



APPENDIX L ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT - ADDENDUM



**HILLS OF GOLD WIND FARM
SSD-9679**

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - Addendum

Prepared for Hills of Gold Wind Farm Pty Limited

Upper Hunter, Liverpool Plains & Tamworth Regional Local Government Areas

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1 Introduction

1.1 Project background, proponent and consultants

ENGIE are proposing to construct and operate a wind farm south of Nundle, a historic gold-mining town in the Tamworth Regional Local Government Area (LGA). Nundle is located approximately 50 kilometres south east of Tamworth. The proposal is known as the Hills of Gold Wind Farm. ENGIE acquired the project in 2020 after previous work by Wind Energy Partners.

The Hills of Gold Wind Farm is State Significant Development (SSD) and subject to approval under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for the proposal were issued by the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) on 22 November 2019 (with supplementary SEARs on 18 February 2020) and included requirements for the assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage as part of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd (KNC) was engaged to prepare an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report (CHAR) for the project (KNC 2020). The CHAR was prepared in accordance with the SEARs, Heritage NSW [formerly Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH)] *Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (OEH 2010a), *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (OEH 2010b) and *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011).

The SSD application and completed EIS was placed on public exhibition between 2 December 2020 and 29 January 2021 by DPIE. A submissions report was prepared to address submissions received during the exhibition period (Environmental Resources Management (ERM) 2021a), with an accompanying Amendment Report (ERM 2021b) addressing changes and updates to the project subsequent to the completion of the EIS.

Following completion of the Amendment Report, further potential changes to certain components of the project have been identified. KNC was engaged to prepare an Addendum to the CHAR to assess the potential impact of these changes on Aboriginal archaeological heritage. This report forms an Addendum to, and should be read in conjunction with, the existing CHAR for the project (KNC 2020).

1.2 Location and scope of activity

The Hills of Gold Wind Farm is located across a prominent ridgeline that forms the boundary between the Tamworth Regional LGA and the adjacent Upper Hunter LGA, and extends west into the Liverpool Plains LGA. The general locality includes the town of Nundle, the town of Hanging Rock, Ben Halls Gap State Forest, Nundle State Forest, Ben Halls Gap National Park, agricultural farmland and industry.

The 'study area' for the CHAR (KNC 2020) is shown in Figure 1. The CHAR study area covered the principal elements of the project for the EIS, including:

- Wind Farm development corridor including proposed turbine locations and ancillary infrastructure (substation, operations and maintenance (O&M) facility)
- Proposed overhead power line route with 60m easement (30m either side), switching station and existing access tracks to transmission line
- Proposed access upgrades at Morrisons Gap Road, Head of Peel Road, Transverse Track, and Barry Road from Nundle to Hanging Rock - Devil's Elbow, and various intersection adjustments
- The CHAR also assessed additional locations requiring minor transport infrastructure adjustments for transportation of the turbine infrastructure (refer KNC 2020:Appendix E).

This Addendum report covers proposed alterations to the project located outside of the original CHAR/EIS study area, as shown in Figure 2. This Addendum specifically assessed the following elements which have been amended since the CHAR (KNC 2020):

Further Project Amendment	Amendment Details
Alternate project access off Crawney Road, refer to Annexure 1 Map 1 Crawney Road Access (Appendix B)	<p>This provides the following three options for access to the Project Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Option A (turn off 1): through the northern portion of Crown Land (Lot 7301 DP 1136648, Crown Land, part of Travelling Stock Route R339) into the existing host landowner property (Lot 120 DP 755349). • Option B (turn off 2): through the southern portion of Crown Land (Lot 7301 DP 1136648,

Further Project Amendment	Amendment Details
	<p>Crown Land, part of Travelling Stock Route (TSR) (R339) into the existing host landowner property (Lot 120 DP 755349).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Option C (turn off 3): through Crown Land (Lot 7302 DP 11366448 and Lot 26 DP 755349), into the existing host landowner property (Lot 3 DP 1103716).
Nundle Transport Route Options, refer Annexure 1 Map 2 – Nundle Blade Route (Appendix B)	The proposed amendment to the transport route required for blades to take a right hand turn off Oakenville Street onto Herron Street crossing private land to reach Innes Street and then a right onto Jenkins Street, heading south to Crawney Road.
Optionality for substation, BESS location, refer Annexure 1 Map 1 Crawney Road Access and Substation (Appendix B)	Associated with the proposed alternate access along Crawney Road, the Project seeks optionality for the location of the substation and Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) (and associated ancillary works including batching plant and temporary compound) closer to the Crawney Road alternative transport route.
Quarry, refer to Annexure 1 Map 5 Quarry (Appendix B)	Opportunity to expand an existing Forestry Corporation of New South Wales (FCNSW) quarry 9 km north of WTG 69 within the Nundle State Forest, along Verden Road. Quarry operations is confined to Lot 254 of DP755324 and Lot 6711 of DP1204174.

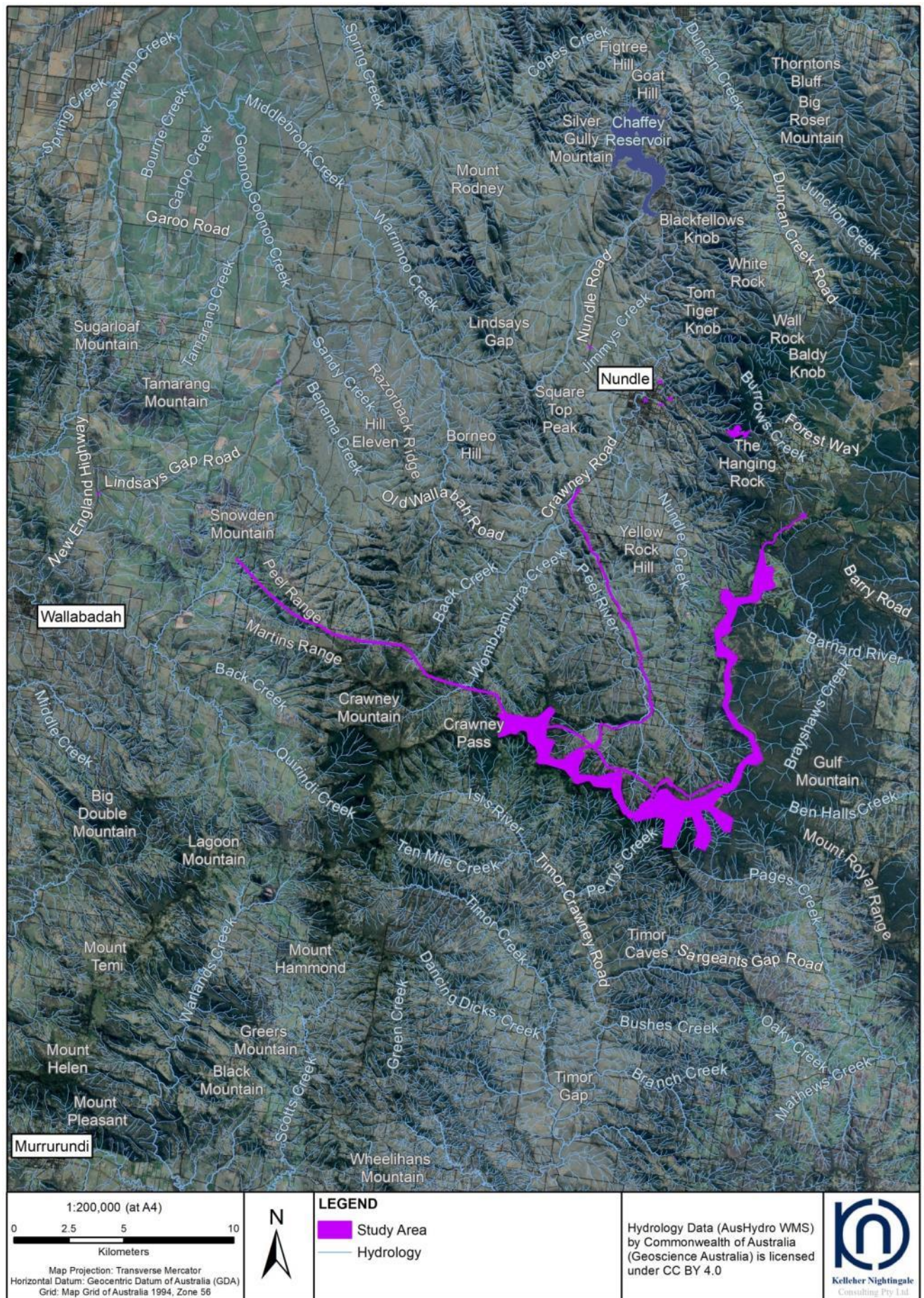


Figure 1. Location of the 2020 CHAR study area

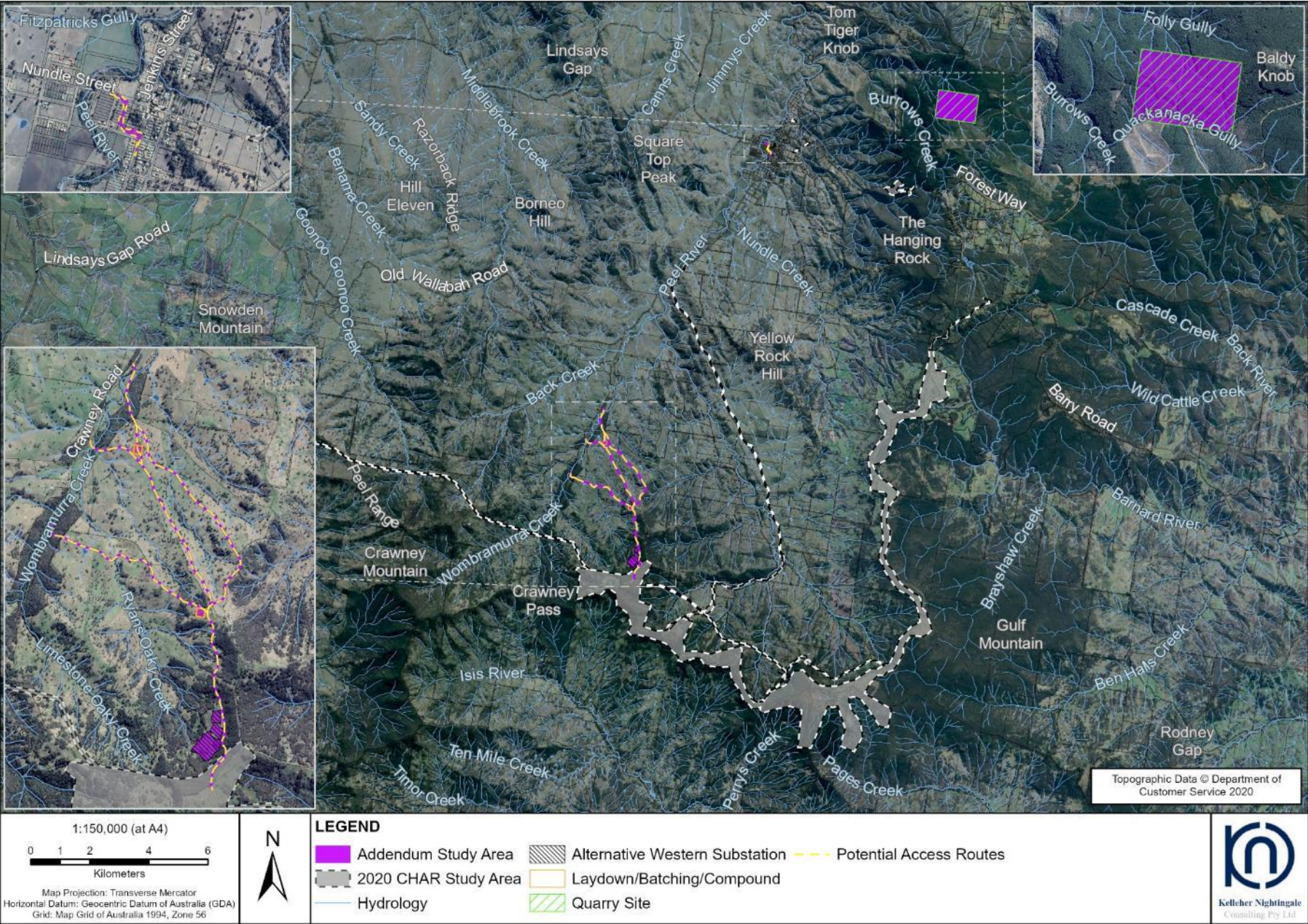


Figure 2. Detail of the addendum CHAR study area

2 Landscape Context

A detailed review of landscape context including geology, topography, hydrology, soils, vegetation and land use was previously undertaken for the CHAR. The Addendum study area occupies the same overall landscape context as the general project area.

The project area is located at the boundary between a number of NSW's bioregions: the Nandewar bioregion, the Hunter bioregion, the North Coast bioregion and the New England Tablelands bioregion (NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) 2003). The dominant system for the majority of the study area is the Nandewar bioregion, which encompasses Inverell and Tamworth and the smaller towns of Quirindi, Bingara, Barraba, Manilla and Bendemeer (NPWS 2003:145) across the western slopes and ramp of the Great Dividing Range. Geomorphically, the western slopes can be seen as a dissected ramp that links the uplifted highlands with the western plains. The ridgeline occupied by the project area forms the northern boundary of the Hunter region and is the watershed between the Hunter – Central/Coastal Rivers catchments and those of the Murray-Darling Basin.

Underlying regional geology is complex (Offenberg 1971, Gilligan et al 1987) and the Addendum study area is located atop various geological features. In the west, the majority of the proposed access routes are located on the Liverpool Range Beds (Tv) (Figure 3), a suite of Tertiary volcanics forming a series of mountain ranges and volcanic plateaux through the Great Dividing Range. Component materials include basalt, dolerite, polymictic conglomerate, quartzose and ferruginous sandstone, mudstone, shale and bole. These Tertiary basalt flows lie on older river gravels and sands or on lake sediments. As the basalt erodes, the sands are exposed and have been mined for the sapphires, diamonds, gold and tin ore that they contain (NPWS 2003:157). The northern part of the proposed access routes, the substation and the BESS occupy the transition to the older Tamworth Group (Det), principally the Yarrimie Formation of cherty argillite, limestone, greywacke and mudstone (including the Crawney Sandstone Member), and the Baldwin Formation of argillite and greywacke. The access route at Nundle sits above Unnamed Tertiary deposits of basalt, dolerite and teschenite intrusives (Tb) and also younger Quaternary Alluvium deposited in association with fluvial activity along the Peel River. The quarry site east of Nundle is located on beds of the Woolomin Association (Pzw), comprising chert, jasper, slate, phyllite, basalt, and minor sandstone.

Landforms within the Addendum study area (western access routes) include moderate to steep slopes and crests of the ridge spurs striking north/north west of the main ridgeline running down to Crawney Road. The spur valleys contain first and second order headwaters of Wombramurra Creek. The laydown/batching/compound areas are located on flatter crest elements off the spurs. The alternative western substation is located on the western slopes below the main ridgeline, at the head of Ryans Oak Creek. The access route location at Nundle is located on flat to gently sloping land at the edge of the Peel River floodplain, below the higher ground occupied by the township proper. The proposed quarry site is located in the steep ranges east of the township, and includes two well-defined conical crests, slopes and flat areas. First order drainage flows west to Quackanacka Gully and Burrows Creek, a tributary of the Peel River.

The soil types around the study area have variable capacity to conserve Aboriginal objects in situ. Soils on the flatter crest landforms are typically more disturbed by land use practices, as these areas have been the focus for agriculture and contemporary occupation. On steeper gradient slopes, soil movement is common and subsurface deposit is unlikely to be preserved in situ, particularly in rocky areas where poorly developed Lithosols occur. The steep valley side slopes are also affected by colluvial movement and soil transfer accelerated by European vegetation clearance and increased water runoff. Down in the alluvial river valley, potential for subsurface deposit depends strongly on the nature and extent of flooding along the river and its tributaries, with elevated landforms such as terraces and crests considered to display better archaeological potential. The valley has also been more intensively settled than the surrounding ridge system and is more affected by European land use disturbance including agriculture, various drainage modifications, some industry and infrastructure such as roads. Archaeological potential and integrity will depend on the extent of disturbance. The area around the western access routes, laydown/batching/compound areas and alternative western substation has been extensively cleared of native vegetation and used for grazing and agriculture. The access route section at Nundle is also cleared, and used occasionally for stock grazing. The area was formerly cultivated and is affected by flood events from the nearby Peel River. To the east of the township, the quarry site has previously been subject to land clearing, forestry and quarrying of basalt.

3 Ethnohistoric context

A detailed review of ethnographic context and historical accounts of Aboriginal land use within the region is included in the CHAR (Section 3).

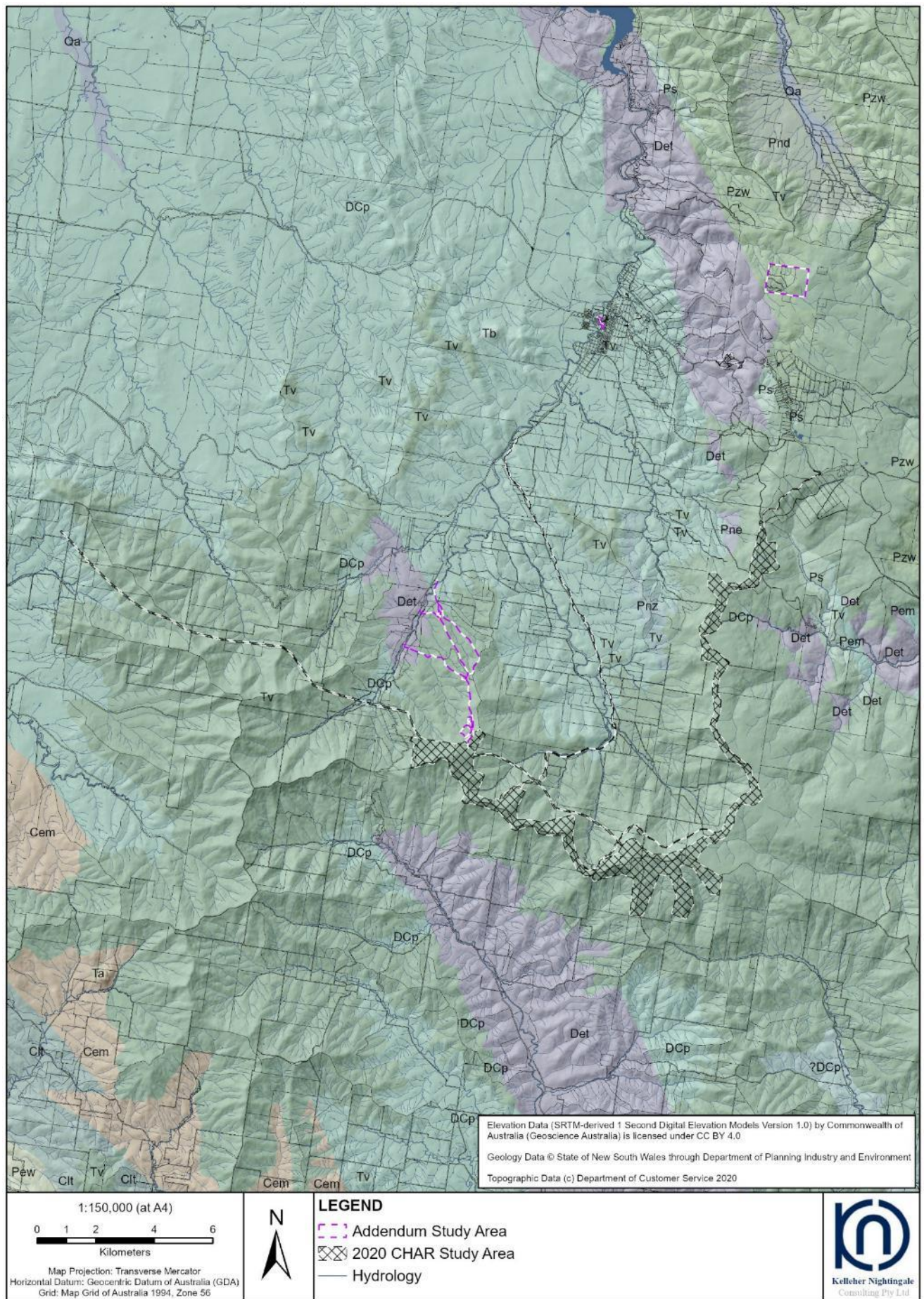


Figure 3. Geology of the study area

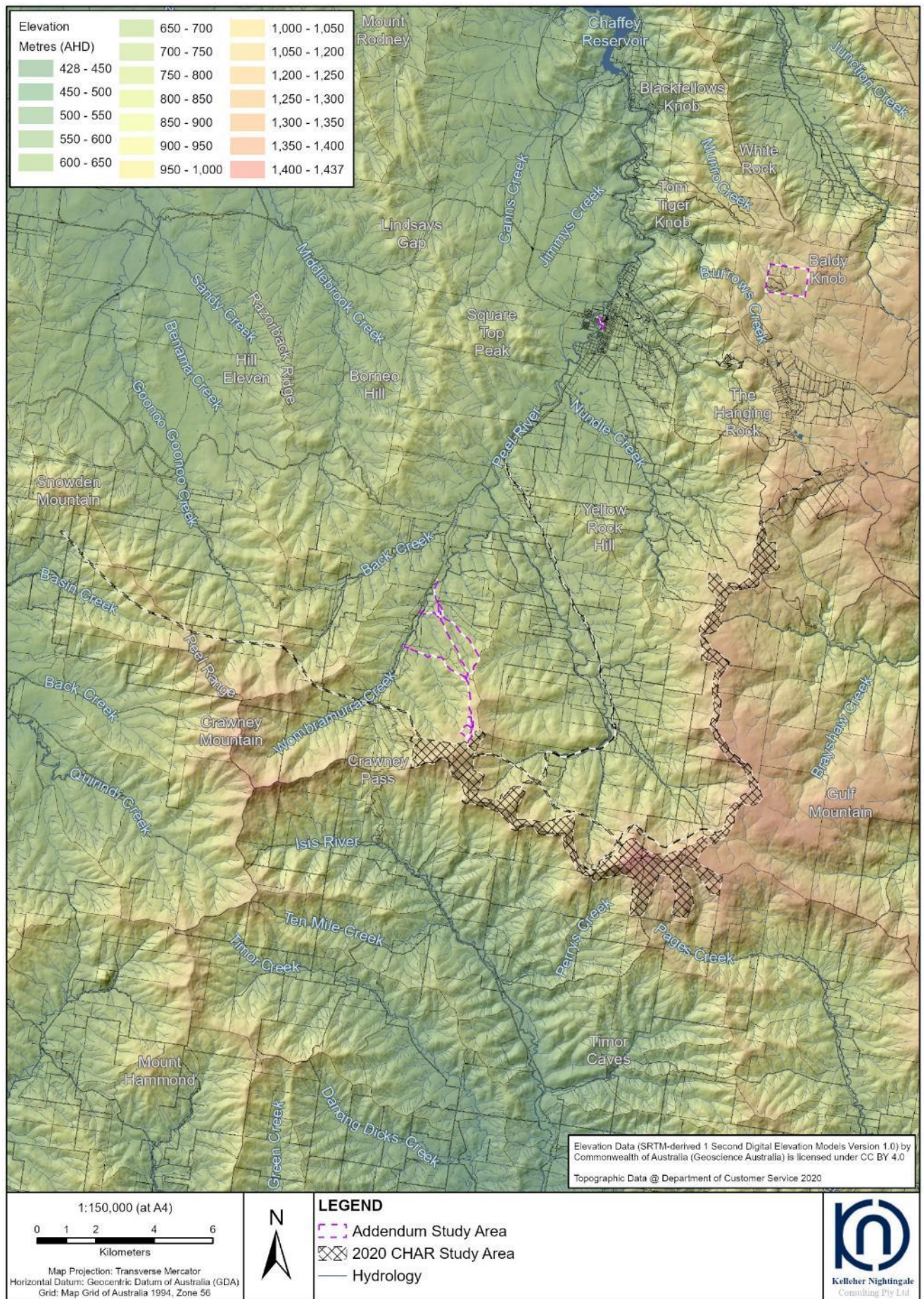


Figure 4. Topography of the study area

4 Archaeological Context

A detailed review of archaeological context, including Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) searches, other heritage registers and databases, review previously recorded sites and existing archaeological investigations in the region was previously undertaken for the CHAR. The database searches covered the current Addendum study area. The following section of this report presents updated search results. For detailed archaeological background, refer to the CHAR (KNC 2020:Section 4).

4.1 Database search (AHIMS)

AHIMS is a database operated by Heritage NSW, regulated under section 90Q of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. AHIMS contains information and records related to registered Aboriginal archaeological sites (Aboriginal objects, as defined under the Act) and declared Aboriginal places (as defined under the Act) in NSW.

The original AHIMS search for the CHAR was undertaken in September 2020 and covered the Addendum study area. An updated search was undertaken in September 2022 to confirm registered (known) Aboriginal sites or declared Aboriginal places within or adjacent to the search area. The updated search results are attached as Appendix A. The AHIMS Web Service database search was conducted within the following coordinates (GDA, Zone 56):

Eastings: 295350 - 332385
 Northings: 6494360 - 6523125
 Buffer: 0m (search coordinates included a buffer around the study area)

The AHIMS search results showed:

15	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location
0	Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location

The distribution of recorded Aboriginal sites within these coordinates is shown on Figure 5. The frequencies of site types (site context/features) within the AHIMS database search area are listed in Table 1. The search results are the same as what was identified during the September 2020 CHAR search, with the addition of the eight archaeological sites identified during the CHAR investigations which have since been registered on AHIMS. The Addendum study area does not contain any previously identified Aboriginal archaeological sites.

Table 1. Site features and site context from AHIMS database search

Site Context	Site Feature	Number	% Frequency
Open	Artefact	9	60.0
	Artefact; Stone Quarry	1	6.6
	Grinding Groove	2	13.3
	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)	1	6.6
	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	1	6.6
Closed	Art (Pigment or Engraved)	1	6.6
Total		15	100

4.2 Other heritage registers and databases

An updated search was undertaken of the following statutory and non-statutory heritage registers for Aboriginal heritage items:

- Tamworth Regional Local Environmental Plan 2010
- State Heritage Register & State Heritage Inventory
- Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Registers
- National Heritage List
- Commonwealth Heritage List
- Australian Heritage Database
- Australian Heritage Places Inventory
- Register of the National Estate – (Non-statutory archive).

No Aboriginal heritage sites or items of Aboriginal heritage were identified on these registers within the Addendum study area.



4.3 Review of existing information

A summary and analysis of the existing information in the CHAR is presented below. It provides an understanding of the existing archaeological information for the project and regional archaeological context.

The surrounding region is known to have been important to and extensively used by past Aboriginal people. Aboriginal people's use of the Upper Hunter and adjoining Liverpool Plains is well-documented in historic accounts, as are a range of subsistence activities, practices and. Historic accounts demonstrate the importance of the Liverpool Ranges and the area around the study area as a key travel corridor for movement between Wanaruah and Kamilaroi country, stretching across the major catchments and landscapes to the north, south and east towards the New England Tableland and the coast. Traditional knowledge held by the contemporary Aboriginal community supports these accounts, with the area identified as being located across the transitional 'boundary' between groups and therefore a key travel corridor. The arrival and settlement of Europeans in the region caused major social and economic upheaval for the Aboriginal people of the Upper Hunter and Liverpool Ranges/Plains; however, members of the contemporary Aboriginal community continue to experience connection with the area through cultural and family associations.

The local area contains a number of resources which would have been important to local Aboriginal groups. Varied environmental settings including creeks, alluvial plains and terraces, rolling foothills and elevated ridgelines were all accessible and useful for Aboriginal land use activities. A wide variety of plant and animal resources would have been available to Aboriginal people to collect and use as they moved around the various parts of the landscape, with fresh water sourced from waterways such as the Peel River and its larger tributaries as well as natural springs on the ridges. The creek systems may also have acted as travel routes once people descended into the catchment, with easier movement along their margins than in the rugged ranges in between. Raw materials suitable for stone tool-making would also have been readily available along the creek systems, having been transported in gravel and cobble form down from the eroding ranges. Outcrops and overhangs provided rockshelters suitable for occupation and art making, while exposed platforms allowed for axe-grinding in the vicinity of potholes or the numerous freshwater streams and creeks dissecting the landscape. Quarrying of basalt and other volcanics has also been recorded in the region where these geologies are exposed at the surface.

Where sites have been recorded both around and within the study area, a diversity of site types is evident, ranging from grinding grooves on suitable sandstone country to the west, rock shelter sites in the elevated ranges and plateaux to the east, and open context artefact sites on the river valley slopes and flats to the north. The range of site types and successful identification of archaeology indicates that material traces of Aboriginal landscape use do survive in the region across a range of landforms, but are variably affected by disturbance factors including erosion/colluviation, flooding and European land use practices. Elevated landforms in association with water sources have consistently been identified as displaying higher potential for Aboriginal camp sites. More regular and repeated visitation is likely to have taken place near major water sources in the region which acted as focal points for subsistence and social activities. Isolated artefacts resulting from accidental loss or deliberate discard while moving through the landscape may occur anywhere.

Field survey for the CHAR confirmed the prior landscape assessment of the study area. Despite the limitations to surface visibility it was still possible to assess the archaeological potential based on landform, vegetation and disturbance. Soils on the flatter crest landforms of the main ridgeline were found to have been more disturbed by land use practices, as these areas have been the focus for agriculture. On steeper gradient slopes, subsurface deposit is unlikely, particularly in rocky areas where poorly developed Lithosols occur. The valley side slopes are also affected by colluvial movement and soil transfer accelerated by European vegetation clearance, logging, establishment of pine plantations and increased water runoff. Down in the alluvial river valley, potential for subsurface deposit depends strongly on the nature and extent of flooding along the river and its tributaries, with elevated landforms bordering the flood zone considered to display better archaeological potential. The valley has also been more intensively settled than the surrounding ridge system and is more affected by European land use disturbance including agriculture, various drainage modifications and infrastructure such as roads.

The identification of numerous sites along the Head of Peel Road section of the CHAR study area is partially the result of increased exposure and archaeological visibility resulting from disturbance, but also likely reflects Aboriginal landscape use. Camping and economic activities would have been more frequent down in the valley along the river, while the higher ground and elevated ridgelines and passes would have functioned as travel corridors with only transient use. The passes through the Liverpool Ranges such as Crawney Pass and Ben Halls Gap have repeatedly been identified as key transit corridors facilitating the movement of people between the Upper Hunter and the inland plains, as well as up into the New England Tablelands. Given the environmental and topographical context of the study area, and its position within a cultural 'boundary' landscape, it is therefore likely Aboriginal land use in this area was transitory in nature, with behaviours (and consequently an archaeological signature) more indicative of a movement corridor rather than sustained or repeated habitation.

The steep topography and inaccessibility of large portions of the study area would have discouraged casual visitation, and the steep slopes would be unsuitable for campsites, as well as being unlikely to preserve any archaeological material in situ. Isolated objects and low density scatters on the steeper gradient landforms indicate transient use of the more marginal ridgetop landscape circling the valleys.

Review of background information, Aboriginal community consultation, and archaeological assessment for the CHAR resulted in the identification of seven Aboriginal archaeological sites and one potential archaeological deposit within the CHAR study area. These locations are listed in Table 2 and registered locations shown on Figure 5. None of the identified sites are located within the Addendum study area.

Table 2. Identified Aboriginal archaeological sites within the study area

Site Name	AHIMS number	Landscape Context	Site Feature
Hills of Gold AFT 1	29-6-0068	Main ridgeline – elevated flat in proximity to spring-fed creek	Artefact
Hills of Gold AFT 2	29-6-0067	Peel River valley – creek bank on minor drainage line	Artefact
Hills of Gold AFT 3	29-6-0066	Peel River valley – lower hillslope to elevated creek bank on Wardens Brook	Artefact
Hills of Gold AFT 4	29-3-0103	Devils Elbow – small bench on ridge crest surrounded by steep slopes	Artefact
Hills of Gold IF 1	29-6-0065	Main ridgeline – small knoll on steep slopes	Artefact
Hills of Gold IF 2	29-6-0064	Peel River valley – low rise near minor drainage line	Artefact
Hills of Gold IF 3	29-5-0098	Main ridgeline – saddle on steep slopes	Artefact
Peel River/Woodleys Creek PAD	29-6-0063	Elevated crest at confluence of Peel River and Woodleys Creek	Potential archaeological deposit (subsurface)

5 Aboriginal Archaeological Survey

An Aboriginal archaeological survey of the Addendum study area was subsequently undertaken by KNC in July and August 2022.

The desktop review included an updated search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS), other heritage registers and lists and the existing archaeological background from the CHAR. A review of the AHIMS search results identified 15 Aboriginal archaeological sites within the wider search area but none in the immediate vicinity of the Addendum study area. No Aboriginal heritage items or places were listed on other heritage registers and lists within or in the vicinity of the Addendum study area.

Based on information from previous archaeological investigations, landscape context and regional character, site predictions for the study area included the following:

- Archaeological sites are likely to consist of culturally modified trees, artefact scatters, and isolated finds. Stone extraction (quarry) sites are also possible. Ceremonial sites and stone arrangements may also occur on the ridge tops.
- A wide range of artefact raw materials may be expected given the complex underlying regional geology, including tuff, chert, quartz, chalcedony, fine grained volcanics, quartzite and igneous materials.
- Old growth trees may be present in the study area and have the potential to display scars of Aboriginal origin.
- The identification of surface artefacts is likely to be affected by differential visibility of the ground surface, but successful assessment of areas of potential archaeological deposit can be made based on landform and other environmental factors such as disturbance and distance to water.

5.1 Sampling strategy and field methods

The aim of the archaeological survey was to conduct a comprehensive field inspection of the Addendum study area and to record any Aboriginal archaeological sites or areas with potential to contain Aboriginal objects. The survey included the proposed access routes south of Crawney Road, the substation and BESS locations, the small section of access route at Nundle, and the quarry site in the elevated ranges to the east.

The Addendum study area was inspected on 18-19 July and 23 August 2022 by KNC Senior Archaeologist Mark Rawson, KNC Archaeologist Laura Patterson, representatives from Nungaroo Local Aboriginal Land Council (David Horton and Les Atkinson) and the Gomeroi People Native Title Claimant group (Rose Nean and Dylan Towns). Based on the archaeological background and landform context of the Addendum study area, the survey closely inspected any areas of surface exposure for artefacts, evidence of intact soils and subsurface archaeological potential and any mature trees for evidence of Aboriginal bark removal or modification.

The survey team were equipped with high resolution aerial photography and topographic maps showing the Addendum study area and components of the project. A non-differential GPS receiver was used for spatial recordings. All GPS recordings were made using the Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA) coordinate system (GDA 94, Zone 56). The study area was divided into three survey units to facilitate logistics. Survey Unit 1 comprised the proposed access routes, alternative western substation, and laydown/batching/compound areas south of Crawney Road. Survey Unit 2 comprised the small section of proposed access route at Nundle township. Survey Unit 3 comprised the quarry site. Detailed notes on the condition of each survey unit were compiled by the survey team including an assessment of surface visibility, vegetation coverage, modern disturbance and current land use. Given the extremely steep topography and rough terrain, 4WD vehicles were used to access the study area, with inspection then proceeding on foot. An annotated photographic log was prepared detailing survey coverage, findings and assessment of the survey units.

5.2 Results

No Aboriginal objects, archaeological sites or areas of Aboriginal archaeological potential were identified within the Addendum study area as a result of the field survey.

Large portions of the addendum study area were found to be disturbed or located across unfavourable landforms, with low potential. This included erosion and colluvial movement on the steep landforms traversed by the proposed access routes, agricultural disturbance, installation of existing tracks, land use disturbance and flooding at the Nundle access route, and existing quarrying and forestry disturbance at the quarry site.

5.3 Survey coverage and photographic log

5.3.1 Survey Unit 1

Proposed access south of Crawney Road – eastern, central and western route options

Survey Unit 1 is within a cattle grazing property. This was historically part of a large area used for grazing known as the “Wombramurra Run”. Elevation in the study area is from 680 metres above sea level (m ASL) at lower elevations near Wombramurra Creek in the north, up to 1140m ASL on the ridgetop at the southern end. This ridge is at the western end of a large arc shaped range, part of the Liverpool Ranges within the broader Great Dividing Range.

Topography in this survey unit is dominated by a series of north-west running spurs and smaller ridges, with steep side slopes, separated by deep tributary creek gullies. Geology for much of the study area includes Tertiary rocks of the Liverpool Range Beds. These include volcanic rocks such as basalt and dolerite, as well as polymictic conglomerate quartzose sandstone, and shale. Flat topped ridges and benches, probably basalt caps, were noted on the upper slopes. Soil exposures along the routes were often red basalt derived loams, which become sticky and boggy after only minor rain. Ground surfaces often had angular volcanic cobbles in the grass. On lower slopes nearer to Wombramurra Creek there are underlying older Devonian rocks. These include Baldwin Formation rocks such as argillite and greywacke, and Mid Devonian Yarrimie Formation limestones such as the Crawney Limestone member. Small outcrops of fluted limestone were noted in the vicinity of Teamsters Rest Bridge on slopes above the creek, and in the creek bed. Landform elements included creekbank and active floodplain adjacent to Wombramurra Creek, steep lower slopes immediately above Wombramurra Creek, small hill crests, spurs with narrow crests, mid slope saddles, steep side slopes, level basalt caps, steep ridge sides, and a high ridgetop saddle.

The study area has been gradually cleared over many years to increase pasture for grazing stock. This has increased considerably over recent years particularly on the high ridgetops, which have tall eucalypt forest. On slopes below the ridgetops vegetation is open box woodland with eucalypts, rough barked Angophoras, occasional Kurrajong trees, and a grassy understorey. Casuarinas grow along the larger creeklines. There are patches of less disturbed forest in old Travelling Stock Route (TSR) reserves along the southern side of Wombramurra Creek, and on the steep side slopes off the highest ridge top. Drainage is dominated by north-west flowing tributaries, which emanate on the upper slopes, and eventually run to Wombramurra Creek. Creeks include Ryans Oaky Creek and Limestone Oaky Creek, and other unnamed headwaters. There are a few springs on the upper slopes below the ridgetop. The proposed routes would require a few creek crossings, two across Wombramurra Creek, and one across Ryans Oaky Creek.

Survey focussed on looking for predicted Aboriginal archaeological site types such as open artefact scatters, isolated finds, modified trees, and stone extraction sites. There was also the possibility of stone arrangements on the high ground. Exposures were inspected for stone artefacts. These were limited to two wheel farm tracks, stock tracks at water troughs, farm gates, along fencelines, and sheet erosion around tree bases. Areas with abundant volcanic rocks were inspected. These were often in long grass or have been moved by ripping after tree clearing. Sections of vehicle tracks recently graded by the landowner were found on steep slopes near the ridgetop, and down near Wombramurra Creek. Two crests with catteryards had tracks improved and top dressed with gravel from local quarrying on lower slope sections. They included two tracks above Wombramurra Creek, on steep slopes with bushland trees.

A total of almost 13 kilometres of track routes were inspected. No Aboriginal sites, objects or areas of Aboriginal archaeological potential were identified. Some sections of the proposed routes are on steep slopes not suitable as Aboriginal camp locations. Landform elements with more potential included some crests on small hills, ridge tops, and saddles. Creek crossings were inspected but banks and slopes above them in this area were often steep due to the nature of the local geology. While level ground on the high ridgetop at the southern end of the study area seemed favourable, it was exposed to strong winds and unlikely to have been selected as a campsite. Ground surfaces here were often covered by volcanic cobbles, or tussock grasses and forest leaf litter.



Plate 1. View to south-west. From start of central and eastern routes, at crossing of Wombramurra Creek just off Crawney Road. Disturbed, graded existing track.



Plate 2. View to west along alternative western branch off central route to Crawney Road. This heads west, from the side of a hill, down to Wombramurra Creek.



Plate 3. View to west along alternative western branch from central route. Bushland in distance is on steep slopes above Wombramurra Creek.



Plate 4. View to west. Exposure at gate. Small crest above steep, vegetated gully leading down to Wombramurra Creek.



Plate 5. View to east at end/start of alternative western branch from central route. Cleared floodplain is covered in tall grass. Wombramurra Creek is at treeline.



Plate 6. View to north. Back along central route, to new cattleyards. The route follows this spur which has steep slopes, interspersed with dips, saddles and small crests



Plate 7. View to south-east from crest looking to saddle. Central route.



Plate 8. View to south. Central route. This broad saddle is intersection of three route options. Zero visibility.



Plate 9. View to north-east. Looking back down recently cleared and graded track, cut into steep side slopes off ridge. Red soils had abundant volcanic rock fragments



Plate 10. View to north-east. Southern end of central route. On ridgecrest saddle.



Plate 11. View to north-east, towards eastern route in distance, which follows the level top of a basalt cap.



Plate 12. View to south, eastern route. Back along basalt cap to saddle area and junction of three route options. Amongst grass are piles of angular cobbles.



Plate 13. View to north-west. Looking back to central route, from basalt cap.



Plate 14. View to north, along eastern route on crest of basalt cap. Zero visibility.



Plate 15. View to north-west. Angular cobbles on top of basalt cap, looking back towards central route.



Plate 16. View to north. Eastern route runs down along side slopes of a spur, back towards the new cattleyards.



Plate 17. View to north-west. Lower slopes off a spur, into a gully of unnamed tributary of Wombramurra Creek.



Plate 18. View to north-west. Eastern route runs past rock outcrops at left and continues to a gravel quarry behind hill in far right distance, where it rejoins the central route.



Plate 19. Western route - view to north-west down steep slopes to a saddle, around base of conical hill, following an older farm track cut into side slopes.



Plate 20. View to west. Western route runs down steep slopes off spur down to a crossing of Ryans Oak Creek. Crawney Mountain in distance.



Plate 21. View to east over crossing of Ryans Oak Creek, back up to crest in distance. Creek banks here were steep, with poor visibility.



Plate 22. View to north. Western route runs to this hill crest which has existing vehicle tracks, cattleyards, and small shed.



Plate 23. View to west down gravelled farm road to property gate. The bushland in background is on steep slopes above Wombramurra Creek.



Plate 24. View to north. Gravelled track runs through forested slopes down to Wombramurra Creek, ending at Crawney Road and Teamsters Rest bridge.



Plate 25. View to north. Start/end of western access route. Crawney Road at Teamsters Rest bridge over Wombramurra Creek.



Plate 26. View to north. Devonian limestone outcropping in bed of Wombramurra Creek.

Alternative western substation, south of Crawney Road

An additional area proposed as a western alternative for the substation and related facilities was also inspected in survey unit 1. This was located at the end of the proposed access routes, west of the southern portion of the route running up to the main ridge crest. The area includes a BESS/laydown/batching area, the substation and an O&M facility.

Landform is the western side slopes off a forested ridge. Elevation is between c.980 and 1020 metres asl. The study area is a large amphitheatre shaped grassy clearing. Slopes are mostly moderate, with some level portions. Apart from tree clearing, disturbance includes a dam and two wheel access track. Tussock grasses limited visibility to zero. Large infestations of Blackberry bushes grow near the southern end. The clearing is at the head of Ryans Oak Creek. To the west, below the dam, slopes drop sharply down into headwater gullies. No Aboriginal objects, archaeological sites or areas of archaeological potential were recorded.



Plate 27. View to south down central route which end on top of forested saddle in far distance. Alternative western substation at right. Below the dam, slopes are steep down into headwater gullies of Ryans Oak Creek.



Plate 28. View to north from southern end of study area, alternative western substation. Slopes are moderate to steep. Forested ridge is upslope to right.

Laydown/batching/compound areas

Two laydown/batching/compound areas were also assessed. The northern area was located along the central access route and measured approximately 115 metres x 110 metres. Landform is the western flanks of a small hill. Elevation is c.740 metres asl. Ground surface was low pasture grass and with zero visibility. The eastern half of the hill is still vegetated with scattered eucalypts. There is a gravelled access road leading to new cattleyards through the area, which is heavily disturbed. This location looks out to the west towards Wombramurra Creek. Slopes off the hill drop down steeply into minor tributary gullies of this creek. No Aboriginal objects, archaeological sites or areas of archaeological potential were recorded.



Plate 29. View to south across northern laydown/batching/compound area. Existing track, leading to cattleyards on saddle, was covered in top dressing. Crest of small hill is at left of photo. Central and eastern routes along spurs up to forested saddle in far distance.



Plate 30. View to north across northern laydown/batching/compound area. Western flanks of small hill. Crest of small hill is to right.

The southern laydown/batching/compound area is located at the western end of a broad ridge saddle area, immediately west of the junction of the tree transport route options. The area is approximately 110 metres x 110 metres in size. Elevation is 900-920 metres asl. The area is mostly cleared and grass covered for cattle grazing, except for some isolated Angophoras, eucalypts and dead trees. Visibility was zero due to tussock grass cover. There is one circular cut earthen dam. Downslope to the west ground is steep, running to headwater gullies of Ryans Oaky Creek. No Aboriginal objects, archaeological sites or areas of archaeological potential were recorded.



Plate 31. View to south-west. Saddle containing laydown/batching/compound area in middle distance.



Plate 32. View to south. South west side of saddle. At right slopes drop steeply down into headwater gullies of Ryans Oaky Creek.

5.3.2 Survey Unit 2

Survey Unit 2 comprised the small section of proposed access route at Nundle township running between Oakenville and Jenkins Streets. The length of this part of the Addendum study area is approximately 365 metres. This route would allow vehicles to bypass the main Nundle intersection. On parish maps back to at least 1880 (County of Parry, Parish of Nundle) this block at the corner of Oakenville, Jenkins, Herring, and Innes Streets was mapped as Parish Lot No. 2. Today, the route runs through Lots 11 and 12 DP 1124681, Lots 1 and 2 DP997480, Lots 4-7 (Section 2) and Lot 12 (Section 2) DP758798 and Lots 9, 10 and 11 DP1118980.

The route starts at the corner of Oakenville Street and Herring Street, just 170 metres east of the Peel River bridge. It runs into a paddock at the back of the Peel Inn used for occasional stock grazing. The paddock is covered by low pasture grass, with some tall exotic tree plantings. Parts of the paddock appear to have been previously ploughed. Landform is a gentle rise, which slopes slightly down to the east, to a drainage depression. The depression has possibly formed from when the Peel River is in flood, and is at the neck of a large bend in the river. The gentle rise, on the inside of the bend, could be depositional. Underlying geology is Quaternary Alluvium. The route runs south across the paddock for about 165 metres then turns to the east into the cleared rear yards of 5 Innes Street and 73 Jenkins Street. It then runs up to the northern side of the house at 73 Jenkins Street, and turns south to meet the Innes Street intersection.

All of the buildings along Jenkins Street are on high ground elevated above the drainage depression and study area, which suggests that the paddock is subject to flood inundation from the river. No exposures were found during the survey. No Aboriginal objects or archaeological sites were recorded, and the area displays low potential for intact Aboriginal archaeology due to flooding and existing land use disturbance.



Plate 33. View to west. View to start of route, at corner of Oakenville Street (right) and Herring Street (left).



Plate 34. View to west. Block at corner of Oakenville Street (right) and Herring Street.



Plate 35. View to the south. Route runs south across this paddock from Oakenville Street. Along the treeline at left is a drainage depression, likely a channel created by flooding of the Peel River.



Plate 36. View to east from Herring Street. Paddock is a slight rise which slopes gently down to depression at trees in background. These are at the rear of buildings along Jenkins Street.



Plate 37. View to the south-east. Route crosses this paddock and bends around to run close to blue roofed house in middle distance, 73 Jenkins Street.



Plate 38. View to north. Back along route to Oakenville Road in distance.



Plate 39. View to south-east. Backyard of 73 Jenkins Street. Low pasture grass with zero visibility. Horse grazing paddock.



Plate 40. View to the south. To end of route at Innes Street. 73 Jenkins Street at right.

5.3.3 Survey Unit 3

Survey unit 3 comprised the proposed quarry site. This part of the Addendum study area was located approximately 6.2 kilometres north-east of the township of Nundle, and 3.6 kms north-west of the old gold mining village of Hanging Rock. It is within Hanging Rock State Forest (SF 671), currently used for growing Radiata pines (*Pinus radiata*) for timber. Access to the study area was from Nundle along Barry Road, then through the forest via Forest Way, and Verden Road, an unsealed logging track. Logging trucks regularly use these tracks to take logs to a sawmill at Quirindi.

The study area dimensions are approximately 1.13 km by 875 metres, or roughly 1.2km². The land was previously part of the Nundle and Hanging Rock goldfields. Alluvial gold was first found at Swamp Creek (now Burrows Creek) on a cattle grazing lease in late 1851. This brought thousands of prospectors to the area in the 1850s. After alluvial and reef gold mining became less viable the old gold fields became part of Hanging Rock and Nundle State Forests. Small areas were used as state forest as early as the 1920s. Historic aerial photos show the study area was still covered in native trees in August 1967, but was completely cleared by late 1970 (Plates 47 and 49). About this time there was large scale planting of conifers such as radiata pine.

The study area is high elevation land, all above 1000 metres asl. It is dominated by two prominent peaks or steep hills. The larger peak to the east rises to 1215 metres ASL, and the smaller one to 1150 metres ASL. Mt Yeerowin (or Baldy Knob), c.1.3 kilometres to the north-east, is even higher, at 1355 metres ASL. The two peaks are separated by a narrow saddle. Slopes off these are steep and run north into gullies of first order tributaries of Folly Creek, and south to Quackanacka Creek. Follys Creek runs to Burrows Creek, a westerly flowing tributary of the Peel River. To the west of the two peaks is a level ridge crest. The geology of the Hanging Rock area is complex, and includes underlying old Devonian and Ordovician rocks of the Woolloomin Beds. The study area is mapped as intersecting the more recent Tertiary Liverpool Range Beds formation, featuring alkali olivine basalt rocks. During the survey hexagonal columnar basalt was noted on the summit of the smaller peak, which is currently being quarried.

The study area includes landforms which in the regional context display some potential for Aboriginal sites, including a saddle, two hill crests, and a ridge crest. These landforms have potential for open campsites, isolated finds, or even stone extraction sites on rocky peaks. During the field inspection however there was considered to be low to no potential for intact sites within the subject land. There has been considerable and widespread disturbance to land surfaces from native tree clearing in preparation for forestry plantings, track construction, logging of plantation trees, burning of logging debris, heavy vehicle movements and quarrying of stone for aggregate. No Aboriginal sites, objects or areas of archaeological potential were recorded within the quarry site.

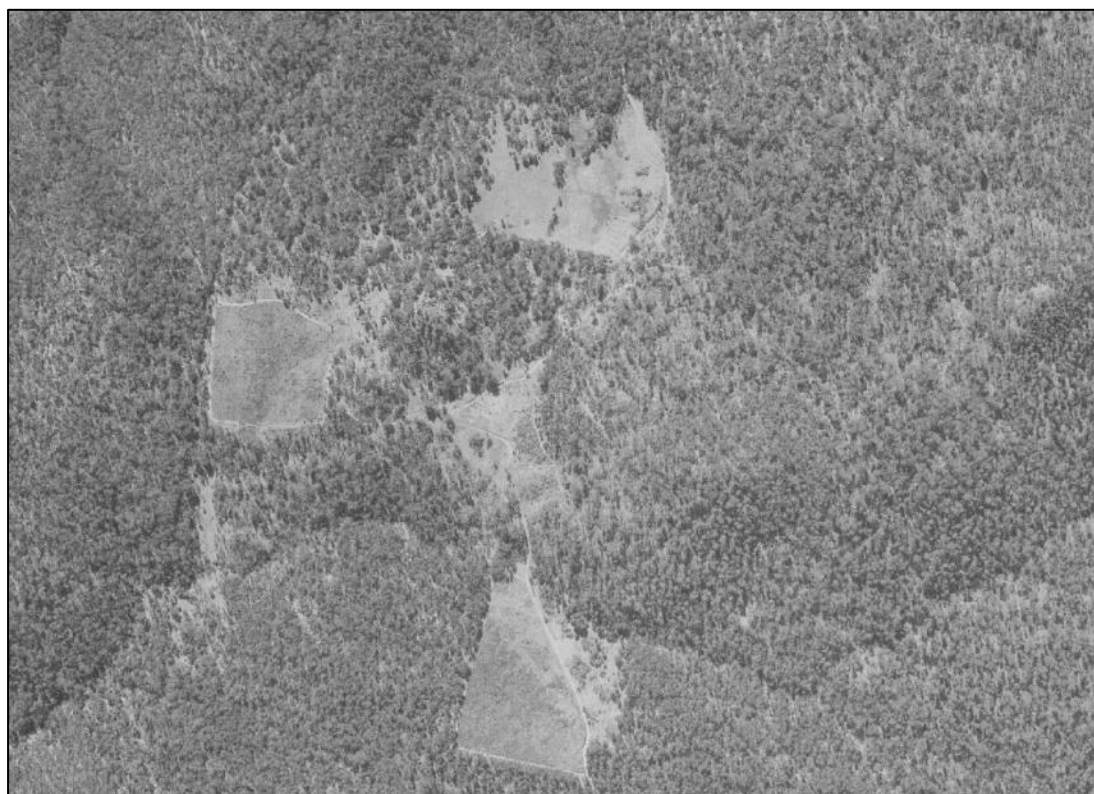


Plate 41. August 1967 aerial photo – quarry suite under native tree cover with some limited clearing. (Source: NSW Land and Property Information).

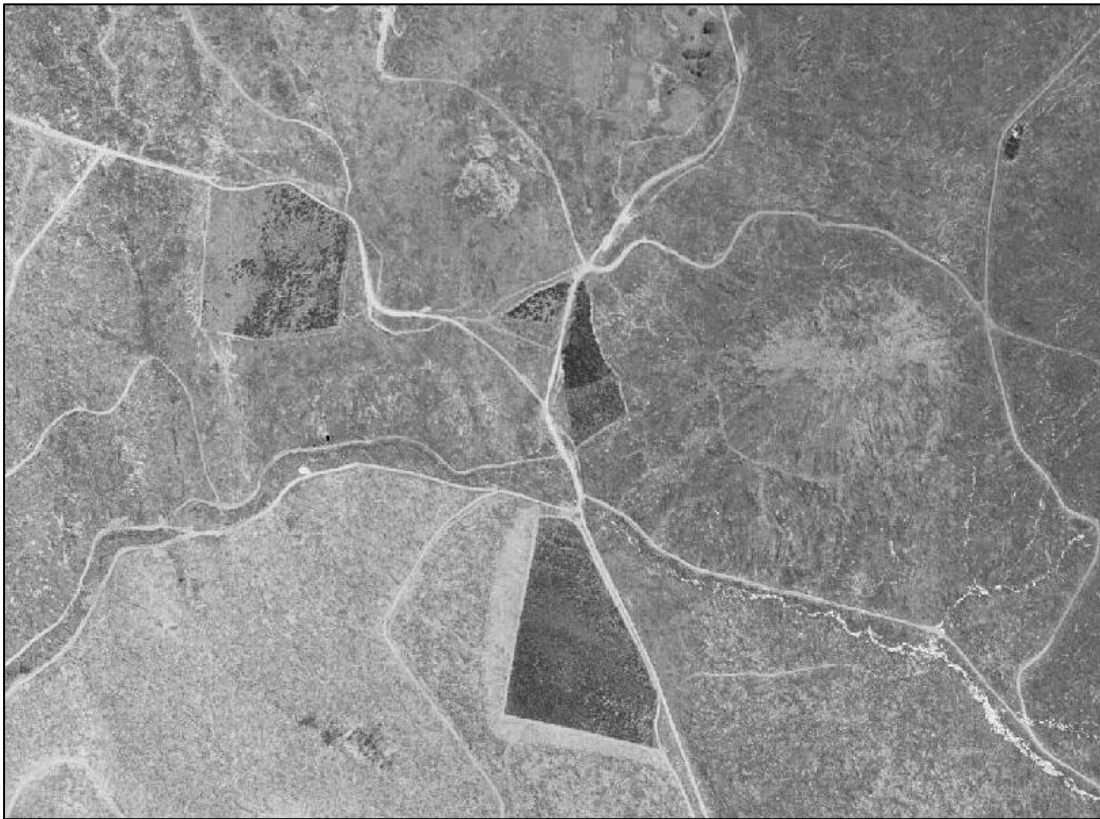


Plate 42. November 1970 aerial – quarry site fully cleared of vegetation in preparation for forestry. (Source: NSW Land and Property Information).



Plate 43. View to north, Verden Road, looking towards the study area with two peaks in distance. At the base of the larger one at right is Quackanacka Gully/Creek.



Plate 44. View to north-west. The smaller peak in background is already being quarried. At the quarry face is volcanic breccia and on the summit hexagonal columnar basalt



Plate 45. View to south-east. Western side of larger peak from saddle area. Ground surfaces have been disturbed by logging activities up to the summit, which is 1215 metres ASL. Trees on summit are all regrowth.



Plate 46. View to north-east. Saddle between the two peaks. This has been levelled and disturbed by quarrying activities. In the far right distance is the summit of Mt Yeerowin (Baldy Knob), at 1355m ASL.



Plate 47. View to north-east. To the north of the saddle are first order tributary gullies running to Folly Creek. All previously covered by radiata pines. At right is sharp bend in Verden Road.



Plate 48. View to south-west. To the south of saddle. Verden Road at left. Ground surfaces have been disturbed by logging activities, even down to creek banks. Trees in middle distance are along Quackanacka Gully/Creek.



Plate 49. View to south-east. Western side of smaller peak which rises to c.1150 metres ASL. Heavy vehicle access tracks have been cut up to the summit, which has piles of loose basalt columns.



Plate 50. Typical hexagonal columns from top of smaller peak.



Plate 51. View to west. Western side of smaller peak. Level ridge crest. Off the ridge crest are steep slopes, to left of track (O'Briens Road). This crest has also been disturbed by logging activities. Ground surfaces had abundant basalt fragments in reddish soils, and pine branches. Elevation is c.1100 metres ASL.



Plate 52. View to north-west. Western side of small peak. Ridge crest. In right middle distance is land shown on current mapping as "Chapmans Farm". This is all under Radiata pine plantation.

6 Addendum Aboriginal Community Consultation

The aim of consultation is to integrate cultural and archaeological knowledge and ensure registered Aboriginal stakeholders have information to make decisions on Aboriginal cultural heritage. For the preparation of the original 2020 CHAR and to inform the EIS and meet the requirements of the SEARs for the Hills of Gold Wind Farm project, consultation with Aboriginal people was undertaken in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (OEH 2010b) and the requirements of Clause 60 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019*.

Details on the Aboriginal community consultation process, community comments and outcomes, and a full consultation log are presented in the CHAR, to which the current report forms an Addendum.

For this CHAR Addendum, additional consultation is being undertaken with registered Aboriginal stakeholders for the project (Table 3). Field survey of the Addendum study area was undertaken with representatives from Nungaroo Local Aboriginal Land Council (David Horton and Les Atkinson) and the Gomeroi People Native Title Claimant group (Rose Nean and Dylan Towns), whose boundaries cover the current Addendum study area. The draft Addendum report will be provided to registered stakeholders for a review period of 28 days.

Table 3. Registered Aboriginal Stakeholders

Group/Individual	Contact person
Nungaroo Local Aboriginal Land Council	CEO
Wanaruah Local Aboriginal Land Council	Rosslyn Thomson
Gomeroi People (Native Title Claimant)	NTSCORP Contact: Maeve Parker
A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey
AGA Service (AGA Culture Services)	Ashley, Gregory and Adam Sampson
Aliera French Trading	Aliera French
AT Gomilaroi Cultural Consultancy	Aaron Talbott
Cacatua General Services (Cacatua Culture Consultants)	George Sampson
Culturally Aware	Tracey Skene
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Paul Boyd & Lilly Carroll
Galamaay Cultural Consultants	Robert Slater
Garry Binge	Garry Binge
Ian Worley	Ian Worley
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Phil Khan
Kevin Smith	Kevin Smith
Malcom Talbot	Malcom Talbot
Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation	Jesse Johnson
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Darleen Johnson
Nunawanna Aboriginal Corporation	Colin Ahoy
Paul Frazer	Paul Frazer
Richard Slater	Richard Slater
Tocomwall	Scott Franks
Ungoaroo Aboriginal Corporation	Allen Paget
Warragil Cultural Services	Aaron Slater
Wurrumay Pty Ltd	Vicky & Kerry Slater
Yinarr Cultural Services	Kathie Steward Kinchela

**One further stakeholder chose to withhold their details in accordance with Section 4.1.5 of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*

6.1 Aboriginal cultural values

It was identified throughout the CHAR consultation process that the wider local area has cultural heritage value to the local Aboriginal community. Some of the Aboriginal cultural heritage values expressed by stakeholders include:

- strong association with the land
- responsibility to look after the land, including the heritage sites, plants and animals, creeks, rivers and the land itself
- scarred trees
- artefact sites and landscape features
- creek lines, especially permanent water sources and springs and larger landscape features such as the Peel River, their tributaries and their floodplains
- indigenous plants and animals
- sacred or spiritual sites in the landscape which may not have material, archaeological features associated with them
- general concern for burials, as their locations are not always known and they can be found anywhere.

Aboriginal archaeological sites within the area form part of a wider Aboriginal heritage landscape across the edge of the Upper Hunter and Liverpool Ranges and this wider landscape holds high levels of significance.

ATGCC indicated that the area was used primarily as a transit zone with numerous pathways and was occupied on a semi-permanent basis, with people from the region moving towards the coast or further west during the winter months to avoid the harsh weather (email dated 14/10/2020).

KYWG noted the area was associated with the Kamilaroi-Gamilaraay people of the Nundle and Tamworth area and into the Upper Hunter valley, being a highly cultural sensitive area connected to trading tools, food, cultural exchange and also ceremonies. Gamilaraay place names are common in the local area (e.g. Barraba “a place of many yellow jacket or box trees” and Manilla “winding river”) and help strengthen the ongoing cultural connection to place experienced by members of the contemporary Kamilaroi community (email dated 21/05/2020).

Nunawanna Aboriginal Corporation noted that their representative had a strong connection to the area and had lived in the region for many years, with particular connection to the land and waterways (letter/email dated 20/04/2020).

Warragil Cultural Services noted the connection to the Gamilaraay/Kamilaroi/Gomeroi tribe of people and stated a cultural knowledge and ancestral connection to the Nundle, Tamworth, Caroon and surrounding area (letter dated 23/04/2020).

Wurrumay advised they had cultural knowledge and a spiritual and family connection to the area stretching back to the 1820s (email dated 04/05/2020).

Yinarr Cultural Services advised that the general area was considered highly significant, particularly associated with travelling through the landscape, as well as contemporary cultural and family connections, stories and art. Yinarr emphasised the importance of continuing to “recognize and maintain a deep respect for our ancestral belief system, traditional lore and customs, our responsibilities and obligations are to discover, preserve, protect and conserve our culture and heritage for our future generations” (email/letter dated 13/05/2020).

Many stakeholder organisations noted they had members and staff who were connected to the Native Title Claim and were Traditional Owners of the area, and had family connections to the Nundle area.

No specific cultural values have been identified for the Addendum study area to date.

7 Conclusion and Recommendations

7.1 Summary of findings

No Aboriginal objects, archaeological sites or areas of Aboriginal archaeological potential were identified within the Addendum study area as a result of the assessment. The proposed activities would not result in any known change to Aboriginal heritage impacts from the wider proposal.

Review of existing background information included AHIMS and other database searches, review of previous investigations and the findings of the existing CHAR for the Hills of Gold Wind Farm project. Environmental and landscape analysis identified that the Addendum study area is located within and across similar landforms to those investigated for the existing CHAR, with slight variations in underlying geology and catchment. No areas of particular archaeological sensitivity were identified within the Addendum study area as a result of the review.

Based on background information review, site predictions for the Addendum study area included culturally modified trees, artefact scatters, and isolated finds, stone extraction (quarry) sites at suitable rock outcrops and potentially ceremonial sites and stone arrangements on the ridge tops. It was noted that the identification of surface artefacts is likely to be affected by differential visibility of the ground surface, but successful assessment of areas of potential archaeological deposit can be made based on landform and other environmental factors such as disturbance and distance to water.

A full archaeological field survey was undertaken of the Addendum study area with representatives from Nungaroo Local Aboriginal Land Council and the Gomeroi People Native Title Claimant group. Survey did not identify any Aboriginal objects, archaeological sites or areas of Aboriginal archaeological potential. In general, the Addendum study area displays low archaeological potential due to unsuitable landform, areas of steep gradient, natural processes such as erosion, colluvial movement and flooding, and land use disturbance including clearing, grading, track and farm infrastructure construction, agriculture, forestry and quarrying activities.

The flatter, gentler landforms have generally been the focus for contemporary landuse including stick-raking etc. and exhibit higher disturbance, reducing their archaeological potential. Aboriginal use of this landscape as a transit corridor is also unlikely to have left archaeological traces due to the transient nature of activities. Aboriginal occupation at the highest elevations, above c.1100 metres ASL, is likely to have been sporadic, perhaps confined to summer months, to access specific seasonal resources, as part of a seasonal round of activities.

7.2 Recommendations

- No Aboriginal objects, archaeological sites or specific areas of Aboriginal archaeological potential were identified within the Addendum study area and the proposed works in these areas may proceed with caution following the issue of relevant project approvals.
- The management procedures developed for the CHAR (including procedures for encountering unexpected Aboriginal heritage objects) should be adopted and followed for all works within the Addendum study area.
- As a general practice it would be preferable from an Aboriginal heritage perspective for the proposed access routes within Survey Unit 1 to be cut along the side slopes, rather than on crests. Crests and saddles are more likely to retain evidence of Aboriginal occupation, especially in steep country to high elevations. These have some areas of level ground and often retain soils which may have archaeological material. Adoption of appropriate management procedures within the Cultural Heritage Management Plan should take into account this recommendation (such as procedures for encountering unexpected Aboriginal heritage objects), which will be important where crests and ridges are unavoidable.
- Early identification of Aboriginal heritage sites and areas of archaeological potential has and will continue to allow for more informed management of impacts and potential avoidance of sites and archaeologically sensitive areas by the detailed design for the wider Hills of Gold Wind Farm project. Aboriginal heritage should continue to be considered at an early stage of planning refinements for the project.

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 1967: NUNDLE 9135 Film 1528, Run R5N, Frame 5200
 1970: NUNDLE 9135 Film 1687, Run R4N, Frame 5008

Appendix A AHIMS Extensive Search



AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 1845 HOGWF Addendum

Client Service ID : 718782

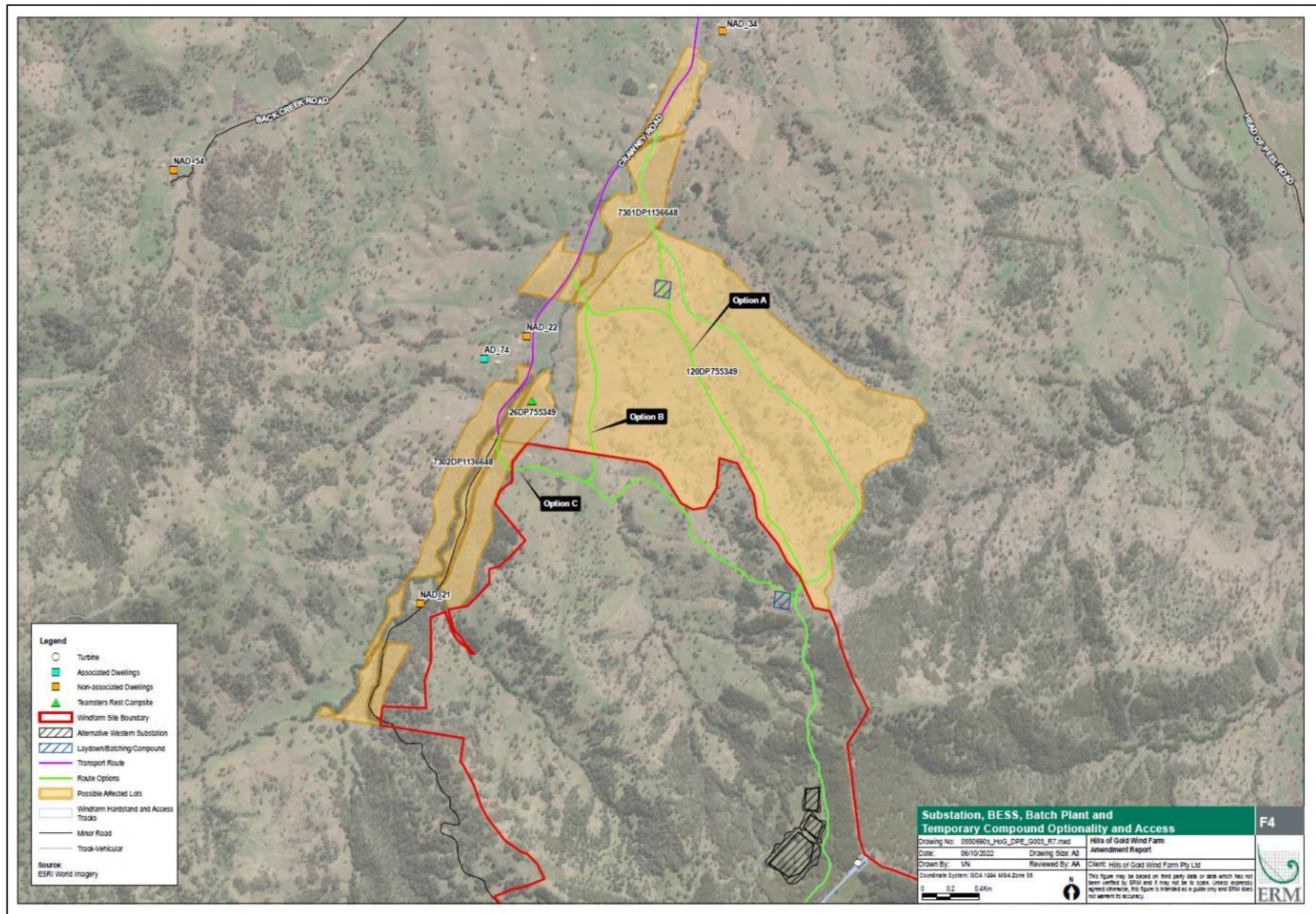
SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
29-6-0065	Hills of Gold IF 1	GDA	56	323124	6499969	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Matthew Kelleher,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd (Generic users)					Permits		
29-5-0005	Quirindi:	AGD	56	307000	6512800	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	
	Contact	Recorders	O'Dea					Permits		
29-5-0008	Basin Creek:	AGD	56	304200	6508500	Open site	Valid	Stone Quarry : - Artefact : -	Quarry	
	Contact	Recorders	Quirindi District Historical Society					Permits		
29-6-0068	Hills of Gold AFT 1	GDA	56	325838	6506274	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Matthew Kelleher,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd (Generic users)					Permits		
29-5-0098	Hills of Gold IF 3	GDA	56	305715	6508377	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Matthew Kelleher,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd (Generic users)					Permits		
29-3-0005	Hanging Rock:	AGD	56	329400	6514000	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
	Contact	Recorders	Isabel McBryde					Permits		
29-5-0009	Snowden Mountain:Ranger's Valley:	AGD	56	306800	6511700	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	
	Contact	Recorders	Quirindi District Historical Society					Permits		
29-3-0103	Hills of Gold AFT 4	GDA	56	326445	6516299	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Matthew Kelleher,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd (Generic users)					Permits		
29-6-0064	Hills of Gold IF 2	GDA	56	321527	6507371	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Matthew Kelleher,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd (Generic users)					Permits		
29-6-0063	Peel River/Woodleys Creek PAD	GDA	56	322418	6503975	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Matthew Kelleher,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd (Generic users)					Permits		
29-6-0066	Hills of Gold AFT 3	GDA	56	321976	6505658	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Matthew Kelleher,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd (Generic users)					Permits		
29-5-0007	Chilcott's Creek:	AGD	56	296000	6495800	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders	Quirindi District Historical Society					Permits		
29-6-0067	Hills of Gold AFT 2	GDA	56	319787	6510888	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Matthew Kelleher,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd (Generic users)					Permits		
29-5-0026	Rosebys Road:	AGD	56	302800	6503300	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Carved Tree	
	Contact	Recorders	Craig Dickmann					Permits		
29-2-0008	Rocksley:	AGD	56	299000	6511000	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders	Quirindi District Historical Society					Permits		

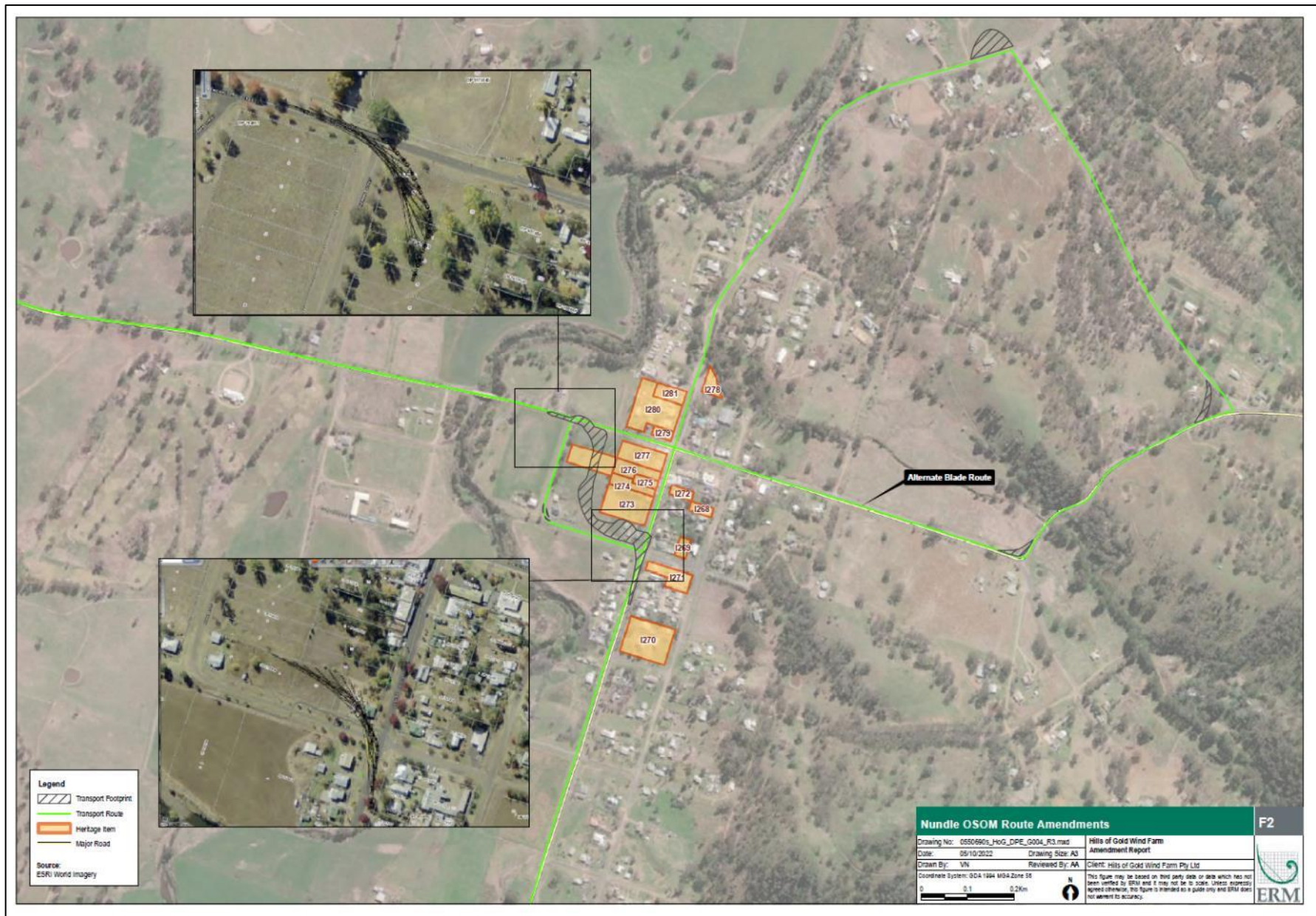
Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 19/09/2022 for Matthew Kelleher for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 295350.0 - 332385.0, Northings : 6494360.0 - 6523125.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 15

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Appendix B Amendment Maps

Annexure 1 Map 1 – Crawney Access and Substation

Annexure 1 Map 2 – Nundle Blade Route

Annexure 1 Map 5 – Quarry