10 working days.
Complex searches may take longer.
- If your search is urgent, please indicate why at point 3b above.
- Please send the completed form together with current relevant title search(es) via email to: ALC@oralra.nsw.gov.au

4 Signature and date:

Pamela Chauvel

Table 1 **Properties**

Lot	DP
141	753305
1	1064358
148	753299

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Times

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Phone: 02 6720 0100
Email: classifieds@inverelltimes.com.au



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classifieds@inverelltimes.com.au
Save time, submit online 24/7
adirect.com.au

Print and online packages available
throughout Australia

Advertising self service enquiries:
acmadonline@austcommunitymedia.com.au



Self Service

Death Notices

CHAPMAN, Edna Muriel (White) – nee Tucker

02.08.1915 – 09.05.2021
Late of Pendle Hill
Formerly of Inverell
AGED 105 YEARS

Cherished mother to Lionel (Dec), Graham, Mary & Rosalind. Mother in law of Coral (Dec), Margaret, Melvie (Dec) & Frank (Dec). Loving grandmother to her 8 grandchildren, 15 great grandchildren & 4 great great grandchildren.

Death leaves a heartache no one can heal.
Love leaves a memory no one can steal.

Guardian Funerals
Honouring Lives

EBBELING, Han

Passed away peacefully
and without pain at
Tamworth Hospital
13th May, 2021

Aged 74 Years

Privately Cremated

- ENTRUSTED TO THE CARE OF -

Shaun Hamilton Funerals
125 MARIUS STREET TAMWORTH



PHONE
6766 1966



Eileen "Norma" Lockrey Aged 100 years

Late of Grace Munro Centre, Bundarra
& formerly of Froude Street, Inverell.

Beloved wife of Roy (deceased), loving mother & mother-in-law of Robert & Doreen, adored grandmother of Scott & Kathryn, Cara & Scott, devoted great grandmother of Alexandra & Phillipa.

A private cremation service was
held for Norma.

THORLEY AND SONS FUNERAL SERVICES
INVERELL Phone (02) 6722 2566
FDA of NSW Accreditation No 12029-03

Death Notices



GREGORY JAMES GERMANY

25.3.1974 – 3.5.2021
Late of Armidale.

Much loved son of Larry & Jill,
dear brother of Lisa and Jock (Bill)

THORLEY AND SONS FUNERAL SERVICES
INVERELL Phone (02) 6722 2566
FDA of NSW Accreditation No 12029-03

Judith Barbara Beard "Judy"

The relatives and friends of the late Judith Barbara Beard, better known as Judy Beard, aged 71 years, late of Ross Street, Inverell, are respectfully informed that Judy passed away on the 14th May, 2021.

A private funeral will be held for Judy with her closest family and friends in attendance. Please contact Nichole or Aaron regarding the service details.

Loving mother & mother-in-law of Nichole & Aaron and Aaron & Bianca, adored Nan Jude of Macey, Gavin, Harrison, Alexander and Peyton and dear sister of Dell (deceased), Ted (deceased), Robbie and Michael.

THORLEY AND SONS FUNERAL SERVICES
INVERELL Phone (02) 6722 2566
FDA of NSW Accreditation No 12029-03

Funeral Notices



Bronwyn Elizabeth Robinson Aged 74 years

Late of Wagga Wagga &
formerly of Inverell.

Dearly loved mother & mother-in-law of Simon & Regina Robinson, and Edwina & Robert Ditchfield, adored grandmother of Hugh, Alice, Daisy, Grace and Harry, wife of Graeme.

Bronwyn's Funeral Service will be held at The Sapphire City Crematorium Chapel, Inverell, tomorrow, Friday 21st May, commencing at 2:30 pm.

THORLEY AND SONS FUNERAL SERVICES
INVERELL Phone (02) 6722 2566
FDA of NSW Accreditation No 12029-03



Sandra Maree Brown Aged 58 years

Late of King Street, Inverell.

Beloved daughter of Mervyn & Edith (both deceased), dearly loved mother of Nathan.

Sandra's Funeral Service will be held at St. Augustine's Anglican Church, Inverell, today, Thursday 20th May, commencing at 11:00 am, followed by Interment at the Inverell New General Lawn Cemetery.

THORLEY AND SONS FUNERAL SERVICES
INVERELL Phone (02) 6722 2566
FDA of NSW Accreditation No 12029-03

In Memoriam

ELAINE MARGARET WILKINS

09/11/1935 ~ 24/05/2020

OUR BELOVED MUM AND GRAM
LOVED & MISSED BEYOND WORDS



Return Thanks

Colin (Col) Davy

The family of the late Col Davy wish to express their appreciation for the messages of sympathy and comfort in our bereavement.

Special thanks to all the medical staff involved in his care.

Please accept this as our personal thanks. ♥

Richard (Dick) Hayden

The family of the late Richard (Dick) Hayden wish to express their heartfelt appreciation to everyone who sent flowers, cards, messages and gifts in kind following his passing.

Please accept as our personal thanks ♥

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*Need more words? Additional text and emojis are
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Additional standard charges apply for extra lineage and photos
*New advert bookings only. Not available with any other packages.

Times **ACM** AUSTRALIAN COMMUNITY MEDIA

Garage Sales

☐ VISIT ☐ VISITED

950 Copeton Dam Rd,
Gum Flat. Sat 22/5.
Not before 7am.
Moving sale, ride-on
lawnmower, old doors,
camping gear, every-
thing must go.

**EMOJI
NOW
AVAILABLE**

**ADD A
LOGO
TO
YOUR AD**

Garage Sales



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*Need more words? Additional text and emojis are available at regular prices

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Motorcycles & Scooters

HONDA 125, 2011,
10,000km. QAW-69.
\$1,500 ono. ☎ 0401
179 044.

Dogs Working

2X Border Collie X
Kelpie Female pups, 4
months old \$50 ☎ 0409
272 894 stedfast kel-
pies (KGM).

General Notices

Registrations of interest – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment – Sundown Solar Farm, Inverell LGA

Canadian Solar (Australia) is proposing to develop Sundown Solar Farm, located west of Sturmans Road, Spring Mountain, approximately 30km east of Inverell (Lots 1/1064358; 148/753299; 141/753305). EMM Consulting is undertaking an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for the project.

Registrations are invited from Aboriginal individuals and organisations who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area, and who wish to be involved in the consultation process undertaken as part of the assessment.

The purpose of consultation is to assist the proponent in 1) assessing the Aboriginal heritage values of the area; 2) assisting the NSW Government in the assessment of Aboriginal heritage reports prepared for this project; 3) supporting any future applications or approvals for the project or associated activities sought under Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 and/or National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974.

Registrations of interest should be provided by 3 June 2021 to Pamela Chauvel, EMM Consulting Pty Ltd, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards, NSW 2065; T: 02 9493 9500; E:

pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au
Proponent contact: Samantha Coras, T: 0413 778 958; E:

samanthacoras@canadiansolar.com

Public Notices



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ACM

Pamela Chauvel

From: Anthony C. Alliston <Anthony.Alliston@inverell.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Thursday, 13 May 2021 8:46 AM
To: Pamela Chauvel
Cc: Greg Livermore
Subject: RE: Request for identification of Aboriginal parties for consultation - Sundown Solar Farm

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Pamela,

The project is located within Anaiwan Land. Greg Livermore is the CEO of the Anaiwan LALC. I have spoken with Greg and he indicated that you have already been in contact with him in regards to the project.

Greg is the best contact and resource and would also be able to assist you with identifying other Aboriginal Organisations and Aboriginal persons who hold knowledge in regards to cultural significance.

I have copied Greg into this reply.

Thanks.

Anthony Alliston
Manager Development Services | **Inverell Shire Council**



Inverell PO Box 138 Inverell NSW 2360
Shire Council Tel 02 6728 8227 | Fax 02 6728 8277 | Mob 0425 271 633 anthony.alliston@inverell.nsw.gov.au



From: Pamela Chauvel [mailto:pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au]
Sent: Friday, 7 May 2021 11:52 AM
To: Council
Subject: Request for identification of Aboriginal parties for consultation - Sundown Solar Farm

To whom it may concern,

Please see the attached letter request seeking to identify Aboriginal organisations or Aboriginal persons who hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal places in the study area of the proposed Sundown Solar Farm in the Inverell Shire Council.

Kind regards,
Pamela

Pamela Chauvel

Archaeologist



T 02 9493 9500

M 0433 398 733

D 02 9493 9554

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Reference: DOC21/363650

Ms Pamela Chauvel
EMM Consulting
pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au

RE: Request for information on Aboriginal stakeholders for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment – Sundown Solar Farm

Dear Ms Chauvel

Thank you for your letter of 7 May 2021 about Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation for the proposed above matter within the Inverell local government area. I appreciate the opportunity to provide input.

Please find enclosed a list of known Aboriginal parties for the Inverell local government area (Attachment 1) that we consider likely to have an interest in the proposal. Note this is not an exhaustive list of all interested Aboriginal parties. Receipt of this list does not remove the requirement for a proponent/consultant to advertise the proposal in the local print media and contact other bodies and community groups seeking interested Aboriginal parties, in accordance with the '*Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*' (the CRs).

We would also like to take this opportunity to remind the proponent and consultant to ensure that consultation is fair, equitable and transparent. If the Aboriginal parties express concern or are opposed to parts of or the entire project, we expect that evidence will be provided to demonstrate the efforts made to find common ground between the opponents and the proponent.

If you have any questions about this advice, please do not hesitate to contact me via rosalie.neve@environment.nsw.gov.au or 02 6659 8221.

Yours sincerely



Rosalie Neve
Aboriginal Heritage Planning Officer
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Regulation - Northern
Heritage NSW
Department of Premier and Cabinet

10 May 2021

**Attachment 1: ABORIGINAL PARTIES (OTHER THAN LOCAL ABORIGINAL
LAND COUNCILS) IN THE AREA OF INTEREST
INVERELL LGA**

1. Mr Craig Archibald
27 Margaret Street
TERALBA NSW 2284
Phone: 0455550549
2. Aaron Broad
1 Waratah Ave
ALBION PARK RAIL NSW 2527
Mob: 0402 526 888
minnamunnung@gmail.com
3. Gomeroi People
C/- Mishka Holt
NTSCORP Ltd
PO Box 2105
Strawberry Hills NSW 2012
Phone: 9310 3188
Fax: 93104177
4. Richard Pascoe
Unit 8/3 MCGroarty Street
Coopers Plains QLD 4108
Mob: 0411 645 116
pascoericky@yahoo.com.au
5. Michael Shephard
22 Dumaresq Street
Uralla NSW 2358
Mob: 0411 338 811
sheppo5@hotmail.com
6. Alier French Trading
17 Kalinda Street
Blacksmiths NSW 2281
Mob: 0421 299 963
alierafrenchtrading@outlook.com
7. Leonard Blair
48 Museum St
Tingha, NSW 2369
Mob: 0428 261 246
bugsleigh32@gmail.com

8. Iwatta Aboriginal Corporation
Steve Ahoy
8 Morson Avenue
Armidale NSW 2350
Mob: 0413 990 868
iwattaac@gmail.com

Pamela Chauvel

From: Rosalie Neve <Rosalie.Neve@environment.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Monday, 10 May 2021 1:53 PM
To: Pamela Chauvel
Subject: HNSW CR Response Sundown Solar Farm
Attachments: HNSW CR Response Sundown Solar Farm.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Flag for follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Response attached

Rosalie Neve | Aboriginal Heritage Planning Officer
Heritage NSW, Community Engagement, Department of Premier and Cabinet
T: 02 66598221 | rosalie.neve@environment.nsw.gov.au



Premier
& Cabinet

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Pamela Chauvel

From: Geospatial Search Requests <GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au>
Sent: Monday, 10 May 2021 11:29 AM
To: Pamela Chauvel
Subject: RE: SR21/667 - Request for identification of Aboriginal parties for consultation - Sundown Solar Farm - SR21/667

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UNCLASSIFIED

Native title search – NSW Parcels - Lot 141 on DP753305, Lot 1 on DP1064358 & Lot 148 on DP753299
Your ref: J210075 Sundown Solar Farm - **Our ref:** SR21/667

Dear Pamela Chauvel ,

Thank you for your search request received on 07 May 2021 in relation to the above area, please find your results below.

Search Results

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

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

Cadastral data as at: 01/02/2021

Parcel ID	Feature Area SqKm	Overlapping Native Title Features			
1//DP1064358	9.1001	Tenure	NNTT File Number	Name	Category
		FREEHOLD	NC2011/006	Gomerioi People	Application (Schedule)
		FREEHOLD	NC2011/006	Gomerioi People	Application (RNTC)
141//DP753305	6.1653	Tenure	NNTT File Number	Name	Category
		FREEHOLD	NC2011/006	Gomerioi People	Application (Schedule)
		FREEHOLD	NC2011/006	Gomerioi People	Application (RNTC)
148//DP753299	5.7081	Tenure	NNTT File Number	Name	Category
		FREEHOLD	NC2011/006	Gomerioi People	Application (Schedule)
		FREEHOLD	NC2011/006	Gomerioi People	Application (RNTC)

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

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

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

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

Search results and the existence of native title

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

The Tribunal accepts no liability for reliance placed on enclosed information

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

Cultural Heritage Searches in NSW

The National Native Title Tribunal (the Tribunal) has undertaken steps to remove itself from the formal list of sources for information about indigenous groups in development areas. The existence or otherwise of native title is quite separate to any matters relating to Aboriginal cultural heritage. Information on native title claims, native title determinations and Indigenous Land Use Agreements is available on the Tribunal's website.

Interested parties are invited to use Native Title Vision (NTV) the Tribunal's online mapping system to discover native title matters in their area of interest. Access to NTV is available at <http://www.nntt.gov.au/assistance/Geospatial/Pages/NTV.aspx>

Training and self-help documents are available on the NTV web page under "Training and help documents". For additional assistance or general advice on NTV please contact GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au

Additional information can be extracted from the Registers available at <http://www.nntt.gov.au/searchRegApps/Pages/default.aspx>

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

Regards,

Geospatial Searches

National Native Title Tribunal | Perth

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

From: Pamela Chauvel <pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au>

Sent: Friday, 7 May 2021 9:57 AM

To: Geospatial Search Requests <GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au>

Subject: SR21/667 - Request for identification of Aboriginal parties for consultation - Sundown Solar Farm

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

To whom it may concern,

Please see the attached

- letter request seeking to identify Aboriginal organisations or Aboriginal persons who hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal places in the study area of the proposed Sundown Solar Farm in the Inverell Shire Council.
- A request to search the Native Title registers

Kind regards,

Pamela

Pamela Chauvel

Archaeologist



T 02 9493 9500

M 0433 398 733

D 02 9493 9554

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Pamela Chauvel

From: Maeve Parker <mparker@ntscorp.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 12 May 2021 3:33 PM
To: Pamela Chauvel
Cc: James MacLeod; Malcomtalbot@bigpond.com
Subject: FW: Gomeroi ACHA - Sundown Solar Farm 7 May 2021
Attachments: J210075_Agency requestNTSCorp.pdf

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Dear Pamela,

Could you please note the Gomeroi Applicant as a RAP for this project. All correspondence to the Gomeroi Applicant can be sent care of myself with James MacLeod cc'd (jmacleod@ntscorp.com.au).

Malcolm Talbot (Malcomtalbot@bigpond.com) has also requested to be noted as a RAP in his own capacity.

Very best,

Maeve Rose Parker | Solicitor

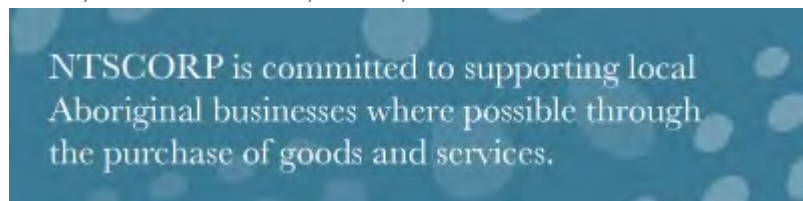


NTSCORP proudly acknowledge that our office is situated on the country of the Gadigal People of the Dharug Nation. We also acknowledge and pay our respect to their Elders past and present.

t 02 8306 2708 | **m** 0457 855 690 | **f** 02 9310 4177 | **Free call:** 1800 111 844

e mparker@ntscorp.com.au | **w** www.ntscorp.com.au

Level 1, 44-70 Rosehill Street, Redfern, NSW 2016 Australia



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From: Pamela Chauvel <pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Friday, 7 May 2021 12:00 PM
To: info <information@ntscorp.com.au>
Subject: Request for identification of Aboriginal parties for consultation - Sundown Solar Farm

To whom it may concern,

Please see the attached letter request seeking to identify Aboriginal organisations or Aboriginal persons who hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal places in the study area of the proposed Sundown Solar Farm in the Inverell Shire Council.

Kind regards,

Pamela

Pamela Chauvel

Archaeologist



T 02 9493 9500

M 0433 398 733

D 02 9493 9554

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Pamela Chauvel

From: Greg <anaiwanlalc@tingha.net>
Sent: Thursday, 13 May 2021 11:02 AM
To: Pamela Chauvel
Cc: 'Vicky Duncan Diane Marlow'; liza Duncan; Greg; simonconnors960@gmail.com; leroyconnors1972@gmail.com; Leanne Kelly; Megan Mebberson; Cheryl Kitchener; Steven Ahoy; Colin Ahoy; Claude Livermore; Anthony Alliston
Subject: Re: Request for identification of Aboriginal parties for consultation - Sundown Solar Farm
Attachments: J210075_Agency request_AnaiwanLALC.pdf

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Pamela,

Further to your recent e-mail I have cceed a number of people into this reply who may or may not hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal Objects or Aboriginal Places in the study area for the proposed Sundown Solar Farm.

I have also cceed Megan Mebberson, Senior Manager from the Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 into this reply due to this area being captured in the Cultural Area of Association with Bullcorronda (Mt Yarrowyck) under Part 4A of the NPWS Act 1974 & the ALR Act 1983.

The Registrar' office has a register of Traditional Owners who have been identified that have a Cultural Association with this area and who may have culturally significant knowledge or want to be actively involved as Registered Traditional Owners in on-ground Cultural Heritage Assessments and other matters.

Also due to the proposed development falling within the Anaiwan LALC Boundary, I am registering an interest in this proposed development on behalf of the LALC and request to be advised accordingly and for Anaiwan LALC Aboriginal Sites Officers to be actively involved in any on-ground Cultural Heritage Assessments or other matters relating to this proposed development.

Regards

Gregory T. Livermore
Chief Executive Officer

Anaiwan LALC

Tel: 0267 233 022

Fax: 0267 233 023

Mob: 0428 200 245



From: Pamela Chauvel <pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au>

Sent: Friday, May 7, 2021 11:47 AM

To: Greg <anaiwanlalc@tingha.net>

Subject: Request for identification of Aboriginal parties for consultation - Sundown Solar Farm

To whom it may concern,

Please see the attached letter request seeking to identify Aboriginal organisations or Aboriginal persons who hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal places in the study area of the proposed Sundown Solar Farm in the Inverell Shire Council.

Kind regards,
Pamela

Pamela Chauvel

Archaeologist



T 02 9493 9500

M 0433 398 733

D 02 9493 9554

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Pamela Chauvel

From: Pamela Chauvel
Sent: Monday, 17 May 2021 12:57 PM
To: Pamela Chauvel
Subject: Sundown Solar Farm - invitation to register for consultation
Attachments: J210075_invite to register.pdf

To whom it may concern,

Please find attached an invitation to register for Aboriginal consultation on the Sundown Solar Farm project Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) and a map showing the location of the study area.

We look forward to hearing from you by the registration date, **3 June 2021**.

Kind regards,

Pamela Chauvel

Archaeologist



T 02 9493 9500

M 0433 398 733

D 02 9493 9554



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17 May 2021

Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street
St Leonards NSW 2065
PO Box 21
St Leonards NSW 1590

T 02 9493 9500

E info@emmconsulting.com.au

www.emmconsulting.com.au

Re: Sundown Solar Farm - Invitation to register for consultation

Dear Sir/Madam,

EMM Consulting, on behalf of Canadian Solar (Australia) Pty Ltd, is requesting registration of Aboriginal parties for consultation on the development of Sundown Solar Farm.

Sundown Solar Farm is a 360 MW solar farm with energy storage and associated infrastructure, with the eastern boundary located near Sturmans Road, Spring Mountain, approximately 30 km east of Inverell (see attached map). The proponent is Canadian Solar (Australia) and contact details for the project are:

Samantha Coras, Project Development Manager, Energy Group, Canadian Solar; T: 0413 778 958; E: samantha.coras@canadiansolar.com

In accordance with the NSW Government's (2010) *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents*, I am writing to notify you of the project and seeking you and/or your organisation's interest in being registered for subsequent consultation and involvement. We are interested in Aboriginal individuals and/or organisations who may hold relevant cultural knowledge for determining the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the study area and who wish to be involved in the project.

If you would like to register your interest in the project, please provide a response in writing (letter or email) by **3 June 2021** to Pamela Chauvel, Archaeologist at EMM:

Sundown Solar Farm
c/o EMM Consulting Pty Limited
ATN: Pamela Chauvel
PO Box 21
St Leonards NSW 1590
Ph: (02) 9493 9500
Email: pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au

In your response, we request that you provide the following information:

- clear identification of the individual and/or organisation registering an interest – please ensure all contact details, along with relevant phone and e-mail is provided;
- preferred communication method (eg email) during consultation for this project, along with your organisation's nominated contact person and their details; and
- the level of project involvement you or your organisation wishes, including attendance of meetings, fieldwork participation and/or simply reviewing documentation.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions or require clarification.

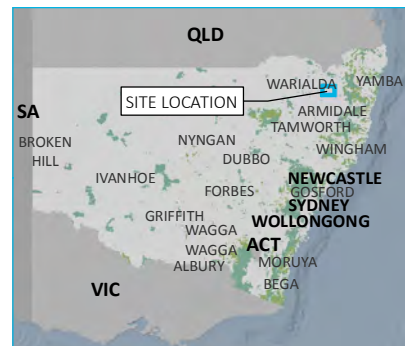
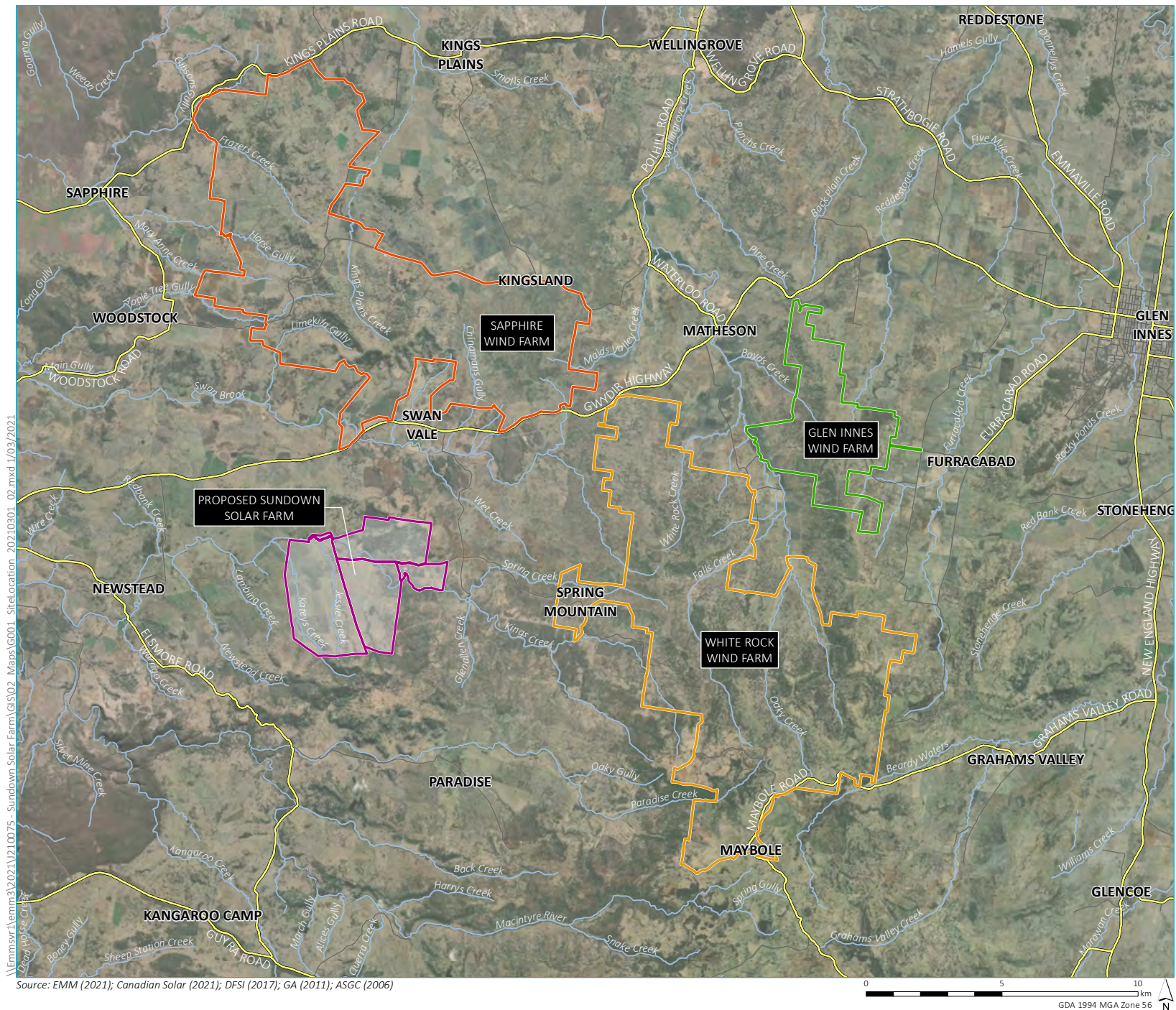
Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Pamela Chauvel". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Pamela Chauvel

Archaeologist

pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au



- KEY**
- ▬ Proposed Sundown Solar Farm
 - ▬ Glen Innes Wind Farm
 - ▬ Sapphire Wind Farm
 - ▬ White Rock Wind Farm
 - ▬ Major road
 - ▬ Minor road
 - ▬ Named watercourse

Site location

Sundown Solar Farm
Figure 1.1

Pamela Chauvel

From: Maeve Parker <mparker@ntscorp.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 12 May 2021 3:33 PM
To: Pamela Chauvel
Cc: James MacLeod; Malcomtalbot@bigpond.com
Subject: FW: Gomeroi ACHA - Sundown Solar Farm 7 May 2021
Attachments: J210075_Agency requestNTSCorp.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Dear Pamela,

Could you please note the Gomeroi Applicant as a RAP for this project. All correspondence to the Gomeroi Applicant can be sent care of myself with James MacLeod cc'd (jmacleod@ntscorp.com.au).

Malcolm Talbot (Malcomtalbot@bigpond.com) has also requested to be noted as a RAP in his own capacity.

Very best,

Maeve Rose Parker | Solicitor



NTSCORP proudly acknowledge that our office is situated on the country of the Gadigal People of the Dharug Nation. We also acknowledge and pay our respect to their Elders past and present.

t 02 8306 2708 | m 0457 855 690 | f 02 9310 4177 | Free call: 1800 111 844
e mparker@ntscorp.com.au | w www.ntscorp.com.au
Level 1, 44-70 Rosehill Street, Redfern, NSW 2016 Australia

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Aboriginal businesses where possible through
the purchase of goods and services.

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Please consider the environment before printing this email

From: Pamela Chauvel <pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Friday, 7 May 2021 12:00 PM
To: info <information@ntscorp.com.au>
Subject: Request for identification of Aboriginal parties for consultation - Sundown Solar Farm

To whom it may concern,

Please see the attached letter request seeking to identify Aboriginal organisations or Aboriginal persons who hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal places in the study area of the proposed Sundown Solar Farm in the Inverell Shire Council.

Kind regards,
Pamela

Pamela Chauvel

Archaeologist



T 02 9493 9500

M 0433 398 733

D 02 9493 9554

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Pamela Chauvel

From: Greg <anaiwanlalc@tingha.net>
Sent: Thursday, 13 May 2021 11:02 AM
To: Pamela Chauvel
Cc: 'Vicky Duncan Diane Marlow'; liza Duncan; Greg; simonconnors960@gmail.com; leroconnors1972@gmail.com; Leanne Kelly; Megan Mebberson; Cheryl Kitchener; Steven Ahoy; Colin Ahoy; Claude Livermore; Anthony Alliston
Subject: Re: Request for identification of Aboriginal parties for consultation - Sundown Solar Farm
Attachments: J210075_Agency request_AnaiwanLALC.pdf
Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Pamela,

Further to your recent e-mail I have cceed a number of people into this reply who may or may not hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal Objects or Aboriginal Places in the study area for the proposed Sundown Solar Farm.

I have also cceed Megan Mebberson, Senior Manager from the Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 into this reply due to this area being captured in the Cultural Area of Association with Bullcorronda (Mt Yarrowyck) under Part 4A of the NPWS Act 1974 & the ALR Act 1983.

The Registrar' office has a register of Traditional Owners who have been identified that have a Cultural Association with this area and who may have culturally significant knowledge or want to be actively involved as Registered Traditional Owners in on-ground Cultural Heritage Assessments and other matters.

Also due to the proposed development falling within the Anaiwan LALC Boundary, I am registering an interest in this proposed development on behalf of the LALC and request to be advised accordingly and for Anaiwan LALC Aboriginal Sites Officers to be actively involved in any on-ground Cultural Heritage Assessments or other matters relating to this proposed development.

Regards

Gregory T. Livermore
Chief Executive Officer
Anaiwan LALC
Tel: 0267 233 022
Fax: 0267 233 023
Mob: 0428 200 245



From: Pamela Chauvel <pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au>

Sent: Friday, May 7, 2021 11:47 AM

To: Greg <anaiwanlalc@tingha.net>

Subject: Request for identification of Aboriginal parties for consultation - Sundown Solar Farm

To whom it may concern,

Please see the attached letter request seeking to identify Aboriginal organisations or Aboriginal persons who hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal places in the study area of the proposed Sundown Solar Farm in the Inverell Shire Council.

Kind regards,
Pamela

Pamela Chauvel

Archaeologist



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M 0433 398 733

D 02 9493 9554

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Pamela Chauvel

From: Cheryl Kitchener <anaiwannation@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, 13 May 2021 12:35 PM
To: Pamela Chauvel
Subject: Sundown Solar Farm - Request for identification of Aboriginal Parties.

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Good Afternoon Pamela,

I would like to express and register an interest in this project.

I am a registered Anaiwan Aboriginal Owner and assert that I have cultural connections and acquire cultural knowledge on the land that you are proposing to construct a solar farm.

Regards

Cheryl

Cheryl Kitchener

M: 0431 519 607

E: anaiwannation@gmail.com

Pamela Chauvel

From: Vicky Duncan Diane Marlow <acsworknsw@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, 14 May 2021 9:19 AM
To: Pamela Chauvel
Subject: Sundown solar farm

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hello Pamela

I Diane Marlow of Aboriginal cultural site services wish to put a EOI in for field work for the solar farm project

Thank you

Pamela Chauvel

From: Iwatta Aboriginal Corporation <iwattaac@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, 13 May 2021 11:50 AM
To: Pamela Chauvel
Subject: Sundown solar farm
Attachments: Sundown solarfarm development.pdf

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hello Pamela Chauvel,

I have attached our expression of interest for the Sundown solar farm, we have Cultural knowledge and creation stories that belong to the area in question.

If you have any questions please contact me on the mobile number provided, otherwise we look forward to working with you on this project.

--

Thank You
Steven Ahoy
Director
Iwatta Aboriginal Corporation
(E) iwattaac@gmail.com
(M) 0439407828



Iwatta Aboriginal Corporation

8 Morson ave.
Armidale NSW 2350
Ph: 0413990868
Email: iwattaac@gmail.com



ABN: 62 426 745 509

13th May 2021

Hello,

Iwatta Aboriginal Corporation would like to express interest in the proposed Sundown Solar Farm. We have a cultural connection to the area in question and will provide you with creation stories during the survey.

The proposed project area is associated with a larger known Ceremony site and for that reason, we predict a high potential for Lithic Artefacts to be present on the surface, Scarred trees and there is a possibility that stone arrangements may still be in situ.

Iwatta Aboriginal Corporation's experienced site officers have Cultural knowledge of the specific area in question and will talk about the Cultural significance of the area with you during the investigation.

Iwatta's motivated team, have been involved with several Solar and wind farm developments in our traditional area, such as: The New England Solar Farm, Metz Solar Farm, Tilbuster Solar Farm, the University of New England's Solar Farm, Dangarsleigh Solar Farm, Oxley Solar Farm, Glen Innes wind farm, Whiterock Wind Farm and the Winterbourne wind farm.

If you have any questions please contact myself on the contact details provided.

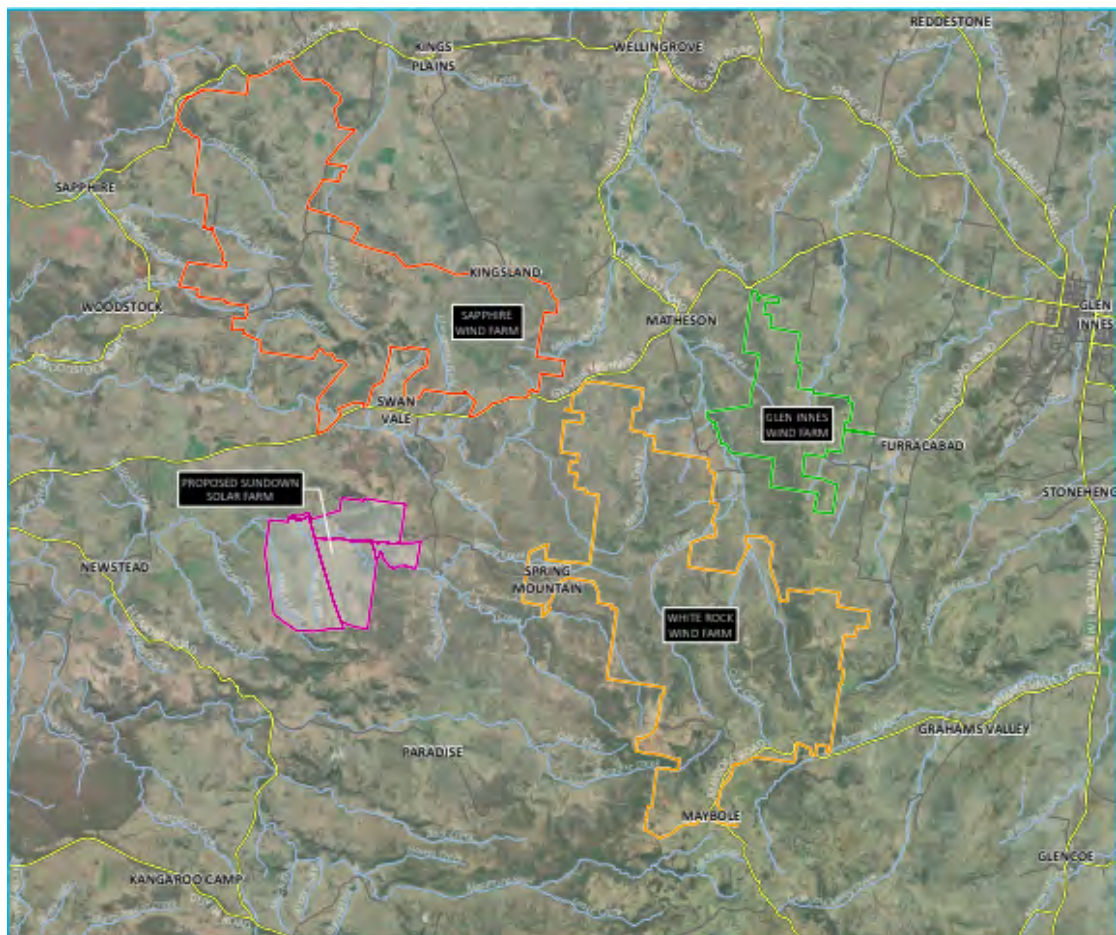
Yours sincerely

Steven Ahoy

Director.

(M) 0439407828

(E) iwattaac@gmail.com



Pamela Chauvel

From: liza Duncan <lizaduncan7@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, 13 May 2021 12:46 PM
To: Pamela Chauvel
Subject: EOI

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

I, Lisa Duncan would like to register for pospose Sundown Solar Farm, on behalf Edgerton/Kwiambal Aboriginal Corporation . Thank You Liza

Pamela Chauvel

From: Colin Ahoy <cahoy7@myune.edu.au>
Sent: Thursday, 13 May 2021 11:32 AM
To: Pamela Chauvel
Subject: Sun down solar farm
Attachments: Certificate of Currency.pdf; Workers Insurance Certificate of Currency.pdf

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hello Pamela,

I would kindly ask if you can add Nunawanna Aboriginal Corporation (NAC) to your list as an Aboriginal stakeholder in the area. NAC would like to be involved in Aboriginal cultural and heritage assessment. My organisation has strong cultural ties to the land on which the proposal of sun down solar farm is to be constructed and we would like to register an interest in the project.

Please find attached a copy of our work insurance and public liability.

Kind regards

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Pamela Chauvel

From: Vicky Gomeroi Duncan <vduncan@live.com.au>
Sent: Thursday, 13 May 2021 12:42 PM
To: Pamela Chauvel
Subject: Solar farm

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

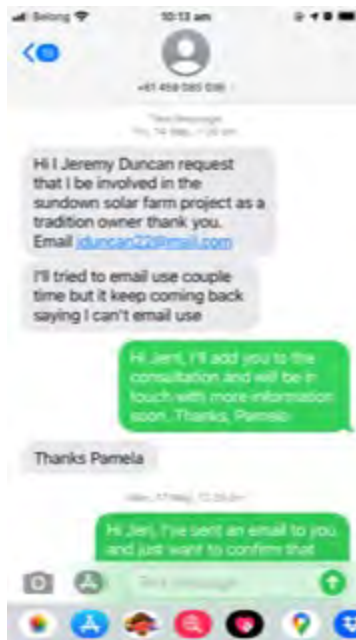
Yaama Pam

I Vicky Duncan would like to be involved in ACHA on the proposed solar farm project

Kind regards

Vicky gomeroi Duncan

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Pamela Chauvel

From: Pamela Chauvel
Sent: Monday, 17 May 2021 12:27 PM
To: Malcomtalbot@bigpond.com
Subject: Sundown Solar Farm - registration for consultation
Attachments: J210075_invite to register.pdf

Hi Malcolm,

Maeve Rose Parker, NTSCorp, has notified me that you wish to be noted as a RAP on the Sundown Solar Farm project. I'm writing to confirm that I've registered you for consultation on the project.

For your records, I've attached an invitation to register letter which provides a bit more information about the project and a map of its location. In a few weeks' time I'll be sending out a letter with more detailed information about the project and our proposed methodology, as well as a request for cultural information.

Kind regards,

Pamela Chauvel

Archaeologist



T 02 9493 9500
M 0433 398 733
D 02 9493 9554
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Pamela Chauvel

From: Ricky Pascoe <pascoericky@yahoo.com.au>
Sent: Monday, 17 May 2021 1:41 PM
To: Pamela Chauvel
Subject: Re: Sundown Solar Farm - invitation to register for consultation

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Yes thank you I wish to register for this project

[Sent from Yahoo7 Mail on Android](#)

On Mon., 17 May 2021 at 12:56, Pamela Chauvel
<pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au> wrote:

To whom it may concern,

Please find attached an invitation to register for Aboriginal consultation on the Sundown Solar Farm project
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) and a map showing the location of the study area.

We look forward to hearing from you by the registration date, **3 June 2021**.

Kind regards,

Pamela Chauvel

Archaeologist



T 02 9493 9500

M 0433 398 733

D 02 9493 9554

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Pamela Chauvel

From: Leroy Connors <leroyconnors1972@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, 19 May 2021 11:19 AM
To: Pamela Chauvel
Subject: Re: FW: Sundown Solar Farm - registration for consultation
Attachments: image001.png

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Yes, I will be attending. Thank you

On Wed., 19 May 2021, 11:14 am Pamela Chauvel, <pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au> wrote:

Hi Leroy,

Samantha Coras at Canadian Solar has notified me that you wish to register for consultation on the Sundown Solar Farm project. Could you please reply to this email in order to confirm your registration in writing?

I've attached an invitation to register letter which provides a bit more information about the project and a map of its location.

Kind regards,

Pamela Chauvel

Archaeologist



T 02 9493 9500

M 0433 398 733

D 02 9493 9554



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Pamela Chauvel

From: Greg <anaiwanlalc@tingha.net>
Sent: Monday, 24 May 2021 12:00 PM
To: Pamela Chauvel
Subject: Re: Request for identification of Aboriginal parties for consultation - Sundown Solar Farm

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Pamela,

I would like to register an interest on behalf of Anaiwan LALC in the Sundown Solar Farm Project please and our details are as follows;

Postal Address

Anaiwan Local Aboriginal Land Council
PO Box 651
Inverell NSW 2360

Contact Details

Telephone: 02 67233 022
Fax: 02 67233 023
Mobile: 0428 200 245
e-mail: anaiwanlalc@tingha.net

Preferred Communication Method.

e-mail to Gregory T. Livermore, CEO at above e-mail address.

Level of Project Involvement.

Attendance at Project meetings as well as Fieldwork Participation and Consultation and reviewing documentation where required.

Regards

Gregory T. Livermore
Chief Executive Officer
Anaiwan LALC

Tel: 0267 233 022
Fax: 0267 233 023
Mob: 0428 200 245



From: Pamela Chauvel <pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Monday, May 17, 2021 11:58 AM
To: Greg <anaiwanlalc@tingha.net>
Subject: RE: Request for identification of Aboriginal parties for consultation - Sundown Solar Farm

Hi Greg,

Thank you for your response. I will be including the Anaiwan LALC in all future correspondence regarding the Sundown Solar Farm and will follow up with all the people you've suggested.

For your records, I'm attaching the invitation to register letter that I will be emailing to everyone who has been identified by the agencies. Then, in the next couple of weeks, I'll be sending out a letter with additional information about the project and our proposed methodology, as well as a request for cultural information.

Thanks again for your help, and please don't hesitate to contact me if you have any questions.

Kind regards,

Pamela Chauvel

Archaeologist



T 02 9493 9500
M 0433 398 733
D 02 9493 9554
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From: Greg <anaiwanlalc@tingha.net>
Sent: Thursday, 13 May 2021 11:02 AM
To: Pamela Chauvel <pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au>
Cc: 'Vicky Duncan Diane Marlow' <acsworknsw@gmail.com>; liza Duncan <lizaduncan7@gmail.com>; Greg <anaiwanlalc@tingha.net>; simonconnors960@gmail.com; leroyconnors1972@gmail.com; Leanne Kelly <landcouncil@ashfordlalc.com>; Megan Mebberson <megan.mebberson@oralra.nsw.gov.au>; Cheryl Kitchener <anaiwannation@gmail.com>; Steven Ahoy <steven1ahoy@gmail.com>; Colin Ahoy <cahoy7@myune.edu.au>; Claude Livermore <alfredclaudelivermore@gmail.com>; Anthony Alliston <anthony.alliston@inverell.nsw.gov.au>
Subject: Re: Request for identification of Aboriginal parties for consultation - Sundown Solar Farm

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Pamela,

Further to your recent e-mail I have cceed a number of people into this reply who may or may not hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal Objects or Aboriginal Places in the study area for the proposed Sundown Solar Farm.

I have also cceed Megan Mebberson, Senior Manager from the Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 into this reply due to this area being captured in the Cultural Area of Association with Bullcorronda (Mt Yarrowyck) under Part 4A of the NPWS Act 1974 & the ALR Act 1983.

The Registrar' office has a register of Traditional Owners who have been identified that have a Cultural Association with this area and who may have culturally significant knowledge or want to be actively involved as Registered Traditional Owners in on-ground Cultural Heritage Assessments and other matters.

Also due to the proposed development falling within the Anaiwan LALC Boundary, I am registering an interest in this proposed development on behalf of the LALC and request to be advised accordingly and for Anaiwan LALC Aboriginal Sites Officers to be actively involved in any on-ground Cultural Heritage Assessments or other matters relating to this proposed development.

Regards

Gregory T. Livermore
Chief Executive Officer
Anaiwan LALC
Tel: 0267 233 022
Fax: 0267 233 023
Mob: 0428 200 245



From: Pamela Chauvel <pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Friday, May 7, 2021 11:47 AM
To: Greg <anaiwanlalc@tingha.net>
Subject: Request for identification of Aboriginal parties for consultation - Sundown Solar Farm

To whom it may concern,

Please see the attached letter request seeking to identify Aboriginal organisations or Aboriginal persons who hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal places in the study area of the proposed Sundown Solar Farm in the Inverell Shire Council.

Kind regards,
Pamela

Pamela Chauvel
Archaeologist



T 02 9493 9500
M 0433 398 733
D 02 9493 9554
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Pamela Chauvel

From: landcouncil <landcouncil@ashfordlalc.com>
Sent: Wednesday, 26 May 2021 10:28 AM
To: Pamela Chauvel
Subject: Sundown Solar Farm

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

I am sending this email on behalf of Community members from Ashford to be included as a Aboriginal persons who has a cultural knowledge of the area where the Sundown Solar Farm is being constructed.

Persons to be included are:

Christine Allen
21A Dudley Street,
Ashford NSW 2361
Ph. 0478119083

Margaret Green
Unit 12/97 Brook Street,
Muswellbrook NSW 2333
Ph. 0422236480

Christine McIntosh
51 Ely Street,
Ashford NSW 2361
Ph. 0484264019

*Leanne Kelly – CEO
Ashford Local Aboriginal Land Council
25 Albury Street,
ASHFORD NSW 2361
Phone 02 67254411 Fax 02 67254422*



Pamela Chauvel

From: landcouncil <landcouncil@ashfordlalc.com>
Sent: Wednesday, 26 May 2021 9:17 AM
To: Pamela Chauvel
Subject: Sundown Solar Farm Project

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

I am sending this email on behalf of Joseph Irving to be included as a Aboriginal person who has a cultural knowledge of the area where the Sundown Solar Farm is being constructed.

Persons to be included are:

Joseph Irving
Stephanie Irving (Toomey)
21 Dudley Drive,
Goonellabah NSW 2480
Phone 0481785729

*Leanne Kelly – CEO
Ashford Local Aboriginal Land Council
25 Albury Street,
ASHFORD NSW 2361
Phone 02 67254411 Fax 02 67254422*



Pamela Chauvel

From: landcouncil <landcouncil@ashfordlalc.com>
Sent: Wednesday, 26 May 2021 9:01 AM
To: Pamela Chauvel
Subject: Sundown Solar Farm

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

I am sending this email on behalf of Leo Saunders to be included as a Aboriginal person who has a cultural knowledge of the area where the Sundown Solar Farm is being constructed.

Persons to be included are:

Leo Saunders & Nerida Saunders
85A Ely Street,
Ashford NSW 2361
Phone 0413241305

*Leanne Kelly – CEO
Ashford Local Aboriginal Land Council
25 Albury Street,
ASHFORD NSW 2361
Phone 02 67254411 Fax 02 67254422*



Pamela Chauvel

From: landcouncil <landcouncil@ashfordlalc.com>
Sent: Wednesday, 26 May 2021 11:05 AM
To: Pamela Chauvel
Subject: Sundown Solar Farm

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

I am sending this email on behalf of Community members from Ashford to be included as a Aboriginal persons who has a cultural knowledge of the area where the Sundown Solar Farm is being constructed.

Persons to be included are:

Leonard Green
23A Dudley Street,
Ashford NSW 2361
Ph. 0434671270 or 0466828497

Francis Irving
1/23 Albury Street,
Ashford NSW 2361
Ph. 0497148753

I'm sorry for the number of emails but community members have been coming into the office throughout the morning.

*Leanne Kelly – CEO
Ashford Local Aboriginal Land Council
25 Albury Street,
ASHFORD NSW 2361
Phone 02 67254411 Fax 02 67254422*



Pamela Chauvel

From: Maeve Parker <mparker@ntscorp.com.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 25 May 2021 10:01 AM
To: Pamela Chauvel
Cc: James MacLeod
Subject: FW: Gomeroi ACHA - Sundown Solar Farm 30km east Inverell 17 May 2021
Attachments: 20210521132924498.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Dear Pamela,

Could you please note the Gomeroi Native Title Applicant as a RAP for the project.

All correspondence can be sent to the Applicant, care of myself, with James MacLeod (jmacleod@ntscorp.com.au) copied.

The Gomeroi Native Title Applicant would like the opportunity to be involved with all aspects of the ACHA including attending any meetings, participating in any fieldwork and reviewing any documentation.

Very best,

Maeve Rose Parker | Solicitor



NTSCORP proudly acknowledge that our office is situated on the country of the Gadigal People of the Dharug Nation. We also acknowledge and pay our respect to their Elders past and present.

t 02 8306 2708 | **m** 0457 855 690 | **f** 02 9310 4177 | **Free call:** 1800 111 844

e mparker@ntscorp.com.au | **w** www.ntscorp.com.au

Level 1, 44-70 Rosehill Street, Redfern, NSW 2016 Australia

NTSCORP is committed to supporting local
Aboriginal businesses where possible through
the purchase of goods and services.

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Please consider the environment before printing this email

Pamela Chauvel

From: steve talbott <talbo.minda@hotmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, 9 June 2021 12:35 PM
To: Pamela Chauvel
Subject: Re: Sundown Solar Farm - Aboriginal consultation

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Pamela

I would

Like to register my interest for the sun downer solar farm project if you require any further information please do not hesitate to contact me

Thanks

Steven

From: Pamela Chauvel <pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 9 June 2021 12:31:29 PM
To: talbo.minda@hotmail.com <talbo.minda@hotmail.com>
Subject: RE: Sundown Solar Farm - Aboriginal consultation

Hi Steve,

Hopefully this time it works!

I've attached a letter which has more information about the Sundown Solar project and what will be happening. Please let me know in writing (by replying to this email) before **6 July** if you have any comments.

The letter also asks if there is any cultural information about the project area that you wish to share. This can be provided at any time up until the finalisation of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) report.

If you have any questions, I can be reached by email or on 0433 398 733.

Kind regards,

Pamela

Pamela Chauvel

Archaeologist



T 02 9493 9500
M 0433 398 733
D 02 9493 9554
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SYDNEY | Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards NSW 2065

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Please note: My working days are Monday, Wednesday and Thursday

Pamela Chauvel

From: Pamela Chauvel
Sent: Thursday, 15 July 2021 8:58 AM
To: 'Rhondakitchener09@hotmail.com'
Subject: Sundown Solar Farm - consultation registration
Attachments: J210075_Stage 2 letter.pdf

Dear Rhonda,

Ryan Desic passed on your contact details to me and said that you'd like to register for consultation on the Sundown Solar project near Inverell. I've added you to the RAPs list.

I've also attached a letter that provides more information about the project, including maps. If there's any cultural information you would like to share about the local area please get in touch.

At the moment, the situation with COVID-19 and the Sydney lockdown has made it difficult to schedule any fieldwork or visits to Inverell but we'll be in touch with more details as soon as we know more.

Let me know if you have any questions or comments.

Kind regards,
Pamela

Pamela Chauvel

Archaeologist



T 02 9493 9500
M 0433 398 733
D 02 9493 9554
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**NYAKKA ABORIGINAL CULTURE HERITAGE
CORPORATION ARCHAEOLOGICAL & CULTURAL
HERITAGE CONSULTANTS**

15/07/2021

**SUNDOWN SOLAR FARM, STURMANS ROAD, SPRING MOUNTAIN INVERELL,
NEW SOUTH WALES**

Attention: PAMELA CHAUVEL

I would like to formally register an interest in the above project.

Nyakka Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Corporation was established by Aboriginal people who have direct connection to Anaiwan country. Surrounding areas mentioned form part of the Anaiwan country therefore, we would like to register our group as interested stakeholders and Aboriginal Owners within Armidale and Hillgrove area.

Rhonda Kitchener is our Senior Sites Officer and Knowledge Holder who can assist you with cultural information in the Anaiwan country.

Can you please ensure that Rhonda is placed on your data base as a registered Knowledge Holder and Aboriginal Owner in Anaiwan Country

Yours sincerely

Rhonda Kitchener

Chairperson

265 RUSDEN STREET ARMIDALE 2350 NSW Ph: 0422820657
EMAIL: rhondakitchener09@hotmail.com
ABN 88064518658

Pamela Chauvel

From: Pamela Chauvel
Sent: Friday, 9 September 2022 1:02 PM
To: Carl Blair
Cc: Alan Williams
Subject: RE: Proposed Mole River Dam - AFG Meeting Minutes - 1 September 2020

Hi Carl,

It was good to speak with you today. I've included you on the register and will keep you updated on Aboriginal heritage consultation on the Sundown Solar Farm Project.

Here is the link to the report. Please let me know if you have any comments or questions.

 [Sundown Solar Farm](#)

All the best,
Pamela

Pamela Chauvel

Senior Archaeologist



T 02 9493 9500
M 0459 345 156
D 02 9493 9554
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Note: My work days are Monday, Wednesday and Thursday.

From: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 7 September 2022 10:32 AM
To: Carl Blair <carlblair@gmail.com>
Cc: Georgia Burnett <gburnett@emmconsulting.com.au>; Meredith Abrams <Meredith.Abrams@waterNSW.com.au>; Christopher Holloway <cholloway@emmconsulting.com.au>; Claire Burnes <cburnes@emmconsulting.com.au>; Alex Frolich <afrolich@emmconsulting.com.au>; Pamela Chauvel <pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: RE: Proposed Mole River Dam - AFG Meeting Minutes - 1 September 2020

Thanks Carl,

I was up at Inverell for a meeting on a solar farm project, but don't believe we have you registered for that one. As such, we didn't touch base. The project is nearing completion – the meeting was discussing finalisation of the report – but please contact Pamela Chauvel (cc'ed) here if you wish to register at this late stage, and a copy of the final report can be provided.

I believe Water Infrastructure has touched base with you on Mole River as a result of this communication.

AI

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA MAACAI

Associate Director | National Technical Leader, Aboriginal Heritage

T 02 9493 9584

M 0438 104 740

www.emmconsulting.com.au

I work flexibly. I'm sending you this message now because it's a good time for me, but do not expect you to read, respond or action it outside your regular hours

From: Carl Blair <carlblair@ymail.com>

Sent: Tuesday, 6 September 2022 10:56 AM

To: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>

Cc: Georgia Burnett <gburnett@emmconsulting.com.au>; Meredith Abrams

<Meredith.Abrams@watersw.com.au>; Christopher Holloway <cholloway@emmconsulting.com.au>; Claire Burnes

<cburnes@emmconsulting.com.au>; Alex Frolich <afrolich@emmconsulting.com.au>

Subject: Re: Proposed Mole River Dam - AFG Meeting Minutes - 1 September 2020

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Allan is there a meeting in inverell today you could have let us know mate

[Sent from Yahoo Mail on Android](#)

On Wed, 2 Sep 2020 at 4:08 pm, Alan Williams

<awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au> wrote:

Dear All,

Thank you to those that were able to attend the meeting earlier this week (and/or were available online), please find below some of the key points that were raised and discussed. For those I haven't managed to speak with yet, please just let me know suitable times/locations/methods and I'll happily run you through the information below in more detail.

- Meeting Attendees (1 September 2020): Alan Williams (EMM), Meredith Abrams (WaterNSW), Helen Duroux (Moombahlene LALC), Cheryl Duroux (Moombahlene LALC), Dianne Duroux (phone) (Moombahlene LALC), Lynette Marlow, Uncle Theo Wright, Margaret Wright, Liz Duncan (Kwiambal Elders Indigenous Group), Vicky Duncan (Aboriginal Cultural Services), Jason Groves, Dorothy Tighe, Jaihuana Groves-Tighe; Robyn Brown, Joyce Livermore, Patricia Connors, Mary Connors, Carl Blair, Margaret Livermore, Rebecca Brown, David Brown, Marilyn Isaacs, Jolea Isaacs
- Apologies (indicated attendance online/in person, but could not ultimately attend (in some instances due to Sorry Business)): Ron, Leroy and Simon Connors, Dave Fernando, Deon Green.

Key points and actions:

- AW provided information on the following:
 - o Reviewed previous AFG minutes and ran through actions fulfilled and areas requiring ongoing or future address. This included discussions around the fish populations, Commonwealth water reports unrelated to the project, meeting locations, and arsenic in the catchment.
 - o Provided information on the recently updated consultation strategy, highlighting main areas of change and update. Sought information on the length of comment period preferred.
 - o Provided information on the field survey recently completed, discussed the sites identified, as well as key findings and uncertainties for future investigation.
 - o Provided update on the upcoming test excavations, including how the test pit grid may need to be more flexible in the field (based on experiences at Dungowan Dam), timing and personnel requirements. Also raised the issue of investigating the Aboriginal reserve, and potential rockshelters that are restricted sites under the current guidelines being worked under.
 - o Update on the timing of the post excavation and reporting phases, with an indication that the September and October AFG meetings would focus on findings, recommendations and future actions.
 - o Provided an update on the cultural values mapping, which is approved and just need to organise the timing of.
- Discussions and outcomes included:
 - o LM provided documents from the Crawford Diaries, which may provide further information on the history of Jacky Power. AW to review and update at next meeting.
 - o Extensive discussions around the effects of the dam in relation to fish populations, and clarification of references to 'black cod' at the last meeting. Considered likely to be the fresh water black bream (*Acanthopagrus butcheri*). AW to liaise with aquatic ecologist on the effects of the dam to this species. Also reference was made to the recent discovery of an endangered fish, the Southern Purple Spotted Gudgeon (*Mogurnda adspersa*), which is documented in the river, although no cultural values associated with this species were advised. The aquatic ecologist has sought information from the Aboriginal stakeholders on any other species that may be of interest for further investigation. AW suggested this could also be looked at as part of the cultural values mapping.
 - o Discussions of the findings of the field survey. This included presentation of figures on the areas covered by the survey team, which was extensive, and a breakdown of the 23 Aboriginal sites and objects identified across the inundation footprint. These were dominated by stone artefact sites of various densities (with a number having quite high numbers, >40), and culturally modified trees, as well as a number of others. A focus was made of two stone arrangements, one of which had the

potential to be a burial, located in the northwest of the project area. AW indicated that further assessment of the culturally modified trees was likely, since these commonly were very subjective in identification, and at least a couple had information from local landowners suggesting recent origins. Uncle Theo, and several others, strongly felt that the Aboriginal members of the field team should be asked to provide a report on the findings to ensure the archaeologist's were documenting cultural material appropriately, and a general distrust of the findings presented by the archaeologist (despite working with the field team). AW to explore whether such reports could be sought from the field team.

- Discussions around the upcoming excavations, including the timing and need for personnel. An indication that based on experience at the Dungowan Dam, it was considered likely that test pit locations may change in their locations from previous documentation provided as the project progressed and greater understanding of the cultural materials became known. AW suggested that the test pits would be broadly in the same locale, but would likely change to more appropriately address local conditions – no one objected to this suggestion. AW also raised the suggestion of undertaking excavations within the potential rockshelters sites and the Aboriginal reserve (which were discussed and presented in a map). The rationale and methods for undertaking these were outlined, and general support for these works was supported. AW advised he would need to seek Heritage NSW support, since these sites were restricted under current guidelines. AW also indicated that the reserve was hopefully going to be cleared of grass and re-surveyed to better identify any potential locations for Jacky Power. LD suggested a focus during the survey on looking for broken European material (ceramics, glass, etc), which is known to have been historically put on post-contact graves elsewhere.
- While participants were clearly opposed to the proposed dam, extensive discussions were undertaken on the post-approval mitigation of the identified sites if it were to proceed. In general, there was not a great desire for identified sites to be conserved ex situ (ie collected, salvaged, etc), but rather left in place for inundation. However, there was a strong view that interpretation and broader acknowledgement of the cultural heritage of the site was undertaken. This was wide-ranging, including on and off-site suggestions, but ultimately fell into two main views: 1) that some form of cultural centre or equivalent was developed near Mole River – and where any recovered cultural materials could be housed; and 2) the establishment of a memorial space for Aboriginal community to access into the future and use for educational and other cultural activities. The latter was primarily focussed on the former Aboriginal reserve, as the most significant site documented within the project area; and which on current maps is at least partially unaffected. AW indicated that the details of these things is more suited in the post-approval phase as part of a formalised interpretation strategy, but that general recommendations and direction on these views could be integrated into the upcoming impact assessment reports.
- No issues were identified with the updated consultation strategy. No one requested additional time beyond the 14 days to review the document.
- Uncle Theo and others indicated that Inverell was a meeting place for a number of tribes, and we could therefore undertake the project meetings there if required. A request that the next meeting is held there, since numerous elders could not attend due to Sorry Business. AW indicated that this would probably be possible, but that a further one at Mole River was likely given the fieldwork would be on at that time.

Please let me know if I have omitted or forgotten anything, happy to correct were inaccurate.

Happy to discuss.

Thanks

Al

Dr Alan Williams FSA MAACA

Associate Director

National Technical Leader, Aboriginal Heritage

Bushfire, Ecology, Heritage and Spatial Solutions



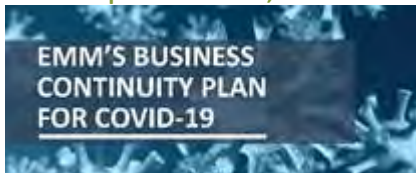
T 02 9493 9500

M 0438 104 740

D 02 9493 9584

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Pamela Chauvel

From: Pamela Chauvel
Sent: Monday, 7 June 2021 3:11 PM
To: anaiwanlalc@tingha.net
Subject: Notification of RAPs - Sundown Solar Farm
Attachments: J210075_notification_AnaiwanLALC.pdf

Dear Greg,

Please find attached a letter notifying Anaiwan LALC of the Aboriginal parties who have registered for consultation on the Sundown Solar Farm project.

Kind regards,

Pamela Chauvel

Archaeologist



T 02 9493 9500
M 0433 398 733
D 02 9493 9554
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Please note: My working days are Monday, Wednesday and Thursday

7 June 2021

Greg Livermore
Anaiwan Local Aboriginal Land Council
PO Box 651
Inverell NSW 2360

Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street
St Leonards NSW 2065
PO Box 21
St Leonards NSW 1590

T 02 9493 9500
E info@emmconsulting.com.au
www.emmconsulting.com.au

Re: Notification of registered Aboriginal parties - Sundown Solar Farm, Inverell

Dear Greg,

EMM Consulting has been commissioned by Canadian Solar (Australia) Pty Ltd to undertake an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment (ACHA) for the proposed Sundown Solar Farm, located with the eastern boundary near Sturman's Road, Spring Mountain, approximately 30 km east of Inverell in northern New South Wales.

We are implementing the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation for requirements for proponents 2010*. In accordance with 4.1.6 of those requirements, we are providing a list of the 22 Aboriginal parties who have registered for consultation on the project. As per the consultation requirements, the Registered Aboriginal Parties can be found in Table 1 below and the forms of notification are attached to this letter.

Table 1 **Registered Aboriginal Parties**

Organisation / Individual	Contact
Anaiwan Local Aboriginal Lands Council	Greg Livermore
Gomerai Native Title Applicant	Maeve Parker
Iwatta Aboriginal Corporation	Steve Ahoy
Edgerton/Kwiambal Aboriginal Corporation	Liza Duncan
Anaiwan Nation	Cheryl Kitchener
Nunawanna Aboriginal Corporation (NAC)	Colin Ahoy
Diane Marlow	Diane Marlow
Malcom Talbot	Malcom Talbot
Vicky Duncan	Vicky Duncan
Jerri Duncan	Jerri Duncan
Richard Pascoe	Richard Pascoe
Leroy Connors	Leroy Connors
Joe Irving and Stephanie Irving (Toomey)	Joe Irving and Stephanie Irving
Leanne Summers	Leanne Summers
Billy Williams	Billy Williams
Nerida and Leo Saunders	Nerida and Leo Saunders
Christine Allen	Christine Allen

Table 1 **Registered Aboriginal Parties**

Organisation / Individual	Contact
Margaret Green	Margaret Green
Christine McIntosh	Christine McIntosh
Natika McCullagh	Natika McCullagh
Leonard Green	Leonard Green
Francis Irving	Francis Irving

If you require further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely



Pamela Chauvel
Archaeologist
pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au

17 May 2021

Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street
St Leonards NSW 2065
PO Box 21
St Leonards NSW 1590

T 02 9493 9500

E info@emmconsulting.com.au

www.emmconsulting.com.au

Re: Sundown Solar Farm - Invitation to register for consultation

Dear Sir/Madam,

EMM Consulting, on behalf of Canadian Solar (Australia) Pty Ltd, is requesting registration of Aboriginal parties for consultation on the development of Sundown Solar Farm.

Sundown Solar Farm is a 360 MW solar farm with energy storage and associated infrastructure, with the eastern boundary located near Sturmans Road, Spring Mountain, approximately 30 km east of Inverell (see attached map). The proponent is Canadian Solar (Australia) and contact details for the project are:

Samantha Coras, Project Development Manager, Energy Group, Canadian Solar; T: 0413 778 958; E: samantha.coras@canadiansolar.com

In accordance with the NSW Government's (2010) *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents*, I am writing to notify you of the project and seeking you and/or your organisation's interest in being registered for subsequent consultation and involvement. We are interested in Aboriginal individuals and/or organisations who may hold relevant cultural knowledge for determining the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the study area and who wish to be involved in the project.

If you would like to register your interest in the project, please provide a response in writing (letter or email) by **3 June 2021** to Pamela Chauvel, Archaeologist at EMM:

Sundown Solar Farm
c/o EMM Consulting Pty Limited
ATN: Pamela Chauvel
PO Box 21
St Leonards NSW 1590
Ph: (02) 9493 9500
Email: pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au

In your response, we request that you provide the following information:

- clear identification of the individual and/or organisation registering an interest – please ensure all contact details, along with relevant phone and e-mail is provided;
- preferred communication method (eg email) during consultation for this project, along with your organisation's nominated contact person and their details; and
- the level of project involvement you or your organisation wishes, including attendance of meetings, fieldwork participation and/or simply reviewing documentation.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions or require clarification.

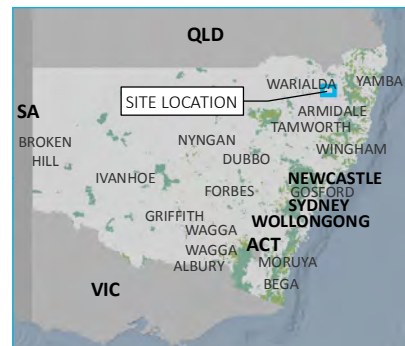
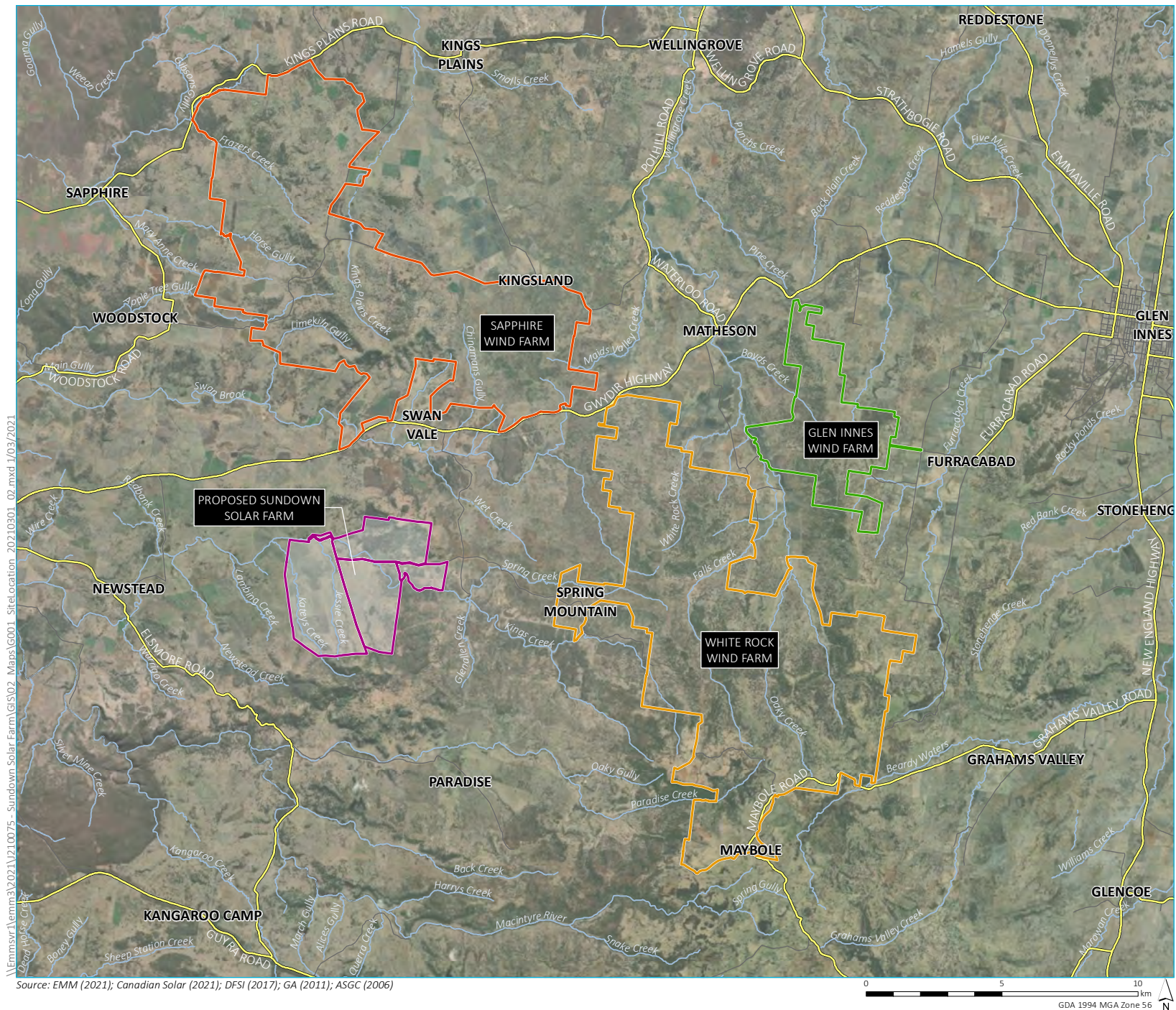
Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Pamela Chauvel". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Pamela Chauvel

Archaeologist

pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au



- KEY**
- ▬ Proposed Sundown Solar Farm
 - ▬ Glen Innes Wind Farm
 - ▬ Sapphire Wind Farm
 - ▬ White Rock Wind Farm
 - ▬ Major road
 - ▬ Minor road
 - ▬ Named watercourse

Site location

Sundown Solar Farm
Figure 1.1

**Registrations of Interest – Aboriginal
Cultural Heritage Assessment – Sundown
Solar Farm, Inverell LGA**

Canadian Solar (Australia) is proposing to develop Sundown Solar Farm, located west of Stumans Road, Spring Mountain, approximately 30km east of Inverell (Lots 1/1064358; 148/753299; 141/753305). EMM Consulting is undertaking an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for the project.

Registrations are invited from Aboriginal individuals and organisations who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area, and who wish to be involved in the consultation process undertaken as part of the assessment.

The purpose of consultation is to assist the proponent in 1) assessing the Aboriginal heritage values of the area; 2) assisting the NSW Government in the assessment of Aboriginal heritage reports prepared for this project; 3) supporting any future applications or approvals for the project or associated activities sought under Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 and/or National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974.

Registrations of interest should be provided by 3 June 2021 to Pamela Chauvel, EMM Consulting Pty Ltd, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards, NSW 2065; T: 02 9493 9500; E:

pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au

Proponent contact: Samantha Coras, T: 0413 778 958; E:

samanthacoras@canadiansolar.com

Pamela Chauvel

From: Pamela Chauvel
Sent: Monday, 7 June 2021 3:12 PM
To: heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au
Subject: Notification of RAPs - Sundown Solar Farm
Attachments: J210075_notification_HeritageNSW.pdf

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached a letter notifying Heritage NSW of the Aboriginal parties who have registered for consultation on the Sundown Solar Farm project.

Kind regards,

Pamela Chauvel

Archaeologist



T 02 9493 9500
M 0433 398 733
D 02 9493 9554
 Connect with us

SYDNEY | Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards NSW 2065

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Please note: My working days are Monday, Wednesday and Thursday

7 June 2021

Heritage NSW

Via email: heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au

Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street
St Leonards NSW 2065
PO Box 21
St Leonards NSW 1590

T 02 9493 9500

E info@emmconsulting.com.au

www.emmconsulting.com.au

Re: Notification of registered Aboriginal parties - Sundown Solar Farm, Inverell

Dear Sir/Madam,

EMM Consulting has been commissioned by Canadian Solar (Australia) Pty Ltd to undertake an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment (ACHA) for the proposed Sundown Solar Farm, located with the eastern boundary near Sturman's Road, Spring Mountain, approximately 30 km east of Inverell in northern New South Wales.

We are implementing the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation for requirements for proponents 2010*. In accordance with 4.1.6 of those requirements, we are providing a list of the 22 Aboriginal parties who have registered for consultation on the project. As per the consultation requirements, the Registered Aboriginal Parties can be found in Table 1 below and the forms of notification are attached to this letter.

Table 1 Registered Aboriginal Parties

Organisation / Individual	Contact
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Anaiwan Nation	Cheryl Kitchener
Nunawanna Aboriginal Corporation (NAC)	Colin Ahoy
Diane Marlow	Diane Marlow
Malcom Talbot	Malcom Talbot
Vicky Duncan	Vicky Duncan
Jerri Duncan	Jerri Duncan
Richard Pascoe	Richard Pascoe
Leroy Connors	Leroy Connors
Joe Irving and Stephanie Irving (Toomey)	Joe Irving and Stephanie Irving (Toomey)
Leanne Summers	Leanne Summers
Billy Williams	Billy Williams
Nerida and Leo Saunders	Nerida and Leo Saunders
Christine Allen	Christine Allen
Margaret Green	Margaret Green
Christine McIntosh	Christine McIntosh

Table 1 **Registered Aboriginal Parties**

Organisation / Individual	Contact
Natika McCullagh (Pascoe)	Natika McCullagh (Pascoe)
Leonard Green	Leonard Green
Francis Irving	Francis Irving

If you require further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely



Pamela Chauvel
Archaeologist
pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au

17 May 2021

Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street
St Leonards NSW 2065
PO Box 21
St Leonards NSW 1590

T 02 9493 9500

E info@emmconsulting.com.au

www.emmconsulting.com.au

Re: Sundown Solar Farm - Invitation to register for consultation

Dear Sir/Madam,

EMM Consulting, on behalf of Canadian Solar (Australia) Pty Ltd, is requesting registration of Aboriginal parties for consultation on the development of Sundown Solar Farm.

Sundown Solar Farm is a 360 MW solar farm with energy storage and associated infrastructure, with the eastern boundary located near Sturmans Road, Spring Mountain, approximately 30 km east of Inverell (see attached map). The proponent is Canadian Solar (Australia) and contact details for the project are:

Samantha Coras, Project Development Manager, Energy Group, Canadian Solar; T: 0413 778 958; E: samantha.coras@canadiansolar.com

In accordance with the NSW Government's (2010) *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents*, I am writing to notify you of the project and seeking you and/or your organisation's interest in being registered for subsequent consultation and involvement. We are interested in Aboriginal individuals and/or organisations who may hold relevant cultural knowledge for determining the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the study area and who wish to be involved in the project.

If you would like to register your interest in the project, please provide a response in writing (letter or email) by **3 June 2021** to Pamela Chauvel, Archaeologist at EMM:

Sundown Solar Farm
c/o EMM Consulting Pty Limited
ATN: Pamela Chauvel
PO Box 21
St Leonards NSW 1590
Ph: (02) 9493 9500
Email: pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au

In your response, we request that you provide the following information:

- clear identification of the individual and/or organisation registering an interest – please ensure all contact details, along with relevant phone and e-mail is provided;
- preferred communication method (eg email) during consultation for this project, along with your organisation's nominated contact person and their details; and
- the level of project involvement you or your organisation wishes, including attendance of meetings, fieldwork participation and/or simply reviewing documentation.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions or require clarification.

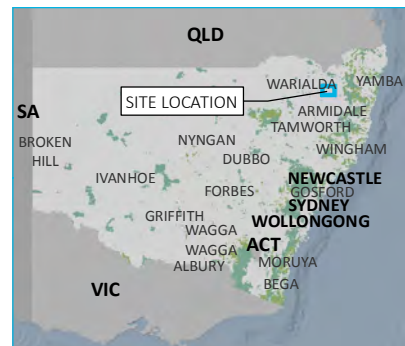
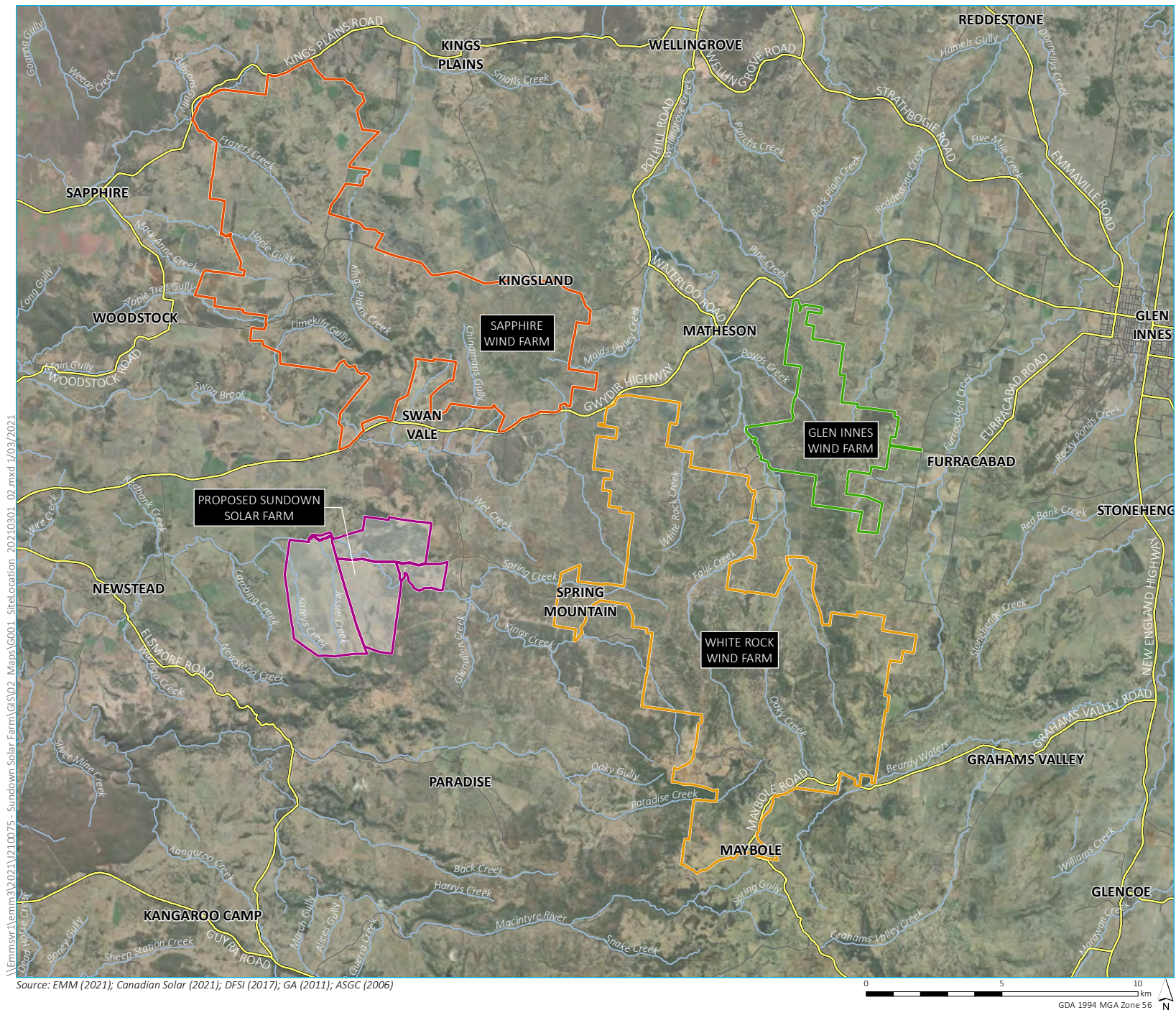
Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Pamela Chauvel". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Pamela Chauvel

Archaeologist

pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au



- KEY**
- Proposed Sundown Solar Farm
 - Glen Innes Wind Farm
 - Sapphire Wind Farm
 - White Rock Wind Farm
 - Major road
 - Minor road
 - Named watercourse

Site location

Sundown Solar Farm
Figure 1.1

**Registrations of Interest – Aboriginal
Cultural Heritage Assessment – Sundown
Solar Farm, Inverell LGA**

Canadian Solar (Australia) is proposing to develop Sundown Solar Farm, located west of Stumans Road, Spring Mountain, approximately 30km east of Inverell (Lots 1/1064358; 148/753299; 141/753305). EMM Consulting is undertaking an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for the project.

Registrations are invited from Aboriginal individuals and organisations who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area, and who wish to be involved in the consultation process undertaken as part of the assessment.

The purpose of consultation is to assist the proponent in 1) assessing the Aboriginal heritage values of the area; 2) assisting the NSW Government in the assessment of Aboriginal heritage reports prepared for this project; 3) supporting any future applications or approvals for the project or associated activities sought under Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 and/or National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974.

Registrations of interest should be provided by 3 June 2021 to Pamela Chauvel, EMM Consulting Pty Ltd, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards, NSW 2065; T: 02 9493 9500; E:

pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au

Proponent contact: Samantha Coras, T: 0413 778 958; E:

samanthacoras@canadiansolar.com

B.3 Stages 2 and 3 – presentation of information and gathering cultural information

This section contains the following documents:

- project information and draft assessment methodology letter; and
- notifications of test excavation to Heritage NSW and RAPs

Pamela Chauvel

From: Colin Ahoy <cahoy7@myune.edu.au>
Sent: Monday, 7 June 2021 3:18 PM
To: Pamela Chauvel
Subject: Re: Sundown Solar Farm - Aboriginal consultation

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Pamela,

I have one recommendation and that would be to never cite or reference McCardles work. In NGH opinion she does not consult with RAPS or had them present on jobs. So in my view her work can not be taken seriously.

Kind regards

Get [Outlook for iOS](#)

From: Pamela Chauvel <pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Monday, June 7, 2021 1:43:40 PM
To: Pamela Chauvel <pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Sundown Solar Farm - Aboriginal consultation

Hi all,

Thank you for registering for Aboriginal consultation on the Sundown Solar Farm project. I've attached a letter which has more information about the project and what will be happening. Please let me know in writing (by replying to this email) before **6 July** if you have any comments.

The letter also asks if there is any cultural information about the project area that you wish to share. This can be provided at any time up until the finalisation of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) report.

If you have any questions, I can be reached by email or on 0433 398 733.

Kind regards,

Pamela

Pamela Chauvel

Archaeologist



T 02 9493 9500
M 0433 398 733
D 02 9493 9554
 Connect with us

SYDNEY | Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards NSW 2065

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Please note: My working days are Monday, Wednesday and Thursday

Pamela Chauvel

From: Pamela Chauvel
Sent: Monday, 7 June 2021 2:14 PM
To: Pamela Chauvel
Subject: Sundown Solar Farm - Aboriginal consultation
Attachments: J210075_Stage 2 letter.pdf

Hi all,

Thank you for registering for Aboriginal consultation on the Sundown Solar Farm project. I've attached a letter which has more information about the project and what will be happening. Please let me know in writing (by replying to this email) before **6 July** if you have any comments.

The letter also asks if there is any cultural information about the project area that you wish to share. This can be provided at any time up until the finalisation of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) report.

If you have any questions, I can be reached by email or on 0433 398 733.

Kind regards,

Pamela

Pamela Chauvel

Archaeologist



T 02 9493 9500
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D 02 9493 9554
 Connect with us

SYDNEY | Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards NSW 2065

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Please note: My working days are Monday, Wednesday and Thursday

7 June 2021

Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street
St Leonards NSW 2065
PO Box 21
St Leonards NSW 1590

T 02 9493 9500

E info@emmconsulting.com.au

www.emmconsulting.com.au

Re: Sundown Solar Farm: presentation of information, request for cultural information and feedback on the proposed Aboriginal cultural assessment methods

Dear Sir/Madam,

1. Introduction

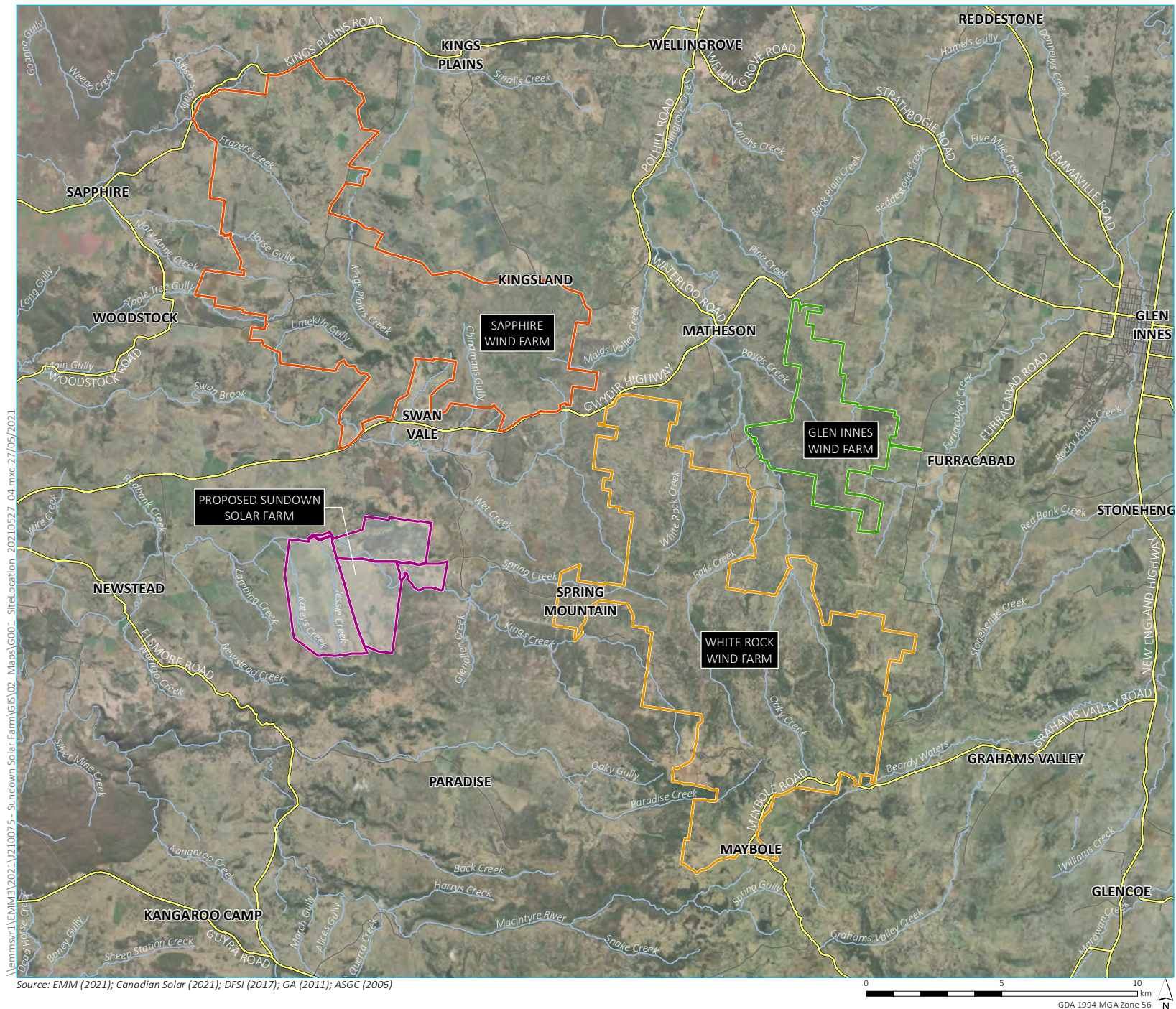
Thank you for registering your interest in being consulted on Aboriginal cultural heritage matters for the Sundown Solar Farm (the project). EMM Consulting Pty Limited (EMM), on behalf of Canadian Solar (Australia) Pty Ltd is preparing an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment (ACHA) for the project. The ACHA will support a broader environmental impact statement (EIS) currently being prepared for the project.

The aims of this letter are to:

- provide an overview of the project and approval pathways;
- establish the purpose and aims of the Aboriginal consultation process;
- provide your party with an opportunity to inform EMM about any Aboriginal cultural heritage values associated with the project and how they may affect, inform or refine the project and/or assessment methods;
- identify any culturally appropriate protocols that registered parties wish to be adopted during the information gathering process (eg protocols during field survey, or handling of culturally sensitive information); and
- present a draft of the intended ACHA methods for your review and comment. We welcome your written feedback at your earliest opportunity, and no later than **6 July 2021**.

Letters attached to email is the preferred mode of written communication as it will reduce postal waiting periods.

This document is provided in accordance with section 4.3.1 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*, which sets out the Aboriginal consultation requirements for the project. For those registered parties who are sole traders, we will only be able to accept feedback from the person registered as the sole trader.



- KEY**
- ▬ Proposed Sundown Solar Farm
 - ▬ Glen Innes Wind Farm
 - ▬ Sapphire Wind Farm
 - ▬ White Rock Wind Farm
 - ▬ Major road
 - ▬ Minor road
 - ▬ Named watercourse

Site location

Sundown Solar Farm
Preliminary Project Description
Figure 1.1



1 Project description

1.1 Overview

Sundown Solar Farm is located near Sturmans Road, Spring Mountain, approximately 30 kilometres (km) east of Inverell in the Inverell Shire local government area (LGA) (Figure 1.1) (the project).

Canadian Solar proposes to develop a large-scale solar photovoltaic (PV) generation facility. The project will have an estimated capacity of 360 MW (AC) and will comprise solar arrays, transformers, inverters and associated infrastructure. A possible onsite battery (150 MW) may be added which would mean a total capacity of 430 MW (DC). The electricity generated onsite will contribute to and connect to the national electricity grid via an existing 330 kilovolt (kV) transmission line that traverses the site.

The study area encompasses a total area of approximately 1,600 hectares (ha) and is used for cropping and grazing. The entire site is zoned RU1 – Primary Production under the Inverell Shire Local Environmental Plan 2012 (Inverell LEP) and has historically been used for farming.

The footprint and scale of the project will be informed by the results of the EIS studies, to the goal of first avoiding and then minimising any environmental impacts and/or in response to consultation with relevant stakeholders. As such, the solar array footprint and associated infrastructure will be significantly smaller than the 1,600-ha study area, and an indicative site layout is provided in Figure 2.1. Note that all proposed solar panel arrays and associated infrastructure, access routes and transmission lines presented on Figure 2.1 are indicative only, and may be subject to refinement, addition, and exclusion to form the final project disturbance footprint.

1.2 Project infrastructure

The project will comprise the following key components:

- a network of PV solar panel arrays installed on a mounting system that tracks the sun;
- a battery energy storage system;
- an onsite 330 kV substation;
- an onsite 132/33 kV stage substation;
- electrical collection systems, power conversion units, switchyard and control room;
- underground cables;
- a management hub, including demountable offices and amenities and equipment sheds; and
- parking and internal access roads.

The conceptual site layout is shown in Figure 2.1.

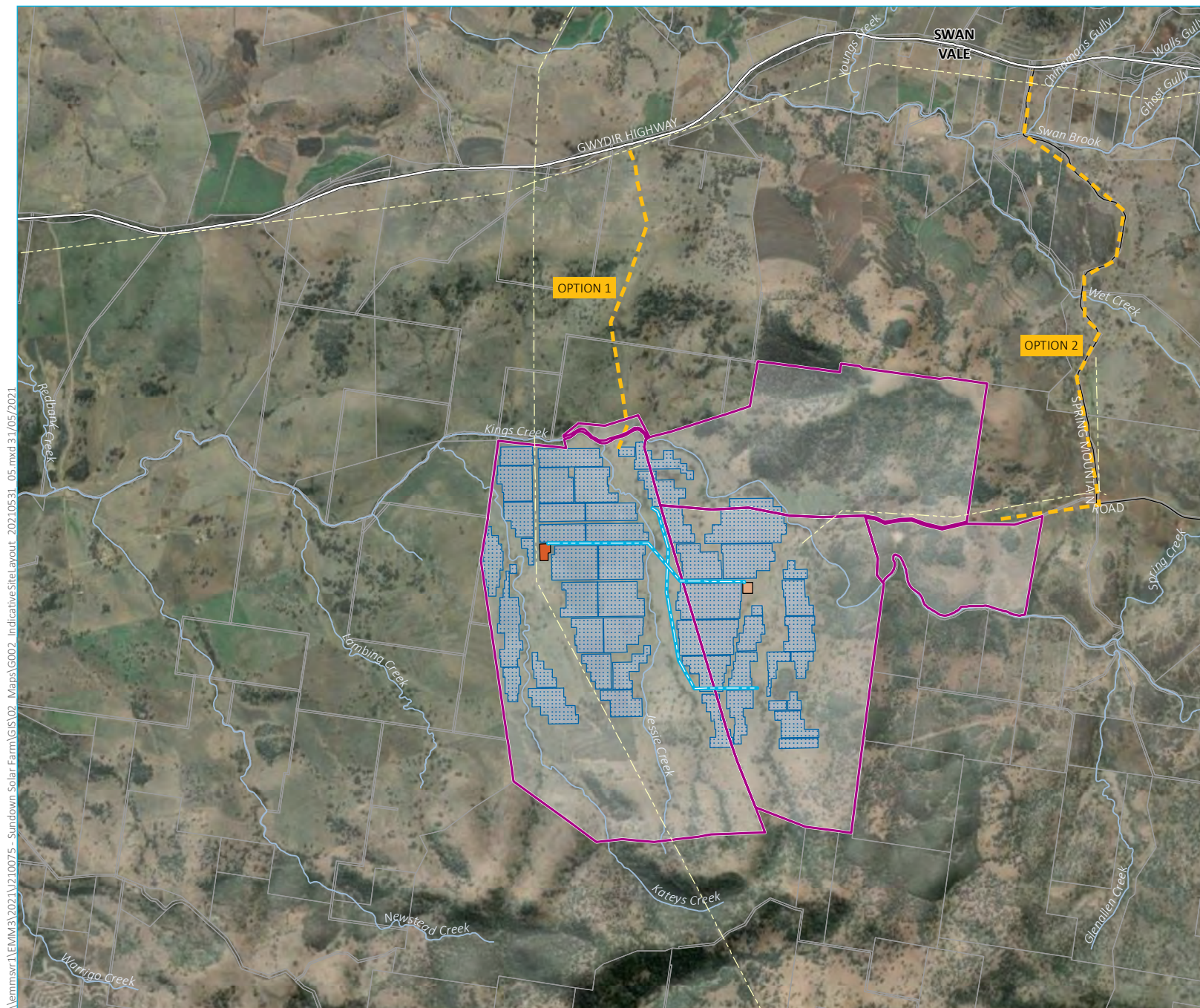
2 Project approval context

The project is a State significant development (SSD) under the State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011 (SRD SEPP). Therefore, a development application (DA) for the project is

required to be submitted under Part 4, Division 4.7 of the NSW *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). The NSW Minister for Planning, or the Minister's delegate, is the consent authority.

As required for SSD projects, the EIS (including the ACHA) will be prepared in accordance with the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs).

The abovementioned assessment pathway means that an Aboriginal heritage impact permit (AHIP) is not required for the project during the environmental assessment or for development consent. If the project is approved, any Aboriginal objects and/or places affected by the project would be managed under an Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan (AHMP), following endorsement by the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE).



- KEY**
- Major road
 - Minor road
 - Cadastral boundary
 - Proposed Sundown Solar Farm
 - Indicative site layout
 - Proposed solar panels
 - Proposed 132/33kV stage substation
 - Proposed 330kV substation
 - Proposed access route
 - Named watercourse
 - Overhead electricity transmission line
 - Existing
 - Proposed

Indicative site layout

Sundown Solar Farm
Preliminary Project Description
Figure 2.1



3 Preliminary desktop assessment

3.1 Overview

The following information is provided so that your party is introduced to the landscape within the study area and its archaeological context. This will assist to identify potential cultural importance to be identified during the early stages so that it can be considered for the upcoming fieldwork. This is intended as an overview only, and the ACHA will provide the more detailed background research and analysis that has been used to develop the predictive model of Aboriginal site location which will guide the archaeological survey.

3.2 Landscape overview

The study area is part of the New England Tablelands Bioregion which covers an area of more than 3,000,000 ha. Over 95% of this bioregion is within NSW, the rest extending north just into Queensland. The New England Tableland Bioregion is a stepped plateau of hills and plains with elevations between 600 and 1500 m on Permian sedimentary rocks, intrusive granites and extensive tertiary basalt flows.

Most of the land within the study area is characterised by low hills, with a number of creeks and drainage lines throughout. Kings Creek (4th order) runs south-east to north-east across the study area and continues along the norther boundary of the study area, joining the Macintyre River outside the study area to the west. Tributaries to Kings Creek within the study area, include Kateys Creek (3rd order) to the west, Jessie Creek (2nd order) in the centre of the study area and a number of 2nd and 3rd order creeks in the east of the study area.

The study area has been modified by past disturbances associated with clearing, cropping and livestock grazing.

3.3 Archaeological background

3.3.1 AHIMS search results

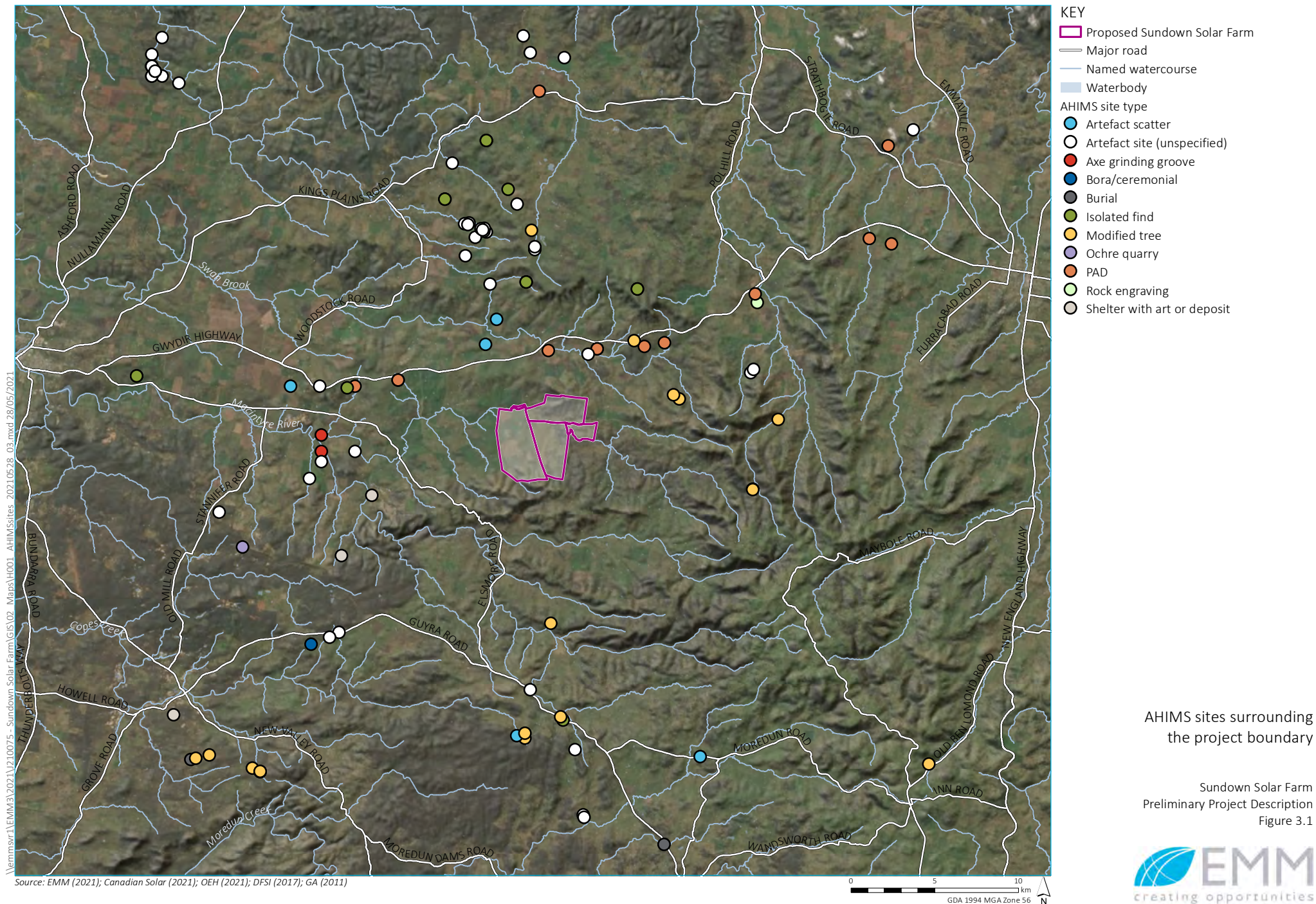
EMM conducted a search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) register on 4 May 2021. The search area covered an area of approximately 25 x 25 km, centred on the study area. The aim of the search was to identify if any Aboriginal sites or places are registered within the study area and to aid predictions for the study area from the frequency and distribution of Aboriginal site types in the broader landscape.

The AHIMS search identified 105 Aboriginal sites. These are shown in Figure 3.1.

The location of these sites largely reflects studies that have been undertaken ahead of development in the local area. No sites have been identified within the study area and the closest registered sites are over 2 km away.

The majority of AHIMS sites within the search area (65%) are artefact sites, including isolated finds and artefact scatters. Modified trees are another common site type in the local area (16%).

The AHIMS search also identified a site registered with restricted information, meaning that the location and site type was not provided in the search results. EMM contacted the AHIMS registrar on 4 May 2021 to verify if the restricted site is in the study area. A representative from the AHIMS office within Heritage NSW confirmed that the restricted site is outside the study area and will not be impacted.



AHIMS sites surrounding
the project boundary

Sundown Solar Farm
Preliminary Project Description
Figure 3.1

3.3.2 Archaeological studies and their implications

This section aims to summarise background research completed for the ACHA and discuss its implications for the study area based on landscape analysis. This provides a preamble to the predictive model presented in Section 4.3.4 which provides more succinct predictive statements for site types within the study area.

Initial archaeological research by UNE indicated that Aboriginal occupation of the Tablelands was seasonal and transitory because of the cold climate during winter and the associated lack of resources (Bowdler 1981). Some important early archaeological investigations such as rock shelters excavated by Carol Williams in 1979, including the Mt Yarrowyck Art Site (approximately 60 km south of the study area) indicated that the art site was occupied up to 4,000 years ago and that the area was used primarily as a ceremonial area along with maintenance areas, but not long-term habitation areas (Williams 1980, pp.83–85).

Two important studies by McBryde (174) and Bowdler (1981) emphasised that the New England region has a high number of ceremonial sites including Bora grounds, stone arrangements, carved trees and rock art sites. The distribution of stone arrangements and Bora grounds across the landscape is somewhat unpredictable as the choice of their location was based on spiritual reasons over landscape features and resources. Notwithstanding, sites such as stone arrangements have been noted to be commonly on hill crests, spurs and ridges (McBryde 1974). As such, these landforms in the study area with outcropping stone of suitably small boulders would have highest potential to feature such sites.

However, studies since the 1980s (Godwin 1990; Beck 2006; Appleton *et al* 2015) have challenged this theory. They argue that the area was occupied year-round, occupied more intensively than once thought and in more utilitarian ways. They found that during the later Holocene, Aboriginal occupation in this area became more visible, including a high number of ceremonial sites in association with areas of greatest lagoon concentration. They hypothesise that the drier, more uncertain climate of the late Holocene would have concentrated game around larger lagoons which became the focus of consumption and exchange for Aboriginal people. They argue that the concentration of resources would have supported larger numbers of people often associated with ceremonial activity.

In recent years, a number of Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment have been undertaken in relation to the development on solar and wind farms in the local area. These studies help to create a predictive model of the types of sites and locations that may be expected in the study area.

Table 3.1 Local Aboriginal studies

Project	Year of Aboriginal assessment	Distance from study area	Findings
New England Solar Farm	EMM (2018)	90 km south	Archaeological investigations identified 96 Aboriginal sites during the survey. The sites were predominantly artefact scatters and isolated finds. In addition, six grinding groove sites and thirteen scarred trees were identified. Of particular significance was a grinding groove, artefact scatter and PAD site, which is a rare site complex on a uniquely prominent landscape feature containing grinding grooves unmatched in size and extent by other known grinding grooves in the local area. Crest landforms contained the highest frequency of sites (57%) and the most archaeologically significant sites, including all of the stone quarry sites, all open stone artefact sites attributed with PAD and the most significant grinding groove site. Most of the sites identified on flats and watercourses were isolated artefacts but also included isolated incidences of scarred trees and artefact scatters.

Table 3.1 Local Aboriginal studies

Project	Year of Aboriginal assessment	Distance from study area	Findings
Sapphire Solar Farm	Dibden (2018)	12 km north	During archaeological survey, 15 low density artefact sites were recorded, most of which are isolated finds. The subject area was found to be highly disturbed by agricultural land use and, in some areas, by previous sapphire mining. The subject area was found to have relatively low archaeological sensitivity and significance.
Sapphire Wind Farm	Dibden (2011)	12 km north	As a result of survey, eight Aboriginal sites were identified including three low density artefact sites and five possible scarred trees. However, due to low visibility, coverage was low and more stone artefacts are likely to be present. The location of a reported stone arrangement/Bora Ring was inspected but no remnants were located. Overall, the study area was deemed to have low archaeological sensitivity.
White Rock Wind Farm	RPS (2010)	10 km east	Survey identified five Aboriginal sites comprising three scarred trees and two artefact scatters. One of the scarred trees was assessed as having high local significance because of its rarity. Artefact scatters and PADs occurred close to second and higher order creeks, but the assessment also found that creek terraces beyond the foot slopes of the ridges were preferred, as foot slope areas tended to hold substantial moisture after rain and remain inundated for some period afterwards due to the high clay content in the basalt soils. The report concluded that Aboriginal campsite activities were undertaken at lower elevations, on creek terraces located at a distance from the ridge footslopes. Survey indicated that the ridgetop areas were used as resource zones for flora and likely fauna.
Glen Innes Wind Farm	McCardle (2007)	18 km east	During survey one artefact was identified, an isolated axe head made from local basalt which did not appear to be <i>in situ</i>. Their investigation identified that proximity to water was an important factor in past occupation of the area and that the surrounding area contains raw materials typically used to manufacture stone tools, including basalt, metabasalt, quartz and granite. However, no areas of potential archaeological deposit (PAD) were identified. They concluded that past disturbances such as land clearance and grazing and subsequent erosion have impacted the landscape and associated cultural materials

i Archaeological sites overview

The findings of previous studies regarding the distribution of scatters of stone artefacts or isolated artefacts in the local area are generally consistent with established models in eastern NSW, that are based on proximity to water and the reliability of the water source. Larger sites with higher artefact densities are likely to occur near reliable streams, whereas smaller, low-density sites may occur near ephemeral streams. Elevated landforms with good outlook near streams are areas most likely to have been chosen for camp sites.

Carved trees, ceremonial Bora grounds and art sites have all been identified within the Tablelands and indicate the original inhabitants' important spiritual and physical connection to the landscape. Other surviving material remains include seed grinding and axe grinding grooves in rock slabs, cooking areas and stone artefact scatters representing open camp sites. Stone quarries and grinding groove sites have some

potential to occur in the study area, given the presence of basalt, a material used for stone axes and grinding stones.

Any stone artefact sites in the study area are likely to be a reflection of mid-Holocene occupation and later and may include backed microliths, and ground edge axes made from local and imported material (Beck 2006).

Archaeological evidence of burials has been identified in rock shelters, but also as open sites marked by earth mounds, piles of stones and nearby carved trees (McBryde 1974, pp. 136-153).

4 Draft assessment method

4.1 Objectives and methods overview

The purpose of the ACHA is to identify, assess and manage the Aboriginal heritage values related to the study area, specifically those that are at risk of being impacted. Aboriginal heritage values will be identified from the following methods:

- consultation with registered Aboriginal parties (RAPs) to identify Aboriginal sites, social or cultural values of the study area and places of special significance that should be considered;
- a search of the AHIMS register for records of previously registered Aboriginal sites (a completed search has not identified any previously recorded sites within the study area);
- development of a predictive model of Aboriginal site location from combining:
 - a review of past Aboriginal heritage studies, ethno-historical information related to the region and local area;
 - analysis of the environmental context (eg water, landforms, geology and soils); and
 - information from existing sites on the AHIMS register and/or knowledge held by Aboriginal parties.
- an archaeological survey by archaeologists and representatives from RAPs (refer to Section 5.4);
- archaeological test excavation (if appropriate and required – refer to Section 5.5);
- assessing the significance of Aboriginal places and/or objects identified in the course of the archaeological investigations and through Aboriginal community consultation;
- assessing the impact of the project on identified Aboriginal cultural heritage values; and
- proposing appropriate management measures for potentially impacted Aboriginal cultural heritage values in response to their assessed significance.

4.2 Assessment guidelines

The assessment will be undertaken in accordance with the anticipated SEARs for the project. This will involve following best practice archaeological investigation, Aboriginal consultation, significance assessment and impact assessment guidelines, which include:

- *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (DECCW 2011);
- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010); and

- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (the Code) (DECCW 2010a).

4.3 Aboriginal consultation

The roles, functions and responsibilities of all parties involved in the consultation process are outlined in Table 2. In accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010), each private Aboriginal organisation or individual who responded with a written request to be registered for consultation is referred to as a RAP. Government agencies who registered interest will also be consulted in parallel with RAPs.

Table 4.1 Roles, functions and responsibilities

Stakeholder	Roles and responsibilities
RAPs	Provide cultural perspectives, views, knowledge and advice to EMM. Indicate areas of cultural significance. Provide Aboriginal sites representatives for archaeological fieldwork (if desired and suitably qualified and insured). Have an awareness and understanding of the commercial environment and constraints in which the proponent operates. Demonstrate awareness and understanding of the opportunities to provide input into the ACHA and management recommendations. Identify, raise, and discuss cultural concerns, perspectives and assessment requirements (if any).
EMM (on behalf of Canadian Solar)	Undertake the ACHA, including coordinating and directing the fieldwork. Facilitate the Aboriginal consultation process. Consider the cultural perspectives, views, knowledge and advice of the RAPs in assessing cultural significance and developing management measures. Provide clear management measures that comply with relevant legislation, guidelines and significance.
All stakeholders	Mutual respect (each person has the right to have a say and be heard). Communicate in a professional manner.

4.4 Archaeological survey

4.4.1 Survey aims

EMM propose to conduct an archaeological field survey of the study area with the assistance of RAP representatives. It is anticipated that the survey will take approximately four days. Based on the outcomes of the survey and further refinement of project infrastructure, further survey may be required.

The survey area has been defined by the study area, and therefore most of the survey will take place in the study area. There are currently two options for road access routes that will extend outside the study area. The chosen road footprint will be surveyed. There may also be opportunities to inspect areas of interest outside the study area if it will help inform the assessment. **We welcome your party's advice on areas of cultural importance that should be inspected as part of the survey.**

Areas of low archaeological potential will also need to be verified as these may be the areas most suitable for development in order to avoid significant sites or places if identified during survey.

The primary aims of the survey will be to:

- identify Aboriginal sites or potential Aboriginal places with the assistance of Aboriginal knowledge holders;
- characterise the landscape to aid predictions of surface and sub-surface archaeological potential;
- identify areas that may require further investigation if planned for development;
- identify areas that should be avoided by project construction where possible; and
- identify areas with minor or no heritage constraints that are suitable for development.

4.4.2 Sampling strategy

i Overview

Survey of the study area would be undertaken to identify any extant Aboriginal objects or sites. Surface investigation will consist of the survey team evenly spaced (5-10 m apart) walking transects across accessible parts of the study area. The focus of the team will be to both investigate soil exposures for extant Aboriginal objects and identify landforms that have potential for cultural material to be present (either surface or subsurface). All Aboriginal objects and/or landforms of interest would be mapped and documented using hand-held GPS, photographs, sketches and written description.

The study area will be divided into classes of landform units for sampling during the survey. It should be acknowledged that the entire ground surface within the study area (ie 1,600 ha) project boundary will not be surveyed, but a representative sample of each landform unit class will be gathered to characterise the archaeology, or its potential, of the study area. It is also important to note, that the survey will focus on the proposed disturbance footprint where Aboriginal objects would have potential to be impacted if present.

For areas not covered by survey, EMM will prepare an archaeological sensitivity model which will be made based on the results for the surveyed areas. The reliability of the predictive model will be dependent on the outcomes of the fieldwork. The archaeological sensitivity model will be useful to identify project constraints and possibly where further investigation, avoidance or mitigation is required.

The survey sampling strategy will be updated based on feedback from the RAPs and may incorporate areas of known or potential Aboriginal objects or places from knowledge held by RAPs.

The survey will be undertaken using the following general methodology:

- Pedestrian survey, supplemented by vehicle survey in instances where reconnaissance to characterise certain landscape features is required.
- Survey and recording according to survey unit and/or transect.
- Recording of beginning and end points of transects or the boundaries of survey units, and the spacing between survey personnel.
- Recording of landform, soil information, land surface, vegetation conditions, visibility and exposure, and survey coverage.
- Recording of any identified Aboriginal sites identified according to Requirements 6-8, and recording of any identified Aboriginal objects in accordance with Requirements 18-24 of the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (the Code of Practice) (DECCW 2010).
- If any Aboriginal objects and/or sites are identified in the course of the survey, site cards will be completed and submitted to the AHIMS registrar.

- In the event of Aboriginal heritage being identified within the study area, undertake discussions on site as to the potential further investigation and/or management of these finds.

ii Landform division for sampling

The study area has been divided into broad landform unit classes using the *Australian Soil and Land Survey Field Book* (National Committee on Soil and Terrain 2009), which will guide the boundaries of survey transects. The landform unit classes comprise:

- watercourses – this includes stream channels and a 50 m corridor of land adjacent to the watercourses. Watercourse landform units are further divided into three categories: 1st and 2nd order streams, 3rd order streams and 4th order and above;
- crests – this includes hill crests, spurs, and ridges;
- hill slopes – this is further divided into two categories: very gentle to gently inclined slopes (representing areas suitable for camping activities) and slopes of moderate inclination and above (representing steeper terrain not typically suitable for open camp sites; and
- flats – this includes flat terrain including undulating plains, floodplains and terraces.

iii Sampling approach

The survey will focus on areas predicted to have high archaeological sensitivity to verify the accuracy of the predictive model and identify its implications for the development footprint. In general terms, areas to be targeted for high sensitivity will comprise:

- watercourses and level to gently inclined landforms within 200 m of streams for open camp sites, 4th order and above streams receiving particular emphasis;
- areas of outcropping stone identified in the predictive model to have potential stone quarries, shelters, art or stone arrangements;
- areas with potential to have mature trees for modified trees; and
- areas identified by RAPs warranting inspection (to be updated after RAP review period).

Areas of moderate sensitivity for open camp sites will involve aiming to cover all watercourse landform units of 3rd order streams in the study area. The areas of low to moderate sensitivity for open camp sites include 1st and 2nd order watercourse landform units and will be surveyed to a lesser extent, meaning that possibly not all drainage depressions will be walked.

The alignment of proposed linear infrastructure (such as transmission lines and roads) will be traversed during survey. However, their proposed location is not confirmed and may not be included in the initial stages of survey.

4.5 Test excavation

The requirement for an archaeological test excavation as part of the ACHA is yet to be determined. Test excavation programs are typically implemented after survey fieldwork in areas where potential archaeological deposits (PADs) have been identified. If test excavation is required, EMM plan to follow the Code (DECCW 2010a). Deviations from the Code may be required depending on the nature of any PADs identified and their location.

Archaeological test excavation may be necessary if sub-surface Aboriginal objects with potential conservation value have a high probability of being present in an area, and the area cannot be substantially avoided by the project (DECCW 2010a, p.24). The proposed archaeological survey will aim to firstly identify areas of higher archaeological potential for avoidance, but excavation may still be required depending on the nature of proposed ground disturbance and the location of the development footprint within the study area.

EMM welcomes input from RAPs during the review period of this document and during field survey about the suitability of excavation in particular areas, acknowledging that there may be limitations around culturally sensitive areas. If, through the course of the ACHA the requirements for test excavation arises, EMM would employ the methods stipulated under requirements 14-17 of the Code.

EMM will provide adequate notice and seek RAP and Heritage NSW feedback prior to undertaking any test excavation program.

4.6 Post fieldwork

After fieldwork, a draft ACHA report will be prepared by EMM. Each RAP will be invited to submit relevant information on Aboriginal heritage values which will be addressed in the report. Each group (or individual if not part of a group) will be issued with a draft report for review and comment within a 28-day timeframe. All comments will be addressed in the final report.

5 Your feedback

5.1 Providing cultural information

Aboriginal heritage incorporates a wide range of values such as stories, traditions and cultural practices. EMM welcomes any advice from the Aboriginal community about any form of Aboriginal cultural heritage values (which might include archaeological sites or other types of values) relevant to the study area and its surrounds.

Knowledge of areas of cultural significance may include, but are not limited to:

- sites or places associated with ceremonies, spiritual/mythological beliefs and traditional knowledge, which date from pre-contact period (note that these activities do not have to have persisted until the present time);
- sites or places associated with historical associations, which date from the post-contact period and are remembered today (eg plant and animal resource use areas and known camp sites); and
- sites or places of contemporary significance, for which the significance has been acquired in recent times.

EMM is seeking cultural information about the study area from registered RAPs in accordance with Section 4.3 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010). If you are aware of any form of Aboriginal cultural heritage values (which might include archaeological sites or other types of values), please let us know so that we can take these values into account in the assessment (refer to Section 4.1).

We would appreciate any knowledge your party wishes to share. EMM is relying on the Aboriginal community for advice on non-archaeological Aboriginal values for the study area. We are happy to discuss any information which you may be willing to share, and will respect confidentiality where requested. Email is our preferred method of communication (see contact details at the end of this letter) but we will also accept letters and faxes, and information given in person.

5.2 Providing feedback on the methodology

EMM would appreciate your written feedback on the above methodology proposed for the investigation and assessment of the study area. In returning your answers, please include the following where appropriate:

- any protocols that you would like adopted during the project;
- identification of any Aboriginal objects of cultural significance and/or importance that you are aware of within the project area, and how you wish them to be dealt with during the project;
- identification of any places of cultural significance and/or importance that you are aware of within the activity area, and how you wish them to be dealt with during the project;
- guidance on the protocols, sensitivity, use and/or distribution of any cultural information that you provide to EMM Heritage; and
- whether you require any further information prior to EMM Heritage proceeding with the project.

6 Indicative timing

The following indicative timeframe is anticipated for the assessment. The timeframe is subject to change which may be influenced by changes in project design or additional requirements such as further survey or test excavation.

Table 5.6.1 Indicative timing

Stage	Timing
RAP response to presentation of information and methods (this letter)	Within 28 days of letter distribution (6 July 2021)
Field survey	July/August 2021
Preparation of draft report for RAP review	August 2021
RAP review of draft report	September 2021
Submission of final report to DPE	October 2021

7 What's next?

We look forward to receiving any response your party wishes to make about the methodology or any cultural information or protocols you would like to provide that may influence the project. Your response will be documented and considered as part of the ACHA. Please remember to respond prior to **6 July 2021**.

EMM will be contacting RAPs shortly with an additional letter to organise fieldwork participation from RAP representatives. Further information about the survey plan will be distributed prior to the survey.

Any questions or information?

Please feel free to contact me with any questions or queries about the project via email (provided below) or telephone on 0433 398 733.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Pchauvel". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Pamela Chauvel

Archaeologist

pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au

Pamela Chauvel

From: Cheryl Kitchener <anaiwannation@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, 9 June 2021 11:27 AM
To: Pamela Chauvel
Subject: Re: Sundown Solar Farm - Aboriginal consultation

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Thank you Pamela for the information on the Sundown Solar project

In response to the methodology, I am familiar with this method and agree with your proposal.

I would like to add for my part, that I am aware of sites within this cultural landscape and I also have cultural knowledge of this area. I would like to state that I will not share this information with proposed stakeholders if I believe that they are unaware of any cultural knowledge. I am happy to share information and my knowledge with EMM for the purposes of protecting cultural heritage within the project area.

I have extensive experience in field work in Anaiwan Country and believe that only people who are recognised and registered as Anaiwan Aboriginal Owners should be advising on Anaiwan culture in Anaiwan Country. For the success of this project I will ensure I communicate effectively and advise the relevant Archaeologists on information that is required.

I would also like to add that cultural information provided will be discussed and recorded for the purpose of this project.

Regards

Cheryl

Cheryl Kitchener

M: 0431 519 607

E: anaiwannation@gmail.com

On Mon, Jun 7, 2021 at 2:13 PM Pamela Chauvel <pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au> wrote:

Hi all,

Thank you for registering for Aboriginal consultation on the Sundown Solar Farm project. I've attached a letter which has more information about the project and what will be happening. Please let me know in writing (by replying to this email) before **6 July** if you have any comments.

The letter also asks if there is any cultural information about the project area that you wish to share. This can be provided at any time up until the finalisation of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) report.

If you have any questions, I can be reached by email or on 0433 398 733.

Kind regards,

Pamela

Pamela Chauvel

Archaeologist



T 02 9493 9500

M 0433 398 733

D 02 9493 9554

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Please note: My working days are Monday, Wednesday and Thursday

Pamela Chauvel

From: Pamela Chauvel
Sent: Wednesday, 9 March 2022 8:37 AM
To: Pamela Chauvel
Cc: Ryan Desic
Subject: Sundown Solar - project update
Attachments: J210075_RAPNotice_testex.pdf

Hi all,

I hope you are staying safe in this crazy rain. I know the areas where many of you live have been hit hard.

When we last wrote to you, Canadian Solar were revising the project footprint and while they have been able to avoid a number of identified Aboriginal sites, it is likely that an area beside Kings Creek cannot be avoided. This means that test excavation (four – five days) is likely to be required. The letter attached to this email has more details and a map of the area of potential archaeological deposit (PAD) where test excavation is likely.

We'll be in touch with more details once they have been confirmed.

All the best,
Pamela

Pamela Chauvel

Senior Archaeologist



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M 0459 345 156
D 02 9493 9554
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Pamela Chauvel

From: Leroy Connors <leroyconnors1972@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, 9 March 2022 3:50 PM
To: Pamela Chauvel
Subject: Re: Sundown Solar - project update
Attachments: image001.png

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

No More Aniwan Walking On Our Country They Trying To Claim All The Way Up To The Q.L.D Border Maddness This Is Cultural Protocol Ok

On Wed, 9 Mar 2022, 8:37 am Pamela Chauvel, <pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au> wrote:

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All the best,

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Pamela Chauvel
Senior Archaeologist



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M 0459 345 156

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Pamela Chauvel

From: Pamela Chauvel
Sent: Wednesday, 11 May 2022 4:31 PM
To: Leroy Connors
Subject: RE: Sundown Solar - project update

Dear Leroy,

Thank you for your email regarding the proposed methodology for Sundown Solar Farm. In response to your concern regarding Anaiwan people being involved in the project, we'd like to assure you that we're working within the current established processes which require us to consult with all Aboriginal people who register for the project.

Kind regards,
Pamela

Pamela Chauvel

Senior Archaeologist



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M 0459 345 156
D 02 9493 9554
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From: Leroy Connors <leroyconnors1972@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, 9 March 2022 3:50 PM
To: Pamela Chauvel <pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Re: Sundown Solar - project update

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

No More Aniwan Walking On Our Country They Trying To Claim All The Way Up To The Q.L.D Border Maddness This Is Cultural Protocol Ok

On Wed, 9 Mar 2022, 8:37 am Pamela Chauvel, <pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au> wrote:

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All the best,

Pamela

Pamela Chauvel

Senior Archaeologist



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Please note: My working days are Monday, Wednesday and Thursday

Pamela Chauvel

From: Vicky Gomeroi Duncan <vduncan@live.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 9 March 2022 9:54 AM
To: Pamela Chauvel
Subject: Re: Sundown Solar - project update

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Yaama PC
I'm ready

Yaluu



Vicky Hannah Gomeroi Duncan
innerah

From: Pamela Chauvel <pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, March 9, 2022 8:37:02 AM
To: Pamela Chauvel <pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au>
Cc: Ryan Desic <rdesic@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Sundown Solar - project update

Hi all,

I hope you are staying safe in this crazy rain. I know the areas where many of you live have been hit hard.

When we last wrote to you, Canadian Solar were revising the project footprint and while they have been able to avoid a number of identified Aboriginal sites, it is likely that an area beside Kings Creek cannot be avoided. This means that test excavation (four – five days) is likely to be required. The letter attached to this email has more details and a map of the area of potential archaeological deposit (PAD) where test excavation is likely.

We'll be in touch with more details once they have been confirmed.

All the best,
Pamela

Pamela Chauvel

Senior Archaeologist



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Please note: My working days are Monday, Wednesday and Thursday

9 March 2022

Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street
St Leonards NSW 2065
PO Box 21
St Leonards NSW 1590

T 02 9493 9500

E info@emmconsulting.com.au

www.emmconsulting.com.au

Re: Sundown Solar Farm - project update

Dear Registered Party,

1 Introduction and background

Thank you for your continued involvement in Aboriginal community consultation for the Sundown Solar Farm Project (the project), a photovoltaic (PV) solar development proposed by Canadian Solar. This letter provides an update on the progress of the project and information about a potential program of archaeological test excavation. EMM Consulting Pty Limited (EMM) on behalf of Canadian Solar welcomes your feedback on the content of this letter prior to **6 March 2022**.

Canadian Solar is currently refining the project footprint, but it is likely that an area identified as having potential archaeological deposit will be developed. Therefore, we wanted to let you know that test excavation is likely to be required if the area cannot be avoided. A map is provided at the end of this letter showing the proposed test excavation location should it be deemed necessary.

If test excavation is required, it will be conducted with the assistance of representatives from RAPs and take up to five days. The exact dates of the fieldwork including a roster for RAP fieldworker representatives would be provided closer to the time.

2 Scope

2.1 Background

EMM initially presented proposed assessment methodology for the project to RAPs in June 2021. This outlined that test excavation may be required as part of the project ACHA. EMM stated that the test excavation would follow the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (the Code) (DECCW 2010).

Canadian Solar are exploring opportunities to maximise their project development footprint by considering the development of a laydown area on land where six Aboriginal sites (SSF-OS10, SSF-OS12, SSF-OS13, SSF-IF2, SSF-IF10 and SSF-IF14) comprising an area of potential archaeological deposit (PAD) warranting test excavation were identified during archaeological survey in September 2021. Figure 1 at the end of this letter shows the indicative PAD area that has been delineated by

- a buffer off the visible surface artefacts, identified in an area with high surface exposure and visibility which provides a good indication of artefact distribution;
- the associated terrace landform; and
- where the boundary of the terrace landform is less defined, a buffer of 200 m from the creek line has been applied in line with predictive modelling of areas of higher archaeological sensitivity.

While the area has been moderately disturbed by vegetation clearing, ploughing, cultivation and localised excavation (for irrigation bunds), the area is notable within the project area for containing a higher concentration of surface artefacts. The landform, which would have provided an appealing camping location, is a very gently sloping stepped terrace within 200 m of Kings Creek (a fourth order stream) which increases in gradient to the south although there is no clear boundary between footslope and terrace.

The outline showing the PAD area in Figure 1 represents a conservative, anticipated boundary but it is only a prediction, the only way to define it would be to test excavate. Therefore, as ground disturbance of this area to the south of Kings Creek is likely to occur, EMM proposes to undertake test excavation at this area in accordance with the Code in order to characterise the archaeological deposit in this location. The results of the test excavation will determine the significance of this area and provide the basis to form suitable management measures.

The primary aim of the proposed test excavation is to establish drop-off in subsurface artefact frequencies and establish site boundaries and/or subsurface artefact concentrations.

2.2 Method

The proposed excavation method will follow the Code (DECCW 2010) and will generally be as follows:

- Linear transects made of up of 50 cm by 50 cm test pits will be excavated in the area of PAD beside Kings Creek (refer to Figure 1).
- The test pit transects will follow a grid system. Test pit locations in each transect will be spaced at a minimum of 5 m apart and up to 20 m apart. The exact spacing at each site may vary based on observations in the field and artefact density results as they come to hand.
- The first test pit at each site will be dug manually with hand tools in 5 cm levels termed 'spits' to identify the nature of the soils and to identify any stratigraphic sequence. All subsequent test pits will be excavated in 10 cm spits or in stratigraphic sequence (whichever is smaller).
- Each pit will be excavated until basal clay is reached, or to at least one spit (10 cm) below the artefact bearing level identified at each test area.
- Each test pit will be photographed and a soil profile/section drawn.
- All excavated soil will be dry-sieved through a 5 mm aperture mesh.
- All pits will be backfilled after recording.
- Soil samples may be taken for laboratory analysis.

2.2.1 Storing recovered material

The temporary location for the storage of artefacts will be in a lockable room at EMM's Sydney Office:

Ground Floor, Suite 1
20 Chandos Street
St Leonards NSW 1590

Artefacts will eventually be stored in an agreed keeping place or returned to country as agreed by RAPs. All excavated artefacts will be transferred back to the general area at the earliest reasonable opportunity.

2.2.2 Artefact analysis

Basic recording and analysis will be undertaken for the artefact assemblage recovered from the test excavation with the aim to form a baseline characterisation of the excavated material. Analysis of excavated stone artefacts will include:

- initial sorting and cleaning of excavated material;
- establishment of a computer database using Microsoft Access or Microsoft Excel (depending on the size of the assemblages) to record all provenance information;
- measuring and recording the attributes of stone artefacts; and
- statistical analysis of the data to explore the frequency, distribution, raw material type, implement type and size of the artefacts in the assemblage.

2.2.3 Test pit analysis

Landscape and soil information is important in understanding the integrity, nature, and distribution of the archaeology. Provenance analysis includes the recording, drawing and analysis of soil profiles to inform the integrity and potentially the date of the archaeological record.

3 Reporting

Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) site cards will be completed for each Aboriginal site and an Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Form prepared for each site impacted by the test excavation.

4 Closing

Thank you for your time. We appreciate the opportunity to consult with RAPs to decide on the most appropriate assessment methods. We will be contacting RAPs shortly once the project footprint has been determined and, if test excavation is required, will provide you with further details about fieldwork, including a fieldwork roster and logistics. If you have any queries or feedback on the content of this letter, please do not hesitate to contact me on my details below.

Yours sincerely

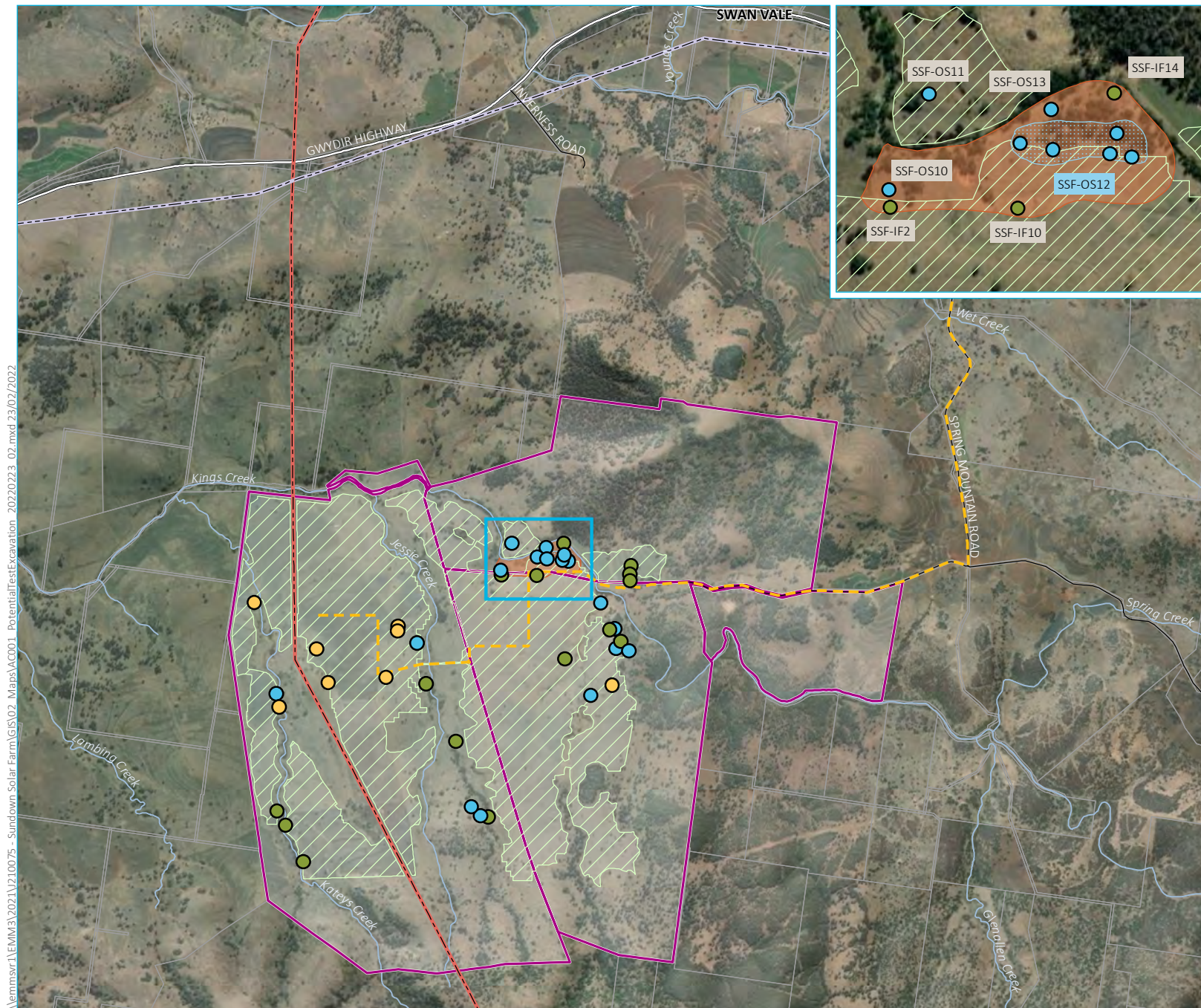


Pamela Chauvel

Senior Archaeologist

pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au

ph. 0459 345 156



- KEY**
- Study area
 - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
 - Potential archaeological deposit
 - SSF-OS12 extent
 - Cadastral boundary
 - Site access
 - Existing environment
 - Major road
 - Minor road
 - Named watercourse
 - Existing overhead transmission line
 - Armadale to Dumaresq (330 kV)
 - Glen Innes to Inverell (132 kV)
 - Archaeological feature
 - Artefact scatter (OS)
 - Isolated find (IF)
 - Modified tree (ST)

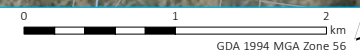
DRAFT

Potential test excavation location

Sundown Solar Farm
Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment
Figure 1



Source: EMM (2022); Canadian Solar (2021); DFSI (2017)



Pamela Chauvel

From: liza Duncan <lizaduncan7@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, 11 March 2022 7:59 PM
To: Pamela Chauvel
Subject: Re: Sundown Solar - project update
Attachments: image003.png

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Pam, Thank you for the email, just hope this rain stays away for awhile, also if the test pitting goes for 5 days would it be OK with you if Samantha Duncan does 3 days n Gayle Duncan does 2. Regards Liza Duncan

On Wed, 9 Mar 2022, 8:37 am Pamela Chauvel, <pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au> wrote:

Hi all,

I hope you are staying safe in this crazy rain. I know the areas where many of you live have been hit hard.

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We'll be in touch with more details once they have been confirmed.

All the best,

Pamela

Pamela Chauvel
Senior Archaeologist



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M 0459 345 156

D 02 9493 9554



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Please note: My working days are Monday, Wednesday and Thursday

Pamela Chauvel

From: Pamela Chauvel
Sent: Wednesday, 11 May 2022 7:27 AM
To: heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au;
Rose.OSullivan@environment.nsw.gov.au
Cc: Samantha Coras; Paul Freeman; Ryan Desic
Subject: Test Excavation notification - Sundown Solar Farm
Attachments: J210075_HeritageNSW_notification_V1.pdf

Dear Rose,

Please find attached, notice of a test excavation to be conducted at Spring Mountain near Inverell (part of the Sundown Solar Farm project) in accordance with Section 15c of the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*.

The excavation is proposed to take place over 3 days between 7 – 9 June 2022. A methodology has also been attached in fulfilment of Requirement 15c of the Code.

Please feel free to contact me should you wish to discuss.

Kind regards,
Pamela

Pamela Chauvel

Senior Archaeologist



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M 0459 345 156
D 02 9493 9554
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Pamela Chauvel

From: Pamela Chauvel
Sent: Wednesday, 11 May 2022 4:33 PM
To: Pamela Chauvel
Cc: Samantha Coras; Paul Freeman; Ryan Desic
Subject: Sundown Solar Farm - test excavation

Hi all,

In our last email to you (9 March) we notified you that Canadian Solar were revising the Sundown Solar project footprint and that it was likely that an area beside Kings Creek, identified as having potential archaeological deposit, could not be avoided. This has now been confirmed and therefore test excavation will be going ahead on 7, 8 and 9 June 2022.

This email is to invite you to apply to participate in the test excavation. Please note that this is physical work that involves digging, carrying and lifting buckets.

Eligible fieldworkers will need to have suitable insurances in place in order to participate. Applications to participate in fieldwork will not be considered without attached copies of workers compensation and public liability insurance, or evidence that workers compensation is not required.

EMM is committed to ensuring the safety of everyone working on site. To avoid the spread of COVID-19, fieldwork participants will need to provide proof of vaccination and be willing to undertake daily rapid antigen tests (RATs).

If you would like to be involved in the fieldwork for this project, please respond by **20 May 2022**. In your response, please include:

- the name and contact number of the site officer;
- relevant insurances; and
- proof of COVID-19 vaccination.

Given the large number of RAPs for the project (27 in total) Canadian Solar will not be able to offer employment to all eligible parties, regardless of insurance status. As specified by the Heritage NSW guidelines, involvement in fieldwork is separate from the Aboriginal community consultation process. We will continue to consult with all registered parties regardless of the outcomes of the fieldwork application process.

Test excavation will be in accordance with the Code of Practice and as outlined in the methodology that we sent out on 9 March. Thank you to everyone who sent a response. If you have any questions or would like additional information please let me know.

Kind regards,
Pamela

Pamela Chauvel

Senior Archaeologist



T 02 9493 9500

M 0459 345 156

D 02 9493 9554



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B.4 Stage 4 – issue of draft ACHA and responses

This section contains the following documents:

- letter detailing draft ACHA review process;
- letter inviting RAPs to an Aboriginal focus group (AFG) meeting regarding the draft ACHA;
- AFG meeting minutes; and
- RAP feedback to the draft ACHA report.

Pamela Chauvel

From: Alan Williams
Sent: Friday, 12 August 2022 9:15 PM
To: Alan Williams
Cc: Paul Freeman; Mary-Anne Siebert; Pamela Chauvel
Subject: Sundown Solar Farm - ACHA - report for review

Dear All,

Thank you for your ongoing involvement in EMM's Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment (ACHA) of the proposed Sundown Solar Farm, east of Inverell, NSW. Following consultation with the local Aboriginal community and field investigations over the last several months, we have now completed the ACHA (to draft) to inform the potential impacts to cultural heritage, and processes to manage them.

Overall, the investigations identified 36 Aboriginal objects, sites and/or places across the study area. Through project re-design and further investigation, some 21 of these sites will be avoided by the proposed activity. This includes all of those sites identified as of high significance, and the majority of those considered of moderate significance. Of the 15 sites within the impact footprint, 14 are isolated stone artefacts and/or low density artefact scatters. The report recommends the development of an Aboriginal cultural heritage management plan (ACHMP) to provide a framework for managing cultural heritage in the event the project is approved. Within the ACHMP, specific recommendations include developing ongoing consultation requirements with the local Aboriginal community, the collection and recovery of those sites that will be adversely affected, the relocation of one of the culturally modified trees (a dead fallen tree), the protection of other sites in the vicinity of the proposed activity, and establishing an agreement to allow future access to several identified natural ochre deposits on Jessie Creek.

I include a link to the report below, which is too big to attach. If you want a hard copy, please let me know and I'll get one in the post.

 [Sundown Solar Farm](#)

We would value you or your organisation's review of the report. If you wish to provide inputs into, or comment on the report, can you please respond back to myself or Pamela Chauvel by the 9 September 2022.

Happy to discuss,
Best Wishes

AI

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA MAACA

Associate Director

National Technical Leader, Aboriginal Heritage

Bushfire, Ecology, Heritage and Spatial Solutions



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M 0438 104 740

D 02 9493 9584



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Pamela Chauvel

From: Greg <anaiwanlalc@tingha.net>
Sent: Thursday, 8 September 2022 9:50 AM
To: Pamela Chauvel; Alan Williams
Cc: Paul Freeman; Mary-Anne Siebert
Subject: Re: Sundown Solar Farm - ACHA - report for review

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi PC,
I'm happy with the Report as discussed at Inverell on Tuesday 6th September provided the suggestions raised are added.

Regards

Gregory T. Livermore
Chief Executive Officer
Anaiwan LALC

Tel: 0267 233 022

Fax: 0267 233 023

Mob: 0428 200 245



From: Pamela Chauvel <pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Thursday, September 8, 2022 7:22 AM
To: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Cc: Paul Freeman <pfreeman@emmconsulting.com.au>; Mary-Anne Siebert <msiebert@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: RE: Sundown Solar Farm - ACHA - report for review

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The link to the report is here:  [Sundown Solar Farm](#)

Please let me know if you have any questions.

All the best,
Pamela

Pamela Chauvel
Senior Archaeologist

T 02 9493 9500

M 0459 345 156

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Note: My work days are Monday, Wednesday and Thursday.

From: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Friday, 12 August 2022 9:15 PM
To: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Cc: Paul Freeman <pfreeman@emmconsulting.com.au>; Mary-Anne Siebert <msiebert@emmconsulting.com.au>; Pamela Chauvel <pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au>
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Happy to discuss,
Best Wishes

AI

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA MAACAI

Associate Director

National Technical Leader, Aboriginal Heritage

Bushfire, Ecology, Heritage and Spatial Solutions

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Pamela Chauvel

From: Iwatta Aboriginal Corporation <iwattaac@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, 8 September 2022 10:46 PM
To: Pamela Chauvel
Subject: Re: Sundown Solar Farm - ACHA - report for review

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hello Pamela,

The ACHA reads good to the members of Iwatta Aboriginal Corporation, but we have some suggestions/requests:

- RAPS to monitor the installation of permanent protective fencing for the modified trees and Cultural buffer zones.
- RAPS to be fully involved in the rehabilitation of the project area, scheduled for the year 2060.
- All modified trees are to be deemed high significance until further assessment is completed, we recommend Mal Ridges (OEH) officer conduct the assessment.
- RAPS to monitor all initial ground disturbances, due to the fact that 99% of Cultural markers have been demolished. Eg: Burial markers, Bora grounds, stone arrangement, ECT...
- Ochre pits are deemed of high significance as they are associated with ceremonies and spiritual rituals.

Please contact Steve Ahoy (0439407828) or myself if you have any questions or concerns.

--

Thank You
Jocelyn Blair
Sites Officer
Iwatta Aboriginal Corporation
(E) iwattaac@gmail.com
(M) 0413990868



Iwatta Aboriginal Corporation and its members acknowledge that we are on the country of the Anaiwan people, who are the traditional custodians of the land, which we work from. We also pay our respect to their Elders past, present and emerging.

Pamela Chauvel

From: Samantha Duncan <duncans528@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, 8 September 2022 8:19 PM
To: Pamela Chauvel
Subject: Re: Sundown Solar Farm - ACHA - report for review
Attachments: image005.png

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Yaama Pam

I have read the report and agree with all contents of the report. Edgerton Kwiambal fully endorse the proposed project and look forward to working with you in the near future.

Yalu
Regards Samantha Duncan

On Thu, 8 Sep 2022, 7:22 am Pamela Chauvel, <pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au> wrote:

Hi all,

Just a reminder that the comment period for the Sundown Solar ACHA closes this Friday 9 September 2022 and the report will be finalised shortly after pending inclusion of any comments received.

The link to the report is here:  [Sundown Solar Farm](#)

Please let me know if you have any questions.

All the best,

Pamela

Pamela Chauvel
Senior Archaeologist

T 02 9493 9500



M 0459 345 156

D 02 9493 9554

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From: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>

Sent: Friday, 12 August 2022 9:15 PM

To: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>

Cc: Paul Freeman <pfreeman@emmconsulting.com.au>; Mary-Anne Siebert <msiebert@emmconsulting.com.au>; Pamela Chauvel <pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au>

Subject: Sundown Solar Farm - ACHA - report for review

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 [Sundown Solar Farm](#)

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Happy to discuss,

Best Wishes

AI

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA MAACA

Associate Director

National Technical Leader, Aboriginal Heritage

Bushfire, Ecology, Heritage and Spatial Solutions

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Pamela Chauvel

From: Vicky Gomeroi Duncan <vduncan@live.com.au>
Sent: Friday, 9 September 2022 9:15 AM
To: Alan Williams; Vicky Gomeroi Duncan; Pamela Chauvel; Paul Freeman
Subject: Re: Minutes of Sundown Solar Farm Aboriginal Focus Group Meeting - 6 September 2022

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Yaama

I recommend that one person from the registered groups attend future meetings and that person is responsible to report back to there community or organisations .

Yaluu



Vicky Hannah Gomeroi Duncan
innerah

From: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, September 7, 2022 9:00:24 PM
To: Vicky Gomeroi Duncan <vduncan@live.com.au>; Pamela Chauvel <pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au>; Paul Freeman <pfreeman@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: RE: Minutes of Sundown Solar Farm Aboriginal Focus Group Meeting - 6 September 2022

Thanks Vicky,

We'll tone the minutes down to reflect mixed views on this, and a need for further consideration in the Aboriginal cultural heritage management plan proposed. @Pamela, please modify to reflect this once any further comments are received.

A

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA MAACA

Associate Director | National Technical Leader, Aboriginal Heritage

T 02 9493 9584

M 0438 104 740

www.emmconsulting.com.au

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From: Vicky Gomeroi Duncan <vduncan@live.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 7 September 2022 5:03 PM
To: Pamela Chauvel <pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au>; Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>; Paul Freeman <pfreeman@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Re: Minutes of Sundown Solar Farm Aboriginal Focus Group Meeting - 6 September 2022

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Yaama

I don't agree with this

Protocols for fieldwork: Jo Irving (JI) raised the issue of how Aboriginal survey work is undertaken, particularly in regard to the issue of men and women's sites and the consideration of gender segregation during on-site activities.

Yaluu



Vicky Hannah Gomeroi Duncan
innerah

From: Pamela Chauvel <pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au>

Sent: Wednesday, September 7, 2022 2:32:28 PM

To: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>; Paul Freeman <pfreeman@emmconsulting.com.au>

Subject: Minutes of Sundown Solar Farm Aboriginal Focus Group Meeting - 6 September 2022

Hi all,

Thank you to those that were able to attend the meeting on Tuesday. Please find below some of the key points that were raised and discussed.

Meeting location: RSM Club, Inverell

Date: 6 September 2022, 9-11am

Meeting Attendees: Alan Williams (EMM); Pamela Chauvel (EMM); Joseph Irving; Greg Livermore (Anaiwan LALC); Christine Allen; Margaret Green; Elaine Williams; Leroy Connors; Ron Connors; Doris Trindall; Barbara Connors; Joyce Livermore; Yvonne Connors; and Vicky Duncan.

Invited, but unable to attend: Iwatta Aboriginal Corporation; Gomeroi Native Title Applicant; Edgerton/Kwiambal Aboriginal Corporation; Nunawanna Aboriginal Corporation; Jeremy Duncan.

Apologies: Steven Talbott

Key points and actions

- Ron Connors gave a Welcome to Country.
- Alan Williams (AW) provided information on the following
 - A review of the draft Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment (ACHA) provided a few weeks ago. This was focused on the overall findings of the report, including survey and test excavation, identified sites and places of cultural materials and values, significance of the finds, their potential impacts, and a detailed line by line discussion of the management strategy and recommendations.
 - Further exploration of any intangible and/or cultural values associated with the project area, and which may have not been captured to date. This included further consideration of flora and fauna.
 - Discussions around the Aboriginal cultural heritage management plan (ACHMP) being recommended, including its purposes, what it may include and how it would manage cultural materials into the future.
- **Discussion and outcomes:**
 - Feedback throughout the meeting was generally positive and supportive of the ACHA and proposed management measures, with a number of minor correction and/or clarification sought. These included:
 - *Protocols for fieldwork*: Jo Irving (JI) raised the issue of how Aboriginal survey work is undertaken, particularly in regard to the issue of men and women's sites and the consideration of gender segregation during on-site activities. AW responded that this has not been raised in the project to date, but certainly can be brought in as part of the process on any future works. EMM asks for cultural information and requirements at the start of every project involving Aboriginal consultation.

- *Flora and fauna* within the project footprint. JI emphasised the importance of protecting bush tucker and medicine as well as streams, fish and frogs. He pointed out that the ACHA is not just about 'sites' but also about cultural heritage. This was supported by a number of other participants. A number of options for mitigation measures for plant species of cultural significance were discussed such as: collecting a sample of particular plant species and their re-location to local nurseries or other identified venue determined by the Aboriginal parties; and the use of endemic and suitable species for any re-vegetation requirements for the project during and following construction. No particular plants of cultural significance in addition to those already mentioned in the report (draft ACHA p.66) were identified. AW responded that mitigation measures, in consultation with the Aboriginal community will be included in the ACHMP to consider flora and fauna further, and invited attendees to provide any additional information regarding flora and fauna in the next few days.
- AW and PC provided a summary of fieldwork undertaken and presented the maps within the report.
 - *Artefact sites*: Overall, cultural material across the proposed project footprint was sparse, comprising isolated finds and low density artefact scatters. An area beside Kings Creek was targeted for subsurface testing but artefact numbers were very low.
 - *Scar trees*: All trees identified during survey as culturally scarred will be avoided except for SSF-ST1 which is dead and lying down in the middle of a proposed solar array. Discussion in the field was that the tree could be moved to the edge of the project footprint. During the meeting some concern was raised regarding the integrity of the tree and whether it would survive a move. This will need to be confirmed and the appropriate management decided – whether the tree can be moved or will need to be fenced and avoided. AW also advised that there are a number of trees in the potential PV area (ST 6, 7 and 8), which would be avoided by the development, but would be surrounded by development activities into the future (ie the cultural landscape may be affected). Further discussion was undertaken that indicated that any scarred trees that may require harm would be subject to further assessment by an arboriculturist to determine cultural origins, and the outcomes of this assessment would further direct their management. It was agreed that such assessment would be undertaken with registered Aboriginal representatives present.
 - *Ochre resources*: AW pointed out that a buffer around the main creeklines will ensure that the ochre resources (and many of the trees, artefacts, and flora and fauna) will be avoided. In consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders, access for the Aboriginal community to the ochre resources including locations, methods, personnel and timing will be included in the ACHMP. Those present at the meeting were supportive of this.
- AW presented the *Significance Assessment* in the ACHA (Table 13.1) and invited comments regarding cultural significance. It was generally agreed that the scientific significance values could be applied to cultural significance (eg. the main ochre resource and 4 of the scarred trees were given a high significance rating for scientific and cultural values, all other sites were low or moderate). AW indicated that further thoughts and feedback on this could be provided following the meeting until report finalisation on Friday (9 September 2022).
- AW undertook a line by line review of the *Management Summary and Recommendations* (draft ACHA p.95-96). These were generally accepted with the following additions:
 - That suitable cultural protocols for site investigations (eg. separate walks for male/female participants) be developed;
 - That Aboriginal stakeholders are involved in any future management of culturally modified trees; and
 - That management of culturally significant flora be included.
- Meeting attendees were thanked for their time and encouraged to phone or email AW or PC if they have further questions or comments.

Please let us know if we've omitted anything and we'll update the minutes.

Kind regards,
Pamela

Pamela Chauvel

Senior Archaeologist



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M 0459 345 156
D 02 9493 9554
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Pamela Chauvel

From: Pamela Chauvel
Sent: Friday, 9 September 2022 1:48 PM
To: Joseph Murphy
Cc: Mishka Holt; Helen Orr; Alan Williams; Paul Freeman; Mary-Anne Siebert
Subject: RE: Sundown Solar Farm - ACHA - report for review

Hi Jo,

Thank you for reaching out, we value cultural input from the Gomeroi Applicant. At this stage, we unfortunately have to have the report finished by the timeframe extension you're seeking, but we can offer a one week extension (16 September 2022). Please can you provide any comments by that time for inclusion in the report. I would highlight that there will be further opportunities as the project progresses through the assessment process for comment if this is not readily achievable.

Kind regards,
Pamela

Pamela Chauvel

Senior Archaeologist



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From: Joseph Murphy <JMurphy@ntscorp.com.au>
Sent: Friday, 9 September 2022 11:59 AM
To: Pamela Chauvel <pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au>
Cc: Mishka Holt <mholt@ntscorp.com.au>; Helen Orr <horr@ntscorp.com.au>
Subject: FW: Sundown Solar Farm - ACHA - report for review

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Dear Pamela,

I hope that this email finds you well.

To follow up from my voicemail earlier today, I am writing in response to your draft ACHA report and EMM's request for comments. The Gomeroi Applicant is currently going through the section 66B process (replacing the applicant) which was filed just this week. We are still waiting for court orders for the applicant to be changed and have not been able to obtain instructions from Gomeroi.

As such, we ask that you provide an additional 2 weeks to provide comments on this ACHA. Could we propose to provide comments by **23 September 2022**?

If you'd like to discuss any of the above further, you are welcome to contact me on 9310 3188. Ask for Joe.

Kind regards,

Joe Murphy | Law Graduate



NTSCORP proudly acknowledge that our office is situated on the country of the Gadigal People of the Dharug Nation. We also acknowledge and pay our respect to their Elders past and present.

- | **f** 02 9310 4177 | **t** 61 2 9310 3188

e jmurphy@ntscorp.com.au | **w** www.ntscorp.com.au

Level 1, 44-70 Rosehill Street, Redfern, NSW 2016 Australia

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From: Pamela Chauvel <pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au>

Sent: Thursday, 8 September 2022 7:26 AM

To: Conor Wakefield <cwakefield@ntscorp.com.au>; Mishka Holt <mholt@ntscorp.com.au>

Subject: FW: Sundown Solar Farm - ACHA - report for review

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Please let me know if you have any questions.

All the best,
Pamela

Pamela Chauvel

Senior Archaeologist



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M 0459 345 156

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Happy to discuss,
Best Wishes

AI

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA MAACAI

Associate Director

National Technical Leader, Aboriginal Heritage

Bushfire, Ecology, Heritage and Spatial Solutions



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Pamela Chauvel

From: Alan Williams
Sent: Friday, 26 August 2022 1:53 PM
To: Alan Williams
Cc: Paul Freeman; Pamela Chauvel
Subject: Sundown Solar Farm - ACH - Aboriginal Focus Group meeting (6 September 2022)

Dear All,

Following the recent release of the draft Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report, we would like an opportunity to meet with you or your organisation to further discuss the contents and recommendations within it before finalisation. As such, we are proposing to undertake an Aboriginal focus group meeting with a selection of the registered Aboriginal parties in Inverell to allow this discussion.

Please find further details below:

Time: Tuesday 6th September between 9-11am.

Location: Inverell-Armajun Aboriginal Health Centre, 3 Rivers St, Inverell NSW 236 (to be confirmed) – if not available, we will select another option in Inverell;

Payment: We will pay \$220 ex GST for a representative of your organisation to attend the meeting. For payment, you will need to submit an invoice to EMM care of myself entitled 'Sundown Solar Farm – AFG meeting', and which we will pay typically within three weeks of receipt.

WHS: Your representative will be required to undertake a RATs test prior to participating in the meeting, EMM will provide this on the day.

Can you please let me know if you're interested/available to attend for numbers/catering/etc.

For those that are not based in Inverell, we will be travelling up from Sydney the day before and happy to meet en route if that's easier.

Happy to discuss

Thanks

Al

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA MAACA

Associate Director

National Technical Leader, Aboriginal Heritage

Bushfire, Ecology, Heritage and Spatial Solutions



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M 0438 104 740

D 02 9493 9584

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EMM is pleased to announce the acquisition of
Hunter-based acoustics consultancy Global Acoustics.
[Click here to read the full announcement.](#)

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Pamela Chauvel

From: Pamela Chauvel
Sent: Wednesday, 7 September 2022 2:32 PM
To: Alan Williams; Paul Freeman
Subject: Minutes of Sundown Solar Farm Aboriginal Focus Group Meeting - 6 September 2022

Hi all,

Thank you to those that were able to attend the meeting on Tuesday. Please find below some of the key points that were raised and discussed.

Meeting location: RSM Club, Inverell

Date: 6 September 2022, 9-11am

Meeting Attendees: Alan Williams (EMM); Pamela Chauvel (EMM); Joseph Irving; Greg Livermore (Anaiwan LALC); Christine Allen; Margaret Green; Elaine Williams; Leroy Connors; Ron Connors; Doris Trindall; Barbara Connors; Joyce Livermore; Yvonne Connors; and Vicky Duncan.

Invited, but unable to attend: Iwatta Aboriginal Corporation; Gomeroi Native Title Applicant; Edgerton/Kwiambal Aboriginal Corporation; Nunawanna Aboriginal Corporation; Jeremy Duncan.

Apologies: Steven Talbott

Key points and actions

- Ron Connors gave a Welcome to Country.
- Alan Williams (AW) provided information on the following
 - A review of the draft Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment (ACHA) provided a few weeks ago. This was focused on the overall findings of the report, including survey and test excavation, identified sites and places of cultural materials and values, significance of the finds, their potential impacts, and a detailed line by line discussion of the management strategy and recommendations.
 - Further exploration of any intangible and/or cultural values associated with the project area, and which may have not been captured to date. This included further consideration of flora and fauna.
 - Discussions around the Aboriginal cultural heritage management plan (ACHMP) being recommended, including its purposes, what it may include and how it would manage cultural materials into the future.
- **Discussion and outcomes:**
 - Feedback throughout the meeting was generally positive and supportive of the ACHA and proposed management measures, with a number of minor correction and/or clarification sought. These included:
 - *Protocols for fieldwork:* Jo Irving (JI) raised the issue of how Aboriginal survey work is undertaken, particularly in regard to the issue of men and women's sites and the consideration of gender segregation during on-site activities. AW responded that this has not been raised in the project to date, but certainly can be brought in as part of the process on any future works. EMM asks for cultural information and requirements at the start of every project involving Aboriginal consultation.
 - *Flora and fauna* within the project footprint. JI emphasised the importance of protecting bush tucker and medicine as well as streams, fish and frogs. He pointed out that the ACHA is not just about 'sites' but also about cultural heritage. This was supported by a number of other participants. A number of options for mitigation measures for plant species of cultural significance were discussed such as: collecting a sample of particular plant species and their re-location to local nurseries or other identified venue determined by the Aboriginal parties; and the use of endemic and suitable species for any re-vegetation requirements for the project during and following construction. No particular plants of cultural significance in

addition to those already mentioned in the report (draft ACHA p.66) were identified. AW responded that mitigation measures, in consultation with the Aboriginal community will be included in the ACHMP to consider flora and fauna further, and invited attendees to provide any additional information regarding flora and fauna in the next few days.

- AW and PC provided a summary of fieldwork undertaken and presented the maps within the report.
 - *Artefact sites*: Overall, cultural material across the proposed project footprint was sparse, comprising isolated finds and low density artefact scatters. An area beside Kings Creek was targeted for subsurface testing but artefact numbers were very low.
 - *Scar trees*: All trees identified during survey as culturally scarred will be avoided except for SSF-ST1 which is dead and lying down in the middle of a proposed solar array. Discussion in the field was that the tree could be moved to the edge of the project footprint. During the meeting some concern was raised regarding the integrity of the tree and whether it would survive a move. This will need to be confirmed and the appropriate management decided – whether the tree can be moved or will need to be fenced and avoided. AW also advised that there are a number of trees in the potential PV area (ST 6, 7 and 8), which would be avoided by the development, but would be surrounded by development activities into the future (ie the cultural landscape may be affected). Further discussion was undertaken that indicated that any scarred trees that may require harm would be subject to further assessment by an arboriculturist to determine cultural origins, and the outcomes of this assessment would further direct their management. It was agreed that such assessment would be undertaken with registered Aboriginal representatives present.
 - *Ochre resources*: AW pointed out that a buffer around the main creeklines will ensure that the ochre resources (and many of the trees, artefacts, and flora and fauna) will be avoided. In consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders, access for the Aboriginal community to the ochre resources including locations, methods, personnel and timing will be included in the ACHMP. Those present at the meeting were supportive of this.
- AW presented the *Significance Assessment* in the ACHA (Table 13.1) and invited comments regarding cultural significance. It was generally agreed that the scientific significance values could be applied to cultural significance (eg. the main ochre resource and 4 of the scarred trees were given a high significance rating for scientific and cultural values, all other sites were low or moderate). AW indicated that further thoughts and feedback on this could be provided following the meeting until report finalisation on Friday (9 September 2022).
- AW undertook a line by line review of the *Management Summary and Recommendations* (draft ACHA p.95-96). These were generally accepted with the following additions:
 - That suitable cultural protocols for site investigations (eg. separate walks for male/female participants) be developed;
 - That Aboriginal stakeholders are involved in any future management of culturally modified trees; and
 - That management of culturally significant flora be included.
- Meeting attendees were thanked for their time and encouraged to phone or email AW or PC if they have further questions or comments.

Please let us know if we've omitted anything and we'll update the minutes.

Kind regards,
Pamela

Pamela Chauvel

Senior Archaeologist



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M 0459 345 156
D 02 9493 9554
 Connect with us

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Note: My work days are Monday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Pamela Chauvel

From: Vicky Gomeroi Duncan <vduncan@live.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 7 September 2022 5:03 PM
To: Pamela Chauvel; Alan Williams; Paul Freeman
Subject: Re: Minutes of Sundown Solar Farm Aboriginal Focus Group Meeting - 6 September 2022

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Yaama

I don't agree with this

Protocols for fieldwork: Jo Irving (JI) raised the issue of how Aboriginal survey work is undertaken, particularly in regard to the issue of men and women's sites and the consideration of gender segregation during on-site activities.

Yaluu



Vicky Hannah Gomeroi Duncan
innerah

From: Pamela Chauvel <pchauvel@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, September 7, 2022 2:32:28 PM
To: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>; Paul Freeman <pfreeman@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Minutes of Sundown Solar Farm Aboriginal Focus Group Meeting - 6 September 2022

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Pamela Chauvel

Senior Archaeologist



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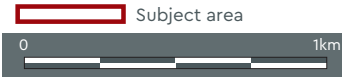
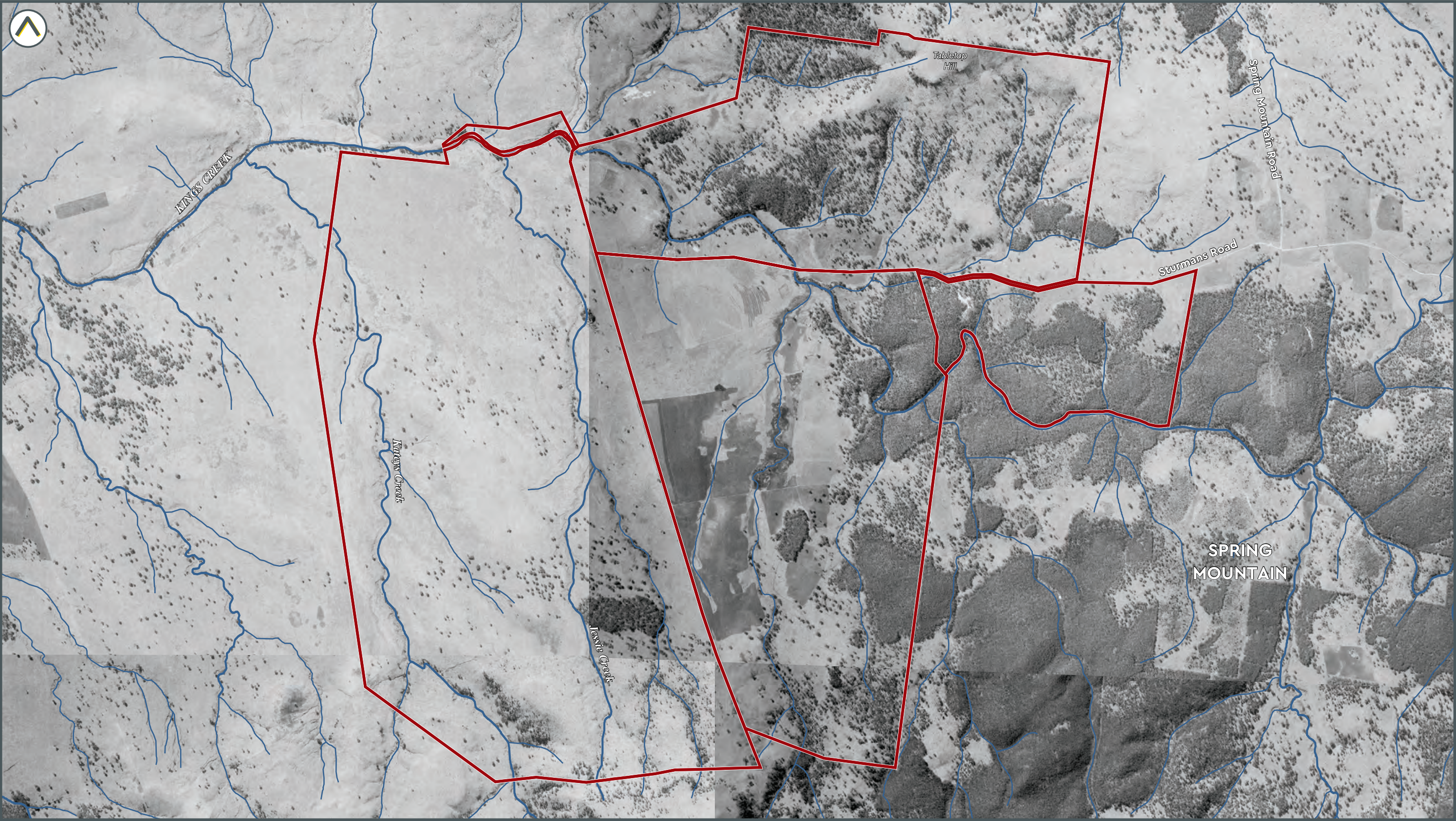
Note: My work days are Monday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Appendix C

Historical aerial photographs

HISTORIC AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH - 1962

Imagery Insight

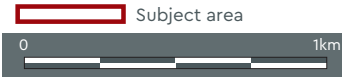
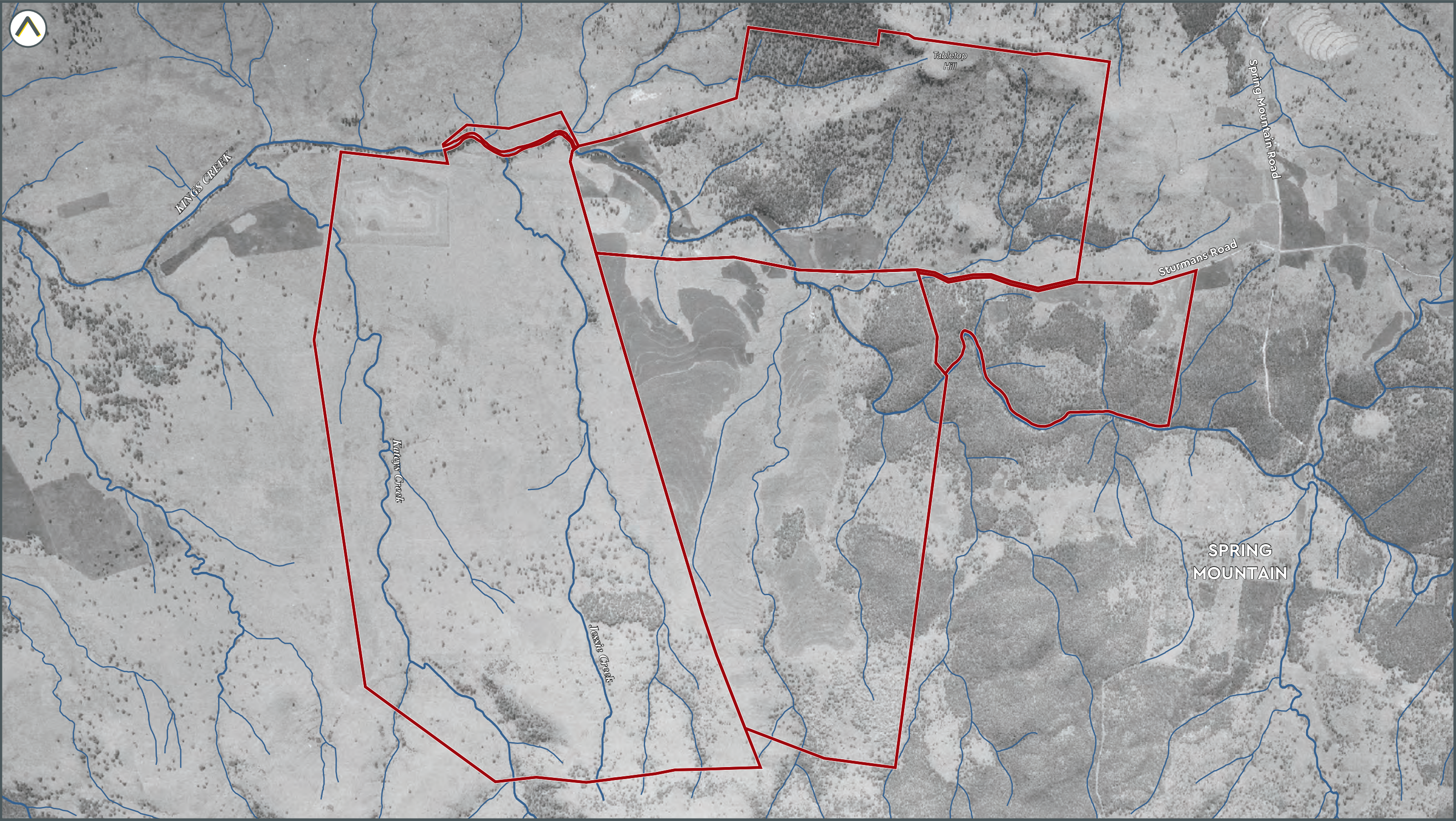


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HISTORIC AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH - 1975

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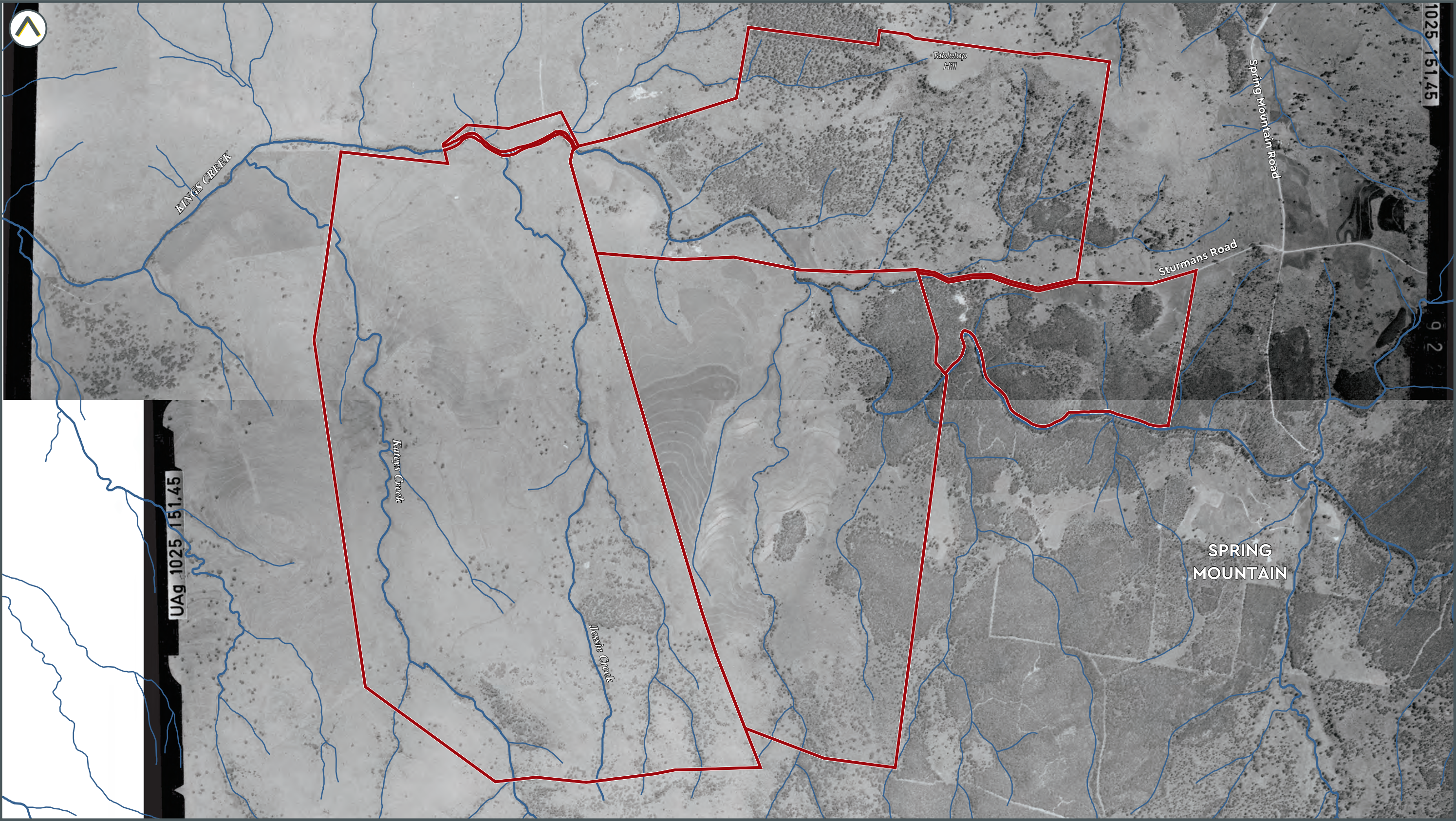


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HISTORIC AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH - 1982

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0 1km

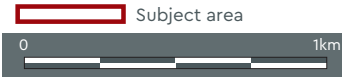
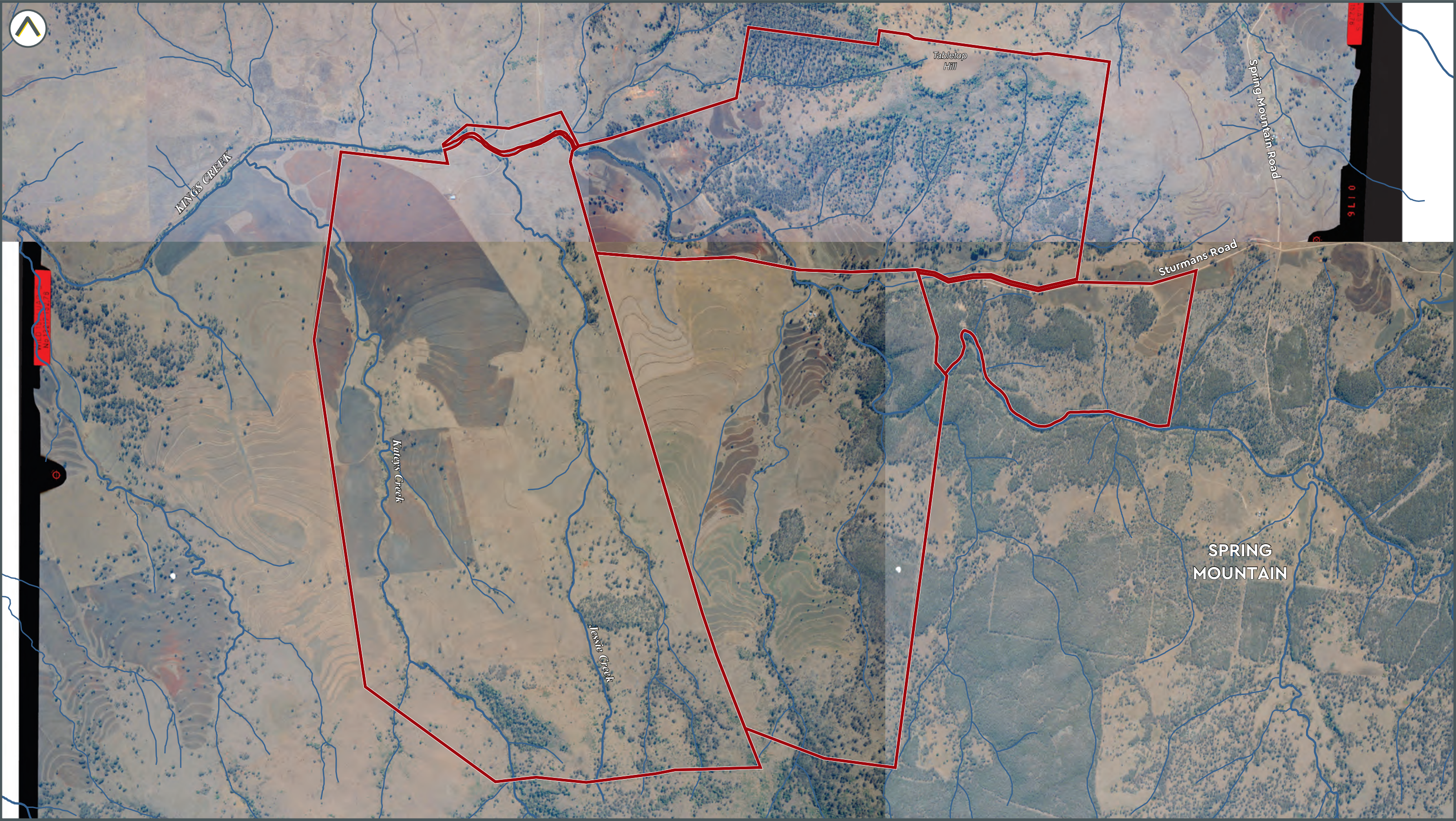


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HISTORIC AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH - 1994

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HISTORIC AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH - 1997

Imagery Insight



0 1km

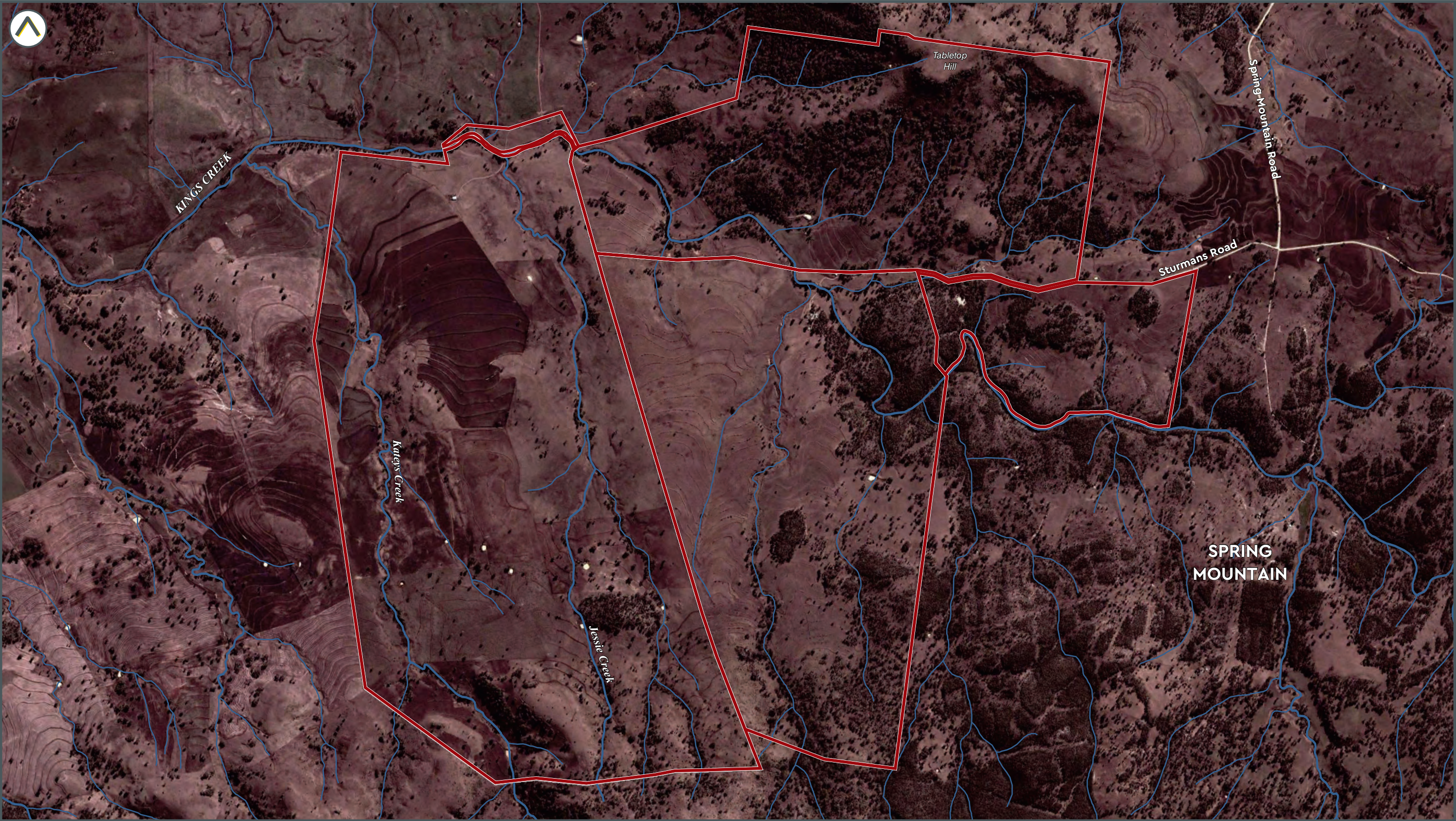


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HISTORIC AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH - 2010

Imagery Insight

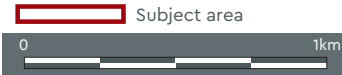
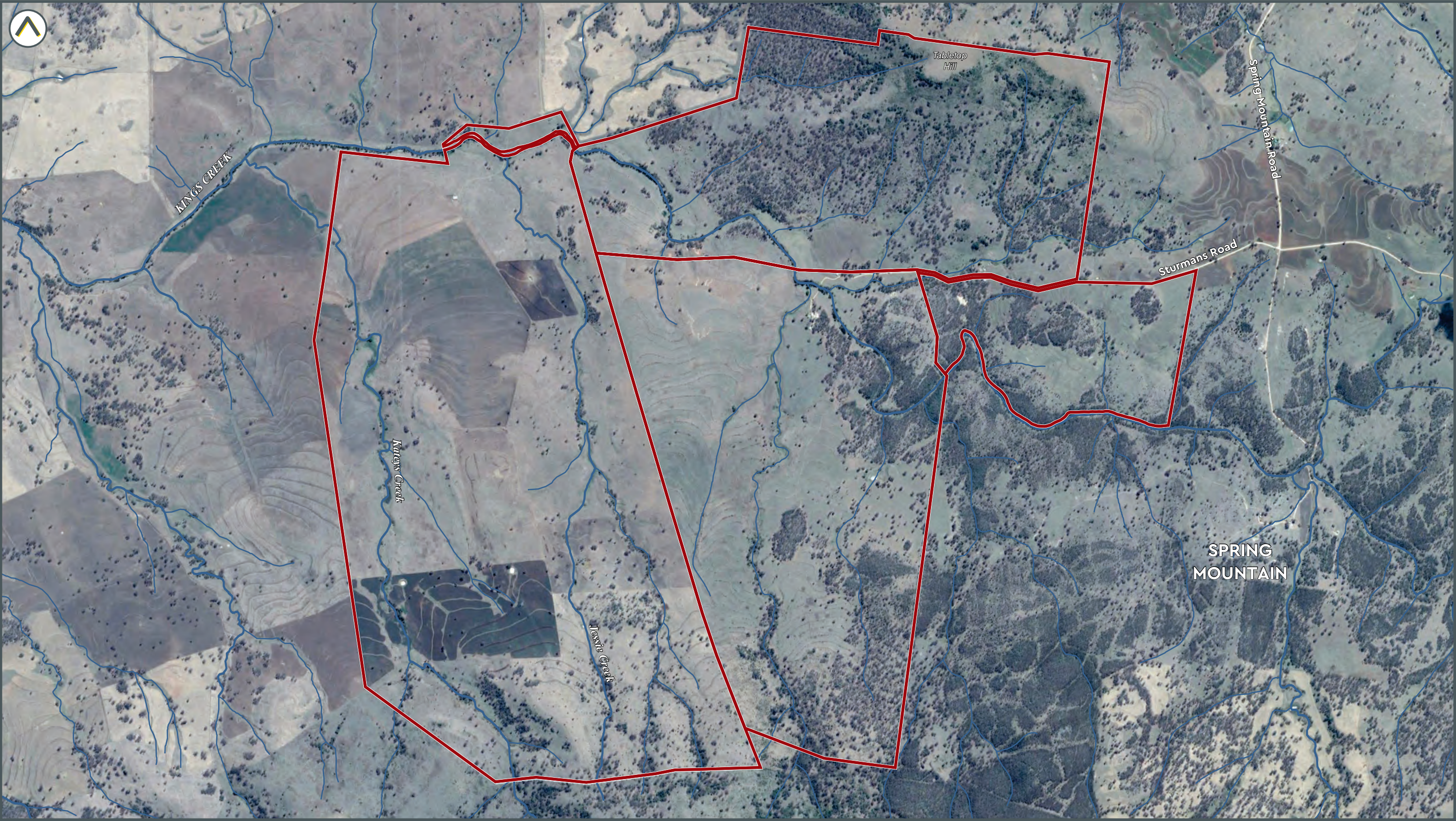


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HISTORIC AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH - 2013

Imagery Insight

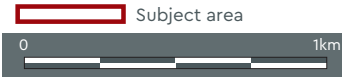
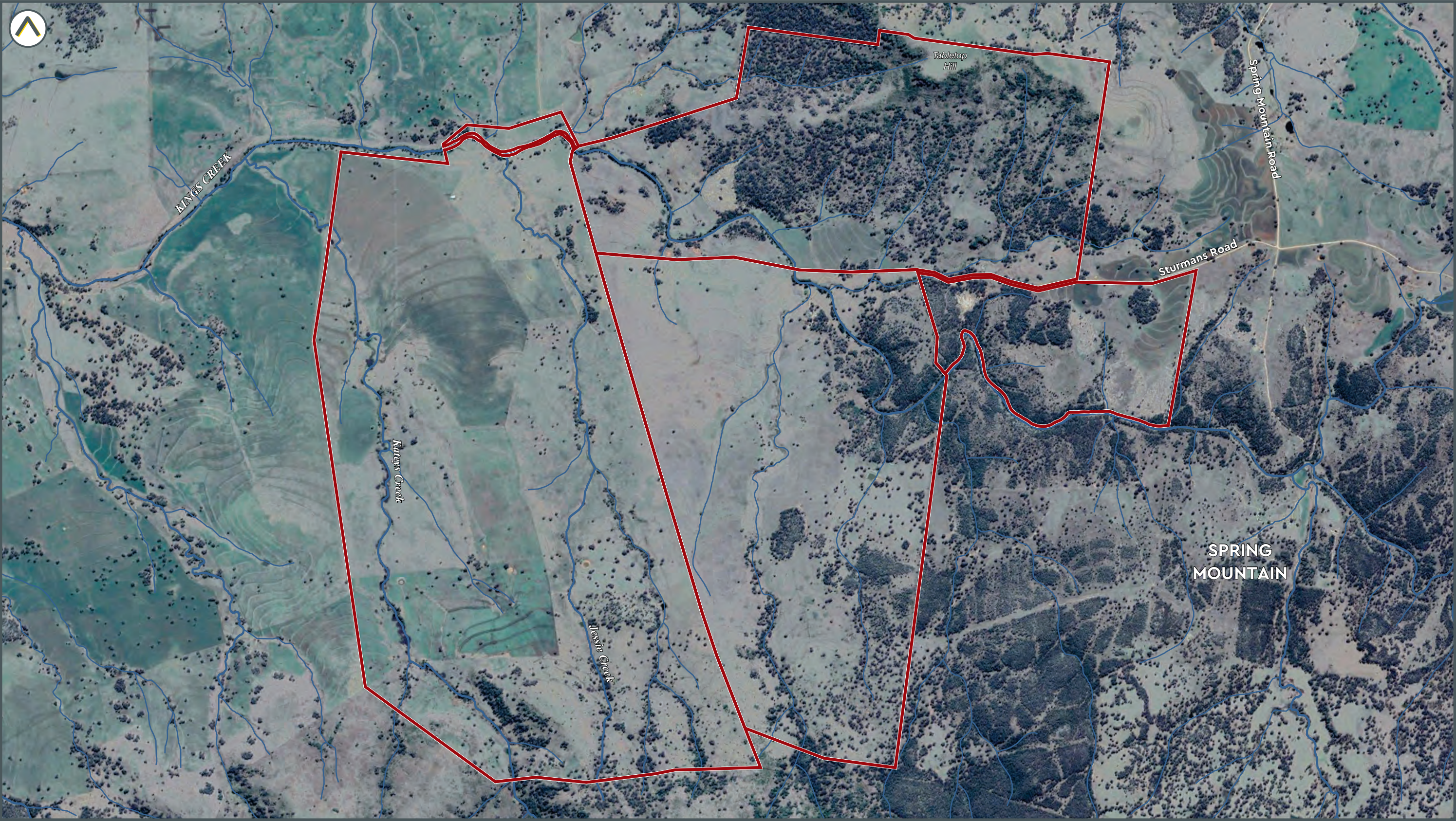


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HISTORIC AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH - 2018

Imagery Insight



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Appendix D

Additional archaeological information

D.1 Site definitions and recording methods used for this assessment

In the AHIMS database, Aboriginal sites are defined in several ways. At the simplest level, sites are recorded as 'closed' or 'open'. Closed sites are associated with rockshelters and include other evidence of Aboriginal occupation that may be present, such as areas where subsurface Aboriginal objects may occur within the shelter ('potential archaeological deposit' (PAD)), faunal remains, and art on the shelter walls (paintings/engravings). Open sites are broadly defined and encompass all other types of Aboriginal site features that are located in areas where there is no rockshelter (closed site). The most common open site features found generally include artefacts, grinding grooves, art, culturally modified trees, and shell deposits (middens) (OEH 2012). The presence or absence of stone artefacts is often a defining factor in site identification, with almost every site likely to have at least some associated artefacts, as discard or loss of this most ubiquitous and practically indestructible marker of past Aboriginal visitation.

Any one site (or group of linked sites described as a 'complex') can contain several different site features. For example, a shelter may have art on the walls, artefacts on the floor surface or outside the shelter, and be predicted to contain faunal remains and further artefacts in the accumulated deposit inside.

A description of terms used to describe different site features known to occur in the vicinity of the study area is provided in Table D.1 and use definitions provided by OEH and those adopted by EMM in their field investigations to ensure consistency in recording. Similarly, there may be places of contemporary significance to Aboriginal people in the region and that will require consultation with this community to identify.

Table D.1 Site definitions and recording

Site feature	Definition and recording methods
Aboriginal ceremony and Dreaming	Previously referred to as mythological sites these are spiritual/story places where no physical evidence of previous use of the place may occur; eg natural unmodified landscape features, ceremonial or spiritual areas, men's/women's sites, dreaming (creation) tracks, marriage places etc.
Artefact site (open stone artefact site)	Objects such as stone tools, and associated flaked material, spears, manuports, grindstones, discarded stone flakes, modified glass or shell demonstrating evidence of use of the area by Aboriginal people. Open stone artefact sites were defined by the presence of one (isolated find) or more (artefact scatter) stone artefacts visible on the ground surface. The boundaries of a site are limited to the spatial extent of the visible stone artefacts. The mapped site points and/or 'site areas' do not represent the areas of potential archaeological deposit (PAD) that also apply to some sites (refer to the term 'PAD' below). Open stone artefact sites were recorded by marking each artefact location or each cluster of artefacts within a 5 m radius as a separate waypoint in the GPS. Site boundaries were allocated by drawing a line around the cluster waypoints for each site using ArcGIS software. Stone artefacts more than 50 m apart were recorded as separate sites. EMM acknowledges that the 50 m rule applied here is an arbitrary distinction for site boundaries and is used mainly for efficiencies in site management and to establish consistency in site recording methods
Burials	A traditional or contemporary (post-contact) burial of an Aboriginal person, which may occur outside designated cemeteries and may not be marked; eg in caves, marked by stone cairns, in sand areas, along creek banks etc.
Fish trap	A modified area on watercourses where fish were trapped for short-term storage and gathering.
Grinding grooves	Grinding grooves were defined as an area of outcropping bedrock containing evidence of one or more grinding grooves where ground-stone hatchets or other grinding practices (ie seed grinding) were implemented.

Table D.1 **Site definitions and recording**

Site feature	Definition and recording methods
Habitation structure	Structures constructed by Aboriginal people for short- or long-term shelter. More temporary structures are commonly preserved away from the NSW coastline, may include historic camps of contemporary significance. Smaller structures may make use of natural materials such as branches, logs and bark sheets or manufactured materials such as corrugated iron to form shelters. Archaeological remains of a former structure such as chimney/fireplace, raised earth building platform, excavated pits, rubble mounds etc.
Modified tree (carved or scarred)	Trees which show the marks of modification as a result of cutting of bark from the trunk for use in the production of shields, canoes, boomerangs, burials shrouds, for medicinal purposes, foot holds etc., or alternately intentional carving of the heartwood of the tree to form a permanent marker to indicate ceremonial use/significance of a nearby area, again these carvings may also act as territorial or burial markers. Modified trees (either carved or scarred) can be difficult to identify. Scars commonly occur on trees through natural processes such as branch tears, insect damage, storm and fire damage and faunal damage. Scars can also occur from mechanical damage from vehicles or farming equipment. The attributes of potential scarred trees were discussed during the survey amongst archaeologists and RAPs before it was decided if a scar would be recorded or not. A precautionary approach was adopted, whereby some of the more ambiguous examples were recorded anyway. The assessment of scar trees was made from the experience of the survey team and the guideline <i>Aboriginal scarred trees in New South Wales: a field manual</i> (DEC 2005). In some of the more ambiguous examples, it cannot be verified whether some scars recorded during the survey are of natural or Aboriginal origin. In such instances, an expert evaluation by a scar tree expert would be required to determine the status of certain trees.

Table D.1 **Site definitions and recording**

Site feature	Definition and recording methods
Potential archaeological deposit (PAD)	An area where Aboriginal objects may occur below the ground surface. The term ‘potential archaeological deposit’ was first applied in Sydney regional archaeology in the 1980s and referred to rockshelters that were large enough and contained enough accumulated deposit to allow archaeologists to predict that subsurface cultural material was likely to be present. Since then the term has come to include open sites where the same prediction can be made. EMM has defined PADs as the predicted extent of concentrated subsurface Aboriginal objects in a particular area. PADs are not technically Aboriginal sites until, and if, subsurface Aboriginal objects are identified, which is typically established through archaeological test excavation. PAD areas have been assigned to landforms that are distinguishable from the surrounding landscape (eg elevated areas with good outlook overlooking watercourses) as being likely to retain higher artefact densities than the assumed ‘background scatter’ of archaeological material in the broader landscape. The identification of PADs associated with Aboriginal open camp sites was partly based on observations in the field and discussions with RAPs, but also related to the predictive model. Although PAD was attributed to areas for a variety of reasons, the main qualifiers were: • The presence of surface artefacts or other Aboriginal objects. Ground surface visibility as part of the archaeological survey effort was typically considered high enough in each PAD area to identify at least one or more surface artefacts thereby indicating likelihood of subsurface potential. Notwithstanding, finding no visible surface artefacts in an area would not disqualify an area from being attributed with PAD. • Level to gently inclined ground (<10%) indicating suitable camping or activity areas. • Contours that distinguish the landforms with PAD from the surrounding landscape (eg spur crest, hill crest or knoll). Landform boundaries were also interpreted through observations in the field. Notably, rocky crest landforms that were protected from intensive cultivation were often attributed with PAD. • Proximity to water: typically up to 100 m from first and second order streams and up to 200 m from third order streams and above. Elevated landforms at the confluence of higher order streams were also more likely to be attributed with PAD. EMM acknowledges that all PAD areas have been historically cleared of native vegetation and some have been subject to pasture improvements such as ploughing. As such, the term PAD does not assume high subsurface integrity; instead it is a prediction of potential subsurface artefact concentrations. All stone quarry sites are predicted to have PAD. The assumption is that in most cases the visible surface material at quarries is represented by larger artefacts (such as cores) and that smaller material (eg flakes) is likely to be buried.
Restricted	Site information contained in the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System is available only to certain authorised groups of people, as requested by the Aboriginal community. Detailed information may not be available in search reports.
Shell	An accumulation or deposit of shellfish from beach, estuarine, lacustrine or riverine species resulting from Aboriginal gathering or consumption. Usually found in deposits previously referred to as shell middens. Must be found in association with other objects like stone tools, fish bones, charcoal, fireplaces/hearths, and burials. Will vary greatly in size and composition.

Table D.1 **Site definitions and recording**

Site feature	Definition and recording methods
Stone quarry	Usually a source of good quality stone which is quarried and used for the production of stone tools. Stone quarries represent where Aboriginal people gathered raw stone materials for stone tools and/or manufactured stone tools from the adjacent source material. Quarry sites are found at rock outcrops where the material was of suitable quality to have been used to manufacture stone tools. Stone quarries were defined by the presence of outcropping stone material with nearby evidence of the same material type used in the stone tool manufacture process. This was most commonly indicated by large stone cores or stone flakes distributed amongst the same naturally outcropping material. EMM acknowledges that the 'open stone artefact' site type shares some of the same characteristics as 'stone quarries', such as the presence of stone artefacts. However, they have been distinguished from each other because quarries can not only represent open camping activities, but also a fixed location where Aboriginal people needed to visit to extract a resource. In contrast, the locations of typical open camp sites were not fixed but chosen by Aboriginal people for their favourable conditions.

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : J210075_Sundown

Client Service ID : 587718

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
12-4-0003	Matheson;	AGD	56	361500	6707900	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Isabel McBryde							
12-4-0004	Reddestone Creek;	AGD	56	370800	6718200	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	219,220
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Graham Connah							
11-6-0068	EL27	AGD	56	350000	6722500	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Robert Paton							
11-6-0069	EL28	AGD	56	347950	6722800	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Robert Paton							
11-6-0070	Tower 320 Scarred Tree	AGD	56	349172	6688753	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Annie Nicholson							
11-6-0071	EL29	AGD	56	347550	6723800	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Robert Paton							
11-6-0072	SSF 3(a) & 3(b)	AGD	56	347650	6681910	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 2		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Banbai Cultural Resource Officers							
11-6-0073	SSF 1	AGD	56	347150	6682050	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 10		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Banbai Cultural Resource Officers							
12-4-0019	Moredun 1	AGD	56	358100	6680810	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 11		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Banbai Cultural Resource Officers							
11-6-0074	SSF 2	AGD	56	347640	6682200	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 45, Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 2		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Banbai Cultural Resource Officers							
21-1-0102	BLB	AGD	56	371730	6680350	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Banbai Cultural Resource Officers							
20-3-0058	Glen Innes	AGD	56	351120	6677320	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Banbai Cultural Resource Officers							
11-6-0002	Elsmore Oaky Creek	AGD	56	336700	6692800	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Glen Morris							

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : J210075_Sundown

Client Service ID : 587718

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
11-6-0003	Elsmore Newstead Creek	AGD	56	335500	6699000	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mrs.M Baldwin,Glen Morris					<u>Permits</u>		
12-4-0023	PAD5 (GLEN INNES)	GDA	56	361478	6708602	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		101915
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jim Wheeler					<u>Permits</u>		
12-4-0024	PAD6 and PAD7 (GLEN INNES)	GDA	56	356063	6705686	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jim Wheeler					<u>Permits</u>		
11-6-0090	PAD8 (GLEN INNES)	GDA	56	354862	6705458	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		101915
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jim Wheeler					<u>Permits</u>		
11-6-0091	PAD9 (GLEN INNES)	GDA	56	349130	6705220	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		101915
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jim Wheeler					<u>Permits</u>		
11-6-0084	CG-OS-1 (Chinamans Gully Associated Pad 10 & Pad 11)	GDA	56	352050	6705311	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 4, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		101915
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jim Wheeler					<u>Permits</u>		
11-6-0085	RC-OS-1 Redbank Creek (Associated with Pad 12)	GDA	56	340185	6703465	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		101915
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jim Wheeler					<u>Permits</u>		
11-6-0086	WC-OS-1 (Associated Pad: Pad13)	GDA	56	333760	6703086	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 30, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		101915
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jim Wheeler					<u>Permits</u>		
11-6-0087	DHS-QS (Shallow Pad)	GDA	56	335516	6703086	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		101915
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jim Wheeler,OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management,Mr.Toivo Kim Tuovir						<u>Permits</u>	3347
11-6-0092	PAD10 and PAD 11 (GLEN INNES)	GDA	56	352050	6705311	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		101915
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jim Wheeler					<u>Permits</u>		

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Extensive search - Site list report

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
11-6-0093	PAD12 (GLEN INNES)	GDA	56	340185	6703465	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		101915
	Contact	Recorders	Jim Wheeler					Permits		
11-6-0094	PAD13 (GLEN INNES)	GDA	56	337604	6703086	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		101915
	Contact	Recorders	Jim Wheeler					Permits		
11-6-0095	PAD14 and PAD15 (GLEN INNES)	GDA	56	324586	6703695	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		101915
	Contact	Recorders	Jim Wheeler					Permits		
12-4-0028	RPS WHITE ROCK 01A	GDA	56	361321	6696937	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	RPS Australia East Pty Ltd - Hamilton,Mrs.Tessa Boer-Mah					Permits		
12-4-0029	RPS WITE ROCK 01B	GDA	56	361340	6696925	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	RPS Australia East Pty Ltd - Hamilton,Mrs.Tessa Boer-Mah					Permits		
12-4-0030	RPS WHITE ROCK02	GDA	56	361207	6703892	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	RPS Australia East Pty Ltd - Hamilton,Mrs.Tessa Boer-Mah					Permits		
12-4-0031	RPS WHITE ROCK03	GDA	56	361374	6704084	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	RPS Australia East Pty Ltd - Hamilton,Mrs.Tessa Boer-Mah					Permits		
12-4-0032	RPS WHITE ROCK 04	GDA	56	362843	6701107	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	RPS Australia East Pty Ltd - Hamilton,Mrs.Tessa Boer-Mah					Permits		
11-6-0088	BP-IF-1 (Brodiess Plains Associated PAD)	GDA	56	324586	6703695	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		101915
	Contact	Recorders	Jim Wheeler					Permits		
11-6-0089	WC-ST-1 (Ridge Crest Adjacent to Wire Creek)	GDA	56	337156	6702986	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		101915
	Contact	Recorders	Jim Wheeler					Permits		
12-4-0021	PAD1 and PAD 2 (GLEN INNES)	GDA	56	369590	6711574	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		101915
	Contact	Recorders	Jim Wheeler					Permits		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : J210075_Sundown

Client Service ID : 587718

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
12-4-0022	PAD3 and PAD 4 (GLEN INNES)	GDA	56	368283	6711911	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		101915
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jim Wheeler					<u>Permits</u>		
11-6-0097	SWF-SU19/L1	GDA	56	345445	6717748	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	NSW Archaeology Pty Ltd,Mr.Andrew Pearce					<u>Permits</u>		
11-6-0098	SWF-SU14/L1	GDA	56	354450	6708898	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	NSW Archaeology Pty Ltd,Mr.Andrew Pearce					<u>Permits</u>		
11-6-0099	SWF-SU21/L1	GDA	56	342970	6714240	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	NSW Archaeology Pty Ltd,Mr.Andrew Pearce					<u>Permits</u>		
11-6-0101	Kings Plains L&H P1	GDA	56	348605	6720688	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.John Appleton					<u>Permits</u>	3893,4108	
12-4-0034	Reddestone L&H P1	GDA	56	369404	6717438	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.John Appleton					<u>Permits</u>	3893,4108	
11-4-0102	S32	AGD	56	349920	6682970	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Banbai Cultural Resource Officers					<u>Permits</u>		
11-6-0052	S30	AGD	56	346644	6714657	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Robert Paton					<u>Permits</u>		
11-6-0054	531	AGD	56	347702	6709110	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Robert Paton					<u>Permits</u>		
11-6-0049	S33	AGD	56	350630	6681210	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Banbai Cultural Resource Officers					<u>Permits</u>		
11-6-0081	Tingha Chinese Site No. 1	GDA	56	331489	6680294	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Suzanne Hudson					<u>Permits</u>		
20-3-0068	Tingha Chinese Site No. 2	GDA	56	331953	6680082	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Suzanne Hudson					<u>Permits</u>		
20-3-0069	Tingha Chinese Site No. 3	GDA	56	331966	6680097	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Suzanne Hudson					<u>Permits</u>		

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Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : J210075_Sundown

Client Service ID : 587718

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
11-6-0082	Tingha Common Scar Tree No. 1	GDA	56	328924	6681091	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact									Permits
21-1-0120	Jones Swamp Burial Site	GDA	56	356042	6675756	Open site	Valid	Burial : -		
	Contact									Permits
11-6-0083	Wandsworth Road Double Scar	GDA	56	349885	6683367	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact									Permits
11-6-0111	SSF SU17/L5	GDA	56	345442	6712285	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact									Permits
11-6-0112	SSF SU17/L4	GDA	56	345298	6712337	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact									Permits
11-6-0113	SSF SU13/L2	GDA	56	344795	6711965	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact									Permits
11-6-0114	SSF SU15/L1	GDA	56	344187	6710882	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact									Permits
11-6-0115	SSF SU17/L1	GDA	56	345319	6712519	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact									Permits
11-6-0116	SSF SU17/L2	GDA	56	345133	6712493	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact									Permits
11-6-0117	SSF SU17/L3	GDA	56	345227	6712425	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact									Permits
11-6-0119	SSF SU12/L3	GDA	56	344412	6712835	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact									Permits
11-6-0120	SSF SU8/L1	GDA	56	347290	6713969	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact									Permits
11-6-0121	SSF SU6/L2	GDA	56	348337	6711241	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact									Permits
11-6-0122	SSF SU6/L1	GDA	56	348334	6711414	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact									Permits
11-6-0123	SSF SU6/Tree 1	GDA	56	348142	6712390	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact									Permits

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : J210075_Sundown

Client Service ID : 587718

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
11-6-0124	SSF SU12/L1	GDA	56	344159	6712771	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders		Doctor.Julie Dibden,NSW Archaeology Pty Ltd				Permits		
11-6-0125	SSF SU12/L2	GDA	56	344345	6712731	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders		Doctor.Julie Dibden,NSW Archaeology Pty Ltd				Permits		
11-6-0048	Long Gully Burial	AGD	56	327720	6680630	Open site	Valid	Burial : -	Burial/s	
	Contact	Recorders		Karen Moorhouse				Permits		
12-4-0017	Gwydin Scar Tree	AGD	56	354160	6705610	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Carved Tree	
	Contact	Recorders		Karen Moorhouse				Permits		
11-6-0005	Koolabah;Nullamanna Site 9;	AGD	56	325400	6722000	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders		Mrs.M Baldwin				Permits		
11-6-0008	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders		Harry Creamer				Permits		
11-6-0009	Devils Rock;Stannifer;	AGD	56	329400	6695400	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders		Mrs.M Baldwin				Permits		
11-6-0012	Nullamanna Site 13;Nullamanna;	AGD	56	327000	6721000	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders		Mrs.M Baldwin				Permits		
11-6-0014	Nullamanna Site 3;Nullamanna;	AGD	56	326000	6721400	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders		Mrs.M Baldwin				Permits		
11-6-0015	Koolabah;Nullamanna Site 4;	AGD	56	325400	6722700	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders		Mrs.M Baldwin				Permits		
11-6-0017	Koolabah;Nullamanna Site 6;	AGD	56	325400	6722000	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders		Mrs.M Baldwin				Permits		
11-6-0018	Koolabah;Nullamanna Site 11;	AGD	56	325400	6721400	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders		Mrs.M Baldwin				Permits		
11-6-0019	Koolabah;Nullamanna Site 8;	AGD	56	325400	6722000	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders		Mrs.M Baldwin				Permits		
11-6-0020	Koolabah;Nullamanna Site 5;	AGD	56	325600	6721700	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders		Mrs.M Baldwin				Permits		
11-6-0021	Koolabah;Nullamanna Site 12;	AGD	56	325400	6721400	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders		Mrs.M Baldwin				Permits		
11-6-0022	Nullamanna Site 14;Nullamulla;	AGD	56	325600	6721700	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders		Mrs.M Baldwin				Permits		

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
11-6-0023	Nullamanna Site 15;Nullamulla; Contact	AGD	56	325400	6722000	Open site	Valid	Artefact : - Permits	Open Camp Site	
11-6-0024	Indiana Bora Ring Contact	AGD	56	334900	6687500	Open site	Valid	Ceremonial Ring (Stone or Earth) : - Permits	Bora/Ceremonial	
11-6-0025	Tingha Kempton Road Contact	AGD	56	328000	6680700	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : - Permits	Scarred Tree	
11-6-0026	Tingha Contact	AGD	56	326700	6683300	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : - Permits	Shelter with Art	1889
11-6-0027	Glencoa;Little Valley; Contact	AGD	56	338500	6696400	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : - Permits	Shelter with Deposit	
11-6-0029	Ashgrove;Swan Pond; Contact	AGD	56	351400	6704800	Open site	Valid	Artefact : - Permits	Open Camp Site	
11-6-0030	Elsmore Contact	AGD	56	334800	6697400	Open site	Valid	Artefact : - Permits	Open Camp Site	
11-6-0031	Nullemnana Strathfilan;Frazers Swamp; Contact	AGD	56	326000	6723700	Open site	Valid	Artefact : - Permits	Open Camp Site	
11-6-0034	Penrose;Newshead Creek; Contact	AGD	56	335500	6700000	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : - Permits	Axe Grinding Groove	
11-6-0035	Penrose;Gilger Gully; Contact	AGD	56	335500	6698400	Open site	Valid	Artefact : - Permits	Open Camp Site	
11-6-0036	Penrose;Kings Creek; Contact	AGD	56	337500	6699000	Open site	Valid	Artefact : - Permits	Open Camp Site	
11-6-0038	Red Hill, Stannifer Contact	AGD	56	330800	6693300	Open site	Valid	Ochre Quarry : - Permits	Ochre Quarry	
11-6-0044	JA/TING 2 Contact	AGD	56	336550	6688210	Open site	Valid	Artefact : - Permits	Open Camp Site	2415
11-6-0045	JA/TING 1 Contact	AGD	56	336000	6687920	Open site	Valid	Artefact : - Permits	Open Camp Site	2415
11-6-0046	JA/WAND 1 Contact	AGD	56	347960	6684780	Open site	Valid	Artefact : - Permits	Open Camp Site	2415
11-6-0016	Koolabah;Nullamanna Site 4a;	AGD	56	325600	6721700	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	Recorders	Mrs.M Baldwin					Permits		
11-6-0065	EL 25	AGD	56	345550	6708990	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Robert Paton					Permits		
11-6-0062	EL23	AGD	56	345300	6705400	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 10		
	Contact	Recorders	Robert Paton					Permits		
11-6-0063	ELI24	AGD	56	345950	6706900	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 6		
	Contact	Recorders	Robert Paton					Permits		
20-3-0052	S35	AGD	56	351170	6677190	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders	Banbai Cultural Resource Officers					Permits		
11-6-0075	S 31	AGD	56	347702	6709110	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Robert Paton					Permits		
11-6-0102	SWF- SU14/L1	GDA	56	354450	6708898	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	NSW Archaeology Pty Ltd,Mr.Andrew Pearce					Permits		
11-6-0103	SWF- SU19/L1	GDA	56	345445	6717748	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	NSW Archaeology Pty Ltd,Mr.Andrew Pearce					Permits		
11-6-0104	SWF- SU21/L1	GDA	56	342970	6714240	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	NSW Archaeology Pty Ltd,Mr.Andrew Pearce					Permits		
11-6-0105	Frazers Creek IF1	GDA	56	343426	6716408	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Mr.Kirwan Williams					Permits		
12-4-0035	Possible Scar Tree #1	AGD	56	356834	6702138	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Daniel O'Brien,Environmental Assesments Pty Ltd					Permits		
12-4-0036	Possible Scar Tree #2	AGD	56	356499	6702378	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Anaiwan LALC					Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 03/05/2021 for Pamela Chauvel for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 323816 - 373816, Northings : 6675675 - 6725675 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : for an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 105

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

Appendix E

Survey data

Transect number	Landform	Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (m2)	Exposure (%)	Visibility (%)	Effective coverage area (m2)	Effective coverage (%)	Exposure types	Disturbance	Aboriginal sites	Number of artefacts or features
TR01	Hillslope	2292.14	15	34382.10	30	70	7220.24	21	vehicle tracks, animal tracks	moderate	SSF-IF11 SSF-IF12 SSF-IF13	3
TR02	Watercourse (Strahler 4)	2928.34	15	43925.11	10	60	2635.51	6	Kings Creek, stream bank, sheet wash, animal track	moderate		0
TR03	Terrace	2253.40	15	33801.06	40	60	8112.25	24	ploughed field	high	SSF-OS12	33
TR04	Hillslope	2374.81	15	35622.08	10	10	356.22	1	ploughed field	high		
TR05	Terrace	1371.19	15	20567.83	30	50	3085.17	15	ploughed field	high	SSF-IF2 SSF-OS5 SSF-OS11	7
TR06	Hillslope	1316.32	15	19744.82	40	40	3159.17	16	ploughed field	high		0
TR07	Hillslope	2199.98	15	32999.63	10	10	330.00	1	contour banks, animal tracks, vehicle tracks	high	SSF-IF10 SSF-OS10	21
TR08	Hillslope	7355.15	15	110327.25	20	20	4413.09	4		moderate	SSF-IF3 SSF-OS9	5
TR09	Hill crest	1870.90	15	28063.49	10	10	280.63	1	contour banks, animal tracks, vehicle tracks	high		0
TR10	Watercourse (Strahler 1 and	3440.01	15	51600.15	20	50	5160.01	10	contour banks, animal tracks, vehicle tracks	moderate		0
TR11	Hillslope	8894.55	15	133418.25	10	20	2668.37	2	ploughed field	high	SSF-IF1 SSF-OS1 SSF-OS2 SSF-OS3 SSF-OS4 SSF-ST1	12
TR12	Watercourse (Strahler 1 and	420.66	15	6309.90	10	30	189.30	3	Unnamed creek (strahler 1), stream bank, sheet wash, animal track	moderate		0
TR13	Hill crest	3392.74	15	50891.15	10	20	1017.82	2	animal tracks, scalds	high		0
TR14	Watercourse (Strahler 1 and	5342.65	15	80139.75	50	60	24041.93	30	Unnamed trib (strahler 2) & Jessie Creek, stream bank, sheet wash, animal track	moderate	SSF-IF8 SSF-IF9 SSF-OS7 SSF-OS8	6
TR15	Hillslope	1794.02	15	26910.26	10	20	538.21	2	animal tracks, scalds	moderate		0
TR16	Watercourse (Strahler 1 and	5329.51	15	79942.65	10	50	3997.13	5	Sheet wash, animal tracks	low	SSF-IF7	1
TR17	Hillslope	3267.01	15	49005.22	10	10	490.05	1	contour banks, animal tracks, vehicle tracks		SSF-OS6 SSF-ST6 SSF-ST6 SSF-ST8	5
TR18	Hill crest	8682.10	15	130231.50	10	50	6511.58	5	Scalds, animal tracks	Low	SSF-ST4 SSF-ST5	2
TR19	Hillslope	3060.75	15	45911.25	10	40	1836.45	4	contour banks, animal tracks, vehicle tracks	high		0
TR20	Watercourse (Strahler 3)	9444.90	15	141673.53	20	80	22667.76	16	Kateys Creek stream bank, sheet wash, animal track	Low	SSF-IF4 SSF-ST3 SSF-ST9	3
TR21	Hillslope	5122.46	15	76836.91	10	40	3073.48	4	contour banks, animal tracks, vehicle tracks	high	SSF-IF5 SSF-IF6 SSF-ST2	3
TR22	Terrace	2968.95	15	44534.25	10	20	890.69	2	ploughed field, contour banks, erosion	high		0

Appendix F

Aboriginal heritage sites

F.1 Aboriginal site summary

New site name	Easting:	Northing:	Elevation:	Transect number:	Site type:	Artefact count:	Site description:	Distance from creek (m)	Strahler	Landform element:	Slope class:	Exposure visibility (%):	Site length (m):	Site width (m):	Site area (m2):
SSF-IF01	349522	6700397	764	11	Isolated_find	1	Large quartzite core (65 x 60 x 50 mm) in rock picking pile	180	4	Hillslope	Gently inclined	50	1	1	1
SSF-IF02	349026	6700238	766	5	Isolated_find	1	Quartzite flake (55 x 25 x 10 mm) on cattle track exposure. Low surface exposure due to pasture grass. Some depth of soil but no other surface finds - erosion scalds down slope carefully inspected.	90	1	Hillslope	Gently inclined	50	1	1	1
SSF-IF03	348455	6700984	748	8	Isolated find	1	Pink quartzite split cobble - potential cultural scars. Unclear. Material is unusual. Rocky shallow soil	150	1	Hillslope	Gently inclined	20	1	1	11
SSF-IF04	346469	6698888	774	20	Isolated find	1	Pale yellow quartzite (or coarse silcrete) flake on mid slope of embankment leading to terrace.	50	3	Terrace	Very gently inclined	70	1	1	1
SSF-IF05	346545	6698767	778	21	Isolated find	1	Quartzite flake (40 x 25 x 5 mm) on erosion scale on edge of terrace.	35	3	Terrace	Gently inclined	50	1	1	1
SSF-IF06	346701	6698435	790	21	Isolated find	1	Pale red silcrete flake (40 x 35 x 10 mm) on cattle track at edge of terrace next to deeply eroded stream (west).	30	3	Terrace	Gently inclined	50	1	1	1
SSF-IF07	347792	6700022	763	16	Isolated find	1	Quartzite core on cattle track above Jessie's creek (55m). Hillslope	40	2	Hillslope	Gently inclined	50	1	1	1
SSF-IF08	348344	6698833	803	14	Isolated find	1	Single quartz flake	18	2	Stream channel	Gently inclined	40	1	1	1
SSF-IF09	348054	6699503	777	14	Isolated find	1	Small crystal quartz flake, some retouch (20x10x5mm) on eroded creek bank	20	2	Terrace	Very gently inclined	40	1	1	1
SSF-IF10	348777	6700993	753	7	Isolated find	1	Silcrete core likely indicative of what is upslope and visible in ploughed paddock closer to the creek.	180	4	Hillslope	Gently inclined	60	1	1	1
SSF-IF11	349609	6700937	746	1	Isolated_find	1	Dark grey chert flake on ploughed paddock (30x15x10mm)	112	3	Hillslope	Very gently inclined	60	1	1	1
SSF-IF12	349606	6700993	747	1	Isolated_find	1	Pink quartzite flake (35x25x10mm) on ploughed field. High disturbance	170	3	Hillslope	Very gently inclined	60	1	1	1
SSF-IF13	349618	6701068	758	1	Isolated find	1	35cm quartzite flake in ploughed field	250	3	Hillslope	Very gently inclined	50	1	1	1
SSF-OS01	349469	6700505	757	11	Open artefact scatter	4	3 flakes (chert and quartzite) on scald exposure in paddock and a small dark grey chert flake on an access track exposure.	170	4	Hillslope	Very gently inclined	70	35	5	175
SSF-OS02	349483	6700333	768	11	Open artefact scatter	2	Split cobble, potential grinding stone, very smooth and a dark greywacke core on track exposure. 250m from Kings Creek	240	4	Hillslope	Gently inclined	80	2	2	4
SSF-OS03	349594	6700313	767	11	Open artefact scatter	2	Large core (70 x 45 x 30 mm), chert or greywacke, and small quartz flake (15 x 10 x <5 mm) on small disturbed(?) exposure.	200	4	Hillslope	Very gently inclined	90	1	1	1
SSF-OS04	349258	6699913	775	11	Open artefact scatter	2	Two artefacts. One quartzite flake and a greenish cherty core on two adjacent erosion scalds. Piglets nearby. On slope so possibly outside impact area?	60	2	Hillslope	Gently inclined	90	10	2	20
SSF-OS05	346452	6699938	747	5	Open artefact scatter	2	Large core 65x45mm (greywacke?) 5+ scars Broken flake - distal. 25mm wide chert	20	3	Stream channel	Gently inclined	50	3	1	3
SSF-OS06	347709	6700381	755	17	Open artefact scatter	2	Dark grey greywacke core, 120 x75x60mm. Dark grey chert flake, 40x35x10mm. Two artefacts on erosion scald.	90	2	Hillslope	Very gently inclined	50	3	3	9
SSF-OS07	348275	6698843	804	14	Open artefact scatter	2	Milky quartz flake 25 x 17 x 7 Large coarse silcrete flake on scald 47x42x 16	40	2	Hillslope	Gently inclined	50	1	2	2
SSF-OS08	348194	6698923	802	14	Open artefact scatter	2	Two milky quartz microliths in cattle track exposure	110	2	Hillslope	Very gently inclined	20	1	1	1
SSF-OS09	349349	6700739	742	8	Open artefact scatter	4	Three flakes on access track Quartzite flake 35x20x5mm, 2 small dark grey silcrete flakes, proximal and distal, 20x10x5mm and 15x5x5mm.	30	2	Hillslope	Gently inclined	50	3	5	15
SSF-OS10	348455	6701029	746	7	Open artefact scatter	20+	Ochre exposure. Low density artefact scatter across eroding slopes above Kings Creek	100	4	Hillslope	Gently inclined	80	220	40	8800

SSF-OS11	348552	6701267	736	5	Open artefact scatter	4	Quartzite flake with damage 45, chert flake 25, flake quartzite piece with 25% cortex and large 20cm flat rock worked on one edge in ploughed field on and near track,	130	4	Terrace	Flat	30	40	10	400
SSF-OS12	348921	6701138	744	3	Artefact scatter with PAD	33	Upper level of ploughed terrace overlooking Kings Creek. Lithic material is predominantly dark grey chert, also grey banded mudstone, pink quartzite, silcrete. Possibly two snapped points. Two broken cobbles, potential hammer stones, basalt and granite and an axe head. Moderately high proportion of cores (6) Exposure area is whole paddock	150	4	Terrace	Very gently inclined	70	290	120	34800

Site name	UTM zone	Easting	Northing	Height	Transect	Description	Landform element	Dead/a live	Standing/f allen	Distance from water (m)	Strahler
SSF-ST1	56	349446	6700006	782	11	Scar tree identified by RAPs. Small scar on dead grey box. Not standing. Scar is 40 x 20cm on south-east side of tree.	Hillcrest	Dead	fallen	240	2
SSF-ST2	56	346260	6700741	725	21	Scar tree identified by RAPs. Dead stringy bark tree but still standing. Scar is 2.3m above ground. Scar is 1m x 25cm facing east. Old wire mark across top.	Terrace	Dead	standing	50	3
SSF-ST3	56	346480	6699814	747	20	Possible scar tree identified by RAPs. 1.2 x 40cm. Scar extends to the ground and is wider at the base, west facing scar. Stringybark tree is 2m from the creek	Stream channel	Alive	standing	15	3
SSF-ST4	56	346908	6700032	782	18	Scar tree identified by RAPs. Eucalypt with scar 1.1m above ground. 1.2m x 40cm. South facing. String bark	Hillslope	Alive	standing	400	3
SSF-ST5	56	346815	6700328	767	18	Scar tree identified by RAPs. Scar on Stringybark tree facing west. Sapling growing out of base of scar. Scar is 40 x 40cm	Hillslope	Alive	standing	360	3
SSF-ST6	56	347542	6700530	754	17	Scar tree identified by RAPs. Steve Ahoy and Leroy Conners identified it as a directional tree, marking a campsite in the north-east and a sacred site outside Tinga (Mooki and Basserdean, old people buried there) to the south-west. North-west facing scar may be for a coolamon. North-east facing scar is 70cm x 10cm x 15cm, 80cm from ground. Directional scar, faces campsite.	Hillslope	Alive	standing	260	2
SSF-ST7	56	347523	6700491	756	17	Scar tree, partially felled, identified by RAPs. Steve Ahoy says it may be a directional tree. On dead limb, 70cm x c.35cm, missing dry face. On living tree, two scars. North east scar is 50cm x 30cm x 10cm, 1m above ground. North scar is 50cm x 10cm x 10cm, 1.1m above ground. Leroy Conners requested that dead tree with scar be preserved.	Hillslope	Alive	standing	280	2
SSF-ST8	56	347435	6700073	778	17	Scar tree identified by RAPs. Standing tree with large scar, may possibly be limb tear. Scar extends to base of tree, 2m x 35cm, missing dry face.	Hillslope	Alive	standing	400	2
SSF-ST9	56	347106	6698981		20	Scar tree identified by RAPs. Tree with west facing 2.8 m scar, wider at base and extending to the ground.	Hillslope	Alive	standing	70	2

F.2 Photographs

Refer to Figure 8.1 for a map of each location where information was gathered as part of the field investigations. Each point is correlated with photographs, which are provided below.



SSSF ST1 context



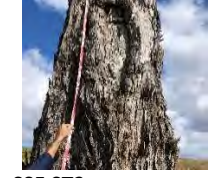
SSSF ST1 scar



SSSF ST2 context



SSSF ST2 scar tree



SSSF ST2 scar



SSSF ST3 context



SSSF ST3 scar tree



SSSF ST4 context



SSSF ST4 scar tree



SSSF ST4 scar



SSSF ST5 context



SSSF ST5 scar



SSSF ST6 context SE



SSSF ST6 context NE



SSSF ST6 scar NE



SSSF ST6 scar SW



SSSF ST6 coolamon scar



SSSF ST7 context



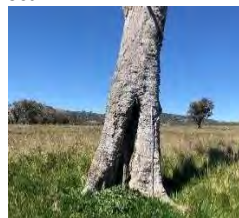
SSSF ST7 scar N



SSSF ST7 scar NE



SSSF ST7 scar dead tree



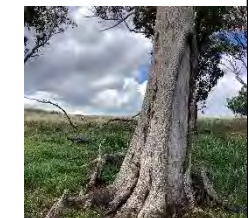
SSSF ST8 context



SSSF ST8 scar



SSSF ST9 context



SSSF ST9 scar tree



SSSF ST9 scar E



SSSF IF01 context



SSSF IF01 artefact



SSSF IF01 artefact



SSSF IF02 context N



SSSF IF02 context SW



SSSF IF02 artefact



SSSF IF02 artefact



SSSF IF03 context



SSSF IF03 artefact



SSF IF03 artefact



SSF IF04 context



SSF IF04 artefact



SSF IF04 artefact



SSF IF05 context



SSF IF05 artefact



SSF IF05 artefact



SSF IF06 context S



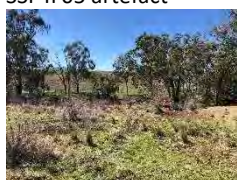
SSF IF06 context SE



SSF IF06 artefact



SSF IF06 artefact



SSF IF07 context



SSF IF07 artefact



SSF IF07 artefact



SSF IF08 context



SSF IF08 artefact



SSF IF08 artefact



SSF IF09 context



SSF IF09 artefact



SSF IF09 artefact



SSF IF10 context N



SSF IF10 context W



SSF IF10 artefact



SSF IF10 artefact



SSF IF11 context



SSF IF11 artefact



SSF IF11 artefact



SSF IF12 context N



SSF IF12 context W



SSF IF12 artefact



SSF IF12 artefact



SSF IF13 context



SSF IF13 artefact



SSF IF14 context



SSF IF14 artefact



SSF OR1 context



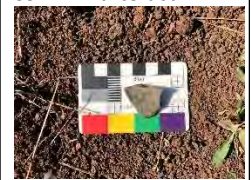
SSF OR1 scratchings



SSF OR2 ochre resource



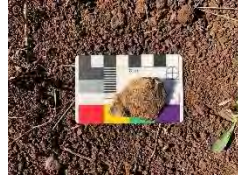
SSF OS01 context



SSF OS01 artefact



SSF OS01 artefact



SSF OS01 artefact



SSF OS02 context



SSF OS02 cobble



SSF OS02 cobble



SSF OS02 core



SSF OS02 core



SSF OS03 context



SSF OS03 core & flake



SSF OS04 context



SSF OS04 core



SSF OS04 flake



SSF OS05 context



SSF OS05 core



SSF OS05 distal flake



SSF OS06 context



SSF OS06 core



SSF OS06 flake



SSF OS07 context



SSF OS07 artefacts



SSF OS07 artefacts



SSF OS08 context



SSF OS08 artefacts



SSF OS09 context



SSF OS09 artefacts



SSF OS09 flake



SSF OS10 context



SSF OS10 context
erosion scald



SSF OS10 artefact



SSF OS10 artefact



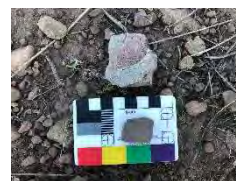
SSF OS10 artefact



SSF OS11 context



SSF OS11 artefacts



SSF OS11 artefacts



SSF OS11 artefact
worked rock



SSF OS12 context



SSF OS12 artefacts



SSF OS12 artefacts



SSF OS13 artefacts



SSF OS13 context

Appendix G

Test excavation data

G.1 Photographs

Refer to Figure 9.1 for a map showing the test pit locations, correlated with the photographs which are provided below.



TP1 context



TP1 overview



TP1 north section



TP2 context



TP2 overview



TP2 north section



TP3 context



TP3 overview



TP3 north section



TP4 context



TP4 overview



TP4 north section



TP5 context



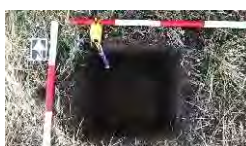
TP5 overview



TP5 north section



TP6 context



TP6 overview



TP6 north section



TP7 context



TP7 overview



TP7 north section



TP8 context



TP8 overview



TP8 north section



TP9 context



TP9 overview



TP9 north section



TP10 context



TP10 overview



TP10 north section



TP11 context



TP11 overview



TP11 north section



TP12 context



TP12 overview



TP12 north section



TP13 context



TP13 overview



TP13 north section



TP14 context



TP14 overview



TP14 north section



TP15 context



TP15 overview



TP15 north section



TP16 context



TP16 overview



TP16 north section



TP17 context



TP17 overview



TP17 north section



TP18 context



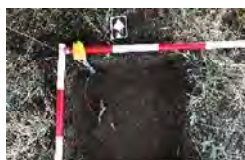
TP18 overview



TP18 north section



TP19 context



TP19 overview



TP19 north section



TP20 context



TP20 overview



TP20 north section



TP21 context



TP21 overview



TP21 north section



TP22 context



TP22 overview



TP22 north section

SUNDOWN SOLAR FARM - TEST EXCAVATION

7/6/2022

0 10 20 cm



TP 1
SOUTH SECTION
PC

- ① 7.5YR 2.5/3 very dark brown loamy silt
- ② 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown plastic dense clay, quite waterlogged



TP 2
SOUTH SECTION
PC

- ① 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown very moist silty clay.
- [broken quartzite flake in top 0-5cm]



TP 3
SOUTH SECTION
PC

- ① 7.5YR 2.5/3 very dark brown loamy silt with lots of roots (grass)
- ② 7.5YR 2.5/3 very dark brown v. moist silty clay



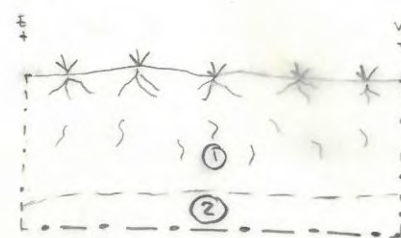
TP 4
SOUTH SECTION
PC

- ① 2.5/3 v. dark brown loamy silt
- ② Black silty clay



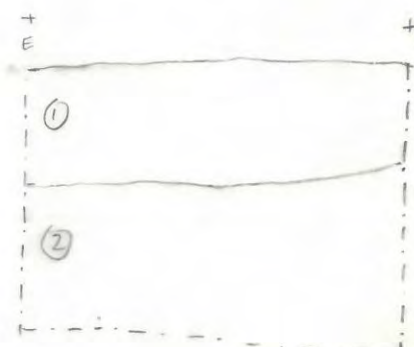
TP 5
PC

- ① 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown silty clay



TP 7
South Section
AM

- ① 7.5YR 3/3 dark brown moist loamy silt with fine grass roots throughout
 - ② 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown moist silty clay
- [large silcrete core/cobble in spit 2]



TP 6
SOUTH SECTION
PC

- ① 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown loamy silt
 - ② 7.5YR 2.5/1 black moist silty clay loosely compacted
- [mudstone core in spit 3]



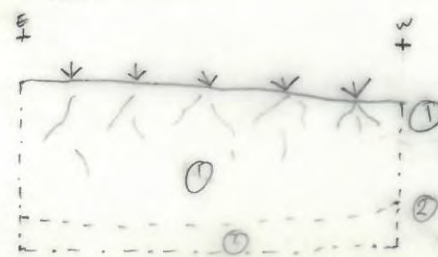
TP 8
EAST SECTION
PC

- ① 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown loamy silt, charcoal
- ② 7.5YR 2.5/1 black silty clay undulating - possibly due to tree root



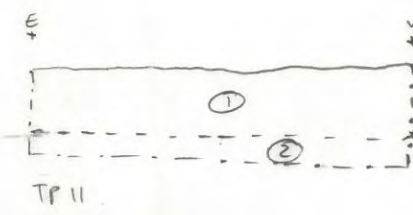
TP 10
East Section
AM

- ① 7.5YR 2.5/2 very dark brown loamy silt
 - ② 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown heavy clay
- [distinct horizon]



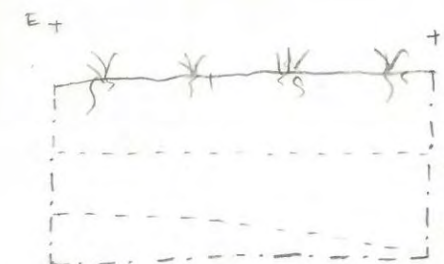
TP 9
SOUTH SECTION
AM

- ① 7.5YR 2.5/2 very dark brown loamy silt
- ② 7.5YR 3/3 dark brown silty clay



TP 11
SOUTH SECTION
AM

- ① 7.5YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam
- ② 5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown heavy clay



TP 12
SOUTH SECTION
PC

- ① 7.5YR 4/2 brown sandy silt with high rock content (1-5cm) 40%
- ② 7.5YR 3/3 dark brown silty clay diffuse boundary w/
- ③ 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown silty clay with pockets of orange plastic clay



TP 13
SOUTH SECTION
PC

- ① 7.5YR 4/3 dark brown silty loam
- ② 7.5YR 4/3 dark brown silty loam w/ high rock content/increasing w/ depth + larger stones at base



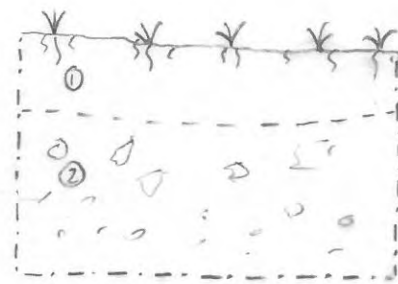
TP 14
SOUTH SECTION
PC

- ① 7.5YR 3/3 dark brown waterlogged loamy clay w/ high rock content (1-5cm)

SUNDOWN SOLAR FARM - TEST EXCAVATION

0 10 20 cm

9/6/2022



TP 17
SOUTH SECTION
PC

- ① 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown silty loam
- ② 7.5R 3/4 dusky red very rocky loamy clay



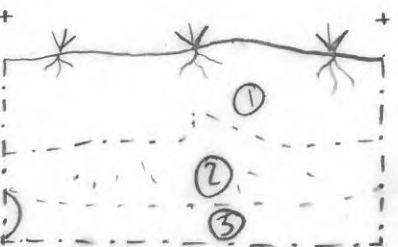
TP 16
SOUTH SECTION
PC

- ① 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown silty loam w/ gravel + rocks
- ② 7.5YR 2.5/3 v. dark brown rocky loamy clay # charcoal



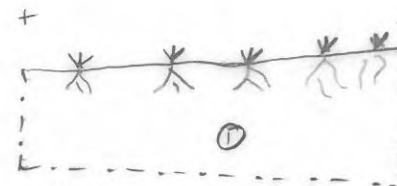
TP 15
SOUTH SECTION
PC

- ① 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown silty loam w/ high gravel + rock content
- ② 7.5Y 3/4 dark (orange) brown rocky loamy clay



TP 18
SOUTH SECTION
AM

- ① 7.5YR 3/3 dark Brown silty loam
- ② 10YR 2/2 very dark Brown silty clay loam
- ③ 5YR 3/4 dark reddish Brown heavy clay



TP 22
SOUTH SECTION
AM

- ① 10YR 3/2 very dark Greyish Brown silty loam clay



TP 21
SOUTH SECTION
PC

- ① 7.5YR 2.5/2 very dark brown silty loam/clay



TP 20
SOUTH SECTION
PC

- ① 7.5YR 2.5/2 very dark brown silty loam/clay



TP 19
SOUTH SECTION
PC

- ① 7.5YR 2.5/2 v. dark brown silty loam/clay

7.5YR
loam

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