

CLEAN TEQ SUNRISE PROJECT

ACCOMMODATION CAMP MODIFICATION

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

APPENDIX B

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Clean TeQ Sunrise Project – Accommodation Camp Modification

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment



Report to Clean TeQ Holdings Limited December 2017

Landskape

division of ML Cupper Pty Ltd ABN 48 107 932 918

PO Box 1068 Carlton 3053

e-mail: landskape@telstra.com

tel: 0408 006 690

Clean TeQ Holdings Limited

Clean TeQ Sunrise Project – Accommodation Camp Modification

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Local Government Area: Lachlan

Nearest Town: Fifield



Author: Dr Matt Cupper
Date: 14 December 2017

PO Box 1068 Carlton 3053 e-mail: landskape@telstra.com tel: 0408 006 690

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Scandium21 Pty Ltd is the proponent of the approved Clean TeQ Sunrise Project (the Project), near Fifield, approximately 60 kilometres north of Condobolin in central western New South Wales (NSW) (**Figures 1** and **2**). Scandium21 Pty Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Clean TeQ Holdings Limited (Clean TeQ).

The approved Project includes the establishment and operation of the nickel cobalt scandium mine and processing facility, limestone quarry and processing facility, rail loading and unloading facility, gas pipeline, borefields and water pipeline, and associated road infrastructure upgrades. Open cut mining and processing of ore to produce up to 180 tonnes per annum (tpa) of scandium oxide and 40,000 tpa of nickel and cobalt metal equivalents (as either sulphide or sulphate precipitate products) are approved at the mine processing facility. Construction of the Project commenced in 2006 with the construction of components of the borefields, however Project operations are yet to commence.

An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was prepared in late 2000 by then-proponent Black Range Minerals, as a requirement to apply for Development Consent for the Project. The existing environment, potential environmental impacts, mitigation measures and environmental management, rehabilitation and monitoring strategies associated with the approved Project are documented in the EIS. An archaeological investigation (Appleton, 2000) was prepared as part of the EIS. The Project was granted Development Consent (DA 374-11-00) in May 2001, with several modifications since that time.

Clean TeQ is seeking to modify the existing Development Consent (DA 374-11-00) to (amongst other elements) construct and operate an accommodation camp on the "Sunrise" property adjacent to the approved mine area. This proposal is herein referred to as "the Modification". To this end, Clean TeQ commissioned Landskape Natural and Cultural Heritage Management to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment of the Modification.

This report presents an assessment of the Aboriginal cultural heritage related issues for the Modification in accordance with the relevant requirements of the various advisory documents and guidelines.

No Aboriginal cultural heritage sites have previously been recorded in or immediately adjacent to the Modification area. The present survey encountered four Aboriginal cultural heritage sites in the Modification area. These sites are three stone artefact sites (with one or two artefacts at each) (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System [AHIMS] site numbers 35-4-0034, 35-4-0035, and 35-4-0036) and a hearth site (AHIMS site number 35-4-0037).

Harm can be avoided to the hearth site (AHIMS site number 35-4-0037) near the proposed disturbance area for the Modification.

Three Aboriginal cultural heritage sites are located within proposed disturbance areas for the Modification. The Aboriginal cultural heritage sites are three stone artefact sites (with one or two artefacts at each) (AHIMS site numbers 35-4-0034, 35-4-0035, and 35-4-0036). This assessment has concluded that these sites are not of high scientific significance.

Based on the results of this cultural heritage investigation and consultation with representatives of the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) the following is recommended:

• Harm to the hearth site (AHIMS site number 35-4-0037) must be avoided. A temporary barrier should be erected around the site (a minimum 10 metre radius buffer).



- Clean TeQ apply for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) (or variation to the existing approved AHIP #C0003049) to collect Aboriginal objects at the three known stone artefact sites (AHIMS site numbers 35-4-0034, 35-4-0035, 35-4-0036) and any additional Aboriginal objects located within the disturbance areas for the Modification. A suitably qualified archaeologist and representatives of the local Aboriginal community should be engaged to record and collect the Aboriginal objects. These items should be properly curated and stored at the approved "Keeping Place". Following the relinquishment of the mining lease for the mine, artefacts should be replaced within rehabilitated areas in consultation with local Aboriginal groups and the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH).
- In the unlikely event that human skeletal remains are encountered during the course of activities associated with the Modification, all work in that area must cease. Remains must not be handled or otherwise disturbed except to prevent further disturbance. Clean TeQ should notify the Police or the State Coroner's Office (tel: 02 9552 4066) immediately. If there is reason to suspect that the skeletal remains are more than 100 years old and of Aboriginal origin, Clean TeQ should contact the OEH's Environmental Line (tel: 131 555) for advice. In the unlikely event that an Aboriginal burial is encountered, strategies for its management would need to be developed with the involvement of the local Aboriginal community.
- The Project Heritage Management Plan (HMP), which outlines the management and mitigation measures for Aboriginal cultural heritage, should be updated in consultation with the Aboriginal community and the OEH and should incorporate the Modification and the recommendations of this assessment. The HMP should continue to remain active for the life of the Modification and define the tasks, scope and conduct of all Aboriginal cultural heritage management activities.
- Clean TeQ should continue to provide training to all on-site personnel regarding the HMP strategies relevant to their employment tasks.
- Clean TeQ should continue to involve the RAPs and any other relevant Aboriginal community groups or members in matters pertaining to the Modification.

1 INTRODUCTION

Scandium21 Pty Ltd is the proponent of the approved Clean TeQ Sunrise Project (the Project), a wholly owned subsidiary of Clean TeQ Holdings Limited (Clean TeQ). The Project is situated approximately 350 kilometres (km) west-northwest of Sydney, near the village of Fifield, New South Wales (NSW) (**Figures 1** and **2**).

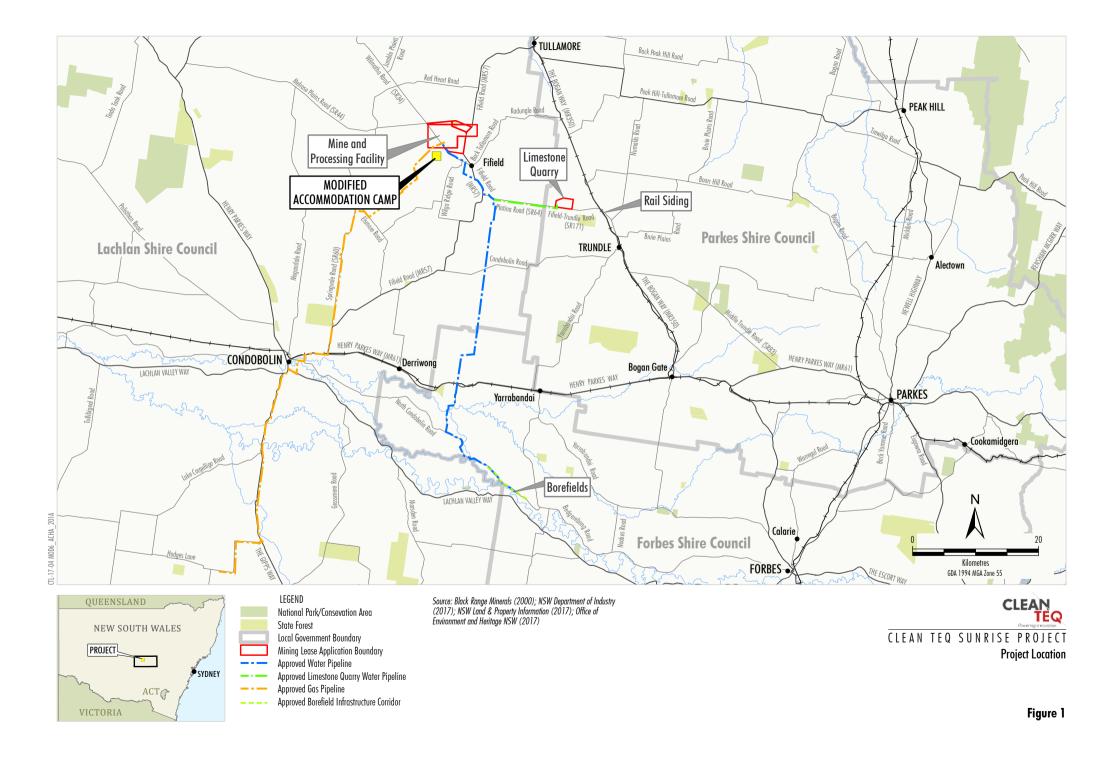
The approved Project includes the establishment and operation of the nickel cobalt scandium mine and processing facility, limestone quarry and processing facility, rail loading and unloading facility, natural gas pipeline, borefields and water pipeline, and associated road infrastructure upgrades. Open cut mining and processing of ore to produce up to 180 tonnes per annum (tpa) of scandium oxide and 40,000 tpa of nickel and cobalt metal equivalents (as either sulphide or sulphate precipitate products) are approved at the mine processing facility. Construction of the Project commenced in 2006 with the construction of components of the borefields, however Project operations are yet to commence.

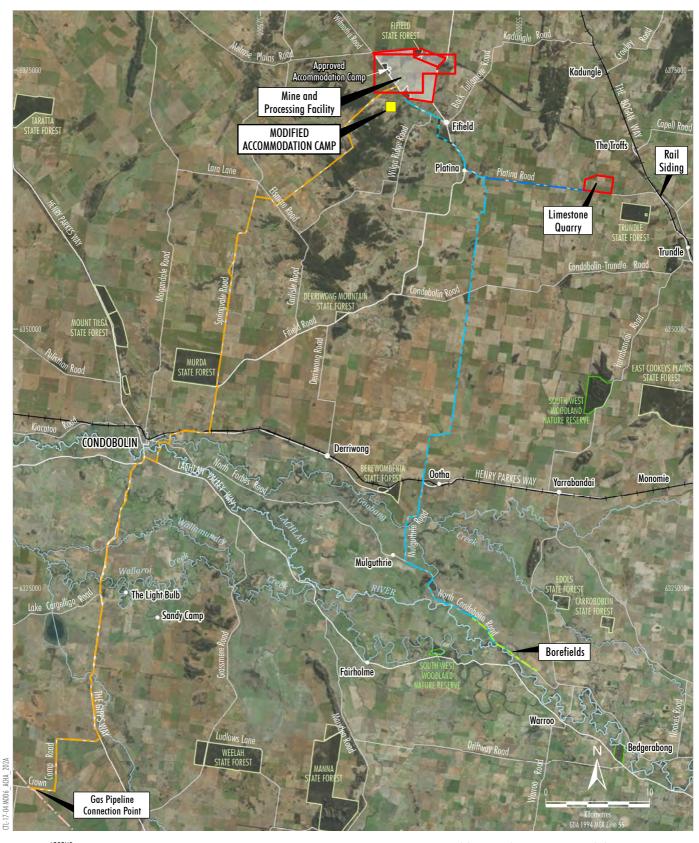
An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was prepared in late 2000 by then-proponent Black Range Minerals, as a requirement to apply for Development Consent for the Project. The existing environment, potential environmental impacts, mitigation measures and environmental management, rehabilitation and monitoring strategies associated with the approved Project are documented in the EIS. An archaeological investigation (see Appleton, 2000) was prepared as part of the EIS. The Project was granted Development Consent (DA 374-11-00) in May 2001, with several modifications since that time.

Clean TeQ is seeking to modify the existing Development Consent (DA 374-11-00) under section 75W of the NSW *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979* (EP&A Act) to (amongst other elements) construct and operate an accommodation camp on the "Sunrise" property adjacent to the approved mine area. This proposal is herein referred to as "the Modification". To this end, Clean TeQ commissioned Landskape Natural and Cultural Heritage Management (Landskape) to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) of the Modification.

This report presents an assessment of the potential Aboriginal cultural heritage related issues for the Modification in accordance with the relevant requirements of the various advisory documents and guidelines. These guidelines and documents include (but are not limited to):

- Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974 [NP&W Act]) (Consultation Guidelines) (NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water [DECCW], 2010a).
- Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (DECCW, 2010b).
- Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW (NSW Office of Environment and Heritage [OEH], 2011).
- The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (Australia International Council on Monuments and Sites, 2013).
- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage: Standards and Guidelines Kit (NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 1997).
- Ask First: A Guide to Respecting Indigenous Heritage Places and Values (Australian Heritage Commission, 2002).
- NSW Minerals Industry Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects (NSW Minerals Council, 2010).
- Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (DECCW, 2010c).





LEGEND NSW Nation State Forest

NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service

+++++ Railway

Existing Gas Pipeline

Mining Lease Application Boundary
Approved Surface Development Area

- - Approved Fifield Bypass

--- Approved Gas Pipeline

Approved Water Pipeline
 Approved Limestone Quarry Water Pipeline

Approved Borefield Infrastructure Corridor

Source: Black Range Minerals (2000); NSW Department of Industry (2017); NSW Land and Property Information (2017); Office of Environment and Heritage NSW (2017) NSW Imagery: Esri Basemap



Approved Project

 Engage Early – Guidance for proponents on best practice Indigenous engagement for environmental assessments under the Environment and Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) (Commonwealth Department of the Environment, 2016).

This ACHA would be used to support an application for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) under section 90 of the NP&W Act (and/or a variation application to the existing approved AHIP #C0003049).

1.1 OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

The specific objectives of the ACHA were to:

- consult the local Aboriginal community to identify any concerns they may have (consultation with the Aboriginal community followed the requirements of the Consultation Guidelines [DECCW, 2010a]);
- conduct a desktop assessment (including heritage register searches) to delineate areas of known and predicted Aboriginal cultural heritage within the Modification area;
- undertake a stratified archaeological survey of known and predicted Aboriginal cultural heritage identified in the desktop assessment with representatives of the local Aboriginal community;
- record any Aboriginal cultural heritage sites within the Modification area and assess their significance;
- identify the nature and extent of approved impacts of the Modification on Aboriginal cultural heritage; and
- develop measures in consultation with the Aboriginal community to avoid or mitigate potential impacts of the approved Modification on Aboriginal cultural heritage places and objects.

Preparation of this report involved collation of relevant archival, archaeological, historical and environmental information and the use of aerial photographs and topographic and geomorphic maps to identify areas likely to contain Aboriginal cultural heritage sites.

1.2 STRUCTURE OF THIS REPORT

This ACHA has been prepared in consideration of the requirements of the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW, 2010b) and as such includes the following specific information:

- Section 1: Outlines the Modification and the objectives and structure of this report.
- Section 2: Lists the investigators and contributors involved with this report.
- Section 3: Provides a summary description of the existing Project and the Modification and the Modification area being considered in this ACHA.
- Section 4: Details the consultation and partnership with the Aboriginal community.
- Section 5: Outlines the landscape context and includes descriptions of land use history, geology and vegetation within the Modification area.
- Section 6: Provides background information and a description of previous archaeological works, including relevant ethno-history and the regional archaeological context for the Modification area.

Section 7: Describes the current predictive model for the Modification area including archaeological survey and data collection, information regarding the method of the survey and a description of the areas surveyed. The results of the survey area are presented in this section. Also provides a consideration of cultural values/significance.

Section 8: Assesses the archaeological significance of the Modification Area and provides a discussion and analysis of these results. Also provides a consideration of cultural values/significance.

Section 9: Assesses the impact of the Modification on Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Section 10: Describes the management, mitigation measures and recommendations.

Section 11: Provides a summary of the recommendations.

Section 12: Lists the references cited in this report.

Appendix 1: Provides a glossary of commonly used terms in this report.

Appendix 2: Provides a log of consultation carried out for the Modification relevant to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Appendix 3: Provides a summary of correspondence to Aboriginal community stakeholders.

Appendix 4: Provides a summary of correspondence from Aboriginal community stakeholders.

Appendix 5: Provides the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) Register

search results.

Appendix 6: Provides relevant cadastre information.



2 INVESTIGATORS AND CONTRIBUTORS

Landskape was commissioned by Clean TeQ to complete the ACHA for the Modification and to prepare this report.

Dr Matt Cupper, a qualified archaeologist and geoscientist with 18 years' experience as a cultural heritage advisor, was Landskape's project archaeologist for the Modification.

The field investigation for the modification was completed on 30 October 2017 by project archaeologist Dr Matt Cupper, with the assistance of the following Aboriginal community representatives: Tiara Dunn (Murie Elders Group), Joseph Coe (Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation), Jamie Gray (Binjang Wellington Wiradjuri Aboriginal Heritage Survey), Leeanne Hampton (West Wyalong Local Aboriginal Land Council [LALC]), Andrew (Condobolin LALC), Joe Peckham (Joshua Aboriginal Corporation Dandaloo District) and Louise Davis.

Community consultation pursuant to the Consultation Guidelines (DECCW, 2010a) was managed by Clean TeQ.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE MODIFICATION

3.1 THE APPROVED PROJECT

Development Consent (DA 374-11-00) for the Project was issued under Part 4 of the EP&A Act in 2001. The Development Consent (DA 374-11-00) has been modified on three occasions since it was issued:

- 2005 to allow for the increase of run-of-mine ore processing rate, limestone quarry extraction rate and adjustments to ore procession operations.
- 2006 to allow for the reconfiguration of the water supply borefield.
- 2017 to allow for an initial scandium oxide focused production phase prior to refocusing on nickel and cobalt precipitate production by developing the full Project with additional scandium oxide production.

The approved Project is presented on **Figure 2** and includes the establishment and operation of the following:

- nickel cobalt scandium mine and processing facility;
- · limestone quarry and processing facility;
- rail loading and unloading facility;
- · natural gas pipeline;
- · borefields and water pipeline; and
- associated transport and infrastructure (including the approved Fifield Bypass and materials transport route upgrades).

AHIP #C0003049 was issued to Clean TeQ on 10 October 2017 under the NP&W Act. AHIP #C0003049 outlines the management requirements for all Aboriginal heritage (known and unknown) within the AHIP area for the approved Project.

3.2 THE MODIFICATION

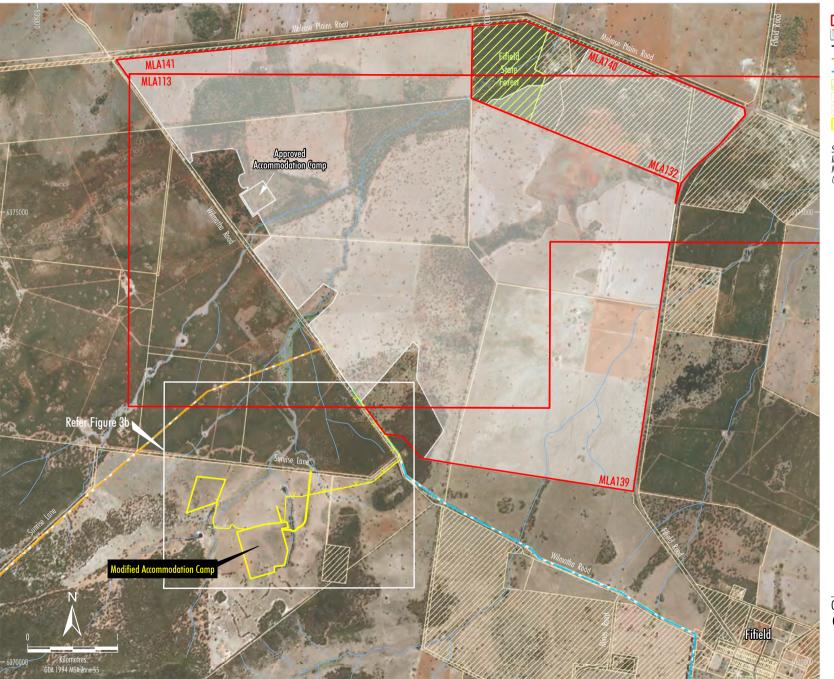
A proposed modification to the Project is sought under section 75W of the EP&A Act for an alternative location for the approved accommodation camp.

Construction of the Project commenced in 2006 with the construction of components of the borefields, however Project operations are yet to commence.

The accommodation camp is approved to be located on the western side of the mine site in the vicinity of Wilmatha Road. Clean TeQ has identified an alternative location for the accommodation camp (approximately 4 km to the south of the mine site on the Sunrise property) that would improve the amenity of the accommodation camp inhabitants and minimise operational constraints at the mine site.

The Modification would include:

- development of the accommodation camp (including supporting infrastructure) in an alternative location (Figure 2);
- construction of an electricity transmission line and water pipeline from the mine site to the modified accommodation camp site (Figures 3a and 3b);
- increased accommodation camp capacity (approximately 1,300 personnel);

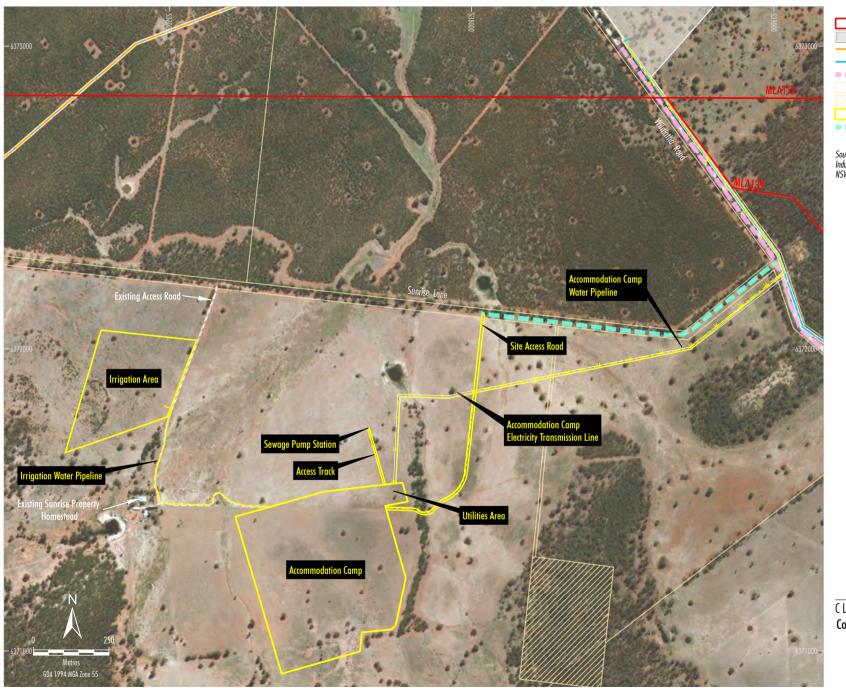


LEGEND
Mining Lease Application Boundary
Approved Surface Development Area
Approved Fifield Bypass
Approved Gas Pipeline
Approved Water Pipeline
State Forest
Property Boundary
Crown Land
Modified Layout

Source: Black Range Minerals (2000); NSW Department of Industry (2017); NSW Land & Property Information (2017) NSW Imagery: © Department of Finance, Services & Innovation (2017)



Figure 3a





Source: Black Range Minerals (2000); NSW Department of Industry (2017); NSW Land & Property Information (2017) NSW Imagery: Esri Basemap



- minor road upgrades; and
- the accommodation camp (at reduced capacity) would be maintained post-construction rather than it being decommissioned at the end of the construction phase.

The Modification would not involve changes to any aspects of the approved mine and processing operations, limestone quarry, rail siding or gas pipeline.

The Modification is proposed to commence as soon as practicable after all necessary approvals have been obtained and any pre-requisite conditions filled.

3.3 THE MODIFICATION AREA

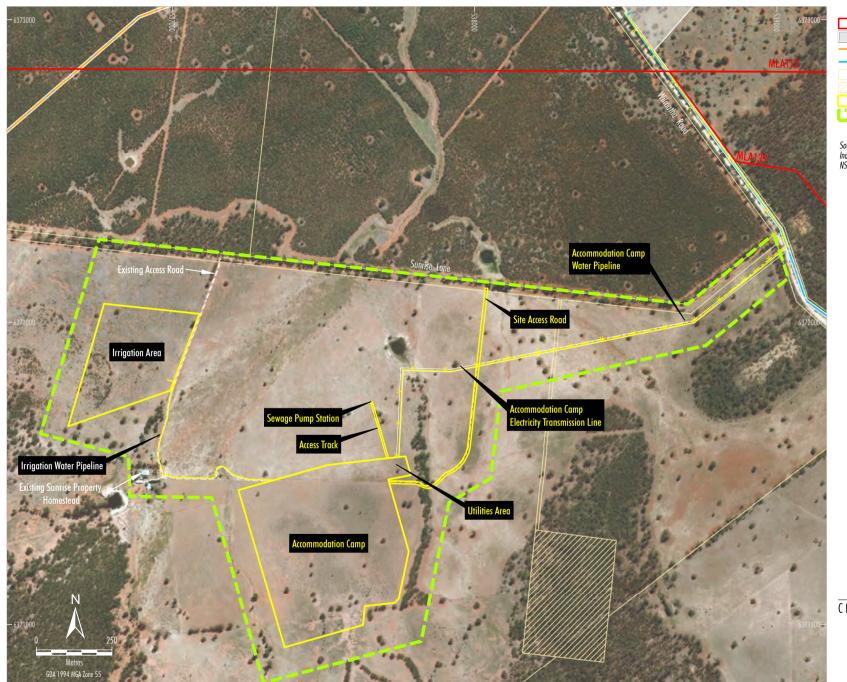
The conceptual general arrangement of the Modification is presented on **Figures 3a and 3b.** Although disturbance will be limited where possible, it has been conservatively assumed in this assessment that disturbance may occur anywhere within the extent of the area shown (presented on **Figures 3a and 3b**).

As part of the Modification, additional ancillary works may be required (e.g. access tracks, water drainage etc.). The locations of ancillary infrastructure would be flexible and sited where possible to avoid known Aboriginal heritage sites.

Clean TeQ will therefore seek an application for an AHIP for the Modification area and immediate surrounds (and/or a variation application to the existing approved AHIP #C0003049), including all portions of land described above and affected by the components of the Modification. The extent of the proposed AHIP application area is shown on **Figure 4**.

Cadastre information relevant to the Modification area is presented in Appendix 6.







Source: Black Range Minerals (2000); NSW Department of Industry (2017); NSW Land & Property Information (2017) NSW Imagery: Esri Basemap



Figure 4

4 ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Consultation with the Aboriginal community for the Modification was undertaken in accordance with the Consultation Guidelines (DECCW, 2010a), and the NSW *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation*, 2009 (NP&W Regulation).

Accordingly, this assessment has involved the appropriate representatives of the local Aboriginal community and considered their cultural values and concerns. The following sections describe consultation undertaken with the Aboriginal community and demonstrate that the input of the involved Aboriginal community representatives has been considered.

The Consultation Guidelines (DECCW, 2010a) outline a four stage consultation process that includes detailed guidance as to the aim of each consultation stage and what actions are necessary for it to be successfully completed. These four stages include the following:

- Stage 1 Notification of Modification proposal and registration of interest.
- Stage 2 Presentation of information about the proposed Modification.
- Stage 3 Gathering information about the cultural significance.
- Stage 4 Review of draft ACHA report.

It is noted that community consultation was undertaken previously as part of the archaeological investigation prepared to support the original EIS for the approved Project (Appleton, 2000) and as part of the Modification to the borefield (Modification 2) (Appleton, 2005). Notwithstanding, this consultation was undertaken prior to the implementation of relevant guidelines and regulations, and hence, Clean TeQ has commissioned Landskape to prepare a contemporary assessment including consultation with the local Aboriginal community in accordance with the Consultation Guidelines (DECCW, 2010a) and the NP&W Regulation. An ACHA was therefore prepared by Landskape in 2016 for the approved Project. Subsequently, an additional ACHA was prepared by Landskape for the proposed Modification 4 (i.e. bore field reconfiguration and modified pipeline alignment).

4.2 REGISTRATION PROCESS

In accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the Consultation Guidelines (DECCW, 2010a), Modification notifications (**Appendix 3**) were sent on 2 December 2016 and 3 February 2017 to the following organisations:

- Central West Local Land Services;
- Condobolin LALC;
- · Lachlan Shire Council;
- Forbes Shire Council;
- · Parkes Shire Council;
- National Native Title Tribunal:
- Native Title Services Corporation Limited;
- OEH;
- Office of the Registrar, NSW Aboriginal Land Rights Act, 1983;
- · Peak Hill LALC; and
- West Wyalong LALC.



Responses to the Modification notifications were received from the following organisations (Appendix 4):

- Office of the Registrar, NSW Aboriginal Land Rights Act, 1983 (7 December 2016);
- OEH (9 December 2016);
- National Native Title Tribunal (14 December 2016); and
- Lachlan Shire Council (7 December 2016).

As a result of contacting the relevant organisations, a number of individuals and groups were identified as potentially having an interest in the Modification. An invitation was sent out to each individual/group inviting Aboriginal persons or groups who hold cultural knowledge relevant to, or who have right or interest in, determining the cultural heritage significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the "Area of Interest", to register an interest in the Modification on 6 January and 18 January 2017 (**Appendix 3**).

In addition, public notices inviting the registration of Aboriginal persons or groups who hold cultural knowledge relevant to, or who have a right or interest in, determining the cultural heritage significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the "Area of Interest" were published in the Condobolin Argus on 18 January 2017 and the Koori Mail on 11 January 2017 (**Appendix 3**).

A copy of the list of the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) for the Modification, along with a copy of the written notifications and the public notice, were provided to the OEH, the Condobolin LALC and the West Wyalong LALC on 22 February 2017, in accordance with Section 4.1.6 of the Consultation Guidelines (DECCW, 2010a).

As a result of the registration process undertaken for the Modification, a total of 10 RAPs have registered an interest in the Modification¹, including:

- · Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation.
- Murie Elders Group.
- Binjang Wellington Wiradjuri Aboriginal Heritage Survey.
- West Wyalong LALC.
- Condobolin LALC.
- Louise Davis.
- · Peter Peckham.
- Joshua Aboriginal Corporation Dandaloo District (Sandra Peckham).
- Isabel Goolagong².
- Peter White².

A consultation log detailing all Aboriginal community consultation undertaken for the Modification is provided in **Appendix 2**. A copy of relevant written correspondence sent to and received from the RAPs is provided in **Appendices 3** and **4** respectively.

² Late registration following completion of the registration process, Proposed Methodology review and field surveys. Notwithstanding, Clean TeQ has committed to involving this individual in consultation going forward, from the point of their initial registration.



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¹ The Forbes Aboriginal & Community Working Party were originally registered as stakeholders for the consultation process, however at a later date they advised Clean TeQ that they did not wish to be included in the Aboriginal consultation process going forward, and hence have not been described further in this report.

4.3 PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

Information regarding the Modification was provided in writing to all RAPs on 13 October 2017. A copy of the Proposed Methodology was provided for review and comment (**Appendix 3**).

A minimum of 28 days was allowed for the RAPs to provide input in regards to the following aspects:

- The nature of the Proposed Methodology.
- Any Aboriginal objects or places of cultural value within the Modification area, or issues of cultural significance.
- Any restrictions or protocols considered necessary in relation to any information of sensitivity that may be provided.
- Any other factors considered to be relevant to the ACHA.

4.4 COMMENTS ON PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

At the close of the Proposed Methodology review period, no comments and feedback on the Proposed Methodology were received by Clean TeQ.

A consultation log detailing all Aboriginal community consultation undertaken for the Modification is provided in **Appendix 2**. A copy of relevant written correspondence sent to and received from the RAPs is provided in **Appendices 3** and **4** respectively.

4.5 ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE FIELD SURVEYS

The field investigation for the Modification was completed on 30 October 2017 by project archaeologist Dr Matt Cupper, with the assistance of the following Aboriginal community representatives: Tiara Dunn (Murie Elders Group), Joseph Coe (Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation), Jamie Gray (Binjang Wellington Wiradjuri Aboriginal Heritage Survey), Leeanne Hampton (West Wyalong Local Aboriginal Land Council), Andrew (Condobolin Local Aboriginal Land Council), Joe Peckham (Joshua Aboriginal Corporation Dandaloo District) and Louise Davis.

During the field surveys, attending RAPs were invited to provide any cultural information or values associated with the Modification area. For example, the archaeologists encouraged participants to provide input on bush food resources, fauna and cultural associations/knowledge of the Modification area.

4.6 REVIEW OF DRAFT ACHA REPORT

In accordance with the Consultation Guidelines (DECCW, 2010a), a draft of this ACHA will be provided to all RAPs listed in Section 4.2 for review and comment.



5 LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

5.1 CONTEXT OF MODIFIED ACCOMMODATION CAMP AREA

The Modification is located on the western extent of the southwest slopes region of central western NSW. It occupies undulating plains abutting footslopes of the Lachlan Fold Belt to the north of the Lachlan riverine tract (**Figure 1**). The climate is semi-arid, receiving approximately 420 millimetres of rainfall per annum (Bureau of Meteorology, 2017).

Geologically, the Modification comprises heavily lateritized sedimentary and volcanic deposits of Ordovician to Devon age. These have weathered to lateritic clay loams and occasional gravels. All of the Modification area has been previously cleared for cereal cropping or pastoralism with remnant, isolated paddock trees including Wilga (*Geijera parviflora*) and Kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneus*) (see **Figures 5 to 8**).



Figure 5. Cleared paddock in the northern portion of the Modification area.



Figure 6. Cleared cereal paddock in the southern portion of the Modification area.



Figure 7. Cleared paddock in the northern portion of the Modification area.



Figure 8. Cleared paddock in the northern portion of the Modification area.

6 ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE CONTEXT

6.1 ETHNO-HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Aboriginal people of the Wiradjuri language group occupied the southwest slopes of central western NSW at the time of first contact with Europeans (Sturt, 1833; Hovell and Hume, 1837; Mitchell, 1839; Tindale, 1974). The Wiradjuri were traditionally associated with the region encompassing the Macquarie, Lachlan and Murrumbidgee Rivers.

There may have been around 60 different dialects of Wiradjuri, whose speakers shared similar material culture and social organisation (Howitt, 1904; White, 1986). Perhaps the greatest regional variation was between speakers of the northern dialect (*Wirraaydhuurray*) and those of the south (speakers of the *Wirraayjuurray* dialect) (White, 1986). For example, the practice of carving zigzag motifs into tree trunks appears to have been particular to the Wiradjuri of the Macquarie and Lachlan River valleys, but is absent from the Murrumbidgee (Etheridge, 1918; Bell, 1982). Such carved trees are thought to have perhaps marked ceremonial areas and burial grounds. The *Burbung* ceremony was another of the Wiradjuri customs and traditions (Howitt, 1904). This ceremony was associated with male initiation and involved the preparation of special earth mounds and usually the application of red ochre.

The Wiradjuri were hunter-fisher-gatherers and appear to have had a semi-sedentary lifestyle. They caught fish including eels, freshwater crayfish, yabbies, tortoises and freshwater mussels in the Lachlan, Macquarie and Murrumbidgee Rivers and other streams and wetlands in the region (Howitt, 1904). Watercraft were manufactured from large slabs of bark cut from River Red Gum trees. Fish were caught using fishing lines and nets made from reed fibre.

Nets were used to catch waterbirds, whose eggs were also collected. Some of the other animals that the Wiradjuri hunted include kangaroos, wallabies, emus, possums, echidnas, lizards, snakes and frogs (Howitt, 1904). In summer, some Wiradjuri journeyed southeast to the high plains of the Great Dividing Range, where bogong moths were collected in large quantities (Flood, 1980). Plant foods included Native Millet, Panic Grass, Pigface fruits, Wild Cherries, Kangaroo Apple, tubers, yams, roots and other grass grains (Howitt, 1904; Gott, 1983).

Aspects of the initial interaction between Europeans and the Wiradjuri led to violent conflict. Aboriginal people were shot, poisoned and displaced from their land by pastoral settlers and, in retaliation, cattle, sheep, stockmen and shepherds were speared (Pearson, 1984).

Explorer and Surveyor-General of NSW Lieutenant John Joseph William Molesworth Oxley had led an expedition down the Lachlan River in 1817 (Johnson, 2001). At Goobothery upstream of Condobolin, he exhumed the burial mound of a Wiradjuri leader that had been marked by two carved trees. Oxley's party was eventually forced to divert north by the Great Cumbungi Swamp in the lower reaches of the Lachlan (Johnson, 2001). He struck the Macquarie River and encountered favourable land for pasture, further surveying the region the following year and opening up the southwest slopes to pastoral settlement (Pearson, 1984). Over the next few years pastoral runs were taken up along the Macquarie in the Wellington area approximately 140 km northeast of the Modification area.

Expanding European settlement led to conflict with the Wiradjuri. Intense fighting occurred between 1822 and 1824 in what were termed the Bathurst Wars (Pearson, 1984). In 1824, Governor Brisbane instituted a period of martial law over the region between Bathurst and Wellington. There was considerable resistance by local Aboriginal people led by Windradyne, a senior Wiradjuri guerrilla leader, but by the end of the year the violence had been quashed. Martial law was repealed on 11 December 1824, and on 28 December 1824 Windradyne travelled to Parramatta, where he was pardoned by Governor Brisbane (Pearson, 1984).



The first pastoral runs were taken up on the Lachlan in the 1830s and within a decade of the first contact with Europeans many of the Wiradjuri were living adjacent to pastoral homesteads, often working as shepherds or engaged in other labouring activities (Günther, 1837-1842). Those Aboriginal people who resided on pastoral holdings in central western NSW continued to live a semi-traditional existence into the second half of the nineteenth century (Pearson, 1984). This included collecting plant and animal foods to supplement station rations. Historical sources record a rapid decline in Wiradjuri numbers, caused by dispossession of land and the consequent destruction of habitat and social networks (Günther, 1837-1842; Pearson, 1984). Diseases including smallpox and malnutrition also took their toll (Günther, 1837-1842; Pearson, 1984). Traditional social networks collapsed. Other social structures, such as marriage laws, were also abandoned.

Grants of land were set aside for church and government Aboriginal reserves from the 1830s. One of the earliest was Wellington Mission operated by the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the Far East between 1832 and 1844 on the Macquarie River at Wellington (Günther, 1837-1842). One of the ministers, Reverend Watson, had a policy of removing Aboriginal children from their families, which led to bitter confrontations between Watson and other missionaries. The Church Missionary Society dismissed Watson in 1839 (Pearson, 1984). Watson and his wife left the mission along with a small group of Wiradjuri People and established a private mission, known as Apsley Mission, just outside the boundary of the Wellington Mission. Approximately eight years after establishing Apsley Mission, Watson, his wife Ann and their small Aboriginal community of about thirty people moved to a new site on the bank of the Macquarie River, known as the Blake's Fall Mission (Pearson, 1984).

An Aboriginal Reserve (reserve number R32512) was gazetted for Aboriginal people on the south bank of the Lachlan River at Condobolin on 13 April 1901 (Department of Lands, 1900). Known as the Condobolin Mission, and later the Willow Bend Mission, the reserve was originally run by the Aborigines Protection Board (later Aborigines Welfare Board). Aboriginal people also resided at a self-managed "fringe camp" at the Murie Reserve, approximately 4 km south of Condobolin, between approximately 1900 and 1970.

Many of the contemporary Aboriginal people of central western NSW live in regional centres such as Condobolin, and the region has a population of around 13,600 Aboriginal people, or some 6 % of the total population (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2016).

6.2 PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

Accounts of Aboriginal land use of central western NSW during the nineteenth century provide an insight into possible settlement patterns in the prehistoric period. Pearson (1984) concluded that, prior to European settlement, large localised clans of Aboriginal people inhabited the southwest slopes encompassing the Modification area.

During normal conditions, clans divided into bands of up to 20 people, who may have used a territory with a radius of 20 km to 30 km. These bands coalesced relatively quickly into groups of 80 to 150 people to take advantage of a guaranteed or desirable resource, such as seasonal food resources (Pearson, 1984).

The material record of this occupation is preserved in the archaeological sites of central western NSW, most of which probably date to the period since the last Ice Age (after around 18,000 years ago). All that remains at many of these sites are flakes of stone debris from the making and resharpening of stone tools. These were made both at Aboriginal open and closed habitation areas (campsites and rockshelters) or special activity areas such as axe grinding groove sites.



As well as being the sites of manufacture and maintenance of stone implements, habitation areas usually contain evidence of domestic and other activities such as cooking and food preparation. Campfires or oven hearths are common, marked by charcoal and heat retaining stones or hearthstones. Organic remains consist of marsupial, rodent, bird, lizard, snake and fish bones, eggshell and freshwater mussel shell. Modified trees show where bark may have been removed by Aboriginal people to manufacture canoes, shelters and dishes, or carved to mark burial grounds and ceremonial sites.

6.3 TYPES OF ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES IN THE REGION

Based on the results and analytical conclusions of previous archaeological surveys in similar landscape contexts on the southwest slopes of central western NSW, it is possible to predict the types and topographic contexts of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites in the Modification area. The occurrence and survival of archaeological sites is, however, dependent on many factors including micro-topography and the degree of land surface disturbance.

The types of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites previously recorded on the southwest slopes of central western NSW are described in Sections 6.3.1-6.3.11.

6.3.1 Stone Artefact Scatters

Scatters of stone artefacts exposed at the ground surface are one of the most commonly occurring types of archaeological site in the region. The remains of fire hearths may also be associated with the artefacts. In rare instances, sites that were used over a long period of time may accumulate sediments and become stratified. That is, there may be several layers of occupation buried one on top of another.

Stone artefact scatters are almost invariably located near permanent or semi-permanent water sources. Local topography is also important in that open campsites tend to occur on level, well drained ground elevated above the local water source. In central western NSW they are commonly located on river terraces and along creek-lines and also around the margins of lakes and swamps.

6.3.2 Modified Trees

Slabs of bark were cut from trees by Aboriginal people and used for a variety of purposes including roofing shelters and constructing canoes, shields and containers. Scars also resulted from the cutting of toeholds for climbing trees to obtain honey or to capture animals such as possums. Some trees were carved, whereby Aboriginal people cut designs through the bark onto the wood beneath. Ethno-historic records indicate that some carved trees were associated with burials whilst others may have been sacred or totemic sites.

In central western NSW, River Red Gums and Box are the most commonly scarred species. Carvings are often on Box or Cypress Pine. The classification of scarred trees as natural, European or Aboriginal is often problematic. However, if the scar is associated with Aboriginal activity the tree must now be more than approximately 150 years old (Long, 2005).

6.3.3 Hearths

Hearths consist of lumps of burnt clay or stone cobble hearthstones. Sometimes ash and charcoal are preserved. Other materials found in hearths include animal bone, freshwater mussel shell, emu eggshell and stone artefacts. Hearths probably represent the remains of cooking ovens, similar to those described in ethnographic accounts by Major Thomas Mitchell (Mitchell, 1839). These were lined with baked clay nodules and stone cobbles, possibly to retain heat. Hearths may be isolated or occur in clusters and may be associated with open campsites or middens. They are sometimes located on floodplain terraces of central western NSW.



6.3.4 Stone Quarries

These are locations where Aboriginal people obtained raw material for their stone tools or ochre for their art and decoration. Materials commonly used for making flaked stone tools include chert, silcrete, quartz and quartzite. These materials were obtained from exposed sedimentary formations or picked up as loose rock on the surface. Stone quarries may also be associated with volcanic rock outcrops, which provided the raw material for ground stone tools such as stone axes. Gobondery Mountains to the northeast of Fifield has one such axe quarry (Beuzeville, 1917).

6.3.5 Stone Arrangements, Ceremonial Rings and Ceremony and Dreaming Sites

Stone arrangements range from cairns or piles of rock to more elaborate arrangements such as stone circles or standing slabs of rock held upright by stones around the base. Beuzeville (1917) describes concentric stone circles measuring 4 metres (m) to 5 m in diameter near The Troffs, east of Fifield. Some stone arrangements were used in ceremonial activities whilst others may represent sacred or totemic sites. Other features associated with the spiritual aspects of Aboriginal life are those now called 'ceremony and dreaming' sites. These can be either stone arrangements or natural features such as rock outcrops, waterholes or mountains, which may be associated with initiation ceremonies or the activities of ancestral creators.

6.3.6 Water Holes

These result from Aboriginal people modifying rock outcrops to collect or trap surface or groundwater. Water holes may be in the beds of creeks or hill slopes where sheets of rock may have been hollowed out to pool water. In most instances, soft stone such as limestone or sandstone outcrops provided the most suitable surface for excavating water holes. A notable example in the Fifield area was a stone trough cut by Aboriginal people at a spring, which gave its name to the locality "The Troffs" (Beuzeville, 1917; this site has subsequently been destroyed by railway construction).

6.3.7 Freshwater Shell Middens

Shell middens are deposits of shell and other food remains accumulated by Aboriginal people as food refuse. In inland NSW these middens typically comprise shells of the freshwater lacustrine mussel (*Velesunio ambiguous*) or the freshwater riverine mussel (*Alathyria jacksoni*). Freshwater middens are most frequently found as thin layers or small patches of shell and often contain stone or bone artefacts and evidence of cooking. Such sites are relatively common along the watercourses of central western NSW and their associated wetlands.

6.3.8 Earth Mounds

Earth mounds may have been used by Aboriginal people as cooking ovens or as campsites. Originally they appear to have ranged from 3 m to 35 m in diameter and from 0.5 m to 2 m in height. Today, however, they may be difficult to recognise because of the effects of ploughing, grazing and burrowing rabbits. Earth oven material, stone artefacts, food refuse and the remains of hut foundations have been exposed in excavated earth mounds.

6.3.9 Rockshelter Sites

Caves or shelters in cliff lines and beneath boulder overhangs were often used by Aboriginal people as campsites. Because of the confined area in these shelters and because of repeated Aboriginal occupation of such sites, the occupation deposits that they contain are often richer than open campsites and are usually stratified. Rockshelters will only be found where suitable geological formations are present. They may occur as sandstone overhangs, shelters beneath granite tors or as limestone caves.



6.3.10 Rock Art Sites

Rock art consists of paintings, drawings and/or engravings on rock surfaces. In most instances in the wider region, rock art is related to the distribution of rockshelters but it may also be found on freestanding rocks.

6.3.11 Burials

Aboriginal burial grounds may consist of a single interment or a suite of burials. In the drier parts of the Murray-Darling Basin, skeletal material is regularly found eroding from sand deposits (Bonhomme, 1990; Hope, 1993). In the higher southwest slopes burial sites are rarely found because conditions for the preservation of bone are poor. Knowledge of Aboriginal burial grounds is best sought from local Aboriginal communities.

6.4 PREVIOUS ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS

An understanding of the past Aboriginal occupation of central western NSW has begun to emerge from a number of studies including some undertaken within and in proximity to the Modification area. However, there have been few systematic regional investigations, with most undertaken in discrete areas including management studies of conservation reserves in the region and for mining and infrastructure developments. These include surveys of the Cowal Gold Operations near West Wyalong (south of the Modification area) (Paton, 1989; Cane, 1995, 1996, 1997; Huys and Johnston, 1995; Nicholson, 1997; Stone, 2002; Pardoe, 2009, 2011, 2013) and the approved Project (Appleton, 2000; Landskape, 2017a; 2017b). Also relevant is Flood's (1980) broad-scale study of the uplands further east, which identified general features of the regional archaeological record of the southwest slopes of central western NSW.

Surface scatters of flaked stone artefacts are the most common site type in central western NSW. These stone assemblages are dominated by flakes and flaked pieces mostly struck from quartz, and less commonly, silcrete, chert and quartzite. Few formalised tool types have been recorded, but include ground-edged axes and grinding dishes. Eucalypt trees modified by Aboriginal people are also well represented along creeklines of central western NSW and are particularly abundant on the adjacent plains. Other site types on the plains include earthen features such as hearths and mounds. Rockshelters, rock art sites, axe-head grinding grooves, waterholes, stone sources and stone arrangements also occur in the foothills of the southwest slope.

Aboriginal occupation of central western NSW is known to date from at least 29,000 to 34,000 years ago. The oldest ages have been obtained from the Pleistocene (Ice Age) sites of Cuddie Springs and Tambar Springs at the downstream end of the Macquarie River catchment some 300 km north of the Modification area (e.g. Field and Dodson, 1999). Closer to the Modification area, a burial of a very tall and robust Aboriginal male, Kiacatoo Man, from Kiacatoo some 30 km downstream on the Lachlan River from Condobolin, has been dated to 17,000 years ago (Kemp *et al.*, 2014).

The Lachlan River was a particular focus of past Aboriginal occupation. Trees carved by Aboriginal people are a prominent site type along the river. Carved trees had designs cut into their trunks, commonly a type of zigzag motif, and marked ceremonial areas and burial grounds (Etheridge, 1918; Bell, 1982). This practice appears to have been peculiar to the central part of western NSW. Bell (1982) located a total of 205 carved trees in this region. Most were concentrated along the Bogan and Macquarie Rivers and the middle reaches of the Lachlan River.

The distribution of modified trees probably reflects wider Aboriginal settlement patterns of the southwest slopes. People seem to have spent much of their time near the more reliable water sources. Paton and Hughes (1984), who examined areas near Condobolin, recorded that stone artefact densities drop from one artefact per square metre (m²) close to the Lachlan River, to as little as one artefact per 400 m² away from the river. These stone artefact assemblages are dominated by quartz (77 %) with the remainder comprising chert.



Similar stone artefact scatters close to water sources in the Lachlan River valley have been described by Silcox (1986) at West Wyalong and Paton (1989), Cane (1995, 1996, 1997), Huys and Johnston (1995), Nicholson (1997), Stone (2002) and Pardoe (2009, 2011, 2013) at Lake Cowal. These studies found that quartz, silcrete and chert were prevalent in lithic assemblages, the latter often used to manufacture backed blades. Other formal artefact types such as modified flakes, scrapers, adze slugs and seed grinding implements were less abundant.

Rock art sites tend to occur in the bedrock ranges of the southwest slopes, mainly to the northeast of the Modification area. Paintings include both figurative and non-figurative motifs. Lines, dots, tracks, hand stencils and depictions of humans, emus and kangaroos are represented (Gunn, 1983; Martin, 1991).

Flood's (1980) investigation of the higher uplands of central western NSW to the east of the Modification area provides insights into possible regional patterns of past Aboriginal land use. Flood (1980) found that lowland sites often either comprised large base camps, open occupation areas covering two or three square kilometres found on sand dunes and near lakes and rivers, or smaller camps distributed along river banks in a lineal pattern.

Flood (1980) noted typical landscape settings of Aboriginal campsites. All sites are within 1 km and most within 100 m of a river, creek, lake or spring. However, no sites are located right at the water's edge. All sites are located on well-drained ground with a reasonably good view of the approaches. When sites occur on the side of a mountain range or valley their aspect is usually east or north thus obtaining shelter from the prevailing westerly winds (Flood, 1980).

6.5 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE MODIFICATION AREA

The most recent archaeological investigations pertinent to the Modification area are Appleton's (2000, 2005) and Landskape's (2017a, 2017b) previous assessments undertaken for the approved Clean TeQ Sunrise Project (and subsequent modifications).

Appleton (2000, 2005) identified 14 Aboriginal cultural heritage sites in or near the Project area. These comprised one stone artefact scatter (AHIMS site number 35-4-0015), eight isolated finds of stone artefacts (AHIMS site numbers 35-4-0010, 35-4-0011, 35-4-0012, 35-4-0013, 35-4-0014, 35-4-0016, 43-2-0049, 43-2-0050), four scarred trees (AHIMS site numbers 43-4-0009, 43-4-00010, 43-4-0011, 35-4-0017) and a site complex with stone artefacts, hearths, a scarred tree and hundreds of flaked lithics (AHIMS site number 43-4-0014).

A more recent assessment undertaken by Landskape (2017a) identified an additional 13 Aboriginal cultural heritage sites in or near the Project area, including two stone artefact scatters (AHIMS site numbers 35-4-0024, 36-4-0132), eight isolated finds of stone artefacts (AHIMS site numbers 35-4-0027, 35-4-0028, 35-4-0030, 35-4-0031, 35-4-0032, 35-4-0033, 35-5-0170, 35-5-0171), two stone quarries (AHIMS site numbers 35-4-0025, 35-4-0026) and a scarred tree (AHIMS site number 35-4-0029).

There are no previously recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage sites within or immediately adjacent to the Modification area (AHIMS search number 310117; accessed 31 October 2017) (Appendix 5). The closest previously recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage sites are a scarred tree (AHIMS site number 35-4-0029) in the Wilmatha Road reserve approximately 1.5 km east of the Modification area (Landskape, 2017b) and an isolated find of a volcanic flake (AHIMS site number 35-4-0016) east of Wilmatha Road approximately 1.5 km north of the Modification area (Appleton, 2000). **Table 1** provides a summary of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites previously identified proximal to the Modification area.



Table 1. Previously Identified Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sites Proximal to the Modification Area.

AHIMS Site Number Site Name		Site Type	Eastings GDA94 mE (Zone 55)	Northings GDA94 mN (Zone 55)
35-4-0016	Syerston 3	Isolated find of a stone artefact	538403	6373254
35-4-0029	Fifield Scarred Tree 1	Culturally modified tree	539945	6371468

7 CULTURAL HERITAGE FIELD INVESTIGATION

In accordance with the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in New South Wales* (OEH, 2011) and the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW, 2010b), an archaeological design and survey methodology was prepared as a key component of the cultural heritage field assessment. Details of the archaeological design and survey methodology are presented in the following sections.

7.1 CULTURAL HERITAGE SITE PREDICTIVE MODEL

Previous archaeological studies indicate that the most frequently recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage places in central western NSW are open occupation areas represented by scatters of stone artefacts and culturally modified trees (NSW OEH AHIMS site database). Burials, earthen features including mounds and hearths and stone features including stone quarries, ceremonial rings, water holes, rockshelters and rock art sites are also represented in the archaeological record.

The potential for encountering Aboriginal cultural heritage in the Modification area is mitigated to a large extent by the high degree of previous disturbance. For example, the extent of tree clearance from past agricultural land use reduces the probability of encountering scarred and carved trees. Similarly, modification of the original land surface during past agricultural land use and grading tracks and fencelines could have destroyed earthen features such as mounds and stone features such as arrangements and ceremonial rings, had they previously existed in this area. Stone artefacts, alternatively, are more likely to survive in the cultivated soil.

Based on past observations of archaeological site types and their distribution and landscape setting, the following predictive model of Aboriginal cultural heritage site locations for the activity can be proposed:

- Trees scarred or carved by Aboriginal people may occur wherever mature Eucalypt trees grow. However, given the extent of vegetation clearance the probability of encountering culturally modified trees is not particularly high.
- Stone artefact scatters and isolated finds of stone artefacts are possible at the Modification area. They are typically found within 200 m of water sources, so are most likely to be encountered on the margins of the ephemeral drainage lines that bisect the Modification area. They are also possible around natural depressions such as ephemeral swamps.
- **Burial sites** are possible, particularly in sandy deposits elevated above waterways. However, there is a low likelihood of occurrence within the Modification area.
- Freshwater shell middens will not occur, given the absence of permanent sources of water.
- Earthen features including mounds, ovens and hearths, stone arrangements and ceremonial rings are normally restricted to level ground, the former usually adjacent to water sources. They are possible near the ephemeral drainage lines in the study area, but their likelihood is lessened because previous land disturbance such as earthworks associated with grading tracks and fence lines and ploughed cultivation during agricultural cropping is likely to have destroyed earthen and stone features, had these site types originally occurred in the Modification area.
- Rockshelters, grinding grooves, water holes, stone quarries and rock art sites are not likely to occur, given the absence of suitable rock outcrops in the Modification area.



While predictive studies such as this can be expected to identify areas in which sites associated with subsistence activities may be present (notably open habitation areas) other sites may fall outside such a predictive framework. For example, places associated with spiritual aspects of traditional Aboriginal society such as ceremony and dreaming sites are often located at topographically distinct or unique features, which cannot be identified from an examination of maps or other records. For this reason, it was essential that local Aboriginal communities be consulted so that sites of significance to them can be identified.

7.2 FIELD METHODOLOGY

7.2.1 Logistics

The field investigation for the Modification was completed on 30 October 2017 by project archaeologist Dr Matt Cupper, with the assistance of the following Aboriginal community representatives: Tiara Dunn (Murie Elders Group), Joseph Coe (Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation), Jamie Gray (Binjang Wellington Wiradjuri Aboriginal Heritage Survey), Leeanne Hampton (West Wyalong Local Aboriginal Land Council), Andrew (Condobolin Local Aboriginal Land Council), Joe Peckham (Joshua Aboriginal Corporation Dandaloo District) and Louise Davis.

7.2.2 Survey Methods

To allow for flexibility in the final design of the Modification components, a larger area was initially considered and subject to systematic survey.

The Modification area was inspected on foot by the project archaeologist and Aboriginal community representatives (in portions of the area) (**Figures 9** and **10**). The field teams examined the ground surface for any archaeological traces such as stone artefacts, hearths, hearthstones, shells, bones and mounds. All mature trees in the areas of proposed disturbance were inspected for scarring or carving by Aboriginal people.

Particular attention was paid to areas with high ground surface visibility such as along stock and vehicle tracks and in scalds, gullies and other eroded areas.

The team members walked abreast across the surveyed areas in a series of closely spaced transects. These were evenly distributed over the areas of proposed disturbance and approximately 20 m apart. Due to the general openness of the landscape, it was usually possible to identify likely site locations from at least 20 m and deviate from the transects to make closer inspections.

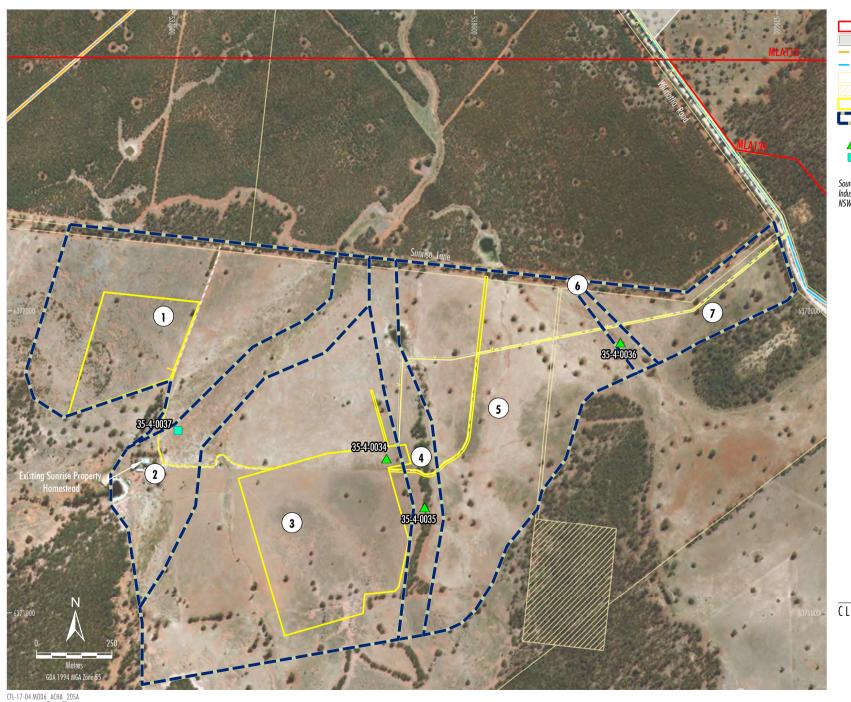
Indicative survey unit mapping is presented in Figure 11.



Figure 9. Survey team members inspecting the Modification area.



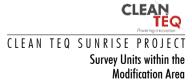
Figure 10. Survey team members inspecting the Modification area.



LEGEND

Mining Lease Application Boundary
Approved Surface Development Area
Approved Gas Pipeline
Approved Water Pipeline
Property Boundary
Crown Land
Modified Layout
Survey Unit
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sites
Artefact
Hearth

Source: Black Range Minerals (2000); NSW Department of Industry (2017); NSW Land & Property Information (2017) NSW Imagery: Esri Basemap



7.2.3 Access to Survey Areas and Weather Conditions

Access was available to all of the Modification area and weather conditions were good during the survey.

7.3 CULTURAL HERITAGE SITE DEFINITION AND RECORDING

For this investigation, Aboriginal archaeological sites were defined as a concentration of stone artefacts. Stone artefacts that were not part of a concentration were recorded as isolated finds. When a site was located, the following variables were recorded:

- Site designation: sites were designated a geographic descriptor followed by a numeric identifier.
- Site type: site types recorded were scarred trees, quarries, stone artefact scatters and isolated finds of stone artefacts.
- Grid reference: this information was obtained using a Garmin handheld Global Positioning System.
- *Environmental setting*: this describes the sites' environmental context including such factors as landform, slope, vegetation and local hydrology.
- Site size: refers to the dimensions over which artefacts are visible.
- Visibility: a measurement of the conditions of ground surface visibility in the survey area.
 Ground surface visibility conditions will affect whether sites are detected and whether their full extent has been recorded.
- Site contents: this is a description of the artefacts at the site. With open campsites the features
 recorded included raw material, artefact type, artefact dimensions, presence of retouch or use
 wear and any general comments considered relevant. It is important to realise that these
 artefact descriptions are only preliminary descriptions, as more detailed recording is
 considered to be more appropriate if a mitigation phase is undertaken for this or other regional
 projects.
- Site condition: describes the condition of the site in terms of factors which may have disturbed it or which may have the potential to disturb.

7.4 SURVEY COVERAGE DATA

7.4.1 Conditions of Visibility

Conditions of ground surface visibility affect how many sites are located. Visibility may also skew the results of a survey. If, for example, conditions of ground surface visibility vary dramatically between different environments, then this would be reflected in the numbers of sites reported for each area. The area with the best visibility may be reported as having the most sites (because they are visible on the ground) while another area with less visibility but perhaps more sites would be reported as having very little occupation. It is important therefore to consider the nature of ground surface visibility as part of any archaeological investigation.

Conditions of ground surface visibility typically ranged from approximately 50 % to 90 % across the Modification area (**Table 2**, **Figures 12** and **13**). Grass and herbaceous plant growth was very sparse, with extensive areas of the ground surface exposed by erosion from scalding and gullying and stock and vehicular traffic.





Figure 12. Excellent visibility conditions within the Modification area.

Figure 13. Excellent visibility conditions within the Modification area.

7.4.2 Coverage Analysis

Coverage analysis is a useful measurement to allow cultural resource managers to assess surveys from adjacent areas and it also allows some meaningful calculation of the actual sample size surveyed. The 'actual' or 'effective' area surveyed by a study depends on the conditions of ground surface visibility. Conditions of surface visibility are affected by vegetation cover, geomorphic processes such as sedimentation and erosion rates, and the abundance of natural rock that may obscure the remains of cultural activities.

Approximately 22 % of the surface of the Modification area was inspected on foot (**Tables 2** and **3**)³. This is a relatively high coverage and was a result of the generally intensive nature of the survey and the typically excellent conditions of surface visibility.

Table 2. Effective Survey Coverage of the Modification Area.

Survey Unit	Landform	Survey Unit Area (m²)	Visibility (%)	Exposure (%)	Effective Cover (m²)	Effective Cover (%)	No. of Sites
1	Sandplain	440,000	50	50	75,000	17	-
2	Drainage line	203,000	90	90	63,000	31	1
3	Sandplain	707,000	80	80	184,000	26	1
4	Drainage line	124,000	60	60	24,000	19	1
5	Sandplain	516,000	50	50	85,000	16	-
6	Drainage line	18,000	90	90	5400	30	1
7	Sandplain	132,000	70	70	28,000	21	-
Total		2,140,000			464,400	22	4

m² – square metres.

³ The results presented in **Tables 3** and **4** allow for a correction for transect spacing (i.e. the calculations allow for the areas between survey team members [who are assumed to be able to view a maximum 8-m-wide strip of the ground surface] to be deducted).

Table 3. Landform Summary of Sampled Areas of the Modification Area.

Landform	Landform Area (m²)	Area Effectively Covered (m²)	Landform Effectively Surveyed (%)	No. of Sites
Sandplain	1,795,000	372,000	21	1
Drainage line	345,000	92,400	27	3
Total	2,140,000	464,400	22	4

7.5 SURVEY RESULTS

Four Aboriginal cultural heritage sites were newly identified in the Modification area. These sites are three stone artefact sites (with one or two artefacts at each) (AHIMS site numbers 35-4-0034, 35-4-0035, and 35-4-0036) and a hearth site (AHIMS site number 35-4-0037). Summary descriptions of the newly identified Aboriginal cultural heritage sites are below, and in **Table 4**:

- AHIMS site number 35-4-0034 one silcrete flake on the scalded sandplain proximal to an ephemeral drainage line in the centre of the Modification area;
- AHIMS site number 35-4-0035 two sandstone millstones/mullers near the ephemeral drainage line in the centre of the Modification area;
- AHIMS site number 35-4-0036 two silcrete flakes near the ephemeral drainage line in the east of the Modification area; and
- AHIMS site number 35-4-0037 a possible hearth of baked clay heat retaining hearthstones near the ephemeral drainage line in the west of the Modification area.

Table 4. Newly Identified Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sites within and near the Modification Area.

Name	Location GDA94 mE (Zone 55)	Location GDA94 mN (Zone 55)	Landform	Size (m)	Contents
35-4-0034	537709	6371510	Sandplain	N/A	1 silcrete flake
35-4-0035	537835	6371349	Drainage line	5 x 1	2 sandstone millstones/mullers
35-4-0036	538483	6371894	Drainage line	2 x 2	2 silcrete flakes
35-4-0037	537019	6371603	Drainage line	1 x 1	1 hearth

Images of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites at and near the Modification area are depicted in **Figures 14 to 17.** The locations of the sites are shown on **Figure 11.**



Figure 14. AHIMS site number 35-4-0034.

Figure 15. AHIMS site number 35-4-0035.





Figure 16. AHIMS site number 35-4-0036.

Figure 17. AHIMS site number 35-4-0037.

7.6 IDENTIFIED ABORIGINAL CULTURAL VALUES

As described in earlier sections, this assessment has been prepared in accordance with the Consultation Guidelines (DECCW, 2010a) and the NP&W Regulation.

The cultural values assessment undertaken to date has been based on the following:

- Review of background resources including previous archaeological investigations for the surrounding region and the approved Project (Appleton, 2000; Landskape, 2017a, 2017b).
- Historical research.
- Discussions with RAPs during field survey.
- Discussions with RAPs during community information sessions.
- Requests for comments during the review period for the Proposed Methodology.
- · Specific meetings with RAPs upon request.

These points of consultation provided the opportunity for the Aboriginal community to have direct input into the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage values (both tangible and intangible) in the Modification area.

During the archaeological surveys the attending RAPs did not identify any specific locations within the Modification area or wider surrounds as being of high or specific cultural significance.

During the archaeological surveys, various species of flora and fauna were sometimes observed by the attending RAPs who identified them as being culturally significant. Mostly the identified species were stated to be significant for their uses as bushfood or bush medicine. None of the identified species are rare or endangered, and in all cases they are considered better represented in other locations outside the Modification area.

RAPs identified the Modification area as a place that Aboriginal people had occupied in the past. Generally, the Aboriginal representatives viewed all the Aboriginal cultural heritage sites as significant because they preserve a record of how and where people lived in the past.

8 CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUES

8.1 ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites such as that found during this study are usually assessed in terms of their importance to archaeologists (i.e. their scientific or research significance), their importance to contemporary Aboriginal people and their importance to the general public. Once the significance of a site has been assessed it can be ranked against others and specific recommendations formulated. Criteria for assessing scientific significance are set out below. The values used in this assessment have been the subject of some discussion in the archaeological literature and the information provided is drawn from a number of sources (e.g. Bowdler, 1983).

8.1.1 Scientific Significance

A number of criteria are used to assess the scientific significance of a site. These include the integrity of a site, its structure and contents. All of these criteria combine to give a site its value as a research tool for archaeologists. In addition to the above criteria a site may also be of scientific significance because of its representativeness or rarity. It is a basic tenet of archaeology that any site which is not represented elsewhere is of great value because archaeologists are concerned with preserving a representative sample of all site types for future generations.

Site Integrity

Site integrity refers to its state of preservation or condition. A site can be disturbed through a number of factors including natural erosional processes, destructive land use practices or repeated use of a site in the past by both humans and animals.

low highly disturbed or poorly preserved with little research potential.

moderate some disturbance but remaining cultural material allows for some research

potential.

high little or no disturbance to site, good preservation and considerable research

potential.

In terms of site integrity the sites located during this survey would rate low. This assessment is based on the degree of disturbance noted during the investigation. The stone artefact scatters were typically identified in modified contexts such as along gullied drainage lines or graded fence lines. They have been disturbed by repeated ploughed cultivation, traffic of hooved animals and vehicles, coupled with erosion by wind and water.

The hearth site (AHIMS site number 35-4-0037) is partly *in situ*. The possibility that the burnt clay is natural in origin, however, limits its research potential.

Site Structure

Site structure refers to the physical dimensions of a site (i.e. its area and depth or stratification). A large site, or a site with stratified deposits, usually has more research potential than a small site or surface scatter. In some instances, however, specific research questions may be aimed at smaller sites in which case they would be rated at a higher significance than normal.

low small surface scatters with no stratified deposit.

moderate medium to large surface scatters with or without stratification.

high large in situ surface scatters, any site with stratified deposit.

All of the stone artefact sites are very small in size, with one or two artefacts, and have a low site structure. Artefacts form a lag deposit on scalded or exposed surfaces. The surfaces of all these sites are degrading.



The hearth site (AHIMS site number 35-4-0037) is partly *in situ*. The possibility that the burnt clay is natural in origin, however, limits its research potential.

Site Contents

Site contents refers to the range and type of occupation debris found in a site. Generally, sites that contain a large and varied amount of organic and non-organic material are considered to have greater research potential than those sites with small, uniform artefacts.

low small amount and low diversity of cultural material.

moderate medium amount and diversity of cultural material.

high large and diverse amount of cultural material.

The original cultural materials of the sites recorded during the survey have been exposed to weathering. Only stone artefacts remain at almost all of the open sites, with the only organic material preserved being possible charcoal in the hearth (AHIMS site number 35-4-0037).

Stone artefacts are of silcrete or sandstone. The flaked lithics are unmodified flakes, with two ground implements (millstones/mullers) also present. Artefact density at these sites is very low.

The stone artefact sites rate low by the site contents criterion. The hearth site (AHIMS site number 35-4-0037) similarly rates low.

Site Representativeness and Rarity

Representativeness or rarity refers to how often a particular site type occurs in an area and requires some knowledge of the background archaeology of the area in which the study is being undertaken. Sites that are representative of the local and regional archaeological record may have value for that reason and if a site is rare or unique in some way then it is *ipso facto* significant (Bowdler, 1983).

low many of the same site type occurring in a single area or region.

moderate site type occurs elsewhere but not in great quantity or with good preservation.

high site type is rare or unique.

On the basis of the results of previous archaeological investigations (e.g. Cane, 1995, 1996, 1997; Huys and Johnston, 1995; Appleton, 2000; Pardoe, 2009, 2011, 2013; Landskape, 2017a, 2017b) and information held on the OEH AHIMS site register it is clear that stone artefacts and hearths are widespread in the region. These types of archaeological sites located during this study are therefore not unique and are well represented outside the Modification area.

A summary of the archaeological significance assessment of the sites is presented in Table 5.

Table 5. Assessment of Significance of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sites.

Site Name		Scientific Si	ignificance		Cultural	Educational Significance	Aesthetic Significance
	Integrity	Structure	Contents	Rarity	Significance*		
35-4-0034	Low	Low	Low	Low	-	Low	Low
35-4-0035	Low	Low	Low	Low	-	Low	Low
35-4-0036	Low	Low	Low	Low	-	Low	Low
35-4-0037	Low	Low	Low	Low	-	Low	Low

^{*} To be determined following consultation with the Aboriginal community.



8.1.2 Aboriginal Social, Cultural, Spiritual and Historical Significance

The significance of a site is not restricted to its scientific or research value. The views of Aboriginal people on the significance of archaeological sites are also important. Their perceptions usually stem from traditional, cultural and educational beliefs although most local Aboriginal communities also value the scientific information that archaeological sites may be able to provide.

Archaeological sites provide connections to the past for the present Aboriginal community and for future generations. Aboriginal cultural heritage sites such as those identified during this survey can also provide information about past lifestyles and strengthen the links between Aboriginal people and the land.

The level of significance attributed to individual sites may vary according to a number of factors including the nature and integrity of the heritage items and the landscape in which the site is located. The views of the Aboriginal representatives involved in the field survey and community field inspections and discussion forums are considered to be indicative of Aboriginal community attitudes.

The Aboriginal significance of the sites listed in **Table 5** was established through consultation with the Aboriginal stakeholders involved with the field survey.

Generally, the Aboriginal community view all archaeological sites as significant because they preserve a record of how and where people lived in the past. Such cultural heritage sites also stand as testimony to the continuation of Aboriginal culture and association with the land. However, the Aboriginal community representatives involved in this assessment did not have particularly high spiritual, traditional, historical or contemporary associations with the archaeological sites identified in the Modification area.

8.1.3 Educational Significance

The value of archaeological sites to the general public is generally assessed by their potential to educate the public about the Aboriginal past. The sites rank low by this criterion. They are small, isolated and unlikely to attract particular interest in Aboriginal heritage.

8.1.4 Aesthetic Significance

Aesthetic significance relates to the scale, form, materials, texture, colour, space and relationship of the components of the place. The relationship of the place with its setting is equally important. The sites are subdued features in the landscape and lack high aesthetic value.

8.2 ABORIGINAL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

Scientific information collected from the Aboriginal archaeological sites identified during this assessment, combined with social and cultural information provided by the Aboriginal community stakeholders and ethno-historical sources, allows interpretation of the Aboriginal cultural landscape of the Modification area, provided in the following sections.

8.2.1 Summary of the Archaeological Record

The material culture of past Aboriginal occupants of the Modification area comprises three stone artefact sites and a hearth site.

8.2.2 Aboriginal Settlement Patterns

The locations of freshwater sources are likely to have been the main controlling factor of past Aboriginal occupation of the Modification area. Humans carry out most of their activities close to fresh water, rarely straying far from reliable water sources (see Gould, 1969, 1980; Allen, 1974; Jochim, 1976; Mitchell, 1990; McNiven, 1998). They also prefer larger or more persistent water sources to smaller, ephemeral water bodies. As well as the obvious abundance of aquatic molluscs, fish and birds at large, permanent water sources, mammals (such as macropods) that were hunted for protein and skins are also limited by water availability.



The fact that all of the Aboriginal cultural heritage sites identified during the survey were on the margins of ephemeral drainage lines confirms predictive models that occupation will favour well drained land adjacent to waterways (e.g. see Flood, 1980).

There are no permanent streams or wetlands in the proposed mine area. There are a number of unnamed, ephemeral watercourses that episodically flow for brief periods after heavy rain, but any pools of water rapidly seep away and evaporate. Peak occupation of the Modification area is likely to have corresponded to when these transient supplies were available.

8.2.3 Aboriginal Subsistence Strategies

Hunter-fisher-gatherers obtain the resources necessary for life by foraging and collecting subsistence strategies. Foragers gather food as it is encountered, regularly moving between resource zones and rarely storing food (Binford, 1989). Collectors, alternatively, adopt a logistical strategy for procuring resources. They often rely on stores of food and may maintain base camps, with smaller groups dispersing to collect resources. Foraging and collecting are two end-members of a subsistence continuum, with most hunter-fisher-gatherer societies engaging in a combination of both strategies (Yellen, 1977; Binford, 1989; Renfrew and Bahn, 1991).

Sites occupied by hunter-fisher-gatherer people may reflect these strategies (Binford, 1989). For example, base camps were generally occupied for long periods of the year and were used for a range of domestic and industrial activities. Alternatively, base camps may have been intensively used for part of the year, acting as congregative focal points. Temporary field camps were dispersive sites, created when groups charged with carrying out a specific task journeyed beyond the daily foraging radius.

The frequency of site occupation can sometimes be determined from their contents and structure. Residential base campsites, occupied over relatively long periods of time, tend to have a more complex structure than short-term campsites. Base camps may contain evidence of a wide variety of activities associated with daily habitation. Short-term sites were probably only occupied for a specific reason, such as to collect a particular resource. These usually display evidence of being occupied only once or twice, and are often smaller, with fewer and less diverse archaeological remains.

It is probable that the Aborigines who occupied the Modification area were hunter-fisher-gatherers employing both foraging and collecting subsistence strategies. These people would have primarily occupied the riparian zones of the Lachlan River and its more permanent anabranches including Goobang Creek, dispersing from the riverine corridors to exploit ephemeral resources of the more poorly watered hinterland during favourable climatic conditions, as invoked in the subsistence model of Pearson (1984).

Only relatively small areas were investigated in a heterogeneous landscape, but it is probable that the archaeological record of the Modification area reflects the occupation of the backcountry by small, mobile bands. Cultural heritage sites in the Modification area probably derive both from temporary habitation sites used by small groups during periods of seasonal dispersal and temporary field camps used by small groups engaging in specific tasks such as procuring lithic resources. This is because the drier bedrock hills and slopes seasonally supported food plants and animals and also contained mineral outcrops exploited for utilitarian purposes.

Plant resources in the Modification area that could have been harvested by winter foragers include seeds and fruits from Quandong (*Santalum acuminatum*) and grasses (e.g. Gott, 1983; Porteners, 1993; Latz, 1995). The presence of grinding implements (mullers/millstones) at one cultural heritage site is indicative of processing seeds, tubers and nuts. When holding surface water, the ephemeral drainage line could have become havens for birds such as wading species, which may have been hunted. Ephemeral water sources would have also attracted macropods.



8.2.4 Synthesis

Aboriginal people probably occupied the Modification area following the end of the last Ice Age some 18,000 years ago. The Aboriginal archaeological record of the Modification area is probably late Holocene (less than a few thousand years) in age. The lack of reliable, permanent sources of water in the hinterland of the Lachlan valley would have made the Modification area unattractive for permanent habitation.

The non-stratified stone artefact sites and hearth at the Modification area probably represent temporary occupation sites. People from the small, mobile groups that probably periodically journeyed into the backcountry from the rivers and streams of the Lachlan valley to forage for food and other resources may have occupied such an area for brief durations. Past Aboriginal people probably also transited through the region to access the ranges to the northeast including the nearby Gobondery Mountains for resource exploitation and cultural purposes.

Foraging and collecting subsistence strategies are clearly artificial divisions, and these tactics undoubtedly overlapped. The people primarily tasked with collecting stone resources are likely to have engaged in domestic activities. Foragers probably exploited the stone outcrops.

9 POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE MODIFICATION ON ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE

The Modification could potentially directly and indirectly impact upon Aboriginal cultural heritage sites. Potential negative direct and indirect impacts may result from the proposed accommodation camp and could include the destruction of the sites via earthmoving, indirect physical affects (e.g. dust deposition) or aesthetic affects.

In accordance with the *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* (OEH, 2011), the principles of ecologically sustainable development were considered in assessing the likely harm of the Modification to Aboriginal cultural heritage sites.

9.1 POTENTIAL DIRECT IMPACTS

Construction of the proposed accommodation camp would disturb the current land surface and could directly impact Aboriginal cultural heritage associated with the affected landforms and its landscape context.

Such impacts on cultural heritage values typically fall into three categories:

- the loss of information which could otherwise be gained by conducting research today;
- the loss of the cultural heritage resource for future research using methods and addressing questions not available today; and
- the permanent loss of the physical record.

These impacts can usually be mitigated to various degrees, depending on the nature and significance of the cultural heritage. Where sites are of low scientific significance, their destruction may have little scientific consequence. This could be due to the lack of useful information that could be gained from research, or the availability of many equivalent and alternative sites for study.

Aboriginal cultural heritage sites with greater scientific significance may be the subject of investigation prior to their disturbance. This allows for the salvage of information, and the recovery of a sample of artefactual materials according to current methods and research priorities. Sites and site groupings that are common elsewhere may not require the same degree of salvage attention as those which are rare, of high significance, and subject to active deterioration.

Salvage investigations can provide for the discovery of new knowledge about the past human occupation and land use of an area. Despite the loss of physical evidence involved, the information gained can in turn aid the interpretation and better management of the remaining cultural heritage resource.

9.1.1 Ancillary Infrastructure

In addition to the potential direct impacts described above, the Modification may also include the development of ancillary infrastructure. Ancillary infrastructure comprises additional minor surface infrastructure, although the location of such infrastructure cannot be determined at this stage in the Project (and would be determined during development). Ancillary infrastructure includes, for example, the following activities:

- The construction and/or maintenance of access tracks (e.g. for the installation and/or maintenance of surface infrastructure).
- Internal power infrastructure.
- Minor water infrastructure such as pipelines.
- Other associated minor infrastructure, equipment and activities.



The location and design of ancillary infrastructure would be flexible and would be located in an attempt to avoid known Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and areas of cultural sensitivity as far as practicable. The location of the ancillary infrastructure would be determined as required over the life of the Modification. While the design and location of the ancillary infrastructure is somewhat flexible, some Aboriginal cultural heritage sites may not be able to be avoided completely (e.g. artefact scatters extending over large areas). Where this occurs, appropriate management measures would be implemented including salvage activities where necessary.

9.2 POTENTIAL INDIRECT IMPACTS

In areas where the proposed works for the Modification would not involve significant earthmoving, impacts may be limited to minor surface disturbance, limited disturbance of the associated substrates or landforms and no significant alteration of the landscape context.

Potential indirect impacts to cultural heritage sites could include:

- · deposition of dust generated by construction;
- · accidental disturbance by peripheral activities; and
- inappropriate visitation including the unauthorised removal of cultural heritage objects.

9.3 CULTURAL HERITAGE AVOIDED BY THE MODIFICATION

Harm can be avoided to one Aboriginal cultural heritage site near the proposed disturbance areas for the Modification. This is the hearth site AHIMS site number 35-4-0037.

9.4 CULTURAL HERITAGE POTENTIALLY IMPACTED BY THE MODIFICATION

Three Aboriginal cultural heritage sites are located within proposed disturbance areas for the Modification. The Aboriginal cultural heritage sites are three stone artefact sites (AHIMS site numbers 35-4-0034, 35-4-0035, and 35-4-0036). This assessment has concluded that these sites are not of high scientific significance. The impact of the Modification on Aboriginal cultural heritage sites is determined by the nature and the degree of harm that the construction works for the accommodation camp will cause. The type of harm is either direct or indirect and therefore the consequence of harm is a total or a partial loss in value (DECCW, 2010b). A total loss in value would occur when the entire site is impacted by the Modification. A partial loss of value would occur when only part of the site (such as in the case of an artefact scatter) is impacted by the Modification.

The potential impacts of the Modification on each of the Aboriginal cultural heritage sites in the Modification area are summarised in **Table 6**.

For the purposes of this assessment, it is conservatively assumed that the construction of the accommodation camp would be of a nature that would cause direct harm to any Aboriginal objects or areas of cultural value (should they occur), however ancillary infrastructure would be located to avoid known sites where practicable.

Table 6. Summary of Potential Impacts to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sites.

AHIMS Site Number	Site Type	Type of Harm	Degree of Harm	Consequence of Harm
35-4-0034	Artefact (n=1)	Direct	Total	Total loss of value
35-4-0035	Artefacts (n=2)	Direct	Total	Total loss of value
35-4-0036	Artefacts (n=2)	Direct	Total	Total loss of value
35-4-0037	Hearth (n=1)	Indirect	None/Partial ¹	Partial/No loss of value

While these sites would be avoided by direct impacts associated with the approved Modification, they may be subject to some indirect impacts during operational and construction works.



9.5 POTENTIAL FOR PREVIOUSLY UNIDENTIFIED ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE TO OCCUR IN THE MODIFICATION AREA

Although the Modification area was sufficiently surveyed, there remains the potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage sites to be located within this area (e.g. sites that may have been obscured by grass or soil at the time of survey). Such previously unidentified features, should they occur, would probably be isolated finds or low-density concentrations of stone artefacts (based on the predictive model outlined in Section 7.1 and informed by the results of the current survey, summarised in Section 7.5).

The shallow soils of the Modification area, coupled with past disturbance from pastoralism, agriculture, and track and fence construction, means that significant *in situ* subsurface cultural deposits are highly improbable.

The Modification area does not contain culturally sensitive landforms such as lunettes or source-bordering sand dunes where subsurface Aboriginal cultural deposits (e.g. burials) have been recorded previously.

A strategy for managing any newly identified Aboriginal objects during the life of the Modification is outlined in Section 10.

9.6 FLEXIBILITY OF THE MODIFICATION DESIGN

The potential area of disturbance associated with the Modification currently allows for optimum design location for the accommodation camp, and is relatively inflexible. Engineering constraints mean that camp components cannot be relocated away from Aboriginal heritage sites to avoid disturbance. However, the associated ancillary infrastructure will be modified to avoid harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage where possible.

9.7 POTENTIAL CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The Modification is located within a region that contains a number of currently approved or operational mine sites and other large-scale infrastructure projects. These existing operations have caused adverse heritage impacts to a range of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites, principally archaeological ones. For the most part, these adverse impacts have been associated with the disturbance or destruction of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites subsequent to archaeological investigation and assessment.

The surveys undertaken for this assessment indicate that the types of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites within the Modification area that may be impacted by the Modification generally comprise part of a region-wide distribution of very small open occupation sites including disturbed artefacts and hearths of low scientific significance. Given the low scientific significance of these Aboriginal cultural heritage sites, the cumulative effect that may result from the development of the Modification is considered to be low, and would be mitigated by the ongoing program of archaeological recording/salvage recommended by this assessment.

In terms of cultural values, the Modification is located within an area that has already been heavily modified by past clearing, pastoral and agricultural activities. The Modification is considered likely to cause few impacts additional to those that have already occurred. On this basis, it is considered that the Modification would not appreciably increase cumulative impacts to Aboriginal heritage in the region.



10 MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE

This section presents proposed strategies for the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage values within the Modification area that may be subject to direct impacts by the construction of the accommodation camp. These recommendations have been developed in consideration of the management approved in the EIS.

10.1 GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1.1 Heritage Management Plan

The optimal means of co-ordinating and implementing the proposed management strategies is to integrate them into a single programme and document in the form of a *Heritage Management Plan* (HMP). The HMP would reflect the proposed management of the cultural heritage sites within the Project area and should incorporate the Modification and the recommendations of this assessment. The HMP would cover all relevant actions and requirements to be conducted at the Modification area. The HMP should remain active for the life of the Project and the Modification and define the tasks, scope and conduct of all Aboriginal cultural heritage management activities.

10.1.2 Role of the Local Aboriginal Community

Clean TeQ is committed to involving the local Aboriginal community as an integral participant in the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage values in the Modification area. The strategies outlined in this report have incorporated the views of community representatives and the HMP would be drafted following receipt of the Development Consent in consultation with the local Aboriginal community.

The recording, collection, curation, storage and replacement of moved Aboriginal objects would occur with the invited participation of local Aboriginal community representatives.

10.1.3 Site Management and Cultural Awareness Training

The effective application of the HMP and its strategies is dependent on an appreciation of its content and function by on-site staff and employees.

It is proposed to provide training to all on-site personnel regarding the HMP strategies relevant to their employment tasks.

10.2 MANAGEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE IN PROXIMITY TO THE DISTURBANCE AREAS

Harm to the hearth site (AHIMS site number 35-4-0037) must be avoided. A temporary barrier/fence should be erected around the site (a minimum 10 m radius buffer). At a minimum, this should include star pickets and flagging. This barrier would remain in place throughout the life of the Modification.

10.3 MANAGEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE WITHIN THE DISTURBANCE AREAS

The Aboriginal cultural heritage sites are three stone artefact sites (with one or two artefacts at each) (AHIMS site numbers 35-4-0034, 35-4-0035, 35-4-0036). This assessment has concluded that these sites are not of high scientific significance.

The area of disturbance for the accommodation camp, which would disturb the Aboriginal cultural heritage sites, is relatively inflexible. Engineering constraints mean that camp components cannot be relocated away from the Aboriginal cultural heritage sites to avoid disturbance. Additionally, any such relocation would not remove threats to the sites from indirect disturbance. However, the associated ancillary infrastructure (Section 9.1.1) will be modified to avoid harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage where possible.

Representatives of the RAPs visited the Aboriginal cultural heritage sites, where options for their management were discussed. Based on the results of these discussions, it is recommended that Clean TeQ apply for an AHIP under section 90 of the NP&W Act (and/or a variation application to the existing approved AHIP #C0003049) to allow collection of the Aboriginal objects prior to the commencement of disturbance activities. Clean TeQ should engage a suitably qualified archaeologist and representatives of the RAPs to record and collect the artefacts. These items should be properly curated and stored at the approved "Keeping Place". Artefacts should be replaced within rehabilitated areas in consultation with local Aboriginal groups and OEH.

Clean TeQ's application for an AHIP (and/or a variation application to the existing approved AHIP #C0003049) should also apply to the management of any newly identified Aboriginal cultural heritage items that may be encountered during construction activities. The application should be made for all of the proposed work areas prior to the start of construction. This pre-emptive AHIP application should seek approval to record and collect a representative sample of any newly identified Aboriginal cultural heritage items from work areas to avoid their disturbance.

Examination of the artefacts and their contexts should form an integral part of the recording programme in order to better understand and interpret local and regional patterns of past Aboriginal settlement and resource use. In particular, this could involve investigating lithic technologies and reduction strategies adopted at the Aboriginal cultural heritage sites. These strategies of information collection would complement the salvage programme.

10.4 SUMMARY OF MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Proposed site management strategies for the Aboriginal cultural heritage sites identified during the field survey are summarised in **Table 7**.

Table 7. Proposed Specific Management Strategies for known Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sites.

AHIMS Site Number	Туре	Summary Scientific Significance	Potential Impacts	Proposed Management Measures
35-4-0034	Artefact (n=1)	Low	Direct	Collect Aboriginal object
35-4-0035	Artefacts (n=2)	Low	Direct	Collect Aboriginal objects
35-4-0036	Artefacts (n=2)	Low	Direct	Collect Aboriginal objects
35-4-0037	Hearth (n=1)	Low	Indirect	Avoid harm. Erect protective barrier



11 SUMMARY RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of this cultural heritage investigation and consultation with representatives of the RAPs the following is recommended:

- Harm to the hearth site (AHIMS site number 35-4-0037) must be avoided. A temporary barrier should be erected around the site (a minimum 10 m radius buffer).
- Clean TeQ apply for an AHIP (or variation to the existing approved AHIP #C0003049) to collect Aboriginal objects at the three known stone artefact sites (AHIMS site numbers 35-4-0034, 35-4-0035, 35-4-0036) and any additional Aboriginal objects located within the disturbance areas for the Modification. A suitably qualified archaeologist and representatives of the local Aboriginal community should be engaged to record and collect the Aboriginal objects. These items should be properly curated and stored at the approved "Keeping Place". Following the relinquishment of the mining lease for the mine, artefacts should be replaced within rehabilitated areas in consultation with local Aboriginal groups and the OEH.
- In the unlikely event that human skeletal remains are encountered during the course of activities associated with the Modification, all work in that area must cease. Remains must not be handled or otherwise disturbed except to prevent further disturbance. Clean TeQ should notify the Police or the State Coroner's (tel: 02 9552 4066) immediately. If there is reason to suspect that the skeletal remains are more than 100 years old and of Aboriginal origin, Clean TeQ should contact the OEH's Environmental Line (tel: 131 555) for advice. In the unlikely event that an Aboriginal burial is encountered, strategies for its management would need to be developed with the involvement of the local Aboriginal community.
- The Project HMP, which outlines the management and mitigation measures for Aboriginal cultural heritage, should be updated in consultation with the Aboriginal community and the OEH to incorporate the Modification and the recommendations of this assessment. The HMP should continue to remain active for the life of the Modification and define the tasks, scope and conduct of all Aboriginal cultural heritage management activities.
- Clean TeQ should continue to provide training to all on-site personnel regarding the HMP strategies relevant to their employment tasks.
- Clean TeQ should continue to involve the RAPs and any other relevant Aboriginal community groups or members in matters pertaining to the Modification.

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APPENDIX 1
GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY

Archaeological site - A place with evidence of past human activity. This evidence may include Aboriginal and/or historic artefacts, features, structures or organic traces.

Artefact scatter - A surface scatter of Aboriginal or historic cultural material. Scatters of stone artefacts are a common archaeological site type. These scatters may also contain charcoal, discarded animal bones, shell and ochre.

Assemblage - A collection of artefacts from a single archaeological site.

Burial site - A place with a concentration of human remains. Ochre, stone tools, charcoal and grave goods may be associated with burials. Most burial sites are found in sand dunes but dead trees, caves and rock shelters were also used.

Ceremonial ring - Place that may be associated with initiation ceremonies, meetings or sacred rituals. Stone arrangements may be present, including cairns, stone circles or standing slabs of rock.

Chert - A fine-grained opaline rock ranging in colour from white to black, but most often grey, brown, grayish brown and light green to rusty red.

Cultural material - Any material remains or objects resulting from human activity.

Flake - A piece of stone detached from a core that typically displays a striking platform, bulb of percussion and flake scars on the ventral surface.

Flaked piece - Small fragments of stone resulting from the manufacture of stone tools. A striking platform or bulb of percussion may not be evident.

Ground surface visibility - The amount of bare ground exposed, usually expressed as a percentage.

Hearth - The remains of a campfire containing charcoal, discoloured soil, and possibly, hearthstones, heat retainers or the remains of animals or shellfish cooked and consumed at the campsite.

Hearthstone – Stone cobble placed in a campfire to retain heat for cooking.

Heat retainer - Nodule of baked clay, thought to have been placed in campfires to retain heat for cooking.

in situ - An artefact or other feature that has not been disturbed from its original position.

Mound - Raised areas of earth ranging from 3 m to 35 m in diameter and from 0.5 m to 2 m in height. Earth oven material, stone artefacts, food refuse and the remains of hut foundations have been recovered from excavated earth mounds in the central and western parts of Victoria.

Ochre - Soft varieties of the iron oxides goethite, limonite or haematite usually coloured red or yellow and used as pigment for painting.

Quarry - An outcrop of stone or ochre where Aboriginal people have extracted the raw material for use or trade. Stone quarries are identifiable by a dense scatter of broken stone and flakes or consist of pits or hollows where material has been dug out of the ground.

Quartz – A silica mineral resistant to weathering because of its hardness. It is commonplace in the landscape as a consequence.

Quartzite - A metamorphic rock formed by the re-crystallization of quartz.

Scarred tree - A tree with a scar on its trunk caused by bark removal.



Shell midden - A surface scatter or heap of discarded shell often with charcoal, animal bones and stone artefacts. Middens may be found near coastlines, rivers, creeks, swamps and ancient lakes.

Silcrete - A hard, fine-grained rock composed of silica cement.

Stone feature - Cairns, rock wells, grinding groves, stone structures, fish traps and stone arrangements are examples of stone features.

Survey - An inspection of land either by foot or vehicle for the purpose of identifying archaeological sites.

Transect - A predetermined area or a path that directs the course of a survey.

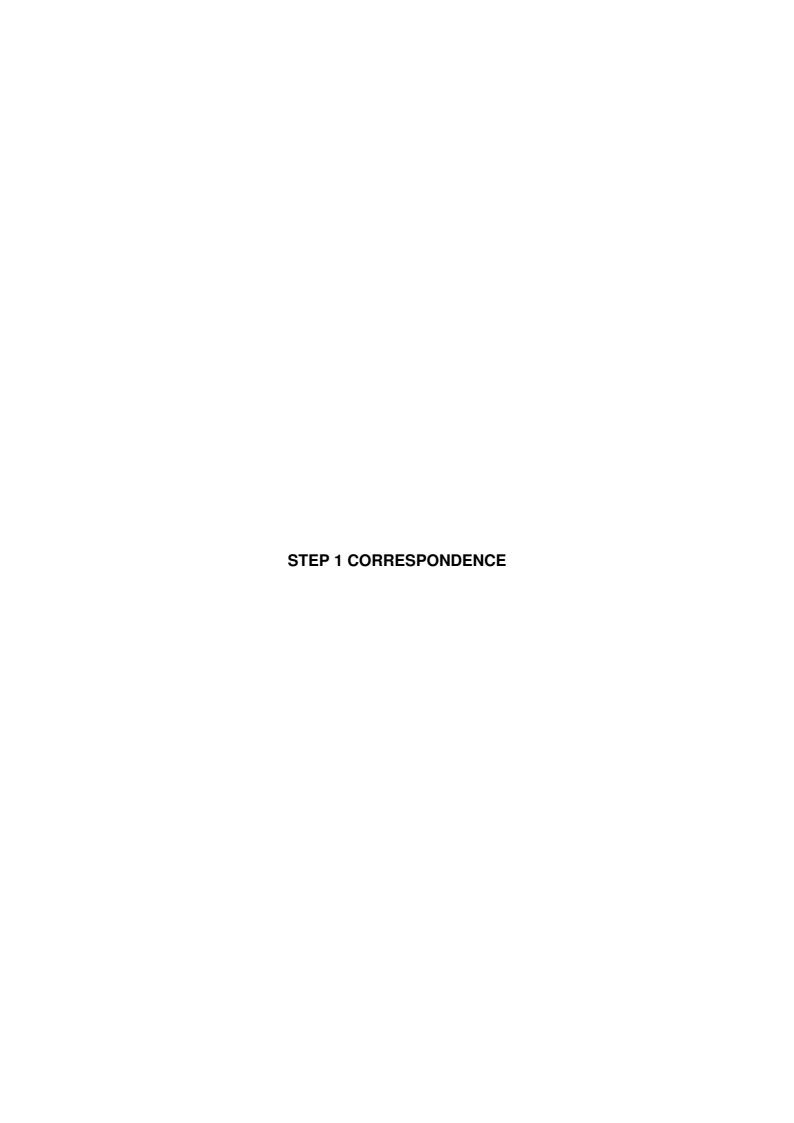
APPENDIX 2 CONSULTATION LOG

DATE	ORGANISATION CONTACTED	HOW CONTACTED	CONTACTED BY	NATURE OF CONSULTATION
	Office of Environment and Heritage, Condobolin Local Aboriginal			
	Land Council, Peak Hill Local Aboriginal Land Council, Lachlan Shire			
	Council, Forbes Shire Council, Parkes Shire Council, Native Title			Step 1 letters sent out to relevant organisation requesting details of Aboriginal persons or groups
	Services Corporation Limited, National Native Title Tribunal, Office			who hold cultural knowledge relevant to, or who have a right or interest in, determining the cultural
	of the Registrar Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983, Central West			heritage significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the Area of Interest for the
2/12/2016	Local Land Services	Post	Mick Ryan, Scandium21	Modification.
2/12/2010	Edital Edital Sci Vices	1 030	Office of the Registrar Aboriginal Land Rights Act	I Would a state of the state of
7/12/2016	Scandium21	Email	1983	Provided a response to the Step 1 letter.
7,12,2010	00011011011121	2.11611	1505	Tronded a response to the step 2 letter.
9/12/2016	Scandium21	Email	Kylie Rowe, Office of Environment and Heritage	Provided a response to the Step 1 letter.
14/12/2016	Scandium21	Email	Irene Assumpter, National Native Title Tribunal	Provided a response to the Step 1 letter.
14/12/2010	Scandidiniz1	EIIIdii	inene Assumpter, National Native Title Tribunal	Frovided a response to the Step 1 letter.
19/12/2016	Scandium21	Email	Paul Bennet, Forbes Shire Council	Provided a registration on behalf of the Forbes Aboriginal & Community Working Party
				Step 2 letters sent out to groups/individual identified during Step 1, inviting Aboriginal persons or
				groups who hold cultural knowledge relevant to, or who have a right or interest in, determining the
				cultural heritage significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the Area of Interest to register
6/01/2017	Unterested Aberiainal Stakeholders	Post/Email	Mick Dyon, Coondium 21	an interest in the Project.
6/01/2017	Interested Aboriginal Stakeholders	POSt/Email	Mick Ryan, Scandium21	Returned email received from Joy Russell (copy of Step 2 letter). Unable to be delivered. No
6/01/2017	Scandium21	Email	Return Email Service	alternative contact details on file.
0,01,201	56616161122	2.11611	netani zinan service	and matrix contact details on mer
11/01/2017	Scandium21	Telephone	George, NTSCORP	Left message requesting a call back in relation to the Syerston Extension Modification Project.
				A public notice was published in the Koori Mail on 11 January 2017, inviting Aboriginal persons or
				groups who hold cultural knowledge relevant to, or who have a right or interest in, determining the
				cultural heritage significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the Area of Interest to register
11/01/2017	Interested Aboriginal Stakeholders	Public Notice	Scandium21	an interest in the Project.
11/01/2017	mice escer risongman staticholders	- done rronce	56414141122	Called George, returning his call. Left message with contact details and advising that would try and
12/01/2017	George, NTSCORP	Telephone	Scandium21	call again on Monday.
				Returned mail received from Bogan River Peak Hill Wiradjuri Aboriginal Corporation (copy of Step 2
16/01/2017	Scandium21	Post	Australia Post	letter). The correspondence was marked "return to sender". No alternative contact details on file.
				Called George, returning his call. George advised that the Ngemba, Ngiyampaa, Wangaaypuwan and
10/				Wayilwan Native Title Claimants boundary was outside of the Project area and that they claimants
	George, NTSCORP	Telephone	Scandium21	were unlikely to register an interest.
18/01/2017	Scandium21	Post	Lachlan Shire Council	Provided a response to the Step 1 letter.
				Returned mail received from Trevor Robinson (copy of Step 2 letter). The correspondence was
18/01/2017	Scandium21	Post	Australia Post	marked "return to sender". No alternative contact details on file.
-,, -32,				Returned mail received from Bulgandramine Youth Development Aboriginal Corporation (copy of
				Step 2 letter). The correspondence was marked "return to sender". No alternative contact details on
18/01/2017	Scandium21	Post	Australia Post	file.
				Returned mail received from Little Burning Mountain Aboriginal Corporation (copy of Step 2 letter).
18/01/2017	Scandium21	Post	Australia Post	The correspondence was marked "return to sender".
				Posted additional copy of Step 2 letter to alternative contact details (as per registered company
18/01/2017	Little Burning Mountain Aboriginal Corporation	Post	Scandium21	address available on website).

	1	<u> </u>	T
			A public notice was published in the Condobolin Argus on 18 January 2017, inviting Aboriginal
			persons or groups who hold cultural knowledge relevant to, or who have a right or interest in,
			determining the cultural heritage significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the Area of
18/01/2017 Interested Aboriginal Stakeholders	Public Notice	Scandium21	
18/01/2017 Interested Aboriginal Stakeholders	Public Notice	Scandium21	Interest to register an interest in the Project. Additional step 2 letters sent out to groups/individual identified during Step 1, inviting Aboriginal
			persons or groups who hold cultural knowledge relevant to, or who have a right or interest in,
			determining the cultural heritage significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the Area of
			Interest to register an interest in the Project. Additional letters due to late response to Step 1
10/01/2017	Post/Email	John Househon Class ToO	,
19/01/2017 Interested Aboriginal Stakeholders	POSI/EIIIali	John Hanrahan, Clean TeQ Laurie Hutchison, Wiradjuri Condobolin	correspondence.
23/01/2017 Clean TeQ	Email	Corporation	Registered an interested in the Project.
1/02/2017 Clean TeQ	Email	Lois Goolagong, Murie Elders Group	Registered an interested in the Project. Registered an interested in the Project.
1/02/2017 Clean TeQ	EIIIdii	Jamie Gray, Binjang Wellington Wiradjuri	Registered an interested in the Project.
1/02/2017 Clean TeQ	Email	Aboriginal Heritage Surveys	Desistered as interested in the Desiset
3/02/2017 Clean TeQ 3/02/2017 Clean TeQ	Telephone	Lois Goolagong, Murie Elders Group	Registered an interested in the Project.
3/02/2017 Clean TeQ	reiepnone	Lois Goolagong, Murie Elders Group	Called to confirm receipt of registration. Provided telephone contact details.
			Step 1 letters sent out to relevant organisation requesting details of Aboriginal persons or groups
0/02/2007			who hold cultural knowledge relevant to, or who have a right or interest in, determining the cultural
8/02/2017 West Wyalong Local Aboriginal Land Council	Post	Clean TeQ	heritage significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or
15/02/2017 Clean TeQ West Wyalong Local Aboriginal Land Council, Condobolin Local	Telephone	Louise Davis	Registered an interested in the Project.
, ,	D+	Class Ta O	Coming of OCU and LALC Latters distributed
22/02/2017 Aboriginal Land Council, OEH	Post	Clean TeQ	Copies of OEH and LALC letters distributed. David advised that the Forbes Aboriginal & Community Working Party no longer wished to be
			, , , ,
C/02/2047 D : I A I I O C			consulted in relation to the Syerston Project, and that they did not wish to receive any further
6/03/2017 David Acheson, Forbes Aboriginal & Community Working Party	Telephone	Clean TeQ	correspondence. Provided email correspondence to advise that as requested, Clean TeQ will no longer provide
			correspondence to the Forbes Aboriginal & Community Working Party in relation to the Syerston
C/02/2007 D : I A I I O C W I . D .			
6/03/2017 David Acheson, Forbes Aboriginal & Community Working Party	Email	Clean TeQ	Project. Copy of Proposed Methodology distributed for review and comment. Feedback on the Proposed
13/10/2017 Registered Aboriginal Parties	Email/Post	Clean TeQ	Methodology was requested by 10 November 2017.
13/10/2017 Registered Aboriginal Parties 13/10/2017 Registered Aboriginal Parties	Email/Post	Clean TeQ	Invitation to attend field surveys provided at all Registered Aboriginal Parties.
13/10/2017 Clean TeQ	Email	Rebecca Shepherd, Murie Elders Group	Confirmed receipt of Proposed Methodology.
13/10/2017 Cledit req	Cilidii	Rebecca Stiephera, Marie Elders Group	Confirmed receipt of Proposed Methodology. Confirmed receipt of field survey invitation and advised would provide requested documentation
13/10/2017 Clean TeQ	Email	Debage Chaphard Muria Eldars Craus	
13/10/2017 Cledit req	Cilidii	Rebecca Shepherd, Murie Elders Group Leanne Hampton, West Wyalong Local Aboriginal	seperately. Confirmed receipt of field survey invitation and advised that she would be representing the LALC
16/10/2017 Clean TeQ	Email	Land Council	during the field surveys.
17/10/2017 Ally Coe, Wirajduri Condoblin Corporation	Telephone	Clean TeQ	Returned call. Ally confirmed receipt of field survey invitation.
17/10/2017 Ally Coe, Wirajuuri Condobiiii Corporation	relephone	Clean req	Returned call. Left voicemail requesting call back to confirm email address and noting that postal
17/10/2017 Dave Carter, Condobolin Local Aboriginal Land Council	Telephone	Clean TeQ	correspondence had been sent out.
17/10/2017 Dave Carter, Condobolin Local Aboriginal Land Council	relephone	Clean req	Called to confirm contact details for Sandra, following his call with John Hannrahan. Peter advised
			that he would pass Clean TeQ's contact details to Sandra and that she would contact to provide her
17/10/2017 Peter Peckham	Talanhana	Clean TeQ	details.
17/10/2017 Peter Peckham	Telephone	Clean req	Returned Sandra's call. She requested to be involved as a Registered Aboriginal Party and provided
20/10/2017 Sandra Peckham	Talanhana	Class ToO	her contact details.
24/10/2017 Sandra Peckham 24/10/2017 Sandra Peckham	Telephone	Clean TeQ	
24/10/201/ Saliula reukilalii	Email	Clean TeQ	Provided invitation to attend field surveys and copy of Proposed Methodology. Spoke with Tenille. Confirmed that WCC would be providing a representative for the field survey,
27/10/2017 Ally Coo Wiraiduri Condoblin Corneration	Telephone	Clean TeO	and that insurances would be sent through.
27/10/2017 Ally Coe, Wirajduri Condoblin Corporation	Telephone	Clean TeQ	Confirmed that WWLALC would be providing a representative for the field survey, and that
27/10/2017 Locanno Hamnton, Wort Wissland Local Abasisian Land Court	Tolophono	Cloan ToO	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
27/10/2017 Leeanne Hampton, West Wyalong Local Aboriginal Land Council	Telephone	Clean TeQ	insurances would be sent through. Confirmed that CLALC would be providing a representative for the field survey, and that insurances
27/40/2017 Davis Cartes Considerable Land Abordinis Land Consideration	Talankana	Class TaO	
27/10/2017 Dave Carter, Condobolin Local Aboriginal Land Council	Telephone	Clean TeQ	would be sent through.
27/10/2017 Peter Peckham	Telephone	Clean TeQ	Called to confirm attendance at field surveys. Left message for Peter.
27/10/2017 Sandra Peckham	Telephone	Clean TeQ	Called to confirm attendance at field surveys. Left message for Psandra.

			Returned call. Advised that would be sending representative for field surveys and that insurances
27/10/2017 Clean TeQ	Telephone	Sandra Peckham	would be sent through.
			Confirmed that she would attending the field surveys, and that she would be using the WWLALC
27/10/2017 Louise Davis	Telephone	Clean TeQ	insurances.
30/10/2017 Registered Aboriginal Parties	Field Survey	Clean TeQ and Landskape	Field survey held for Modification 6 study area.
26/11/2017 Clean TeQ	Meeting	Peter White	Registered an interest in the Modification.
26/11/2017 Clean TeQ	Meeting	Isabel Goolagong	Registered an interest in the Modification.

APPENDIX 3 CORRESPONDENCE TO ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDERS





2 December 2016

Office of Environment and Heritage PO Box 2111 DUBBO NSW 2830

Syerston Project Extension Modification – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Dear Sir/Madam.

Scandium21 Pty Ltd (Scandium21), a wholly owned subsidiary of Clean TeQ Limited, owns the rights to develop the approved, but not yet developed, Syerston Project. The Syerston Project is situated approximately 350 km west-northwest of Sydney, near the village of Fifield, New South Wales (NSW).

Development Consent (DA 374-11-00) for the Syerston Project was issued under Part 4 of NSW *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979* (EP&A Act) in 2001, and has since been modified on two occasions. The approval allows for processing of up to 2.5 million tonnes per annum of ROM ore to produce up to 53,000 tonners per annum of nickel and cobalt sulphides at the mine processing facility.

Scandium21 lodged a separate application to modify Development Consent (DA 374-11-00) under section 75W of the EP&A Act in May 2016 to allow for the production of scandium oxide at the Project and this separate application is currently being assessed by the NSW Department of Planning and Environment.

Scandium21 proposes to seek NSW Government approval for changes to the approved Syerston Project, herein referred to as the Modification. The Modification would allow for the concurrent development of nickel-cobalt and scandium mining actions. The main activities associated with the development of the Modification would include an increase in the extent of the approved surface development area to allow for relocation of waste rock emplacements and infrastructure, changes to local road network and realignment and an extension to the currently approved water supply pipeline and supporting infrastructure.

Approval for the Modification would be sought from the NSW Minister for Planning under the section 75W of the EP&A Act and the NSW *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation*, 2000.

As part of the application process, Scandium21 will be preparing an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment, and therefore may seek an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit under section 90 of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974.

The subject area of the Modification and any such application is depicted as the "Area of Interest" and includes the entire extent shown on the enclosed plan.

Scandium21 Pty Ltd

(A Clean TeQ Company)
Head Office – Victoria
12/21 Howleys Rd
Notting Hill, Victoria 3168 Austalia
PO Box 227
Mulgrave VIC 3170 Australia

t: +61 3 9797 6700 f: +61 3 9706 8304 e: info@cleanteq.com For the purposes of meeting its consultation requirements as set out in the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, 2010) (Consultation Guidelines) issued by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), Scandium21 hereby notifies you that it would like to consult with any Aboriginal persons or groups who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to, or who have a right or interest in, determining the cultural heritage significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the "Area of Interest".

Should you know of any Aboriginal person or group who may wish to be consulted in relation to the process described above, could you please provide their details **before 5.00 pm on Wednesday 21 December 2016** to Scandium21 via the following contact details:

Scandium21 C/- Danielle Wallace PO Box 379, WEST RYDE, NSW 2114

Mobile: 0414 833 397

Email: dwallace@resourcestrategies.com.au

Scandium21 will then write to each Aboriginal person or group whose details are provided by you to notify them of the process and invite them to register an interest in the process of community consultation to be carried out in accordance with the Consultation Guidelines.

Scandium21 advises that the details of any Aboriginal person or group who registers an interest in the Modification will be forwarded to the OEH and the Condobolin Local Aboriginal Land Council and Peak Hill Local Aboriginal Land Council in accordance with Section 4.1.5 of the Consultation Guidelines, unless they specify that they do not want their details released.

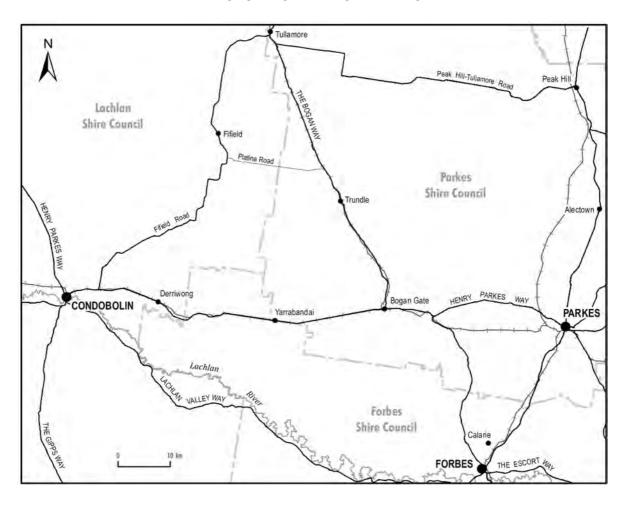
If any additional information or clarification is required, please do not hesitate to contact Scandium21 via the contact details provided above.

Kind Regards,

MICK RYAN

PROJECT MANAGER - SYERSTON

PLAN SHOWING "AREA OF INTEREST"





2 December 2016

Condobolin Local Aboriginal Land Council PO Box 114 CONDOBOLIN NSW 2877

Syerston Project Extension Modification – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

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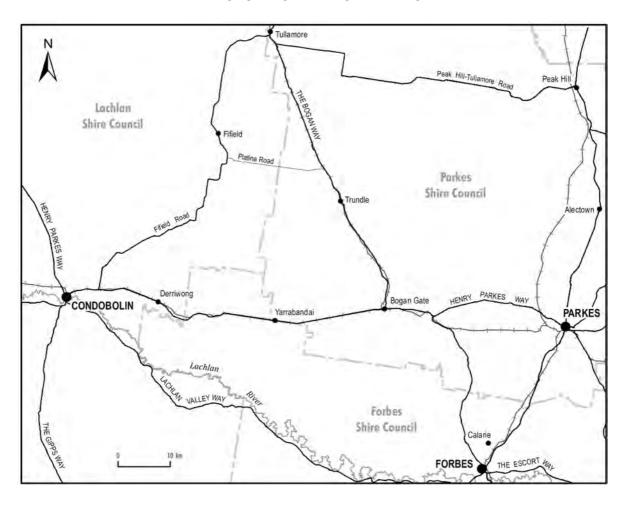
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Kind Regards,

MICK RYAN

PROJECT MANAGER - SYERSTON

PLAN SHOWING "AREA OF INTEREST"





2 December 2016

Peak Hill Local Aboriginal Land Council PO Box 63 PEAK HILL NSW 2869

Syerston Project Extension Modification – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Dear Sir/Madam.

Scandium21 Pty Ltd (Scandium21), a wholly owned subsidiary of Clean TeQ Limited, owns the rights to develop the approved, but not yet developed, Syerston Project. The Syerston Project is situated approximately 350 km west-northwest of Sydney, near the village of Fifield, New South Wales (NSW).

Development Consent (DA 374-11-00) for the Syerston Project was issued under Part 4 of NSW *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979* (EP&A Act) in 2001, and has since been modified on two occasions. The approval allows for processing of up to 2.5 million tonnes per annum of ROM ore to produce up to 53,000 tonners per annum of nickel and cobalt sulphides at the mine processing facility.

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Head Office – Victoria
12/21 Howleys Rd
Notting Hill, Victoria 3168 Austalia
PO Box 227
Mulgrave VIC 3170 Australia

t: +61 3 9797 6700 f: +61 3 9706 8304 e: info@cleanteq.com For the purposes of meeting its consultation requirements as set out in the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, 2010) (Consultation Guidelines) issued by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), Scandium21 hereby notifies you that it would like to consult with any Aboriginal persons or groups who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to, or who have a right or interest in, determining the cultural heritage significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the "Area of Interest".

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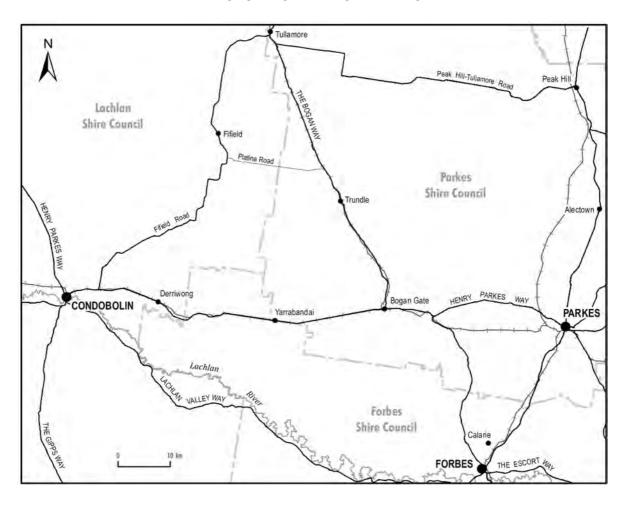
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Kind Regards,

MICK RYAN

PROJECT MANAGER - SYERSTON

PLAN SHOWING "AREA OF INTEREST"





2 December 2016

Lachlan Shire Council Attention: Robert Hunt, General Manager PO Box 216 CONDOBOLIN NSW 2877

Syerston Project Extension Modification - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Dear Robert,

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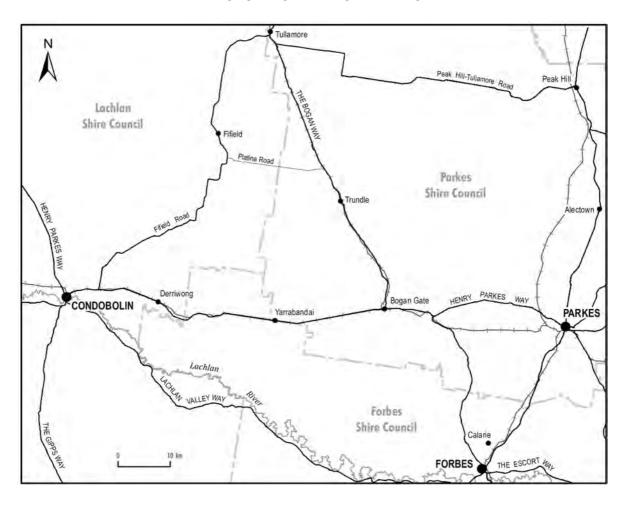
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Kind Regards,

MICK RYAN

PROJECT MANAGER - SYERSTON





2 December 2016

Forbes Shire Council Attention: Danny Green, General Manager PO Box 333 FORBES NSW 2871

Syerston Project Extension Modification – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Dear Danny,

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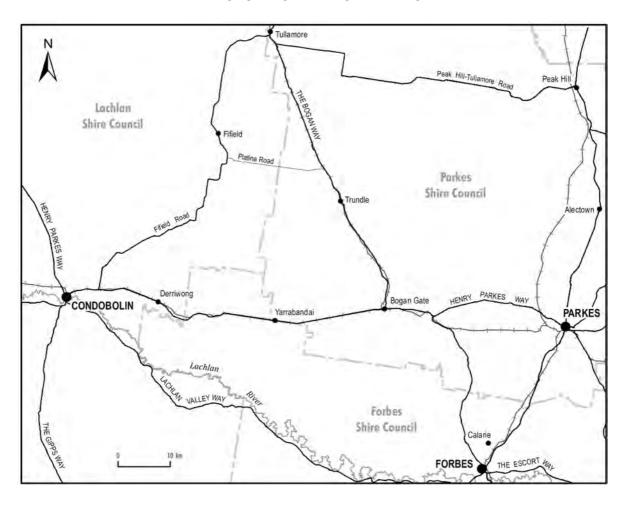
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Kind Regards,

MICK RYAN





2 December 2016

Parkes Shire Council Attention: Kent Boyd, General Manager PO Box 337 PARKES NSW 2870

Syerston Project Extension Modification – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Dear Kent,

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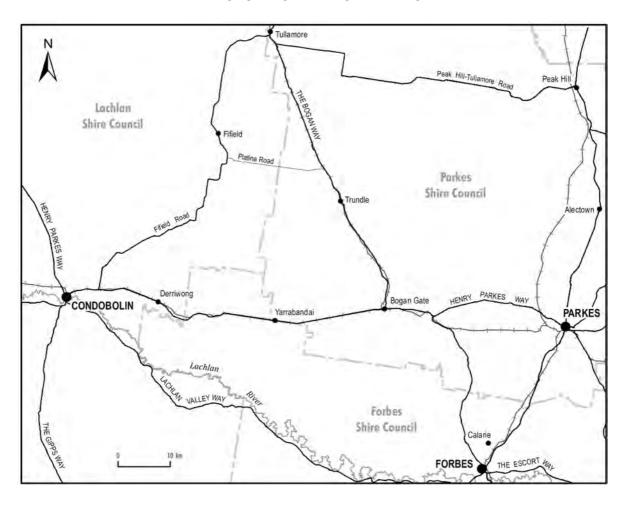
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Kind Regards,

MICK RYAN





2 December 2016

Native Title Services Corporation Limited PO Box 2105 STRAWBERRY HILLS NSW 2012

Syerston Project Extension Modification – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

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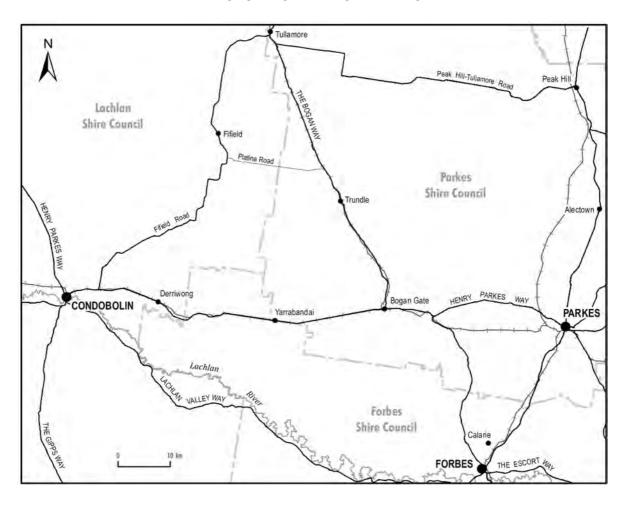
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2 December 2016

National Native Title Tribunal NSW & ACT Registry GPO Box 9973 SYDNEY NSW 2001

Syerston Project Extension Modification - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

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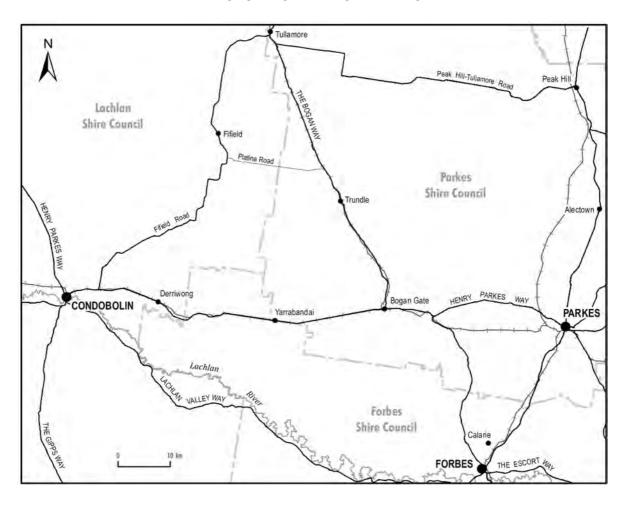
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MICK RYAN





2 December 2016

The Registrar
Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983
PO Box 112
GLEBE NSW 2037

Syerston Project Extension Modification - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

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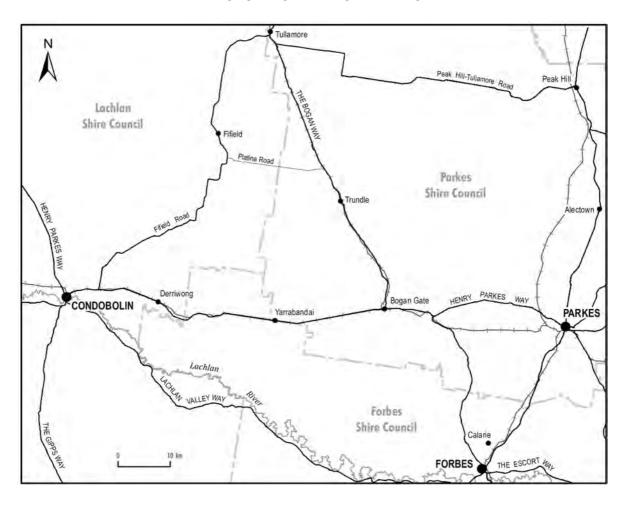
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2 December 2016

Central West Local Land Services PO Box 100 CONDOBOLIN NSW 2877

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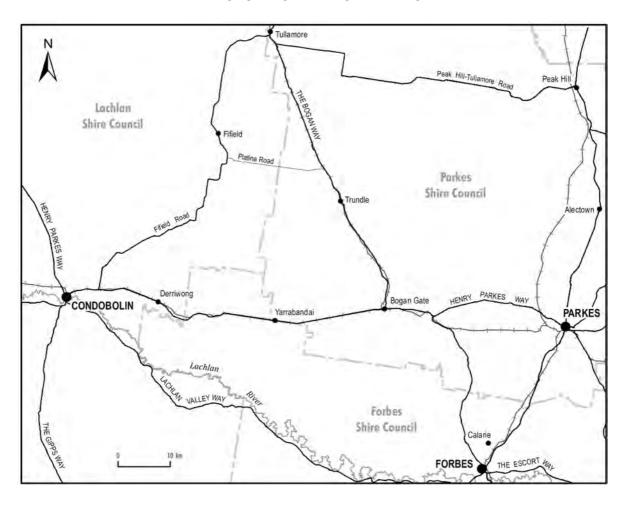
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MICK RYAN





3 February 2017

West Wyalong Local Aboriginal Land Council PO Box 332 WEST WYALONG NSW 2671

Syerston Project Extension Modification - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

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As part of the application process, Scandium21 will be preparing an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment, and therefore may seek an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit under section 90 of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974.

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(A Clean TeQ Company)
Head Office – Victoria
12/21 Howleys Rd
Notting Hill, Victoria 3168 Austalia
PO Box 227
Mulgrave VIC 3170 Australia

Should you know of any Aboriginal person or group who may wish to be consulted in relation to the process described above, could you please provide their details **before 5.00 pm on Wednesday 22 February 2017** to Scandium21 via the following contact details:

Scandium21 C/- Danielle Wallace PO Box 379, WEST RYDE, NSW 2114

Mobile: 0414 833 397

Email: dwallace@resourcestrategies.com.au

Scandium21 will then write to each Aboriginal person or group whose details are provided by you to notify them of the process and invite them to register an interest in the process of community consultation to be carried out in accordance with the Consultation Guidelines.

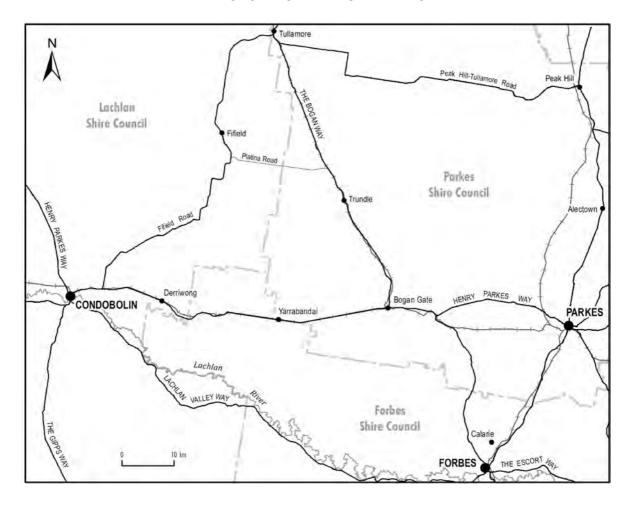
Scandium21 advises that the details of any Aboriginal person or group who registers an interest in the Modification will be forwarded to the OEH and the Condobolin Local Aboriginal Land Council and Peak Hill Local Aboriginal Land Council in accordance with Section 4.1.5 of the Consultation Guidelines, unless they specify that they do not want their details released.

If any additional information or clarification is required, please do not hesitate to contact Scandium21 via the contact details provided above.

Kind Regards,

JOHN HANRAHAN

APPROVALS LEAD – THE SYERSTON PROJECT







6 January 2017

Condobolin Local Aboriginal Land Council Chairperson PO Box 114 CONDOBOLIN NSW 2877

Syerston Project Extension Modification – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Dear Sir/Madam,

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Kind Regards,

MICK RYAN





6 January 2017

Hunter Central Rivers Catchment Management Authority Aboriginal Reference Group Private Bag 2010 PATERSON NSW 2421

Syerston Project Extension Modification – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Dear Sir/Madam,

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Kind Regards,

MICK RYAN





6 January 2017

Lachlan Catchment Management Authority Aboriginal Reference Group 2 Sheriff Street FORBES NSW 2871

Syerston Project Extension Modification – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

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MICK RYAN





6 January 2017

Mooka Neville Williams PO Box 70 COWRA NSW 2794

Syerston Project Extension Modification – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Dear Neville.

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MICK RYAN





6 January 2017

Peak Hill Bogan River Traditional Owner C/- Sylvana Keating, A/Area Manager NPWS Lachlan Area, PO Box 774 FORBES NSW 2871

Syerston Project Extension Modification – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Dear Sylvana,

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Kind Regards,

MICK RYAN





Trevor Robinson PO Box 73 PEAK HILL NSW 2869

Syerston Project Extension Modification – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Dear Trevor.

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Kind Regards,

MICK RYAN





Kullila Site Consultants Paul Charles 14 Werrang Road PRIMBEE NSW 2502

Syerston Project Extension Modification – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

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MICK RYAN





Mulli Mulli Local Aboriginal Land Council Chairperson PO Box 68 WOODENBONG NSW 2476

Syerston Project Extension Modification – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

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Kind Regards,

MICK RYAN





Murie Elders Group Chairperson 161 Bathurst Street CONDOBOLIN NSW 2877

Syerston Project Extension Modification – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Dear Sir/Madam,

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Kind Regards,

MICK RYAN





Murrin Bridge Local Aboriginal Land Council Chairperson PO Box 157 LAKE CARGELLIGO NSW 2672

Syerston Project Extension Modification - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Dear Sir/Madam,

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Kind Regards,

MICK RYAN





Peter Peckham 27 Jennings Street GEURIE NSW 2831

Syerston Project Extension Modification – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Dear Peter.

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Kind Regards,

MICK RYAN





Trevor Robinson PO Box 73 PEAK HILL NSW 2869

Syerston Project Extension Modification – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Dear Trevor.

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MICK RYAN





Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation PO Box 194 CONDOBOLIN NSW 2877

Syerston Project Extension Modification – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

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Wiradjuri Council of Elders Robert Clegg 7 Keast Street PARKES NSW 2870

Syerston Project Extension Modification – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

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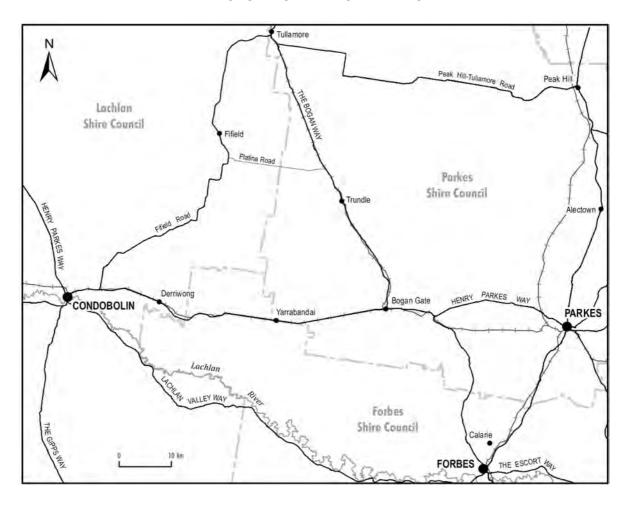
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Kind Regards,

MICK RYAN





Binjang Wellington Wiradjuri Heritage Survey Dorothy Stewart 260 Myall Street DUBBO NSW 2830

Syerston Project Extension Modification – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

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MICK RYAN





Bogan River Peak Hill Wiradjuri Aboriginal Corporation Chairperson PO Box 42 PEAK HILL NSW 2869

Syerston Project Extension Modification – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

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MICK RYAN





Bulgandramine Youth Development Aboriginal Corporation Chairperson PO Box 119 PEAK HILL NSW 2869

Syerston Project Extension Modification - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

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t: +61 3 9797 6700 f: +61 3 9706 8304 e: info@cleanteq.com

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Kind Regards,

MICK RYAN





Eva Coe 3 Yarnbildine Place COWRA NSW 2794

Syerston Project Extension Modification – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Dear Eva.

Scandium21 Pty Ltd (Scandium21), a wholly owned subsidiary of Clean TeQ Limited, owns the rights to develop the approved, but not yet developed, Syerston Project. The Syerston Project is situated approximately 350 km west-northwest of Sydney, near the village of Fifield, New South Wales (NSW).

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MICK RYAN





Cowra Local Aboriginal Land Council Chairperson PO Box 769 COWRA NSW 2794

Syerston Project Extension Modification – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

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MICK RYAN





Little Burning Mountain Aboriginal Corporation Chairperson PO Box 152 PEAK HILL NSW 2869

Syerston Project Extension Modification – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

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Peak Hill Local Aboriginal Land Council Chairperson PO Box 63 PEAK HILL NSW 2869

Syerston Project Extension Modification – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

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Syerston Project Extension Modification – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

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Ngemba, Ngiyampaa, Wangaaypuwan and Wayilwan Native Title Claimants Native Title Services Corporation Limited Principal Solicitor Unit 1a Suite 2.02, 44-70 Rosehill Street REDFERN NSW 2016

Syerston Project Extension Modification – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

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To Whom it May Concern,

Syerston Project Extension Modification – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

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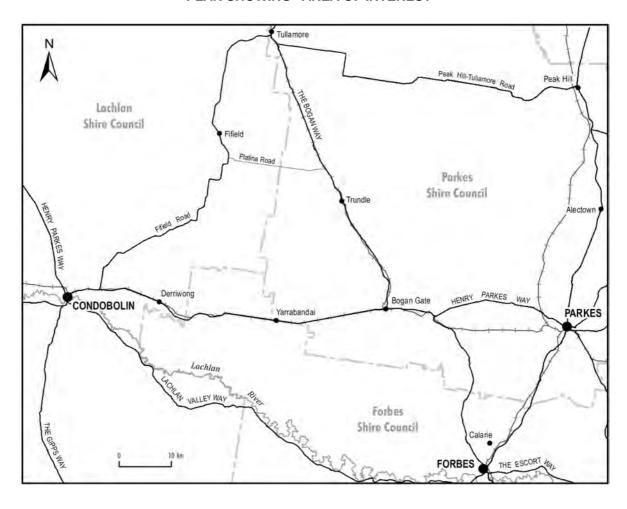
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Kind Regards,

MICK RYAN



From: Danielle Wallace

Sent: Friday, 6 January 2017 9:35 AM

Subject:Syerston Project - Proposed ModificationAttachments:Itr - Scandium21 Correspondence.pdf

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached correspondence from Scandium21 Pty Ltd regarding the Aboriginal community consultation process for a proposed modification to the Syerston Project.

Please don't hesitate to call should you wish to discuss.

Regards

Danielle Wallace
Environmental Project Manager
e dwallace@resourcestrategies.com.au
m 0414 833 397

Resource Strategies Pty Ltd Suite 2 Level 3, 24 McDougall Street PO Box 1842 Milton Qld 4064 t 07 3367 0055 f 07 3367 0053

www.resourcestrategies.com.au

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As part of the application process, Scandium21 will be preparing an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment, and therefore may seek an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit under section 90 of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974.

Scandium21 Pty Ltd

(A Clean TeQ Company)
Head Office – Victoria
12/21 Howleys Rd
Notting Hill, Victoria 3168 Austalia
PO Box 227
Mulgrave VIC 3170 Australia

t: +61 3 9797 6700 f: +61 3 9706 8304 e: info@cleanteq.com

In accordance with the requirements as set out in the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, 2010) (Consultation Guidelines) issued by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, Scandium21 is required to conduct a community consultation process with relevant Aboriginal people to assist in the preparation of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment.

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Scandium21 C/- Danielle Wallace PO Box 379, WEST RYDE, NSW 2114

Mobile: 0414 833 397

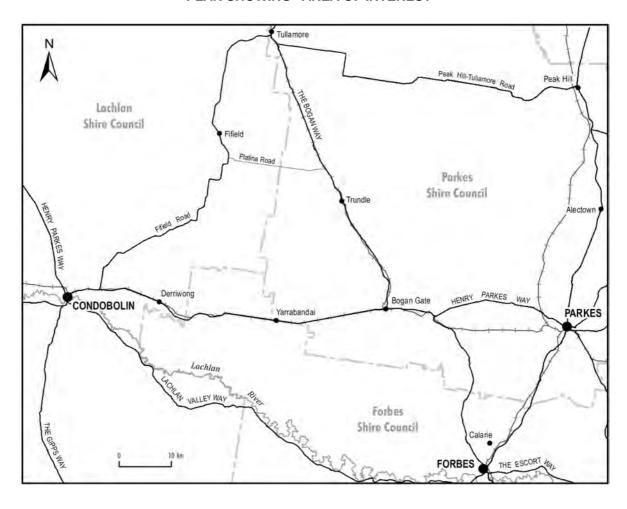
Email: <u>dwallace@resourcestrategies.com.au</u>

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If any additional information or clarification is required, please do not hesitate to contact Scandium21 via the contact details provided above.

Kind Regards,

MICK RYAN



Contact Name	Email Address
David Acheson	dgajp@hotmail.com
Delma Butler	delmabutler@bigpond.com
Jacqueline Flannery	jacqueline.hodges@det.nsw.edu.au
Jodie Markwort	jodie.markwort1@det.nsw.edu.au
Joy Russell	Joy.Russell@det.nsw.edu.au
Kelly Bowden	kelly@binaalbilla.com.au
Larry Towney	larry.towney@lls.nsw.gov.au
Mary Hodge	marytommy27@hotmail.com



Condobolin Aboriginal Health Service PO Box 321 CONDOBOLIN NSW 2877

Syerston Project Extension Modification – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Dear Sir/Madam,

Scandium21 Pty Ltd (Scandium21), a wholly owned subsidiary of Clean TeQ Limited, owns the rights to develop the approved, but not yet developed, Syerston Project. The Syerston Project is situated approximately 350 km west-northwest of Sydney, near the village of Fifield, New South Wales (NSW).

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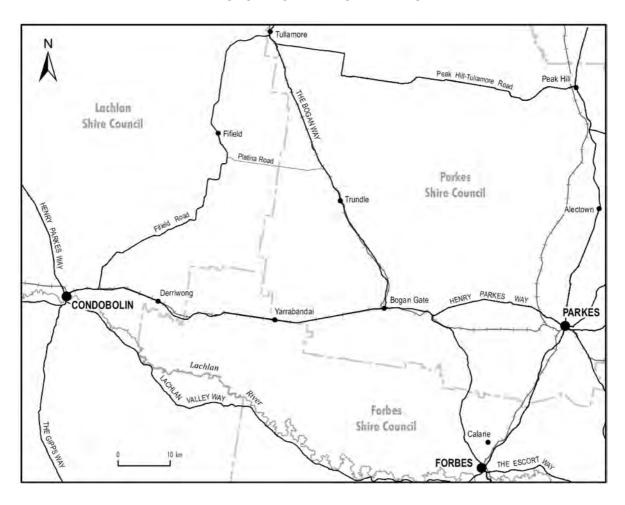
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If any additional information or clarification is required, please do not hesitate to contact Scandium21 via the contact details provided above.

Kind Regards,

JOHN HANRAHAN

APPROVALS LEAD - THE SYERSTON PROJECT





Trangie Local Aboriginal Land Council 48 Dandaloo Street TRANGIE NSW 2823

Syerston Project Extension Modification – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

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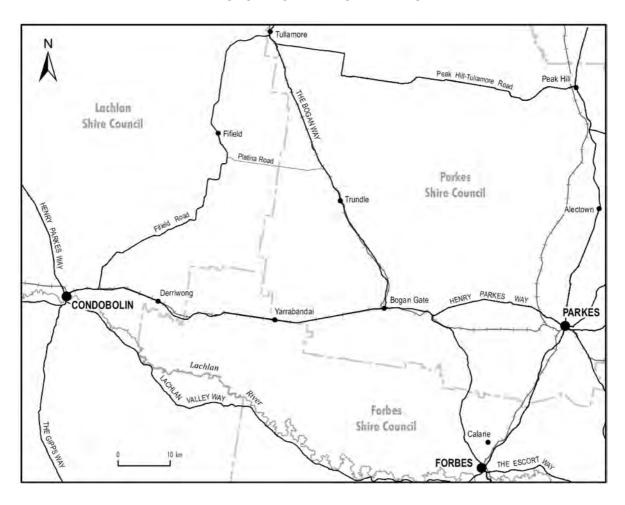
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Kind Regards,

JOHN HANRAHAN

APPROVALS LEAD - THE SYERSTON PROJECT





Yawarra Aboriginal Corporation 15 Molong Street CONDOBOLIN NSW 2877

Syerston Project Extension Modification – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Dear Sir/Madam,

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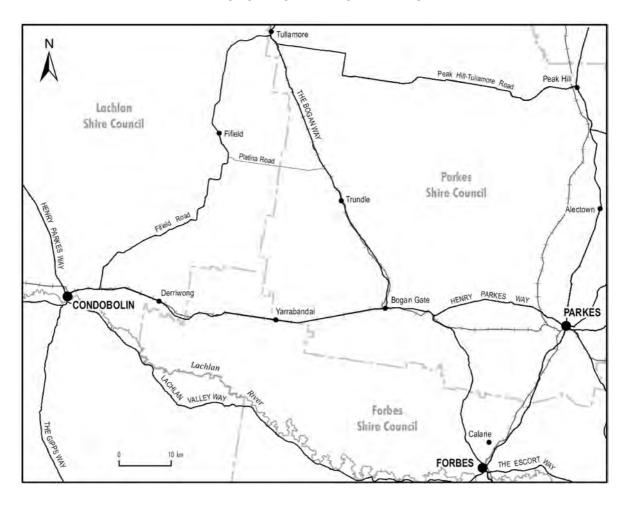
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Kind Regards,

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APPROVALS LEAD - THE SYERSTON PROJECT

PLAN SHOWING "AREA OF INTEREST"





CLASSIFIEDS

Email: advertising@condobolinargus.com.au Web: www.condobolinargus.com.au

Ph: 6895 2833

Fax: 6895 2844 Deadline: Close of business

Monday prior

POSITION VACANT



WAREHOUSE ALL ROUNDER **CONDOBOLIN**

Full time permanent position.

Moses & Son are currently seeking a motivated person to join our team in the Condobolin warehouse. Working alongside a close knit team, the storeperson's primary focus will be to manage inbound and outbound wool as well as maintaining the warehouse and its equipment.

Your job will be varied with your main responsibilities including:

- Manage the receiving, shipping, handling, distribution, input and storage of all wool, product, and supplies that come in and out of the warehouse.
- Rural merchandise sales and inventory maintenance including stocktake.
- Maintain a safe and tidy warehouse.

The position would ideally suit someone with a rural background and holds the following licences & qualifications:

- Forklift Licence (or willing to obtain)
- Drivers Licence
- Average computer skills
- Registered Wool Classer (not essential)

For full position description visit mosesandson. com.au or for further information contact Tim Foster on 0428 952 851

Applications with references to be sent to Liz Oliver, PO Box 85 Temora NSW 2666 or emailed to liz@mosesandson.com.au

Applications close: 30 January 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES



Central West Family Support

Group activities 2016 Activities include sport, handball, arts & craft, cooking, swimming or whatever the group decides on the day.

Monday

Boys Group (all ages)

3.30 - 5pm

Tuesday

Kids in Care (specific children) 3.30 - 5pm

Wednesday

Youth afternoon (all age groups) 3.30 - 5 pm

Thursday

Girls group (yr5 to high school) 3.30 - 5pm

Country kids and Wiradjuri playgroups 0-5yrs

Mondays and Tuesdays from 11.00am Afternoon/morning tea is provided.

Please advise of any food allergies. For more information call:

02 6895 2533



ALL SAINTS ANGLICAN CHURCH SERVICES Sunday 22nd January 9am Morning

Prayer.

Saturday 28th January 4pm Holy Communion

Sunday 29th January NO SERVICE

Page 8

Our service is based on our high quality, play-based learning philosophy, delivered in a fun, caring, supportive, learning environment that exceeds the National Quality Standard.

We are seeking a highly motivated person or persons to join our dedicated team suitable for;

CHILDCARE EDUCATOR PERMANENT POSITION 4 DAYS (32 hours) or Job Share 2 Days (16 hours)

ESSENTIAL skills include:

- Certificate 111 or Diploma in Children's Services
- Current First Aid Certificate or the ability to obtain these
- Experience working in a centre based children's service
- Knowledge of the National Quality Standard

CHILDCARE TRAINEE 12 month Contract

This position is for a one year contract with ongoing employment possibilities once the traineeship is completed. Successful applicants will complete a Certificate III in Children's Services whilst they gain hands on practical experience and mentoring by our existing team of educators.

ESSENTIAL skills include:

- To be enthusiastic and be willing to
- To show a passion for working with children and catering for their needs
- Show a strong sense of initiative
- Work well in a team
- Be friendly, punctual and energetic

Indigenous Applications encouraged to apply

Any offer of employment will be upon a satisfactory conditional Working-with-Children Check.

Applications Close: Wednesday 25th January 2017

Enquires Phone: 02 6895 2784

The Director

Condobolin Preschool and Childcare Centre. PO Box 135. Condobolin NSW

SENIOR FARM HAND

Senior Farm Hand wanted for busy mixed farming property at Condobolin. Must be experienced with farming and stock and have own dog(s) and tools. Heavy vehicle licence and chemical card preferred or prepared to train.

This is a career position with above award wage for the first 6 months with progression to overseer with lucrative package negotiated for the right person.

Apply for full Job description or express your interest and send your resume with two recent work references to condofarmer@gmail.com. Immediate start available.

NAME BADGES NOW AVAILABLE

Only \$8.00 each- full colour Bulk discounts available Phone your order to 68 953301 Email condoctc@qualitel.com.au



18 William Street, Condobolin.

The Condobolin Argus Wednesday 18 January 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES

Syerston Project Extension Modification Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

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Boating Licence Course Boating licence course in Condobolin.

Saturday 22nd of January 2017. For bookings call 0422 438 733.



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> Western Plains Regional Development Inc 18 William Street, Condobolin. NSW. ph: 68953301

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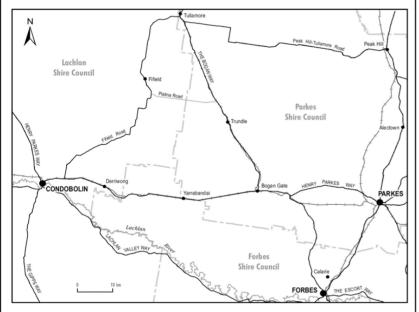
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Mobile: 0414 833 397

Email: dwallace@resourcestrategies.com.au



WATERNSW

MURRUMBIDGEE UNREGULATED & ALLUVIAL WATER SOURCE

An application for a new WATER SUPPLY WORK AND USE APPROVAL has been received from ROBERT WILLIAM BEEGLING for a 65 mm pump on Little Gilmore Creek, 300/1222752 for irrigation on 210/1183335, Parish of Selwyn, County of Wynard.

Objections to the granting of this approval must be registered in writing to WaterNSW, PO Box 156, Leeton NSW 2705 within 28 days of this notice. The objection must include your name and address to specify the grounds of the objection. (A9186)

Any queries please call (02) 6951 2711 Sarah O'Brien, Water Regulation Officer.

A04560

WATERNSW

BARWON-DARLING UNREGULATED RIVER WATER SOURCE

An application for an amended COMBINED WATER SUPPLY WORK AND USE APPROVAL has been received from SALTO (NSW) PTY LTD for one 660mm axial flow pump (to replace an existing currently authorised 400mm axial flow pump at Lot 19 DP 752692, Parish of Euminbah, County of Finch.

Objections to the granting of this approval must be registered in writing to WaterNSW, PO Box 717, Dubbo NSW 2830 within 28 days of this notice. The objection must include your name and address to specify the grounds of objection. (A009109)

Any queries please call (02) 6841 7414, Richard Wheatley, Senior Water Regulation Officer.

A04558

WATERNSW

UPPER MURRAY GROUNDWATER WATER SOURCE

An application to AMEND A COMBINED WORK APPROVAL has been received from PACE LAND HOLDING PTY LTD for an additional bore proposed to be on Lot 160 DP753754 for irrigation purposes.

Objections to the granting of this approval must be registered in writing to WaterNSW, PO Box 829, Albury NSW 2640, within 28 days of this notice. The objection must include your name and address to specify the grounds of objection. (A009145).

Any queries please call (02) 6024 8852, David Finnimore, Water Regulation Officer.

A04564

WATERNSW

BILLABONG FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT PLAN AREA

An application for a Flood Work Approval has been received from GREGORY ALLAN, ROBERT ORMOND AND SELWYN LESLIE FERGUSON for three levees within the Billabong Floodplain on Lot 5 DP 706153 and Lot 100 DP 800050, Parish of North Gunambill, County of Urana.

Objections to the granting of this Approval must be registered in writing to WaterNSW, PO Box 829, ALBURY NSW 2640, within 28 days of this notice. Any objection must include your name and address to specify the grounds of objection.

Any queries please call (02) 6024 8859, Clare Purtle, Senior Water Regulation Officer.

WATERNSW

LACHLAN FOLD BELT MDB GROUNDWATER SOURCE

An application for a new WATER SUPPLY WORKS APPROVAL has been received from ANNIE LEE for a new bore proposed to be on Lot 2 DP1131729 for commercial purposes.

Objections to the granting of this approval must be registered in writing to WaterNSW, PO Box 829, Albury NSW 2640, within 28 days of this notice. The objection must include your name and address to specify the grounds of objection. (A009185).

Any queries please call (02) 6024 8852, David Finnimore, Water Regulation Officer.

A04562

WATERNSW

LACHLAN REGULATED RIVER WATER SHARING PLAN

THAT PART OF THE WATER SOURCE **DOWNSTREAM OF LAKE CARGELLIGO WEIR**

An application for an amended WATER SUPPLY WORKS and/or WATER USE APPROVAL has been received from ROSELLA SUB TC PTY LTD for 4 x 450mm pumps, total capacity 121 ML/day, on Lot 1 DP 1180971, Parish Huntawong, County Nicholson, for Irrigation purposes.

Objections to the granting of this approval must be registered in writing to WaterNSW, PO Box 291, Forbes NSW 2871 within 28 days of this notice. The objection must include your name and address to specify the grounds of objection (A009100)

Any queries please call (02) 6850 2808, Andrew Glasson, Senior Water Regulation Officer.

A04559

WATERNSW

WOOLGOOLGA CREEK WATER SOURCE

An application to amend a WATER SUPPLY WORKS AND USE APPROVAL section has been received from SWARAN SINGH DHALIWAL AND MANJIT KAUR DHALIWAL for a dam and a pump on an Unnamed Watercourse, on Lot 8, DP 787536 Parish Woolgoolga, County Fitzroy, for conservation of water and irrigation purposes.

Objections to the granting of this approval must be registered in writing to WaterNSW, Locked Bag 10, Grafton NSW 2460 within 28 days of this notice. The objection must include your name and address to specify the grounds of objection. (A009132)

Any queries please phone (02) 6641 6500, Mark Bonner, Water Regulation Officer.

A04563

For all your advertising needs email: advertising@koorimail.com or call 02 6622 2666

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RENEWAL OF A MINING LEASE

NATIVE TITLE ACT 1993 (CTH) SECTION 29

The Queensland Minister for Natural Resources and Mines, PO Box 15216, City East, Queensland, 4002, hereby gives notice in accordance with section 29 of the Native Title Act 1993 (Cth) of the proposed renewal of the Mining Lease shown below under the Mineral Resources Act 1989 (Qld).

Pty Ltd, over an area of 50 ha, centred approximately 13 km South West of Mungana, in the locality of Mareeba Shire Council. BW18 ML20234

Mining Lease 20234 sought by Wandoo Tenements

Nature of Act(s): The renewal of the Mining Lease under the *Mineral* Resources Act 1989 (Qld), authorises the holder to mine and carry out associated activities subject to the Mineral Resources Act 1989 (Old), for a term not exceeding six (6) years, with the possibility of renewal for a term not exceeding six (6) years.

Name and address of person doing acts: It is proposed that the Mining Lease be renewed by the Queensland Minister for Natural Resources and Mines, PO Box 15216, City East, Queensland, 4002.

Further Information: Further information about the proposed renewal of the Mining Lease, including extract of plans showing the boundaries of the Mining Lease may be obtained from the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Principal Mining Registrar, Mineral Hub, Level 9, Verde Tower, 445 Flinders Street, Townsville, Queensland 4810, Telephone: (07) 4447 9230, or email MineralHub@dnrm.qld.gov.au

Native Title Parties: Under the Native Title Act 1993 (Cth) any person who is a "native title party" is entitled to certain rights in relation to the proposed renewal of the Mining Lease. Under section 30 of the Native Title Act 1993 (Cth), persons have until three (3) months after Notification Day to take certain steps to become native title parties in relation to this notice. Enquiries in relation to filing a native title determination application may be directed to the Federal Court, Brisbane Registry, Level 6, Commonwealth Law Courts, 119 North Quay, Brisbane, Queensland 4000. Telephone: (07) 3248 1100 or Email: qldreg@fedcourt.gov.au

Enquiries in relation to the registration of a native title determination application may be directed to the National Native Title Tribunal, Brisbane Registry, Level 5, 119 North Quay, Brisbane, Queensland 4000, Telephone: (07) 3307 5000 or 1800 640 501.

Notification Day: 1 February 2017



From: Danielle Wallace

Sent: Monday, 6 March 2017 4:43 PM

To: 'facp2014@gmail.com'

Subject: Syerston Project and Syerston Project Modification 4 - Registration

Hi David,

As discussed and as requested, Clean TeQ will remove the Forbes Aboriginal & Community Working Party from the list of Registered Aboriginal Parties for the Syerston Project and will not provide any further correspondence in relation to this project.

Please don't hesitate to call should you wish to discuss.

Regards

Danielle Wallace Environmental Project Manager e <u>dwallace@resourcestrategies.com.au</u> m 0414 833 397

Resource Strategies Pty Ltd Suite 2 Level 3, 24 McDougall Street PO Box 1842 Milton Qld 4064 t 07 3367 0055 f 07 3367 0053

www.resourcestrategies.com.au

NOTICE

This email and any attachments are confidential. If you are not the intended recipient please notify the sender by return email and immediately delete this message. Please note that any unauthorised use, forwarding, printing or copying of this email is strictly prohibited. Whilst this communication is believed to be free of any virus it is the responsibility of the recipient to ensure that it is virus free and no responsibility is accepted by Resource Strategies Pty Ltd for any loss or damage arising in any way from its receipt or use.



SYERSTON PROJECT MODIFICATION 6

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY FOR THE ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

October 2017 Project No. CTL-16-02 Document No. 00879230

1 INTRODUCTION

Clean TeQ Holdings Limited (Clean TeQ) owns the rights to develop the approved, but yet to be developed, Syerston Project. The Syerston Project is situated approximately 350 kilometers west northwest of Sydney, near the village of Fifield, New South Wales (NSW) (Figure 1).

Development Consent (DA 374-11-00) for the Syerston Project was issued under Part 4 of NSW *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979* (EP&A Act) in 2001. The Development Consent (DA 374-11-00) has been modified on three occasions since it was issued:

- 2005 to allow for the increase of run-of-mine ore processing rate, limestone quarry extraction rate and adjustments to ore procession operations.
- 2006 to allow for the reconfiguration of the water supply borefield.
- 2017 to adjust mining and processing operations at the mine processing facility to initially focus on scandium oxide production in addition to nickel and cobalt precipitate production.

In addition, Clean TeQ will submit two separate modification applications in 2017 (i.e. Modifications 4 and 5).

1.1 Approved Syerston Project

The approved Syerston Project includes the establishment and operation of the following:

- nickel cobalt mine and processing facility;
- limestone quarry and processing facility;
- · rail loading and unloading facility;
- natural gas pipeline;
- two water supply borefields and pipelines; and
- associated transport and infrastructure.

The approved Syerston Project is presented on Figure 1.

1.2 Syerston Project Modification 6

Clean TeQ is seeking approval for a modification to the Development Consent for the approved Syerston Project under section 75W of the EP&A Act – herein referred to as Modification 6 (MOD 6).

MOD 6 involves the relocation of the approved accommodation camp for the approved Syerston Project. The indicative location of the relocated accommodation camp is shown on Figure 2. Note that the actual disturbance associated with MOD 6 will be significantly smaller than the indicative area shown on Figure 2, however the assessment will consider the entire Study Area in order to provide flexibility in the final design and location.

Clean TeQ is seeking to engage with the Aboriginal community as part of the preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment(s) (ACHA[s]), which will be used to support an application for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) (and/or a variation application to any relevant approved AHIPs) under section 90 of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974 (NP&W Act) for the MOD 6. Consultation with Aboriginal people and communities will be guided by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage's (OEH) Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water [DECCW], 2010). The community consultation process undertaken for this assessment will also assist the Director-General of the OEH in his or her consideration and determination of the AHIP application.

1.3 Structure of this Document

Section 2 of this document describes the previous archaeological investigations undertaken for the approved Syerston Project, while Section 3 outlines the Proposed Methodology for the cultural and archaeological assessment of Aboriginal objects, places and/or Aboriginal cultural heritage values within the approved Syerston Project area and the MOD 6 Study Area.

Section 4 outlines the sensitive cultural information management protocol and Section 5 provides further information on the preparation of the ACHA report(s). Relevant personnel and critical timeframes for the assessment(s) are outlined in Sections 6 and 7, respectively.

2 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

A number of archaeological surveys and assessments have been conducted within the approved Syerston Project area and in the surrounds. Relevant to the immediate area are the studies prepared by Appleton (2000, 2005), Landskape Natural and Cultural Heritage Management (2017), and Archaeological Surveys and Reports (2000).

The surveys undertaken by Archaeological Surveys and Reports in 2000 resulted in the recording of 14 Aboriginal heritage sites – comprising of six isolated artefacts, six scarred trees, an open artefact scatter and an extensive camp site. Three carved tree sites previously listed on the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) register were also inspected during this survey and assessment.

A more recent assessment by Landskape (2017) identified 13 Aboriginal heritage sites in or near the approved Syerston Project area, including two stone artefact scatters, eight isolated finds of stone artefacts, two stone quarries and a scarred tree.

The previously recorded sites located in proximity to the Study Area are presented on Figure 2 and include isolated artefacts, artefact scatters, scarred trees and stone quarry sites.

3 PROPOSED ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The Proposed Methodology for the cultural and archaeological assessment for the ACHA(s) is as follows:

 Conduct a desktop assessment to delineate areas of known and predicted Aboriginal objects, places and/or Aboriginal cultural heritage values, including a detailed review of the previous assessments and investigations.

- Identify the Aboriginal cultural heritage values associated with the Study Area through consulting with Aboriginal people with cultural knowledge or responsibilities for Country in which the Study Area occurs, utilising written, oral research and field investigation(s).
- The conduct of a cultural and archaeological assessment with representatives of the local Aboriginal community, to identify Aboriginal objects, places and/or Aboriginal cultural heritage values. The field investigation(s) would be carried out by the project archaeologist with the assistance of Aboriginal representatives.
- Record/document any Aboriginal objects, places and/or Aboriginal cultural heritage values within the Study Area and assessment of their significance with representatives of the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs).
- In consultation with the RAPs, develop recommended management and mitigation measures for Aboriginal objects, places and/or Aboriginal cultural heritage values.
- Provide a consideration of the potential impacts of MOD 6 on Aboriginal objects, places and/or Aboriginal cultural heritage values within the Study Area.
- Describe and justify the outcomes and alternatives.
- Document the Aboriginal cultural heritage impact assessment and the recommendations to minimise potential impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage.
- Provide a copy of the draft ACHA(s) to the RAPs for their review and feedback.
- Documentation of feedback received as part of the cultural assessment from RAPs for presentation in the final ACHA(s) report (subject to the sensitivity of the information provided).
- As part of the process, Clean TeQ will seek an AHIP (or a variation to an existing AHIP) under section 90 of the NP&W Act.

In accordance with the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW, 2010) Clean TeQ requests that RAPs provide, where relevant during the conduct of the ACHA(s), cultural information regarding:

- whether there are any Aboriginal sites/objects of cultural value to Aboriginal people in the relevant area or surrounds; and
- whether there are any places of cultural value to Aboriginal people in the relevant area or surrounds.

This may include places of social, spiritual and cultural value, historic places with cultural significance, and potential places/areas of historic, social, spiritual and/or cultural significance.

4 SENSITIVE CULTURAL INFORMATION – MANAGEMENT PROTOCOL

In the event that a RAP has sensitive or restricted public access information, it is proposed that Clean TeQ would manage this information (if provided by the Aboriginal community) in accordance with a sensitive cultural information management protocol.

It is anticipated that the protocol would include making note of and managing the material in accordance with the following key limitations/requirements as advised by the relevant RAP at the time of the information being provided:

- any restrictions on access to the material;
- any restrictions on communication of the material;

- any restrictions on the location/storage of the material;
- any cultural recommendations on handling the material;
- any contextual information;
- any names and contact details of persons authorised by the relevant Aboriginal party to make decisions concerning the Aboriginal material and the degree of authorisation;
- any details of any consent given in accordance with customary law;
- the level of confidentiality to be accorded to the material; and
- any access and use by the RAP, of the cultural information in the material.

All RAPs should be aware of the mandatory OEH requirement that all feedback provided must be documented in the final ACHA(s), including copies of any submissions received and the proponents response to the issues raised.

5 ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

Following consultation on the Proposed Methodology of the cultural and archaeological assessment, and undertaking any required field components, a draft ACHA(s) report will be prepared. The draft ACHA(s) will be provided to all RAPs for their review and comment, and will include:

- details of the Aboriginal objects, places and/or Aboriginal cultural heritage values within the Study Area and how they may be impacted by MOD 6;
- details of the consultation undertaken and how comments received at various times were considered; and
- management and mitigation recommendations drawing on information provided by RAPs and the results of the cultural and archaeological assessments.

6 PERSONNEL

Project Archaeologist: Dr Matt Cupper would be the project archaeologist. Matt has a wide range of experience in cultural and natural heritage management and an academic background in archaeology, geology and botany, including a PhD in the palaeoecology and early Aboriginal occupation of the Darling River. His particular area of expertise is the interaction of Aboriginal people and arid ecosystems in the interior of Australia. As a consultant archaeologist he has been engaged in many management and research-oriented studies of the Murray Darling Basin for industry and government. These have included investigation of the cultural heritage of the dunefields of western NSW for petroleum and mineral sands developments, and archaeological surveys of water supply and irrigation infrastructure along the Lachlan, Murray and Darling Rivers.

Aboriginal Field Representatives: It is anticiapted that Aboriginal field representatives would be engaged by Clean TeQ for the duration of the cultural heritage field survey (the number may be subject to change based on the extent of the area requiring survey or due to workplace health and safety constraints). Aboriginal field representatives (including community leaders and Elders attending community consultation meetings) would invoice and, where appropriate, negotiate with Clean TeQ directly in relation to engagement for the field surveys. Aboriginal field personnel may be engaged on a rotational basis (e.g. a different team of representatives each day) as required.

7 CRITICAL TIMEFRAMES

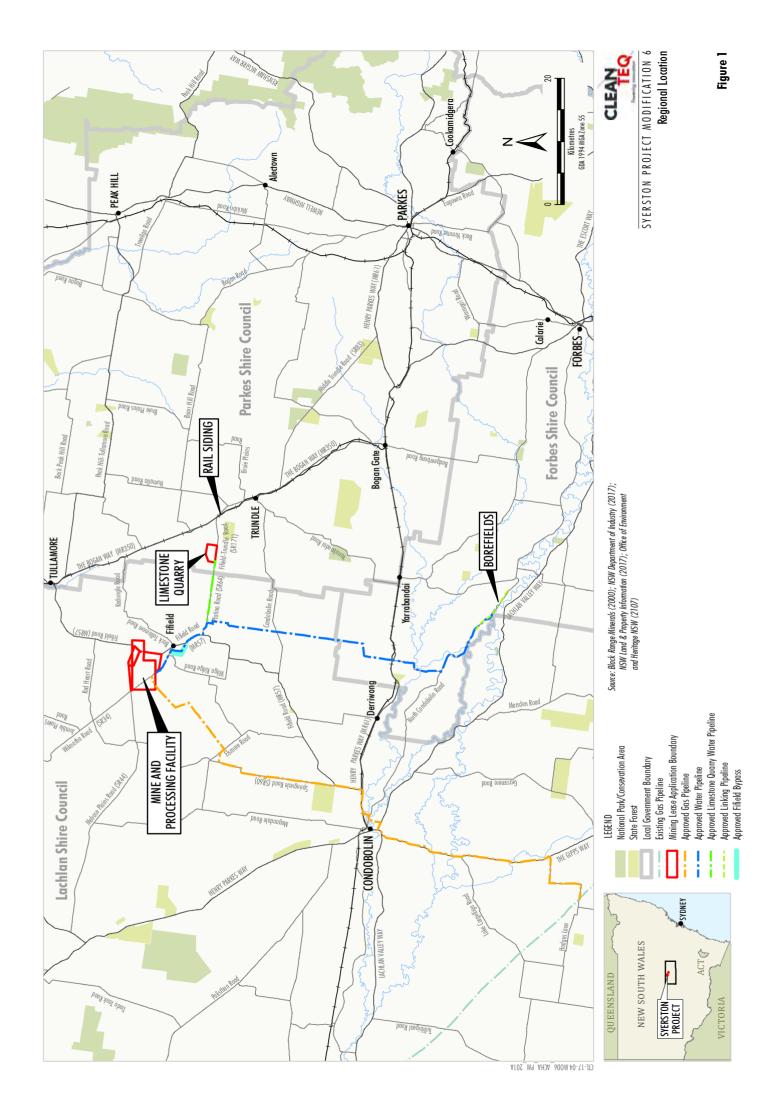
Critical timeframes for the ACHA(s) are outlined below:

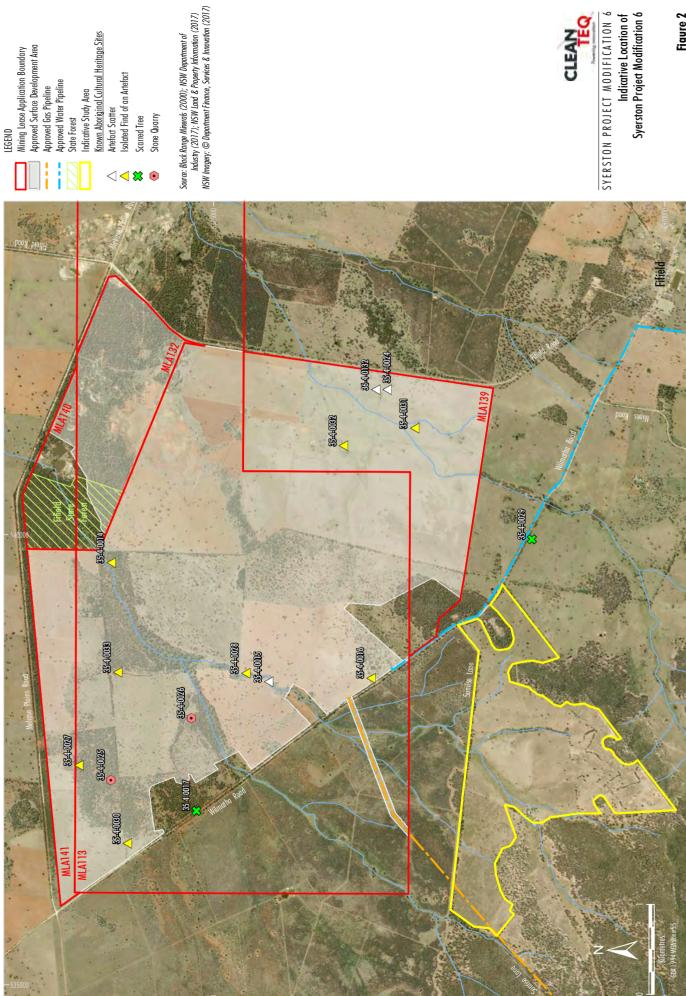
- 1. Collation of cultural significant information ongoing throughout process until the end of the draft ACHA(s) review period.
- 2. Provision of comments on the Proposed Methodology to Clean TeQ November 2017.
- 3. Field survey(s) anticipated to occur October/November 2017 (noting that survey dates will be confirmed with relevant representatives of the RAPs as required).
- 4. Provision of a draft ACHA(s) (including proposed management and mitigation measures) to RAPs for review and comment anticipated to occur November/December 2017 (following field survey).
- 5. Provision of comments from RAPs on draft ACHA(s) to Clean TeQ anticipated to occur November-January 2017.
- 6. Finalise ACHA(s) in consideration of comments received December/January 2017.
- 7. As part of the process, Clean TeQ will seek an AHIP (or a variation to an existing AHIP) under section 90 of the NP&W Act. This would occur following finalisation of the ACHA(s).

8 REFERENCES

- Appleton, J. (2000) *Proposed Syerston Project Aboriginal Heritage Assessment*. Report to Resource Strategies Pty Limited.
- Appleton, J. (2005) *Archaeological Investigation: Syerston Nickel Cobalt Project Preliminary Report.*Report to Ivanplats Syerston Pty Limited.
- Archaeological Surveys and Reports (2000) The report of the archaeological investigation of the Mine site and sites of Associated Ancillary Infrastructure for the Syerston Nickel-Cobalt Project. Report prepared for Black Range Minerals Ltd.
- Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (2010) Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010.
- Landskape Natural and Cultural Heritage Management (2017) Syerston Project Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment. Report to Clean TeQ Limited.

FIGURES







SYERSTON PROJECT MODIFICATION 6 Indicative Location of Syerston Project Modification 6



Binjang Wellington Wiradjuri Aboriginal Heritage Survey Jamie Gray 260 Myall Street DUBBO NSW 2830

Via email: jamiegray66@gmail.com

Dear Jamie,

RE: ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT PROPOSED METHODOLOGY FOR THE SYERSTON PROJECT MODIFICATION 6

As you are aware, Clean TeQ Holdings Limited (Clean TeQ) owns the rights to develop the approved, but yet to be developed, Syerston Project which is situated approximately 350 kilometres west-northwest of Sydney, near the village of Fifield, New South Wales (NSW).

Proposed Methodology

Please find enclosed for your review, a copy of the Proposed Methodology for the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment(s) for the Syerston Project Modification 6 (MOD 6).

In accordance with the Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, 2010) issued by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, we have provided the Proposed Methodology for your review and feedback. Your feedback may include the identification of issues or areas of cultural significance that may be used to affect, inform or refine the Proposed Methodology.

- The nature of the Proposed Methodology.
- Any Aboriginal objects or places of cultural value within the investigation area, or issues of cultural significance, that you are aware of.
- Any restrictions or protocols you may consider necessary in relation to any information of sensitivity that you may provide.
- Any other factors you consider to be relevant to the heritage assessment.

Contact Details

Any feedback with respect to the Proposed Methodology can be provided to Clean TeQ via the following contact details:

Clean TeQ

C/- Danielle Wallace

PO Box 379, WEST RYDE, NSW 2114

Mobile: 0414 833 397

Email: dwallace@resourcestrategies.com.au

Yours sincerely,

CLEAN TEQ HOLDINGS LIMITED

JOHN HANRAHAN

APPROVALS LEAD – THE SYERSTON PROJECT



Condobolin Local Aboriginal Land Council
Dave Carter
PO Box 114
CONDOBOLIN NSW 2877

Via email: condolalc@hotmail.com

Dear Dave,

RE: ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT PROPOSED METHODOLOGY FOR THE SYERSTON PROJECT MODIFICATION 6

As you are aware, Clean TeQ Holdings Limited (Clean TeQ) owns the rights to develop the approved, but yet to be developed, Syerston Project which is situated approximately 350 kilometres west-northwest of Sydney, near the village of Fifield, New South Wales (NSW).

Proposed Methodology

Please find enclosed for your review, a copy of the Proposed Methodology for the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment(s) for the Syerston Project Modification 6 (MOD 6).

In accordance with the Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, 2010) issued by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, we have provided the Proposed Methodology for your review and feedback. Your feedback may include the identification of issues or areas of cultural significance that may be used to affect, inform or refine the Proposed Methodology.

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C/- Danielle Wallace

PO Box 379, WEST RYDE, NSW 2114

Mobile: 0414 833 397

Email: dwallace@resourcestrategies.com.au

Yours sincerely,

CLEAN TEQ HOLDINGS LIMITED

JOHN HANRAHAN

APPROVALS LEAD – THE SYERSTON PROJECT



Louise Davis

Via email: louise.davis28@hotmail.com

Dear Louise,

RE: ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT PROPOSED METHODOLOGY FOR THE SYERSTON PROJECT MODIFICATION 6

As you are aware, Clean TeQ Holdings Limited (Clean TeQ) owns the rights to develop the approved, but yet to be developed, Syerston Project which is situated approximately 350 kilometres west-northwest of Sydney, near the village of Fifield, New South Wales (NSW).

Proposed Methodology

Please find enclosed for your review, a copy of the Proposed Methodology for the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment(s) for the Syerston Project Modification 6 (MOD 6).

In accordance with the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, 2010) issued by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, we have provided the Proposed Methodology for your review and feedback. Your feedback may include the identification of issues or areas of cultural significance that may be used to affect, inform or refine the Proposed Methodology.

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Clean TeQ

C/- Danielle Wallace

PO Box 379, WEST RYDE, NSW 2114

Mobile: 0414 833 397

Email: dwallace@resourcestrategies.com.au

Yours sincerely,

CLEAN TEQ HOLDINGS LIMITED

JOHN HANRAHAN

APPROVALS LEAD – THE SYERSTON PROJECT



Murie Elders Group Rebecca Shepherd Via email: condowag@gmail.com

Dear Rebecca,

RE: ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT PROPOSED METHODOLOGY FOR THE SYERSTON PROJECT MODIFICATION 6

As you are aware, Clean TeQ Holdings Limited (Clean TeQ) owns the rights to develop the approved, but yet to be developed, Syerston Project which is situated approximately 350 kilometres west-northwest of Sydney, near the village of Fifield, New South Wales (NSW).

Proposed Methodology

Please find enclosed for your review, a copy of the Proposed Methodology for the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment(s) for the Syerston Project Modification 6 (MOD 6).

In accordance with the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, 2010) issued by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, we have provided the Proposed Methodology for your review and feedback. Your feedback may include the identification of issues or areas of cultural significance that may be used to affect, inform or refine the Proposed Methodology.

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Clean TeQ

C/- Danielle Wallace

PO Box 379, WEST RYDE, NSW 2114

Mobile: 0414 833 397

Email: dwallace@resourcestrategies.com.au

Yours sincerely,

CLEAN TEQ HOLDINGS LIMITED

JOHN HANRAHAN

APPROVALS LEAD - THE SYERSTON PROJECT



Peter Peckham

Via email: peterpeckham53@gmail.com

Dear Peter,

RE: ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT PROPOSED METHODOLOGY FOR THE SYERSTON PROJECT MODIFICATION 6

As you are aware, Clean TeQ Holdings Limited (Clean TeQ) owns the rights to develop the approved, but yet to be developed, Syerston Project which is situated approximately 350 kilometres west-northwest of Sydney, near the village of Fifield, New South Wales (NSW).

Proposed Methodology

Please find enclosed for your review, a copy of the Proposed Methodology for the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment(s) for the Syerston Project Modification 6 (MOD 6).

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Clean TeQ

C/- Danielle Wallace

PO Box 379, WEST RYDE, NSW 2114

Mobile: 0414 833 397

Email: dwallace@resourcestrategies.com.au

Yours sincerely,

CLEAN TEQ HOLDINGS LIMITED

JOHN HANRAHAN

APPROVALS LEAD – THE SYERSTON PROJECT



West Wyalong Local Aboriginal Land Council Leeanne Hampton PO Box 332 WEST WYALONG NSW 2671

Via email: ww.lalc@bigpond.com

Dear Leeanne,

RE: ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT PROPOSED METHODOLOGY FOR THE SYERSTON PROJECT MODIFICATION 6

As you are aware, Clean TeQ Holdings Limited (Clean TeQ) owns the rights to develop the approved, but yet to be developed, Syerston Project which is situated approximately 350 kilometres west-northwest of Sydney, near the village of Fifield, New South Wales (NSW).

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Clean TeQ C/- Danielle Wallace

PO Box 379, WEST RYDE, NSW 2114

Mobile: 0414 833 397

Email: dwallace@resourcestrategies.com.au

Yours sincerely,

CLEAN TEQ HOLDINGS LIMITED

JOHN HANRAHAN

APPROVALS LEAD - THE SYERSTON PROJECT



Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation Laurie Hutchinson and Ally Coe PO Box 194 CONDOBOLIN NSW 2877

Via email: laurie@wiradjuricondocorp.com
Ally.coewsc@bigpond.com

Dear Laurie and Ally,

RE: ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT PROPOSED METHODOLOGY FOR THE SYERSTON PROJECT MODIFICATION 6

As you are aware, Clean TeQ Holdings Limited (Clean TeQ) owns the rights to develop the approved, but yet to be developed, Syerston Project which is situated approximately 350 kilometres west-northwest of Sydney, near the village of Fifield, New South Wales (NSW).

Proposed Methodology

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In accordance with the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, 2010) issued by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, we have provided the Proposed Methodology for your review and feedback. Your feedback may include the identification of issues or areas of cultural significance that may be used to affect, inform or refine the Proposed Methodology.

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Clean TeQ

C/- Danielle Wallace

PO Box 379, WEST RYDE, NSW 2114

Mobile: 0414 833 397

Email: dwallace@resourcestrategies.com.au

Yours sincerely,

CLEAN TEQ HOLDINGS LIMITED

JOHN HANRAHAN

APPROVALS LEAD – THE SYERSTON PROJECT

CORRESPONDENCE TO NSW OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE AND RELEVANT LOCAL ABORIGINAL LAND COUNCILS



22 February 2017

Condobolin Local Aboriginal Land Council PO Box 114 CONDOBOLIN NSW 2877

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: SYERSTON PROJECT AND SYERSTON PROJECT MODIFICATION 4 – ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

In accordance with the New South Wales (NSW) Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water [DECCW], 2010), a list of the Registered Aboriginal Parties that registered an interest in the community consultation process with Clean TeQ Holdings Limited for the Syerston Project and the Syerston Project Modification 4 is provided below:

- Forbes Aboriginal & Community Working Party.
- Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation.
- Murie Elders Group.
- Binjang Wellington Wiradjuri Aboriginal Heritage Survey.
- · Louise Davis.

Copies of the notification letters sent to the Aboriginal stakeholders and the public notice published in accordance with Section 4.1.6 of the OEH policy *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW, 2010) are provided in Enclosures A and B respectively.

Kind Regards,

CLEAN TEQ HOLDINGS LIMITED

JOHN HANRAHAN

APPROVALS LEAD – SYERSTON PROJECT

Enclosure A: Correspondence sent to Aboriginal Stakeholders

Enclosure B: Public Notice



22 February 2017

Office of Environment and Heritage PO Box 2111 DUBBO NSW 2830

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: SYERSTON PROJECT AND SYERSTON PROJECT MODIFICATION 4 – ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

In accordance with the New South Wales (NSW) Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water [DECCW], 2010), a list of the Registered Aboriginal Parties that registered an interest in the community consultation process with Clean TeQ Holdings Limited for the Syerston Project and the Syerston Project Modification 4 is provided below:

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Kind Regards,

CLEAN TEQ HOLDINGS LIMITED

JOHN HANRAHAN

APPROVALS LEAD – SYERSTON PROJECT

Enclosure A: Correspondence sent to Aboriginal Stakeholders

Enclosure B: Public Notice



22 February 2017

West Wyalong Local Aboriginal Land Council PO Box 332 WEST WYALONG NSW 2671

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: SYERSTON PROJECT AND SYERSTON PROJECT MODIFICATION 4 – ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

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Kind Regards,

CLEAN TEQ HOLDINGS LIMITED

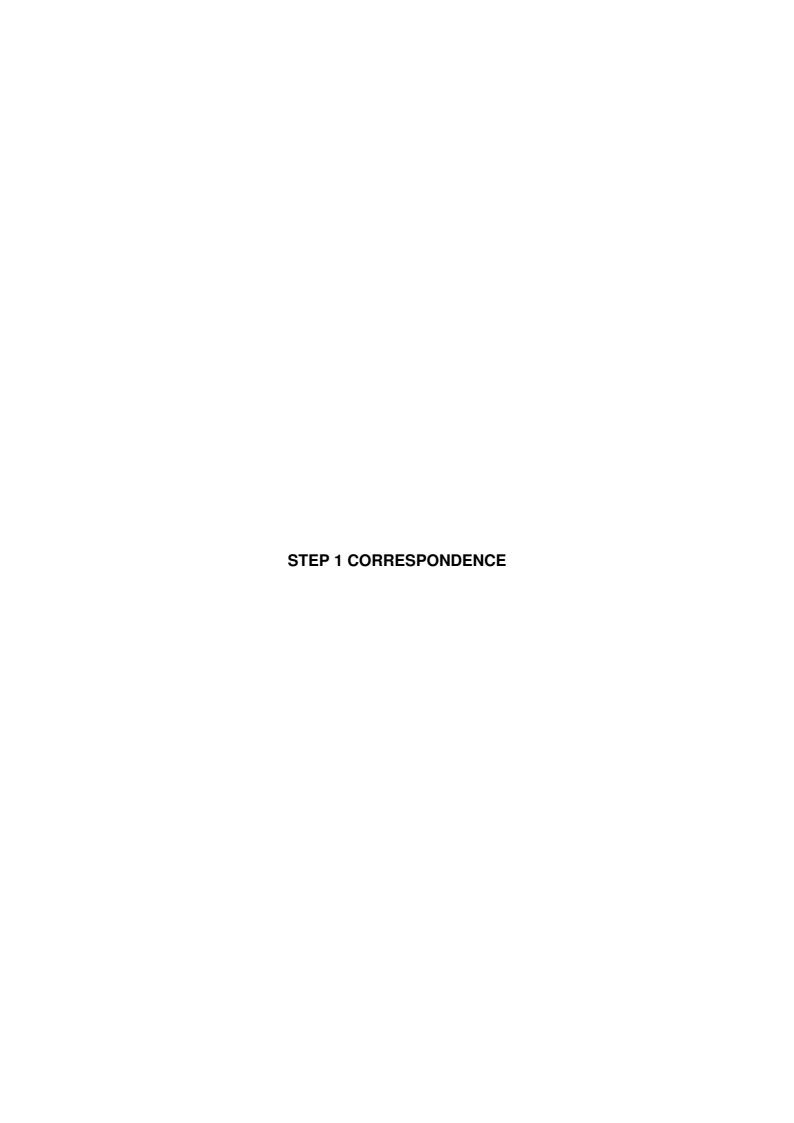
JOHN HANRAHAN

APPROVALS LEAD – SYERSTON PROJECT

Enclosure A: Correspondence sent to Aboriginal Stakeholders

Enclosure B: Public Notice

APPENDIX 4 CORRESPONDENCE FROM ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDERS





11-13 Mansfield Street Glebe NSW 2037 PO Box 112, Glebe NSW 2037 P. 02 9562 6327 F. 02 9562 6350

7 December 2016

Danielle Wallace Scandium21 PO Box 379 WEST RYDE NSW 2114

Dear Danielle

Re: Request - Search for Registered Aboriginal Owners

I refer to your letter dated 2 December 2016 regarding Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment within Fifield NSW.

I have searched the Register of Aboriginal Owners and the project area described *does not appear* to have Registered Aboriginal Owners pursuant to Division 3 of the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act* 1983 (NSW).

I suggest that you contact the Condobolin Local Aboriginal Land Council on 02 6895 2377. They will be able to assist you in identifying other Aboriginal stakeholders for this project.

Yours sincerely

Tabatha Dantoine

Directorate Support Officer

Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983



Our Ref: DOC16/623324

Ms Danielle Wallace Scandium21 PO Box 379 WEST RYDE NSW 2114 dwallace@resourcestrategies.com.au

Dear Danielle,

Written Notification as Required under the Office of Environment and Heritage Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Requirements for Proponents 2010: Syerston Project Extension Modification

I refer to your letter dated 2 December 2016 to the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) regarding the above matter.

A list of known Aboriginal parties that OEH considers is likely to have an interest in this development is listed in **Attachment 1**. Please note this list is not necessarily an exhaustive list of all interested Aboriginal parties and receipt of this list does not remove the requirement for a proponent/consultant to advertise in local print media and contact other bodies seeking interested Aboriginal parties, in accordance with the requirements.

Should you require further information regarding issues that are the responsibility of OEH, please contact Phil Purcell, Archaeologist, on 6883 5341.

Yours faithfully,

STEVEN COX Senior Team Leader - Planning North West Region

Contact officer: PHIL PURCELL

(02) 6883 5341

09 December 2016

ATTACHMENT 1

Table 1: List of aboriginal stakeholder groups within the Forbes, Lachlan and Parkes local government areas that may have an interest in the project, provided as per OEH aboriginal cultural heritage requirements for proponents (2010).

Forbes LGA	NI PPI1	A 1 1
Organisation/Association	Name/Title	Address
Condobolin LALC	Chairperson	PO Box 114, Condobolin NSW
	Danny Molloy	No known contact details available
	David Acheson	dgajp@hotmail.com
	Delma Butler	delmabutler@bigpond.com
Hunter Central Rivers Catchment Management Authority	Aboriginal Reference Group	Private Bag 2010, Paterson NSW 2421
	Jacqueline Flannery	jacqueline.hodges@det.nsw.edu.au
	Jodie Markwort	jodie.markwort1@det.nsw.edu.au
	Joy Russell	Joy.Russell@det.nsw.edu.au
	Karen Howell	No known contact details available
	Kelly Bowden	kelly@binaalbilla.com.au
	Kerry Stirling	No known contact details available
Lachlan Catchment	Aboriginal Reference Group	2 Sheriff Street,
Management Authority	Aboliginal Neletelice Group	Forbes NSW 2871
	Larry Towney	larry.towney@lls.nsw.gov.au
	Mary Hodge	marytommy27@hotmail.com
Mooka	Neville Williams	PO Box 70,
		Cowra NSW 2794
	Nichole Back	No known contact details available
Peak Hill Bogan River	C/- Sylvana Keating,	NPWS Lachlan Area
Traditional Owner	A/Area Manager	PO Box 774, Forbes NSW 2871
	Trevor Robinson	PO Box 73,
	Trever results	Peak Hill NSW 2869
	Wayne Markwort	No known contact details available
Lachlan LGA		
Organisation/Association	Name/Title	Address
Condobolin LALC	Chairperson	PO Box 114,
	- Criamperson	Condobolin NSW
Kullila Site Consultants	Paul Charles	14 Werrang Road,
Maaka	Neville Williams	Primbee NSW 2502
Mooka	Neville Williams	PO Box 70, Cowra NSW 2794
Mulli Mulli LALC	Chairperson	PO Box 68,
	·	Woodenbong NSW 2476
Murie Elders Group	Chairperson	161 Bathurst Street,
Murrin bridge LALC	Chairparagn	Condobolin NSW 2877 PO Box 157,
Murrin bridge LALC	Chairperson	Lake Cargelligo NSW 2672
	Peter Peckham	27 Jennings Street,
		Geurie, NSW 2831
	Trevor Robinson	PO Box 73,
Wiradjuri Condobolin		Peak Hill NSW 2869 PO Box 194,
Corporation		Condobolin NSW 2877
Wiradjuri Council of Elders	Robert Clegg	7 Keast Street,
-		Parkes NSW 2870

Parkes LGA		
Organisation/Association	Name/Title	Address
Binjang Wellington Wiradjuri Heritage Survey	Dorothy Stewart	260 Myall St, Dubbo NSW 2830
Bogan River Peak Hill Wiradjuri Aboriginal Corporation	Chairperson	PO Box 42, Peak Hill NSW 2869
Bulgandramine Youth Development Aboriginal Corporation	Chairperson	PO Box 119, Peak Hill NSW 28369
Condobolin LALC	Chairperson	PO Box 114, Condobolin NSW
Cowra LALC	Chairperson	PO Box 769, Cowra NSW 2794
	Eva Coe	3 Yarnbildine Place, Cowra NSW 2794
Little Burning Mountain Aboriginal Corporation	Chairperson	PO Box 152, Peak Hill NSW 2869
Mooka	Neville Williams	PO Box 70, Cowra NSW 2794
Peak Hill LALC	Chairperson	PO Box 63, Peak Hill NSW 2869
	Peter Peckham	27 Jennings Street, Geurie, NSW 2831
	Trevor Robinson	PO Box 73, Peak Hill NSW 2869
Warramunga Community Advancement Co-operative Society Ltd	Chairperson	79 Caswell Street, Peak Hill NSW 2869
Wiradjuri Council of Elders	Robert Clegg	7 Keast Street, Parkes NSW 2870

From: Irene Assumpter [Irene.Assumpter@nntt.gov.au]

Sent: Wednesday, 14 December 2016 1:50 PM

To: info@cleanteq.com; Danielle Wallace

Cc: Enquiries

Subject: RE: NSW Native Title Search over Fifield - Lachlan Shire Council LGA Attachments: 20161214_sr2004_LachlanLGA_Overlap_Reports.xls; 20161214_sr2004

ParkesLGA_Overlap_Reports.xls; 20161214_sr2004_ForbesLGA_Overlap_Reports.xls

UNCLASSIFIED

Native title search -NSW: Fifield, NSW, within Lachlan Shire Council LGA

Your ref: N/A - Our ref: SR2004

Att: Mick Ryan
Project Manager - Syerston
c/-Scandium21 Pty Ltd

Dear Sir/Madam,

Thank you for your search request received on 12 December 2016 in relation to the above area, please find your results attached. The proposed project location identified in your correspondence dated 2 December 2016 appears to be located within the Lachlan Shire Council Local Government Area ('Lachlan LGA'), and by extension, Parkes Shire Council and Forbes Shire Council Local Government Areas ('Parkes and Forbes LGAs'). On this basis the National Native Title Tribunal has provided native title overlap results for Lachlan LGA as well as Parkes and Forbes LGAs. All overlaps shown within Lachlan LGA have been verified as real.

Based on the records held by the National Native Title Tribunal as at 14 December 2016, it would appear that there are no Indigenous Land Use Agreements, Scheduled or Registered Native Title Claims or Determined Claims over Parkes and Forbes LGAs.

If you would like more specific information regarding the proposed project location, please provide identifiers such as lot numbers and Deposit Plan IDs. Please note that the relevant parcel/parcels may or may not be freehold. For confirmation of freehold data, please contact NSW's Land and Property Information office.

Search Results

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

- Schedule of Applications
- Register of Native Title Claims
- National Native Title Register
- Register of Indigenous Land Use Agreements
- Notified Indigenous Land Use Agreements

Copies of the relevant register extracts are now available on our website here.

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

The search results are based on analysis against external boundaries of applications only. Native title applications commonly contain exclusions clauses which remove areas from within the external boundary. To determine

whether the areas described are in fact subject to claim, you need to refer to the "Area covered by claim" section of the relevant Register Extract or Schedule Extract and any maps attached.

Search results and the existence of native title

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

Tribunal accepts no liability for reliance placed on enclosed information

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

If you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact me on the number below or on the free call number 1800 640 501.

Regards,
Enquiries
National Native Title Tribunal
Freecall 1800 640 501
Email enquiries@nntt.gov.au
Website www.nntt.gov.au
Shared country, shared future.

Overlap Analysis Report

Disclaime

This information product has been created to assist in understanding the spatial characteristics and relationships of this native title matter and is intended as a guide only. Spatial data used has been sourced from the relevant custodians in each jurisdiction, and/or the Tribunal, and is referenced to the GDA94 datum.

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

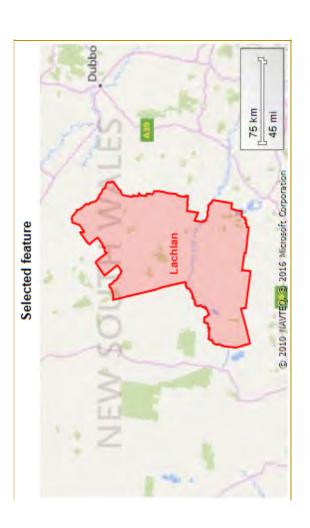
As the interpretation of any particular native title determination area provided is based upon the best information available to the Registrar at the time of creation, any effective analysis must include reference to both the relevant determination of native title made by the Federal Court of Australia and the entry made in relation to that determination on the National Native Title Register maintained by the Registrar

Please note:

- Calculated areas may not be the same as the legal area of a parcel.
- Where shown, NNTT Tenure Class for a non freehold parcel refers to a tenure grouping derived for the purposes of the Tribunal, and does not necessarily represent the jurisdictional tenure type.
- Overlap results are returned only for the currently active jurisdiction.

Selected feature

Name	Lachlan
Full name	Lachlan Shire Council
As at	1/08/2016
Calculated area SqKm	14,966.7120



Overlap details

Overlap Tribunal ID	Name	FC No	Date Lodged	RT Status	Area sq km(calculated)	Overlap Area sq km (calculated)
NC2012/001	Ngemba, Ngiyampaa, Wangaaypuwan and	NSD415/2012	14/03/2012	Accepted for registration	95,059.4626	2,455.4380

Register of Native Title Claims

Overlap Tribunal ID	Name	FC No	Date Lodged	RT Status	Combined	Area sq km(calculated)	Overlap Area sq km (calculated)
NC2012/001	NSD415/2012 Ngiyampaa, Wangaaypuwan and NSD415/2012 Nayilwan native title determination	NSD415/2012	14/03/2012	Accepted for registration	Z	95,059.4626	2,455.4380

Native Title Determinations

No overlap found

Native Title Determination Outcomes

No overlap found

Indigenous Land Use Agreements

No overlap found

RATSIB areas

Name	Organisation	RATSIB Status	Area sq	Overlap Area
Now South Wolco	Lostinii I adolosti	GSEN	4 722 E77 6094	sq km (calculated)
INEW SOUTH WATES	NI SOODLI FIIIIIGO	NIOL I	1,723,377.0004	14,300.7110

Overlap Analysis Report

Disclaime

This information product has been created to assist in understanding the spatial characteristics and relationships of this native title matter and is intended as a guide only. Spatial data used has been sourced from the relevant custodians in each jurisdiction, and/or the Tribunal, and is referenced to the GDA94 datum.

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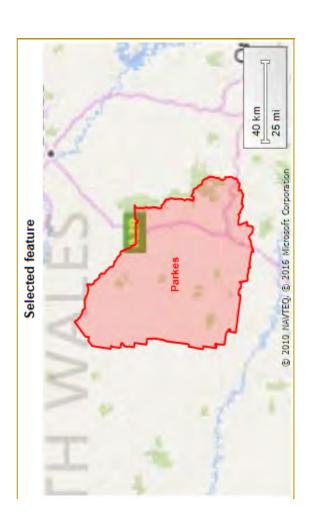
As the interpretation of any particular native title determination area provided is based upon the best information available to the Registrar at the time of creation, any effective analysis must include reference to both the relevant determination of native title made by the Federal Court of Australia and the entry made in relation to that determination on the National Native Title Register maintained by the Registrar.

Please note:

- Calculated areas may not be the same as the legal area of a parcel.
- Where shown, NNTT Tenure Class for a non freehold parcel refers to a tenure grouping derived for the purposes of the Tribunal, and does not necessarily represent the jurisdictional tenure type.
- Overlap results are returned only for the currently active jurisdiction.

Selected feature

Name	Parkes
Full name	Parkes Shire Council
As at	1/08/2016
Calculated area SqKm	5,956.7546



Overlap details

Schedule of Native Title Determination Applications

No overlap found

Register of Native Title Claims

No overlap found

Native Title Determinations

No overlap found

Native Title Determination Outcomes

No overlap found

Indigenous Land Use Agreements

No overlap found

RATSIB areas

Name	Organisation	RATSIB Status	Area sq	Overlap Area
			km(calculated)	sq km (calculated)
New South Wales	NTSCORP Limited	NTSP	1,723,577.6084	5,956.7547

Overlap Analysis Report

Disclaime

This information product has been created to assist in understanding the spatial characteristics and relationships of this native title matter and is intended as a guide only. Spatial data used has been sourced from the relevant custodians in each jurisdiction, and/or the Tribunal, and is referenced to the GDA94 datum.

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

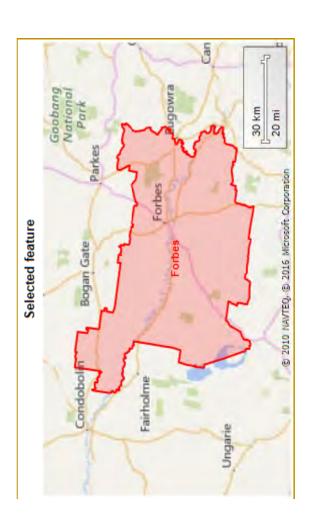
As the interpretation of any particular native title determination area provided is based upon the best information available to the Registrar at the time of creation, any effective analysis must include reference to both the relevant determination of native title made by the Federal Court of Australia and the entry made in relation to that determination on the National Native Title Register maintained by the Registrar.

Please note:

- Calculated areas may not be the same as the legal area of a parcel.
- Where shown, NNTT Tenure Class for a non freehold parcel refers to a tenure grouping derived for the purposes of the Tribunal, and does not necessarily represent the jurisdictional tenure type.
- Overlap results are returned only for the currently active jurisdiction.

Selected feature

Name	Forbes
Full name	Forbes Shire Council
As at	1/08/2016
Calculated area SqKm	4,710.5405



Overlap details

Schedule of Native Title Determination Applications

No overlap found

Register of Native Title Claims

No overlap found

Native Title Determinations

No overlap found

Native Title Determination Outcomes

No overlap found

Indigenous Land Use Agreements

No overlap found

RATSIB areas

Name	Organisation	RATSIB Status	Area sq	Overlap Area
			km(calculated)	sq km (calculated)
New South Wales NTS	NTSCORP Limited	NTSP	1,723,577.6084	4,710.5403

Contact Person: G Wilcox

7 December 2016

Lachlan Shire Council 58-64 Molong Street PO Box 216 CONDOBOLIN NSW 2877

P: 02 6895 1900 F: 02 6895 3478

E: council@lachlan.nsw.gov.au

Scandium 21 C/- Danielle Wallace PO Box 379 WEST WYDE NSW 2221

Dear Ms Wallace

Syerston Project Extension Modification - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Reference is made to your letter of 2nd December 2016 requesting advice from Council as to any Aboriginal groups that should be consulted as part of the modification of this project.

Council would like to advise that the following organisations should be contacted for advice;

- Condobolin Aboriginal Health Service
 99 Bathurst Street PO Box 321Condobolin NSW 2877
 Phone: (02) 6895 4311Fax: (02) 6895 4322
- Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation Ltd
 Cnr Cunningham & McDonnell Street Condobolin NSW 2877
 t (02) 6895 4664f (02) 6895 3663
 PO Box 194 Condobolin NSW 2877
- Aboriginal Lands Council
 18 William St, Condobolin, NSW, 2877
 Phone: 02 6895 3639
- Yawarra Aboriginal Corporation
 15 Molong St, Condobolin NSW 2877
- Trangie Local Aboriginal Lands Council 48 Dandaloo St, Trangie NSW 2823

Council would like to advise you that this may not be all groups that represent Aboriginal people in the locality of the project proposal and you should seek your own advice as to people, families and groups that may have an interest within the project area and the regional impact of this development.

Should you require further advice on this matter please contact me.

Yours faithfully

Glenn/Wilcox

Director Environment and Planning

From: Paul Bennett [Paul.Bennett@forbes.nsw.gov.au]

Sent: Monday, 19 December 2016 3:49 PM

To: Danielle Wallace

Subject: Syerston Project - Aboriginal Cultural Assessment

Danielle

Could you please include the Forbes Aboriginal & Community Working Party in your consultation. David Acheson is the convener and can be contacted on 0429 007 129 or <a href="mailto:face-party-left-scale-party-l

Paul Bennett | Director | Environmental Services & Planning

Forbes Shire Council | Court Street | PO Box 333 Forbes NSW 2871 P: 02 6850 2344 | F: 02 6850 2399 | E: PaulBe@forbes.nsw.gov.au

Please consider the environment before printing this email.



From: Laurie Hutchison [laurie@wiradjuricondocorp.com]

Sent: Monday, 23 January 2017 10:19 AM

To: Danielle Wallace

Subject: Registration of Interest - Syerston Project Extension Modification - Fifield NSW

Dear Danielle,

Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation is an Aboriginal organisation who holds significant cultural knowledge and a right in determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the "Area of Interest" and therefore formally wishes to register our interest in the process of community consultation with Scandium21.

Assuring you that we are at the forefront of participating with those seeking to develop our country for the benefit of all communities in the Lachlan Shire Council region.

Warm regards,

Laurie Hutchison Chief Executive Officer Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation

Tel: (02) 6895 4664

Ally Coe [ally.coe@wiradjuricondocorp.com] Wednesday, 1 February 2017 3:08 PM Danielle Wallace From: Sent:

To:

Subject: Register of Interest in Community Consultation Process

Please register our organisation in the community consultation process please

Name: Murie Elders Group Contact: Lois Goolagong

Address: 161 Bathurst St Condobolin NSW 2877

Thank You Lois Goolagong From: Jamie Gray [jamiegray66@gmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, 1 February 2017 5:52 PM

To: Danielle Wallace

Subject: Syerston Project Extension Modification-Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Dear Mick Ryan

Binjang Wellington Wiradjuri Aboriginal Heritage Surveys, (B.W.W.A.H.S) would like to register our interest as stakeholders to above project.

As per the required information in your email dated 6th January 2017

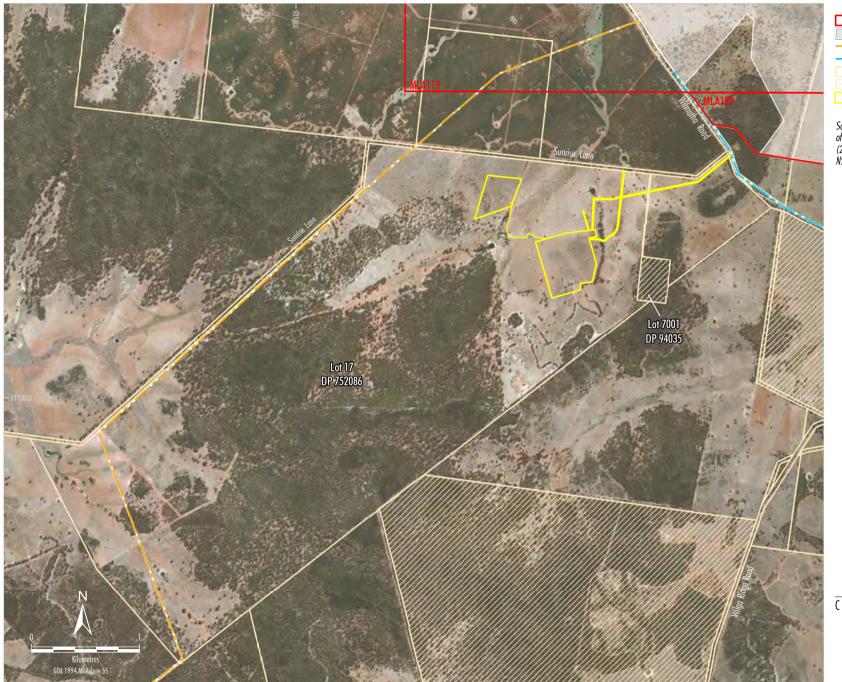
Thanks you Jamie Gray

Sent from my iPhone

APPENDIX 5 AHIMS REGISTER SEARCH

Note: This appendix contains culturally sensitive material and is available upon request and subject to approval by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage.

APPENDIX 6 CADASTRE INFORMATION



LEGEND Mining Lease Application Boundary
Approved Surface Development Area
Approved Gas Pipeline
Approved Water Pipeline
Property Boundary
Crown Land Modified Layout

Source: Black Range Minerals (2000); NSW Department of Industry (2017); NSW Land & Property Information (2017)
NSW Imagery: Esri Basemap

