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Tomingley Gold Extension Project

Addendum Aboriginal Cultural

Heritage Assessment Report

Part 10b

Major Project Application No. PA 09_0155



Prepared by



OzArk Environment & Heritage Pty Ltd

January 2022

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View southwest across the Addendum Study Area.

ADDENDUM ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT

TOMINGLEY GOLD EXTENSION PROJECT “DAPPO” WATER SUPPLY BORE AND EASEMENT

NARROMINE, NSW

JANUARY 2022

Report prepared by
OzArk Environment & Heritage
for Tomingley Gold Operations Pty Ltd



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ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT COVER SHEET

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Acknowledgement

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

ABBREVIATIONS AND GLOSSARY

ACHAR	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report. As set out in the <i>Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales</i> , all developments where harm to Aboriginal objects is likely must be assessed in an ACHAR.
ACHCRs	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents</i> . Guidelines for conducting Aboriginal community consultation for developments where harm to Aboriginal objects is likely.
ACHMP	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System. Administered by Department of Premier and Cabinet, AHIMS is the central register of all Aboriginal sites within NSW.
Code of Practice	<i>Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales</i> under Part 6 NPW Act. Issued by DECCW in 2010, the Code of Practice is a set of guidelines that govern archaeological practice in NSW.
DPIE	NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement. A required document for major projects documenting all potential impacts to the environment, including heritage, that may arise due to the development.
GSE	Ground surface exposure. Refers to the amount of ground surface visible in an area.
GSV	Ground surface visibility. Refers to the amount of the ground surface that can be seen in exposures as portions of exposures may be obscured by factors such as leaf litter.
Heritage NSW	Government department tasked with ensuring compliance with the NPW and Heritage Acts. Heritage NSW is advised by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Advisory Committee (ACHAC) and is part of the Department of Premier and Cabinet.
NPW Act	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> . Primary legislation governing Aboriginal cultural heritage within NSW.
PAD	Potential archaeological deposit. Indicates that a particular location has potential to contain subsurface archaeological deposits, although no Aboriginal objects are visible.

RAP	Registered Aboriginal Party. An individual or group who have indicated through the ACHCR process that they wish to be consulted regarding the project.
SEARs	Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements issued by the NSW Department of Planning and Environment.
SSD	State Significant Development.
TGO	Tomingley Gold Operation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

OzArk Environment & Heritage (OzArk) has been engaged by RW Corkery & Co Pty Limited on behalf of Tomingley Gold Operations Pty Ltd (the Applicant) to complete an *Addendum Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report* (Addendum ACHAR) for the proposed “Dappo” water supply bore and easement (the Addendum Project) associated with the Tomingley Gold Extension Project.

The Addendum Study Area is located to the southeast of the township of Narromine at Lot 235 DP755131 on the “Dappo” property within the Narromine Local Government Area.

This assessment has been completed as an addendum to the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report: Tomingley Gold Extension Project, Tomingley, NSW* (the ACHAR; OzArk 2021a) which reports on the results of the assessments completed for the Tomingley Gold Extension Project.

The ACHAR and Addendum ACHAR will contribute to the *Environmental Impact Statement* (EIS) being prepared by RW Corkery & Co Pty Limited to accompany an application for development consent under Division 4.1 and 4.7 of Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act).

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

Assessment of the Addendum Study Area took place on 8 November 2021 by Dr Jodie Benton and Mr Jason Dickson representing the Narromine Local Aboriginal Land Council. Following a revised alignment, an additional survey took place on 10 December 2021.

No Aboriginal cultural heritage values were identified within the Addendum Study Area during field survey or through consultation with the Aboriginal community.

Recommendations concerning Aboriginal cultural values within the Addendum Study Area are as follows:

1. Following development consent, the Applicant would develop an *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan* (ACHMP) for the Tomingley Gold Extension Project, which is to be agreed to by the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) and the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) (with input from Heritage NSW) to manage Aboriginal cultural heritage. The ACHMP would also include an unanticipated finds

protocol, unanticipated skeletal remains protocol, and long-term management of any Aboriginal objects within the Addendum Study Area.

2. All land-disturbing activities must be confined to within the Addendum Study Area. Should the parameters of the proposed work extend beyond this, then further archaeological assessment may be required.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE ADDENDUM PROJECT

OzArk Environment & Heritage (OzArk) has been engaged by RW Corkery & Co Pty Limited on behalf of Tomingley Gold Operations Pty Ltd (TGO, the Applicant) to complete an *Addendum Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report* (Addendum ACHAR) for the proposed “Dappo” water supply bore and easement (the Addendum Project) associated with the Tomingley Gold Extension Project.

The Addendum Study Area is located approximately 4.9 kilometres (km) to the southeast of the township of Narromine and 32 km north of the village of Tomingley in central western NSW (**Figure 1-1**).

This assessment has been completed as an addendum to the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report: Tomingley Gold Extension Project, Tomingley, NSW* (OzArk 2021a) which reports on the results of the assessments completed for the Tomingley Gold Extension Project.

The ACHAR and Addendum ACHAR will contribute to the *Environmental Impact Statement* (EIS) being prepared by RW Corkery & Co Pty Limited to accompany an application for development consent under Division 4.1 and 4.7 of Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act).

1.2 BACKGROUND

OzArk (2021a) completed the ACHAR for the Tomingley Gold Extension Project, located approximately 35 km to the south of the Addendum Study Area (**Figure 1-1**).

Consultation for the Tomingley Gold Extension Project commenced on 26 March 2020 and was completed in accordance with *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (ACHCRs; DECCW 2010b).

The fieldwork component of the assessment was completed by OzArk and the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) on the following days.

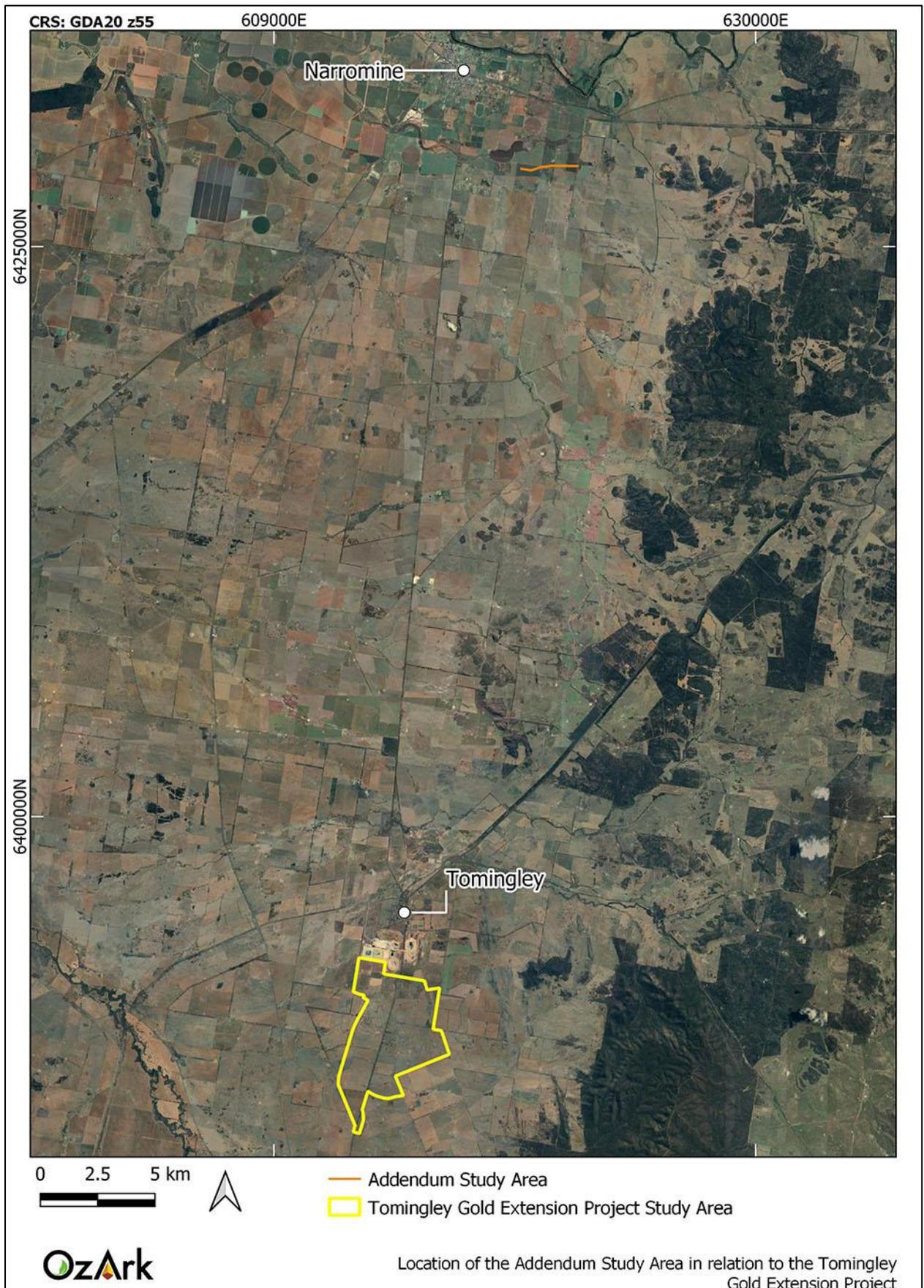
- 6 to 10 July 2020
- 17 July 2020
- 1 and 2 September 2020
- 26 February 2021.

As a result of the survey, 39 Aboriginal cultural heritage sites were recorded and three previously recorded culturally modified (scarred) trees were investigated. The newly recorded sites include two culturally modified trees, eight low-density artefact scatters, and 29 isolated finds.

The draft ACHAR was distributed to the RAPs for review as per Stage 4 of the ACHCRs on 25 August 2021 with a closing date of 23 September 2021.

Following the completion of Stage 4 of the ACHCRs, the Applicant identified that the Addendum Project (detailed in **Section 1.3**) was required as part of the Tomingley Gold Extension Project application. Given the Addendum Study Area is distant from the Tomingley Gold Extension Project Study Area, it was considered that an Addendum ACHAR was appropriate to assess the proposed impacts to the Addendum Study Area.

Figure 1-1: Map showing the location of the Addendum Study Area in relation to the Tomingley Gold Extension Project Area.



1.3 PROPOSED WORK

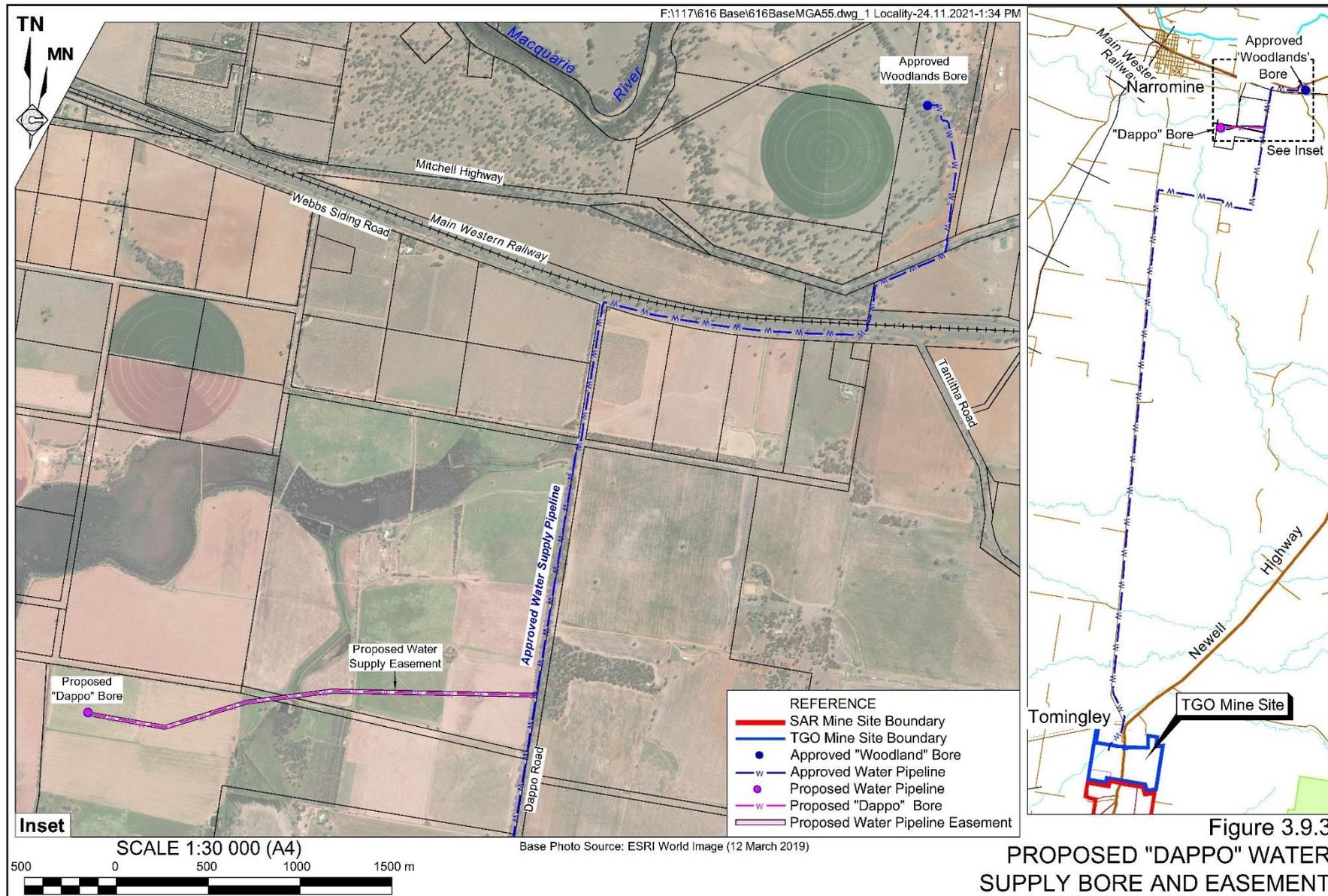
The Applicant currently operates a water supply bore on the “Woodlands” property (**Figure 1-2**). A Water Access Licence (WAL) 20270 permits extraction of up to 1,000 MLpa from that bore. Extracted water is pumped via an approved water supply pipeline to the TGO Mine Site. That pipeline and water supply is also used to supplement the water supply for Tomingley village.

The Site Water Balance identifies that under certain circumstances, more than 1,000 MLpa of water may be required. As a result, the Applicant proposes to replace an existing dilapidated bore on the “Dappo” property (Lot 235 DP 755131) (**Figure 1-2**). The replacement bore would:

- Extract water from the same groundwater source and the same depth as the existing bore
- Be within 20 metres (m) of the existing bore
- Have an internal diameter the same as the existing bore.

In addition, the Applicant proposes to construct and operate an approximately 2.4 km buried pipeline from the replacement bore to the existing water supply pipeline (**Figure 1-2**). The proposed pipeline would be joined the approved pipeline which has adequate capacity to transfer the combined 1,400 MLpa of water from the “Woodlands” and “Dappo” bores to the TGO Mine Site.

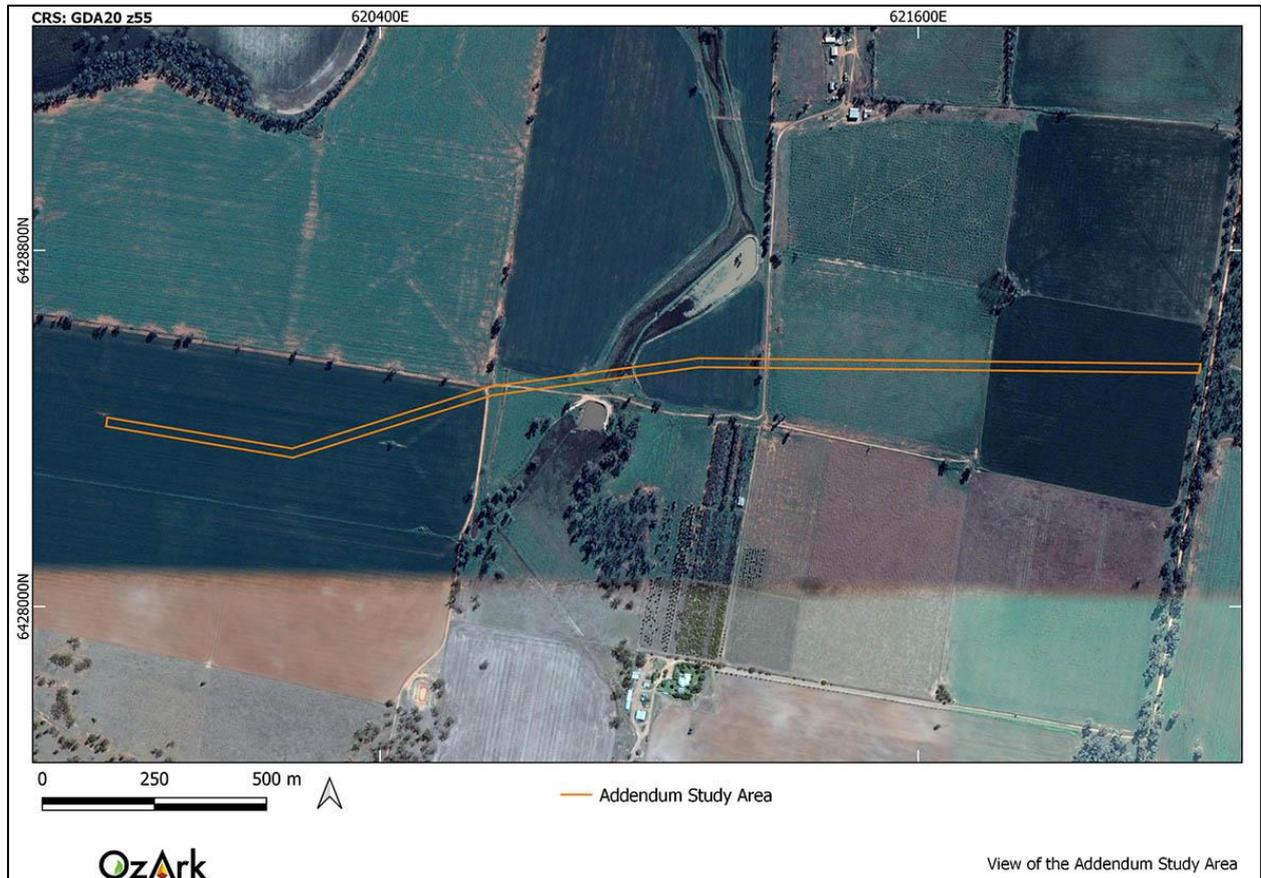
Figure 1-2: Proposed work showing impact footprint.



1.4 ADDENDUM STUDY AREA

The Addendum Study Area is located to the southeast of the township of Narromine at Lot 235 DP755131 on the “Dappo” property. The Addendum Study Area is approximately 2.4 km in length and has a width of 20 m (Figure 1-3).

Figure 1-3: Aerial showing the Addendum Study Area.



2 ASSESSMENT INTRODUCTION

2.1 RELEVANT LEGISLATION

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

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

2.1.1 Commonwealth Legislation

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)

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

Applicability to the Addendum Project

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

2.1.2 State Legislation

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

The EP&A Act established requirements relating to land use and planning. The framework governing environmental and heritage assessment in NSW is contained within Part 4 of the EP&A Act:

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

- Division 4.7: Approvals process for state significant development.

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act)

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

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

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

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

Applicability to the Addendum Project

The Addendum Project will be assessed under Division 4.1 and 4.7 of Part 4 of the EP&A Act.

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

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

Any Aboriginal sites within the Addendum Study Area are afforded legislative protection under the NPW Act.

Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements

The Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for the Tomingley Gold Extension Project (SSD-9176045) were issued on 22 July 2021.

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

- “an assessment of the likely Aboriginal and historic heritage¹ (cultural and archaeological) impacts of the development, including adequate consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders having regard to the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation requirements (DECCW, 2010), and documented in an Aboriginal Cultural heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) including the significance of cultural heritage values for Aboriginal people who have cultural association with the land;
- include results of a survey surface (and test excavation, if required) undertaken by a qualified archaeologist to inform the need for targeted test excavation to better assess the integrity, extent, distribution, nature and overall significance of the archaeological record; and
- demonstrate attempts to avoid impact upon cultural heritage values and identify any conservation outcomes, including mitigation measures and procedures for accidental finds at any stage of the project.”

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

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

Heritage NSW requirement	Where addressed in the Addendum ACHAR
The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIS) must identify and describe the Aboriginal cultural heritage values that exist across the whole area that will be affected by the development and document these in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR). This may include the need for surface survey and test excavation. The identification of cultural heritage values should be guided by the <i>Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW</i> (OEH 2011).	This Addendum ACHAR contains the results of the Aboriginal archaeological survey undertaken across the Addendum study Area. It also assesses the cultural, scientific, aesthetic, and historic values scientific present within the Addendum Study Area.
Consultation with Aboriginal people must be undertaken and documented in accordance with the <i>Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents</i> (DECCW 2010). The significance of cultural heritage values for Aboriginal people who have a cultural association with the land must be documented in the ACHAR.	This requirement has been followed and is documented in Section 3 of this Addendum ACHAR.
Impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage values are to be assessed and documented in the ACHAR. The ACHAR must demonstrate attempts to avoid impact upon cultural heritage values and identify any conservation outcomes. Where impacts are unavoidable, the ACHAR must outline measures	Management of Aboriginal cultural heritage is discussed in Section 7.3 .

¹ Historic heritage for the Project is addressed in *Historic Heritage Assessment Report: Tomingley Gold Extension Project, Tomingley NSW* (OzArk 2021b).

Heritage NSW requirement	Where addressed in the Addendum ACHAR
proposed to mitigate impacts. Any objects recorded as part of the assessment must be documented and notified to Heritage NSW.	
The assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage values must include a surface survey undertaken by a qualified archaeologist in areas with potential for subsurface Aboriginal deposits. The results of the surface survey are to inform the need for targeted test excavation to better assess the integrity, extent, distribution, nature and overall significance of the archaeological record. The results of the surface surveys and test excavations are to be documented in the ACHAR.	The results of the surface survey are documented in Section 6 . Test excavation was not assessed as warranted at any location within the Addendum Study Area.
The ACHAR must outline procedures to be followed if Aboriginal objects are found at any stage of the life of the project to formulate appropriate measures to manage unforeseen impacts.	Procedures related to any unanticipated Aboriginal objects within the Addendum Study Area is outlined in Section 8.4 of the ACHAR (OzArk 2021a).
The ACHAR must outline procedures to be followed in the event Aboriginal burials or skeletal material is uncovered during construction to formulate appropriate measures to manage the impacts to this material.	A procedure for the discovery of skeletal material is outlined in Section 8.5 of the ACHAR (OzArk 2021a).

2.2 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this assessment is to identify and assess Aboriginal heritage constraints relevant to the Addendum Project.

2.2.1 Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment Objectives

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

Objective One: Undertake background research to formulate a predicative model for site location within the Addendum Study Area.

Objective Two: Identify and record Aboriginal objects or sites within the Addendum Study Area, as well as any landforms likely to contain further archaeological deposits.

Objective Three: To undertake an Aboriginal cultural values assessment in consultation with Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) of tangible and intangible cultural heritage values that have potential to be impacted by the Addendum Project.

Objective Four: To assess the significance of any recorded Aboriginal sites, objects, or places likely to be impacted by the Addendum Project, in consultation with RAPs.

Objective Five: To assess the likely impacts of the Addendum Project to any recorded Aboriginal sites, objects, places, or intangible values and to develop management recommendations, in consultation with RAPs.

2.3 ASSESSMENT APPROACH

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

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

2.4 REPORT COMPLIANCE WITH THE CODE OF PRACTICE

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

Table 2-2: Report compliance with the Code of Practice.

Code of Practice Requirement	Context of the Requirement	Concordance in this report
Requirement 1	Review previous archaeological work	<i>see subsections below</i>
Requirement 1a	Previous archaeological work	Section 5
Requirement 1b	AHIMS searches	Section 5.4
Requirement 2	Review the landscape context	Section 4
Requirement 3	Summarise and discuss the local and regional character of Aboriginal land use and its material traces	Section 5
Requirement 4	Predict the nature and distribution of evidence	<i>see subsections below</i>
Requirement 4a	Predictive model	Section 5.6
Requirement 4b	Predictive model results	Section 5.6
Requirement 5	Archaeological survey	<i>see subsections below</i>
Requirement 5a	Survey sampling strategy	Section 6.1
Requirement 5b	Survey requirements	This Requirement was fulfilled during the undertaking of the survey
Requirement 5c	Survey units	Section 4.1
Requirement 6	Site definition	Section 5.6.1
Requirement 7	Site recording	<i>see subsections below</i>
Requirement 7a	Information to be recorded	All sites were recorded in accordance with this Requirement.
Requirement 7b	Scales for photography	All artefact photographs employed a centimetre scale bar.
Requirement 8	Location information and geographic reporting	<i>see subsections below</i>
Requirement 8a	Geospatial information	All survey tracks were logged using a non-differential handheld GPS.
Requirement 8b	Datum and grid coordinates	All coordinates are provided in GDA Zone 55.
Requirement 9	Record survey coverage data	Section 6.1
Requirement 10	Analyse survey coverage	Section 6.3
Requirement 11	Archaeological Report content and format	This report adheres to this Requirement.
Requirement 12	Records	OzArk undertakes to maintain all survey records for at least five years.
Requirement 13	Notifying OEH and reporting	<i>see subsections below</i>
Requirement 13a	Notification of breaches	Not applicable

Code of Practice Requirement	Context of the Requirement	Concordance in this report
Requirement 13b	Provision of information	Not applicable
Requirement 14	Test excavation which is not excluded from the definition of harm	Not applicable as no test excavation took place.
Requirement 15	Pre-conditions to carrying out test excavation	<i>see subsections below</i>
Requirement 15a	Consultation	Not applicable
Requirement 15b	Test excavation sampling strategy	Not applicable
Requirement 15c	Notification	Not applicable
Requirement 16	Test excavation that can be carried out in accordance with this Code	<i>see subsections below</i>
Requirement 16a	Test excavations	Not applicable
Requirement 16b	Objects recovered during test excavations	Not applicable
Requirement 17	When to stop test excavations	Not applicable

2.5 OZARK PERSONNEL

2.5.1 Field Assessment

The fieldwork component of the heritage assessment was undertaken by Dr Jodie Benton (OzArk Director, BA [Hons] and PhD [Archaeology] University of Sydney) on 8 November 2021 and 10 December 2021.

2.5.2 Reporting

The reporting component of the heritage assessment was undertaken by:

- Report author: Stephanie Rusden (OzArk Senior Archaeologist, BSc, University of Wollongong, BA, University of New England).
- Contributor: Brendan Fisher (OzArk Project Archaeologist, BA Archaeology, The University of Sydney).
- Reviewer: Ben Churcher (OzArk Principal Archaeologist, BA [Hons], University of Queensland; Dip Ed, University of Sydney).

3 ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

3.1 ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

The ACHCRs for the Tomingley Gold Extension Project are detailed in full in Section 3 of OzArk (2021a). The following groups or individuals registered to be consulted about the Tomingley Gold Extension Project. These individuals and groups are identified as the RAPs for the Tomingley Gold Extension Project:

- Peak Hill Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation
- Tubba-Gah Aboriginal Corporation
- Paul Brydon
- Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Corporation Heritage Preservation
- Bogan River Peak Hill Wiradjuri Aboriginal Corporation
- Jay and Warren Daley.

The ACHCRs for the Tomingley Gold Extension Project concluded on 23 September 2021 following Stage 4 review of the ACHAR (OzArk 2021a).

Following the completion of the ACHCRs for the Tomingley Gold Extension Project, the Applicant identified that the Addendum Project was required as part of the Tomingley Gold Extension Project application.

Sections 3.1.1 to 3.1.3 detail the consultation completed since 23 September 2021. In addition, a log and copies of correspondence with the RAPs since this time is presented in **Appendix 1**.

3.1.1 ACHCRs Stage 1

Given the consultation was still 'live', the existing list of RAPs for the Tomingley Gold Extension Project was utilised for the Addendum Project. However, the Addendum Study Area is located within the boundary of the Narromine LALC. As such Narromine LALC were added to the existing list of RAPs.

A letter was also sent to Heritage NSW on 8 October 2021 to ensure no additional groups or individuals had registered on the Narromine LGA stakeholder list since the initial list was requested for the Tomingley Gold Extension Project on 24 March 2020 (**Appendix 1 Figure 1**). No additional groups or individuals were listed in the letter.

3.1.2 ACHCRs Stages 2 & 3

A project update letter and assessment methodology for the Addendum Study Area was sent to all RAPs on 18 October 2021 (**Appendix 1 Figure 2**).

Feedback received from Bogan River Peak Hill Wiradjuri Aboriginal Corporation noted that there are several springs near the Addendum Study Area associated with Backwater Cowal.

Feedback received from Stakeholder 1 noted that they agreed with the assessment methodology.

3.1.3 ACHCRs Stage 4

A copy of the draft ACHAR was distributed to all RAPs for review on 16 December 2021 with a 28-day review period closing 18 January 2022 (**Appendix 1 Figure 3**).

No comments were received on the draft ACHAR.

3.2 ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN THE ASSESSMENT

Mr Jason Dickson from the Narromine LALC participated in the survey on 8 November 2021, however, no RAP representative participated in the additional survey on 10 December 2021.

3.2.1 Comments Arising from the Assessment

No specific cultural values were identified by the RAPs regarding the Addendum Study Area except for the presence of springs associated with the nearby Backwater Cowal. The strong cultural values of Aboriginal communities towards landscapes and cultural heritage sites, however, is recognised.

4 LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

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

4.1 TOPOGRAPHY

The Addendum Study Area is located within the Boggy Cowal Alluvial Plain landscape unit which contains a general relief to two metres (Mitchell 2002: 33). The topography of the Addendum Study Area is consistent with the Boggy Cowal Alluvial Plain landscape unit being flat and undifferentiated (**Figure 4-1**).

While there are minor variations in the topography of the Addendum Study Area, such as the slight rise in the central portion, these are not pronounced enough to be mapped in a way that is meaningful for the archaeological understanding of the Addendum Study Area.

Figure 4-1: Topography of the Addendum Study Area.



4.2 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The Addendum Study Area is wholly within the Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion. The geology of the Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion consists of sheets of alluvium deposited on older sedimentary rocks, with almost all bedrock buried in the sedimentary basin (NPWS 2003).

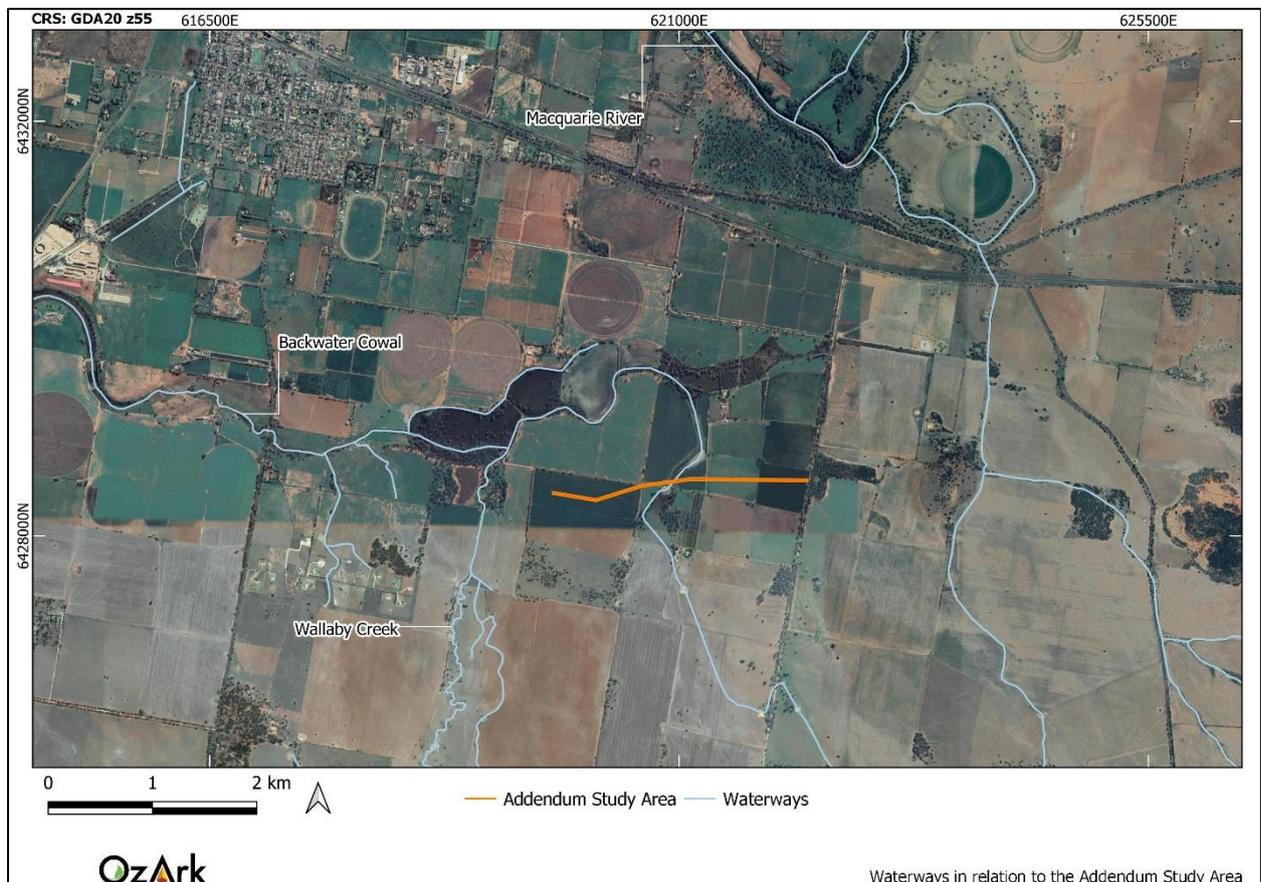
According to the Australian Soil Classification, the soils of the Addendum Study Area consist of Solodic soils. Solodic soils generally occur across low-lying areas associated with drainage lines

and consist of strong texture contrast profiles with light texture surface soils overlying tough, hard, and dense B horizons, which are usually unstable to wetting. Further, the soils are prone to sheet wash erosion, as topsoil is thin and highly dispersible and compacts when dry before setting hard. This causes increased run-off and can result in severe gully erosion.

4.3 HYDROLOGY

A drainage line associated with Blackwater Cowal intersects the central portion of the Addendum Study Area (**Figure 4-2**). Blackwater Cowal itself is located approximately 620 m to the north of the Addendum Study Area and Wallaby Creek is 630 m to the west of the westernmost extent. Blackwater Cowal is a wetland depression on the flat plain and a tributary of the Macquarie River, the major water source for the region. The confluence of Blackwater Cowal and the Macquarie River is 5 km to the northeast of the Addendum Study Area.

Figure 4-2: Hydrology of the Addendum Study Area and surrounds.



4.4 VEGETATION

Native vegetation in the Addendum Study Area is highly disturbed due to previous land clearing for agricultural purposes. Almost all the Addendum Study Area has been previously cleared, however, one isolated Eucalypt remains in the easternmost extent. Most of the Study Area is currently used for intensive cropping and the remainder is vegetated with grasses and weeds.

4.5 CLIMATE

Climate statistics from the Dubbo Airport (Station Number #065070) show the area experiences warm to very warm (hot) summers, with an average rainfall of 552.8 millimetres² (mm), predominately occurring in summer. The average summer maximum temperature is 33.6°C and maximum winter temperature 15.6°C³ (BoM 2021).

4.6 LAND USE HISTORY AND EXISTING LEVELS OF DISTURBANCE

The Addendum Study Area includes land which has been historically cleared for utilised for cropping and grazing purposes.

Cultivation acts to redistribute artefacts both horizontally and vertically within the soil profile and ultimately destroys the integrity of artefact assemblages within the top 20 to 50 centimetres (cm) of the soil profile. Vegetation clearing and the presence of hooved livestock is likely to have also resulted in trampling and compaction of the ground surface which accelerates soil loss.

4.7 CONCLUSION

The review of the environmental factors associated with the Addendum Study Area allows the following conclusions to be drawn in terms past Aboriginal occupation.

- Topography and hydrology: The flat landforms of the Addendum Study Area would not have hindered Aboriginal occupation in the past; however, relative to surrounding landscapes it does not contain key features such as a permanent or semi-permanent water supply (the Macquarie River, Backwater Cowal or Wallaby Creek) which are most likely to attract longer-term Aboriginal occupation.
- Geology and soils: Landforms which typically comprise outcropping rock are not present within the Addendum Study Area. As such, sources of stone procurement for tool manufacture will not be present. The soils of the region would have supported various resources allowing Aboriginal occupation in the area. However, colonial use of the fertile soil has resulted in long-term impacts to the environment, including the clearing of vegetation to provide open spaces for agriculture. Further, the erodibility of the soils present indicates that subsurface archaeological deposits are more likely to become exposed and displaced.
- Vegetation: Broad-scale vegetation clearance reduces the likelihood that any culturally modified trees remain present. Only one mature tree exists within the Addendum Study Area and therefore the chances of it being culturally modified are very low.
- Climate: The climate would not have been an impediment to year-round occupation.
- Land use: Vegetation clearance, cultivation, and grazing are the dominant types of disturbance to have taken place across the Addendum Study Area. These activities are likely to have displaced Aboriginal objects or sites and reduce the potential for intact subsurface archaeological material to remain.

² Climate statistics from Station Number #065070 for average rainfall is based on data gathered between 1890 to 2021.

³ Climate statistics from Station Number #065070 for average temperatures is based on data gathered between 1965 to 2021.

5 ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGY BACKGROUND

5.1 ETHNO-HISTORIC SOURCES OF REGIONAL ABORIGINAL CULTURE

At the time of colonial settlement, the Addendum Study Area was within the territory of people belonging to the Wiradjuri tribal and linguistic group (Tindale 1974 and Horton 1994). The Wiradjuri tribal area is situated within the Murray Darling Basin, covering three primary physiographic divisions: the riverine plains in the west, the transitional western slopes in between and the highlands or central tablelands in the east (White 1986).

The Addendum Study Area falls within the central division, being the transitional western slopes into the central tablelands, the heart of Wiradjuri territory.

Early accounts of first contact between Europeans and Aboriginals in the Macquarie River area can be found in Oxley (1820) and Sturt (1833). Although interesting, these sources provide only a small window into the lifestyle and customs of the Aboriginal people of the Dubbo area. Near Whylandra Creek (which crosses the Mitchell Highway east of the Addendum Study Area) / Tanners Springs, one of the first encounters John Oxley had with the Indigenous inhabitants of the area was on 13 August 1817. It appears that this was the first time these Aboriginal people had seen British people, however, they appeared to have knowledge of steel tomahawks as when they were presented with one as a gift, they clutched it to their breast and demonstrated great pleasure. At the time of the meeting the Aborigines were obviously hunting, having with them dead possums and snakes, which they offered to the British. Markings on the skin of the young Aboriginal men were described as longitudinal scars over the back and body with barely any space between them (Oxley 1820: 171-2).

On 13 June 1818, Oxley's second expedition saw them camp for two nights near the Narromine Stock and camping reserve, close the confluence of Brummagen Creek with the Macquarie River (Whitehead 2004: 88). This is the closest point the river comes to the Mitchell Highway within the current study area and likely less than 400 m away. Here Oxley encountered two families and records the following:

On the west of it (presumably Coolbaggie Creek, then known as Taylors Rivulet) we came suddenly upon a couple of native families they, however, with the exception of an old man, and a boy which was up a tree made their escape. No entreaties could bring the boy down; he, in fact, as well as the old man, were petrified with terror. The man was possessed with the remains of an iron tomahawk, which he had fitted as a mogo, or native axe. I think it probable he became possessed of this treasure through others of his countrymen who had visited the party in Wellington Vale, as it was clear he had never seen white people before. The man made repeated attempts to induce us to depart, which to his great joy we shortly did. The left side of this man's body was one continuous ulcer, occasioned most likely by burn.

Other than ethnographic accounts such as this there is little information surviving of the life of Aboriginal people in the Dubbo area after colonial settlement (Koettig 1985: 19). One of the most informative written sources available to date is that of Edward Garnsey, who was born in Dubbo in 1874. His interest in Aboriginal culture of the Dubbo area led him to record information he had gathered both from his father and from elderly Aboriginal people he knew in the Dubbo region.

5.2 REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The most relevant research-based studies over the central west and the Dubbo/Narromine were undertaken by Pearson (1981), Koettig (1985), OzArk (2006) and OzArk (2016). These studies provide baseline data for placing past Aboriginal sites within a regional landscape context. The following is a summary of the salient points of these studies.

The findings of OzArk (2016a) are summarised in Section 5.2.3 of OzArk (2021a) and therefore are not repeated here.

5.2.1 Changing land use and settlement patterns in the upper Macquarie River region of NSW from prehistoric times to 1860

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

5.2.2 Aboriginal sites in the Dubbo City Area

In 1985, the survey by Koettig (1985) investigated the evidence of Aboriginal occupation within 5 km of Dubbo's city limits. The investigation concluded that sites exist throughout all environmental landscapes surveyed. Artefact scatters, scarred trees and grinding grooves were the most frequently occurring site types; and site location and size were determined by various environmental and social factors. Of the environmental factors, proximity to water, geological

formation and availability of food resources were the most important. As such, Koettig's site prediction model suggested that: all site types would occur along watercourses; stone arrangements would occur most frequently on knolls or prominent landscape features; larger campsites would occur most frequently along permanent watercourses, near springs or wetlands; small campsites could occur anywhere; scarred trees could occur anywhere, but particularly in remnant native woodland communities; campsites would be smaller and more sporadic near the headwaters of creeks; grinding grooves could occur where appropriate sandstone existed; quarries could occur wherever there were suitable stone sources; and shell middens could occur only along the Macquarie River.

5.2.3 Aboriginal heritage study: Dubbo local government area

An assessment of Aboriginal heritage resources within the former Dubbo LGA to assist the then Dubbo City Council with planning was undertaken by OzArk (2006). This study aimed to:

- Consolidate previous surveys and assessments of Aboriginal heritage
- Set a baseline for further study
- Survey areas zoned for future expansion.

Approximately 1,120 hectares (ha) of land was surveyed within five study areas surrounding the city of Dubbo. During the survey, 26 new Aboriginal sites were recorded and eight out of 12 previously recorded sites were located. A number of the newly recorded site types were similar to those found in previous studies. However, fewer scarred trees were found than expected, likely due to intensive agricultural practices and associated tree clearance around Dubbo city compared to the broader Dubbo LGA. No new grinding groove sites were recorded, which was probable, given that this site type comprised only 3.6% of previously located sites within the Dubbo LGA. Scarred tree distribution adhered to the predictive model, exclusively following waterways and fence-lines, although this probably reflected land clearing practices more than Aboriginal site patterning. Isolated finds and open sites followed a similar pattern, largely limited to watercourse edges, elevated terraces within 500 m of the Macquarie River, and other permanent to semi-permanent waterways. No significant patterning emerged in terms of site size or quality, perhaps because surface manifestations often do not adequately reflect site size or complexity.

5.3 PREVIOUS ASSESSMENTS NEAR THE ADDENDUM STUDY AREA

Wiradjuri heritage in the Narromine region has been documented through many development-related heritage assessment projects. The following review of studies undertaken over this region help to provide a backdrop for the type of sites likely to occur within the Addendum Study Area.

5.3.1 Tomingley Gold Project

OzArk (2011) undertook an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of the proposed 776 ha Tomingley Gold Project mine site to the south of Tomingley Township, including a 46 km pipeline from Narromine to the mine site, and a 20 km electricity transmission line from Peak Hill to the mine site. The pipeline assessed for this assessment includes the “Woodland” water supply bore and easement which the assessed pipeline easement within the Addendum Study Area will connect into (**Figure 1-2**). A total of 37 culturally modified trees, one artefact scatter with potential archaeological deposit (PAD) (TNWP-OS1), and one ceremonial and dreaming site were recorded. The closest culturally modified tree to the Addendum Study Area is located 230 m to the north of the easternmost extent, while the TNWP-OS1 is located 3.7 km to the northeast.

Full details of the assessment for the Tomingley Gold Project and test excavation of TNWP-OS1 are presented in Section 5.3.5 of the ACHAR (OzArk 2021a).

5.3.2 West Dubbo to Narromine 132kv Powerline

OzArk (2012) undertook an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for a proposed 132kV powerline between the west Dubbo substation and Narromine substation. The closest portion of the assessment area is 2.2 km to the north of the Addendum Study Area. Ten previously unrecorded sites were identified within or close to the powerline easement. Three were artefact scatters containing quartz, quartzite, mudstone, rhyolite, and silcrete artefacts, as well as lithic debitage. Two of these sites were assessed as containing PADs. All three sites were located adjacent to waterways including one on the bank of the Macquarie River and the other two on terraces adjacent to ephemeral drainage lines. Seven culturally modified trees were recorded during the assessment, mostly on box trees located close to the Macquarie River.

5.3.3 Webbs Siding Road Upgrade

OzArk (2016b) undertook an assessment for a portion of Webbs Siding Road, located 2.2 km north of the Addendum Study Area. The assessment area extended along a slightly elevated northwest sloping alluvial plain approximately 900 m south of the Macquarie River. Three Aboriginal scarred trees were recorded during the field inspection. No landforms were assessed as being likely to contain subsurface archaeological deposits.

5.3.4 Inland Rail Narromine to Narrabri

Jacobs (2020) completed an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for the Inland Rail Narromine to Narrabri project. This assessment included the corridor of Dappo Road which is the eastern extent of the Addendum Study Area. Across the entire assessment from Narromine to Narrabri, a total of 152 Aboriginal heritage sites and 13 areas of PADs were identified. Recorded sites or areas of cultural values included 93 culturally modified trees, 24 artefact scatters,

17 isolated finds, eight artefact scatters with PAD, three Aboriginal ceremony and dreaming sites, two grinding groove sites, one artefact reburial sites, one shelter tree, one ochre quarry, and one historic burial site. All the identified sites were identified as having high social/cultural significance.

5.4 LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

5.4.1 Desktop Database Searches Conducted

A desktop search was conducted on the following databases to identify any potential previously recorded heritage within the Addendum Study Area. The results of this search are summarised in **Table 5-1** and presented in detail in **Appendix 2**.

Table 5-1: Aboriginal cultural heritage: desktop-database search results.

Name of Database Searched	Date of Search	Type of Search	Comment
Commonwealth Heritage Listings	27/10/21	Narromine LGA	No places listed on either the National or Commonwealth heritage lists are located within the Addendum Study Area.
National Native Title Claims Search	27/10/21	NSW	No Native Title Claims cover the Addendum Study Area.
AHIMS	27/10/21	10 km ² centred on the Addendum Study Area.	117 sites were returned in the designated search. None of these sites plot to within the Addendum Study Area.
Local Environmental Plan (LEP)	27/10/21	Narromine LEP of 2011	None of the Aboriginal places noted occur near the Addendum Study Area.

A search of the AHIMS database on 17 October 2021 returned 117 records for Aboriginal heritage sites within a 10 km x 10 km search area over the Addendum Study Area (GDA Zone 55 Eastings: 615995–625995; Northings: 6423496–6433496). The site types and frequencies are listed in

Table 5-2 and the locations are mapped on **Figure 5-1**. The AHIMS result shows that one site (35-3-0213) is an artefact reburial site and this site will be omitted from further analysis and it will be considered that the search area contains a total of 116 previously recorded sites.

Figure 5-1 shows that there are no previously recorded sites within the Addendum Study Area. The closest recorded site is a scarred tree (35-3-0173) located 230 m to the north of the easternmost extent of the Addendum Study Area.

As shown in

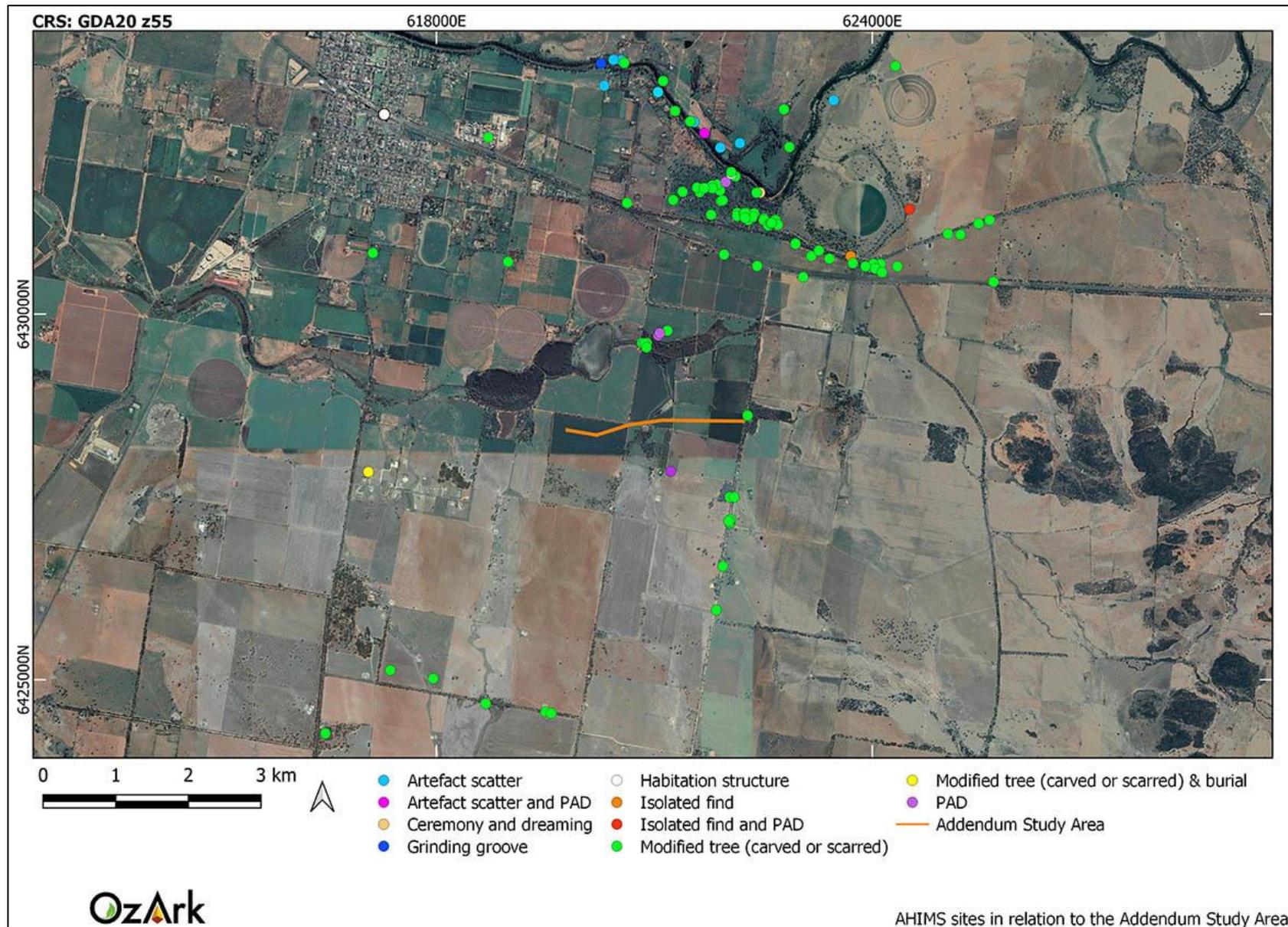
Table 5-2, culturally modified trees (particularly scarred trees) are the dominant recorded site type in the local area, accounting for over 82 per cent of the recorded AHIMS sites. Stone artefact sites (scatters and isolated finds) account for 12 per cent. The stone artefact sites tend to group around the banks of the Macquarie River or associated creek lines, while the culturally modified trees do not appear to have a clear distribution pattern in the search area. The high number of sites recorded as modified trees indicates that it is likely the spread and number of culturally modified trees through the landscape would have originally been higher prior to vegetation

clearance, although it is also feasible that some scarred trees have been registered that may not in fact be the result of cultural modification.

Table 5-2: Site types and frequencies of AHIMS sites.

Site Type	Number	Frequency (%)
Modified tree (carved or scarred)	95	81.9
Artefact scatter	10	8.6
Isolated find and Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	3	2.6
PAD	3	2.6
Modified tree (carved) and burial	1	0.9
Isolated find	1	0.9
Artefact scatter and PAD	1	0.9
Grinding grooves	1	0.9
Ceremony and dreaming	1	0.9
Total	116	100%

Figure 5-1: Location of previously recorded AHIMS sites in relation to the Addendum Study Area.



5.5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT: CONCLUSION

Due to the history of archaeological investigation near the Addendum Study Area, there have been a number of sites recorded in the Narromine area (**Figure 5-1**). These research and development driven studies show that the region's most frequently occurring evidence of Aboriginal activity are culturally modified trees: particularly scarred trees, which are recorded in remnant stands of mature native vegetation generally along the Macquarie River or within road corridors. This is followed by occupation-based sites, including stone artefacts.

Stone artefact sites are more likely to be located near permanent and semi-permanent watercourses, particularly on flat or gently sloping landforms and terraces. Larger, more complex scatters are more common within 200 m of the Macquarie River. Scatters found on landforms similar to the Addendum Study Area are generally low-density with 10 or less artefacts and consist largely of unmodified flakes. Lithic material in the region generally consists of silcrete, chert, quartz, quartzite, volcanic, and fine-grained siliceous materials.

5.6 PREDICTIVE MODEL FOR SITE LOCATION

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

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

5.6.1 Landform Modelling of Archaeological Potential

The OzArk (2016) Central West Local Land Services (CWLLS) predictive model is most relevant to the Addendum Study Area in determining its archaeological potential (refer to Section 5.2 of the ACHAR [OzArk 2021a]).

The Addendum Study Area is entirely located within the Alluvial Plains landscapes (Boggy Cowal Alluvial Plains) and does not contain either a Drainage 1 or Drainage 2 buffer area defined in the OzArk 2016 study. OzArk (2016) found that artefact scatters and isolated finds were the most likely sites to be recorded within the Alluvial Plains landscapes, although in relatively low numbers. No culturally modified trees were identified within the Alluvial Plains landscapes in the survey component of the OzArk 2016 study.

5.6.2 Conclusion

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

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

- As isolated finds can occur anywhere, particularly within disturbed contexts, it is predicted that this site type could be recorded within the Addendum Study Area.

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

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

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

- Artefact scatters comprise only 8.6% of recorded sites within 10 km of the Addendum Study Area; however, according to the predictive modelling presented in OzArk 2016, stone artefacts are the most likely site to be recorded within the Addendum Study Area.

Previous studies near the Addendum Study Area (**Section 5.5**) note that stone artefact sites (scatters or isolated finds) range in complexity which is generally dependent on their proximity to water sources. Scatters found on landforms similar to the Addendum Study Area are generally low-density.

Artefact scatters are likely to be in a secondary context from disturbances such as erosion and ploughing if identified within the Addendum Study Area (**Section 4.6**).

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

- Vegetation within the Addendum Study Area is limited to a one eucalypt tree at the very eastern end. As such, while scarred trees are the most commonly recorded site type within 10 km of the Addendum Study Area with 95 scarred trees being previously recorded, this site type is unlikely to be present in the Addendum Study Area.

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

- One burial site has been identified in the local area in association with a carved tree. These sites are more likely to be found on elevated sandy contexts or in association with rivers and major creeks. No such landscape features exist with the Addendum Study Area and therefore burials are unlikely to occur.

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

- This site type does not necessarily follow landform predictability and are, overall, a rare site type with a low likelihood of being present and/or remaining extant.

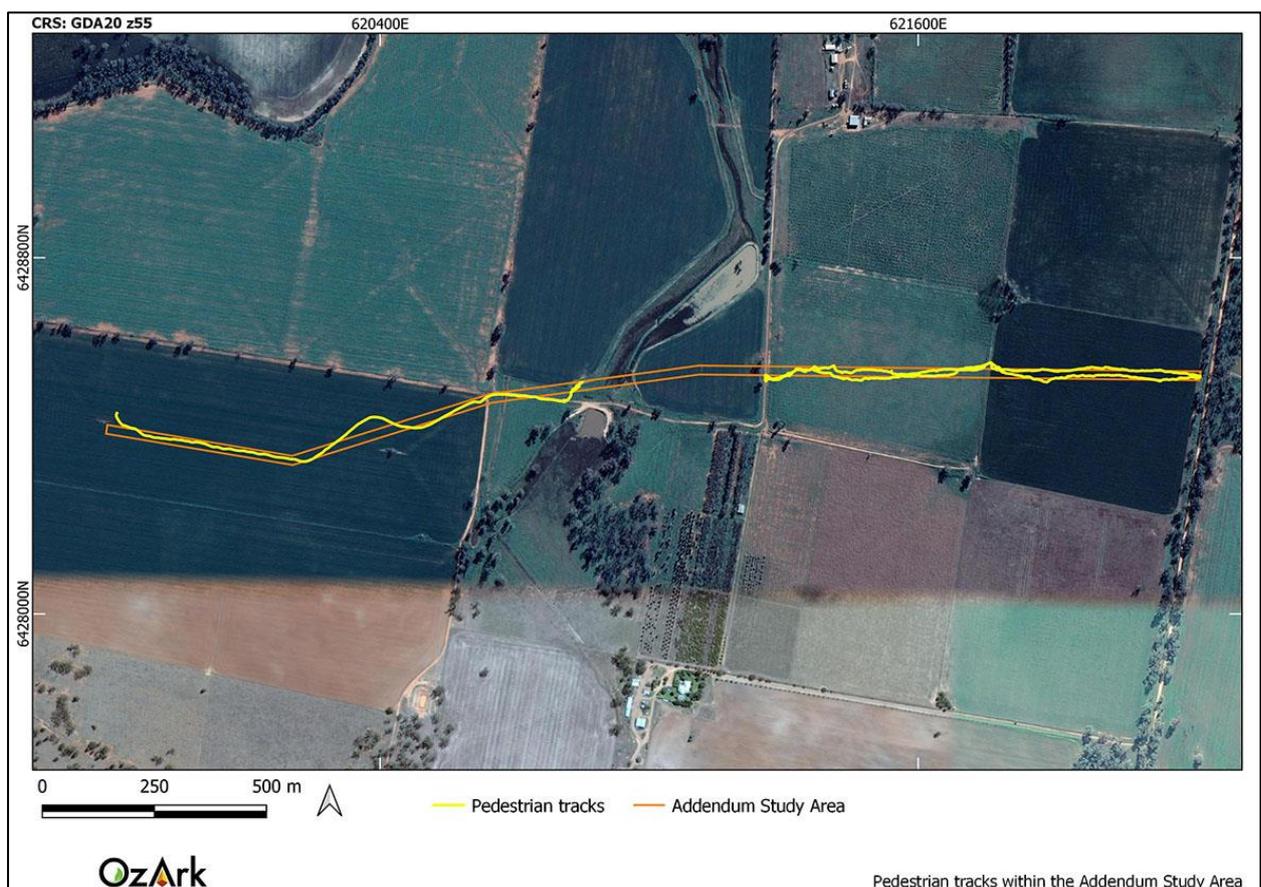
6 RESULTS OF ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

6.1 SAMPLING STRATEGY AND FIELD METHODS

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

The entire 2.4 km of the Addendum Study Area was surveyed by foot by one OzArk Archaeologist and a representative from Narromine LALC on 8 November 2021, and one OzArk Archaeologist on 10 December 2021 (**Figure 6-1**). The surveyors were spaced 10 m apart during the survey.

Figure 6-1: Aerial showing the pedestrian tracks within the Addendum Study Area.



6.2 PROJECT CONSTRAINTS

The main constraint during the survey was very low levels of exposure (**Figure 6-2**). It was this extremely dense ground cover and standing water that resulted in a middle portion of the Addendum Study Area not being surveyed. The dense ground cover is attributed to large amounts of rainfall in the region throughout 2020 and 2021. In addition, some paddocks across the Addendum Study Area were under crop at the time of the survey.

Figure 6-2: Examples of exposure across the Addendum Study Area.

	
<p>1. View west across the Addendum Study Area showing an area with no exposure due to dense vegetation cover.</p>	<p>2. View of the 0% GSV in the middle portion of the Addendum Study Area.</p>
	
<p>3. View of exposures between the crop rows.</p>	<p>4. View of an area of exposure in the central portion of the Addendum Study Area adjacent to a vehicle track.</p>

6.3 EFFECTIVE SURVEY COVERAGE

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

GSV is defined as:

“... the amount of bare ground (or visibility) on the exposures which might reveal artefacts or other archaeological materials. It is important to note that visibility, on its own, is not a reliable indicator of the detectability of buried archaeological material. Things like

vegetation, plant or leaf litter, loose sand, stone ground or introduced materials will affect the visibility. Put another way, visibility refers to ‘what conceals’” (DECCW 2010a: 39).

GSE is defined as:

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

Table 6-1 calculates the effective survey coverage within the Addendum Study Area. In general, **Table 6-1** presents an approximation of the amount of ground surface able to be seen at any location within a specific landform. Regarding the Addendum Study Area, at any one location, approximately 3% of the ground surface could be seen. Exposures across the flat plain were confined to farm tracks or furrows between crops (**Figure 6-2**).

Table 6-1: Effective survey coverage within the Addendum Study Area.

Survey Unit	Landform	Survey Unit Area (sq m)	Visibility %	Exposure %	Effective Coverage Area (sq m) (= Survey Unit Area x Visibility % x Exposure %)	Effective Coverage % (= Effective Coverage Area / Survey Unit Area x 100)
1	Flat plain	48781	5	60	1463	3%

Table 6-2 demonstrates that the survey efficacy within flat plain landform was low and that no Aboriginal objects were recorded. While low GSV may be a contributing factor in this result, the assessment relied upon an examination of the archaeological potential of the landforms and it was considered that the landform type, and to a lesser degree the high levels of disturbance, was the major factor explaining the lack of sites. Based on the flat, undifferentiated landform distant from reliable or semi-reliable water which characterise the Addendum Study Area, no sensitive archaeological landforms were identified and it was considered that the landform was unlikely to have attracted Aboriginal occupation in the past.

Table 6-2: Effective survey coverage and incidences of site recording within the Addendum Study Area.

Landform	Landform area (sq m)	Area Effectively Surveyed (sq m) (= Effective Coverage Area)	% of Landform Effectively Surveyed (= Area Effectively Surveyed / Landform x 100)	Number of Sites	Number of Artefacts or Features
Flat plain	48781	1463	3%	0	0

6.4 ABORIGINAL SITES RECORDED

No Aboriginal sites were recorded during the assessment. Further, no intangible cultural values relating specifically to the Addendum Study Area were identified to OzArk during the survey.

6.5 DISCUSSION

No Aboriginal sites were identified within the Addendum Study Area and nor was there any information indicating that sites may be present.

The lack of Aboriginal sites within the Addendum Study Area is unsurprising based on the landform modelling which concluded that stone artefact sites were the most likely site type to be identified, although the overall incidence of these sites was predicted to be low due to several environmental factors such as the landform present, distance to reliable or semi reliable water, and levels of disturbance.

While the lack of recordings could be attributed the minimal areas of exposure provided across the Addendum Study Area (**Sections 6.2** and **6.3**), the relatively small size of the Addendum Study Area and the distance to reliable or semi-reliable water sources indicates that the Addendum Study Area would not have been favourable for longer-term occupation.

The absence of culturally modified trees was expected due to the almost completely cleared nature of the Addendum Study Area. Although burials or ceremonial sites could not be completely ruled out prior to the survey, the survey confirmed that there is a low likelihood that these sites are present in the Addendum Study Area. No ceremonial areas within the Addendum Study Area were identified by the RAPs.

7 SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

7.1 IDENTIFYING CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

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

The assessment of cultural or social value concerns the importance of a site or features to the relevant cultural group, in this case, the Aboriginal community. Aspects of social value include assessment of sites, items, and landscapes that are traditionally significant or that have contemporary importance to the Aboriginal community. This importance involves both traditional links with specific areas, as well as an overall concern by Aboriginal people for their sites generally and the continued protection of these. This type of value may not be in accord with interpretations made by the archaeologist: a site may have low archaeological value but high social value, or vice versa.

As no Aboriginal objects or cultural values were identified in the Addendum Study Area, the assessment of significance has been omitted from this report.

7.2 AVOIDING AND MINIMISING HARM

7.2.1 Conserving Significant Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

An object of the NPW Act is the '*conservation of objects places and features... of cultural value within the landscape, including... places, objects and features of significance to Aboriginal people*' (s.2A(1)(b)(i)).

As heritage professionals, OzArk, strives for good conservation outcomes. In particular, OzArk is primarily concerned with the conservation and protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage that is of significance to Aboriginal people.

Two primary objectives when managing harm to an Aboriginal object are:

- Impacts to significant Aboriginal objects and places should always be avoided wherever possible
- where impacts to Aboriginal objects and places cannot be avoided, proposals should be amended to reduce the extent and severity of impacts to significant Aboriginal objects and places through the use of reasonable and feasible measures.

7.2.2 Likely impacts to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Values

As no Aboriginal sites or specific cultural values were recorded during the current assessment, there will be no known impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

7.2.3 Ecologically Sustainable Development Principles

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

7.2.3.1 Intergenerational Equity

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

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

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

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

7.2.3.2 The Precautionary Principle

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

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

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

7.2.3.3 Principle of Integration

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

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

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

7.2.3.4 Applicability to the Addendum Project

There is no impact to Aboriginal cultural heritage values as no Aboriginal objects were recorded and no intangible heritage values have been identified within the Addendum Study Area. The results of the surface survey indicate that significant Aboriginal cultural heritage values will not be harmed within the Addendum Study Area.

Table 7-1 examines the application of ESD principles to the Addendum Project.

Table 7-1: Application of ESD principles to the Addendum Project.

ESD principle	Response
Avoiding and minimising harm	No Aboriginal objects or intangible values were recorded during the survey, so site specific avoidance or mitigation measures are not necessary.
The integration principle	The Addendum Project presents a strong case for the broader environmental benefits arising from water efficiency. The environmental consequences of the proposal will be rigorously assessed in the EIS.
The precautionary principle	The Aboriginal cultural heritage investigation has followed the precautionary principle though undertaking a robust Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment to ensure that harm to Aboriginal objects and values is minimised. The survey adopted a precautionary principle when it came to describing and assessing landforms within the survey areas.

ESD principle	Response
The intergenerational equity principle	It is assessed that the Addendum Project will not harm significant Aboriginal cultural heritage values and that there will be no diminution of intergenerational equity.

7.3 MANAGEMENT OF ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES

7.3.1 General management principles

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

- Avoid impact by altering the development proposal to avoid impact to a recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage value. If this can be done, then a suitable curtilage around a site must be provided to ensure its protection both during the short-term construction phase of development and in the long-term use of the area. If intangible values are identified, consultation with the Aboriginal community will determine how this value may be impacted by the proposal and what appropriate mitigation can be enacted. If plans are altered, care must be taken to ensure that impacts do not occur to areas not previously assessed.
 - As no Aboriginal cultural heritage values have been identified within the Addendum Study Area, alteration to the Addendum Project is unnecessary in terms of Aboriginal cultural heritage.
- If impact is unavoidable then approval to disturb sites/cultural values under the authority of an *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan* (ACHMP) will be required.
 - Despite there being no identified Aboriginal cultural values within the Addendum Study Area, a ACHMP will be developed in consultation with the RAPs and will include the management recommendations of this ACHAR, specifically appropriate management protocols for unanticipated finds and skeletal remains.

7.3.2 Management and mitigation of Aboriginal sites

7.3.2.1 Opportunities to conserve Aboriginal cultural heritage values

As no Aboriginal cultural values have been identified within the Addendum Study Area, the Addendum Project will not be able to enhance nor diminish known Aboriginal cultural heritage values.

7.3.2.2 Management of potentially impacted cultural heritage values

As no Aboriginal cultural values have been identified within the Addendum Study Area, the Addendum Project will not harm known Aboriginal cultural heritage values.

The Addendum Study Area should be included in the ACHMP which will detail the processes for managing unanticipated Aboriginal heritage items or potential human remains encountered. These processes are detailed in Sections 8.4 and 8.5 of the ACHAR (OzArk 2021a).

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

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

To this end it is noted that no Aboriginal sites or cultural values were recorded during the assessment of the Addendum Study Area.

The following recommendations are made based on the predicted impacts identified as part of this assessment and regarding:

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

Recommendations concerning Aboriginal cultural values within the Addendum Study Area are as follows:

1. Following development consent, the Applicant would develop an ACHMP which is to be agreed to by the RAPs and DPIE (with input from Heritage NSW), for the Tomingley Gold Extension Project. The ACHMP would also include an unanticipated finds protocol, unanticipated skeletal remains protocol and long-term management of any Aboriginal sites being impacted within the Addendum Study Area.
2. All land-disturbing activities must be confined to within the Addendum Study Area. Should the parameters of the proposed work extend beyond this, then further archaeological assessment may be required.

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APPENDIX 1: ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

Community consultation log

Aboriginal Consultation Log – Addendum Project			
Date	Organisation	Comment	Method
8.10.21	Heritage NSW	Catherine Burrowes (CB) sent Addendum Stage 1 letter requesting a revised RAP list for consultation.	Email
18.10.21	Narromine Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC)	Brendan Fisher (BF) phoned to notify them as to why they are only being consulted now (Addendum is within NLALC boundary, however, all previous works were in Peak Hill LALC boundary).	Phone
18.10.21	Tubba-Gah Aboriginal Corporation	CB sent project update letter and assessment methodology.	Email
18.10.21	Peak Hill Local Aboriginal Land Council	CB sent project update letter and assessment methodology.	Email
18.10.21	Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	CB sent project update letter and assessment methodology.	Email
18.10.21	Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Corporation Heritage Preservation	CB sent project update letter and assessment methodology.	Email
18.10.21	Paul Brydon	CB sent project update letter and assessment methodology.	Email
18.10.21	Jay & Warren Daley	CB sent project update letter and assessment methodology.	Email
18.10.21	Bogan River Peak Hill Wiradjuri Aboriginal Corporation	CB sent project update letter and assessment methodology.	Email
18.10.21	Narromine Local Aboriginal Land Council	CB sent project update letter and assessment methodology.	Email
18.10.21	Bogan River Peak Hill Wiradjuri Aboriginal Corporation	CB received email response noting that the area noting there are springs around Backwater Cowal.	Email
6.11.21	Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	CB received email response noting that they agree with the methodology.	Email
16.12.21	Tubba-Gah Aboriginal Corporation	CB sent stage 4 cover letter and Addendum ACHAR noting a closing date of 18 January 2022	Email
16.12.21	Peak Hill Local Aboriginal Land Council	CB sent stage 4 cover letter and Addendum ACHAR noting a closing date of 18 January 2022	Email
16.12.21	Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	CB sent stage 4 cover letter and Addendum ACHAR noting a closing date of 18 January 2022	Email
16.12.21	Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Corporation Heritage Preservation	CB sent stage 4 cover letter and Addendum ACHAR noting a closing date of 18 January 2022	Email
16.12.21	Paul Brydon	CB sent stage 4 cover letter and Addendum ACHAR noting a closing date of 18 January 2022	Email
16.12.21	Jay & Warren Daley	CB sent stage 4 cover letter and Addendum ACHAR noting a closing date of 18 January 2022	Email
16.12.21	Bogan River Peak Hill Wiradjuri Aboriginal Corporation	CB sent stage 4 cover letter and Addendum ACHAR noting a closing date of 18 January 2022	Email
16.12.21	Narromine Local Aboriginal Land Council	CB sent stage 4 cover letter and Addendum ACHAR noting a closing date of 18 January 2022	Email

Appendix 1 Figure 1: Stage 1 agency letter to Heritage NSW.

OzArk Environment & Heritage

Aboriginal stakeholder groups to the contact details provided at the top of the page by **Friday 22 October 2021**, or sooner if possible.

Once relevant groups and individuals have been identified, they will form part of the formal consultation process for the addendum ACHAR.

Kind regards,



Catherine Burrowes
Office Manager / Community Liaison

Figure 1. Additional assessment area in relation to the Tomingley Gold Extension Project Area.

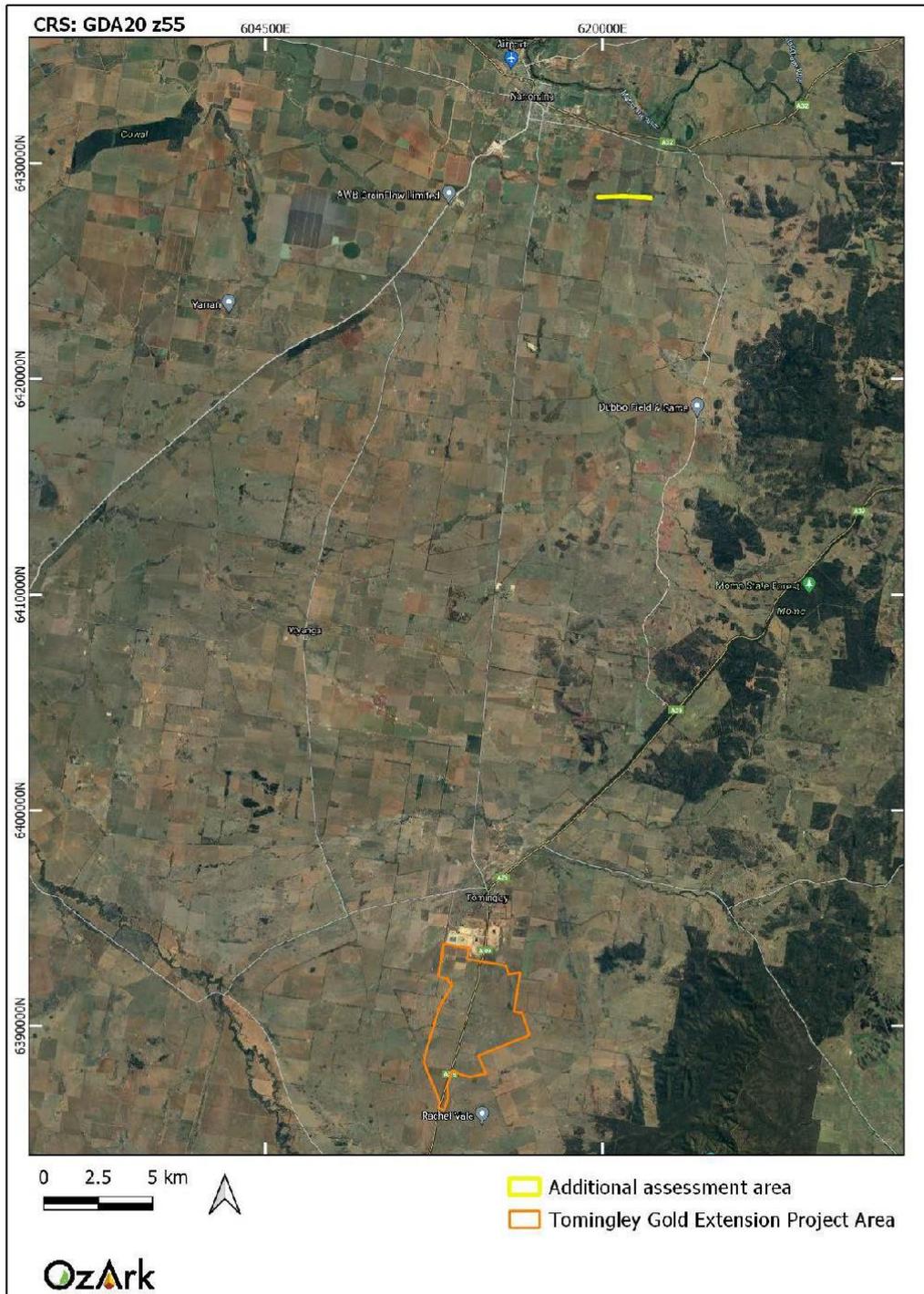
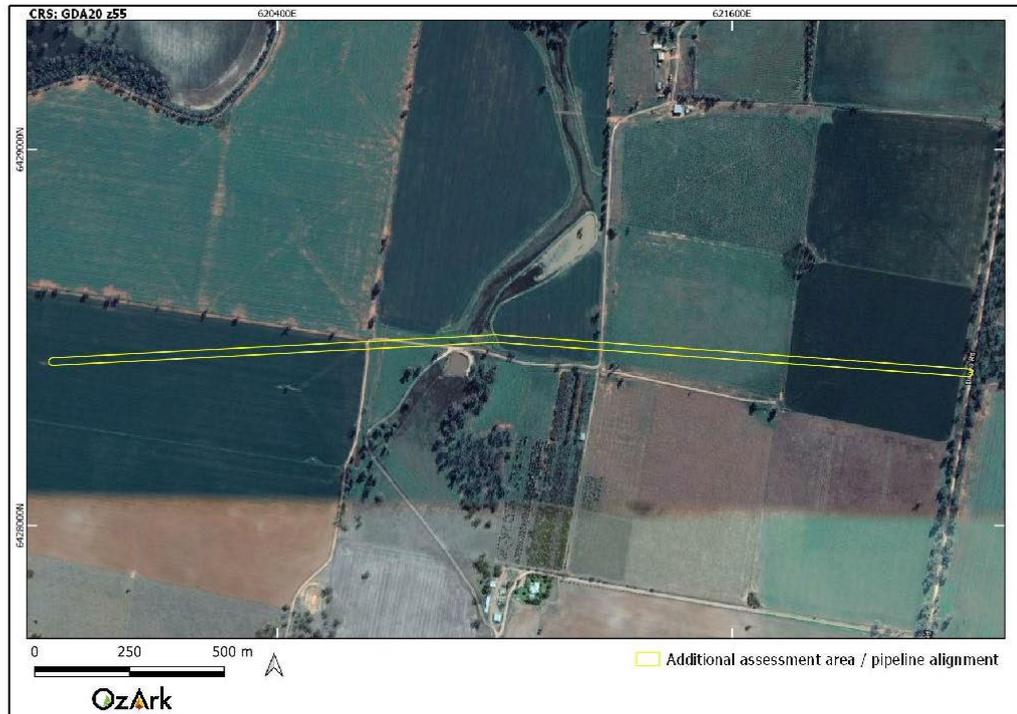


Figure 2. View of the additional assessment area.



Appendix 1 Figure 2: Project update letter and assessment methodology (sample)



OzArk Environment & Heritage

<p>Dubbo</p> <p>Queanbeyan</p> <p>Newcastle</p>	<p>T: 02 6882 0118</p> <p>enquiry@ozarkehm.com.au</p> <p>www.ozarkehm.com.au</p>	<p>ABN 59 104 582 354</p> <p>145 Wingewarra St</p> <p>PO Box 2069</p> <p>DUBBO NSW 2830</p>
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18 October 2021

Members
Narromine Local Aboriginal Land Council
13 Burroway Street
Narromine NSW 2821
Narrominelalc@bigpond.com.au

**UPDATE FOR THE ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED
TOMINGLEY GOLD EXTENSION PROJECT, TOMINGLEY NSW**

Dear Members,

We are writing to you in relation to the Tomingley Gold Expansion Project (the Project) and the consultation process undertaken for the Project to date.

The Project commenced in March 2020 leading into the field survey which took place in August and September in 2020. The survey undertaken covered the study area for the Project is shown in **Figure 1**.

The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for the Project was then prepared by OzArk and distributed for review as per Stage 4 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements* (ACHCRs). This period ended on 23 September 2021.

Following the completion of the Stage 4 of the ACHCRs, the applicant (Alkane Resources Ltd) has proposed to expand their groundwater bore network between Narromine and Tomingley. An existing bore has been located approximately 34 kilometres (km) to the north of the assessed study area for the Project (**Figure 1**). The pipeline is approximately 2.5 km in length and has a 10 metre (m) wide corridor (**Figure 2**).

The Narromine Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) is now being included as a Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) as the proposed pipeline is located within the Narromine LALC boundary. The remainder of the Project is located within the Peak Hill LALC boundary.

The proposed pipeline required will be included as part of the current Project application. As the draft ACHAR has already been distributed for review as per Stage 4 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements* (ACHCRs), this assessment will form an addendum to the ACHAR which will document the results of the additional survey.

The proposed assessment methodology for the pipeline will consist of full pedestrian survey of the proposed alignment. Where there are mature trees, these will be visually checked for cultural modifications. There are no previously recorded sites inside or adjacent to the proposed alignment. We anticipate that it will take half a day with one OzArk archaeologist and one RAP site officer to complete the survey.

If you can share any Aboriginal cultural heritage knowledge relevant to the proposed alignment, we welcome this input to ensure Aboriginal cultural values are considered within the addendum ACHAR.

OzArk Environment & Heritage

The proponent would like to allow 14 days to provide any feedback on the proposed survey of the pipeline alignment or any cultural values in relation to this area. This period closes **COB 1 November 2021**. If you need any help supplying feedback, please do not hesitate to contact our office.

Kind regards,



Brendan Fisher
Project Archaeologist

Figure 1: Aerial showing the proposed pipeline in relation to the Tomingley Gold Extension study area.

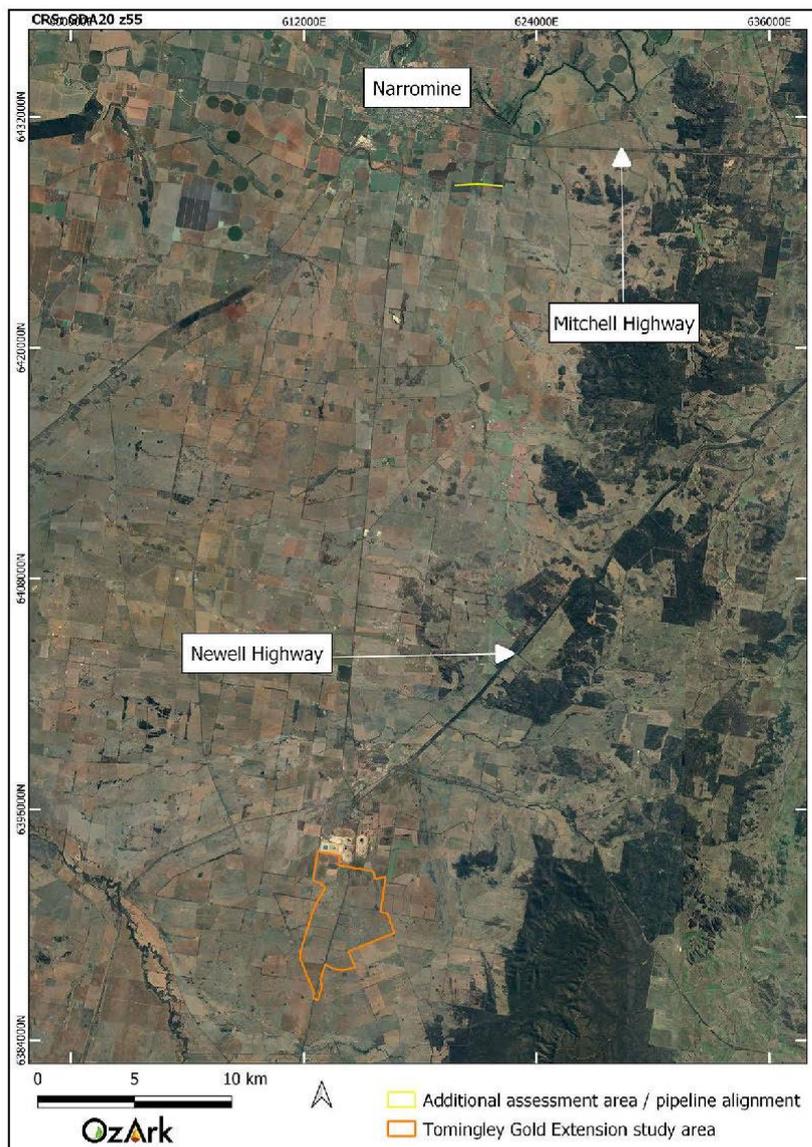
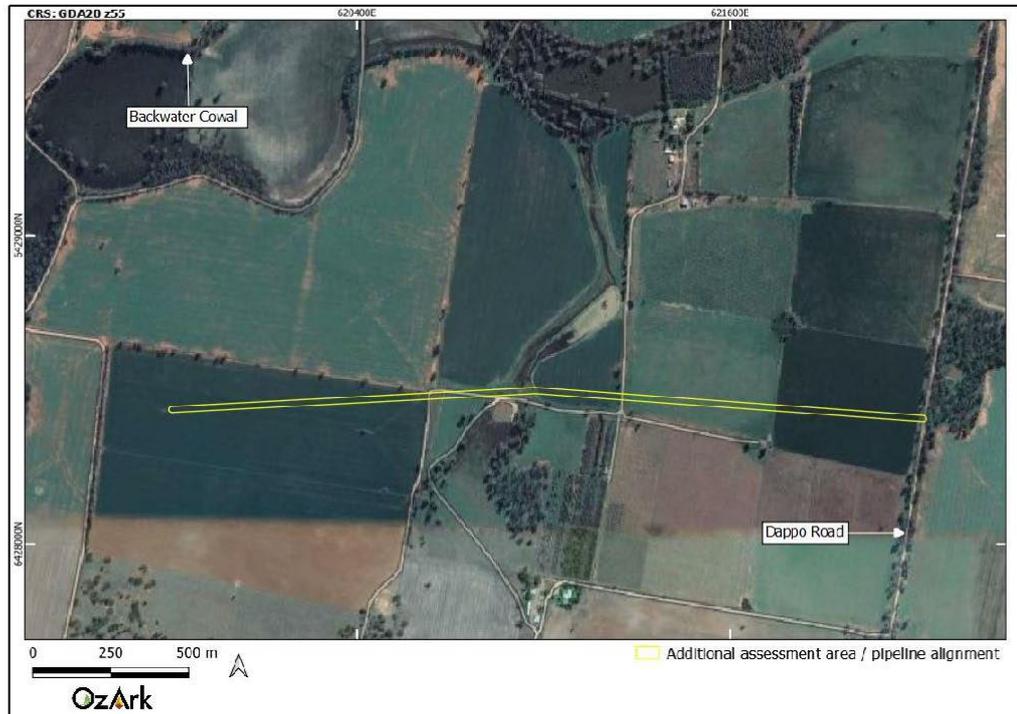


Figure 2: Aerial showing the proposed pipeline.



Appendix 1 Figure 3: Stage 4 cover letter (sample)

	OzArk Environment & Heritage		ABN 59 104 582 354
	Dubbo	T: 02 6882 0118	145 Wingewarra St
	Queanbeyan	enquiry@ozarkehm.com.au	PO Box 2069
Newcastle	www.ozarkehm.com.au	DUBBO NSW 2830	

16 December 2021

Members
Narromine Local Aboriginal Land Council
13 Burroway Street
Narromine NSW 2821

***ADDENDUM ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT TOMINGLEY GOLD EXTENSION
PROJECT- "DAPPO" WATER SUPPLY BORE AND EASEMENT, NARROMINE NSW***

Dear Members,

Thank-you for your continued participation as a Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) and involvement in the above-mentioned project.

Tomingley Gold Operations Pty Ltd (the Proponent) would like to offer you the opportunity to provide feedback on the draft report that has been undertaken in accordance with stage four (4) of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (ACHCR).

As per the ACHCRs we are required to give you twenty-eight (28) days to supply feedback on the attached document. This period closes on the **Tuesday 18th January 2022**. Should our office not be contacted within this time frame, we will presume that you are satisfied with the contents of the report as it stands.

If you need any help supplying feedback or have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact our office.

Kind regards,



Catherine Burrowes
Office Manager/ Community Liaison

APPENDIX 2: AHIMS SEARCH RESULT

NSW GOVERNMENT		AHIMS Web Services (AWS)						Your Ref/PO Number : TGEP Addendum Client Service ID : 634036		
SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
35-3-0183	TNWP-ST27	AGD	55	617840	6424831	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
Contact		Recorders		Doctor.Jodie Benton						
35-3-0182	TNWP-ST26	AGD	55	618563	6424489	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
Contact		Recorders		Doctor.Jodie Benton						
35-3-0264	BCST9	GDA	55	620829	6429603	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
Contact		Recorders		Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andy Roberts						
35-3-0244	MRST29	GDA	55	622207	6431375	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
Contact		Recorders		Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andy Roberts						
35-3-0173	TNWP-ST17	AGD	55	622169	6428427	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
Contact		Recorders		Doctor.Jodie Benton						
35-3-0217	MRST17	GDA	55	622508	6431303	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
Contact		Recorders		Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andy Roberts						
35-3-0253	MRST37	GDA	55	622565	6431213	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
Contact		Recorders		Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andy Roberts						
35-3-0202	Dubbo To Narramine ETL Scarred Tree 4 (DN-ST4)	GDA	55	623906	6430651	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		104782
Contact		Recorders		OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo						
35-3-0080	Mitchell Highway 17	AGD	55	624000	6430500	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 5	Scarred Tree	1333
Contact		Recorders		Warren Bluff						
35-3-0077	Mitchell Highway 14	AGD	55	625100	6430900	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1	Scarred Tree	1333
Contact		Recorders		Warren Bluff						

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 27/10/2021 for Brendan Fisher for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 615995.0 - 625995.0, Northings : 6423496.0 - 6433496.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 117
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NSW GOVERNMENT		AHIMS Web Services (AWS)						Your Ref/PO Number : TGEP Addendum Client Service ID : 634036		
SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
35-3-0271	Backwater Cowal ST7	GDA	55	620895	6429605	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
Contact		Recorders		Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andy Roberts						
35-3-0278	Backwater Cowal ASS1	GDA	55	621072	6429737	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -		
Contact		Recorders		Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andy Roberts						
35-3-0222	MRST7	GDA	55	621821	6431754	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
Contact		Recorders		Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andy Roberts						
35-3-0224	MRST9	GDA	55	621902	6431689	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
Contact		Recorders		Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andy Roberts						
35-3-0249	MRST32	GDA	55	621918	6431545	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
Contact		Recorders		Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andy Roberts						
35-3-0212	Webbs Siding Road - Road Upgrade - Scarred Tree 5 (WS-RU-ST5)	GDA	55	621959	6430814	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
Contact		Recorders		OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo,Doctor.Chris Lovell						
35-3-0269	BCST4	GDA	55	622035	6427151	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
Contact		Recorders		Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andy Roberts						
35-3-0238	MRST26	GDA	55	622256	6431386	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
Contact		Recorders		Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andy Roberts						
35-3-0216	MRST18	GDA	55	622505	6431282	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
Contact		Recorders		Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andy Roberts						
35-3-0200	Dubbo To Narramine ETL Scarred Tree 2 (DN-ST2)	GDA	55	622574	6431206	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
Contact		Recorders		OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo						
35-3-0228	MRST12	GDA	55	622667	6431286	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
Contact		Recorders		Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andy Roberts						

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : TGEP Addendum
Client Service ID : 634036

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northings	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
35-3-0211	Webbs Siding Road – Road Upgrade – Scarred Tree 6 (WS-RU-ST6)	GDA	55	623048	6430506	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact							Recorders OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo, Doctor Chris Lovell		Permits
35-3-0020	Webb's Siding 2	AGD	55	623047	6430607	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1	Scarred Tree	
	Contact							Recorders Sabu Dunn		Permits
35-3-0193	Narromine Scarred Tree	GDA	55	618713	6432416	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact							Recorders Mr John Shipp		Permits
35-3-0252	MRW1	GDA	55	621050	6433035	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact							Recorders Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle, Mr Andy Roberts		Permits
35-3-0283	MRST6	GDA	55	621258	6431560	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact							Recorders Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle, Mr Andy Roberts		Permits
35-3-0265	BCST1	GDA	55	621258	6431560	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact							Recorders Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle, Mr Andy Roberts		Permits
35-3-0255	MRWS13	GDA	55	621285	6432776	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact							Recorders Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle, Mr Andy Roberts		Permits
35-3-0223	MRST8	GDA	55	621863	6431770	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact							Recorders Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle, Mr Andy Roberts		Permits
35-3-0179	TNWP-ST23	AGD	55	621737	6425766	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact							Recorders Doctor Jodie Benton		Permits
35-3-0175	TNWP-ST19	AGD	55	621923	6427311	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact							Recorders Doctor Jodie Benton		Permits
35-3-0225	MRST10	GDA	55	622116	6431882	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact							Recorders Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle, Mr Andy Roberts		Permits

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : TGEP Addendum
Client Service ID : 634036

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northings	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
35-3-0174	TNWP-ST18	AGD	55	621985	6427312	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact							Recorders Doctor Jodie Benton		Permits
35-3-0215	MRST19	GDA	55	622305	6431202	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact							Recorders Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle, Mr Andy Roberts		Permits
35-3-0214	MRST20	GDA	55	622349	6431318	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact							Recorders Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle, Mr Andy Roberts		Permits
35-3-0282	MRNST4	GDA	55	622058	6432204	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact							Recorders Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle, Mr Andy Roberts		Permits
35-3-0079	Mitchell Highway 16	GDA	55	622942	6430969	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 6	Scarred Tree	1333,104782
	Contact							Recorders Warren Bluff, OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo, Mr Harrison		Permits
35-3-0019	Webb's Siding Canoe Tree 2	AGD	55	623295	6430572	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1	Scarred Tree	
	Contact							Recorders Sabu Dunn		Permits
35-3-0022	Siding Canoe Tree/Webb's Siding	GDA	55	623906	6430651	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1	Scarred Tree	104782
	Contact							Recorders Sabu Dunn, OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo, Mr Harrison		Permits
35-3-0205	Dubbo To Narromine ETL Scarred Tree 7 (DN-ST7)	GDA	55	624134	6430569	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact							Recorders OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo		Permits
35-3-0159	TNWP-051 with PAD	AGD	55	624398	6431248	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact							Recorders Doctor Jodie Benton		Permits
35-3-0004	Acton, Narromine,	AGD	55	620150	6433242	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	
	Contact							Recorders Unknown Author		Permits
35-3-0259	MRN AS1	GDA	55	620542	6433468	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact							Recorders Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle, Mr Andy Roberts		Permits
35-3-0243	MRN AS4	GDA	55	621546	6432625	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : TGEP Addendum
Client Service ID : 634036

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
35-3-0242	MRN AS5	GDA	55	621908	6432275	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
		Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andy Roberts								
35-3-0260	MR PAD 1	GDA	55	621981	6431805	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
		Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andy Roberts								
35-3-0176	TNWP-ST20	AGD	55	621925	6426951	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
		Doctor,Jodie Benton								
35-3-0254	MRST30	GDA	55	622139	6431382	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
		Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andy Roberts								
35-3-0231	MRST16	GDA	55	622565	6431212	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		104782
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
		OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo,OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo								
35-3-0194	Dubbo-Narromine open site 1 PAD	GDA	55	623702	6430790	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
		Doctor,Jodie Benton,OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo								
35-3-0196	DUBBO - NARROMINE OPEN SITE 1 PAD	GDA	55	623702	6430790	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
		OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo								
35-3-0081	Mitchell Highway 18	AGD	55	623900	6430500	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1	Scarred Tree	1333,104782
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
		Warren Bluff								
35-3-0014	Woodlands	AGD	55	624205	6433206	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Carved Tree	65,1320
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
		Unknown Author								
35-3-0032	Wynsley Lane,Mitchell Highway;	AGD	55	624231	6430465	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 2	Scarred Tree	578
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
		P McKenzie								
35-3-0076	Mitchell Highway 13	AGD	55	625500	6431100	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 3	Scarred Tree	1333,104782

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : TGEP Addendum
Client Service ID : 634036

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
35-3-0186	TNWP-ST30	AGD	55	616357	6424080	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
		Doctor,Jodie Benton								
35-3-0011	Narromine	AGD	55	616948	6427656	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Burial/s,Carved Tree	65
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
		David Bell,K Etheridge,T Elliot,F Milne,Furomedha Dick								
35-3-0181	TNWP-ST25	AGD	55	619386	6424375	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
		Doctor,Jodie Benton								
35-3-0272	MRW AS2	GDA	55	620309	6433122	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
		Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andy Roberts								
35-3-0263	BCST8	GDA	55	620867	6429600	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
		Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andy Roberts								
35-3-0266	BCST5	GDA	55	620892	6429544	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
		Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andy Roberts								
35-3-0274	Backwater Cowal PAD1	GDA	55	621054	6429708	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
		Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andy Roberts								
35-3-0270	BCST6	GDA	55	621180	6429772	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
		Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andy Roberts								
35-3-0240	MRST11	GDA	55	621387	6431671	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
		Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andy Roberts								
35-3-0262	MRNS12	GDA	55	621493	6432634	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
		Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andy Roberts								
35-3-0247	MRST34	GDA	55	621623	6431666	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : TGEF Addendum
Client Service ID : 634036

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
35-3-0248	MRST33	GDA	55	621939	6431555	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	Contact									
	Recorders	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andy Roberts								
35-3-0286	Mitchell Highway Road Reserve ST-01	GDA	55	622942	6430958	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		104782
	Contact									
	Recorders	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo,Doctor.Alyce Cameron								
35-3-0172	TNWP-ST16	AGD	55	623929	6430430	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		102792
	Contact									
	Recorders	Doctor.Jodie Benton								
35-3-0078	Mitchell Highway 15	AGD	55	625100	6430900	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Scarred Tree	1333
	Contact									
	Recorders	Warren Bluff								
35-3-0258	MRN AS2	GDA	55	620436	6433476	Open site	Valid	Artifact :-		
	Contact									
	Recorders	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andy Roberts								
35-3-0199	Dubbo To Narromine ETL Scarred Tree 1 (DN-ST1)	GDA	55	620623	6431519	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		104782
	Contact									
	Recorders	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo								
35-3-0218	MRST2	GDA	55	621586	6431728	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	Contact									
	Recorders	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andy Roberts								
35-3-0267	BCST2	GDA	55	622050	6427193	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	Contact									
	Recorders	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andy Roberts								
35-3-0276	MRN AS6	GDA	55	622176	6432336	Open site	Valid	Artifact :-		
	Contact									
	Recorders	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andy Roberts								
35-3-0233	MRST22	GDA	55	622374	6431376	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	Contact									
	Recorders	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andy Roberts								
35-3-0210	Webbs Siding Road - Road Upgrade - Scarred Tree 3 (WS-RU-ST3)	GDA	55	622414	6430657	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	Contact									
	Recorders	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo,Doctor.Chris Lovell								

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : TGEF Addendum
Client Service ID : 634036

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
35-3-0257	Macquarie River Crossing	GDA	55	622453	6431660	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming :-		
	Contact									
	Recorders	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andy Roberts								
35-3-0229	MRST14	GDA	55	622602	6431241	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	Contact									
	Recorders	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andy Roberts								
35-3-0195	DUBBO - NARROMINE OPEN SITE1 PAD	GDA	55	623702	6430790	Open site	Valid	Artifact :-		
	Contact									
	Recorders	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo								
35-3-0279	Backwater Gowl AS2	GDA	55	621069	6429741	Open site	Valid	Artifact :-		
	Contact									
	Recorders	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andy Roberts								
35-3-0280	BCPAD1	GDA	55	621072	6429737	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		
	Contact									
	Recorders	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andy Roberts								
35-3-0213	Macquarie-OS1 Reburial	GDA	55	621225	6427849	Open site	Valid	Artifact :-		
	Contact									
	Recorders	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo,Miss.Stephanie Rusden								
35-3-0021	Webb's Siding Canoe Tree 4	AGD	55	621666	6431172	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Scarred Tree	102792
	Contact									
	Recorders	Sabu Dunn								
35-3-0220	MRST5	GDA	55	621795	6431757	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	Contact									
	Recorders	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andy Roberts								
35-3-0221	MRST4	GDA	55	621795	6431721	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	Contact									
	Recorders	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andy Roberts								
35-3-0245	MR Shelter Tree	GDA	55	622058	6431918	Open site	Valid	Habitation Structure :-		
	Contact									
	Recorders	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andy Roberts								
35-3-0268	BCST3	GDA	55	622024	6427172	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	Contact									
	Recorders	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andy Roberts								
35-3-0246	MRST36	GDA	55	622261	6431309	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	Contact									
	Recorders	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andy Roberts								

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)
Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : TGEP Addendum
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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
35-3-0235	MRST24	GDA	55	622294	6431279	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	Contact									
	Recorders									
35-3-0234	MRST23	GDA	55	622296	6431288	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	Contact									
	Recorders									
35-3-0232	MRST21	GDA	55	622350	6431333	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	Contact									
	Recorders									
35-3-0226	MRST11	GDA	55	622406	6431659	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	Contact									
	Recorders									
35-3-0230	MRST15	GDA	55	622700	6431221	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	Contact									
	Recorders									
35-3-0251	MR ASD1	GDA	55	623468	6432923	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact									
	Recorders									
35-3-0289	Mitchell Highway Road Reserve ST-04	GDA	55	625041	6431097	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		104782
	Contact									
	Recorders									
35-3-0203	Dubbo To Narramine FTL Scarred Tree 5 (UN-ST5)	GDA	55	625669	6430441	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	Contact									
	Recorders									
35-3-0140	N-ST-1	AGD	55	617010	6430650	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	Scarred Tree	4340
	Contact									
	Recorders									
35-3-0184	TNWP-ST28	AGD	55	617250	6424944	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	Contact									
	Recorders									
35-3-0145	MD36	AGD	55	618870	6430530	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	Contact									
	Recorders									

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Extensive search - Site list report

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Client Service ID : 634036

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
35-3-0180	TNWP-ST24	AGD	55	619467	6424356	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	Contact									
	Recorders									
35-3-0256	MRW-ST1	GDA	55	620586	6433434	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	Contact									
	Recorders									
35-3-0273	MRNST	GDA	55	621119	6433186	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	Contact									
	Recorders									
35-3-0275	MRN AS3 and PAD	GDA	55	621689	6432475	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact									
	Recorders									
35-3-0219	MRST3	GDA	55	621685	6431722	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	Contact									
	Recorders									
35-3-0177	TNWP-ST21	AGD	55	621828	6426366	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	Contact									
	Recorders									
35-3-0241	MRST35	GDA	55	622058	6431941	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	Contact									
	Recorders									
35-3-0250	MRST31	GDA	55	622138	6431341	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	Contact									
	Recorders									
35-3-0236	MRST28	GDA	55	622235	6431382	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	Contact									
	Recorders									
35-3-0239	MRST27	GDA	55	622246	6431378	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	Contact									
	Recorders									

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 27/10/2021 for Brendan Fisher for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 615995.0 - 625995.0, Northings : 6423496.0 - 6433496.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 117

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



AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : TGEP Addendum
Client Service ID : 634036

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northings	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
35-3-0237	MRST25	GDA	55	622248	6431316	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
Contact		Recorders		Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andy Roberts				Permits		
35-3-0227	MRST13	GDA	55	622613	6431246	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
Contact		Recorders		Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andy Roberts				Permits		
35-3-0281	MRNS13	GDA	55	622783	6432798	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
Contact		Recorders		Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andy Roberts				Permits		
35-3-0287	Mitchell Highway Road Reserve ST-02	GDA	55	623265	6430867	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		104782
Contact		Recorders		OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo,Doctor.Alyce Cameron				Permits		
35-3-0201	Dubbo To Narromine ETL Scarred Tree 3 (DN-ST3)	GDA	55	623733	6430695	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		104782
Contact		Recorders		OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo				Permits		
35-3-0171	TNWP-ST15	AGD	55	623925	6430436	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		102792
Contact		Recorders		Doctor.Jodie Benton				Permits		
35-3-0288	Mitchell Highway Road Reserve ST-03	GDA	55	625463	6431238	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		104782
Contact		Recorders		OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo,Doctor.Alyce Cameron				Permits		

** Site Status

Valid - The site has been recorded and accepted onto the system as valid

Destroyed - The site has been completely impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There is nothing left of the site on the ground but proponents should proceed with caution.

Partially Destroyed - The site has been only partially impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There might be parts or sections of the original site still present on the ground.

Not a site - The site has been originally entered and accepted onto AHIMS as a valid site but after further investigations it was decided it is NOT an aboriginal site. Impact of this type of site does not require permit but Heritage NSW should be notified

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 27/10/2021 for Brendan Fisher for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 615995.0 - 625995.0, Northings : 6423496.0 - 6433496.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 117

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